

B. Proses Pembuatan Tepung Agar-Agar

Satuan : kg

Kapasitas produksi : 692155,996 kg/tahun

1 tahun : 300 hari

1 hari : 2307,186653 kg

Basis : 1 hari

Proses : kontinyu

Untuk mendapatkan tepung agar-agar sebanyak 2307,186653 kg, diperlukan rumput laut sebesar 2850,665 kg. Komposisi rumput laut yang masuk dapat dilihat pada Tabel A.2

Tabel A.2 Komposisi rumput laut masuk [8]

Komposisi	% berat
Lemak	0,95
Protein	4,95
Karbohidrat	62,67
Abu	4,65
Air	16,85
Serat	9,93
Total	100,00

Jumlah masing – masing komponen dalam rumput laut :

$$\text{- Lemak} = 2850,665 \times 0,95 \% = 27,0813 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{- Protein} = 2850,665 \times 4,95 \% = 141,1079 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{- Karbohidrat} = 2850,665 \times 62,67 \% = 1786,5118 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{- Abu} = 2850,665 \times 4,65 \% = 132,5559 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{- Air} = 2850,665 \times 16,85 \% = 480,3370 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{- Serat} = 2850,665 \times 9,93 \% = 283,0710 \text{ kg}$$

3. Rotary Cutter (C-201)

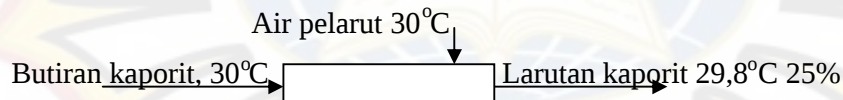


Asumsi :

Pada proses *grinding*, diasumsi tidak ada rumput laut yang menempel pada alat *rotary cutter*.

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Warehouse (F-100)		Ke Tangki perendaman (M-210)	
Rumput Laut 30°C	2850,665	Rumput Laut 30°C	2850,665
Lemak	27,0813	Lemak	27,0813
Protein	141,1079	Protein	141,1079
Karbohidrat	1786,5118	Karbohidrat	1786,5118
Abu	132,5559	Abu	132,5559
Air	480,3370	Air	480,3370
Serat	283,0710	Serat	283,0710
Total	2850,665	Total	2850,665

4. Tangki pelarutan kaporit $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$



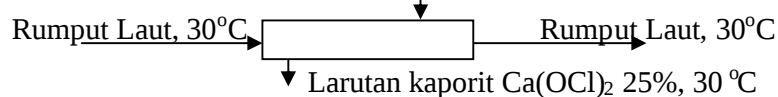
Massa kaporit yang dilarutkan = $0,25 \times 5701,33 = 1425,3325$

Air pelarut = $0,75 \times 5701,33 = 4275,9975$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Warehouse		Ke Tangki perendaman (M-210)	
Butiran Kaporit 30°C	1425,3325	Larutan Kaporit 25%	5701,33
Air pelarut	4275,9975	Kaporit	1425,3325
		Air	4275,9975
Total	5701,33	Total	5701,33

4. Tangki Perendaman (M-210)

Larutan kaporit $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$ 0,25%, 29,8°C



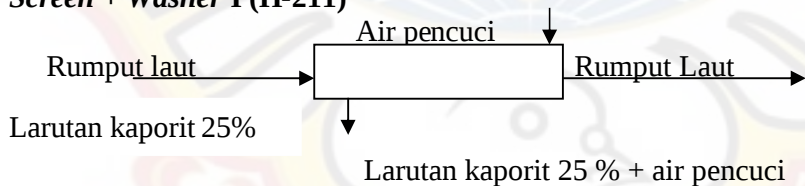
Asumsi:

- Larutan kaporit yang digunakan sebanyak 2 x berat rumput laut masuk ke tangki perendaman
- Saat masuk ke screening rumput laut tidak ada yang tertinggal pada tangki perendaman

Massa larutan kaporit yang digunakan = $2 \times 2850,665 \text{ kg} = 5701,33 \text{ kg}$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Rotary Cutter (C-201)		Ke screen + washer I (H-211)	
Rumput laut	2850,665	Rumput Laut	2850,665
Lemak	27,0813	Lemak	27,0813
Protein	141,1079	Protein	141,1079
Karbohidrat	1786,5118	Karbohidrat	1786,5118
Abu	132,5559	Abu	132,5559
Air	480,3370	Air	480,3370
Serat	283,0710	Serat	283,0710
Dari Tangki pelarutan kaporit		Ke screen + washer I (H-211)	
Larutan Kaporit 25%	5701,33	Larutan Kaporit 25%	5701,33
Kaporit	1425,3325	Kaporit	1425,3325
Air	4275,9975	Air	4275,9975
Total	8551,995	Total	8551,995

4. Screen + Washer I (H-211)



Asumsi:

- Air pencucian yang terikut dalam rumput laut sebanyak 5% massa rumput laut
- Setelah *screening* larutan kaporit tidak ada yang tertinggal pada rumput laut, karena adanya pencucian
- Massa air pencuci sebanyak 3x massa rumput laut masuk screen, karena pencucian dilakukan dengan cara menyemprotkan air ke rumput laut

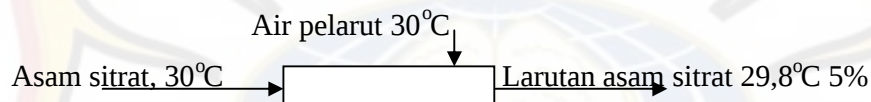
Massa air pencuci = $3 \times 2850,665 \text{ kg} = 8551,995 \text{ kg}$

Air pencucian yang terikut dalam rumput laut = $5 \% \times 2850,665 \text{ kg} = 142,53325$

Kandungan air rumput laut keluar screen = 480,3370 kg + 30,75 kg= 622,8703 kg

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Tangki perendaman (M-210)		Ke Tangki Pelembutan (M-220)	
Rumput laut	2850,665	Rumput Laut	2993,1982
Lemak	27,0813	Lemak	27,0813
Protein	141,1079	Protein	141,1079
Karbohidrat	1786,5118	Karbohidrat	1786,5118
Abu	132,5559	Abu	132,5559
Air	480,3370	Air	622,8703
Serat	283,0710	Serat	283,0710
		Ke tangki penampungan kaporit	
Larutan Kaporit 25%	5701,33	Larutan Kaporit 25%	5701,33
Kaporit	1425,3325	Kaporit	1425,3325
Air	4275,9975	Air	4275,9975
Air pencuci	8551,995	Air pencuci	8409,4617
Total	17103,99	Total	17103,99

5. Tangki pelarutan asam sitrat 5% $C_6H_8O_7$



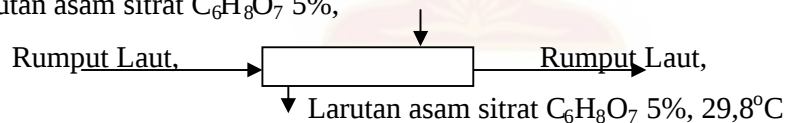
Massa asam sitrat yang dilarutkan = $0,05 \times 5986,3965 = 299,3198$

Air pelarut = $0,95 \times 5986,3965 = 5687,0766$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Warehouse		Ke Tangki Pelembutan (M-220)	
Asam sitrat	299,3198	Larutan asam sitrat 5%	5986,3965
Air pelarut	5687,0766	Asam sitrat	299,3198
		Air	5687,0766
Total	5986,3965	Total	5986,3965

7. Tangki Pelembutan (M-220)

Larutan asam sitrat $C_6H_8O_7$ 5%,



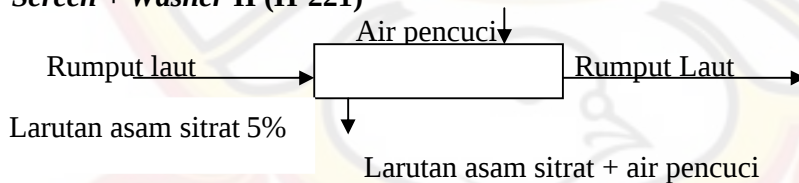
Asumsi:

- Larutan asam sitrat yang digunakan sebanyak 2 x berat rumput laut masuk ke tangki pelembutan
- Saat masuk ke screening rumput laut tidak ada yang tertinggal pada tangki pelembutan

Massa larutan asam sitrat yang digunakan = $2 \times 2993,19825 \text{ kg} = 5986,3965$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Screen+washer I (H-211)		Ke screen + washer II (H-221)	
Rumput laut	2993,1982	Rumput Laut	2993,198
Lemak	27,0813	Lemak	27,0813
Protein	141,1079	Protein	141,1079
Karbohidrat	1786,5118	Karbohidrat	1786,5118
Abu	132,5559	Abu	132,5559
Air	622,8703	Air	622,8703
Serat	283,0710	Serat	283,0710
Dari Tangki pelarutan asam sitrat		Ke screen + washer II (H-221)	
Larutan C₆H₈O₇ 5%	5986,39	Larutan C₆H₈O₇ 5%	5986,39
Asam sitrat	299,3198	Asam sitrat	299,3198
Air	5687,0766	Air	5687,0766
Total	8979,594	Total	8979,594

8. Screen + Washer II (H-221)



Asumsi:

- Air pencucian yang terikut dalam rumput laut sebanyak 5% massa rumput laut
- Setelah *screening* asam sitrat yang tertinggal di rumput laut sebanyak 30%. Hal ini dikarenakan adanya asam sitrat yang menempel di dinding sel rumput laut

- Massa air pencuci sebanyak 3x massa rumput laut masuk screen, karena pencucian dilakukan dengan cara menyemprotkan air ke rumput laut

Massa air pencuci = $3 \times 2993,1982 \text{ kg} = 8979,5947 \text{ kg}$

Air pencucian yang terikut dalam rumput laut = $5\% \times 2993,19 \text{ kg} = 149,6599 \text{ kg}$

Kandungan air rumput laut keluar screen = $622,8703 \text{ kg} + 149,6599 \text{ kg}$
 $= 772,5302 \text{ kg}$

Massa asam sitrat = $30\% \times 299,3198 \text{ kg} = 89,7959 \text{ kg}$

Massa asam sitrat = $299,3198 - 89,7959 = 209,5239 \text{ kg}$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Tangki pelembutan (M-220)		Ke Rotary Cutter II (C-222)	
Rumput laut	2993,198	Rumput Laut	3232,654
Lemak	27,0813	Lemak	27,0813
Protein	141,1079	Protein	141,1079
Karbohidrat	1786,5118	Karbohidrat	1786,5118
Abu	132,5559	Abu	132,5559
Air	622,8703	Air	722,5302
Serat	283,0710	Serat	283,0710
		Asam sitrat	89,7959
		Ke tangki penampungan asam sitrat	
Larutan $C_6H_8O_7$ 5%	5986,39	Larutan $C_6H_8O_7$ 5%	5896,6
Asam sitrat	299,3198	Asam sitrat	209,5239
Air	5687,0766	Air	5687,0766
Air pencuci	8979,594	Air pencuci	8829,9348
Total	18902,793	Total	18902,793

9. Rotary Cutter II (C-222)

Rumput Laut, 30°C → → Rumput Laut 30°C

Asumsi :

Pada proses *grinding*, diasumsi tidak ada rumput laut yang menempel pada alat *rotary cutter*.

Masuk (kg)	Keluar (kg)
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Dari <i>Screen+washer</i> II (H-221)		Ke Tangki ekstraksi (M-230)	
Rumput Laut	3232,654	Rumput Laut	3232,654
Lemak	27,0813	Lemak	27,0813
Protein	141,1079	Protein	141,1079
Karbohidrat	1786,5118	Karbohidrat	1786,5118
Abu	132,5559	Abu	132,5559
Air	722,5302	Air	722,5302
Serat	283,0710	Serat	283,0710
Asam sitrat	89,7959	Asam sitrat	89,7959
Total	3232,654	Total	3232,654

9. Tangki pengenceran asam asetat CH_3COOH 0,5%



Asumsi:

Massa asam asetat yang digunakan adalah 2 kali massa rumput laut

Massa larutan CH_3COOH = 2 x 2993,19825 kg = 5986,3965 kg

98 % x (massa larutan asam asetat 98%) = 0,5 % x 5986,3965 kg

Massa larutan asam asetat 98% = 30.54284 kg

Jumlah air yang harus ditambahkan :

2 % Massa larutan asam asetat 98% + massa air pengencer = 25 % x massa larutan asam asetat 0,5%

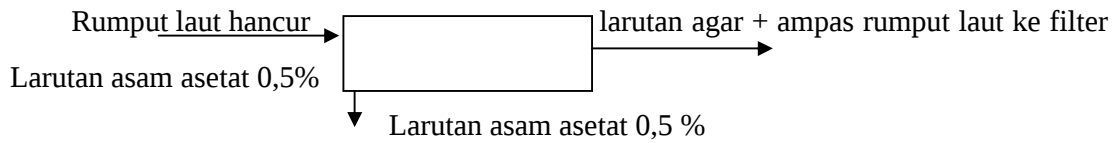
2% x 30.54284 kg + massa air pengencer = 99,5 % x 5986,3965 kg

Massa air pengencer = 5955,854 kg

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Tangki penampung asam asetat		Ke Tangki ekstraksi (M-230)	
Larutan asam asetat 98%	30.5428	Larutan asam asetat 0,5%	5986,396
CH_3COOH	29.931		
H_2O	0.6108		
Air pengencer	5955,854		
Total	5986,3965	Total	5986,3965

10. Tangki Ekstraksi (M-230)

Air pengeksrak↓



Asumsi:

- Air pengestrak yang dibutuhkan adalah sebanyak 10 kali berat rumput laut masuk
- Digunakan larutan CH_3COOH untuk menjaga pH antara 5-6, larutan asam asetat yang ditambahkan sebanyak 2x berat rumput laut.
- Air yang menguap sebanyak: 30 % total massa air di tangki ekstraktor
- Larutan agar keluar dari ekstraktor merupakan campuran dari rumput laut, air pengestrak dan larutan asam asetat

Air pengestrak yang digunakan= $10 \times 2993.19825 \text{ kg} = 29931.9825 \text{ kg}$

Massa air dalam tangki ekstraktor= massa air pengestrak + massa air dalam larutan asam asetat 0,5 % + massa air dalam rumput laut

= $29931.9825 + 5986,4645 + 622,8703 = 36511,317 \text{ kg}$

Massa uap air = $30\% \times 36511,317 \text{ kg} = 10953.3952 \text{ kg}$

Perhitungan pH rumput laut masuk ke tangki ekstraksi:

Mol asam sitrat = $89,7959 \text{ gr} / 210\text{gr/mol} = 0,4267 \text{ mol}$

Molar asam sitrat = $0,4267 \text{ mol} / 725,5776 \text{ liter} = 0,0589 \text{ M}$

$K_a = 1,07 \cdot 10^{-6}$ [chemtools.com]

$K_a = [\text{H}^+] [\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_7] / [\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7]$

$1,07 \cdot 10^{-6} = [\text{x}] [\text{x}] / [0,0589 + \text{x}]$

$[\text{x}] = [\text{H}^+] = 0,00025$ maka $\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}^+] = 3,4$

Setelah penambahan air, konsentrasi asam sitrat menjadi 0,000321 M sehingga diasumsi

pH rumput laut setelah penambahan air mendekati pH air ($\text{pH}=7$)

Perhitungan pH rumput laut setelah penambahan asam asetat:

Konsentrasi asam asetat = $29.9319 \text{ gr} / 60 \text{ gr/mol} = 0,5 \text{ mol} / 5000 \text{ liter} = 0,001 \text{ M}$

$K_a = 5,055 \cdot 10^{-6}$ [chemtools.com]

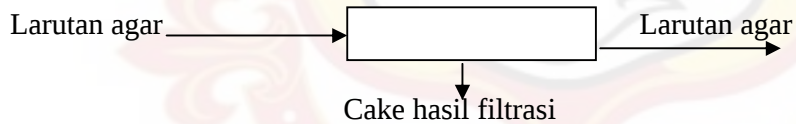
$K_a = [H_3O^+] [CH_3COO^-] / [CH_3COOH]$

$5,01 \cdot 10^{-6} = [x] [x] / [0,001 + x]$

$[x] = [H^+] = 5,01 \cdot 10^{-6}$ maka $pH = -\log [H^+] = 5,7$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Rotary Cutter II (C-222)		Ke Filter press (H-240)	
Rumput laut	3232,654	Larutan agar	28047,9779
Lemak	27,0813	Lemak	27,0813
Protein	141,1079	Protein	141,1079
Karbohidrat	1786,5118	Karbohidrat	1786,5118
Abu	132,5559	Abu	132,5559
Air	722,5302	Air	25557,9221
Serat	283,0710	Serat	283,0710
Asam sitrat	89,7959	Asam asetat	29,9319
		Asam sitrat	89,7959
Larutan asam asetat 0,5%	5986,396		
Asam asetat	29,9319	Uap air	10953.3952
Air	5956.4645		
Air pengestrak	29931,9825		
Total	39001,3731	Total	39001,3731

11. Filter Press (H-240)



Asumsi:

- Serat dan abu yang terdapat dalam cake sebesar 80% dari larutan agar. Hal ini terjadi karena hasil filtrasi berupa cake lebih banyak mengandung serat dan abu

Massa serat yang terdapat dalam cake = $0.8 \times 283,0710 \text{ kg} = 226.4568 \text{ kg}$

Massa abu yang terdapat dalam cake = $0,8 \times 132,5559 \text{ kg} = 32.7979 \text{ kg}$

- Asam sitrat yang terdapat dalam cake juga sebesar 80%. Hal ini dikarenakan sebagian besar asam sitrat menempel pada dinding sel ampas rumput laut akibat proses pelunakan pada tangki pelembutan
- Lemak, protein, karbohidrat, air dan asam asetat yang terdapat pada cake sebesar 10% dari massa rumput laut

Massa lemak, protein, karbohidrat, air dan asam asetat yang terdapat pada cake

- Lemak = $0,1 \times 27,08131 = 2,708131 \text{ kg}$
- Protein = $0,1 \times 141,1079 = 14,11079 \text{ kg}$
- Karbohidrat = $0,1 \times 1786,5117 = 178,65117 \text{ kg}$
- Air = $0,1 \times 622,8703 = 62,28703 \text{ kg}$
- Asam asetat = $0,1 \times 29,9319 = 2,99319 \text{ kg}$

Massa asam sitrat = $0,8 \times 89,7959 = 71,83672 \text{ kg}$

Massa lemak, protein, karbohidrat, air dan asam asetat yang terdapat pada larutan agar:

- Lemak = $27,0813 - 2,708131 = 24,3731 \text{ kg}$
- Protein = $141,1079 - 14,11079 = 126,9971 \text{ kg}$
- Karbohidrat = $1786,5118 - 178,65117 = 1607,861 \text{ kg}$
- Air = $25557,9221 - 62,28703 = 25495,64 \text{ kg}$
- Asam asetat = $29,9319 - 2,99319 = 26,93871 \text{ kg}$
- Asam sitrat = $89,7959 - 71,83672 = 17,95918 \text{ kg}$
- Serat = $283,071 - 226,4568 = 56,6142 \text{ kg}$
- Abu = $132,559 - 106,0447 = 26,51428 \text{ kg}$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Tangki Ekstraksi (M-230)		Ke Filtrat Bin (F-241)	
Larutan Agar	28047,9779	Larutan Agar	27382,8893
Lemak	27,0813	Lemak	24,3731
Protein	141,1079	Protein	126,9971
Karbohidrat	1786,5118	Karbohidrat	1607,861
Abu	132,5559	Abu	26,5142
Air	25557,9221	Air	25495,64

Serat	283,0710	Serat	56,6142
Asam asetat	29,9319	Asam asetat	26,9387
Asam sitrat	89,7959	Asam sitrat	17,95918
		Ke Tangki penampungan cake	
		Cake	665,0885
		Lemak	2,7081
		Protein	14,110
		Karbohidrat	178,65117
		Abu	106,0447
		Air	62,2870
		Serat	226,4568
		Asam asetat	2,99319
		Asam sitrat	71,83672
Total	28047,9779	Total	28047,9779

12. Filtrat Bin (F-241)

Larutan Agar, → → Larutan Agar

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Filter Press (H-240)		Ke Evaporator (V-250)	
Larutan Agar	27382,8893	Larutan Agar	27382,8893
Lemak	24,3731	Lemak	24,3731
Protein	126,9971	Protein	126,9971
Karbohidrat	1607,861	Karbohidrat	1607,861
Abu	26,5142	Abu	26,5142
Air	25495,64	Air	25495,64
Serat	56,6142	Serat	56,6142
Asam asetat	26,9387	Asam asetat	26,9387
Asam sitrat	17,95918	Asam sitrat	17,95918
Total	27627,9325	Total	27382,8893

13. Evaporator (V-250)

Uap air
↑
Larutan agar → → larutan agar pekat ke spray dryer (B-260)

Asumsi:

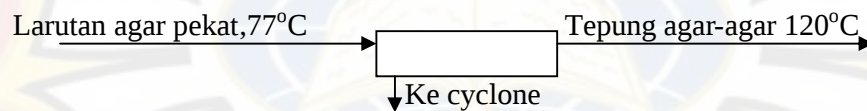
Larutan agar-agar dihilangkan kadar air nya sebanyak 45 % sebelum masuk ke spray dryer

$$\text{Massa air teruapkan} = 45\% \times 25495,64 = 11473,0408 \text{ kg}$$

Massa air sisa dalam larutan agar = $55\% \times 25495,64 = 14022,5992 \text{ kg}$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Tangki penampungan filtrat (F-241)		Ke <i>Spray Dryer</i> (B-260)	
Larutan Agar	27382,8893	Larutan Agar	15909,8565
Lemak	24,3731	Lemak	24,3731
Protein	126,9971	Protein	126,9971
Karbohidrat	1607,861	Karbohidrat	1607,861
Abu	26,5142	Abu	26,5142
Air	25495,64	Air	14022,5992
Serat	56,6142	Serat	56,6142
Asam asetat	26,9387	Asam asetat	26,9387
Asam sitrat	17,95918	Asam sitrat	17,95918
		Ke <i>Condenser</i> (E-251)	
		Uap air	11473,0408
Total	27382,8893	Total	27382,8893

14. *Spray Dryer* (B-260)



Asumsi : Massa tepung agar-agar ke cyclone adalah 0,5 % dari massa tepung agar-agar masuk ke spray dryer

Komponen tepung agar-agar ke cyclone adalah lemak, protein, karbohidrat, abu, serat, dan asam sitrat

Total massa komponen di atas masuk ke spray dryer = $24,3731 + 126,9971 + 1607,861 + 26,5142 + 56,6142 + 17,95918 = 1860.3185 \text{ kg}$

Massa tepung agar-agar masuk ke cyclone = $0,005 \times 1860.3185 \text{ kg} = 9,3016 \text{ kg}$

Dengan menghitung perbandingan komposisi tepung agar-agar maka didapatkan:

Massa lemak ke cyclone (1,31%) : $1,31\% \times 9,3016 \text{ kg} = 0,1218 \text{ kg}$

Massa protein ke cyclone (6,83%) : $6,83\% \times 9,3016 \text{ kg} = 0,6349 \text{ kg}$

Massa karbohidrat ke cyclone (86,43%) : $86,43\% \times 9,3016 \text{ kg} = 8,0393 \text{ kg}$

Massa abu ke cyclone (1,42%) : $1,42\% \times 9,3016 \text{ kg} = 0,1325 \text{ kg}$

Massa serat ke cyclone (3,043%) : $3,043\% \times 9,3016 \text{ kg} = 0,2830 \text{ kg}$

Massa asam sitrat ke cyclone (0,96%) : $0,96\% \times 9,3016 \text{ kg} = 0,0897 \text{ kg}$

Massa lemak ke tangki penampungan : Massa lemak awal – massa lemak ke cyclone

$24,3731 \text{ kg} - 0,1218 \text{ kg} = 26,2513 \text{ kg}$

Dengan cara seperti diatas dapat ditentukan protein, karbohidrat, serat dan abu dan asam sitrat ke tangki penampungan.

Kandungan air dalam tepung agar –agar adalah 16% [12]. Massa air yang keluar dari spray dryer ditentukan dengan menggunakan cara di bawah ini:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tangki penampungan} &= \frac{m.\text{air}}{m.\text{protein} + m.\text{lemak} + m.\text{karbohidrat} + m.\text{abu} + m.\text{air} + m.\text{serat}} \\ &= \frac{x}{1869,6201 + x} * 100\% \\ 16\% &= \frac{x}{1869,6201 + x} * 100\% \\ x &= 356,1181 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi air yang keluar ke tangki penampungan 356,1181 kg

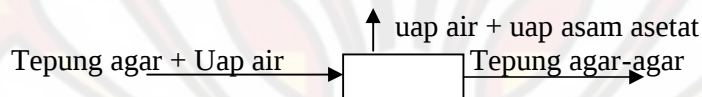
Massa air yang keluar ke cyclone = $14022,5992 \text{ kg} - 356,1181 \text{ kg}$

$= 13666,4810 \text{ kg}$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Evaporator (V-250)		Ke Tangki penampungan tepung agar (F-261)	
Larutan Agar pekat	15909,8565	Tepung Agar	2207,1350
- Lemak	24,3731	- Lemak	24,2513
- Protein	126,9971	- Protein	126,3621
- Karbohidrat	1607,861	- Karbohidrat	1599,8213
- Abu	26,5142	- Abu	26,3817
- Air	14022,5992	- Air	356,1181
- Serat	56,6142	- Serat	56,3311
- Asam asetat	26,9387	- Asam sitrat	17,8693
- Asam sitrat	17,95918		

		Ke Cyclone (H-262)	
		Tepung agar	9,30159
		- Lemak	0,1218
		- Protein	0,6349
		- Karbohidrat	8,0393
		- Abu	0,1325
		- Serat	0,2830
		- Asam sitrat	0,0897
		Uap air	13666,4810
		Uap asam asetat	26,9387
Total	15909,8565	Total	15909,8565

15. Cyclone (H-262)



Data :

Kandungan air pada tepung agar-agar pada umumnya adalah adalah 16 %

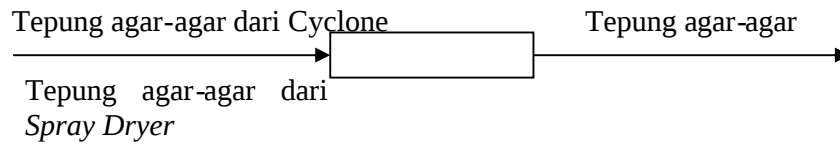
% air tangki penampungan =

$$16\% = \frac{x}{9,30159 + x} * 100\%$$

$$x = 1,7717 \text{ kg}$$

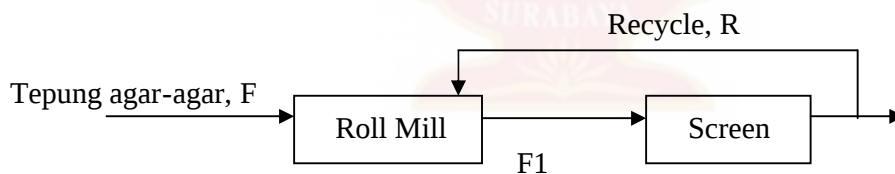
Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari <i>Spray Dryer</i> (B-260)		Ke Tangki penampungan agar-agar instan (F-261)	
Tepung agar	9,30159	Tepung agar	11,0732
- Lemak	0,1218	- Lemak	0,1218
- Protein	0,6349	- Protein	0,6349
- Karbohidrat	8,0393	- Karbohidrat	8,0393
- Abu	0,1325	- Abu	0,1325
- Serat	0,2830	- Serat	0,2830
- Asam sitrat	0,0897	- Asam sitrat	0,0897
		- Air	1,7717
Uap Asam asetat	26,9387	Ke Condenser (E-263)	
Uap air	13666,4810	Uap air	13664,7093
		Uap asam asetat	26,9387
Total	13702,7212	Total	13702,7212

16. Tangki Penampungan tepung agar-agar (F-261)



Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari <i>Spray Dryer</i> (b260)		Ke <i>Roll mill + Screen</i>	
Tepung agar-agar	2207,1350	Tepung agar	2218.2082
Lemak	24,2513	Lemak	24,3731
Protein	126,3621	Protein	126,9971
Karbohidrat	1599,8213	Karbohidrat	1607,861
Abu	26,3817	Abu	26,5142
Air	356,1181	Air	357.8898
Serat	56,3311	Serat	56,6142
Asam sitrat	17,8693	Asam sitrat	17,9592
Dari Cyclone			
Tepung agar	11,0732		
Lemak	0,1218		
Protein	0,6349		
Karbohidrat	8,0393		
Abu	0,1325		
Air	1,7717		
Serat	0,2830		
Asam sitrat	0,0897		
Total	2218.2082	Total	2218.2082

18. Roll Mill (C-264) + Screen (H-265)



Neraca massa pada *Ball Mill*+*Screen* :

$$F1=F+R$$

$$R = (100-96)\% \times F1$$

$$R = 0,04.F1 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$F1=F+R$$

$$F1=F+0,04.F1 \text{ maka } 0.96 F1 = F\dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Laju massa pada F terdiri dari:

- Lemak = 26,4069 kg
- Protein = 133,3822 kg
- Karbohidrat = 1688,700 kg
- Abu = 32,7979 kg
- Air = 369,1241 kg
- Serat = 369,1241 kg

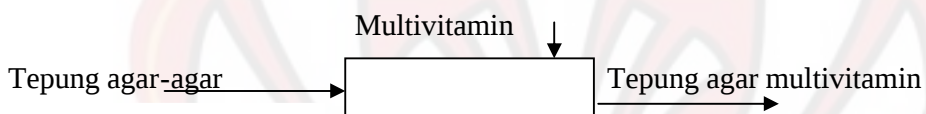
Maka laju massa pada F1:

- Lemak = 26,4069 / 0,96 % = 27,5072 kg
- Protein = 133,3822 / 0,96 % = 138,9398 kg
- Karbohidrat = 1688,700 / 0,96 % = 1759,0627 kg
- Abu = 32,7979 / 0,96 % = 34,1645 kg
- Air = 369,1241 / 0,96 % = 384,504 kg
- Serat = 369,1241 / 0,96 % = 58,9731 kg

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Tangki penampungan tepung agar-agar (F-261)		Ke Screw Conveyor(J-266)	
Tepung agar-agar	2218.2082	Tepung agar	2218.2082
- Lemak	24,3731	- Lemak	24,3731
- Protein	126,9971	- Protein	126,9971
- Karbohidrat	1607,861	- Karbohidrat	1607,861
- Abu	26,5142	- Abu	26,5142
- Air	357.8898	- Air	357.8898
- Serat	56,6142	- Serat	56,6142
- Asam sitrat	17,9592	- Asam sitrat	17,9592
Total	2218.2082	Total	2218.2082
Laju <i>Recycle</i>			

Tepung agar		92,4253
Lemak	1,0155	
Protein	5,2915	
Karbohidrat	66,9942	
Abu	1,1047	
Air	14,9120	
Serat	2,3589	
Asam sitrat	0,7483	
Total		92,4253

18. Screw Conveyor (J-266)



Vitamin yang ditambahkan pada tepung agar-agar berdasarkan pada kebutuhan vitamin manusia setiap hari dan juga berdasarkan %AKG (Angka Kebutuhan Gizi) yang kita inginkan terkandung dalam tepung agar-agar.

Agar penambahan Vitamin A,D, C dan Kalsium pada tepung agar-agar sesuai dengan kebutuhan yang diinginkan maka kebutuhan multivitamin manusia setiap hari harus dikurangi dengan Vitamin A,D, C dan Kalsium yang terkandung dalam susu bubuk skim. Berikut adalah tabel Vitamin yang terdapat dalam susu bubuk

Tabel A.2 Kandungan gizi pada susu bubuk skim [35]

Jenis Vitamin	Kandungan gizi	% AKG
Vitamin A	216 IU	15
Vitamin D	90 IU	45
Vitamin C	1,2 mg	2
Kalsium	151,36 mg	25

Vitamin A= kebutuhan vitamin A manusia per hari – Vitamin A dalam susu bubuk

Vitamin A= 1440 IU – 216 IU

= 1224 IU → 85 % AKG yang belum terpenuhi

Dalam tepung agar-agar diinginkan kandungan vitamin A sebesar 30% dari AKG yang belum terpenuhi, maka vitamin yang ditambahkan pada tepung agar-agar

$$= (30\% / 85\%) \times 1244 \text{ IU} = 432 \text{ IU}$$

Dengan cara yang sama dapat ditentukan Vitamin D, C dan kalsium yang ditambahkan pada tepung agar-agar.

Kemudian untuk vitamin dan mineral lainnya yang tidak terdapat dalam susu bubuk skim maka vitamin yang ditambahkan pada tepung agar-agar dihitung berdasarkan %AKG dari kebutuhan vitamin per hari yang ingin ditambahkan pada tepung agar

- Vitamin E = $40\% \times 15 \text{ mg} = 6 \text{ mg}$
- Vitamin K = $35\% \times 19 \text{ mcg} = 6,65 \text{ mcg}$
- Vitamin B1 = $25\% \times 0,56 \text{ mg} = 0,14 \text{ mg}$
- Vitamin B2 = $40\% \times 0,6 \text{ mg} = 0,24 \text{ mg}$
- Vitamin B6 = $30\% \times 0,6 \text{ mg} = 0,18 \text{ mg}$
- Vitamin B12 = $40\% \times 1,0285 \text{ mcg} = 0,4114 \text{ mcg}$
- Kalium = $30\% \times 940 \text{ mg} = 282 \text{ mg}$
- Asam folat = $25\% \times 400 \text{ mcg} = 100 \text{ mcg}$

Tabel A.3 Vitamin dalam tepung agar-agar

Jenis vitamin	Kebutuhan vitamin manusia setiap hari	Vitamin pada susu bubuk skim	Vitamin yang ditambahkan di tepung agar-agar
Vitamin A	1440 IU ^{*)}	216 IU	432 IU
Vitamin D	200 IU ^{*)}	90 IU	30 IU
Vitamin E	15 mg	-	6 mg
Vitamin K	19 mcg	-	6,65 mcg
Vitamin B1	0,56 mg	-	0,14 mg
Vitamin B2	0,6 mg	-	0,24 mg
Vitamin B6	0,6 mg	-	0,18 mg
Vitamin B12	1,0285 mcg	-	0,4114 mcg
Vitamin C	60 mg	1,2 mg	30 mg
Kalsium	605,454 mg	151,3636 mg	333 mg
Kalium	940 mg	-	282 mg
Asam folat	400 mcg	-	100 mcg

^{*)} 1 IU = $6 \cdot 10^{-7}$ gr vitamin A

$$1 \text{ IU} = 2,5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ gr vitamin D}$$

Total multivitamin tiap sachet (10gr) tepung agar-agar (gr) = Vitamin A + Vitamin D +

Vitamin E + Vitamin K + Vitamin B1 + Vitamin B2 + Vitamin B6 + Vitamin B12

+Vitamin C + Kalsium + Kalium + Asam folat

$$= 432 \text{ IU} \times (6 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ gr vitamin A/IU}) + 30 \text{ IU} \times (2,5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ gr vitamin D/IU}) + 0,006 \text{ gr} +$$

$$6,65 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ gr} + 0,00014 \text{ gr} + 0,00024 \text{ gr} + 0,00018 \text{ gr} + 4,114 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ gr} + 0,03 \text{ gr} + 0,333 \text{ gr}$$

$$+ 0,282 \text{ gr} + 0,00003 \text{ gr} = 0,65185 \text{ gr}$$

Setiap sachet tepung agar-agar mengandung:

$$\text{Tepung agar-agar} = 9,34814 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Multivitamin} = 0,65185 \text{ gr}$$

Massa multivitamin yang ditambahkan dalam 1 hari = massa multivitamin tiap sachet x

jumlah sachet setiap hari

$$= 0,65185 \text{ gr} \times 246,789 \text{ buah} = 160,8716 \text{ gr} = 0,1608 \text{ kg multivitamin}$$

Kemudian penambahan essence sebesar 0,4 gram essence tiap 10 gr tepung agar-agar (tiap

sachet), maka dapat dihitung:

$$\text{Massa essence} = 0,4 \text{ gr}/10\text{gr} = 0,04/1 \text{ gr} = 88,8104 \text{ kg essence}$$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
<i>Dari Roll mill (C-264) +screen (H-265)</i>		<i>Ke Filling Machine (X-270)</i>	
Tepung agar-agar	2218,2082	Tepung agar – agar	2307,1866
Lemak	24,3731	Lemak	26,4069
Protein	126,9971	Protein	133,3822
Karbohidrat	1607,861	Karbohidrat	1688,7002
Abu	26,5142	Abu	32,7979
Air	357,8898	Air	369,1241
Serat	56,6142	Serat	56,6142
		Multivitamin	0,1608
		Essence	88,8104
Tangki penampung multivitamin + essence			
Multivitamin	0,1608		
Essence	88,8104		
Total	2307,1866	Total	2307,1866

APPENDIX A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

A.1. Proses Pembuatan Susu Bubuk Skim

Satuan	: kg
Kapasitas produksi	: 2.076.468 kg/tahun
1 tahun	: 300 hari
1 hari	: 6.921,56 kg/hari
Basis	: 1 hari
Proses	: batch
Jenis susu	: susu sapi segar

Untuk mendapatkan susu bubuk skim sebanyak 6.921,56 kg/hari, diperlukan susu segar sebesar 75.633,20 kg/hari.

1. Tangki Standarisasi (M-120)



Komposisi-komposisi susu yang masuk dalam tangki standarisasi, dapat dilihat pada **Tabel A.1.**

Tabel A.1. Komposisi susu sapi [2]

Komposisi	% Berat
Air	87,30
Laktosa	4,60
Lemak	3,90
Protein	3,25
Abu	0,95
Total	100

Jumlah masing-masing komponen dalam susu:

-	Air	= 75.633,20 x 0,873=	66.027,78 kg
-	Laktosa	= 75.633,20 x 0,046=	3.479,13 kg
-	Lemak	= 75.633,20 x 0,039=	2.949,69 kg
-	Protein	= 75.633,20 x 0,0325	= 2.458,08 kg
-	Abu	= 75.633,20 x 0,0095	= 718,52 kg

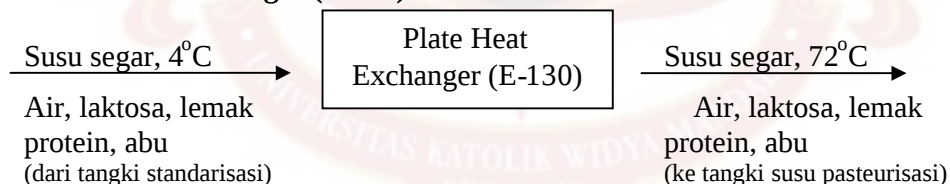
+

Massa susu sapi segar masuk = 75.633,20 kg

Dalam tangki standarisasi ini, hanya terjadi pengadukan sehingga tidak terjadi pengurangan ataupun penambahan komposisi dari susu sapi segar. Massa susu segar dari *Storage* = massa susu segar ke *Plate Heat Exchanger*.

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari <i>Storage</i> Susu Segar (F-110)		Ke <i>Plate Heat Exchanger</i> (E-130)	
Susu segar 4°C		Susu segar 4°C	
	75.633,20		75.633,20
Air	= 66.027,78	Air	= 66.027,78
Laktosa	= 3.479,13	Laktosa	= 3.479,13
Lemak	= 2.949,69	Lemak	= 2.949,69
Protein	= 2.458,08	Protein	= 2.458,08
Abu	= 718,52	Abu	= 718,52
Total	= 75.633,20	Total	= 75.633,20

2. Plate Heat Exchanger (E-130)



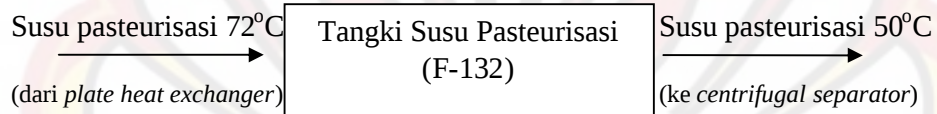
Suhu yang akan digunakan dalam *Plate Heat Exchanger* ini adalah 72°C selama 15 detik.

Asumsi: tidak ada kadar air yang hilang dalam *Plate Heat Exchanger* ini, karena pemanasan susu dalam waktu yang sangat singkat.

Massa susu segar dari Tangki standarisasi = massa susu segar ke Tangki penampungan susu pasteurisasi.

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Tangki Standarisasi (M-120)		Ke Tangki susu pasteurisasi (F-132)	
Susu segar 4°C		Susu pasteurisasi 72°C	
	75.633,20		75.633,20
Air	= 66.027,78	Air	= 66.027,78
Laktosa	= 3.479,13	Laktosa	= 3.479,13
Lemak	= 2.949,69	Lemak	= 2.949,69
Protein	= 2.458,08	Protein	= 2.458,08
Abu	= 718,52	Abu	= 718,52
Total	= 75.633,20	Total	= 75.633,20

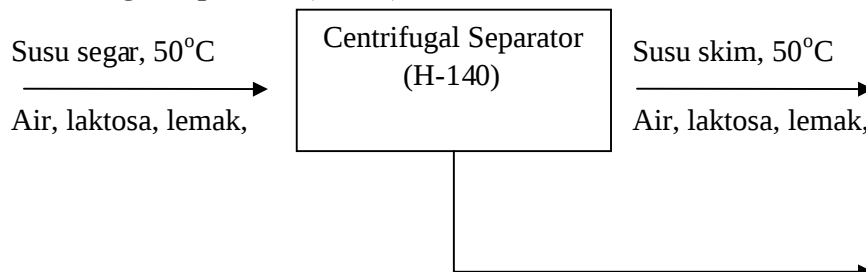
3. Tangki Penampung Susu Pasteurisasi (F-132)



Massa susu pasteurisasi dari *plate heat exchanger* = massa susu pasteurisasi ke *centrifugal separator*.

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Plate heat exchanger (E-130)		Ke <i>Centrifugal separator</i> (H-140)	
Susu pasteurisasi 72°C		Susu pasteurisasi 50°C	
	75.633,20		75.633,20
Air	= 66.027,78	Air	= 66.027,78
Laktosa	= 3.479,13	Laktosa	= 3.479,13
Lemak	= 2.949,69	Lemak	= 2.949,69
Protein	= 2.458,08	Protein	= 2.458,08
Abu	= 718,52	Abu	= 718,52
Total	= 75.633,20	Total	= 75.633,20

4. Centrifugal Separator (H-140)



protein, abu
(dari Tangki susu pasteurisasi)

protein, abu
(ke tangki penampungan susu skim)

Lemak (ke tangki penampungan *cream*)

Kandungan lemak pada susu skim keluar dari *centrifugal separator* adalah 0,08

% [8]. Massa lemak pada susu (X):

$$\frac{X}{75.633,20 - (2.949,69 - X)} = 0,08\%$$

$$X = 58,19 \text{ kg}$$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Tangki susu pasteurisasi (F-132)		Ke Tangki Penampungan Susu Skim (F-141)	
Susu pasteurisasi 50°C		Susu skim 50°C	
75.633,20		72.741,70	
Air	= 66.027,78	Air	= 66.027,78
Laktosa	= 3.479,13	Laktosa	= 3.479,13
Lemak	= 2.949,69	Lemak	= 58,19
Protein	= 2.458,08	Protein	= 2.458,08
Abu	= 718,52	Abu	= 718,52
		Ke Tangki Penampungan <i>Cream</i> (F-142)	
		Lemak	= 2.891,50
Total	= 75.633,20	Total	= 75.633,20

5. Tangki Penampungan Susu Skim (F-141)

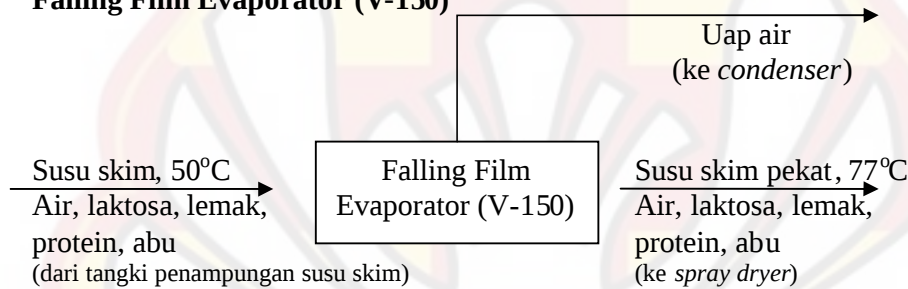
Susu skim, 50°C
Air, laktosa, lemak,
Protein, abu
(dari *centrifugal separator*)

Tangki Penampungan
Susu Skim (E-141)

Susu skim, 50°C
Air, laktosa, lemak,
protein, abu
(ke *falling film evaporator*)

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari Tangki Standarisasi (M-120)		Ke <i>Centrifugal Separator</i> (H-140)	
Susu skim 50°C		Susu skim 50°C	
72.741,70		72.741,70	
Air	= 66.027,78	Air	= 66.027,78
Laktosa	= 3.479,13	Laktosa	= 3.479,13
Lemak	= 58,19	Lemak	= 58,19
Protein	= 2.458,08	Protein	= 2.458,08
Abu	= 718,52	Abu	= 718,52
Total	= 72.741,70	Total	= 72.741,70

6. Falling Film Evaporator (V-150)



Dalam *falling film evaporator* ini, susu sapi dapat dihilangkan kadar airnya hingga kurang lebih 45-55% [1]. Kadar air maksimal susu skim pekat yang dapat masuk ke *spray dryer* adalah 55% [9].

Massa air yang teruapkan = 0,45 x massa air susu skim yang masuk

$$= 0,45 \times 66.027,78 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 29.712,50 \text{ kg}$$

Massa air sisa dalam susu = 0,55 x massa air dari susu skim yang masuk

$$= 0,55 \times 66.027,78 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 36.315,28 \text{ kg}$$

Masuk (kg)	Keluar (kg)
Dari Tangki Penampungan Susu Skim	Ke <i>Spray Dryer</i> (B-160)

Dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas, dapat ditentukan massa lemak, protein, dan abu ke tangki penampungan.

Kandungan air dalam susu bubuk yang keluar dari *spray dryer* adalah 3% [11]. Massa air yang keluar dari *spray dryer* menuju tangki penampungan, dapat ditentukan dengan menggunakan persamaan dibawah ini:

$$\% \text{ air ke tangki penampungan} = \frac{m_{\text{air}}}{m_{\text{air}} + m_{\text{laktosa}} + m_{\text{lemak}} + m_{\text{protein}} + m_{\text{abu}}}$$

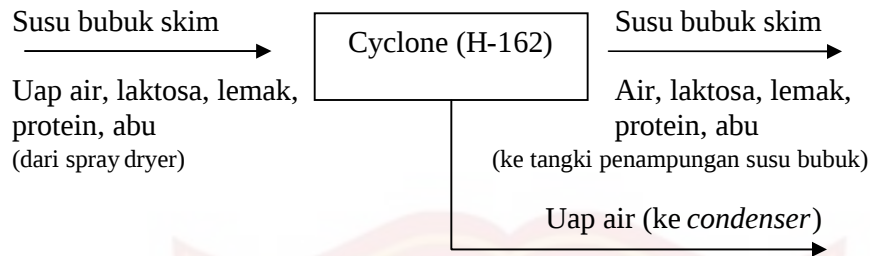
$$3 \% = \frac{m_{\text{air}}}{m_{\text{air}} + 6.680,35} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Massa air} = 206,61 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa air yang keluar ke cyclone} &= 36.315,28 \text{ kg} - 206,61 \text{ kg} \\ &= 36.108,67 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Masuk (kg)	Keluar (kg)
Dari <i>Falling Film Evaporator</i> (V-150)	Ke Tangki Penampungan Susu Bubuk Skim (F-161)
Susu skim pekat 77°C	Susu bubuk skim
43.029,20	6.886,95
Air = 36.315,28	Air = 206,61
Laktosa = 3.479,13	Laktosa = 3.461,73
Lemak = 58,19	Lemak = 57,90
Protein = 2.458,08	Protein = 2.445,79
Abu = 718,52	Abu = 714,92
	Ke <i>Cyclone</i> (H-162)
	Susu bubuk skim
	33,57
	Laktosa = 17,40
	Lemak = 0,29
	Protein = 12,29
	Abu = 3,59
	Ke <i>Condenser</i>
	Uap air
	36.108,67
Total = 43.029,20	Total = 43.029,20

8. Cyclone (H-162)



Kandungan air dalam susu bubuk haruslah dibawah 3%, karena dapat mencegah tumbuhnya jamur.

$$\% \text{ air ke tangki penampungan} = \frac{m_{\text{air}}}{m_{\text{air}} + m_{\text{laktosa}} + m_{\text{lemak}} + m_{\text{protein}} + m_{\text{abu}}}$$

$$3 \% = \frac{m_{\text{air}}}{m_{\text{air}} + 33,57} \times 100\%$$

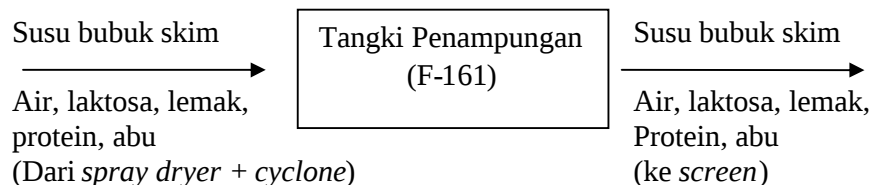
$$\text{Massa air} = 1,04 \text{ kg}$$

Massa air sisa yang ke *condenser* = massa air dari *spray dryer* – massa air ke tangki penampungan.

$$36.108,67 \text{ kg} - 1,04 \text{ kg} = 36.107,63 \text{ kg}$$

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari <i>Spray Dryer</i> (B-160)		Ke Tangki Penampungan (F-161)	
Susu bubuk skim		Susu bubuk skim	
	36.142,24		34,61
Laktosa	= 17,40	Air	= 1,04
Lemak	= 0,29	Laktosa	= 17,40
Protein	= 12,29	Lemak	= 0,29
Abu	= 3,59	Protein	= 12,29
Uap air	= 36.108,67	Abu	= 3,59
		Ke <i>Condenser</i> (G-163)	
		Uap air	= 36.107,63
Total	= 36.142,24	Total	= 36.142,24

9. Tangki Penampungan (F-161)



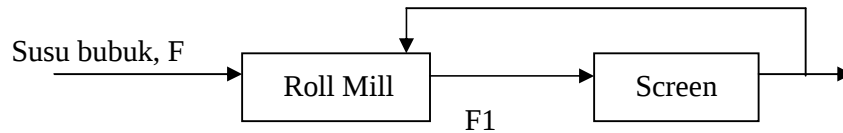
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa air keluar} &= \text{massa air dari } \textit{spray dryer} + \text{massa air dari } \textit{cyclone} \\
 &= 206,61 \text{ kg} + 1,04 \text{ kg} \\
 &= 207,65 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas, didapatkan massa laktosa, lemak, protein, abu yang keluar dari tangki penampungan.

Masuk (kg)		Keluar (kg)	
Dari <i>Spray Dryer</i> (B-160)		Ke Roll Mill (C-165) + Screen (H-164)	
Susu bubuk skim		Susu bubuk skim	
	6.886,95		6.921,56
Air	= 206,61	Air	= 207,65
Laktosa	= 3.461,73	Laktosa	= 3.479,13
Lemak	= 57,90	Lemak	= 58,19
Protein	= 2.445,79	Protein	= 2.458,08
Abu	= 714,92	Abu	= 718,52
Dari <i>Cyclone</i> (H-162)			
Susu bubuk skim			
	34,61		
Air	= 1,04		
Laktosa	= 17,40		
Lemak	= 0,29		
Protein	= 12,29		
Abu	= 3,59		
Total	= 6.921,56	Total	= 6.921,56

10. Roll Mill (C-164) + Screen (H-165)

Recycle, R



Neraca massa pada *Roll Mill*+*Screen* :

$$F1=F+R$$

$$R = (100-96)\% \times F1$$

$$R = 0,04.F1 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$F1=F+R$$

$$F1=F+0,04.F1 \text{ maka } 0,96 F1 = F\dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Laju massa pada F terdiri dari:

- Air = 207,65 kg
- Laktosa = 3.479,13 kg
- Lemak = 58,19 kg
- Protein = 2.458,08 kg
- Abu = 718,52 kg

Maka laju massa pada F1:

- Air = $207,65 / 0,96 = 216,30 \text{ kg}$
- Laktosa = $3.479,13 / 0,96 = 3.624,09 \text{ kg}$
- Lemak = $58,19 / 0,96 = 60,61 \text{ kg}$
- Protein = $2.458,08 / 0,96 = 2.560,50 \text{ kg}$
- Abu = $718,52 / 0,96 = 748,46 \text{ kg}$

Masuk (kg)	Keluar (kg)
Dari Roll Mill (C-165) + Screen (H-164)	Ke Tangki Penampungan Susu Bubuk Skim (F-167)
Susu bubuk skim	Susu bubuk skim
6.921,56	6.921,56
Air = 207,65	Air = 207,65
Laktosa = 3.479,13	Laktosa = 3.479,13
Lemak = 58,19	Lemak = 58,19
Protein = 2.458,08	Protein = 2.458,08
Abu = 718,52	Abu = 718,52
Total = 6.921,56	Total = 6.921,56
Laju <i>Recycle</i>	
Susu bubuk skim	

		288,39	
Air	=	8,65	
Laktosa	=	144,96	
Lemak	=	2,42	
Protein	=	102,42	
Abu	=	29,94	
Total	=	288,39	

B.1. Rumput Laut

Suhu referensi	=	25 °C
Satuan energi	=	kilo Joule (kJ)
Satuan massa	=	kg
Tipe operasi	=	batch
Basis waktu	=	1 hari

Daftar harga Cp (kJ/kg°C) padatan untuk tiap komponen :

- Lemak = 1,979 kkal/kg°C
- Protein = 2,627 kkal/kg°C
- Karbohidrat = 1,518 kkal/kg°C
- Abu = 0,1871 kkal/kg°C
- Air = 4,1785 kkal/kg°C
- Serat = 1,338 kkal/kg°C

(BPOM, 2005)

$$C_p \text{ air} = 18,2964 + 47,212 \cdot 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 + 1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3 \text{ (kJ/kmol.°K)}$$

(Himmelblau, 1996)

Cp kaporit $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$ dengan fase padatan dicari dengan menggunakan persamaan *Kopp's*

Rule:

- Cp Ca pada T=25°C adalah 26,3736 kJ/molK
- Cp O₂ pada T=25°C adalah 26,0207 kJ/molK

- $C_p \text{Cl}_2$ pada $T=25^\circ\text{C}$ adalah $35,3498 \text{ kJ/molK}$

Maka $C_p \text{Ca(OCl)}_2 = C_p \text{Ca} + C_p \text{O}_2 + C_p \text{Cl}_2$

$$= 26,3736 + 26,0207 + 35,3498 = 87,7442 \text{ kJ/molK}$$

Panas kelarutan $\text{Ca(OCl)}_2 = -535,552 \text{ kJ/mol}$

$C_p \text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$ (asam sitrat) dengan fase padatan dicari dengan menggunakan persamaan

Kopp's Rule:

- $C_p \text{C}$ pada $T=25^\circ\text{C}$ adalah $1,8 \text{ kkal/kmol}$

- $C_p \text{H}$ pada $T=25^\circ\text{C}$ adalah $2,3 \text{ kkal/kmol}$

- $C_p \text{O}$ pada $T=25^\circ\text{C}$ adalah 4 kkal/kmol

$C_p \text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7 = 6 \times C_p \text{C} + 8 \times C_p \text{H} + 7 \times C_p \text{O}$

$$= 6 \times 1,8 + 8 \times 2,3 + 7 \times 4 = 57,2 \text{ kkal/kmol} = 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kgC}$$

Panas kelarutan asam sitrat = $-363,2804 \text{ kkal/mol} \times 4,184 \text{ kJ/kkal}$

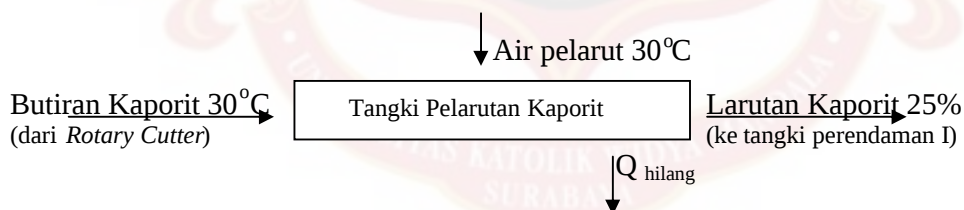
$$= 1519,9651 \text{ KJ/mol}$$

(Perry 7th ed, 1997)

$$C_p \text{ uap air} = 33,46 - 0,6880 \cdot 10^{-2} T + 0,7604 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 - 3,593 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3 \text{ (J/mol.}^\circ\text{C)}$$

(Himmelblau, 1996)

2. Tangki Pelarutan Kaporit



MASUK

- Kaporit 30°C

Massa kaporit masuk = $1425,3325 \text{ kg}$

BM kaporit = $142,98 \text{ gr/mol}$

$$\Delta H_1 = \text{mol kaporit} \cdot C_{p_{\text{kaporit}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= (27081,31 \text{ gr} / 142,98 \text{ gr/mol}) \cdot 87,7442 \text{ kJ/mol}^\circ \text{K} \cdot (303-298)^\circ \text{C}$$

$$= 4,373506 \text{ kJ}$$

- Air pelarut 30°C

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 4275,9975 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ J/mol}^\circ \text{K} \cdot (303-298)^\circ \text{K}$$

$$= 89337,5776 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{- Panas pelarutan kaporit} = -535,552 \text{ kJ/mol} \times (27081,31 \text{ gr} / 142,98 \text{ gr/mol})$$

$$= 5338,78634 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk total}} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \text{Panas pelarutan kaporit}$$

$$= 94680,73752 \text{ kJ}$$

KELUAR

neraca panas dari tangki pelarutan kaporit adalah sebagai berikut:

$$Q_{\text{kaporit}} + Q_{\text{air}} + \text{panas pelarutan kaporit} = Q_{\text{output}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$T_{\text{input}} \neq T_{\text{output}}$ sehingga untuk mencari suhu keluar harus di trial

$$\text{Asumsi: } Q_{\text{hilang}} = 5\% \times Q_{\text{panas pelarutan kaporit}} = 0,05 \times 5338,78634$$

$$= 266.9393 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{output}} = \text{Total entalpi masuk} - Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$= 94680,73752 \text{ kJ} - 266.9393 \text{ kJ} = 94413,7982 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{output}} = Q_{\text{kaporit keluar}} + Q_{\text{air pelarut keluar}}$$

$$94413,7982 \text{ kJ} = 874,70126 \times (T_{\text{output}} - 25) + 17867,51553 \times (T_{\text{output}} - 25)$$

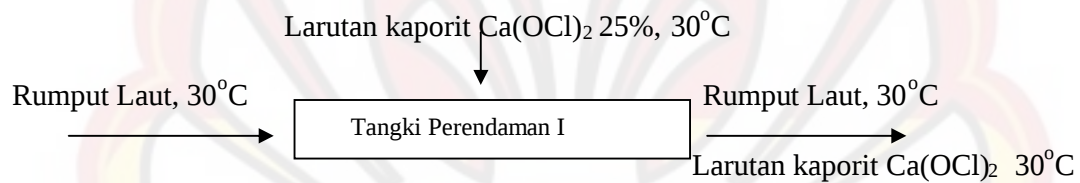
$$T_{\text{output}} = 30.037^\circ \text{C} = 30^\circ \text{C}$$

$$Q_{\text{kaporit keluar}} = 874,70126 \times (30 - 25)^\circ \text{C} = 4197,8221 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{air pelarut keluar}} = 17867,51553 \times (30 - 25)^\circ \text{C} = 85748,8785 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)		Keluar (kJ)	
Dari warehouse kaporit		Ke Tangki Perendaman (M-210)	
Kaporit	4,3735	Larutan kaporit 25%	89946,70064
Air pelarut	89337,5776	- Kaporit	4197,8221
Q pelarutan kaporit	5338,7863	- Air	85748,87851
		Q hilang	4734,0368
Total	94680,73752	Total	94680,73752

2. Tangki Perendaman (M-210)



MASUK

- Entalpi rumput laut masuk ke Tangki Perendaman (M-210)

Q rumput laut 30°C

- Lemak

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{lemak}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 27,08131 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,979 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} = 267,9739 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Protein

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{protein}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 141,1079 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,62755 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1853,8419 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Karbohidrat

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_3 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{karbohidrat}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 1786,5117 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,5187 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 13566,6988 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Abu

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_4 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{abu}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 132,5559 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,18715 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 124,0394 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Air

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_5 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 480,3370 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} = 10035,5878 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Serat

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_6 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{serat}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 283,0710 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,3888 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} = 1894,9907 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{masuk rumput laut } 30^\circ\text{C}} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 \\ &= 27743,13278 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Entalpi larutan kaporit 25% keluar dari Tangki pelarutan kaporit = Entalpi larutan kaporit masuk ke Tangki Perendaman

Entalpi Larutan kaporit 25% masuk tangki perendaman I

- Kaporit 4197,8221

- Air 85748,87851+

89946,70064 kJ

Maka total entalpi masuk = Entalpi rumput laut masuk tangki perendaman I + Entalpi larutan kaporit masuk tangki perendaman I

$$= 27743,13278 \text{ kJ} + 89946,70064 \text{ kJ} = 117.689,8334 \text{ kJ}$$

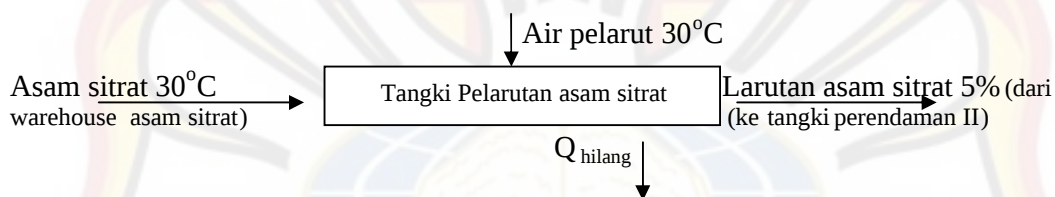
KELUAR

Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar dari Tangki Perendaman I

$$= 117.689,8334 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)		Keluar (kJ)	
Dari Rotary Cutter (C-201)		Ke Screen+Washer I (H-211)	
Rumput laut 30°C	27743,13278	Rumput laut 30°C	27743,13278
- Lemak	267,9739	- Lemak	267,9739
- Protein	1853,8419	- Protein	1853,8419
- Karbohidrat	13566,6988	- Karbohidrat	13566,6988
- Abu	124,0394	- Abu	124,0394
- Air	10035,5878	- Air	10035,5878
- Serat	1894,9907	- Serat	1894,9907
Dari Tangki Pelarutan Kaporit		Ke Screen+Washer I (H-211)	
Larutan kaporit 25%	89946,70064	Larutan kaporit 25%	89946,70064
- Kaporit	4197,8221	- Kaporit	4197,8221
- Air	85748,87851	- Air	85748,87851
Total	117.689,8334	Total	117.689,8334

3. Tangki pelarutan asam sitrat



MASUK

- Asam sitrat 30°C

Massa asam sitrat masuk = 299,3198 kg

BM asam sitrat= 210 gr/mol

$$\Delta H_1 = \text{massa asam sitrat} \cdot C_{p_{\text{asam sitrat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 299,3198 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \cdot (303-298)^\circ\text{K}$$

$$= 1866,5584 \text{ kJ}$$

- Air pelarut 30°C

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 5687,0766 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/mol}^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} = 118.818,9783 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{- Panas pelarutan asam sitrat} = -1519,9651 \text{ KJ/mol} \times (299,3198 \text{ gr} / 210 \text{ gr/mol})$$

$$= -13510,0183 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk total}} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \text{Panas pelarutan asam sitrat}$$

$$= 134.195,555 \text{ kJ}$$

KELUAR

neraca panas dari tangki pelarutan asam sitrat adalah sebagai berikut:

$$Q_{\text{asam sitrat}} + Q_{\text{air}} + \text{panas pelarutan asam sitrat} = Q_{\text{output}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$T_{\text{input}} \neq T_{\text{output}}$ sehingga untuk mencari suhu keluar harus di trial

$$\text{Asumsi: } Q_{\text{hilang}} = 5\% \times Q_{\text{panas pelarutan asam sitrat}} = 0,05 \times 13510,0183 \text{ kJ} = 675,5009 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{output}} = \text{Total entalpi masuk} - Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$= 134.195,555 \text{ kJ} - 675,5009 \text{ kJ} = 127.485,7773 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{output}} = Q_{\text{asam sitrat keluar}} + Q_{\text{air pelarut keluar}}$$

$$127.485,7773 \text{ kJ} = 373,3116 \times (T_{\text{output}} - 25) + 23763,79566 \times (T_{\text{output}} - 25)$$

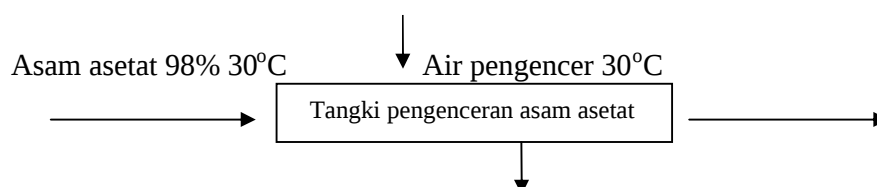
$$T_{\text{output}} = 30,53^\circ\text{C} = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_{\text{asam sitrat keluar}} = 373,3116 \times (30,53 - 25)^\circ\text{C} = 1971,73297 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{air pelarut keluar}} = 23763,79566 \times (30,53 - 25)^\circ\text{C} = 125514,0443 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)		Keluar (kJ)	
Dari tangki penampungan asam sitrat (F-110)		Ke Tangki Perendaman II (E-130)	
Asam sitrat	1866,5584	Larutan asam sitrat 5%	127.485,8
Air pelarut	118.818,9783	- asam sitrat	1971,73297
Q pelarutan kaporit	13.510,0183	- Air	125514,0443
		Q hilang	675,5009
Total	134.195,555	Total	134.195,555

4. Tangki pengenceran asam asetat



Q hilang

MASUK

1. CH_3COOH 98% = 29,931 kg

Dari Perry p 3-145 tabel 3-191 diperoleh

$C_p \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ pada 98 % = 0,5607 kkal/kg $^{\circ}\text{C}$ = 2,3459 kJ/ kg $^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \cdot C_p \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 29,931 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,3459 \text{ kJ/ kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^{\circ}\text{C} = 343,791 \text{ kJ}$$

2. H_2O dalam larutan CH_3COOH 98% = 0.6108 kg

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 0.6108 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^{\circ}\text{C} = 12,7611 \text{ kJ}$$

3. Air pengencer masuk = 5955,854 kg

$$\Delta H_3 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 5955,854 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^{\circ}\text{C} = 124432,68 \text{ kJ}$$

4. Entalpi pengenceran CH_3COOH

Larutan CH_3COOH 98%

BM CH_3COOH = 60 gr/mol

Mol CH_3COOH = 29,931 kg / 60 gr/mol = 0,49885 mol

Mol Air = 0.6108 kg / 18 gr/mol = 0,0339 mol

Dari Hougen p.320 fig 75 diperoleh entalpi pengenceran pada suhu 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$

sebesar – 343 kkal/mol

$$\Delta H_4 = m \cdot \text{entalpi pengenceran}$$

$$= 0,49885 \text{ mol} \times -343 \text{ kkal/mol} = 171,1055 \text{ kkal} = -715,9056 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk total}} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \text{Panas pengenceran } \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$$

$$= 125.195,7256 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Asumsi : } Q_{\text{hilang}} = 5\% \times 715,9056 \text{ kJ} = 35,79528 \text{ kJ}$$

KELUAR

$$1. \text{CH}_3\text{COOH } 0,5\% = 29,931 \text{ kg}$$

Dari Perry p 3-145 tabel 3-191 diperoleh

$$C_p \text{CH}_3\text{COOH pada } 98\% = 0,5607 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} = 2,3459 \text{ kJ/ kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \cdot C_p \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 29,931 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,3459 \text{ kJ/ kg}^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$2. \text{H}_2\text{O dalam larutan CH}_3\text{COOH } 0,5\% = 5956,4648 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 5956,4648 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

neraca panas dari tangki pelarutan asam sitrat adalah sebagai berikut:

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} + \text{panas pengenceran CH}_3\text{COOH} = Q_{\text{output}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$Q_{\text{output}} = \text{Total entalpi masuk} - Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$= 125.195,7 \text{ kJ} - 35,79528 \text{ kJ} = 125159,9 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{output}} = Q_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH } 0,5\%} + Q_{\text{air}}$$

$$125159,9 \text{ kJ} = 70,2151 \times (T_{\text{output}} - 25) + 24889,0882 \times (T_{\text{output}} - 25)$$

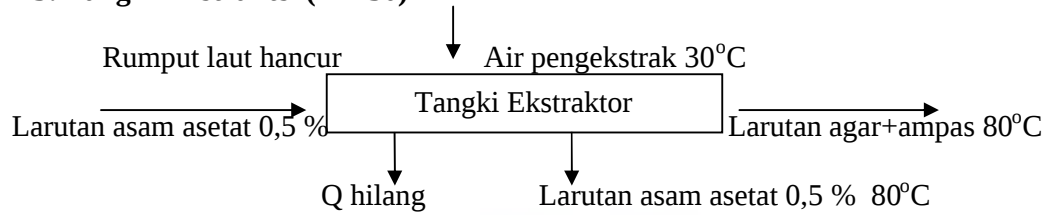
$$T_{\text{output}} = 30,01^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH } 0,5\% \text{ keluar}} = 334,5887 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{air keluar}} = 118601,3 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)	Keluar (kJ)
Dari Tangki penampungan CH ₃ COOH	Ke Tangki Ekstraksi (M-230)
Larutan CH₃COOH 98 % 47.1402	Larutan CH₃COOH 0,5% 125.159,9
- CH ₃ COOH 343,791	- CH ₃ COOH 334,5887
- Air 12,7611	- Air 118.601,3
Dari Tangki penampungan air	Q hilang 35,79528
Air pengencer 124.432,68	
Entalpi pengenceran 715,9056	
Total 125.195,7256	Total 125.195,7256

5. Tangki Ekstraksi (M-230)



MASUK

- Entalpi rumput laut masuk tangki ekstraktor = 33.847,7794 kJ

Q rumput laut 30°C

- Lemak

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{lemak}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 27,08131 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,979 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} = 267,9739 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Protein

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{protein}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 141,1079 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,62755 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1853,8419 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Karbohidrat

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_3 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{karbohidrat}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 1786,5117 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,5187 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} = 13566,6988 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Abu

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_4 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{abu}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 132,5559 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,18715 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 124,0394 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Air

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_5 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 722,5302 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} = 15095,46 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Serat

$$\Delta H_6 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{serat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 283,0710 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,3888 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} = 1894,9907 \text{ kJ}$$

- Asam sitrat

$$\Delta H_7 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{asam sitrat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 89.7959 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} = 559.9672 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk rumput laut } 30^\circ\text{C}} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7$$

$$= 38962,644 \text{ kJ}$$

- Entalpi larutan CH_3COOH 0,5% keluar dari tangki pengenceran CH_3COOH = Entalpi larutan CH_3COOH 0,5% masuk tangki ekstraktor = 125.159,9 kJ

- Entalpi air pengestrak 30°C

$$\Delta H_3 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T = 29931.9825 \text{ kg} \times 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C} = 625.353,94 \text{ kJ}$$

- Entalpi steam yang di suplai = Q_s

maka total entalpi masuk

$$= 33.362,972 \text{ kJ} + 125.159,9 \text{ kJ} + 625.353,94 \text{ kJ} + Q_s$$

$$= 783.876,8119 + Q_s$$

KELUAR

Larutan Agar $T = 80^\circ\text{C}$

- Lemak

$$\Delta H_1 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{lemak}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 27,08131 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,979 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} = 2947,66519 \text{ kJ}$$

- Protein

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{protein}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 141,1079 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,62755 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 20.392,2434 \text{ kJ}$$

- Karbohidrat

$$\Delta H_3 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{karbohidrat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 1786,5117 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,5187 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 149.224,643 \text{ kJ}$$

- Abu

$$\Delta H_4 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{abu}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 132,5559 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,18715 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1364,43102 \text{ kJ}$$

- Air

$$\Delta H_5 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 25557,9221 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} = 5.873.657,76 \text{ kJ}$$

- Serat

$$\Delta H_6 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{serat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 283,0710 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,3888 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} = 21622.0953 \text{ kJ}$$

- Asam asetat CH_3COOH

$$\Delta H_7 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{asam asetat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 29,9319 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,3459 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 3861,94843 \text{ kJ}$$

- Asam sitrat

$$\Delta H_8 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{asam sitrat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 89.7959 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} = 6159.6395 \text{ kJ}$$

Uap air pada suhu 80°C

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_{p \text{ uap air}} &= \int_{293}^{353} C_p dT_{\text{air}} \\
 &= \int_{293}^{353} (34,46 + 0,6880 \cdot 10^{-2} T + 0,7604 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 - 3,593 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot T^3) \cdot dT \\
 &= 34,46 + \left[\frac{0,6880 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (80^2 + 25^2) \right] + \left[\frac{0,7604 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} \cdot (80^3 + 80 \cdot 25 + 25^3) \right] \\
 &\quad - \left[\frac{3,593 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (80^4 + 25^4) (80 + 25) \right] \\
 &= 34,8434 \text{ kJ/mol } ^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_9 &= m \cdot C_{p \text{ uap air}} \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= (10.953,3952 \text{ kg} / 18 \text{ gr/mol}) \cdot 34,8434 \text{ kJ/mol } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80 - 25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 1.166.163,5650 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total entalpi keluar} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8 + \Delta H_9 \\
 &= 7.245.393,991 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ hilang} &= 5\% \times \text{total entalpi masuk} \\
 &= 0,05 \times (783.876,8119 + Q_s) = 39193,8406 + 0,05 Q_s
 \end{aligned}$$

neraca panas dari tangki ekstraktor adalah sebagai berikut:

$$Q \text{ masuk} + Q_s = Q \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ hilang}$$

$$783.876,8119 + Q_s = 7.245.393,991 \text{ kJ} + 39193,8406 + 0,05 Q_s$$

$$Q_s = 6.842.853,7048 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)		Keluar (kJ)	
Dari rotary cutter II (C-222)		Ke Filter Press (H-240)	
Rumput laut 30°C	33362,972	Larutan Agar 80°C	7.245.393,991
- Lemak	= 267,9739	- Lemak	= 2947,6651
- Protein	= 1853,8419	- Protein	= 20.392,2434
- Karbohidrat	= 13566,6988	- Karbohidrat	= 149.224,6425
- Abu	= 124,0394	- Abu	= 1364,4310
- Air	= 15095,46	- Air	= 5.873.657,762
- Serat	= 1894,9907	- Serat	= 21.622,0952
- Asam sitrat	= 559,9672	- asam asetat	= 3861,9484
Larutan CH₃COOH 0,5%	118.935,9	- asam sitrat	= 6159,6395

Air pengekstrak 30°C	625.353,94	Uap air	1.166.163,565
Q steam	6.842.853,7048	Q hilang	381.336,5258
Total		Total	7.626.730,5167

6. Filter Press (H-240)



MASUK

- Entalpi larutan agar keluar tangki ekstraktor = Entalpi Larutan agar masuk filter press =
7.245.393,991 kJ

Total Entalpi masuk = 7.245.393,991 kJ

KELUAR

Asumsi Q loss = 10% x 7.245.393,991 = 724.539,4 kJ

Larutan agar (filtrat)

- Lemak

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{lemak}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 24,3731 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,979 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

- Protein

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{protein}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 126,9971 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,62755 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

- Karbohidrat

$$\Delta H_3 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{karbohidrat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 1607,861 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,5187 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

- Abu

$$\Delta H_4 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{abu}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 26,5142 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,18715 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

- Air

$$\Delta H_5 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 25495,64 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

- Serat

$$\Delta H_6 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{serat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 56,6142 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,3888 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

- Asam asetat CH_3COOH

$$\Delta H_7 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{asam asetat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 26,9387 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,3459 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

- Asam sitrat

$$\Delta H_8 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{asam sitrat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 17,95918 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

neraca panas dari *filter press* adalah sebagai berikut:

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

$$\text{maka, } Q_{\text{keluar}} = (7.245.393,991 - 724.539,4) \text{ kJ} = 6.520.854,5918 \text{ kJ}$$

$$6.520.854,5918 \text{ kJ} = 27,0813 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,979 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C} + 141,1079 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,62755 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C} + 1786,512 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,5187 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C} + 132,5559 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,18715 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C} + 25.557,92 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C} + 283,071 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,3888$$

$\text{kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C} + 29,9319 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,3459 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C} + 89,7959 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T-25)^\circ\text{C}$

Maka didapatkan T output sebesar $74,5^\circ\text{C}$

Cake

- Entalpi serat = $0,8 \times 283,0710 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,3888 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (74,5 - 25)^\circ\text{C} = 18554,1165 \text{ kJ}$

- Entalpi abu = $0,8 \times 132,5559 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,18715 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (74,5 - 25)^\circ\text{C} = 1170,8306 \text{ kJ}$

-Entalpi lemak = $0,1 \times 27,08131 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,979 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (74,5 - 25)^\circ\text{C} = 316,1771 \text{ kJ}$

-Entalpi protein= $0,1 \times 141,1079 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,62755 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (74,5 - 25)^\circ\text{C} = 2187,346 \text{ kJ}$

-Entalpi karbohidrat= $0,1 \times 1786,5117 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,5187 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (74,5 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 16006,3786 \text{ kJ}$

-Entalpi air = $0,1 \times 25557,9221 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (74,5 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 630.029,8903 \text{ kJ}$

- Entalpi asam asetat = $0,1 \times 29,9319 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,3459 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot (74,5 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 414,2466 \text{ kJ}$

-Entalpi asam sitrat = $0,8 \times 17,95918 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (74,5 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$
 $= 5285,6427 \text{ kJ}$

Filtrat (Larutan Agar)

- Lemak = $3161,7717 \text{ kJ} - 316,1771 \text{ kJ} = 2845,5945 \text{ kJ}$

-Protein= $21.873,461 \text{ kJ} - 2187,346 \text{ kJ} = 19.686,1156 \text{ kJ}$

-Karbohidrat = $160.063,7869 \text{ kJ} - 16006,3786 \text{ kJ} = 144.057,4082 \text{ kJ}$

- Abu = $1463,5383 \text{ kJ} - 1170,8306 \text{ kJ} = 292,7076 \text{ kJ}$

-Air = $6.300.298,903 \text{ kJ} - 630.029,8903 \text{ kJ} = 5.670.269,013 \text{ kJ}$

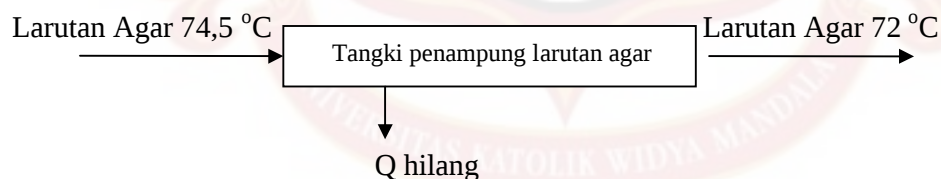
-Serat= $23192,645 \text{ kJ} - 18554,1165 \text{ kJ} = 4638,5291 \text{ kJ}$

-Asam asetat= $4142,46 \text{ kJ} - 414,2466 \text{ kJ} = 3728,2196 \text{ kJ}$

- Asam sitrat = $6607,053 \text{ kJ} - 5285,6427 = 1321,4106 \text{ kJ}$

Masuk (kJ)		Keluar (kJ)	
Dari Tangki Ekstraksi (M-230)		Ke Filtrat Bin (F-241)	
Larutan Agar 80°C	7.245.393,991	Larutan Agar 74,5 C	5.846.838,999
- Lemak	2947,6651	- Lemak	2845,5945
- Protein	20.392,2434	- Protein	19.686,1156
- Karbohidrat	149.224,6425	- Karbohidrat	144.057,4082
- Abu	1364,4310	- Abu	292,7076
- Air	5.873.657,762	- Air	5.670.269,013
- Serat	21.622,0952	- Serat	4638,5291
- asam asetat	3861,9484	- asam asetat	3728,2196
- Asam sitrat	6159,6395	- asam sitrat	1321,4106
		Ke Tangki penampungan cake	
		Cake 74,5 °C	673.964,6289
		- Lemak	316,177
		- Protein	2187,3461
		- Karbohidrat	16006,3786
		- Abu	1170,8306
		- Air	630029,8903
		- Serat	18554,1165
		- asam asetat	414,2466
		- asam sitrat	5285,6427
		Q hilang	724.539,3991
Total	7.245.393,991	Total	7.245.393,991

7. Filtrat Bin (F-241)



MASUK

Entalpi larutan agar keluar dari *Filter Press* = Entalpi larutan agar masuk tangki

penampungan = 5.846.838,999 kJ

KELUAR

Asumsi: Q hilang = 5% x 5.846.838,999 kJ = 292.341,9499 kJ

Neraca panas pada tangki penampungan agar-agar

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

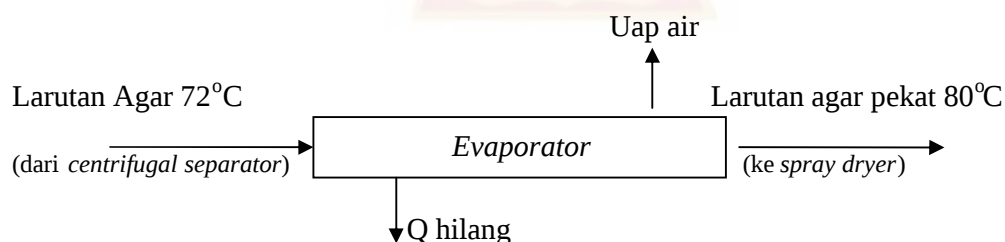
$$Q_{\text{keluar}} = 5.846.838,999 - 292.341,9499 = 5.554.497,049 \text{ kJ}$$

$$5.554.497,049 \text{ kJ} = 24,3731 \text{ kg. } 1,979 \text{ kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C. (T-25)}^{\circ}\text{C} + 126,9971 \text{ kg. } 2,62755 \text{ kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C. (T-25)}^{\circ}\text{C} + 1607,861 \text{ kg. } 1,5187 \text{ kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C. (T-25)}^{\circ}\text{C} + 26,5142 \text{ kg. } 0,18715 \text{ kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C. (T-25)}^{\circ}\text{C} + 25495,64 \text{ kg. } 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C. (T-25)}^{\circ}\text{C} + 56,6142 \text{ kg. } 1,3888 \text{ kJ/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C. (T-25)}^{\circ}\text{C} + 26,9387 \text{ kg. } 2,3459 \text{ kJ/kg. (T-25)}^{\circ}\text{C} + 17,9591 \text{ kg. } 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kg. }^{\circ}\text{C. (T-25)}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Maka T output} = 72,02^{\circ}\text{C} = 72^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Masuk (kJ)	Keluar (kJ)
Dari <i>Filter Press</i> (H-240)	Ke <i>Evaporator</i> (V-250)
Larutan Agar 74,5 °C 5.846.838,999	Larutan Agar 72°C 5.554.497,049
- Lemak 2845,5945	- Lemak 2446,1093
- Protein 19.686,1156	- Protein 16.922,4833
- Karbohidrat 144.057,4082	- Karbohidrat 123.833,9701
- Abu 292,7076	- Abu 251,6446
- Air 5.670.269,013	- Air 5.402.634,995
- Serat 4638,5291	- Serat 3987,3502
- asam asetat 3728,2196	- asam asetat 3204,8332
-asam sitrat 1321,4106	- asam sitrat 1135,89967
	Q hilang 292.341,9499
Total 5.846.838,999	Total 5.183.165,981

8. *Evaporator* (V-250)



MASUK

Q larutan agar 72°C

Q masuk *evaporator* = Q keluar tangki penampungan filtrat

$$= 5.554.497,049 \text{ kJ}$$

Total Entalpi masuk = 5.554.497,049 kJ + Qsteam

KELUAR

Larutan Agar 80°C

- Lemak

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{lemak}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 24,3731 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,979 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} = 2652,89 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Protein

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{protein}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 126,9971 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,62755 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 18.353,0176 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Karbohidrat

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_3 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{karbohidrat}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 1607,861 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,5187 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 134.302,2175 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Abu

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_4 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{abu}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 26,5142 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,18715 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 272,9172 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Air

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_5 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 14022,5992 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} = 3.222.638,692 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Serat

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_6 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{serat}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 56,6142 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,3888 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 4324,4190 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Asam asetat CH_3COOH

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_7 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{asam asetat}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 26,9387 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,3459 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 3475,7522 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Asam sitrat

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_8 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{asam sitrat}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 17,95918 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1231,9224 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

Q uap air ke *condenser*

$$\begin{aligned}c_{p_{\text{uap air}}} &= \int_{293}^{353} C_p dT_{\text{air}} \\ &= \int_{293}^{353} (34,46 + 0,6880 \cdot 10^{-2} T + 0,7604 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 - 3,593 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot T^3) \cdot dT \\ &= 34,46 + \left[\frac{0,6880 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (80^2 + 25^2) \right] + \left[\frac{0,7604 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} \cdot (80^3 + 80 \cdot 25 + 25^3) \right] \\ &\quad - \left[\frac{3,593 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (80^4 + 25^4) (80 + 25) \right] \\ &= 67,6917 \text{ kJ/mol } ^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_8 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{uap air}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= (12,747,8175 \text{ kg/18 gr/mol}) \cdot 67,6917 \text{ kJ/mol } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (80-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 2.636.705,554 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total entalpi keluar} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 + \Delta H_7 + \Delta H_8$$

$$= 6.023.957,382 \text{ kJ}$$

Q hilang = 5% x total entalpi masuk

$$= 0,05 \times (5.554.497,049 \text{ kJ} + Q_s) = 277.724,8525 + 0,05 Q_s$$

neraca panas dari tangki ekstraktor adalah sebagai berikut:

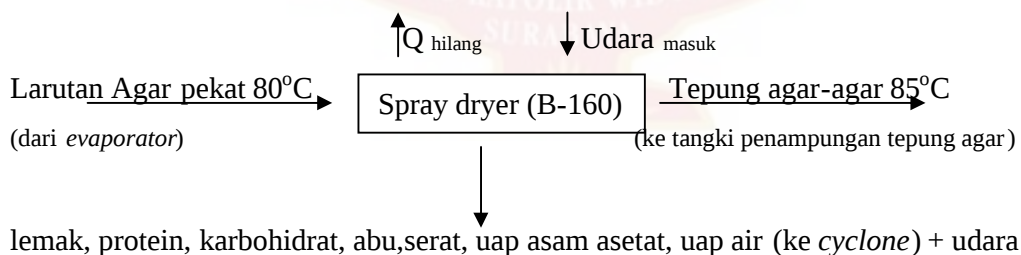
$$Q \text{ masuk} + Q_s = Q \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ hilang}$$

$$5.554.497,049 \text{ kJ} + Q_s = 6.023.957,382 \text{ kJ} + 277.724,8525 + 0,05 Q_s$$

$$Q_s = 786.594,6829 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)	Keluar (kJ)
Dari Filtrat Bin (F-241)	Ke <i>Spray dryer</i> (B-260)
Larutan Agar 74,5 °C 5.554.497,049	Larutan Agar 80°C 3.387.251,828
- Lemak 2446,1093	- Lemak 2652,8900
- Protein 16.922,4833	- Protein 18.353,0176
- Karbohidrat 123.833,9701	- Karbohidrat 134.302,2175
- Abu 251,6446	- Abu 272,9172
- Air 5.402.634,995	- Air 3.222.638,692
- Serat 3204,8332	- Serat 4324,4190
- asam asetat 3204,8332	- asam asetat 3475,7522
- asam sitrat 1135,89967	- asam sitrat 1231,9224
Q steam 786.594,6829	Ke Condensor (E-251)
	Kondensat 2.636.705,554
	Q hilang 317.054,5866
Total 6.341.011,969	Total 6.341.011,969

9. Spray Dryer (B-260)



MASUK

Q larutan agar pekat 80°C

Q masuk ke *spray dryer* = Q keluar *evaporator*

$$= 3.387.251,828 \text{ kJ}$$

KELUAR

Q tepung agar ke Tangki Penampungan Tepung Agar (F-161)

- Lemak

$$\Delta H_1 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{lemak}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 24,2513 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,979 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C} = 4559,3656 \text{ kJ}$$

- Protein

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{protein}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 126,3621 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,62755 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ = 31542,1599 \text{ kJ}$$

- Karbohidrat

$$\Delta H_3 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{karbohidrat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 1599,8213 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,5187 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ = 230.816,8775 \text{ kJ}$$

- Abu

$$\Delta H_4 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{abu}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 26,3817 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,18715 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 469,0468 \text{ kJ}$$

- Air

$$\Delta H_5 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{air}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 356,1181 \text{ kg} \cdot 4,1785 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C} = 141.363,7507 \text{ kJ}$$

- Serat

$$\Delta H_6 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{serat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 56,3311 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,3888 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 7432,100 \text{ kJ}$$

- Asam sitrat

$$\Delta H_7 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{asam sitrat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 17,8693 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C} = 2117,2261 \text{ kJ}$$

Total entalpi keluar (tangki penampungan tepung agar)

$$= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 = 418.300,5267 \text{ kJ}$$

Q Larutan Agar ke cyclone

- Lemak

$$\Delta H_1 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{lemak}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 0,1218 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,979 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C} = 22,8990 \text{ kJ}$$

- Protein

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{protein}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 0,6349 \text{ kg} \cdot 2,62755 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 158,4819 \text{ kJ}$$

- Karbohidrat

$$\Delta H_3 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{karbohidrat}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 8,0393 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,5187 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1159,8820 \text{ kJ}$$

- Abu

$$\Delta H_4 = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{abu}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 0,1325 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,18715 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 32,7209 \text{ kJ}$$

- Serat

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_5 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{serat}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 0,2830 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,3888 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 94,4758 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Asam sitrat

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_6 &= m \cdot C_{p_{\text{asam sitrat}}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 0,0897 \text{ kg} \cdot 1,2472 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (120-25)^\circ\text{C} = 11,8346 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{keluar (cyclone)}} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 + \Delta H_6 \\ &= 1480,2945 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{uap asam asetat } 120^\circ\text{C}} = 393 \text{ K}$$

Menentukan C_p asam asetat(uap) yang dicari dengan menggunakan persamaan:

$$C_p = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3 + ET^4 \text{ (kJ/kg)}$$

$$A = 34,850 \quad ; C = 2,8311 \cdot 10^{-4} \quad E = 9,2646 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$B = 3,7626 \cdot 10^{-2} \quad ; D = -3,0767 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

(Kirk and Othmer, 1978)

$$C_p = 34,850 + 3,7626 \cdot 10^{-2} T + 2,8311 \cdot 10^{-4} T^2 - 3,0767 \cdot 10^{-7} T^3 + 9,2646 \cdot 10^{-11} T^4$$

$$= 34,850 (393-298) + \frac{3,7626 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (393^2 - 298^2) + \frac{2,8311 \cdot 10^{-4}}{3} (393^3 - 298^3) -$$

$$\frac{3,0767 \cdot 10^{-7}}{4} (393^4 - 298^4) + \frac{9,2646 \cdot 10^{-11}}{5} (393^5 - 298^5)$$

$$= 4072.6135 \text{ kJ/Kmol}$$

$$= 214,631 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q_{\text{uap asam asetat}} = 28,2932 \text{ kg} \times 214,631 \text{ kJ/kg} = 6072.6135 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{hilang}} = 10 \% Q_{\text{udara panas}} [16]$$

$$\text{Relative humidity rata-rata di Indonesia} = 80 \% [17]$$

$$H_R = 80 = 100 \frac{Pa}{Pas} \dots\dots\dots (B-1)$$

$T_o = 20^\circ\text{C}$ dan $P = 101,325 \text{ kPa}$, maka $Pas = 2,346 \text{ kPa}$ [18]

Substitusi $Pas = 2,346 \text{ kPa}$ ke persamaan (1), sehingga didapatkan:

$$Pa = \left(\frac{80}{100} \right) \cdot 2,346 \text{ kPa} = 1,8768 \text{ kPa}$$

Mencari *humidity* udara masuk *dryer* [18]

$$H_1 = \frac{18,02}{28,97} \cdot \left(\frac{Pa}{P-Pa} \right) = \frac{18,02}{28,97} \cdot \left(\frac{1,8768}{101,325-1,8768} \right)$$

$$= 0,0117 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

Suhu udara masuk *dryer* = 125°C

Entalpi udara masuk *dryer*

$$Hg_1 = Cs \cdot (T - T_o) + H_1 \cdot lo \dots\dots\dots (B-2)$$

Di mana $Cs = 1,005 + 1,88 H_1$

lo pada $T_o = 20^\circ\text{C} = 2454,113 \text{ kJ/kg}$ [18]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Persamaan (2) menjadi } Hg_1 &= (1,005 + 1,88 \cdot H_1) \cdot (T - T_o) + H_1 \cdot 2454,113 \\ &= (1,005 + 1,88 \cdot 0,0117) \cdot (125 - 20) + 0,0117 \cdot 2454,113 \\ &= 136,5477 \text{ kJ/kg udara kering} \end{aligned}$$

Suhu udara keluar *dryer* = 120°C

Entalpi udara keluar *spray dryer*

$$\begin{aligned} Hg_2 &= (1,005 + 1,88 \cdot H_2) \cdot (T - T_o) + H_2 \cdot lo \\ &= (1,005 + 1,88 H_2) \cdot (120 - 20) + H_2 \cdot 2454,113 \\ &= 100,5 + 2642,113 \cdot H_2 \text{ kJ/kg udara kering} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca massa air

$G \cdot H_1 + \text{air dari bahan masuk} = G \cdot H_2 + \text{air dari bahan keluar}$

$$G \cdot 0,0117 + 14022,5992 = G \cdot H_2 + 356,1181$$

$$G = \frac{13.666,4810}{(H_2 - 0,0117)} \text{ kg/kg udara kering} \dots\dots\dots (B-3)$$

Neraca panas total

$$Q_{\text{udara masuk}} + Q_{\text{larutan agar masuk}} = Q_{\text{udara keluar}} + Q_{\text{cyclone}} + Q_{\text{tepung agar}} + Q_{\text{uap asam asetat}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$G.Hg_1 + 3.387.251,828 = G.Hg_2 + 1480,2945 + 418.300,5267 + 6072.6135 + 10\% \cdot G.Hg_1$$

$$90\% \cdot G.Hg_1 + 3.813.105,263 = G (100,5 + 2642,113.H_2)$$

$$0,9 \cdot 136,5477 G + 3.813.105,263 = G (100,5 + 2642,113.H_2)$$

$$G (100,5 + 2642,113.H_2 - 122,89293) = 3.813.105,263$$

$$G = \frac{3.813.105,263}{(2642,113.H_2 - 22,3929)} \dots\dots\dots (B-4)$$

Dari persamaan (B-3) dan (B-4)

$$\frac{13.666,4810}{(H_2 - 0,0117)} = \frac{3.813.105,263}{(2642,113.H_2 - 22,3929)}$$

$$H_2 = 0,069132 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

$$Hg_2 = 100,5 + 2642,113.H_2 = 283,15711 \text{ kJ/kg udara kering}$$

$$G = \frac{3.813.105,263}{(2642,113.H_2 - 22,3929)} = 23.792,6178 \text{ kg udara kering}$$

$$Q_{\text{udara masuk}} = G.Hg_1 = 23.792,6178 \cdot 136,5477 = 3.248.827,25 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{udara keluar}} = G.Hg_2 = 23.792,6178 \cdot 283,15711 = 5.885.342,919 \text{ kJ}$$

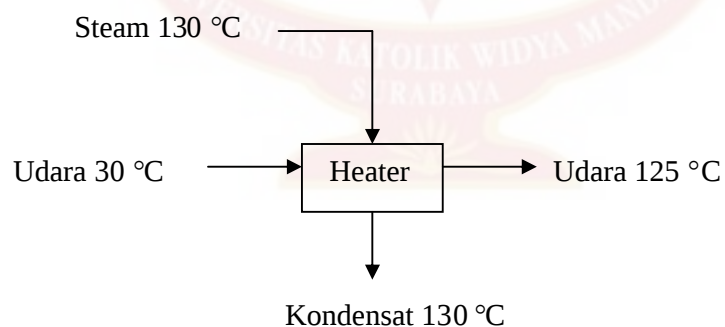
$$\text{Massa udara masuk} = (1+H_1) \cdot G = (1+0,0117) \cdot 23.792,6178 = 24.070,9915 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa udara keluar} = (1+H_2) \cdot G = (1+0,069132) \cdot 23.792,6178 = 25437,16364 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q_{\text{hilang}} = 0,1 \times 3.248.827,25 = 324.882,725 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)	Keluar (kJ)
Dari <i>Evaporator</i> (V-250)	Ke Tangki penampungan agar (F-261)
Larutan Agar 80°C 3.387.251,828	Tepung Agar 120°C 418.300,5267
- Lemak 2652,8900	- Lemak 4559,3656
- Protein 18.353,0176	- Protein 31542,1599
- Karbohidrat 134.302,2175	- Karbohidrat 230.816,8775
- Abu 272,9172	- Abu 469,0468
- Air 3.222.638,692	- Air 141.363,7507
- Serat 4324,4190	- Serat 7432,1001
- asam asetat 3475,7522	-Asam sitrat 2117.2261
-asam sitrat 1231,9224	
Q udara masuk 3.248.827,25	Ke Cyclone (H-262)
	Tepung Agar 120°C 1480,2945
	- Lemak 22,8990
	- Protein 158,4819
	- Karbohidrat 1159,8820
	- Abu 32,7209
	- Serat 94,4758
	-asam sitrat 11,83465
	Q uap asam asetat 6072.6135
	Q udara keluar 5.885.342,919
	Q hilang 324.882,725
Total 6.636.079,078	Total 6.636.079,078

10. Heater



Suhu udara masuk = 30 °C

Suhu udara keluar = 125 °C

Massa udara masuk = massa udara masuk spray dryer susu bubuk + massa udara masuk spray dryer tepung agar-agar

$$= 3.117.334,5996 \text{ kg} + 24.070,9915 \text{ kg} = 3.141.405,591 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca panas masuk :

1. Entalpi udara masuk

Relative humidity rata-rata di Indonesia = 80 % [17]

$$H_R = 80 = 100 \frac{P_a}{P_{as}} \dots\dots\dots (B-1)$$

$T_o = 20^\circ\text{C}$ dan $P = 101,325 \text{ kPa}$, maka $P_{as} = 2,346 \text{ kPa}$ [18]

Substitusi $P_{as} = 2,346 \text{ kPa}$ ke persamaan (1), sehingga didapatkan:

$$P_a = \left(\frac{80}{100} \right) \cdot 2,346 \text{ kPa} = 1,8768 \text{ kPa}$$

Mencari humidity udara masuk heater [18]

$$H_1 = \frac{18,02}{28,97} \cdot \left(\frac{P_a}{P - P_a} \right) = \frac{18,02}{28,97} \cdot \left(\frac{1,8768}{101,325 - 1,8768} \right)$$
$$= 0,0117 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

Pers 9.3-9 (Geankoplis,1985) :

$$\Delta H_{y1} = m \times C_s (T^\circ\text{C} - 0) + m \times H \times 2501,4$$

Dimana : $C_s = 1,005 + 1,88 \times H$ (pers 9.3-6)

$$C_s = 1,005 + (1,88 \times 0,0117)$$

$$C_s = 1,02699 \text{ kJ/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H_{y1} = (3.141.405,591 \times 1,02699 \times (30-0)) + (3.141.405,591 \times 0,0117 \times 2501,4)$$

$$\Delta H_{y1} = 188.723.333,5974 \text{ kJ}$$

2. Steam masuk

Q yang disuplai (Q_s) = x kJ

Total panas masuk = 188.723.333,5974 + x kkal

Neraca panas keluar :

1. Entalpi udara keluar :

Entalpi udara keluar dari heater = Entalpi udara masuk spray dryer _{susu bubuk} + Entalpi udara masuk spray dryer _{tepung agar-agar}

$$= 420.742.186,1276 \text{ kJ} + 3.248.827,25 \text{ kJ} = 423.991.013,4 \text{ kJ}$$

2. Panas hilang = 5 % dari panas yang disuplai

$$= 0,05 \times Q_s$$

Total panas keluar = 423.991.013,4 + 0,05 Q_s

Neraca panas total : $\sum$ panas masuk = $\sum$ panas keluar

$$188.723.333,5974 + Q_s = 423.991.013,4 + 0,05 Q_s$$

$$Q_s = 247.650.189,2424 \text{ kJ}$$

$\therefore$ Panas yang disuplai = 247.650.189,2424 kJ

$\therefore$ Panas yang hilang = 5 % x panas yang disuplai

$$= 5 \% \times 247.650.189,2424 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 12.382.509,46$$

Sebagai media pemanas digunakan steam pada suhu 130 °C

Dari App.A.2-9 (geankoplis,1985) hal 800, pada suhu 130°C didapatkan harga :

$$H_v = 2.720,5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_l = 546,31 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda = 0,9 \times (h_f - h_g) = 0,9 \cdot (2720,5 - 546,31) \text{ kJ/kg} = 1956,77 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan steam} = \frac{\text{Panas yang disuplai}}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{247.650.189,2424}{1956,77} = 126.565,2319 \text{ kg}$$



APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Suhu referensi	=	20 °C
Satuan energi	=	kilo Joule (kJ)
Satuan massa	=	kg
Tipe operasi	=	2 batch/hari
Basis waktu	=	1 hari

B.1. Susu

Daftar harga Cp (kJ/kg^oK) padatan untuk tiap komponen :

- Protein $= \int Cp. dT = \int (2,0082 + 1,2089.10^{-3} T - 1,3129.10^{-6} T^2)$
- Lemak $= \int Cp. dT = \int (1,9842 + 1,4733.10^{-3} T - 4,8008.10^{-6} T^2)$
- Abu $= \int Cp. dT = \int (1,0926 + 1,8896.10^{-3} T - 3,6817.10^{-6} T^2)$

(Heldman, 1992)

$$Cp \text{ air} = 18,2964 + 47,212.10^{-2} T - 133,88.10^{-5} T^2 + 1314,2.10^{-9} T^3 \text{ (kJ/kmol.}^{\circ}\text{K)}$$

(Himmelblau, 1996)

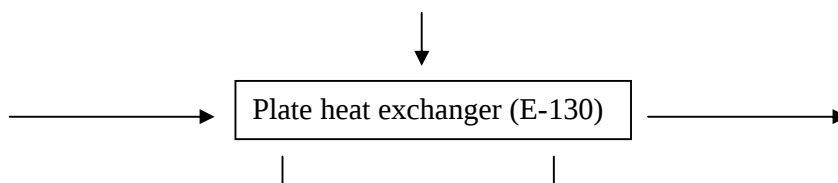
$$Cp \text{ laktosa} = 0,287 \text{ kkal/kg.}^{\circ}\text{K pada } 20^{\circ}\text{C}$$

(Perry 7th ed, 1997)

$$Cp \text{ uap air} = 33,46 - 0,6880.10^{-2} T + 0,7604.10^{-5} T^2 - 3,593.10^{-9} T^3 \text{ (J/mol.}^{\circ}\text{C)}$$

(Himmelblau, 1996)

3. Plate Heat Exchanger (E-130)



Steam

Susu segar 4°C
(dari tangki standarisasi)

Kondensat

Susu pasteurisasi 72°C
(ke tangki susu pasteurisasi)
Q hilang

MASUK

Q susu segar 4°C

➤ Air

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{293}^{277} C_p dT_{\text{air}} &= \int_{293}^{277} (18,2964 + 47,212 \cdot 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \cdot 10^{-3} T^2 + 1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3) \cdot dT \\&= [18,2964 \cdot (277 - 293)] + \left[\frac{47,212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (277^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{133,88 \cdot 10^{-3}}{3} (277^3 - 293^3) \right] + \\&\quad \left[\frac{1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (277^4 - 293^4) \right] \\&= -1.192,3930 \text{ kJ/kmol} = -66,2441 \text{ kJ/kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{277} C_p dT_{\text{air}}$$

$$= 66.027,78 \text{ kg} \cdot (-66,2441) \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= -4.373.951,0996 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Laktosa

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot C_{p \text{ laktosa}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 3.479,13 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,287 \text{ kkal/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{K} \cdot (277 - 293)^\circ\text{K}$$

$$= -15.976,1521 \text{ kkal} = -66.844,2204 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Lemak

$$\int_{293}^{277} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} = \int_{293}^{277} (1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [1,9842 \cdot (277 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (277^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (277^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= -32,2247 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{277} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}}$$

$$= 2.949,69 \text{ kg} \cdot (-32,2247) \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= -95.052,9995 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Protein

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{293}^{277} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} &= \int_{293}^{277} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT \\ &= [2,0082 \cdot (277 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (277^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (277^3 - 293^3) \right] \\ &= -35,9371 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_4 &= m \cdot \int_{293}^{277} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} \\ &= 2.458,08 \text{ kg} \cdot (-35,9371) \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= -88.336,2088 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Abu

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{293}^{277} C_p dT_{\text{abu}} &= \int_{293}^{277} (1,0926 + 1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT \\ &= [1,0926 \cdot (277 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (277^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (277^3 - 293^3) \right] \\ &= -21,3122 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_5 &= m \cdot \int_{293}^{277} C_p dT_{\text{abu}} \\ &= 718,52 \text{ kg} \cdot (-21,3122) \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= -15.313,1310 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{masuk susu segar } 4^\circ\text{C}} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 \\ &= -4.639.497,6592 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

KELUAR

Q susu keluar 72°C

➤ Air

$$\int_{293}^{345} C_p dT_{\text{air}} = \int_{293}^{345} (18,2964 + 47,212 \cdot 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 + 1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3) \cdot dT$$

$$= [18,2964 \cdot (345-293)] + \left[\frac{47,212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (345^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{133,88 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (345^3 - 293^3) \right] +$$

$$\left[\frac{1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (345^4 - 293^4) \right]$$

$$= 3.916,0170 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 217,5567 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{345} C_p dT_{\text{air}}$$

$$= 66.027,78 \text{ kg} \cdot 217,5567 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 14.364.783,7574 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Laktosa

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot C_{p \text{ laktosa}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 3.479,13 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,287 \text{ kkal/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{K} \cdot (345-293)^\circ\text{K}$$

$$= 51.922,4943 \text{ kkal} = 217.243,7163 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Lemak

$$\int_{293}^{345} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} = \int_{293}^{345} (1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [1,9842 \cdot (345-293)] + \left[\frac{1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (345^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (345^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 102,1575 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{345} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}}$$

$$= 2.949,69 \text{ kg} \cdot 102,1575 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 301.333,3550 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Protein

$$\int_{293}^{345} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} = \int_{293}^{345} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [2,0082.(345-293)] + \left[\frac{1,2089.10^{-3}}{2} (345^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129.10^{-6}}{3} (345^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 117,5169 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m. \int_{293}^{277} C_p dT_{\text{protein}}$$

$$= 2.458,08 \text{ kg. } 117,5169 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 288.865,9337 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Abu

$$\int_{293}^{345} C_p dT_{\text{abu}} = \int_{293}^{345} (1,0926 + 1,8896.10^{-3} T - 3,6817.10^{-6} T^2) . dT$$

$$= [1,0926.(345-293)] + \left[\frac{1,8896.10^{-3}}{2} (345^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{3,6817.10^{-6}}{3} (345^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 68,6348 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m. \int_{293}^{345} C_p dT_{\text{abu}}$$

$$= 718,52 \text{ kg. } 68,6348 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 49.315,1352 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar susu pasteurisasi } 72^{\circ}\text{C}} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5$$

$$= 15.221.541,8977 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk susu segar } 4^{\circ}\text{C}} + Q_{\text{steam}} = Q_{\text{keluar susu pasteurisasi } 72^{\circ}\text{C}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\text{Asumsi: } Q_{\text{hilang}} = 5\% Q_{\text{steam}}$$

$$-4.639.497,6592 \text{ kJ} + Q_{\text{steam}} = 15.221.541,8977 \text{ kJ} + 0,05 Q_{\text{steam}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 20.906.357,4283 \text{ kJ}$$

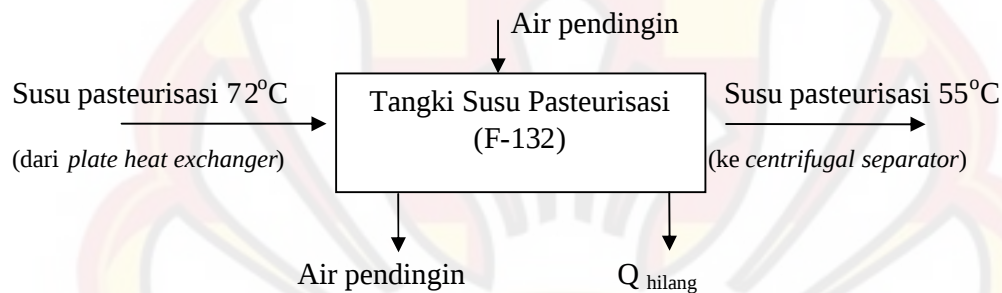
$$Q_{\text{hilang}} = 0,05 \times 20.906.357,4283 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 1.045.317,8714 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)	Keluar (kJ)
Dari Tangki standarisasi (M-120)	Ke Tangki susu pasteurisasi (F-132)

Susu segar 4°C		Susu pasteurisasi 72°C	
-4.639.497,6592		15.221.541,8977	
Air	=	-4.373.951,0996	Air = 14.364.783,7574
Laktosa	=	-66.844,2204	Laktosa = 217.243,7163
Lemak	=	-95.052,9995	Lemak = 301.333,3550
Protein	=	-88.336,2088	Protein = 288.865,9337
Abu	=	-15.313,1310	Abu = 49.315,1352
Q_{steam}	20.906.357,4283	Q_{hilang}	1.045.317,8714
Total	= 16.266.859,7691	Total	= 16.266.859,7691

4. Tangki Susu Pasteurisasi (F-132)



MASUK

Q susu pasteurisasi 72°C

Q masuk tangki pasteurisasi (F-132) = Q keluar *plate heat exchanger* (E-130)

$$= 15.221.541,8977 \text{ kJ}$$

KELUAR

Q susu pasteurisasi 55°C

➤ Air

$$\int_{293}^{328} C_p dT_{\text{air}} = \int_{293}^{328} (18.2964 + 47.212 \cdot 10^{-2} T - 133.88 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 + 1314.2 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3) \cdot dT$$

$$= [18.2964 \cdot (328 - 293)] + \left[\frac{47.212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (328^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{133.88 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (328^3 - 293^3) \right] + \left[\frac{1314.2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (328^4 - 293^4) \right]$$

$$= 2.630,0749 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 146,1154 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{328} C_p dT_{\text{air}}$$

$$= 66.027,78 \text{ kg} \cdot 146,1154 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 9.647.674,2326 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Laktosa

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 &= m \cdot C_{p \text{ laktosa}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 3.479,13 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,287 \text{ kkal/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{K} \cdot (328-293)^\circ\text{K} \\ &= 34.947,8327 \text{ kkal} = 146.221,7321 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Lemak

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{293}^{328} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} &= \int_{293}^{328} (1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT \\ &= [1,9842 \cdot (328-293)] + \left[\frac{1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (328^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (328^3 - 293^3) \right] \\ &= 69,2413 \text{ kJ/kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_3 &= m \cdot \int_{293}^{328} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} \\ &= 2.949,69 \text{ kg} \cdot 69,2413 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 204.240,7421 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Protein

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{293}^{328} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} &= \int_{293}^{328} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT \\ &= [2,0082 \cdot (328-293)] + \left[\frac{1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (328^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (328^3 - 293^3) \right] \\ &= 78,9898 \text{ kJ/kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_4 &= m \cdot \int_{293}^{328} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} \\ &= 2.458,08 \text{ kg} \cdot 78,9898 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 194.163,2528 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Abu

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{293}^{328} C_p dT_{\text{abu}} &= \int_{293}^{328} (1,0926 + 1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT \\ &= [1,0926 \cdot (328-293)] + \left[\frac{1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (328^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (328^3 - 293^3) \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$= 46,3397 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m. \int_{293}^{328} C_p dT_{\text{abu}}$$

$$= 718,52 \text{ kg} \cdot 46,3397 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 33.295,7859 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar susu pasteurisasi } 55^{\circ}\text{C}} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5$$

$$= 10.225.595,7456 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk susu pasteurisasi } 72^{\circ}\text{C}} + Q_{\text{air pendingin}} = Q_{\text{keluar susu pasteurisasi } 55^{\circ}\text{C}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\text{Asumsi: } Q_{\text{hilang}} = 5\% Q_{\text{masuk}}$$

$$15.221.541,8977 \text{ kJ} + Q_{\text{air pendingin}} = 10.225.595,7456 \text{ kJ} + 0,05 Q_{\text{masuk}}$$

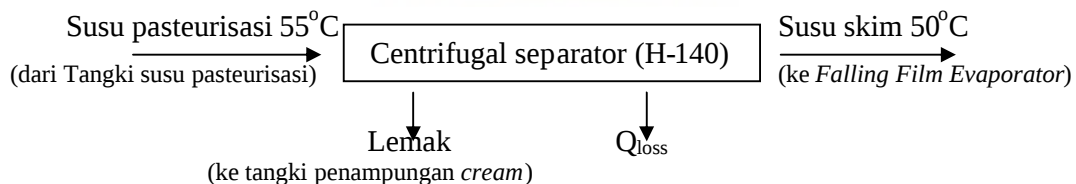
$$Q_{\text{hilang}} = 0,05 \times 15.221.541,8977 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 761.077,0949 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{air pendingin}} = -4.234.869,0573 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)		Keluar (kJ)	
Dari <i>Plate heat exchanger</i> (E-130)		Ke <i>Centrifugal separator</i> (H-140)	
Susu pasteurisasi 72°C		Susu pasteurisasi 55°C	
15.221.541,8977		10.225.595,7456	
Air	= 14.364.783,7574	Air	= 9.647.674,2326
Laktosa	= 217.243,7163	Laktosa	= 146.221,7321
Lemak	= 301.333,3550	Lemak	= 204.240,7421
Protein	= 288.865,9337	Protein	= 194.163,2528
Abu	= 49.315,1352	Abu	= 33.295,7859
Q air pendingin	-4.234.869,0573	Q hilang	761.077,0949
Total	= 10.986.672,8405	Total	= 10.986.672,8405

5. Centrifugal separator (H-140)



MASUK

Q susu pasteurisasi 55°C

Q masuk *centrifugal separator* (H-140) = Q keluar tangki susu pasteurisasi (F-132)

$$= 10.225.595,7456 \text{ kJ}$$

KELUAR

Q susu skim 50°C ke *Falling Film Evaporator* (V-150)

➤ Air

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{293}^{323} C_p dT_{\text{air}} &= \int_{293}^{323} (18,2964 + 47,212 \cdot 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 + 1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3) \cdot dT \\ &= [18,2964 \cdot (323-293)] + \left[\frac{47,212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (323^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{133,88 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (323^3 - 293^3) \right] + \\ &\quad \left[\frac{1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (323^4 - 293^4) \right] \\ &= 2.252,8363 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 125,1577 \text{ kJ/kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 &= m \cdot \int_{293}^{323} C_p dT_{\text{air}} \\ &= 66.027,78 \text{ kg} \cdot 125,1577 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 8.263.882,9493 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Laktosa

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 &= m \cdot C_{p \text{ laktosa}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 3.479,13 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,287 \text{ kkal/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{K} \cdot (323-293)^\circ\text{K} \\ &= 29.955,2852 \text{ kkal} = 125.332,9132 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Lemak

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{293}^{323} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} &= \int_{293}^{323} (1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT \\ &= [1,9842 \cdot (323-293)] + \left[\frac{1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (323^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (323^3 - 293^3) \right] \\ &= 59,4658 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ \Delta H_3 &= m \cdot \int_{293}^{323} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 58,19 \text{ kg} \cdot 59,4658 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 3.460,5145 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Protein

$$\int_{293}^{323} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} = \int_{293}^{323} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [2,0082 \cdot (323 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (323^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (323^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 67,6769 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{323} C_p dT_{\text{protein}}$$

$$= 2.458,08 \text{ kg} \cdot 67,6769 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 166.355,1018 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Abu

$$\int_{293}^{323} C_p dT_{\text{abu}} = \int_{293}^{323} (1,0926 + 1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [1,0926 \cdot (323 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (323^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (323^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 39,7518 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{323} C_p dT_{\text{abu}}$$

$$= 718,52 \text{ kg} \cdot 39,7518 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 28.562,2780 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar susu skim } 50^\circ \text{C}} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5$$

$$= 8.587.593,7568 \text{ kJ}$$

Q susu skim 50°C ke Tangki Penampungan Cream (F-142)

➤ Lemak

$$\int_{293}^{323} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} = \int_{293}^{323} (1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [1,9842 \cdot (323 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (323^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (323^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 59,4658 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H = m \cdot \int_{293}^{323} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}}$$

$$= 2.891,50 \text{ kg} \cdot 59,4658 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 171.945,4391 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar susu skim } 50^\circ\text{C} (2)} = \Delta H_{\text{lemak}}$$

$$= 171.945,4391 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar susu skim } 50^\circ\text{C} (1)} + Q_{\text{keluar susu skim } 50^\circ\text{C} (2)} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\text{Asumsi: } Q_{\text{hilang}} = 5\% Q_{\text{masuk}}$$

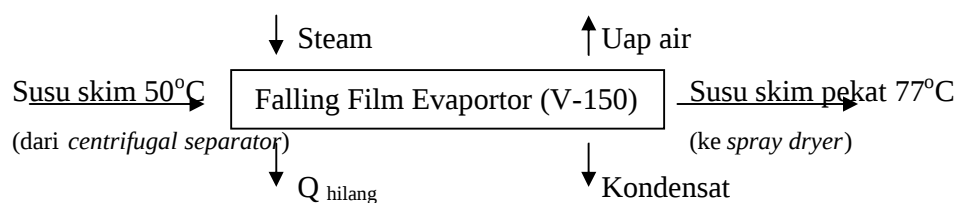
$$10.225.595,7456 \text{ kJ} = 8.587.593,7568 \text{ kJ} + 171.945,4391 \text{ kJ} + 0,05 Q_{\text{masuk}}$$

$$Q_{\text{hilang}} = 0,05 \times 10.225.595,7456 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 1.466.056,5497 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)	Keluar (kJ)
Dari <i>Plate Heat Exchanger</i> (E-130)	Ke <i>Falling Film Evaporator</i> (V-150)
Susu pasteurisasi 55°C 10.225.595,7456	Susu skim 50°C 8.587.593,7568
Air = 9.647.674,2326	Air = 8.263.882,9493
Laktosa = 146.221,7321	Laktosa = 125.332,9132
Lemak = 204.240,7421	Lemak = 3.460,5145
Protein = 194.163,2528	Protein = 166.355,1018
Abu = 33.295,7859	Abu = 28.562,2780
	Ke Tangki penampungan <i>cream</i> (F-142)
	Lemak 171.945,4391
	Q hilang 1.466.056,5497
Total = 10.225.595,7456	Total = 10.225.595,7456

6. Falling Film Evaporator (V-150)



MASUK

Q susu skim 50°C

Q masuk *falling film evaporator* (V-150) = Q keluar *centrifugal separator* (H-140)

$$= 8.587.593,7568 \text{ kJ}$$

KELUAR

Q susu skim pekat 77°C

➤ Air

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{293}^{350} C_p dT_{\text{air}} &= \int_{293}^{350} (18,2964 + 47,212 \cdot 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 + 1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3) \cdot dT \\ &= [18,2964 \cdot (350 - 293)] + \left[\frac{47,212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (350^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{133,88 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (350^3 - 293^3) \right] + \\ &\quad \left[\frac{1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (350^4 - 293^4) \right] \\ &= 4.295,2031 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 238,6226 \text{ kJ/kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_1 &= m \cdot \int_{293}^{350} C_p dT_{\text{air}} \\ &= 36.315,28 \text{ kg} \cdot 238,6226 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 8.665.645,3326 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Laktosa

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_2 &= m \cdot C_{p \text{ laktosa}} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 3.479,13 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,287 \text{ kkal/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{K} \cdot (350 - 293)^\circ\text{K} \\ &= 56.915,0419 \text{ kkal} = 238.132,5352 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

➤ Lemak

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{293}^{350} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} &= \int_{293}^{350} (1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT \\ &= [1,9842 \cdot (350 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (350^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (350^3 - 293^3) \right] \\ &= 111,7396 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ \Delta H_3 &= m \cdot \int_{293}^{350} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} \\ &= 58,19 \text{ kg} \cdot 111,7396 \text{ kJ/kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 6.502,5052 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Protein

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{293}^{350} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} &= \int_{293}^{350} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT \\ &= [2,0082 \cdot (350 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (350^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (350^3 - 293^3) \right] \\ &= 128,8657 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_4 &= m \cdot \int_{293}^{350} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} \\ &= 2.458,08 \text{ kg} \cdot 128,8657 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 316.762,0472 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Abu

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{293}^{350} C_p dT_{\text{abu}} &= \int_{293}^{350} (1,0926 + 1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT \\ &= [1,0926 \cdot (350 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (350^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (350^3 - 293^3) \right] \\ &= 75,1580 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_5 &= m \cdot \int_{293}^{350} C_p dT_{\text{abu}} \\ &= 718,52 \text{ kg} \cdot 75,1580 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 54.002,1551 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{keluar susu skim pekat } 77^\circ \text{C}} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5 \\ &= 9.281.044,5752 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Q uap air ke Condenser (G-151)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{20}^{77} C_p dT_{\text{uap air}} &= \int_{20}^{77} (33,46 - 0,6880 \cdot 10^{-2} T - 0,7604 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 - 3,593 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3) \cdot dT \\ &= [33,46 \cdot (77 - 20)] - \left[\frac{0,6880 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (77^2 - 20^2) \right] + \left[\frac{0,7604 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (77^3 - 20^3) \right] - \\ &\quad \left[\frac{3,593 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (77^4 - 20^4) \right] \\ &= 1.889,3057 \text{ J/mol} = 104,9615 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H = m \cdot \int_{20}^{77} C_p dT_{\text{uap air}}$$

$$= 29.712,50 \text{ kg} \cdot 104,9615 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 3.118.668,8762 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{uap air}} = \Delta H$$

$$= 3.118.668,8762 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk susu skim } 50^\circ\text{C}} + Q_{\text{steam}} = Q_{\text{keluar susu skim pekat } 72^\circ\text{C}} + Q_{\text{kondensat}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$\text{Asumsi: } Q_{\text{hilang}} = 5\% Q_{\text{steam}}$$

$$8.587.593,7568 \text{ kJ} + Q_{\text{steam}} = 9.281.044,5752 \text{ kJ} + 3.118.668,8762 \text{ kJ} + 0,05 Q_{\text{steam}}$$

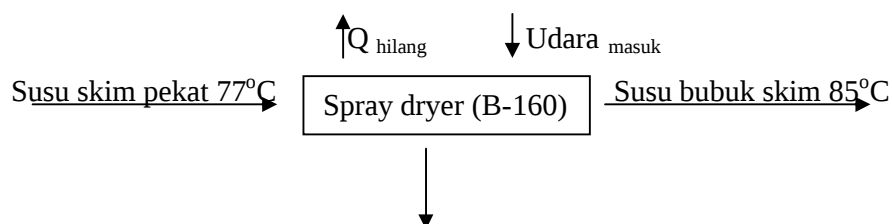
$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 4.012.757,5733 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{hilang}} = 0,05 \times 4.012.757,5733 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 200.637,8787 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)	Keluar (kJ)
Dari <i>Centrifugal Separator</i> (H-140)	Ke <i>Spray Dryer</i> (B-160)
Susu skim 50°C	Susu skim pekat 77°C
8.587.593,7568	9.281.044,5752
Air = 8.263.882,9493	Air = 8.665.645,3326
Laktosa = 125.332,9132	Laktosa = 238.132,5352
Lemak = 3.460,5145	Lemak = 6.502,5052
Protein = 166.355,1018	Protein = 316.762,0472
Abu = 28.562,2780	Abu = 54.002,1551
	Ke <i>Condenser</i> (G-151)
	Kondensat 3.118.668,8762
Q_{steam} 4.012.757,5733	Q_{hilang} 200.637,8787
Total = 12.600.351,3301	Total = 12.600.351,3301

7. Spray Dryer (B-160)



(dari *falling film evaporator*)

(ke tangki penampungan susu bubuk skim)

lemak, protein, laktosa, abu, uap air (ke *cyclone*) + udara_{keluar}

MASUK

Q susu skim pekat 77°C

Q masuk ke *spray dryer* (B-160) = Q keluar *falling film evaporator* (V-150)

$$= 9.281.044,5752 \text{ kJ}$$

KELUAR

Q susu bubuk skim ke Tangki Penampungan Susu Bubuk Skim (F-161)

➤ Air

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{air}} = \int_{293}^{358} (18,2964 + 47,212 \cdot 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 + 1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3) \cdot dT$$

$$= [18,2964 \cdot (358-293)] + \left[\frac{47,212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{133,88 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right] + \left[\frac{1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (358^4 - 293^4) \right]$$

$$= 4.902,8389 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 272,3801 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{air}}$$

$$= 206,61 \text{ kg} \cdot 272,3801 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 56.276,0834 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Laktosa

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot C_{p \text{ laktosa}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 3.461,73 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,287 \text{ kkal/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{K} \cdot (358-293)^\circ\text{K}$$

$$= 64.578,6023 \text{ kkal} = 270.196,8721 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Lemak

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} = \int_{293}^{358} (1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [1,9842 \cdot (358-293)] + \left[\frac{1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 126,9725 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}}$$

$$= 57,90 \text{ kg. } 126,9725 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 7.352,0108 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Protein

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} = \int_{293}^{358} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [2,0082 \cdot (358 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 147,0386 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{protein}}$$

$$= 2.445,79 \text{ kg. } 147,0386 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 359.625,3815 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Abu

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{abu}} = \int_{293}^{358} (1,0926 + 1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [1,0926 \cdot (358 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 85,5589 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{abu}}$$

$$= 714,92 \text{ kg. } 85,5589 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 61.168,0443 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar susu bubuk skim}} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5$$

$$= 754.618,3921 \text{ kJ}$$

Q susu bubuk skim ke cyclone (H-162)

➤ Laktosa

$$\Delta H_1 = m \cdot C_{p \text{ laktosa}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 17,40 \text{ kg. } 0,287 \text{ kkal/kg.}^{\circ}\text{K. } (358-293)^{\circ}\text{K}$$

$$= 324,5156 \text{ kkal} = 1.357,7732 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Lemak

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} = \int_{293}^{358} (1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [1,9842 \cdot (358-293)] + \left[\frac{1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 126,9725 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_2 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}}$$

$$= 0,29 \text{ kg. } 126,9725 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 36,9448 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Protein

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} = \int_{293}^{358} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [2,0082 \cdot (358-293)] + \left[\frac{1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 147,0386 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{protein}}$$

$$= 12,29 \text{ kg. } 147,0386 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 1.807,1627 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Abu

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{abu}} = \int_{293}^{358} (1,0926 + 1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [1,0926 \cdot (358-293)] + \left[\frac{1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 85,5589 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{abu}}$$

$$= 3,59 \text{ kg. } 85,5589 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 307,3771 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{keluar (cyclone)}} &= \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 \\ &= 3.509,2578 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{hilang}} = 10 \% Q_{\text{udara panas}} \quad [15]$$

$$\text{Relative humidity rata-rata di Indonesia} = 80 \% \quad [16]$$

$$H_R = 80 = 100 \frac{P_a}{P_{as}} \dots\dots\dots (B-1)$$

$$T_o = 20^\circ\text{C} \text{ dan } P = 101,325 \text{ kPa, maka } P_{as} = 2,346 \text{ kPa} \quad [17]$$

Substitusi $P_{as} = 2,346 \text{ kPa}$ ke persamaan (1), sehingga didapatkan:

$$P_a = \left(\frac{80}{100} \right) \cdot 2,346 \text{ kPa} = 1,8768 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Mencari } \textit{humidity} \text{ udara masuk } \textit{dryer} \quad [17]$$

$$H_1 = \frac{18,02}{28,97} \cdot \left(\frac{P_a}{P - P_a} \right) = \frac{18,02}{28,97} \cdot \left(\frac{1,8768}{101,325 - 1,8768} \right)$$

$$= 0,0117 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara masuk } \textit{dryer} = 125^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Entalpi udara masuk } \textit{dryer}$$

$$H_{g1} = C_s \cdot (T - T_o) + H_1 \cdot l_o \dots\dots\dots (B-2)$$

$$\text{Di mana } C_s = 1,005 + 1,88 H_1$$

$$l_o \text{ pada } T_o = 20^\circ\text{C} = 2454,113 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad [17]$$

$$\text{Persamaan (2) menjadi } H_{g1} = (1,005 + 1,88 \cdot H_1) \cdot (T - T_o) + H_1 \cdot 2454,113$$

$$= (1,005 + 1,88 \cdot 0,0117) \cdot (125 - 20) + 0,0117 \cdot 2454,113$$

$$= 136,5477 \text{ kJ/kg udara kering}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara keluar } \textit{dryer} = 85^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Entalpi udara keluar } \textit{spray dryer}$$

$$H_{g2} = (1,005 + 1,88 \cdot H_2) \cdot (T - T_o) + H_2 \cdot l_o$$

$$= (1,005 + 1,88 H_2) \cdot (85 - 20) + H_2 \cdot 2454,113$$

$$= 65,325 + 2576,313 \cdot H_2 \text{ kJ/kg udara kering}$$

Neraca massa air

$G \cdot H_1 + \text{air dari bahan masuk} = G \cdot H_2 + \text{air dari bahan keluar}$

$$G \cdot 0,0117 + 36.315,28 = G \cdot H_2 + 206,61$$

$$G = \frac{36.108,67}{(H_2 - 0,0117)} \text{ kg/kg udara kering} \dots\dots\dots (B-3)$$

Neraca panas total

$$Q_{\text{udara masuk}} + Q_{\text{susu masuk}} = Q_{\text{udara keluar}} + Q_{\text{cyclone}} + Q_{\text{susu keluar}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$$

$$G \cdot Hg_1 + 9.281.044,5752 = G \cdot Hg_2 + 3.509,2578 + 754.618,3921 + 10\% \cdot G \cdot Hg_1$$

$$90\% \cdot G \cdot Hg_1 + 9.281.044,5752 = G (65,325 + 2576,313 \cdot H_2) + 758.127,6499$$

$$0,9 \cdot 136,5477 G + 8.522.916,9252 = G (65,325 + 2576,313 \cdot H_2)$$

$$G (65,325 + 2576,313 \cdot H_2 - 122,8929) = 8.522.916,9252$$

$$G = \frac{8.522.916,9252}{(2576,313 \cdot H_2 - 57,5679)} \dots\dots\dots (B-4)$$

Dari persamaan (B-3) dan (B-4)

$$\frac{36.108,67}{(H_2 - 0,0117)} = \frac{8.522.916,9252}{(2576,313 \cdot H_2 - 57,5679)}$$

$$H_2 = 0,0234 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

$$Hg_2 = 65,325 + 2576,313 \cdot 0,0234 = 125,6589 \text{ kJ/kg udara kering}$$

$$G = \frac{8.522.916,9252}{(2576,313 \times 0,0234 - 57,5679)} = 3.081.283,5817 \text{ kg udara kering}$$

$$Q_{\text{udara masuk}} = G \cdot Hg_1 = 3.081.283,5817 \cdot 136,5477 = 420.742.186,1276 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{udara keluar}} = G \cdot Hg_2 = 3.081.283,5817 \cdot 125,6589 = 387.190.792,0015 \text{ kJ}$$

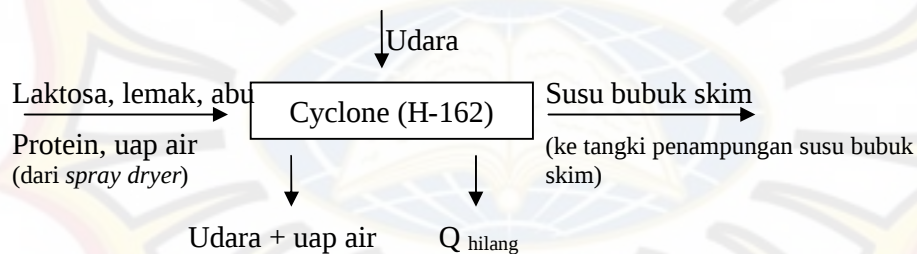
$$\text{Massa udara masuk} = (1 + H_1) \cdot G = (1 + 0,0117) \cdot 3.081.283,5817 = 3.117.334,5996 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa udara keluar} = (1 + H_2) \cdot G = (1 + 0,0234) \cdot 3.081.283,5817 = 3.153.443,2696 \text{ kg}$$

Masuk (kJ)	Keluar (kJ)
Dari <i>Falling film evaporator</i> (V-150)	Ke Tangki penampungan susu bubuk

			skim (F-161)		
Susu skim pekat 77°C			Susu bubuk skim		
9.281.044,5752			754.618,3921		
Air	=	8.665.645,3326	Air	=	56.276,0834
Laktosa	=	238.132,5352	Laktosa	=	270.196,8721
Lemak	=	6.502,5052	Lemak	=	7.352,0108
Protein	=	316.762,0472	Protein	=	359.625,3815
Abu	=	54.002,1551	Abu	=	61.168,0443
			Ke <i>Cyclone</i> (H-162)		
			Susu bubuk skim		
			3.509,2578		
			Laktosa	=	1.357,7732
			Lemak	=	36,9448
			Protein	=	1.807,1627
			Abu	=	307,3771
Q udara masuk			Q udara keluar		
420.742.186,1276			387.190.792,0015		
			Q hilang		
			42.074.311,0513		
Total			Total		
= 430.023.230,7028			= 430.023.230,7028		

8. Cyclone (H-162)



MASUK

$$Q_{\text{susu masuk cyclone (H-162)}} = Q_{\text{susu keluar spray dryer (B-160)}} \\ = 3.509,2578 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{udara masuk}} \text{ dari udara keluar spray dryer (B-160)} = 387.190.792,0015 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Total } Q_{\text{masuk cyclone (H-162)}} = 387.194.301,2594 \text{ kJ}$$

KELUAR

Q susu bubuk skim ke Tangki penampungan susu bubuk skim (F-161)

➤ Air

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{air}} = \int_{293}^{358} (18.2964 + 47.212 \cdot 10^{-2} T - 133.88 \cdot 10^{-5} T^2 + 1314.2 \cdot 10^{-9} T^3) \cdot dT$$

$$= [18,2964.(358-293)] + \left[\frac{47,212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{133,88 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right] + \left[\frac{1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (358^4 - 293^4) \right]$$

$$= 4.902,8389 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 272,3801 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_1 = m. \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{air}}$$

$$= 1,04 \text{ kg. } 272,3801 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 282,7944 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Laktosa

$$\Delta H_2 = m. C_p_{\text{laktosa}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 17,40 \text{ kg. } 0,287 \text{ kkal/kg.}^\circ\text{K. } (358-293)^\circ\text{K}$$

$$= 324,5156 \text{ kkal} = 1.357,7732 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Lemak

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}} = \int_{293}^{358} (1,9842 + 1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [1,9842.(358-293)] + \left[\frac{1,4733 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{4,8008 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 126,9725 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_3 = m. \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{lemak}}$$

$$= 0,29 \text{ kg. } 126,9725 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 36,9448 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Protein

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{protein}} = \int_{293}^{358} (2,0082 + 1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [2,0082.(358-293)] + \left[\frac{1,2089 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{1,3129 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 147,0386 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_4 = m. \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{protein}}$$

$$= 12,29 \text{ kg. } 147,0386 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 1.807,1627 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ Abu

$$\int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{abu}} = \int_{293}^{358} (1,0926 + 1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3} T - 3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6} T^2) \cdot dT$$

$$= [1,0926 \cdot (358 - 293)] + \left[\frac{1,8896 \cdot 10^{-3}}{2} (358^2 - 293^2) \right] - \left[\frac{3,6817 \cdot 10^{-6}}{3} (358^3 - 293^3) \right]$$

$$= 85,5589 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\Delta H_5 = m \cdot \int_{293}^{358} C_p dT_{\text{abu}}$$

$$= 3,59 \text{ kg. } 85,5589 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 307,3771 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar susu bubuk skim}} = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_2 + \Delta H_3 + \Delta H_4 + \Delta H_5$$

$$= 3.792,0522 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Asumsi : } Q_{\text{hilang}} = 5 \% Q_{\text{masuk}}$$

Neraca panas total

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = Q_{\text{keluar ke tangki penampungan susu bubuk}} + Q_{\text{hilang}} + Q_{\text{udara keluar}}$$

$$387.194.301,2594 \text{ kJ} = 3.792,0522 \text{ kJ} + 0,05 \cdot (387.194.301,2594 \text{ kJ}) + Q_{\text{udara keluar}}$$

$$Q_{\text{udara keluar}} = 367.830.794,1442 \text{ kJ}$$

Masuk (kJ)		Keluar (kJ)	
Dari <i>Spray Dryer</i> (B-160)		Ke Tangki Penampungan (F-161)	
Susu bubuk skim		Susu bubuk skim	
3.509,2578		3.792,0522	
Laktosa	= 1.357,7732	Air	= 282,7944
Lemak	= 36,9448	Laktosa	= 1.357,7732
Protein	= 1.807,1627	Lemak	= 36,9448
Abu	= 307,3771	Protein	= 1.807,1627
		Abu	= 307,3771
		Ke <i>Condenser</i> (G-163)	
Q udara masuk	387.190.792,0015	Q udara keluar	367.830.794,1442
		Q hilang	19.359.715,0630
Total	= 387.194.301,2594	Total	= 387.194.301,2594

APPENDIX C

SPESIFIKASI PERALATAN

C.1. SUSU

13. Tangki Penampungan susu sapi segar (F-110)

Fungsi : untuk menampung susu sapi segar sementara sebelum dilakukan pengolahan lebih lanjut menjadi susu bubuk.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

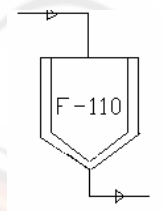
Dasar pemilihan : untuk menampung bahan yang berbentuk cair.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T = 4^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Tekanan 1 atm

Gambar :

Susu sapi segar



Susu sapi segar

Data :

Massa susu masuk = 37.816,60 kg/batch

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{susu}} (4^{\circ}\text{C}) &= 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 & [13] \\ &= 1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 64,4751 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume susu (bahan)} = \frac{\text{massa susu}}{\rho_{\text{susu}}} = \frac{37.816,60 \text{ kg}}{1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 36,6178 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* ($E = 0,8$) [18, Tabel 13.2]
4. $\frac{H_{rangki}}{D_{rangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$
5. Volume ruang kosong = 90% volume tangki

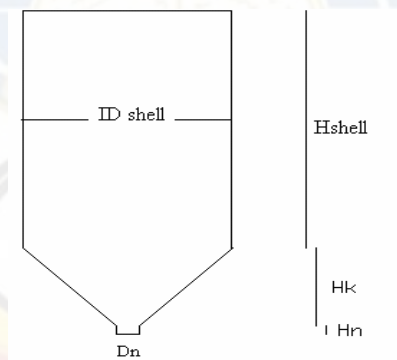
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 36,6178 + 0,1 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 40,6865 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

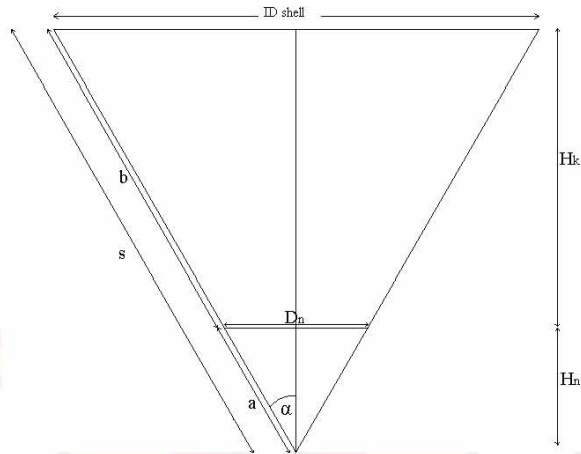
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{rangki}}{D_{rangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$40,6865 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$40,6865 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$40,6884 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 3,0715 \text{ m} = 10,0771 \text{ ft} = 120,9266 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 3,0715 \text{ m} = 4,6073 \text{ m} = 15,1157 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{(3,0715 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 2,4841 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = (4,6073 + 2,4841) \text{ m} = 7,0914 \text{ m} = 23,2654 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3,0715}{2}\right)^2 + (2,4841 + 0,1760)^2}$$

$$= 3,0715 \text{ m} = 10,0771 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (3,0715 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 2,8683 \text{ m} = 9,4105 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$36,6178 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{\text{shell}}^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{\text{shell}}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$36,6178 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 3,0715^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (3,0715^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{\text{larutan}} = 4,0579 \text{ m} = 13,3133 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{\text{larutan}} + H_k$

$$= (4,0579 + 2,4841) \text{ m} = 6,5420 \text{ m} = 21,4630 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{64,4715 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 21,4630 \text{ ft}}{144} = 9,6094 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 9,6094) \text{ psia} = 24,3094 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 24,3094 \text{ psia} = 29,1713 \text{ psia} = 1,9844 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = *thickness of shell* (in)

P = *internal design pressure* (psi)

D = *inside diameter* (in)

f = *allowable working stress* (psi)

E = *joint efficiency*

c = *corrosion allowance* ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{shell} = \frac{29.1713 \text{ psia} \times 120.9266 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2209 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 4/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{29.1713 \text{ psia} \times 120.9266 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 29.1713 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2358 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 4/16 \text{ in}$$

Untuk **Jaket Pendingin**, dapat dilihat pada C-222.

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : $40,6865 \text{ m}^3$

ID_{shell} : 3,0715 m

H_k : 2,4841 m

H_{shell} : 4,6073 m

H_{total} : 7,0914 m

Tebal *shell* : 4/16 in

Tebal *head* : 4/16 in

Tebal konis : 4/16 in

Jumlah tangki : 3 buah

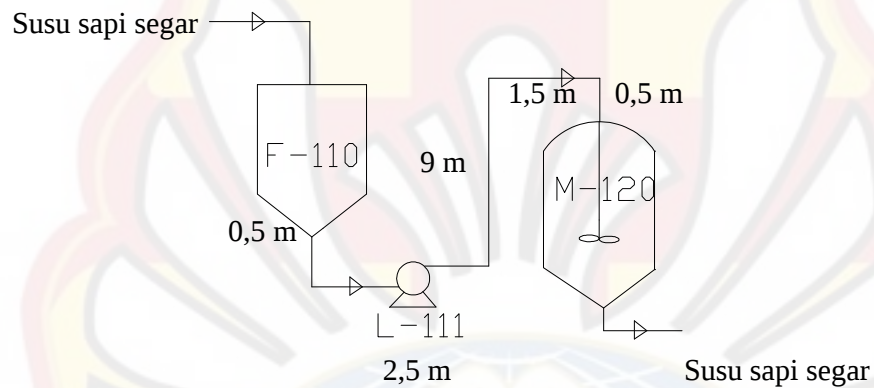
Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

14. Pompa (L-111)

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan susu sapi segar dari tangki penampungan susu sapi (F-110) ke tangki standarisasi (M-120).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Gambar :



Data :

$$T_{\text{susu}} = 4^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa susu segar } 4^{\circ}\text{C}_{\text{masuk}} = 37.816,60 \text{ kg/batch} = 37.816,60 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{susu}} (4^{\circ}\text{C}) = 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 \quad [13]$$

$$= 1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 64,4715 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Viskositas} = 0,0009 \text{ kg/m.s} = 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik } (q_f) &= \frac{37.816,60 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 36,6178 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0102 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 0,3592 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Laju susu segar masuk } (m) = 0,0102 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 10,5046 \text{ kg/s}$$

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,\text{opt}}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,\text{opt}} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,\text{opt}} = 3,9 \cdot (0,3592)^{0,45} \cdot (64,4715)^{0,13} = 4,2285 \text{ inch} \approx 4,026 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 4 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$ID = 4,026 \text{ inch} = 0,3355 \text{ ft} = 0,1023 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,3592 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2} = 4,0634 \text{ ft/s} = 1,2385 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu}$$
$$= \frac{64,4751 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 4,0634 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,3355 \text{ ft}}{0,0006 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}\cdot\text{s}}$$

$$= 145.329,6352 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \lll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0$, karena A_{tangki} (A_1) jauh lebih besar dibanding A_{pipa} (A_2)

Sehingga : $K_c = 0,55$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(1,2385)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,4218 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(1,2385)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,7670 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 2,5 + 9 + 1,5 + 0,5) \text{ m} = 14 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^3}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{14 \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(1,2385 \text{ m/s})^3}{2} = 2,1201 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada elbow

Jumlah elbow $90^\circ = 4$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^3}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(1,2385)^3}{2} = 0,5752 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 4 buah, maka $= 4 \times 0,5752 \text{ J/kg} = 2,3010 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Friksi pada globe valve

Jumlah gate valve = 1 buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^3}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(1,2385)^3}{2} = 4,6020 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \text{friksi} &= (0,4218 + 0,7670 + 2,1201 + 2,3010 + 4,6020) \\ &= 10,2118 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 1,2385 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$$z_2 - z_1 = 4,7918 \text{ m}$$

$$g = \text{percepatan gravitasi} = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (1,2385 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (4,7918) \text{ m} + 0 + 10,2118 \text{ J/kg} \\
 &= 57,9384 \text{ J/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_s = -57,9384 \text{ J/kg}$$

Dengan $Q = 36,6178 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 68% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = -\frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = -\frac{-57,9384 \text{ J/kg} \times 10,5046 \text{ kg/s}}{0,68 \times 550} = 1,6273 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % [22, Fig. 14-38]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{1,6273}{0,8} = 2,0342 \text{ Hp} = 2 \text{ Hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : $36,6178 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,3592 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Ukuran pipa : 4 in *schedule* 40

Power pompa : 2 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

15. Tangki standarisasi (M-120)

Fungsi : untuk menyamakan komposisi-komposisi yang ada dalam susu sapi segar.

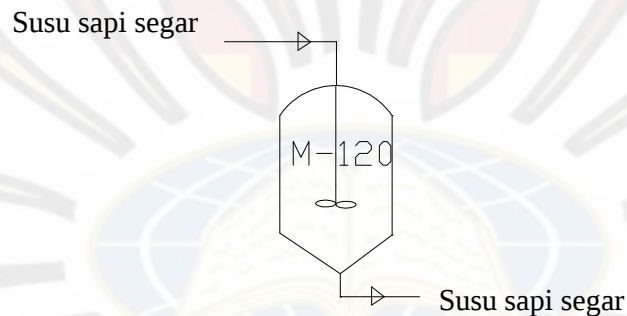
Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk (*agitator*).

Dasar pemilihan : untuk mempercepat proses pemerataan komposisi dalam susu.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T = 4^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Tekanan 1 atm
- Waktu pengadukan 15 menit

Gambar :



Data :

Massa susu masuk = 37.816,60 kg/batch

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ susu } (4^{\circ}\text{C}) &= 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 & [13] \\ &= 1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 64,4751 \text{ lbm/ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume susu (bahan)} = \frac{\text{massa susu}}{\rho \text{ susu}} = \frac{37.816,60 \text{ kg}}{1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 36,6178 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.

3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* ($E = 0,8$) [18,

Tabel 13.2]

4.
$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$$

5. Volume ruang kosong = 80% volume tangki

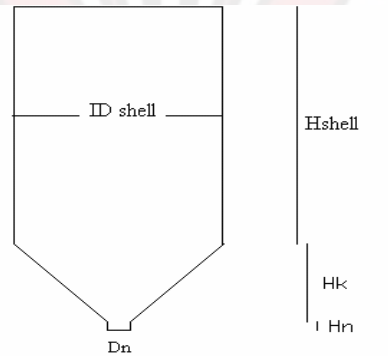
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 36,6178 + 0,2 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 45,7723 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

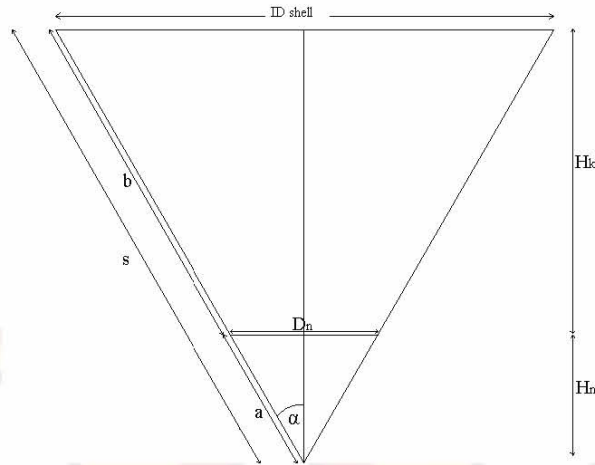
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inci. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inci (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$45,7723 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$45,7723 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$45,7742 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 3,1945 \text{ m} = 10,4806 \text{ ft} = 125,7685 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 3,1945 \text{ m} = 4,7918 \text{ m} = 15,7209 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(3,1945 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 2,5906 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = (4,7918 + 2,5906) \text{ m} = 7,3824 \text{ m} = 24,2200 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3,1945}{2}\right)^2 + (2,5906 + 0,1760)^2}$$

$$= 3,1945 \text{ m} = 10,4806 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (3,1945 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 2,9913 \text{ m} = 9,8139 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$36,6178 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{\text{shell}}^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{\text{shell}}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$36,6178 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 3,1945^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (3,1945^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{\text{larutan}} = 3,6490 \text{ m} = 11,9718 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{\text{larutan}} + H_k$

$$= (3,6490 + 2,5906) \text{ m} = 6,2396 \text{ m} = 20,4709 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{64,4715 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 20,4709 \text{ ft}}{144} = 9,1652 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 9,1652) \text{ psia} = 23,8652 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 23,8652 \text{ psia} = 28,6383 \text{ psia} = 1,9482 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = thickness of shell (in)

P = internal design pressure (psi)

D = inside diameter (in)

f = allowable working stress (psi)

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{28.6383 \text{ psia} \times 125.7685 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2229 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 4/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{28.6383 \text{ psia} \times 125.7685 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 28.6383 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2381 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 4/16 \text{ in}$$

Agitator

Ditetapkan untuk agitator:

1. Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah *Flat six-blade open turbine*.

Viskositas dari susu adalah $0,0009 \text{ kg/m.s (Pa.s)}$ sedangkan syarat viskositas untuk agitator jenis turbin adalah $\mu = 0-500 \text{ Pa.s}$, sehingga jenis agitator ini dapat digunakan [19, Tabel 4.16].

2. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

Dari Tabel 3.4-1 [17, p.158] diperoleh:

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,3 - 0,5 \qquad \frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5} \qquad \frac{H}{D_t} = 1$$

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4} \qquad \frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \qquad \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12}$$

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk

D_t = diameter tangki

W = lebar *blade*

H = tinggi cairan dalam tangki

L = panjang *blade*

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar *baffle*

Didapatkan :

1. Diameter pengaduk (D_a)

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,4 \rightarrow D_a = 0,4 D_t = 0,4 \cdot 3,1945 \text{ m} = 1,2778 \text{ m}$$

2. Lebar *blade* (W)

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = 0,2 \rightarrow W = 0,2 D_a = 0,2 \cdot 1,2778 \text{ m} = 0,2556 \text{ m}$$

3. Panjang *blade* (L)

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = 0,25 \rightarrow L = 0,25 D_a = 0,25 \cdot 1,2778 \text{ m} = 0,3195 \text{ m}$$

4. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki (C)

$$\frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3,1945 \text{ m} = 1,0648 \text{ m}$$

5. Lebar *baffle* (J)

$$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} \cdot D_t = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3,1945 \text{ m} = 0,2662 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan pengadukan:

Syarat [20, p. 238, dan 21]:

- Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 150 rpm
- Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/menit.

Trial 1 : N = 75 rpm = 1,25 rps

Kecepatan periperal = $\pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 1,2778 \text{ m} \times 75 \text{ rpm}$

$$= 300,9244 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \text{Tidak memenuhi syarat}$$

$$\text{Trial 2 : } N = 50 \text{ rpm} = 0,8333 \text{ rps}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan periperal} = \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 1,2778 \text{ m} \times 50 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 200,6163 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi syarat}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan [17, p.158]:

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk (m)

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rps)

ρ = densitas (kg/m^3)

μ = viskositas (kg/m.s)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{1032,737 \times 0,8333 \times (1,2778)^2}{0,0009} = 1.561.345,8624 \rightarrow \text{Turbulen}$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari literatur [17, Fig. 3.4-5]

untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 1.561.345,8624$ dan untuk jenis *Flat six-blade open turbine* maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 2,15$

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_a^5 \quad [17, p.159]$$

$$P = 2,15 \times 1.032,737 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (0,8333)^3 \times (1,2778 \text{ m})^5$$

$$P = 4.377,4079 \text{ W} = 4,3774 \text{ kW} = 5,8702 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80%

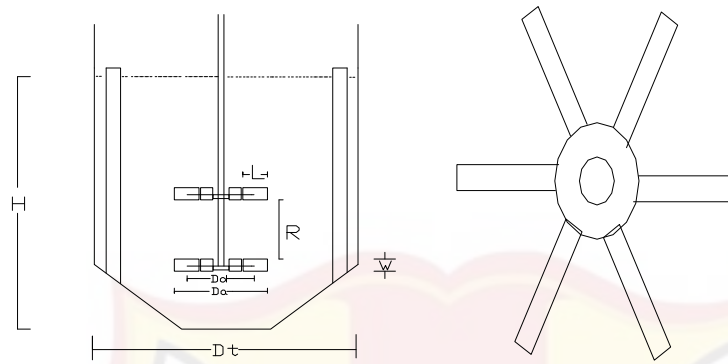
$$P = \frac{5,8702}{0,8} = 7,3377 \text{ Hp} = 7 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Sg bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{\text{larutan}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{1032,737 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,0327$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{Sg \times H_{\text{shell}}}{ID_{\text{shell}}} = \frac{1,0327 \times 4,7918 \text{ m}}{3,1945 \text{ m}} = 1,5491 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak pengaduk (R)} = (\text{Tinggi larutan dalam tangki} - C) / 3$$

$$= (6,2396 - 1,0648) / 3 = 1,7249 \text{ m}$$



Gambar Tangki dan Agitator

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas	: 45,7723 m ³
ID _{shell}	: 3,1945 m
H _k	: 2,5906 m
H _{shell}	: 4,7918 m
H total	: 7,3824 m
Tebal shell	: 4/16 in
Tebal head	: 4/16 in
Tebal konis	: 4/16 in
Jumlah tangki	: 1 buah
Jenis pengaduk	: <i>Flat six-blade open turbine</i>
Diameter pengaduk (Da)	: 1,2778 m
Jarak dasar tangki ke pengaduk (C)	: 1,0648 m
Panjang blade (L)	: 0,3195 m
Lebar baffle (J)	: 0,2662 m
Lebar blade (W)	: 0,2556 m
Jarak pengaduk (R)	: 1,7249 m

Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah

Power : 7 Hp

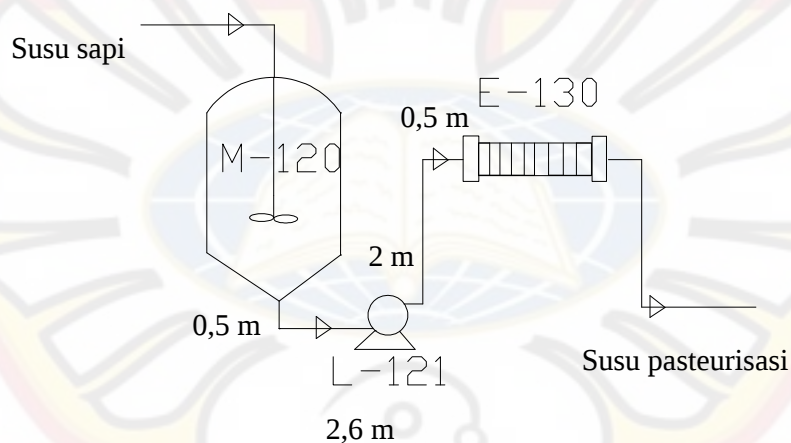
Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

16. Pompa (L-121)

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan susu sapi segar dari tangki standarisasi (M-120) ke *Plate Heat Exchanger* (E-130).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Gambar :



Data :

$$T_{\text{susu}} = 4^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa susu segar } 4^{\circ}\text{C}_{\text{masuk}} = 37.816,60 \text{ kg/batch} = 37.816,60 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{susu}} (4^{\circ}\text{C}) &= 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 \\ &= 1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 64,4715 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \end{aligned} \quad [13]$$

$$\text{Viskositas} = 0,0009 \text{ kg/m.s} = 0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik } (q_f) &= \frac{37.816,60 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 36,6178 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0102 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 0,3592 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Laju susu segar masuk (m) = $0,0102 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 10,5046 \text{ kg/s}$

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,opt}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 \cdot (0,3592)^{0,45} \cdot (64,4715)^{0,13} = 4,2285 \text{ inch} \approx 4,026 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 4 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$ID = 4,026 \text{ inch} = 0,3355 \text{ ft} = 0,1023 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,3592 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2} = 4,0634 \text{ ft/s} = 1,2385 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{64,4751 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 4,0634 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,3355 \text{ ft}}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$= 145.329,6352 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \lll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0$, karena $A_{\text{tangki}} (A_1)$ jauh lebih besar dibanding $A_{\text{pipa}} (A_2)$

Sehingga : $K_c = 0,55$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(1,2385)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,4218 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(1,2385)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,7670 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 2,6 + 2 + 0,5) \text{ m} = 5,6 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{5,6 \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(1,2385 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 0,8396 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada elbow

Jumlah *elbow* $90^\circ = 3$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(1,2385)^2}{2} = 0,5752 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 3 buah, maka $= 3 \times 0,5752 \text{ J/kg} = 1,7257 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Friksi pada globe valve

Jumlah *gate valve* = 1 buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(1,2385)^2}{2} = 4,6020 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \text{friksi} &= (0,4218 + 0,7670 + 0,8396 + 1,7257 + 4,6020) \\ &= 8,3562 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 1,2385 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$z_2 - z_1 = 2 \text{ m}$

g = percepatan gravitasi = $9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (1,2385 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (2) \text{ m} + 0 + 8,3562 \text{ J/kg} \\ &= 28,7232 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$W_s = -28,7372 \text{ J/kg}$

Dengan $Q = 36,6178 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 68% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = - \frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = - \frac{-28,7372 \text{ J/kg} \times 10,5046 \text{ kg/s}}{0,68 \times 550} = 0,8068 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % [22, Fig. 14-38]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,8068}{0,8} = 1,0084 \text{ Hp} = 1 \text{ Hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : $36,6178 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,3592 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Ukuran pipa : 4 in schedule 40

Power pompa : 1 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

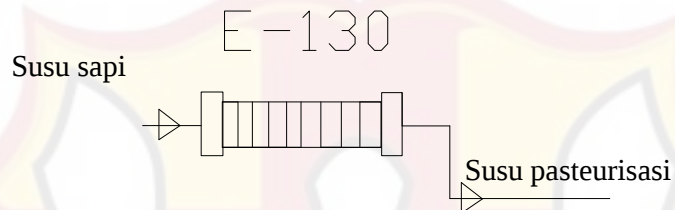
17. Plate Heat Exchanger (E-130)

Fungsi : untuk memanaskan susu sapi segar dari 4°C menjadi 72°C dengan tujuan pasteurisasi susu.

Tipe : *Plate Heat Exchanger* dengan media pemanas berupa *steam*.

Dasar pemilihan : luas perpindahan panas tinggi, *maintenance* mudah, banyak digunakan di industri makanan, membutuhkan *space* yang kecil.

Gambar :



Perhitungan :

Data (physical properties) dari fluida panas dan fluida dingin

- Fluida panas (*steam*)

Steam yang digunakan adalah *saturated steam* dengan tekanan 270,1 psia dan $T=130^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Suhu masuk (t_1) : 130°C

Suhu keluar (t_2) : 130°C

C_{p1} : 1.900,88 J/kg.K

μ_1 : $1,413 \cdot 10^{-5}$ kg/m.s

k_1 : 0,0279 W/m.K

ρ_1 : $0,5524 \text{ kg/m}^3$

- Fluida dingin (susu segar 4°C)

Laju aliran masuk : 37.816,60 kg/batch = 0,8754 kg/s

Suhu masuk (t_1) : 4°C

Suhu keluar (t_2) : 72°C

Suhu rata-rata (t_{avg}) : 38°C

C_{p2} : 3.927,032 J/kg.K

μ_2 : 0,0008 kg/m.s

k_2 : 0,5896 W/m.K

ρ_2 : 1.021,3774 kg/m³

Perhitungan Overall Heat Transfer Coefficient

Ditetapkan:

1. Bahan konstruksi untuk *Plate Heat Exchanger* adalah *Stainless*

Steel dengan:

Tebal bahan plat (δ) = 0,0005 m

R_D total = 0,003

k = 8.000 W/m.K

Jenis plate : HM

HPCD = 0,26 [23]

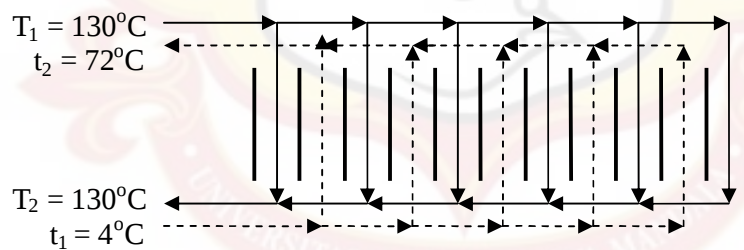
VPCD = 1,04 [23]

Port nozzle (D) = 0,075 m

Compressed pitch = 0,0032 m/plate

Tipe : gasket

2. Gambar secara sket:



3. Neraca panas:

$$Q_H = 20.906.357,4283 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$= 241.969,8947 \text{ W}$$

$$\lambda \text{ (panas laten) steam} = h_g - h_f = (2720,5 - 546,31) = 2.174,19 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Massa steam} = \frac{20.906.357,4283 \text{ kJ/hari}}{2.174,19 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 9.615,6994 \text{ kg/hari} = 0,1113 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$Q_C = 19.861.039,5569 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$= 229.871,4 \text{ W}$$

4. $R_d \text{ total} = 0,003$

$$R_d \text{ total} = 1/U_D - 1/U_C$$

Trial $U_C = 6550 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$ (Dari Perry, 1997, untuk sistem perpindahan panas uap air-air, $U_C = 5700 - 7400 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$)

$$U_D = \frac{1}{R_{D \text{ total}} + \frac{1}{U_C}} = \frac{1}{0,003 + \frac{1}{6550}} = 317,191 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_1 - t_1) - (T_2 - t_2)}{\ln \left(\frac{T_1 - t_1}{T_2 - t_2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{(T_1 - t_1) - (T_2 - t_2)}{\ln \left(\frac{T_1 - t_1}{T_2 - t_2} \right)} = \frac{(130 - 4) - (130 - 72)}{\ln \left(\frac{130 - 4}{130 - 72} \right)} = 87,6471 \text{ K}$$

5. $A = \frac{Q_h}{2 \cdot U_D \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{241.969,8947 \text{ W}}{2 \times 317,191 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}} \times 87,6471 \text{ K}} = 4,3518 \text{ m}^2$

6. Dipilih plat jenis HM dengan [23]:

$$\text{projected area} = A_p = 0,27 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{developed area} = A_d = 0,35 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\phi = A_d/A_p = 0,35/0,27 = 1,296$$

$$\text{Jumlah plat untuk perpindahan panas, } n = A/A_d$$

$$n = 4,3518/0,35 = 12,4338 \approx 12$$

$$U_D = \frac{241.969,8947 \text{ W}}{2 \times 12 \times 0,35 \text{ m}^2 \times 87,6471 \text{ K}} = 317,191 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \quad (U_D \text{ terkoreksi})$$

$n = n_{ch} + n_{cc} - 1$; dengan n_{ch} = jumlah channel untuk fluida panas dan n_{cc} = jumlah channel untuk fluida dingin

$$n + 1 = n_{ch} + n_{cc} \rightarrow 12 + 1 = 13 \approx 13 \text{ buah}$$

7. Spesifikasi dari plat:

$$W = \text{HPCD} + D + 0,015 = 0,26 + 0,075 + 0,015 = 0,35 \text{ m}$$

$$A_p = 0,27 \text{ m}^2 = L.W = 0,35 L \rightarrow L = 0,771 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Pitch/plat (PT)} = 0,0032; b = \text{PT} - \delta = 0,0032 - 0,0005 = 0,0027 \text{ m}$$

Luas penampang aliran fluida dalam channel

$$(Sc) = W.b$$

$$= 0,35 \text{ m} \cdot 0,0027 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,000945 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D_e = \frac{2b}{\phi} = \frac{2 \times 0,0027 \text{ m}}{1,296} = 0,0042 \text{ m}$$

Fluida panas (<i>saturated steam</i>)	Fluida dingin (susu segar 4°C)
8. $G_h = \frac{m}{n_{ch} \cdot Sc}$ $= \frac{0,1113 \text{ kg/s}}{7,0,000945 \text{ m}^2} = 16,8243 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ s}$ $Re = \frac{D_e \cdot G_h}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042 \text{ m} \cdot 16,8243 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ s}}}{1,41 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}} = 5,011,4969$	8'. $G_h = \frac{m}{n_{ch} \cdot Sc}$ $= \frac{0,8734 \text{ kg/s}}{7,0,000945 \text{ m}^2} = 132,3332 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ s}$ $Re = \frac{D_e \cdot G_h}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042 \text{ m} \cdot 132,3332 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ s}}}{0,0008 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}} = 712,5635$
9. $Pr = \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k}$ $= \frac{1900,88 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 1,41 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}}{0,0279 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{K}}} = 0,9607$	9'. $Pr = \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k}$ $= \frac{3927,032 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 0,0008 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}}{0,5896 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{K}}} = 5,1950$
10. $hc = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{Pr}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{D_e}$ $= 0,37 \cdot (5,011,4969)^{0,67} \cdot (0,9607)^{0,33} \cdot \frac{0,0279}{0,0042}$ $= 730,7735 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	10'. $hc = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{Pr}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{D_e}$ $= 0,37 \cdot (712,5635)^{0,67} \cdot (5,1950)^{0,33} \cdot \frac{0,5896}{0,0042}$ $= 7.295,5845 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$

$$11. \quad U_c = \left(\frac{1}{h_h} + \frac{\delta}{k} + \frac{1}{h_c} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{730,7735} + \frac{0,0005}{8,000} + \frac{1}{7.295,5845} \right)^{-1} = 664,2114 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$12. \quad Rd = \frac{1}{U_d} - \frac{1}{U_c} = \frac{1}{317,191} - \frac{1}{664,2114} = 0,0016 < 0,003 \text{ (tidak memenuhi syarat}$$

perpindahan panas)

Kesimpulannya PHE harus dirancang ulang. Agar Rd lebih besar maka laju aliran tiap *plate* harus diperkecil, yaitu dengan cara menambah *plate*. Dicoba n = 29, sehingga proses perhitungan dimulai dari tahap 8.

Fluida panas (<i>saturated steam</i>)	Fluida dingin (susu segar 4°C)
8. $G_h = \frac{m}{n_{ch} \cdot Sc}$ $= \frac{0,1113 \text{ kg/s}}{15.0.000945 \text{ m}^2} = 7,8513 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ s}$ $Re = \frac{De \cdot Gh}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042 \text{ m} \cdot 7,8513 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}}{1,41 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}} = 2.338,6985$	8'. $G_h = \frac{m}{n_{ch} \cdot Sc}$ $= \frac{0,8754 \text{ kg/s}}{15.0.000945 \text{ m}^2} = 61,7555 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ s}$ $Re = \frac{De \cdot Gh}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042 \text{ m} \cdot 132,3332 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}}{0,0008 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}} = 332,5296$
9. $Pr = \frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k}$ $= \frac{1900,88 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 1,41 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}}{0,0279 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{K}}} = 0,9607$	9'. $Pr = \frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k}$ $= \frac{3927,032 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 0,0008 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}}{0,5896 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{K}}} = 5,1950$
10. $hc = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{Pr}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{De}$ $= 0,37 \cdot (2.338,6985)^{0,67} \cdot (0,9607)^{0,33} \cdot \frac{0,0279}{0,0042}$ $= 438,5482 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	10'. $hc = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{Pr}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{De}$ $= 0,37 \cdot (332,5296)^{0,67} \cdot (5,1950)^{0,33} \cdot \frac{0,5896}{0,0042}$ $= 4.378,1903 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$

$$11. \quad U_c = \left(\frac{1}{h_h} + \frac{\delta}{k} + \frac{1}{h_c} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{438,5482} + \frac{0,0005}{8.000} + \frac{1}{4.378,1903} \right)^{-1} = 398,6099 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$12. \quad U_d = \frac{241,969,8947 \text{ W}}{2 \times 30 \times 0,35 \text{ m}^2 \times 87,6471 \text{ K}} = 131,4633 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$13. \quad Rd = \frac{1}{U_d} - \frac{1}{U_c} = \frac{1}{131,4633} - \frac{1}{398,6099} = 0,0051 > 0,003 \text{ (memenuhi syarat)}$$

perpindahan panas)

Fluida panas (<i>saturated steam 130°C</i>)	Fluida dingin (susu segar 4°C)
1. $Re = 2.338,6985$	1'. $Re = 332,5296$
2. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{2.338,6985^{0,3}} = 0,2439$	2'. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{332,5296^{0,3}} = 0,4379$
3. $\Delta P_h = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot De}$	3'. $\Delta P_c = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot De}$

$= \frac{2 \times 0,2439 \times (7,8513)^2 \times 0,771}{0,5524 \times 0,0042}$ $= 9.993,4923 \text{ N/m}^2 = 1,4494 \text{ psia}$	$= \frac{2 \times 0,4379 \times (61,7553)^2 \times 0,771}{1,021,3374 \times 0,0042}$ $= 600,3314 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,0871 \text{ psia}$
$4. G'' = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi}{4} D p^2} = \frac{0,1113 \text{ kg/s}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (0,075 \text{ m})^2}$ $= 25,2043 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$	$4'. G'' = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi}{4} D p^2} = \frac{0,8754 \text{ kg/s}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (0,075 \text{ m})^2}$ $= 198,2470 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$
$5. \text{Re} = \frac{D p \cdot G''}{\mu} = \frac{0,075 \cdot 25,2043}{1,41 \cdot 10^{-5}}$ $= 134.065,5215$	$5'. \text{Re} = \frac{D p \cdot G''}{\mu} = \frac{0,075 \cdot 198,2470}{0,0008}$ $= 18.585,6531$
$6. f = \frac{2,5}{\text{Re}^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{134.065,5215^{0,3}} = 0,0724$	$6'. f = \frac{2,5}{\text{Re}^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{18.585,6531^{0,3}} = 0,1310$
$7. \Delta P_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G''^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot D p}$ $= \frac{2 \times 0,0724 \times (25,2043)^2 \times 29 \times 0,0032}{0,5524 \times 0,0042}$ $= 3.679,3389 \text{ N/m}^2$ $= 0,5336 \text{ psia}$	$7'. \Delta P_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G''^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot D p}$ $= \frac{2 \times 0,0724 \times (198,2470)^2 \times 29 \times 0,0032}{0,5524 \times 0,0042}$ $= 3.679,3389 \text{ N/m}^2$ $= 0,0323 \text{ psia}$
$8. \Delta P_T = \Delta P_h + \Delta P_p$ $= 1,9831 \text{ psia}$	$8'. \Delta P_T = \Delta P_C + \Delta P_p$ $= 0,1194 \text{ psia}$

Ringkasan perhitungan

	Fluida panas (saturated steam)	Fluida dingin (susu 4°C)
h, W/m ² .°K	730,7735	4.378,1903
ΔP calculated, psia	1,9831	0,1194
U _C , W/m ² .°K	398,6099	
U _D , W/m ² .°K	131,4633	
Rd calculated, m ² .°K/W	0,003	

SPESIFIKASI

Tebal bahan plat, δ : 0,0005 m

HPCD : 0,26 m

VPCD : 1,04 m

Port nozzle, D : 0,075 m

Compressed pitch : 0,0032 m/plate.

projected area, A_p : 0,27 m²

developed area, A_d : 0,35 m²

Jumlah plat, n : 29

Bahan konstruksi : *stainless steel*

Tipe : gasket

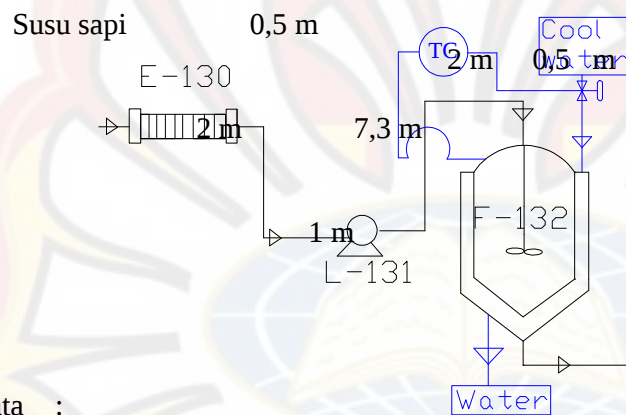
Jenis *plate* : HM

18. Pompa (L-131)

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan susu pasteurisasi dari *Plate Heat Exchanger* (E-130) ke tangki penampung susu pasteurisasi (F-132).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Gambar :



Data :

$$T_{\text{susu}} = 72^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa susu segar } 72^{\circ}\text{C}_{\text{masuk}} = 37.816,60 \text{ kg/batch} = 37.816,60 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{susu}} (72^{\circ}\text{C}) = 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 \quad [13]$$

$$= 1.004,3298 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,6981 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Viskositas} = 0,000644 \text{ kg/m.s} = 0,0004 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik } (q_f) = \frac{37.816,60 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.004,3298 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 37,6536 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0105 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 0,3694 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Laju susu segar masuk } (m) = 0,0105 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1.004,3298 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 10,5046 \text{ kg/s}$$

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,\text{opt}}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 \cdot (0,3694)^{0,45} \cdot (62,6981)^{0,13} = 4,2664 \text{ inch} \approx 4,026 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 4 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$ID = 4,026 \text{ inch} = 0,3355 \text{ ft} = 0,1023 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,3694 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2} = 4,1783 \text{ ft/s} = 1,2736 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{62,6981 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 4,1783 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,3355 \text{ ft}}{0,0004 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}\cdot\text{s}} \\ &= 203.100,4219 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1 \end{aligned}$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \ll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0, \text{ karena } A_{\text{tangki}} (A_1) \text{ jauh lebih besar dibanding } A_{\text{pipa}} (A_2)$$

$$\text{Sehingga : } K_c = 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(1,2736)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,4460 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(1,2736)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,8110 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{f}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 2 + 1 + 7,3 + 2 + 0,5) \text{ m} = 13,3 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{13,3 \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(1,2736 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 2,1095 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada elbow

Jumlah *elbow* $90^\circ = 5$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(1,2736)^2}{2} = 0,6082 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 5 buah, maka $= 5 \times 0,6082 \text{ J/kg} = 3,0412 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Friksi pada globe valve

Jumlah *gate valve* = 1 buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(1,2736)^2}{2} = 4,8660 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \text{friksi} &= (0,4460 + 0,8110 + 2,1095 + 3,0412 + 4,8660) \\ &= 11,2737 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 1,2736 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$$z_2 - z_1 = 6,2995 \text{ m}$$

g = percepatan gravitasi = $9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (1,2736 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (6,2995) \text{ m} + 0 + 11,2737 \text{ J/kg} \\
 &= 73,8202 \text{ J/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_s = -73,8202 \text{ J/kg}$$

Dengan $Q = 37,6536 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 70% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = -\frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = -\frac{-73,8202 \text{ J/kg} \times 10,5046 \text{ kg/s}}{0,7 \times 550} = 2,0142 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % [22, Fig. 14-38]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{2,0142}{0,8} = 2,5177 \text{ Hp} = 3 \text{ Hp}$$

SPEKIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : $37,6536 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,3694 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Ukuran pipa : 4 in *schedule* 40

Power pompa : 3 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

19. Tangki Penampungan Susu Pasteurisasi (F-132)

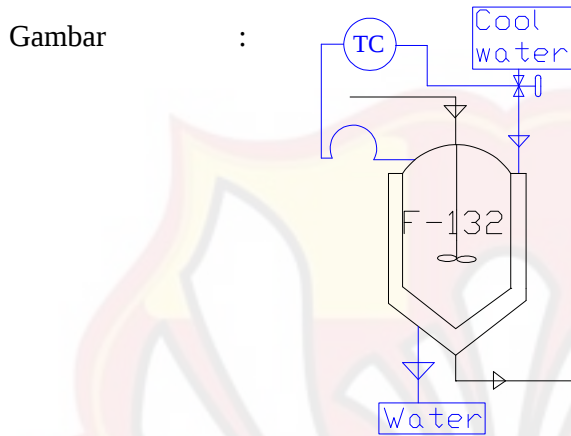
Fungsi : sebagai tempat penyimpanan susu sementara dan untuk menurunkan suhu susu dari 72°C menjadi 55°C .

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan jaket pendingin dan agitator.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T_{in} = 72^\circ\text{C}$

- $T_{\text{out}} = 55^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Tekanan 1 atm
- Waktu tinggal



Data :

Massa susu masuk = 37.816,60 kg/batch

$$\rho_{\text{susu}} (72^{\circ}\text{C}) = 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 \quad [13]$$

$$= 1.004,3298 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,6981 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume susu (bahan)} = \frac{\text{massa susu}}{\rho_{\text{susu}}} = \frac{37.816,60 \text{ kg}}{1.004,3298 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 37,6536 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* ($E = 0,8$) [18,

Tabel 13.2]

$$\frac{H_{\text{tangki}}}{D_{\text{tangki}}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$$

5. Volume ruang kosong = 80% volume tangki

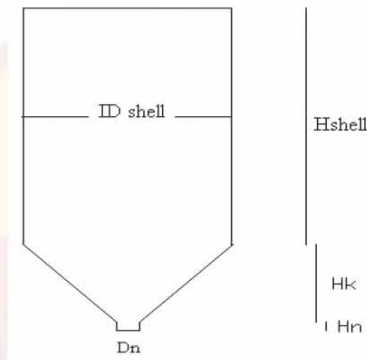
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 37,6536 + 0,2 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 47,0670 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

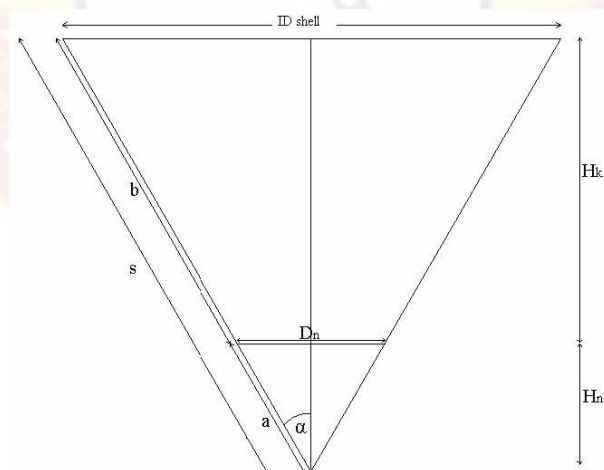
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

Dn yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } Hk = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - Hn = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (Hk + Hn) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times Hn \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$47,0670 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$47,0670 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$47,0689 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 3,2244 \text{ m} = 10,5785 \text{ ft} = 126,9432 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 3,2244 \text{ m} = 4,8365 \text{ m} = 15,8677 \text{ ft}$$

$$Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$Hk = \frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(3,2244 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 2,6164 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{total} = H_{shell} + Hk = (4,8365 + 2,6164) \text{ m} = 7,4530 \text{ m} = 24,4517 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3,2244}{2}\right)^2 + (2,6164 + 0,1760)^2} \\ &= 3,2244 \text{ m} = 10,5785 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$b = s - a = (3,2244 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 3,0212 \text{ m} = 9,9118 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$37,6536 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$37,6536 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 3,2244^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (3,2244^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{larutan} = 3,6831 \text{ m} = 12,0836 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi larutan dalam tangki} = H_{larutan} + H_k$$

$$= (3,6831 + 2,6164) \text{ m} = 6,2995 \text{ m} = 20,6675 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

$$\text{Tekanan udara} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho_{bahan} \times H_{bahan}}{144} \quad [18, \text{Eq. 3.17}]$$

$$= \frac{62,6981 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 20,6675 \text{ ft}}{144} = 8,9987 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan operasi alat} = \text{Tekanan udara} + \text{Tekanan hidrostatik}$$

$$= (14,7 + 8,9987) \text{ psia} = 23,6987 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan desain} = 1,2 \cdot \text{Tekanan operasi alat}$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 23,6987 \text{ psia} = 28,4384 \text{ psia} = 1,9346 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = thickness of shell (in)

P = internal design pressure (psi)

D = inside diameter (in)

f = allowable working stress (psi)

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance (1/8 = 0,125 in)

$$t_{shell} = \frac{28,4384 \text{ psia} \times 126,9432 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2231 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 4/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal alas} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6 P)} + c \\ &= \frac{28.4384 \text{ psia} \times 126.9432 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 28.4384 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,2384 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 4/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Agitator

Ditetapkan untuk agitator:

1. Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah *Flat six-blade open turbine*.

Viskositas dari susu adalah 0,0009 kg/m.s (Pa.s) sedangkan syarat viskositas untuk agitator jenis turbin adalah $\mu = 0-500$ Pa.s, sehingga jenis agitator ini dapat digunakan [19, Tabel 4.16].

2. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

Dari Tabel 3.4-1 [17, p.158] diperoleh:

$$\begin{array}{lll}\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,3 - 0,5 & \frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5} & \frac{H}{D_t} = 1 \\ \frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4} & \frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} & \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12}\end{array}$$

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk

D_t = diameter tangki

W = lebar *blade*

H = tinggi cairan dalam tangki

L = panjang *blade*

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar *baffle*

Didapatkan :

1. Diameter pengaduk (D_a)

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,4 \rightarrow D_a = 0,4 D_t = 0,4 \cdot 3,2244 \text{ m} = 1,2897 \text{ m}$$

2. Lebar *blade* (W)

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = 0,2 \rightarrow W = 0,2 D_a = 0,2 \cdot 1,2897 \text{ m} = 0,2579 \text{ m}$$

3. Panjang *blade* (L)

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = 0,25 \rightarrow L = 0,25 D_a = 0,25 \cdot 1,2897 \text{ m} = 0,3224 \text{ m}$$

4. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki (C)

$$\frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3,2244 \text{ m} = 1,0748 \text{ m}$$

5. Lebar *baffle* (J)

$$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} \cdot D_t = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3,2244 \text{ m} = 0,2687 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan pengadukan:

Syarat [20, p. 238, dan 21]:

- Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 150 rpm
- Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/menit.

$$\text{Trial 1 : } N = 75 \text{ rpm} = 1,25 \text{ rps}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 1,2897 \text{ m} \times 75 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 303,7352 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Tidak memenuhi syarat} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Trial 2 : } N = 50 \text{ rpm} = 0,8333 \text{ rps}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 1,2897 \text{ m} \times 50 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 202,4901 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Memenuhi syarat} \end{aligned}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan [17, p.158]:

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk (m)

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rps)

ρ = densitas (kg/m^3)

μ = viskositas (kg/m.s)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{1004,3298 \times 0,8333 \times (1,2897)^2}{0,0009} = 1.546.895,3093 \rightarrow \text{Turbulen}$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari literatur [17, Fig. 3.4-5]

untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 1.546.895,3093$ dan untuk jenis *Flat six-blade open turbine* maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 2,15$

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \quad [17, p.159]$$

$$P = 2,15 \times 1.004,3298 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (0,8333)^3 \times (1,2897 \text{ m})^5$$

$$P = 4.459,5591 \text{ W} = 4,4596 \text{ kW} = 5,9804 \text{ Hp}$$

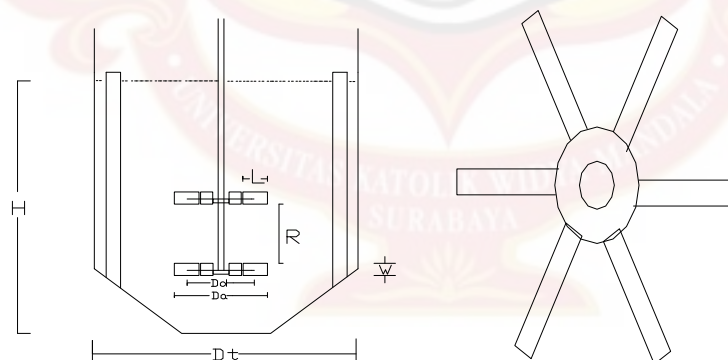
Effisiensi motor = 80%

$$P = \frac{5,9804}{0,8} = 7,4755 \text{ Hp} = 7 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Sg bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{\text{larutan}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{1004,3298 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,0043$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{Sg \times H_{\text{shell}}}{ID_{\text{shell}}} = \frac{1,0043 \times 4,8365 \text{ m}}{3,2244 \text{ m}} = 1,5065 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak pengaduk (R)} &= (\text{Tinggi larutan dalam tangki} - C) / 3 \\ &= (6,2995 - 1,0748) / 3 = 1,7416 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar Tangki dan Agitator

Jaket Pendingin

Suhu dalam tangki susu pasteurisasi dijaga 55°C

Agen pendingin yang digunakan adalah air dengan T = 30°C, 1 atm

dimana : entalpi sat'd vapor (hg) = 2556,3 kJ/kg

$$\text{entalpi liquid (hf)} = 125,79 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{spesifik volume} = 32,894 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\rho = (\text{spesifik volume})^{-1} = (32,894 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg})^{-1} = 0,0304 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\lambda \text{ (panas laten) air} = h_g - h_f = 2.430,51 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$Q \text{ yang diserap} = 4.234.869,0573 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$= 167.244,4007 \text{ btu/h}$$

$$\text{Massa air pendingin} = \frac{4.234.869,0573 \text{ kJ/hari}}{2.430,51 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 1.742,3788 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju volumetrik air pendingin yang diperlukan} &= \frac{1.742,3788 \text{ kg/hari}}{0,0304 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 57.313,8077 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 0,6634 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 4/16 \text{ in} = 0,0057 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Diameter luar (OD) shell} = D_t + 2 \times \text{tebal shell} = 3,2357 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Diambil spasi jaket} = 1 \text{ in} = 0,025 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID jaket} &= \text{OD shell} + 2 \times \text{spasi jaket} \\ &= 3,2357 + 2 \times 0,025 \text{ m} = 3,2865 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Laju volumetrik} = A \times v$$

$$0,6634 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times [(\text{ID jaket})^2 - (\text{OD shell})^2] \times v$$

$$0,6634 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times [(3,2865)^2 - (3,2357)^2] \times v$$

$$v = 2,5505 \text{ m/s} = 8,3675 \text{ ft/s}$$

Perhitungan koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi dari pemanas menuju liquid dalam tangki (hj):

$$h_j = \frac{j \times k}{D_j} \times \left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0.14} \quad [26]$$

di mana: h_j = koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi

j = faktor perpindahan panas Sieder-Tate

k = konduktivitas termal (72°C) = 0,3663 Btu/h.ft. $^\circ\text{F}$

D_j = diameter tangki = 10,5785 ft

C_p = kapasitas panas = 0,9513 btu/lb. $^\circ\text{F}$

μ = viskositas fluida = 1,5579 lbm/ft h

μ_w = viskositas fluida pada suhu T_w = 1,5579 lbm/ft h

Faktor perpindahan panas Sieder-Tate didapat dengan perhitungan:

$$N_{Re,j} = \frac{L^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \quad [26, p.718]$$

dimana : L = panjang pengaduk, ft = 1,0578 ft

N = putaran pengaduk, rph = 3000 rph

μ = viskositas, lb/ft.h = 0,0009 kg/m.s = 2,1772 lb/ft.h

ρ = densitas, lb/ft³ = 62,6981 lb/ft³

sehingga didapatkan:

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(1.0578)^2 \times 3000 \times 62.6981}{2.1772} = 96.678,2009$$

Untuk jaket, J_h = 800

[26, fig. 20.2]

Koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi :

$$\begin{aligned} h_j &= \frac{j \times k}{D_j} \times \left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0.14} \\ &= \frac{800 \times 0.3663}{10.5785} \times \left(\frac{0.9513 \times 1.5579}{0.3663} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{1.5579}{1.5579} \right)^{0.14} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 44,1430 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan tinggi jaket pemanas:

$$h_{io} = 2300 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad [26, \text{p.835}]$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_j \times h_{io}}{h_j + h_{io}} = \frac{44,1430 \times 2300}{44,1430 + 2300} = 43,3117 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Diambil faktor kekotoran gabungan, $R_d = 0,003$

$$U_d = \left(\frac{1}{U_c} + R_d \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{43,3117} + 0,003 \right)^{-1} = 38,3312$$

Ketinggian jaket dapat dihitung dengan persamaan

$$Q = U_d A \Delta T \quad [53, \text{p. 720}]$$

$$Q = 167.244,4007 \text{ btu/h}$$

$$U_d = 38,3312$$

$$T_1 = 55^\circ\text{C} = 131^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T = 45^\circ\text{F}$$

$$167.244,4007 = 38,3312 \times A \times 45$$

$$A = 96,9588 \text{ ft}^2 = 9,0080 \text{ m}^2$$

A = luas jaket pada shell + luas jaket pada konis

$$A = \pi \cdot OD \text{ shell} \cdot H \text{ jaket}$$

$$9,0080 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \times 3,2357 \text{ m} \times H \text{ jaket}$$

$$H \text{ jaket} = 0,8866 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi jaket 0,8866 m, terlalu kecil dibandingkan dengan tinggi bahan dalam tangki, sehingga tidak akan dapat mempengaruhi suhu dalam tangki. Untuk itu, ditetapkan untuk tinggi jaket sama dengan tinggi bahan dalam tangki, yaitu 6,2995 m.

Diambil tebal jaket = tebal konis = $4/16 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ in} = 0,0064 \text{ m}$

OD jaket = ID jaket + 2 . tebal jaket

$$= 3,2865 + 2 (0,0064) = 3,2992 \text{ m}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : $47,0670 \text{ m}^3$

ID_{shell} : 3,2244 m

H_k : 2,6164 m

H_{shell} : 4,8365 m

H total : 7,4530 m

Tebal *shell* : $4/16 \text{ in}$

Tebal *head* : $4/16 \text{ in}$

Tebal konis : $4/16 \text{ in}$

Jenis pengaduk : *Flat six-blade open turbine*

Diameter pengaduk (Da) : 1,2897 m

Jarak dasar tangki ke pengaduk (C): 1,0748 m

Panjang *blade* (L) : 0,3224 m

Lebar *baffle* (J) : 0,2687 m

Lebar *blade* (W) : 0,2579 m

Jarak pengaduk (R) : 1,7416 m

Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah

Power : 7 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

Diameter dalam jaket : 3,2865 m

Tebal jaket : 0,0064 m

Diameter luar jaket : 3,2992 m

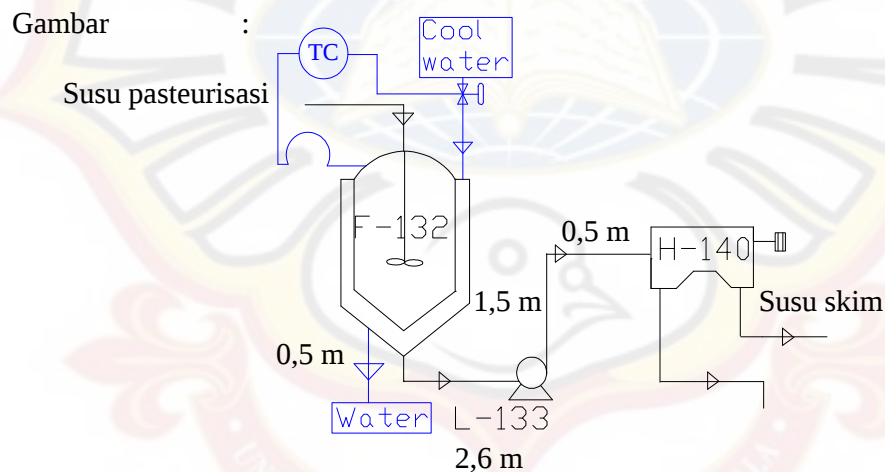
Tinggi jaket : 6,2995 m

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

20. Pompa (L-133)

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan susu pasteurisasi dari Tangki Penampungan Susu Pasteurisasi (F-132) ke *Centrifugal separator* (H-140).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*



Data:

$$T_{\text{susu}} = 55^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa susu segar } 55^{\circ}\text{C}_{\text{masuk}} = 37.816,60 \text{ kg/batch} = 37.816,60 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{susu}} (55^{\circ}\text{C}) = 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 \quad [13]$$

$$= 1.013,5645 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,2746 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Viskositas } (55^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0,000712 \text{ kg/m.s} = 0,0005 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik } (q_f) = \frac{37.816,60 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.013,5643 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 37,3105 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0104 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 0,3660 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Laju susu segar masuk } (m) = 0,0104 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1.032,7374 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 10,5046 \text{ kg/s}$$

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,opt}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 \cdot (0,3660)^{0,45} \cdot (63,2746)^{0,13} = 4,2539 \text{ inch} \approx 4,026 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 4 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$ID = 4,026 \text{ inch} = 0,3355 \text{ ft} = 0,1023 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear } (v) = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,3660 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2} = 4,1403 \text{ ft/s} = 1,2620 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{63,2746 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 4,1403 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,3355 \text{ ft}}{0,000712 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}\cdot\text{s}}$$

$$= 183.703,1906 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \lll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0$, karena A_{tangki} (A_1) jauh lebih besar dibanding A_{pipa} (A_2)

Sehingga : $K_c = 0,55$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(1,2620)^2}{2,1} = 0,4380 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(1,2620)^2}{2,1} = 0,7963 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Eriksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 2,6 + 1,5 + 0,5) \text{ m} = 5,1 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{5,1 \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(1,2620 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 0,8020 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Eriksi pada elbow

Jumlah *elbow* $90^\circ = 3$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(1,2620)^2}{2} = 0,5972 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 3 buah, maka $= 3 \times 0,5972 \text{ J/kg} = 1,7916 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Eriksi pada globe valve

Jumlah *gate valve* = 1 buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(1,2620)^2}{2} = 4,7777 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\Sigma \text{friksi} = (0,4380 + 0,7963 + 0,8020 + 1,7916 + 4,7777)$$

$$= 8,6065 \text{ J/kg}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 1,2620 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$z_2 - z_1 = 1,5$ m

g = percepatan gravitasi = 9,8 m/s²

$P_1 = P_2 = 1$ atm

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (1,2620 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (1,5) \text{ m} + 0 + 8,6065 \text{ J/kg} \\ &= 24,1019 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$W_s = -24,1019 \text{ J/kg}$

Dengan $Q = 37,3105 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 69% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = -\frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = -\frac{-24,1019 \text{ J/kg} \times 10,5046 \text{ kg/s}}{0,69 \times 550} = 0,6671 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 %

[22, Fig. 14-38]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,6671}{0,8} = 0,8339 \text{ Hp} = 1 \text{ Hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : 37,3105 m³/jam = 0,3660 ft³/s

Ukuran pipa : 4 in *schedule* 40

Power pompa : 1 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

21. Centrifugal Separator (H-140)

Fungsi : Memisahkan lemak susu dari susu sapi yang telah dipasteurisasi.

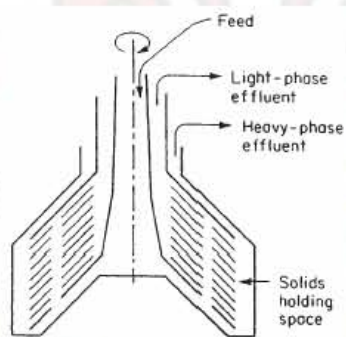
Tipe : Disk

Dasar pemilihan : Dapat digunakan untuk memisahkan lemak susu dari cairan susu, sehingga didapatkan susu skim dan lemak susu.

Kondisi operasi : 50°C

Jumlah : 1 buah

Gambar :



Perhitungan :

Laju susu masuk = 37.816,60 kg/batch

ρ susu 50°C = 1.016,0100 kg/m³

Waktu operasi = 12 jam/batch

Kapasitas = $\frac{37.816,60 \text{ kg/batch}}{1.016,0100 \text{ kg/m}^3} \times \frac{1 \text{ batch}}{720 \text{ menit}}$
= 0,0517 m³/menit = 13,6564 gal/menit

Dipilih centrifuge dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut [25, Tbl. 18-12]:

Tipe : Disk

Bowl diameter, in : 13

Speed, rpm : 7.500

Maks. Centrifugal x gravity : 10.400

Kapasitas : liquid 5-50 gpm

Power : 6 Hp

22. Tangki Penampungan Susu Skim (F-141)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat penyimpanan susu skim sementara setelah dilakukan proses pemisahan lemak.

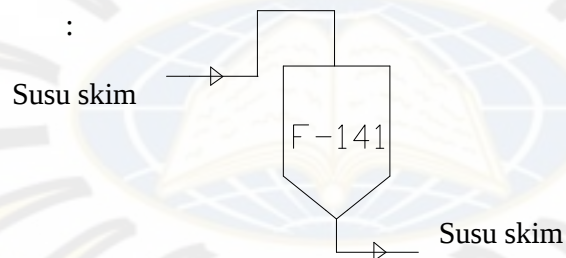
Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T = 50^{\circ}\text{C}$

- Tekanan 1 atm

Gambar :



Data :

Massa susu masuk = 36.370,85 kg/batch

ρ susu (50°C) = $1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2$ [13]

$$= 1.016,0100 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,4273 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume susu (bahan)} = \frac{\text{massa susu}}{\rho \text{ susu}} = \frac{36.370,85 \text{ kg}}{1.016,0100 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 35,7977 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.

3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* (E = 0,8) [18,

Tabel 13.2]

4.
$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$$

5. Volume ruang kosong = 90% volume tangki

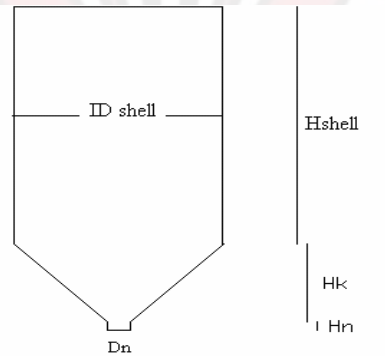
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 35,7977 + 0,1 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 39,7753 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

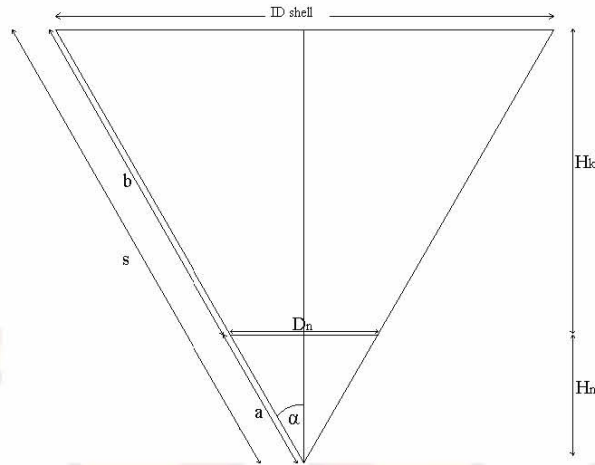
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inci. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inci (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$39,7753 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$39,7753 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$39,7772 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 3,0484 \text{ m} = 10,0013 \text{ ft} = 120,0170 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 3,0484 \text{ m} = 4,5727 \text{ m} = 15,0020 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(3,0484 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 2,4641 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = (4,5727 + 2,4641) \text{ m} = 7,0367 \text{ m} = 23,0860 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3,0484}{2}\right)^2 + (2,4641 + 0,1760)^2}$$

$$= 3,0484 \text{ m} = 10,0013 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (3,0484 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 2,8452 \text{ m} = 9,3347 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$35,7977 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{\text{shell}}^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{\text{shell}}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$35,7977 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 3,0484^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (3,0484^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{\text{larutan}} = 4,0274 \text{ m} = 13,2132 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{\text{larutan}} + H_k$

$$= (4,0274 + 2,4641) \text{ m} = 6,4915 \text{ m} = 21,2972 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{63,4273 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 21,2972 \text{ ft}}{144} = 9,3807 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 9,3807) \text{ psia} = 24,0807 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 24,0807 \text{ psia} = 28,8969 \text{ psia} = 1,9658 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = *thickness of shell* (in)

P = *internal design pressure* (psi)

D = *inside diameter* (in)

f = *allowable working stress* (psi)

E = *joint efficiency*

c = *corrosion allowance* ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{shell} = \frac{28.8969 \text{ psia} \times 120.0170 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2192 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 4/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{28.8969 \text{ psia} \times 120.0170 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 28.8969 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2339 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 4/16 \text{ in}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : $39,7753 \text{ m}^3$

ID_{shell} : 3,0484 m

H_k : 2,4641 m

H_{shell} : 4,5727 m

H_{total} : 6,4915 m

Tebal *shell* : 4/16 in

Tebal *head* : 4/16 in

Tebal konis : 4/16 in

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

23. Tangki Penampungan Lemak (F-142)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat penyimpanan lemak setelah dilakukan proses pemisahan lemak.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T = 50^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Tekanan 1 atm

Gambar :



Data :

Massa lemak masuk = 1.445,75 kg/batch

$$\rho_{\text{susu}} (50^{\circ}\text{C}) = 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 \quad [13]$$

$$= 1.016,0100 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,4273 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} (50^{\circ}\text{C}) = 988,07 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad [17, \text{App A.2.3}]$$

Untuk menentukan ρ lemak, maka diasumsi bahwa fraksi massa (x) air = fraksi massa (x) komposisi susu selain lemak, dan menggunakan rumus dibawah ini:

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{susu}}} = \frac{x_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} + \frac{x_{\text{lemak}}}{\rho_{\text{lemak}}}$$

Komposisi dari susu (App A, hal. A.1), dapat dilihat bahwa:

$$x_{\text{air}} = x_{\text{komposisi susu selain lemak}} = 0,961$$

$$x_{\text{lemak}} = 0,039$$

$$\frac{1}{1.016,0100 \text{ kg/m}^3} = \frac{0,961}{988,07 \text{ kg/m}^3} + \frac{0,039}{\rho_{\text{lemak}}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{lemak}} (50^\circ\text{C}) = 3.350,7672 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume lemak (bahan)} = \frac{\text{massa lemak}}{\text{rho lemak}} = \frac{1445,75 \text{ kg}}{3.350,7672 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0,4315 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* ($E = 0,8$) [18, Tabel 13.2]
4. $\frac{H_{\text{tangki}}}{D_{\text{tangki}}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$
5. Volume ruang kosong = 90% volume tangki

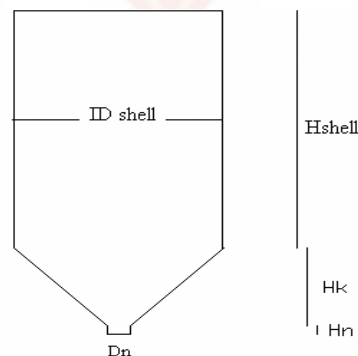
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 0,4315 + 0,1 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 0,4794 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

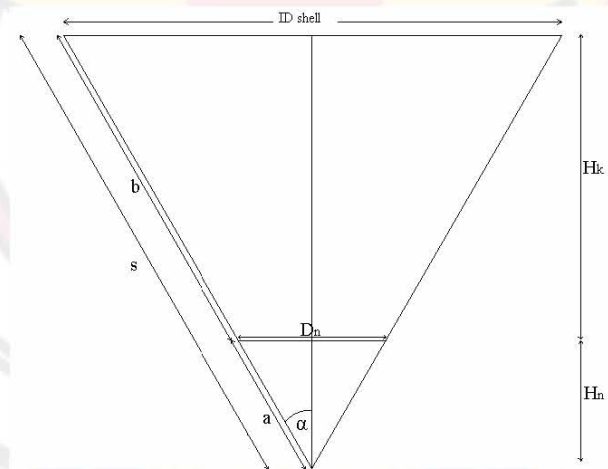
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inci. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inci (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$0,4794 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$0,4794 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$0,4813 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 0,6999 \text{ m} = 2,2961 \text{ ft} = 27,5533 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 0,6999 \text{ m} = 1,0498 \text{ m} = 3,4441 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(0,6999 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,4301 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{total} = H_{shell} + H_k = (1,0498 + 0,4301) \text{ m} = 1,4799 \text{ m} = 4,8553 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_n}{2}\right)^2 + H_n^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (H_k + H_n)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,6999}{2}\right)^2 + (0,4301 + 0,1760)^2} \\ = 0,6999 \text{ m} = 2,2961 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (0,6999 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 0,4967 \text{ m} = 1,6294 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$0,4315 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$0,4315 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 0,6999^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (0,6999^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{larutan} = 0,9251 \text{ m} = 3,0351 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{larutan} + H_k$

$$= (0,9251 + 0,4301) \text{ m} = 1,3552 \text{ m} = 4,4462 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{bahan} \times H_{bahan}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{209,1811 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 4,4462 \text{ ft}}{144} = 6,4587 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 6,4587) \text{ psia} = 21,1587 \text{ psia}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan desain} &= 1,2 \cdot \text{Tekanan operasi alat} \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 21,1587 \text{ psia} = 25,3905 \text{ psia} = 1,7272 \text{ atm}\end{aligned}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = *thickness of shell* (in)

P = *internal design pressure* (psi)

D = *inside diameter* (in)

f = *allowable working stress* (psi)

E = *joint efficiency*

c = *corrosion allowance* ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{25,3905 \text{ psia} \times 27,5533 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,1440 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 2/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal alas} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6P)} + c \\ &= \frac{25,3905 \text{ psia} \times 27,5533 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 25,3905 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,1470 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 2/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : $0,4794 \text{ m}^3$

ID_{shell} : $0,6999 \text{ m}$

H_k : $0,4301 \text{ m}$

H_{shell} : $1,0498 \text{ m}$

H_{total} : $1,4799 \text{ m}$

Tebal *shell* : $2/16 \text{ in}$

Tebal *head* : $2/16 \text{ in}$

Tebal konis : 2/16 in

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

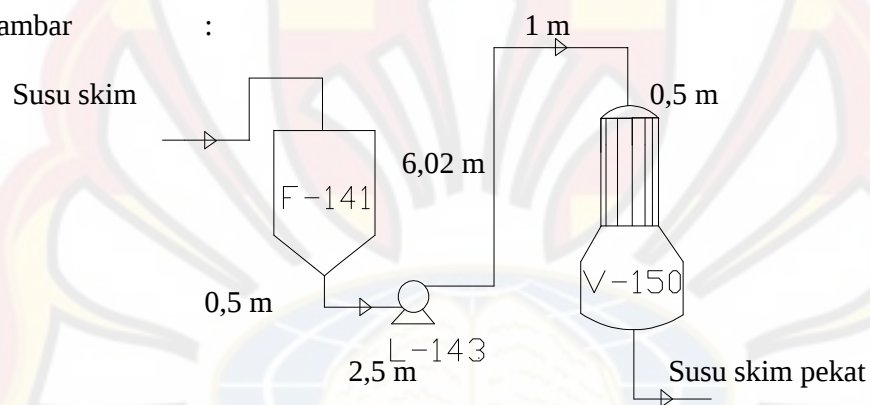
Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

12. Pompa (L-143)

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan susu skim dari Tangki Penampungan Susu Skim (F-141) ke *Falling Film Evaporator* (V-150).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Gambar :



Data:

$$T_{\text{susu}} = 50^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa susu segar } 50^{\circ}\text{C}_{\text{masuk}} = 36.370,85 \text{ kg/batch} = 36.370,85 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{susu}} (50^{\circ}\text{C}) = 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 \quad [13]$$

$$= 1.016,0100 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,4273 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Viskositas } (50^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0,000732 \text{ kg/m.s} = 0,0005 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik } (q_f) = \frac{36.370,85 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.016,0100 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 35,7977 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0099 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 0,3512 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Laju susu segar masuk } (m) = 0,0099 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1.016,0100 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 10,1030 \text{ kg/s}$$

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,\text{opt}}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 \cdot (0,3512)^{0,45} \cdot (63,4273)^{0,13} = 4,1767 \text{ inch} \approx 4,026 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 4 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$ID = 4,026 \text{ inch} = 0,3355 \text{ ft} = 0,1023 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,3512 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2} = 3,9724 \text{ ft/s} = 1,2108 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{63,4273 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 3,9724 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,3355 \text{ ft}}{0,000732 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\ &= 171.852,7883 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1 \end{aligned}$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \ll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0, \text{ karena } A_{\text{tangki}} (A_1) \text{ jauh lebih besar dibanding } A_{\text{pipa}} (A_2)$$

$$\text{Sehingga : } K_c = 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(1,2108)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,4032 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(1,2108)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,7330 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{f}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 2,5 + 6,02 + 1 + 0,5) \text{ m} = 10,52 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{10,52 \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(1,2108 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 1,5082 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada elbow

Jumlah *elbow* $90^\circ = 4$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(1,2108)^2}{2} = 0,5498 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 4 buah, maka $= 4 \times 0,5498 \text{ J/kg} = 2,1991 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Friksi pada globe valve

Jumlah *gate valve* = 1 buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(1,2108)^2}{2} = 4,3981 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \text{friksi} &= (0,4032 + 0,7330 + 1,5082 + 2,1991 + 4,3981) \\ &= 9,2416 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 1,2108 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$$z_2 - z_1 = 5,02 \text{ m}$$

g = percepatan gravitasi = $9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$

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

$$P_2 = 0,4 \text{ bar} = 0,3948 \text{ atm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (1,2108 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (5,02) \text{ m} + \frac{0,3948 - 1}{1.016,0100} + 9,2416 \text{ J/kg} \\ &= 59,1700 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_s = -59,1700 \text{ J/kg}$$

Dengan $Q = 37,7977 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 70% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = -\frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = -\frac{-59,1700 \text{ J/kg} \times 10.1030 \text{ kg/s}}{0,7 \times 550} = 1,5527 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % [22, Fig. 14-38]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{1,5527}{0,8} = 1,9409 \text{ Hp} = 2 \text{ Hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : $37,7977 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,3512 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Ukuran pipa : 4 in *schedule* 40

Power pompa : 2 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

13. Evaporator (V-150)

Fungsi : untuk memekatkan susu skim (cair).

Tipe : *Falling Film Evaporator*

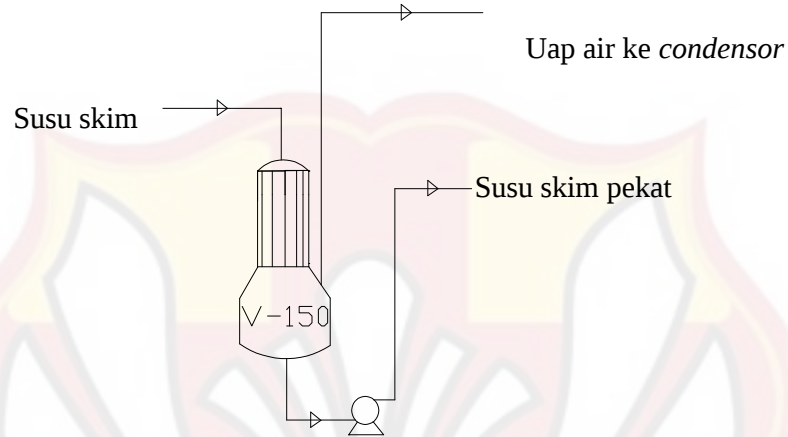
Dasar pemilihan : Digunakan untuk bahan yang tidak dapat tahan terhadap panas.

Kondisi operasi :

Jenis fluida	Panas : Steam 130°C	Dingin : Susu skim 50°C
--------------	---------------------	-------------------------

<i>Flow rate</i> , kg/batch	922,8167	36.370,85
Suhu masuk, °C	130	50
Suhu keluar, °C	130	77

Gambar :



Perhitungan :

Desain evaporator dibagi menjadi 2 bagian, yaitu bagian penguapan dan bagian pemisahan liquida-uap yang berupa drum separator.

Bagian Penguapan

Bagian <i>Shell</i>	Bagian <i>Tube</i>
ID = 23,25 in [26]	Jumlah dan panjang 70 buah, 8'0''
B = 15 in	OD,BWG,pitch 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in, 16, 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ in square pitch [26, Tbl 9]
Passes = 1	Passes = 2

(1) Neraca Panas

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 4.012.757,5733 \text{ kJ/hari} = 158.472,7240 \text{ btu/h}$$

$$Q_{\text{susu skim}} = 8.587.593,7568 \text{ kJ/hari} = 339.143,1829 \text{ btu/h}$$

(2) T susu skim yang masuk, $t_1 = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$

T susu skim pekat keluar, $t_2 = 77^\circ\text{C} = 170,6^\circ\text{F}$

T steam masuk, $T_1 = T_{\text{steam keluar}}$, $T_2 = 130^\circ\text{C} = 266^\circ\text{F}$

Fluida panas		Fluida dingin	Differences
266	Higher temperature ($^\circ\text{F}$)	170,6	95,4
266	Lower temperature ($^\circ\text{F}$)	122	144
0	Differences	48,6	48,6

$$\text{LMTD} = 118,0371^\circ\text{F} \quad [26, \text{Eq. 5.14}]$$

$$R = 0/48,6 = 0$$

$$S = 48,6/(266-122) = 0,3375$$

$$FT = 1 \quad [26, \text{Fig. 18}]$$

$$\Delta t = FT \times \text{LMTD} = 118,0371^\circ\text{F}$$

$$(3) T_c = (266 + 266)/2 = 266^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = (170,6 + 122)/2 = 146,3^\circ\text{F}$$

Fluida panas, bagian shell, steam	Fluida dingin, bagian tube, susu skim
(4') Luas aliran, $a_s = ID \times C'B/144 \text{ PT}$ [26, Pers. 7.1] $= 23,25 \times 0,25 \times 15/144 \times 1$ $= 0,6055 \text{ ft}^2$ (5') laju alir massa, $G_s = W/a_s$ [26, pers. 7.2] $= 169,5368/0,6055$ $= 279,9947 \text{ lb/h ft}^2$ (6') $D_e = 4 \times \text{luas aliran} / \text{frictional wetted perimeter}$ [26,pers. 6.3] $= 4 \times 0,6055 / (70 \times 3,14 \times 1,5/12)$ $= 0,0881 \text{ ft}$ $\mu = 0,0342 \text{ lb/ft jam}$ [17, A.2-12] $R_{es} = D_e \times G_s / \mu$ $= 0,0881 \times 279,9947 / 0,0342$ $= 206,0682$ (7') $j_H = 75$ [26, Fig. 28]	(4) $a't = 1,47 \text{ in}^2$ [26, Tbl. 10] $a_t = (N_t \times a't)/(144n)$ $= (70. 1,47/144.2)$ $= 0,7146 \text{ ft}^2$ (5) $G_t = W/a_t$ $= 9.350,5896 \text{ lb/h ft}^2$ (6) $D = 1,37 \text{ in} = 0,1142 \text{ ft}$ [26, Tbl 10] $\mu = 1,7708 \text{ lb/ft h}$ $R_{et} = D G_t / \mu$ $= 603,0254$

(8') Pada $T_c = 266^\circ\text{F}$ $C_p = 0,4540 \text{ Btu/lb}^\circ\text{F}$ $k = 0,0161 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^\circ\text{F}$ $(c_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3}$ $= (0,4540 \times 0,0342 / 0,0161)^{1/3}$ $= 0,9881$ $(9') h_o/\Phi_s = jH. k/De \times (c_p \mu / k)^{1/3}$ $h_o/\Phi_s = 75 \times 0,0161 / 0,0881 \times 0,9881$ $= 13,5429$ (11') Pada $t_w = 265,83^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu_w = 0,0313 \text{ lb/ft jam}$ $(\mu / \mu_w)^{0,14} = (0,0342 / 0,0313)^{0,14}$ $\Phi_s = 1,0122$ (12') Koefisien koreksi = $h_o/\Phi_s \times \Phi_s$ [26,pers.6.36] $h_o = 13,5429 \times 1,0122$ $= 13,7081 \text{ Btu/h ft}^2^\circ\text{F}$	(9) Asumsi susu adalah larutan encer [26, p.474] $h_{io} = 1.000 \text{ Btu/h.ft}^2^\circ\text{F}$ (10) $t_w = t_c + h_{io}/(h_{io} + h_o) (T_c - t_c)$ [26, Eq. 5.31a] $= 265,83^\circ\text{F}$ $(\Delta t)_w = 265,83 - 146,3 = 119,53^\circ\text{F}$ [26, Fig 15.11], $h_v > 1.000$ (asumsi benar)
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$$\begin{aligned}
 (13') U_c &= h_{io} \cdot h_o / (h_{io} + h_o) \\
 &= 1.000 \times 13,7081 / (1.000 + 13,7081) \\
 &= 13,5228 \text{ Btu/h ft}^2^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(14') a'' = 0,1963 \quad [26, \text{Tbl. 10}]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= N_t \times L \times a'' \\
 &= 70 \times 16 \text{ ft} \times 0,1963 \\
 &= 219,8560 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_d &= Q / (A \cdot \Delta t) \\
 &= 13,0685 \text{ Btu/h ft}^2^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

(15') Dirt Factor, R_d :

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \cdot U_d} \\
 &= \frac{13,5228 - 13,0685}{13,5228 \times 13,0685} = 0,0026 \text{ h ft}^2^\circ\text{F/Btu}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan

13,7081	h outside	1000,0000
U_c	13,5228	

Ud	13,0685
Rd calculated	0,0026
Rd required	0,0030

Pressure Drop

(1) Spesifik volume <i>steam</i> $V = 73,52 \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}$ $s = \frac{1/73,52}{1 \times 62,5} = 0,0002$ $R_{es} = 206,0682$, $f = 0,0046$ [26, Fig.29] $N+1 = 12 \text{ L/B}$ [26, pers 7.48] $N+1 = 12.16/15$ $= 12,8 = 13$ $D_s = 23,25/12 = 1,9375 \text{ ft}$ $\Delta P_s =$ $f G_s^2 D_s (N+1)/(5.22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \Phi_s)$ [26, pers.7.44] $= 0,0097$	$s = 1$ $R_{et} = 603,0254$ $f = 0,00081 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ [26, Fig.26] $\Delta P_t =$ $f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n/(5.22 \times 10^{10} D_s \Phi_t)$ [26, pers. 7.45] $= 0,00038 \text{ psi}$ $V^2/2g' = 0,0014 \text{ psi}$ [26, Fig 27] $\Delta P_r = 4n/s \cdot V^2/2g'$ $= 0,0112 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_s + \Delta P_r$ $= 0,0097 \text{ psi} + 0,0112 \text{ psi}$ $= 0,0209 \text{ psi}$
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Bagian Pemisahan Liquida-Uap (Drum Separator)

$$L = 72.741,70 \text{ kg/hari} = 6.681,9313 \text{ lb/jam} = 1,8561 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$V = 29.712,50 \text{ kg/hari} = 2.729,3407 \text{ lb/jam} = 0,7582 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$P = 0,4 \text{ Bar} = 40,53 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{Spesifik volume uap} = 3,769 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad [17, A.2-9]$$

$$\rho_{\text{uap}} = 0,265 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,015 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{susu}} = 1016,0100 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,4273 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\frac{WL}{Wv} \sqrt{\frac{\rho V}{\rho L}} = \frac{72.741,70}{29.712,50} \sqrt{\frac{0,015}{63,4273}} = 0,0376$$

$$k_v = 0,30 \quad [30, \text{Tbl. 4-10}]$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = k_v \sqrt{\frac{\rho L - \rho V}{\rho V}} = 0,30 \sqrt{\frac{63,4273 - 0,015}{0,015}} = 19,51 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$[30, \text{Eq. 4-9}]$$

$$V_{\text{design}} = 0,75 \cdot V_{\text{max}}$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot 19,51 \text{ ft/s} = 14,63 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$qv = \frac{W_v}{\rho V} = \frac{0,7582 \text{ lb/s}}{0,015 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 50,5467 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$A = \frac{qv}{V_{\text{design}}} = \frac{50,5467 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{14,63 \text{ ft/s}} = 3,455 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = \pi/4 \cdot D^2$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 3,455}{3,14}} = 2,098 \text{ ft} = 0,6395 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Rate liquid} = 6.681,9313 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 15 \text{ menit} = 0,25 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho} \times \text{waktu} = \frac{6.681,9313 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,4273 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times 0,25 \text{ jam} \\ &= 26,1589 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot H_L$$

$$26,1589 \text{ ft}^3 = \pi/4 \cdot (2,098 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot H_L$$

$$H_L = 7,5707 \text{ ft} = 2,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{tinggi ruang uap} = 10 \text{ in} \quad [30, \text{Tbl. 4-11}]$$

$$H_V = 10 \text{ in} = 0,28 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi drum separator} = 2,3 \text{ m} + 0,28 \text{ m} = 2,58 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total evaporator} = \text{tinggi bagian penguapan} + \text{tinggi drum separator}$$

$$= \frac{8 \text{ ft}}{3,2808 \text{ ft/m}} + 2,58 \text{ m}$$

$$= 5,02 \text{ m}$$

SPESIFIKASI

$$\text{Panjang tube} : 8 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah tube} : 70 \text{ buah}$$

D_o tube	: 1 ½ in
D_i tube	: 1,37 in
ΔP_{tube}	: 0,0112 psi
ΔP_{shell}	: 0,0097 psi
Tinggi drum separator	: 2,58 m
Tinggi total evaporator	: 5,02 m
Jumlah evaporator	: 1 buah (<i>single effect evaporator</i>)

14. Condensor (E-151)

Fungsi : untuk mengkondensasikan uap air dari *Falling Film Evaporator* (V-150).

Tipe : *counter-flow Barometric Condensor*

Dasar pemilihan : konstruksi lebih murah dan mempunyai luas permukaan kontak yang besar.

Data :

- $T_{\text{uap}} = 77^\circ\text{C} = 170,6^\circ\text{F}$

- $T_{\text{air pendingin}} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$

Perhitungan :

Laju uap pada $170,6^\circ\text{F}$ (v) = 14.856,25 kg/batch = 32.752,0916 lb/batch

1 batch = 12 jam $\rightarrow v = \frac{14.856,25 \text{ kg/batch}}{12 \text{ jam/batch}} = 1.238,0209 \text{ kg/jam}$
 $= 2.729,3410 \text{ lb/jam}$

λ uap pada $170,6^\circ\text{F}$ (λ) = 1.134,548 – 138,571 = 995,9770 btu/lbm

[17, App. A.2-9]

Kebutuhan air pendingin

$$W \text{ (gpm)} = \frac{Q}{500 (T_s - t_w - t_a)} \quad [26, \text{Eq. 14.4, p. 396}]$$

Dimana :

T_s = suhu uap jenuh = 170,6°F

t_w = suhu air pendingin = 30°C = 86°F

t_a = derajat pendekatan terhadap T_s

untuk *counter flow barometric condensor*, $t_a = 5^\circ\text{F}$ [26, hal.397]

$$Q = v \cdot \lambda = 2.729,3410 \times 995,9770 = 2.718.360,8311 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$W \text{ (gpm)} = \frac{Q}{500 (T_s - t_w - t_a)} = \frac{2.718.360,8311 \text{ btu/jam}}{500 (170,6 - 86 - 5)^\circ\text{F}} = 68,3005 \text{ gpm}$$

Panjang tailing pipa

Persamaan Bernoulli : $P_2 + \rho \cdot g \cdot h = P_1$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{uap}} = 0,4 \text{ bar} = 40.000 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_1 = 101,325 \text{ kpa} = 101.325 \text{ Pa}$$

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

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$h = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho \cdot g} = \frac{(101.325 - 40.000)}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2} = 6,2848 \text{ m}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Tipe = *counter flow barometric condensor*

Rate uap = 14.856,25 kg/batch = 2.729,3410 lb/jam

Kebutuhan air pendingin = 68,3005 gpm

Panjang tailing pipa = 6,2848 m

Bahan = *Stainless steel 316-L*

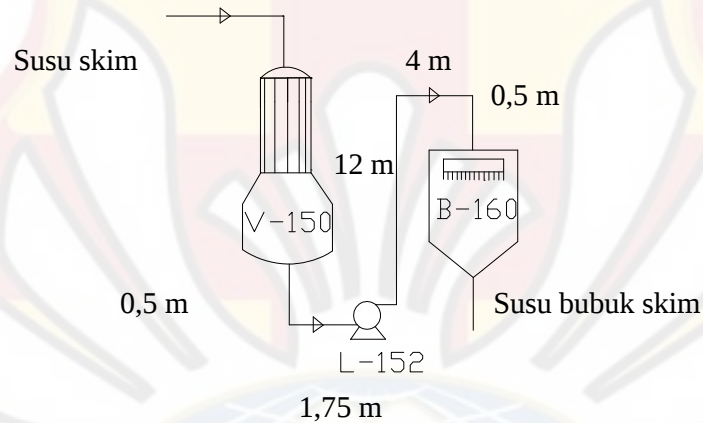
Jumlah = 1 buah

15. Pompa (L-152)

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan susu skim dari *Falling Film Evaporator* (V-150) ke *Spray Dryer* (B-160).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Gambar :



Data:

$$T_{\text{susu}} = 77^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa susu segar } 77^{\circ}\text{C}_{\text{masuk}} = 21.514,60 \text{ kg/batch} = 21.514,60 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{susu}} (77^{\circ}\text{C}) = 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 \quad [13]$$

$$= 1.001,3431 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,5117 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Viskositas } (77^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0,000624 \text{ kg/m.s} = 0,0004 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik } (q_f) = \frac{21.514,60 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.001,3431 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 21,4857 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0060 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 0,2108 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Laju susu segar masuk } (m) = 0,0060 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1.001,3431 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 5,9763 \text{ kg/s}$$

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,\text{opt}}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,\text{opt}} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft³

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 \cdot (0,2108)^{0,45} \cdot (62,5117)^{0,13} = 3,3132 \text{ inch} \approx 3,548 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 3,5 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$ID = 3,548 \text{ inch} = 0,2957 \text{ ft} = 0,0901 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0687 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{Q_f}{A} = \frac{0,2108 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0687 \text{ ft}^2} = 3,0679 \text{ ft/s} = 0,9351 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{62,5117 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 3,0679 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,2957 \text{ ft}}{0,000624 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\ &= 135,228,4989 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1 \end{aligned}$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \lll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0$, karena $A_{\text{tangki}} (A_1)$ jauh lebih besar dibanding $A_{\text{pipa}} (A_2)$

Sehingga : $K_c = 0,55$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(0,9351)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,2405 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(0,9351)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,4372 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 1,75 + 12 + 4 + 0,5) \text{ m} = 18,75 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{18,75 \text{ m}}{0,0901 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,9351 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 1,8193 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada elbow

Jumlah elbow $90^\circ = 4$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(0,9351)^2}{2} = 0,3279 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 4 buah, maka $= 4 \times 0,3279 \text{ J/kg} = 1,3117 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Friksi pada globe valve

Jumlah gate valve = 1 buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(0,9351)^2}{2} = 2,6233 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \text{friksi} &= (0,2405 + 0,4372 + 1,8193 + 1,3117 + 2,6233) \\ &= 6,4320 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 0,9351 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$$z_2 - z_1 = 10,99 \text{ m}$$

$$g = \text{percepatan gravitasi} = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$P_1 = 0,4 \text{ bar} = 0,3948 \text{ atm}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (0,9351 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (10,99) \text{ m} + \frac{1 - 0,3948}{1.001,3431} + 6,4320 \text{ J/kg} \\
 &= 114,5718 \text{ J/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_s = -114,5718 \text{ J/kg}$$

Dengan $Q = 21,4857 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 40% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = -\frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = -\frac{-114,5718 \text{ J/kg} \times 5,9763 \text{ kg/s}}{0,4 \times 550} = 3,1123 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80 \% \quad [22, \text{Fig. 14-38}]$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{3,1123}{0,8} = 3,8904 \text{ Hp} = 4 \text{ Hp}$$

SPEKIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : $21,4857 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,2108 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Ukuran pipa : 3,5 in *schedule 40*

Power pompa : 4 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

16. Blower

Fungsi : mengalirkan udara panas

Tipe : *centrifugal*

Kapasitas : $3.117.334,5996 \text{ kg/hari} = 1,2485 \text{ kmol/s}$
(BM udara = $28,9 \text{ kg/kgmol}$)

Jumlah : 1 buah

Bahan konstruksi : *carbon steel*

Laju volumetrik : $31,0396 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Efisiensi : 70 % [23]

Perhitungan :

$$K = \gamma - 1 / \gamma \cdot E_p \quad [23]$$

$$N = 1 / 1 - K \quad [23]$$

Dimana : γ udara = 1,4 (untuk gas *diatomic*)

$$K = 1,4 - 1 / 1,4 \cdot 0,7 = 0,408$$

$$N = 1 / 1 - 0,408 = 1,689$$

Perhitungan power

$$H = \frac{ZRT}{(N-1)/N} \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(N-1)/N} - 1 \right]$$

$$Z = 1; P_2 = 29,4 \text{ psia}; P_1 = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$H = \frac{1.8.314 \cdot (273+30)}{(1,689-1)/1,689} \left[\left(\frac{29,4}{14,7} \right)^{(1,689-1)/1,689} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 2.018,014 \text{ J/kmol} = 2,018 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\text{Power} = w \cdot M / E_p = 2,018 \text{ kJ/kmol} \cdot 1,2485 \text{ kmol/s} / 0,7 = 3,5992 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Power} = 3,5992 \text{ kW} / 0,7457 = 4,8267 \text{ Hp} \approx 5 \text{ Hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 3.117.334,5996 kg/hari = 1,2485 kmol/s
(BM udara = 28,9 kg/kgmol)

Bahan konstruksi : *carbon steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

Power : 5 Hp

17. *Spray Dryer* (B-160)

Fungsi : untuk mengeringkan susu skim cair menjadi susu bubuk skim.

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

Dasar pemilihan : konstruksi lebih murah dan mempunyai luas permukaan kontak yang besar.

Kapasitas : 21.514,60 kg/batch

Kondisi operasi :

- Tekanan operasi = 1 atm
- Suhu masuk *spray dryer* = 77°C
- Suhu susu keluar *spray dryer* = 125°C

Laju pengeringan 18.054,34 kg air/batch

Berdasarkan laju pengeringan dan suhu udara masuk dipilih:

Volume *chamber* = 8.000 ft³ [27, Fig 20-72]

Diameter = 24,3 ft = 7,406 m [27, Fig 20-72]

Lubang pengeluaran = 5 in = 0,4167 ft [28, hal 85]

Tinggi *shell* (Hs) = 0,4 D = 9,72 ft = 2,963 m [27, Fig 20-72]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume silinder} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_s \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (24,3 \text{ ft})^2 \times 9,72 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4.505,557 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume konis} &= \text{volume } chamber - \text{volume silinder} \\ &= 8.000 - 4.505,557 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 3.494,443 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

M = 12 in = 1 ft [27, hal 85]

$$\text{Volume konis} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times h_c \times (D^2 + D.M + M^2)$$

$$3.494,443 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times h_c \times (24,3^2 + 24,3 \times 1 + 1^2)$$

$$h_c = 21,69 \text{ ft} = 6,61 \text{ m}$$

Untuk *shell*, tutup bagian atas, dan bawah dipilih bahan konstruksi *stainless steel-316 L* :

- f = allowable stress = 23.000 lb/in²
- E = efisiensi las *double welded butt joint* = 0,8 [18, Tabel 13.2]
- ID = diameter *shell* = 7,406 m = 291,574 in
- P = 14,7 psia
- c = *Corrosion allowance* = 0,125 in

Tebal shell

$$t_s = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_{all} \times E - 0,6 \times P} \quad [18, \text{p.254, eq 13.1}]$$

$$t_s = \frac{14,7 \times 145,787}{23.000 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,7} = 0,1165 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

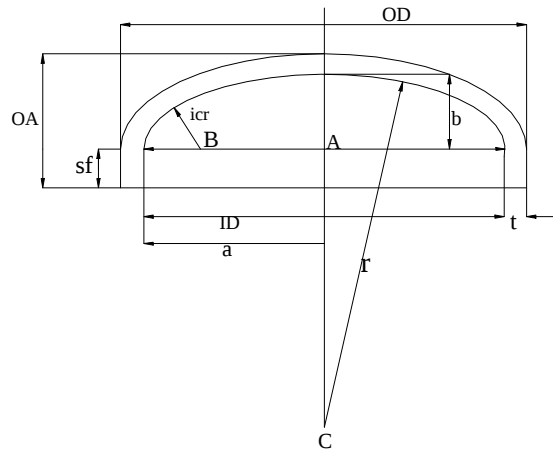
Tebal konis

Untuk $\frac{1}{2}$ sudut puncak (α) tidak lebih besar dari 30° digunakan persamaan [18, p.118, eq 6.154].

$$t_c = \frac{P \times ID}{2 \times \cos \alpha \times (f_{all} \times E - 0,6 \times P)} + c$$

$$t_c = \frac{14,7 \times 291,574}{2 \times \cos 30 \times (23.000 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,7)} + 0,125 = 0,2326 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Tebal Dished Head



r

(crown radius / radius of dish) = 291,574 in

icr (inside corner radius / knuckle radius) = 6% x 291,574 in = 17,494 in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left[3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right] \quad [29, \text{pers 7.76}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \left[3 + \sqrt{\frac{291,574}{17,494}} \right]$$

$$= 1,7706$$

$$a = \frac{ID}{2} = \frac{291,574 \text{ in}}{2} = 145,787 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = \frac{291,574 \text{ in}}{2} - 17,494 \text{ in} = 128,293 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = (291,574 - 17,494) \text{ in} = 274,08 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 291,574 - \sqrt{274,08^2 - 128,293^2} = 49,374 \text{ in}$$

$$t_d = \frac{P \times r \times W}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + C \quad [18, \text{pers 7.77, p.138}]$$

$$t_d = \frac{14,7 \text{ psia} \times 291,574 \text{ in} \times 1,7706}{(2 \times 23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 14,7 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3312 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Dipilih panjang *straight-flange* (sf) = 6 in

[29, Tbl 5.8, hal.93]

$$OA = t_d + b + sf$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + 49,374 + 6\right) \text{ in}$$

$$= 55,874 \text{ in} = 4,656 \text{ ft} \approx 4,7 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total} = H_s + h_c + O_A$$

$$= 2,963 \text{ m} + 6,61 \text{ m} + 1,419 \text{ m}$$

$$= 10,992 \text{ m} = 36,063 \text{ ft}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 21.514,60 kg/batch

Diameter : 24,3 ft = 7,41 m

Tinggi *spray dryer* total : 36,063 ft = 10,99 m

Tebal shell : 0,1165 in $\approx \frac{3}{16}$ in

Tebal tutup bawah (konis) : 0,2326 in $\approx \frac{1}{4}$ in

Tebal tutup atas (dished head) : 0,3312 in $\approx \frac{3}{8}$ in

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel-316 L*

Jumlah *spray dryer* : 1 buah

18. Atomizer

Jenis : *Centrifugal Dish*

Menentukan putaran *centrifugal dish*:

$$\frac{D_{vs}}{r} = 0,4 \left[\frac{\Gamma}{\rho_L \times N \times r^2} \right]^{0,6} \left[\frac{\mu}{\Gamma} \right]^{0,2} \left[\frac{\alpha \times \rho_L \times L_{10}}{\Gamma^2} \right]^{0,1} \quad [25, \text{Eq.12-65}]$$

$$D_{vs} = \text{diameter semprotan rata-rata} = 6.10^{-5} \text{ m} = 1,968.10^{-4} \text{ ft}$$

$$D_i = \text{diameter dish} = 0,25 \text{ m} = 0,82 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$\Gamma = \text{kecepatan massa semprotan dari } \textit{wetted dish peripheral}, \text{ lb/min.ft}$$

$$\rho_L = \text{densitas slurry} = 1,00134 \text{ mol/cm}^3 \text{ [29]}$$

$$N = \text{putaran dish, rpm}$$

$$\mu = \text{viskositas liquid} = 0,0005 \text{ lb/ft.s [29]}$$

$$\alpha = \text{liquid retention, lb/min}^2$$

$$L_w = \text{wetted dish peripheral} = \pi \cdot d_i = 2,5761 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Massa bahan masuk} = 21.514,60 \text{ kg/batch} = 1.792,8832 \text{ kg/jam} = 65,8765 \text{ lb/min}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\text{massa feed masuk}}{L_w} = \frac{1.792,8832 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}} \times 2.2046 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{kg}}}{2.5761 \times 60 \text{ menit/jam}} = 25,5722 \text{ lb/min.ft}$$

$$\alpha^{(1/4)} = R \times \rho_L \quad [25, \text{Eq.12-66}]$$

$$R = \text{komponen paarachor} = 3,0089$$

$$\rho_L = \text{densitas slurry, mol/cm}^3$$

$$\alpha = \text{liquid retention}$$

$$\alpha^{(1/4)} = R \times \rho_L = 3,0089 \times 1,00134 = 3,0129$$

$$\alpha = 82,4022$$

$$\frac{1,968 \cdot 10^{-4}}{0,41} = 0,4 \left[\frac{25,5722}{1,00134 \times N \times 0,41^2} \right]^{0,6} \left[\frac{0,0005}{25,5722} \right]^{0,2} \left[\frac{82,4022 \times 0,0138 \times 2,5761}{25,5722^2} \right]^{0,1}$$

$$N = 6.650,9768 \text{ rpm} \approx 6651 \text{ rpm}$$

Menghitung power yang dibutuhkan :

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

Dimana,

$$P = \text{netto horse power}$$

$$r = \text{jari - jari dish}$$

$$N = \text{putaran dish} = 6.651 \text{ rpm}$$

$$W = \text{kecepatan feed} = 65,8765 \text{ lb/min}$$

$$P = 1,04 \cdot 10^{-8} \times (0,41 \times 6.651)^2 \times 65,8765$$

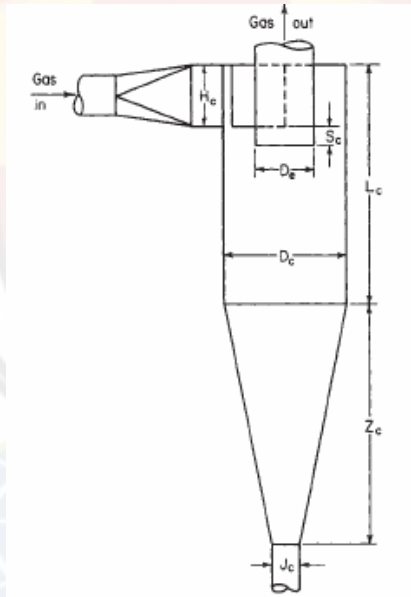
$$P = 5,0945 \text{ hp} \approx 5 \text{ hp}$$

19. Cyclone (H-162)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan susu bubuk skim dari aliran udara.

Kapasitas : 33,57 kg padatan/hari

Gambar :



Perhitungan :

Mencari Diameter *cyclone* (D_c)

$$Dp = \left(\frac{9 \mu D_c}{4 \pi N_t V (\rho - \rho_g)} \right)^{0,5} \quad [31, \text{Eq. 18.15, p. 618}]$$

D_{partikel} untuk susu bubuk adalah $60 \mu\text{m} = 6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0001968 \text{ ft}$ [31, p. 604]

V = kecepatan masuk cyclone, 120 ft/s [31, p. 617]

$$\begin{aligned} N_t, \text{ number of turns gas} &= (0,1079 - 0,00077 V + 1,924(10^{-6} V^2) V) \\ &= 5,185 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu = \mu_{\text{udara}} = 0,0209 \text{ cp} = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ lbm/ft.s}$$

$$\rho = \rho_{\text{partikel susu}} = 75 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad [32]$$

$$\rho_g = \rho_{\text{udara}} = 0,0632 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad [17, \text{App.3-3, p. 971}]$$

$$Dp = \left(\frac{9 \mu D_c}{4 \pi N_t V (\rho - \rho_g)} \right)^{0,5}$$

$$0,0001968 = \left(\frac{9 \times 1,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \times D_c}{4 \times 3,14 \times 5,185 \times 120 \times (75 - 0,0632)} \right)^{0,5}$$

$$D_c = 5 \text{ ft} = 1,524 \text{ m}$$

$$5 \text{ ft} = B_c \times 4$$

$$B_c = 1,25 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_c = 2 \times B_c$$

$$H_c = 2,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_e = \frac{D_c}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_c = 2 \cdot D_c = 2 \times 5 \text{ ft} = 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$S_c = \frac{D_c}{8} = \frac{5 \text{ ft}}{8} = 0,625 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_c = 2 \cdot D_c = 2 \times 5 \text{ ft} = 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$J_c = \frac{D_c}{4} = \frac{5 \text{ ft}}{4} = 1,25 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana :

D_c : Diameter cyclone, ft

D_e : Diameter lubang pengeluaran gas, ft

H_c : Diameter lubang masuk, ft

L_c : Tinggi cyclone bagian silinder, ft

Z_c : Tinggi cyclone bagian kerucut, ft

J_c : Diameter lubang pengeluaran partikel, ft

SPESIFIKASI

Tipe : *Effluent Dust cyclone*

Kapasitas : 33,57 kg padatan/hari

Ukuran Bc : 1,25 ft

Dc : 5 ft

De : 2,5 ft

Hc : 2,5 ft

Lc : 10 ft

Sc : 0,625 ft

Zc : 10 ft

Jc : 1,25 ft

20. *Condensor (E-163)*

Fungsi : untuk mengkondensasikan uap air dari *Spray Dryer (B-160)*.

Tipe : *counter-flow Barometric Condensor*

Dasar pemilihan : konstruksi lebih murah dan mempunyai luas permukaan kontak yang besar.

Data :

- $T_{\text{uap}} = 85^{\circ}\text{C} = 185^{\circ}\text{F}$

- $T_{\text{air pendingin}} = 30^{\circ}\text{C} = 86^{\circ}\text{F}$

Perhitungan :

Laju uap pada 185°F (v) = 18.054,34 kg/batch = 176.932,4946 lb/batch

$$1 \text{ batch} = 12 \text{ jam} \rightarrow v = \frac{18.054,34 \text{ kg/batch}}{12 \text{ jam/batch}} = 1.504,5280 \text{ kg/jam}$$
$$= 3.316,8825 \text{ lb/jam}$$

λ uap pada 185°F (λ) = 1.140,15 – 153,01 = 987,1400 btu/lbm

Kebutuhan air pendingin

$$W \text{ (gpm)} = \frac{Q}{500 (T_s - t_w - t_a)} \quad [26, \text{Eq. 14.4, p.396}]$$

Dimana :

T_s = suhu uap jenuh = 185°F

t_w = suhu air pendingin = 30°C = 86°F

t_a = derajat pendekatan terhadap T_s

untuk *counter flow barometric condensor*, $t_a = 5^\circ\text{F}$ [26, pl.397]

$$Q = v \cdot \lambda = 3.316,8825 \times 987,1400 = 3.274.227,3534 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$W \text{ (gpm)} = \frac{Q}{500 (T_s - t_w - t_a)} = \frac{3.274.227,3534 \text{ btu/jam}}{500 (185 - 86 - 5)^\circ\text{F}} = 69,6644 \text{ gpm}$$

Panjang tailing pipa

$$\text{Persamaan bernoulli} = P_2 + \rho \cdot g \cdot h = P_1$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{uap}} = 0,4 \text{ bar} = 40.000 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_1 = 101,325 \text{ kpa} = 101.325 \text{ Pa}$$

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

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$h = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho \cdot g} = \frac{(101.325 - 40.000)}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2} = 6,2848 \text{ m}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Tipe = *counter flow barometric condensor*

$$\text{Rate uap} = 18.054,34 \text{ kg/batch} = 3.316,8825 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan air pendingin} = 69,6644 \text{ gpm}$$

$$\text{Panjang tailing pipa} = 6,2848 \text{ m}$$

Bahan = *Stainless steel 316-L*

Jumlah = 1 buah

21. Tangki Penampungan Susu Bubuk Skim (F-161)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat penyimpanan susu bubuk skim sementara setelah dilakukan proses pengeringan dengan *Spray Dryer*.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Tekanan 1 atm

Gambar :



Data :

Massa susu masuk = 3.460,78 kg/batch

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ susu } (85^{\circ}\text{C}) &= 1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2 & [13] \\ &= 996,3085 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,1974 \text{ lbm/ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume susu (bahan)} = \frac{\text{massa susu}}{\rho \text{ susu}} = \frac{3.460,78 \text{ kg}}{996,3085 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 3,4736 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.

3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* (E = 0,8) [18,

Tabel 13.2]

4.
$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$$

5. Volume ruang kosong = 90% volume tangki

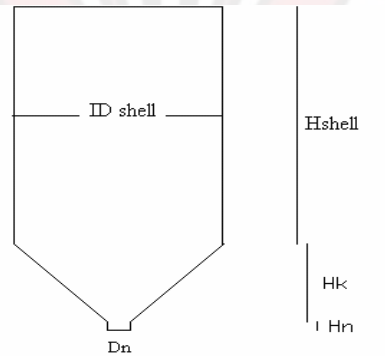
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 3,4736 + 0,1 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 3,8596 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

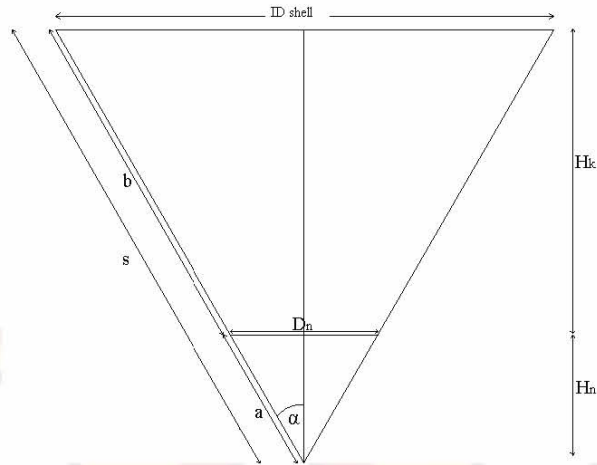
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inci. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inci (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$3,8596 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$3,8596 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$3,8615 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 1,4010 \text{ m} = 4,5965 \text{ ft} = 55,1589 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 1,4010 \text{ m} = 2,1016 \text{ m} = 6,8948 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(1,4010 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 1,0374 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = (2,1016 + 1,0374) \text{ m} = 3,1389 \text{ m} = 10,2982 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,4010}{2}\right)^2 + (1,0374 + 0,1760)^2}$$

$$= 1,4010 \text{ m} = 4,5965 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (1,4010 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 1,1978 \text{ m} = 3,9299 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$3,4736 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{\text{shell}}^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{\text{shell}}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$3,4736 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,4010^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (1,4010^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{\text{larutan}} = 1,8511 \text{ m} = 6,0730 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{\text{larutan}} + H_k$

$$= (1,8511 + 1,0374) \text{ m} = 2,8884 \text{ m} = 9,4764 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{62,1974 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 9,4764 \text{ ft}}{144} = 4,0931 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 4,0931) \text{ psia} = 18,7931 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 18,7931 \text{ psia} = 22,5517 \text{ psia} = 1,5341 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, p.45]$$

dimana: t_s = *thickness of shell* (in)

P = *internal design pressure* (psi)

D = *inside diameter* (in)

f = *allowable working stress* (psi)

E = *joint efficiency*

c = *corrosion allowance* ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{shell} = \frac{22,5517 \text{ psia} \times 55,1589 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1588 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{22,5517 \text{ psia} \times 55,1589 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 22,5517 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1641 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : $3,8596 \text{ m}^3$

ID_{shell} : 1,4010 m

H_k : 1,0374 m

H_{shell} : 2,1016 m

H_{total} : 3,1389 m

Tebal *shell* : 3/16 in

Tebal *head* : 3/16 in

Tebal konis : 3/16 in

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

22. Roll Mill (C-164)

Fungsi : untuk menggiling padatan susu bubuk yang keluar dari *spray drying*.

Tipe : *two-roll crusher*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk menggiling padatan

Kondisi operasi :

$P_{\text{operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm}$

$T_{\text{operasi}} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

Waktu operasi = 1 jam

Kapasitas = 173,039 kg/batch = 0,173 ton/batch

Rate massa = 0,173 ton/jam

Dari [27], untuk kapasitas 0,173 ton/jam, ditetapkan:

Diameter roll = 26 in

Lebar roll = 24 in

Kapasitas maksimum = 50 ton/jam

Power = 20 hp

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 0,173 ton/jam

Kapasitas maksimum : 50 ton/jam

Diameter roll : 26 in

Lebar roll : 24 in

Power : 20 hp

Jumlah : 1 buah

23. Screen (H-165)

Tipe : *vibrating screen*

Dasar pemilihan : efisiensi tinggi, kapasitas tinggi, *maintenance cost* rendah, ruang yang dibutuhkan kecil. [25, p.19-20]

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan padatan susu bubuk yang berukuran tidak sama.

Perhitungan :

D_{partikel} untuk susu bubuk adalah 0,18 mm [31, p. 604]

Dari [19, p.223] ditetapkan :

ukuran lubang *screen* = 1 cm

panjang *screen* = 2 m

lebar *screen* = 1 m

luas *screen* = 2 m²

$$\text{Power} = \frac{1600 \times m}{D_p} = \frac{1600 \times 6.921,56 \text{ kg}}{3600 \times 10.000 \mu m} = 0,3076 \text{ kW} \quad [19, p.315]$$

$$= 0,4125 \text{ hp} \approx 0,4 \text{ hp}$$

SPEKIFIKASI

Lubang *screen* = 1 cm

Panjang *screen* = 2 m

Lebar *screen* = 1 m

Luas *screen* = 2 m²

Power = 0,4 hp

Bahan = *stainless steel*

Jumlah = 1 buah

24. Bucket Elevator (J-166)

Fungsi : mengangkut susu bubuk skim dari Tangki Penampungan Susu Bubuk Skim (F-161) ke Tangki Penampungan Susu Bubuk Skim Akhir (F-167).

Tipe : *Centrifugal discharge bucket on belt*

Perhitungan :

Massa susu bubuk = 6.921,56 kg/hari = 0,2884 ton/jam

Tinggi elevasi = 2,1 m = 6,8897 ft

Dari [25, p.21-15, Tbl. 21-8] diperoleh:

- Ukuran *bucket* = $6 \times 4 \times 4,25$ in
- Jarak *bucket* = 12 in
- Elevator center = 25 ft
- Kecepatan *bucket* = 225 ft/min = 68,6 m/menit
- *Head shaft* = 43 rpm
- *Shaft diameter* = *head* : $1^{15}/_{16}$ in; *tail* : $1^{11}/_{16}$ in
- Lebar *belt* = 7 in

hp = [27, p.1350]

hp = 0,00397 hp

Effisiensi = 80%

Power motor = $\frac{0,00397}{0,8} = 0,00496 \text{ hp} \approx 0,005 \text{ hp}$

25. Tangki Penampung Susu Bubuk Skim Akhir (F-167)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat penyimpanan susu bubuk skim akhir untuk dilakukan proses pengemasan.

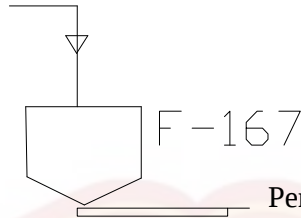
Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Kondisi operasi :

- T = 85°C
- Tekanan 1 atm

Gambar :

Susu bubuk skim



Pengemasan susu bubuk skim

Data :

Massa susu masuk = 3.460,78 kg/batch

ρ susu (30°C) = $1033,7 - 0,2308T - 0,00246 T^2$ [13]

$$= 1.024,5620 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,9612 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume susu (bahan)} = \frac{\text{massa susu}}{\rho \text{ susu}} = \frac{3.460,78 \text{ kg}}{1.024,5620 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 3,3778 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* ($E = 0,8$) [18, Tabel 13.2]
4. $\frac{H_{\text{tangki}}}{D_{\text{tangki}}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$
5. Volume ruang kosong = 90% volume tangki

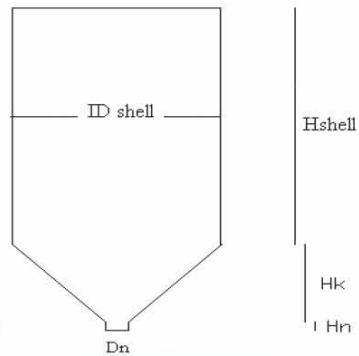
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 3,3778 + 0,1 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 3,7531 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter shell

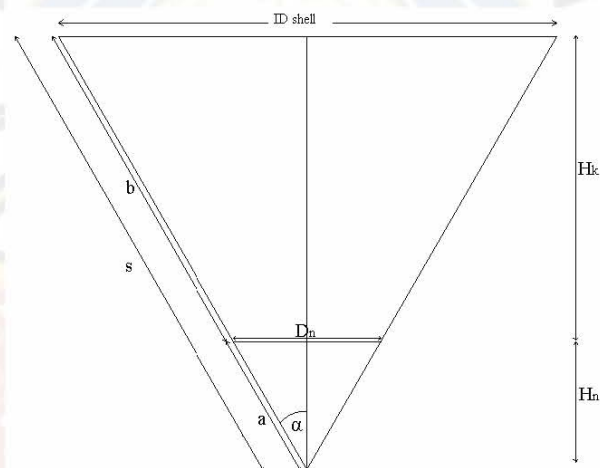
H_{shell} = tinggi shell

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi nozzle

D_n = diameter nozzle

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter nozzle (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume konis} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} + \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

Volume tangki = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$3,7531 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$3,7531 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$3,7550 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 1,3880 \text{ m} = 4,5539 \text{ ft} = 54,6474 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 1,3880 \text{ m} = 2,0821 \text{ m} = 6,8309 \text{ ft}$$

$$Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$Hk = \frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{(1,3880 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 1,0261 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{total} = H_{shell} + Hk = (2,0821 + 1,0261) \text{ m} = 3,1082 \text{ m} = 10,1973 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,3880}{2}\right)^2 + (1,0261 + 0,1760)^2}$$

$$= 1,3880 \text{ m} = 4,5539 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (1,3880 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 1,1848 \text{ m} = 3,8872 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$3,3778 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$3,3778 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,3880^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (1,3880^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{larutan} = 1,8339 \text{ m} = 6,0167 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{larutan} + Hk$

$$= (1,8339 + 1,0261) \text{ m} = 2,8600 \text{ m} = 9,3832 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

$$\text{Tekanan udara} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144} \quad [18, \text{Eq. 3.17}]$$

$$= \frac{63,9612 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 9,3832 \text{ ft}}{144} = 4,1678 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan operasi alat} = \text{Tekanan udara} + \text{Tekanan hidrostatik}$$

$$= (14,7 + 4,1678) \text{ psia} = 18,8678 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan desain} = 1,2 \cdot \text{Tekanan operasi alat}$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 18,8678 \text{ psia} = 22,6413 \text{ psia} = 1,5402 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = *thickness of shell* (in)

P = *internal design pressure* (psi)

D = *inside diameter* (in)

f = *allowable working stress* (psi)

E = *joint efficiency*

c = *corrosion allowance* ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{22,6413 \text{ psia} \times 54,6474 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1586 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{22,6413 \text{ psia} \times 54,6474 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 22,6413 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1639 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 3,7531 m³

ID_{shell} : 1,3880 m

H_k : 1,0261 m

H_{shell} : 2,0821 m

H total : 3,1082 m

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Tebal head : 3/16 in

Tebal konis : 3/16 in

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

C.2. RUMPUT LAUT

35. Warehouse Rumput Laut (F-200)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat menyimpan rumput laut untuk 2 hari proses.

Tipe : gedung dengan konstruksi beton.

Waktu tinggal : 2 hari proses

Kebutuhan rumput laut (2 hari proses) = 2 hari x 2.850,665 kg/hari
= 5.701,33 kg = 12.569,1521 lb

Densitas rumput laut (ρ_p) = 1.544 kg/m³ = 96,3883 lb/ft³

Dp rumput laut = $2,32 \cdot 10^{-4}$; Sg = 1,55 ; ρ bulk = 1.329,5384 kg/m³ [34]

ρ bulk = $\rho_p (1 - \varepsilon_p)$, dimana ε_p diperoleh dengan persamaan:

$$Sg = \frac{4 \times \varepsilon_p}{\rho_p \cdot Dp}$$

$$1,55 = \frac{4 \times \varepsilon_p}{2,32 \cdot 10^{-4} \times 1.544} \rightarrow \varepsilon_p = 0,1388$$

Substitusi ke persamaan:

$$\rho \text{ bulk} = \rho_p (1 - \varepsilon_p) = 1.544 \text{ kg/m}^3 (1 - 0,1388)$$

$$= 1.329,6928 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 83,0098 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume rumput laut} = \frac{5701,33 \text{ kg}}{1.329,6928 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 4,2877 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi: Volume storage = 1,5 . volume rumput laut

$$\text{Volume storage} = 1,5 \times 4,2877 \text{ m}^3 = 6,4315 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan:

Panjang = Lebar

Tinggi = 5 m

Volume storage = P . L . T

$$6,4315 \text{ m}^3 = L . L . 5 \text{ m}$$

$$L^2 = 1,2863 \text{ m}^2 \rightarrow L = 1,1342 \text{ m}$$

Panjang = L = 1,1342 m

$$\text{Luas} = P.L = 1,1342 \text{ m} \times 1,1342 \text{ m} = 1,2864 \text{ m}^2$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 5,7 ton

Tipe : gedung dengan konstruksi beton

Panjang : 1,1342 m

Lebar : 1,1342 m

Tinggi : 5 m

Jumlah : 1 buah

36. Cutter (C-201)

Fungsi : untuk memotong rumput laut.

Tipe : *rotary knife cutter*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk memotong padatan, harga murah, dan umum digunakan.

Kondisi operasi :

P_{operasi} : 1 atm

T_{operasi} : 30°C

Waktu operasi = 1 jam

Kapasitas = 2.850,665 kg/hari = 2.850,665 kg/jam

Untuk kapasitas 2.850,665 kg/jam diperoleh data sebagai berikut: [27]

Luas alas *cutter* = 102 x 43 in

Kecepatan = 500 rpm

Power = 30 hp

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 2.850,665 kg/jam

Luas alas *cutter* : 102 x 43 in

Kecepatan : 500 rpm

Power : 30 hp

Tinggi support : 0,5 m

Jumlah : 1 buah

37. Conveyor (J-202)

Fungsi : sebagai alat untuk mendistribusikan rumput laut ke Tangki Perendaman (M-210).

Tipe : *vibratory conveyor*

Data :

- $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

- Tekanan 1 atm

- Panjang potongan rumput laut 5 cm = 50.000 μm

Ditetapkan:

1. waktu operasi = 15 menit
2. massa rumput laut ke tangki perendaman = 2.850,665 kg/hari = 0,0329 kg/s
3. sudut elevasi = 30°

Dari [17], diambil data:

Lebar = 0,5 m

Panjang = 5 m

Luas *vibrating conveyor* = 2,5 m²

$$\text{Power (Hp)} = \frac{16.000 \times m}{D_p} = \frac{16.000 \times 0.0329 \text{ kg/s}}{50.000 \mu\text{m}} = 0,0105 \text{ hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 2.850,665 kg/hari = 0,0329 kg/s

Lebar conveyor : 0,5 m

Panjang conveyor : 5 m

Luas conveyor : 2,5 m²

Power : 0,01 Hp

Bahan : *Carbon Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

38. Tangki Pelarutan Kaporit

Fungsi : untuk melarutkan air dengan kaporit.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan agitator.

Kondisi operasi :

- T = 30°C

- Tekanan 1 atm

Data :

Massa kaporit masuk = 1.425,3325 kg/hari

ρ kaporit = 931,123 kg/m³

Massa air masuk = 4.275,9975 kg/hari

ρ air = 995,68 kg/m³

$$X \text{ kaporit} = \frac{\text{massa kaporit}}{\text{massa kaporit} + \text{massa air}} = \frac{1.425,3325}{1.425,3325 + 4.275,9975} = 0,25$$

$$X \text{ air} = \frac{\text{massa air}}{\text{massa kaporit} + \text{massa air}} = \frac{4.275,9975}{1.425,3325 + 4.275,9975} = 0,75$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{X \text{ kaporit}}{\rho \text{ kaporit}} + \frac{X \text{ air}}{\rho \text{ air}}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = \frac{1}{\frac{0,25}{931,123} + \frac{0,75}{995,68}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 978,7158 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Volume bahan = 5,8253 m³

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* (E = 0,8) [18, Tabel 13.2]
4. $\frac{H_{\text{tangki}}}{D_{\text{tangki}}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$
5. Volume ruang kosong = 80% volume tangki

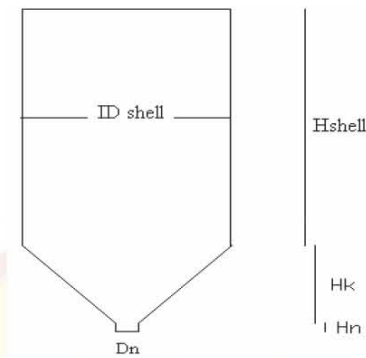
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 5,8253 + 0,2 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 7,2816 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

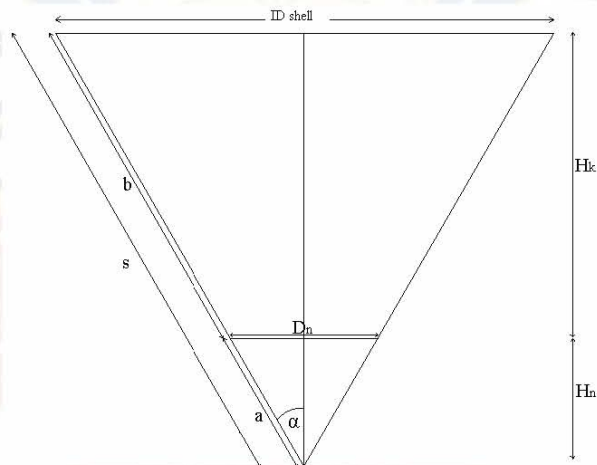
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (Hk + Hn) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times Hn \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} + \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume shell} + \text{Volume konis}$$

$$7,2816 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$7,2816 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$7,2835 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 1,7311 \text{ m} = 5,6793 \text{ ft} = 68,1521 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 1,7311 \text{ m} = 2,5966 \text{ m} = 8,5189 \text{ ft}$$

$$Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$Hk = \frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{(1,7311 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 1,3232 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{total} = H_{shell} + Hk = (2,5966 + 1,3232) \text{ m} = 3,9198 \text{ m} = 12,8600 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,7311}{2}\right)^2 + (1,3232 + 0,1760)^2} \\
 &= 1,7311 \text{ m} = 5,6793 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b = s - a = (1,7311 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 1,5279 \text{ m} = 5,0126 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

$$\text{Volume larutan (bahan)} = \text{Volume shell} + \text{Volume konis}$$

$$5,8253 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$5,8253 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,7311^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (1,7311^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{larutan} = 1,9775 \text{ m} = 6,4878 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{\text{larutan}} + H_k$

$$= (1,9775 + 1,3232) \text{ m} = 3,3007 \text{ m} = 10,8288 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{P_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{61,0991 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 10,8288 \text{ ft}}{144} = 4,5947 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 4,5947) \text{ psia} = 19,2947 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 19,2947 \text{ psia} = 23,1536 \text{ psia} = 1,5751 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = thickness of shell (in)

P = internal design pressure (psi)

D = inside diameter (in)

f = allowable working stress (psi)

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance (1/8 = 0,125 in)

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{23,1536 \text{ psia} \times 68,1521 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1679 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{23,1536 \text{ psia} \times 68,1521 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 23,1536 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

= 0,1746 in → standarisasi 3/16 in

Agitator

Ditetapkan untuk agitator:

1. Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah *Flat six-blade open turbine*.

Viskositas dari larutan kaporit adalah 0,001028 kg/m.s (Pa.s) sedangkan syarat viskositas untuk agitator jenis turbin adalah $\mu = 0-500$ Pa.s, sehingga jenis agitator ini dapat digunakan [19, Tabel 4.16].

2. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

Dari Tabel 3.4-1 [17, p.158] diperoleh:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,3 - 0,5 & \frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{3} & \frac{H}{D_t} = 1 \\ \frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4} & \frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} & \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \end{array}$$

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk

D_t = diameter tangki

W = lebar *blade*

H = tinggi cairan dalam tangki

L = panjang *blade*

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar *baffle*

Didapatkan :

1. Diameter pengaduk (D_a)

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,4 \rightarrow D_a = 0,4 D_t = 0,4 \cdot 1,7311 \text{ m} = 0,6924 \text{ m}$$

2. Lebar *blade* (W)

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = 0,2 \rightarrow W = 0,2 D_a = 0,2 \cdot 0,6924 \text{ m} = 0,1385 \text{ m}$$

3. Panjang *blade* (L)

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = 0,25 \rightarrow L = 0,25 D_a = 0,25 \cdot 0,6924 \text{ m} = 0,1731 \text{ m}$$

4. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki (C)

$$\frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,7311 \text{ m} = 0,5770 \text{ m}$$

5. Lebar *baffle* (J)

$$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} \cdot D_t = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 1,7311 \text{ m} = 0,1443 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan pengadukan:

Syarat [20, p. 238, dan 21]:

- Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 150 rpm
- Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/menit.

Trial 1 : N = 150 rpm = 2,5 rps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,6924 \text{ m} \times 150 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 326,1331 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Tidak memenuhi syarat} \end{aligned}$$

Trial 2 : N = 100 rpm = 1,6667 rps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,6924 \text{ m} \times 100 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 217,4220 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Memenuhi syarat} \end{aligned}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan [17, p.158]:

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk (m)

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rps)

ρ = densitas (kg/m^3)

μ = viskositas (kg/m.s)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{978,7158 \times 1,6667 \times (0,6924)^2}{0,001028} = 760.493,9993 \rightarrow \textbf{Turbulen}$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari literatur [17, Fig. 3.4-5]

untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 760.493,9993$ dan untuk jenis *Flat six-blade open turbine* maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 2,4$

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_a^5 \quad [17, p.159]$$

$$P = 2,4 \times 978,7158 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1,6667)^3 \times (0,6924 \text{ m})^5$$

$$P = 1.658,8241 \text{ W} = 1,6588 \text{ kW} = 2,2245 \text{ Hp}$$

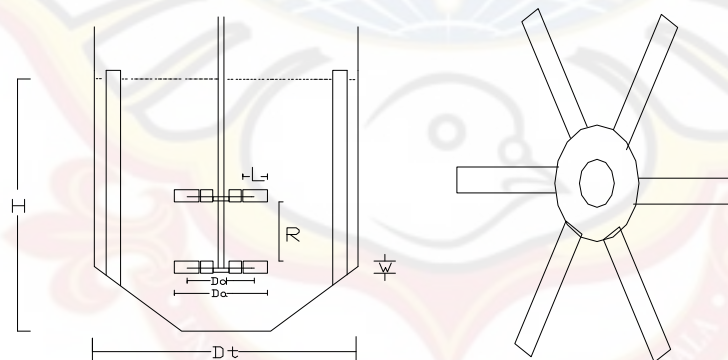
Effisiensi motor = 80%

$$P = \frac{2,2245}{0,8} = 2,7806 \text{ Hp} = 3 \text{ Hp}$$

$$Sg \text{ bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{larutan}}{\rho_{air}} = \frac{978,7158 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0,9787$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{Sg \times H_{shell}}{ID_{shell}} = \frac{0,9787 \times 2,5966 \text{ m}}{1,7311 \text{ m}} = 1,4681 \approx 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak pengaduk (R)} &= (\text{Tinggi larutan dalam tangki} - C) / 3 \\ &= (3,3007 - 0,5770) / 3 = 0,9079 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar Tangki dan Agitator

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 7,2816 m³

ID_{shell} : 1,7311 m

H_k : 1,3232 m

H_{shell} : 2,5966 m

H total : 3,9198 m

Tebal *shell* : 3/16 in

Tebal *head* : 3/16 in

Tebal konis : 3/16 in

Jenis pengaduk : *Flat six-blade open turbine*

Diameter pengaduk (Da) : 0,6924 m

Jarak dasar tangki ke pengaduk (C): 0,5770 m

Panjang *blade* (L) : 0,1731 m

Lebar *baffle* (J) : 0,1443 m

Lebar *blade* (W) : 0,1385 m

Jarak pengaduk (R) : 0,9079 m

Jumlah pengaduk : 1 buah

Power : 3 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

Jumlah Tangki : 1 buah

39. Pompa

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan larutan kaporit dari Tangki pelarutan kaporit ke Tangki Perendaman (M-210).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Data:

$T_{operasi} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

Massa larutan kaporit = 5.701,33 kg/hari = 5.701,33 kg/jam

ρ larutan kaporit = $978,7158 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 61,0991 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Viskositas larutan kaporit = 0,001028 kg/m.s

$$\text{Rate volumetrik } (q_f) = \frac{5.701,33 \text{ kg/jam}}{978,7158 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 5,8253 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 0,0571 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Laju larutan kaporit masuk (m)} = 0,0016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 978,7158 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1,5837 \text{ kg/s}$$

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,\text{opt}}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,\text{opt}} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,\text{opt}} = 3,9 \cdot (0,0571)^{0,45} \cdot (61,0991)^{0,13} = 1,8361 \text{ inch} \approx 2,067 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 2 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$\text{ID} = 2,067 \text{ inch} = 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 0,0525 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear } (v) = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,0571 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,4525 \text{ ft/s} = 0,7475 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \times v \times \text{ID}}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{61,0991 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 2,4525 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,1722 \text{ ft}}{0,0007 \text{ lb}/\text{ft.s}}$$

$$= 37.350,4657 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \lll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0, \text{ karena } A_{\text{tangki}} (A_1) \text{ jauh lebih besar dibanding } A_{\text{pipa}} (A_2)$$

$$\text{Sehingga : } K_c = 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(0,7475)^2}{2,1} = 0,1537 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(0,7475)^2}{2,1} = 0,2794 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Eriksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 2 + 5,3 + 0,5 + 1) \text{ m} = 9,3 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{9,3 \text{ m}}{0,0525 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,7475 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 0,9899 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Eriksi pada elbow

Jumlah *elbow* $90^\circ = 4$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(0,7475)^2}{2} = 0,2096 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 4 buah, maka $= 4 \times 0,2096 \text{ J/kg} = 0,8382 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Eriksi pada globe valve

Jumlah *gate valve* $= 1$ buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(0,7475)^2}{2} = 1,6764 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\Sigma \text{friksi} = (0,1537 + 0,2794 + 0,9899 + 0,8382 + 1,6764)$$

$$= 3,9376 \text{ J/kg}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 0,7475 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$z_2 - z_1 = 3,6347$ m

g = percepatan gravitasi = 9,8 m/s²

$P_1 = P_2 = 1$ atm

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (0,7475 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (3,6347) \text{ m} + 0 + 3,9376 \text{ J/kg} \\ &= 39,8371 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$W_s = -39,8371$ J/kg

Dengan $Q = 5,8253$ m³/jam, didapat efisiensi pompa = 20% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = -\frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = -\frac{-39,8371 \text{ J/kg} \times 1,5837 \text{ kg/s}}{0,2 \times 550} = 0,5735 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % [22, Fig. 14-38]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,5735}{0,8} = 0,7169 \text{ Hp} = 1 \text{ Hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : 5,8253 m³/jam = 0,0571 ft³/s

Ukuran pipa : 2 in *schedule* 40

Power pompa : 1 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

40. Tangki Perendaman (M-210)

Fungsi : untuk merendam rumput laut menjadi putih dan bersih.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan agitator.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

- Tekanan 1 atm

Data :

Massa rumput laut masuk = 2.850,665 kg/hari

ρ rumput laut = 1.544 kg/m^3

Massa larutan kaporit masuk = 5.701,33 kg/hari

ρ larutan kaporit = $978,7158 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$X_{\text{rumput laut}} = \frac{\text{massa rumput laut}}{\text{massa rumput laut} + \text{massa larutan kaporit}} = \frac{2.850,665}{2.850,665 + 5.701,33} = 0,333$$

$$X_{\text{larutan kaporit}} = \frac{\text{massa larutan kaporit}}{\text{massa rumput laut} + \text{massa larutan kaporit}} = \frac{5.701,33}{2.850,665 + 5.701,33} = 0,667$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{\frac{1}{X_{\text{rumput laut}} + X_{\text{lar.kaporit}}}}{\frac{\rho_{\text{rumput laut}}}{\rho_{\text{rumput laut}}} + \frac{\rho_{\text{lar.kaporit}}}{\rho_{\text{lar.kaporit}}}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = \frac{1}{\frac{0,333}{1.544} + \frac{0,667}{978,7158}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1.114,7559 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 69,5920 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Volume bahan = $7,6176 \text{ m}^3$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* ($E = 0,8$) [18,

Tabel 13.2]

4. $\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$

5. Volume ruang kosong = 80% volume tangki

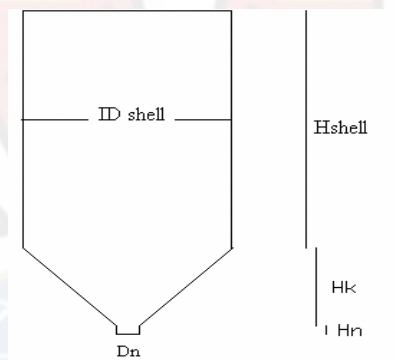
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 7,6176 + 0,2 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 9,5895 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

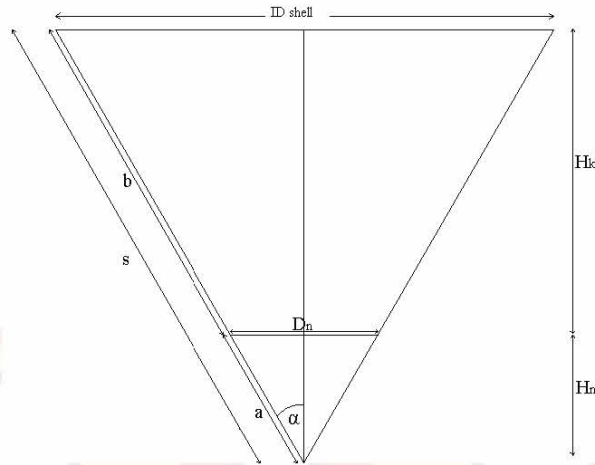
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$9,5895 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$9,5895 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$9,5914 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 1,8974 \text{ m} = 6,2250 \text{ ft} = 74,7009 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 1,8974 \text{ m} = 2,8461 \text{ m} = 9,3375 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(1,8974 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 1,4672 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = (4,8365 + 2,6164) \text{ m} = 7,4530 \text{ m} = 24,4517 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,8974}{2}\right)^2 + (1,4672 + 0,1760)^2} \\ = 1,8974 \text{ m} = 6,2250 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (1,8974 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 1,6942 \text{ m} = 5,5584 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$7,6716 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{\text{shell}}^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{\text{shell}}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$7,6716 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,8974^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (1,8974^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{\text{larutan}} = 2,1675 \text{ m} = 7,1111 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{\text{larutan}} + H_k$

$$= (2,1675 + 1,4672) \text{ m} = 3,6347 \text{ m} = 11,9247 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{69,5920 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 11,9247 \text{ ft}}{144} = 5,7630 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 5,7630) \text{ psia} = 20,4630 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 20,4630 \text{ psia} = 24,5556 \text{ psia} = 1,6704 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = thickness of shell (in)

P = internal design pressure (psi)

D = inside diameter (in)

f = allowable working stress (psi)

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{24.5556 \text{ psia} \times 74.7009 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1748 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{24.5556 \text{ psia} \times 74.7009 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 24.5556 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1826 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Agitator

Ditetapkan untuk agitator:

1. Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah *Flat six-blade open turbine*.
Viskositas dari larutan adalah $0,0011 \text{ kg/m.s}$ (Pa.s) sedangkan syarat viskositas untuk agitator jenis turbin adalah $\mu = 0-500 \text{ Pa.s}$, sehingga jenis agitator ini dapat digunakan [19, Tabel 4.16].

2. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

Dari Tabel 3.4-1 [17, p.158] diperoleh:

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,3 - 0,5$$

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

$$\frac{H}{D_t} = 1$$

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

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

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk

D_t = diameter tangki

W = lebar *blade*

H = tinggi cairan dalam tangki

L = panjang *blade*

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar *baffle*

Didapatkan :

1. Diameter pengaduk (D_a)

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,4 \rightarrow D_a = 0,4 D_t = 0,4 \cdot 1,8974 \text{ m} = 0,7590 \text{ m}$$

2. Lebar *blade* (W)

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = 0,2 \rightarrow W = 0,2 D_a = 0,2 \cdot 0,7590 \text{ m} = 0,1518 \text{ m}$$

3. Panjang *blade* (L)

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = 0,25 \rightarrow L = 0,25 D_a = 0,25 \cdot 0,7590 \text{ m} = 0,1897 \text{ m}$$

4. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki (C)

$$\frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,8974 \text{ m} = 0,6325 \text{ m}$$

5. Lebar *baffle* (J)

$$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} \cdot D_t = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 1,8974 \text{ m} = 0,1581 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan pengadukan:

Syarat [20, p. 238, dan 21]:

- Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 150 rpm
- Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/menit.

Trial 1 : N = 150 rpm = 2,5 rps

$$\text{Kecepatan periperal} = \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,7590 \text{ m} \times 150 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 357,4714 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \text{Tidak memenuhi syarat}$$

$$\text{Trial 2 : } N = 100 \text{ rpm} = 1,6667 \text{ rps}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan periperal} = \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,7590 \text{ m} \times 100 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 238,3142 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi syarat}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan [17, p.158]:

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk (m)

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rps)

ρ = densitas (kg/m^3)

μ = viskositas (kg/m.s)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{1114,7599 \times 1,6667 \times (0,7590)^2}{0,0011} = 948.593,4436 \rightarrow \text{Turbulen}$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari literatur [17, Fig. 3.4-5]

untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 948.593,4436$ dan untuk jenis *Flat six-blade open turbine* maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 2,4$

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_a^5 \quad [17, p.159]$$

$$P = 2,4 \times 1.114,7599 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1,6667)^3 \times (0,7590 \text{ m})^5$$

$$P = 2.989,2149 \text{ W} = 2,9892 \text{ kW} = 4,0086 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80%

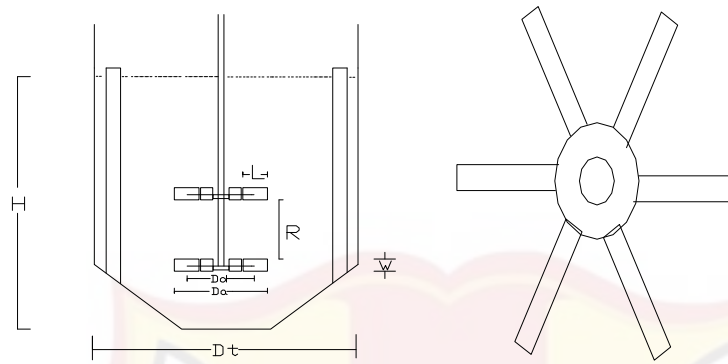
$$P = \frac{4,0086}{0,8} = 5,0108 \text{ Hp} = 5 \text{ Hp}$$

$$Sg \text{ bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{larutan}}{\rho_{air}} = \frac{1114,7599 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,1148$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{Sg \times H_{shell}}{ID_{shell}} = \frac{1,1148 \times 2,8461 \text{ m}}{1,8974 \text{ m}} = 1,6721 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak pengaduk (R)} = (\text{Tinggi larutan dalam tangki} - C) / 3$$

$$= (3,6347 - 0,6325) / 3 = 1,0007 \text{ m}$$



Gambar Tangki dan Agitator

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 9,5895 m³

ID_{shell} : 1,8974 m

H_k : 1,4672 m

H_{shell} : 2,8461 m

H total : 4,3133 m

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Tebal head : 3/16 in

Tebal konis : 3/16 in

Jenis pengaduk : *Flat six-blade open turbine*

Diameter pengaduk (Da) : 0,7590 m

Jarak dasar tangki ke pengaduk (C): 0,6325 m

Panjang blade (L) : 0,1897 m

Lebar baffle (J) : 0,1581 m

Lebar blade (W) : 0,1518 m

Jarak pengaduk (R) : 1,0007 m

Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah

Power : 5 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

Jumlah Tangki : 1 buah

41. Tangki Pelarutan Asam Sitrat

Fungsi : untuk melarutkan air dengan asam sitrat.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan agitator.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

- Tekanan 1 atm

Data :

Massa asam sitrat masuk = 299,3198 kg/hari

ρ asam sitrat = 1.548,85 kg/m³

Massa air masuk = 5.687,0766 kg/hari

ρ air = 995,68 kg/m³

$$X \text{ asam sitrat} = \frac{\text{massa asam sitrat}}{\text{massa asam sitrat} + \text{massa air}} = \frac{299,3198}{299,3198 + 5.687,0766} = 0,05$$

$$X \text{ air} = \frac{\text{massa air}}{\text{massa asam sitrat} + \text{massa air}} = \frac{5.687,0766}{299,3198 + 5.687,0766} = 0,95$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{X \text{ asam sitrat}}{\rho \text{ asam sitrat}} + \frac{X \text{ air}}{\rho \text{ air}}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = \frac{1}{\frac{0,05}{1.548,85} + \frac{0,95}{995,68}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1.013,7836 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Volume bahan = 5,9050 m³

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* ($E = 0,8$) [18, Tabel 13.2]
4. $\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$
5. Volume ruang kosong = 80% volume tangki

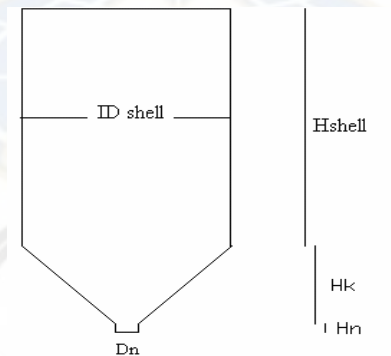
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 5,9050 + 0,2 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 7,3813 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

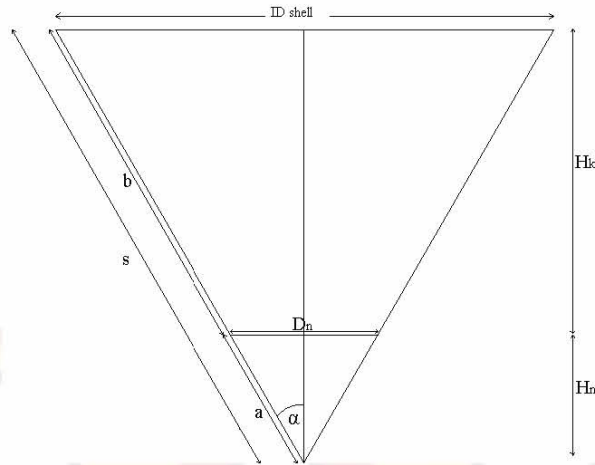
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$7,3813 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$7,3813 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$7,3832 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 1,7389 \text{ m} = 5,7051 \text{ ft} = 68,4614 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 1,7389 \text{ m} = 2,6084 \text{ m} = 8,5576 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(1,7389 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 1,3300 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = (2,6084 + 1,3300) \text{ m} = 3,9384 \text{ m} = 12,9210 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,7389}{2}\right)^2 + (1,3300 + 0,1760)^2}$$

$$= 1,7389 \text{ m} = 5,7076 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (1,7389 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 1,5357 \text{ m} = 5,0384 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$5,9050 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{\text{shell}}^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{\text{shell}}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$5,9050 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,7389^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (1,7389^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{\text{larutan}} = 1,9865 \text{ m} = 6,5172 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{\text{larutan}} + H_k$

$$= (1,9865 + 1,3300) \text{ m} = 3,3164 \text{ m} = 10,8806 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{63,2683 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 10,8806 \text{ ft}}{144} = 4,7820 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 4,7820) \text{ psia} = 19,4820 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 19,4820 \text{ psia} = 23,3785 \text{ psia} = 1,5904 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, p.45]$$

dimana: t_s = thickness of shell (in)

P = internal design pressure (psi)

D = inside diameter (in)

f = allowable working stress (psi)

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{23.3785 \text{ psia} \times 68.4614 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1685 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{23.3785 \text{ psia} \times 68.4614 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 23.3785 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1753 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Agitator

Ditetapkan untuk agitator:

1. Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah *Flat six-blade open turbine*.

Viskositas dari asam sitrat adalah $0,000818 \text{ kg/m.s}$ (Pa.s) sedangkan syarat viskositas untuk agitator jenis turbin adalah $\mu = 0-500 \text{ Pa.s}$, sehingga jenis agitator ini dapat digunakan [19, Tabel 4.16].

2. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

Dari Tabel 3.4-1 [17, p.158] diperoleh:

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,3 - 0,5$$

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

$$\frac{H}{D_t} = 1$$

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

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

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk

D_t = diameter tangki

W = lebar *blade*

H = tinggi cairan dalam tangki

L = panjang *blade*

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar *baffle*

Didapatkan :

1. Diameter pengaduk (D_a)

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,4 \rightarrow D_a = 0,4 D_t = 0,4 \cdot 1,7389 \text{ m} = 0,6956 \text{ m}$$

2. Lebar *blade* (W)

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = 0,2 \rightarrow W = 0,2 D_a = 0,2 \cdot 0,6956 \text{ m} = 0,1391 \text{ m}$$

3. Panjang *blade* (L)

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = 0,25 \rightarrow L = 0,25 D_a = 0,25 \cdot 0,6956 \text{ m} = 0,1739 \text{ m}$$

4. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki (C)

$$\frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,7389 \text{ m} = 0,5796 \text{ m}$$

5. Lebar *baffle* (J)

$$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} \cdot D_t = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 1,7389 \text{ m} = 0,1449 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan pengadukan:

Syarat [20, p. 238, dan 21]:

- Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 150 rpm
- Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/menit.

Trial 1 : N = 150 rpm = 2,5 rps

$$\text{Kecepatan periperal} = \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,6956 \text{ m} \times 150 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 327,6131 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \text{Tidak memenuhi syarat}$$

$$\text{Trial 2 : } N = 100 \text{ rpm} = 1,6667 \text{ rps}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan periperal} = \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,6956 \text{ m} \times 100 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 218,4087 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \text{Memenuhi syarat}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan [17, p.158]:

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk (m)

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rps)

ρ = densitas (kg/m^3)

μ = viskositas (kg/m.s)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{1.013,7836 \times 1,6667 \times (0,6956)^2}{0,000818} = 999.098,7167 \rightarrow \text{Turbulen}$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari literatur [17, Fig. 3.4-5]

untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 999.098,7167$ dan untuk jenis *Flat six-blade open turbine* maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 2,3$

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_a^5 \quad [17, p.159]$$

$$P = 2,3 \times 1.013,7836 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1,6667)^3 \times (0,6956 \text{ m})^5$$

$$P = 1.757,6032 \text{ W} = 1,7576 \text{ kW} = 2,3570 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80%

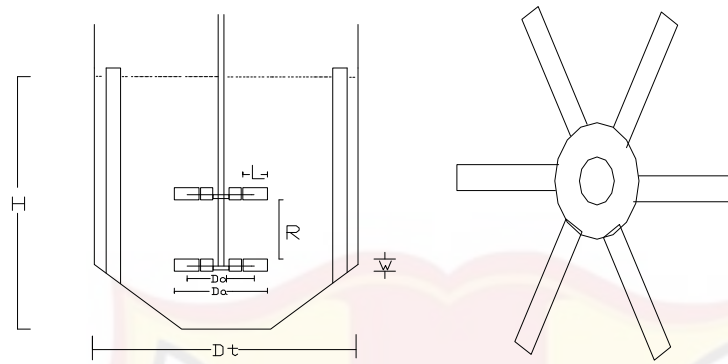
$$P = \frac{2,3570}{0,8} = 2,9462 \text{ Hp} = 3 \text{ Hp}$$

$$Sg \text{ bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{larutan}}{\rho_{air}} = \frac{1.013,7836 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,0138$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{Sg \times H_{shell}}{ID_{shell}} = \frac{1,0138 \times 2,6084 \text{ m}}{1,7389 \text{ m}} = 1,5207 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak pengaduk (R)} = (\text{Tinggi larutan dalam tangki} - C) / 3$$

$$= (3,3164 - 0,5796) / 3 = 0,9123 \text{ m}$$



Gambar Tangki dan Agitator

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 7,3813 m³

ID_{shell} : 1,7389 m

H_k : 1,3300 m

H_{shell} : 2,6084 m

H total : 3,9384 m

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Tebal head : 3/16 in

Tebal konis : 3/16 in

Jenis pengaduk : *Flat six-blade open turbine*

Diameter pengaduk (Da) : 0,6956 m

Jarak dasar tangki ke pengaduk (C): 0,5796 m

Panjang blade (L) : 0,1739 m

Lebar baffle (J) : 0,1449 m

Lebar blade (W) : 0,1391 m

Jarak pengaduk (R) : 0,9123 m

Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah

Power : 3 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

Jumlah Tangki : 1 buah

42. Screen + Washer (H-211)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan rumput laut dari larutan kaporit dan juga rumput laut dibersihkan dari larutan kaporit.

Tipe : *vibratory screen*.

Dasar pemilihan : efisiensi tinggi, kapasitas tinggi, *maintenance cost* rendah, ruang yg dibutuhkan kecil.

Perhitungan :

Massa rumput laut (m) = 2.850,665 kg/hari = 0,0329 kg/s

Ukuran rumput laut = 5 cm

Dari [17], ditetapkan:

Ukuran lubang *screen* : 1 cm

Panjang *screen* : 2 m

Lebar *screen* : 1 m

Luas *screen* : 2 m²

$$\text{Power (Hp)} = \frac{16.000 \times m}{D_p} = \frac{16.000 \times 0.0329 \text{ kg/s}}{50.000 \mu\text{m}} = 0,0105 \text{ hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 2.850,665 kg/hari = 0,0329 kg/s

Lebar *screen* : 1 m

Panjang *screen* : 2 m

Luas *screen* : 2 m²

Power : 0,01 Hp

Bahan : *Carbon Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

43. Pompa

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan larutan asam sitrat dari Tangki pelarutan asam sitrat ke Tangki Pelembutan (M-220).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Data:

$$T_{\text{operasi}} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa larutan asam sitrat} = 5.986,3964 \text{ kg/hari} = 5.986,3964 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan asam sitrat} = 1.013,7836 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,2883 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Viskositas larutan asam sitrat} = 0,000818 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik } (q_f) &= \frac{5.986,3964 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.013,7836 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 5,9050 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 0,0579 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Laju larutan asam sitrat masuk } (m) = 0,0016 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1.013,7836 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1,6629 \text{ kg/s}$$

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,\text{opt}}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,\text{opt}} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,\text{opt}} = 3,9 \cdot (0,0579)^{0,45} \cdot (63,2883)^{0,13} = 1,8558 \text{ inch} \approx 2,067 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 2 inch, *schedule 40* [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$\text{ID} = 2,067 \text{ inch} = 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 0,0525 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear } (v) = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,0579 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,4861 \text{ ft/s} = 0,7578 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{63,2883 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 2,4861 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,1722 \text{ ft}}{0,0005 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

= 49.292,0106 (turbulen, asumsi benar) → aliran turbulen, $\alpha = 1$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \lll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0$, karena $A_{\text{tangki}} (A_1)$ jauh lebih besar dibanding $A_{\text{pipa}} (A_2)$

Sehingga : $K_c = 0,55$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(0,7578)^2}{2 \times 1} = 0,1579 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(0,7578)^2}{2 \times 1} = 0,2871 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 1,9 + 5,35 + 0,5 + 1) \text{ m} = 9,25 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{9,25 \text{ m}}{0,0525 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,7578 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 1,0117 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada elbow

Jumlah *elbow* $90^\circ = 4$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(0,7578)^2}{2} = 0,2153 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 4 buah, maka = $4 \times 0,2153 \text{ J/kg} = 0,8613 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Friksi pada globe valve

Jumlah *gate valve* = 1 buah

$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6$ [26]

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(0,7578)^2}{2} = 1,7226 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \text{friksi} &= (0,1579 + 0,2871 + 1,0117 + 0,8613 + 1,7226) \\ &= 4,0406 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 0,7578 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$z_2 - z_1 = 3,6630 \text{ m}$

g = percepatan gravitasi = $9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (0,7578 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (3,6630) \text{ m} + 0 + 4,0406 \text{ J/kg} \\ &= 39,9478 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$W_s = -39,9478 \text{ J/kg}$

Dengan $Q = 5,9050 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 20% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = -\frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = -\frac{-39,9478 \text{ J/kg} \times 1,6629 \text{ kg/s}}{0,2 \times 550} = 0,6039 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % [22, Fig. 14-38]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,6039}{0,8} = 0,7549 \text{ Hp} = 1 \text{ Hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : $5,9050 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0579 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Ukuran pipa : 2 in *schedule* 40

Power pompa : 1 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

44. Tangki Pelembutan (M-220)

Fungsi : untuk melembutkan rumput laut sehingga mudah diekstraksi.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan agitator.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T = 30^\circ\text{C}$

- Tekanan 1 atm

Data :

Massa rumput laut masuk = 2.993,1982 kg/hari

ρ rumput laut = 1.544 kg/m^3

Massa larutan asam sitrat masuk = 5.986,39 kg/hari

ρ larutan asam sitrat = $1.013,7836 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$\begin{aligned} X \text{ rumput laut} &= \frac{\text{massa rumput laut}}{\text{massa rumput laut} + \text{massa larutan as.sitrat}} = \frac{2.993,1982}{2.993,1982 + 5.986,39} \\ &= 0,333 \end{aligned}$$

$$X \text{ larutan as.sitrat} = \frac{\text{massa larutan as.sitrat}}{\text{massa rumput laut} + \text{massa larutan as.sitrat}} = \frac{5.986,39}{2.993,1982 + 5.986,39}$$

$$= 0,667$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{rumpul laut}}} + \frac{1}{\rho_{\text{lar.kaporit}}}}{\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{rumpul laut}}} + \frac{1}{\rho_{\text{lar.kaporit}}}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = \frac{\frac{1}{0.999} + \frac{1}{0.44}}{\frac{1}{0.999} + \frac{1}{0.44}} \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 1.144,8303 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 71,4693 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 7,8436 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* ($E = 0,8$) [18, Tabel 13.2]
4. $\frac{H_{\text{tangki}}}{D_{\text{tangki}}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$
5. Volume ruang kosong = 80% volume tangki

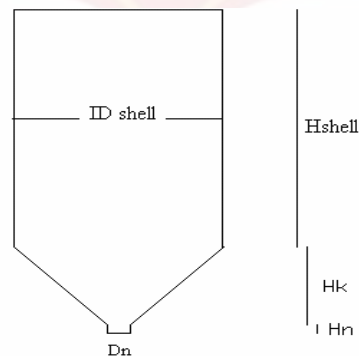
Volume Tangki:

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume bahan} + \text{Volume ruang kosong}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 7,8436 + 0,2 \text{ Volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 9,8045 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume shell} + \text{Volume konis}$$



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

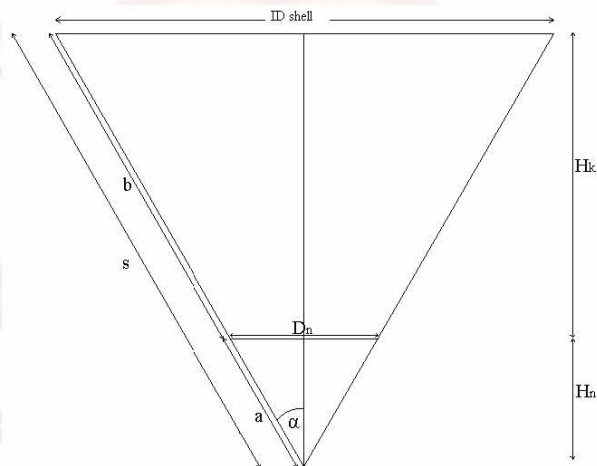
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

Hk = tinggi konis

Hn = tinggi nozzle

Dn = diameter nozzle

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter nozzle (Dn) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inci. [18,p. 96]

Dn yang digunakan adalah 8 inci (0,2302 m)

$$Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } Hk = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - Hn = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (Hk + Hn) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times Hn \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$9,8045 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$9,8045 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$9,8064 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 1,9115 \text{ m} = 6,2712 \text{ ft} = 75,2549 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 1,9115 \text{ m} = 2,8672 \text{ m} = 9,4068 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(1,9115 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 1,4794 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{total} = H_{shell} + H_k = (2,8672 + 1,4794) \text{ m} = 4,3466 \text{ m} = 14,2604 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_n}{2}\right)^2 + H_n^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (H_k + H_n)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,9115}{2}\right)^2 + (1,4794 + 0,1760)^2} \\ = 1,9115 \text{ m} = 6,2712 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (1,9115 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 1,7083 \text{ m} = 5,6045 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$7,8436 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$7,8436 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,9115^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (1,9115^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{larutan} = 2,1835 \text{ m} = 7,1638 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{larutan} + H_k$

$$= (2,1835 + 1,4794) \text{ m} = 3,6630 \text{ m} = 12,0174 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{bahan} \times H_{bahan}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{71,4693 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 12,0174 \text{ ft}}{144} = 5,9644 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 5,9644) \text{ psia} = 20,6644 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 20,6644 \text{ psia} = 24,7973 \text{ psia} = 1,6869 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = thickness of shell (in)

P = internal design pressure (psi)

D = inside diameter (in)

f = allowable working stress (psi)

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{24,7973 \text{ psia} \times 75,2549 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1757 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal alas} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c \\ &= \frac{24,7973 \text{ psia} \times 75,2549 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 24,7973 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,1836 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Agitator

Ditetapkan untuk agitator:

1. Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah *Flat six-blade open turbine*.

Viskositas dari larutan adalah 0,0009 kg/m.s (Pa.s) sedangkan syarat viskositas untuk agitator jenis turbin adalah $\mu = 0-500$ Pa.s, sehingga jenis agitator ini dapat digunakan [19, Tabel 4.16].

2. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

Dari Tabel 3.4-1 [17, p.158] diperoleh:

$$\frac{Da}{Dt} = 0,3 - 0,5 \quad \frac{W}{Da} = \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{H}{Dt} = 1$$

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

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

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk

D_t = diameter tangki

W = lebar *blade*

H = tinggi cairan dalam tangki

L = panjang *blade*

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar *baffle*

Didapatkan :

1. Diameter pengaduk (D_a)

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,4 \rightarrow D_a = 0,4 D_t = 0,4 \cdot 1,9115 \text{ m} = 0,7646 \text{ m}$$

2. Lebar *blade* (W)

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = 0,2 \rightarrow W = 0,2 D_a = 0,2 \cdot 0,7646 \text{ m} = 0,1529 \text{ m}$$

3. Panjang *blade* (L)

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = 0,25 \rightarrow L = 0,25 D_a = 0,25 \cdot 0,7646 \text{ m} = 0,1911 \text{ m}$$

4. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki (C)

$$\frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,9115 \text{ m} = 0,6372 \text{ m}$$

5. Lebar *baffle* (J)

$$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} D_t = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 1,9115 \text{ m} = 0,1593 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan pengadukan:

Syarat [20, p. 238, dan 21]:

- Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 150 rpm

- Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/menit.

Trial 1 : $N = 150 \text{ rpm} = 2,5 \text{ rps}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,7646 \text{ m} \times 150 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 360,1226 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Tidak memenuhi syarat}\end{aligned}$$

Trial 2 : $N = 100 \text{ rpm} = 1,6667 \text{ rps}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,7646 \text{ m} \times 100 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 240,0817 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Memenuhi syarat}\end{aligned}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan [17, p.158]:

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk (m)

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rps)

ρ = densitas (kg/m^3)

μ = viskositas (kg/m.s)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{1144,8303 \times 1,6667 \times (0,7646)^2}{0,0009} = 1.174.430,4567 \rightarrow \textbf{Turbulen}$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari literatur [17, Fig. 3.4-5]

untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 1.174.430,4567$ dan untuk jenis *Flat six-blade open turbine* maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 2,15$

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_a^5 \quad [17, \text{p.159}]$$

$$P = 2,15 \times 1.144,8303 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1,6667)^3 \times (0,7646 \text{ m})^5$$

$$P = 2.977,6461 \text{ W} = 2,9776 \text{ kW} = 3,9931 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80%

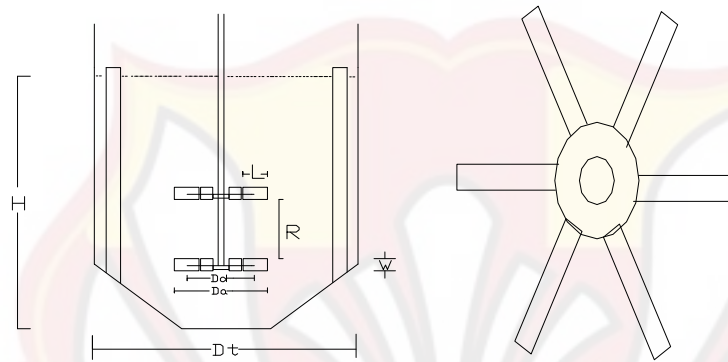
$$P = \frac{3,9931}{0,8} = 4,9914 \text{ Hp} = 5 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Sg bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{larutan}}{\rho_{air}} = \frac{1144,8303 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,1448$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{Sg \times H_{shell}}{ID_{shell}} = \frac{1,1448 \times 2,8672 \text{ m}}{1,9115 \text{ m}} = 1,7172 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak pengaduk (R)} = (\text{Tinggi larutan dalam tangki} - C) / 3$$

$$= (3,6630 - 0,6372) / 3 = 1,0086 \text{ m}$$



Gambar Tangki dan Agitator

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 9,8045 m³

ID_{shell} : 1,9115 m

H_k : 1,4794 m

H_{shell} : 2,8672 m

H total : 4,3466 m

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Tebal head : 3/16 in

Tebal konis : 3/16 in

Jenis pengaduk : *Flat six-blade open turbine*

Diameter pengaduk (D_a) : 0,7646 m

Jarak dasar tangki ke pengaduk (C): 0,6372 m

Panjang blade (L) : 0,1911 m

Lebar baffle (J) : 0,1593 m

Lebar <i>blade</i> (W)	: 0,1529 m
Jarak pengaduk (R)	: 1,0086 m
Jumlah pengaduk	: 2 buah
Power	: 5 Hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless Steel</i> tipe 316-L
Jumlah Tangki	: 1 buah

45. Screen + Washer (H-221)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan rumput laut dari larutan asam sitrat dan juga rumput laut dibersihkan dari larutan asam sitrat.

Tipe : *vibratory screen*.

Dasar pemilihan : efisiensi tinggi, kapasitas tinggi, *maintenance cost* rendah, ruang yg dibutuhkan kecil.

Perhitungan :

Massa rumput laut (m) = 2.993,1982 kg/hari = 0,0346 kg/s

Ukuran rumput laut = 5 cm

Dari [17], ditetapkan:

Ukuran lubang *screen* : 1 cm

Panjang *screen* : 2 m

Lebar *screen* : 1 m

Luas *screen* : 2 m²

$$\text{Power (Hp)} = \frac{16.000 \times m}{Dp} = \frac{16.000 \times 0,0346 \text{ kg/s}}{50.000 \mu\text{m}} = 0,0111 \text{ hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 2.993,1982 kg/hari = 0,0346 kg/s

Lebar *screen* : 1 m

Panjang *screen* : 2 m

Luas *screen* : 2 m²

Power : 0,01 Hp

Bahan : *Carbon Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

46. Cutter (C-222)

Fungsi : untuk memotong rumput laut.

Tipe : *rotary knife cutter*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk memotong padatan, harga murah, dan umum digunakan.

Kondisi operasi :

P_{operasi} : 1 atm

T_{operasi} : 30°C

Waktu operasi = 1 jam

Kapasitas = 2.993,1982 kg/hari = 0,0346 kg/s

Untuk kapasitas 2.993,1982 kg/jam diperoleh data sebagai berikut: [27]

Luas alas *cutter* = 102 x 43 in

Kecepatan = 500 rpm

Power = 30 hp

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 2.993,1982 kg/jam

Luas alas *cutter* : 102 x 43 in
Kecepatan : 500 rpm
Power : 30 hp
Tinggi support : 0,5 m
Jumlah : 1 buah

47. Belt Conveyor (J-223)

Fungsi : Sebagai alat untuk mendistribusikan rumput laut ke tangki ekstraksi (M-230)

Tipe : *Belt Conveyor*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok digunakan untuk mendistribusikan komponen solid, biaya operasi yang murah.

Kondisi operasi :

P operasi = 1 atm

T operasi = 30°C

Ditetapkan :

1. Waktu operasi = 15 menit
2. Massa rumput laut = 3.142,858 kg/hari = 12,58 ton/jam
3. Panjang *belt* = 7,5 m
4. Tebal *belt* = 2 mm
5. Sudut elevasi = 30°

Dari [17, Tbl. 21-7] untuk kapasitas 12,58 ton/jam diperoleh :

1. Lebar *belt* = 0,35 m

2. Kecepatan *belt* = 30,5 m/s

$$\text{Power (HP)} = \text{TPH} \times H \times 0,002 \times C \text{ [34, p.1355]}$$

Dimana : TPH = kapasitas (ton/jam)

H = panjang *belt* (m)

C = faktor bahan

$$\text{Power (HP)} = 12,58 \text{ ton/jam} \times 7,5 \text{ m} \times 0,002 \times 2 = 0,3774 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi} = 80 \%, \text{ sehingga power} = \frac{0,3774}{0,8} = 0,4718 \text{ Hp} = 0,5 \text{ Hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 12,58 ton/jam

Lebar *belt* : 0,35 m

Panjang *belt* : 7,5 m

Tebal *belt* : 2 mm

Kecepatan *belt* : 30,5 m/s

Sudut elevasi : 30°

Power : 0,5 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Carbon Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

48. Tangki Pengenceran Asam Asetat

Fungsi : untuk melarutkan air dengan asam asetat.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan agitator.

Kondisi operasi :

- T = 30°C

- Tekanan 1 atm

Data :

Massa asam asetat masuk = 30,5428 kg/hari

ρ asam asetat = 996,4 kg/m³ [25]

Massa air masuk = 5.955,854 kg/hari

ρ air = 995,68 kg/m³ [17]

$$X \text{ asam asetat} = \frac{\text{massa asam asetat}}{\text{massa asam asetat} + \text{massa air}} = \frac{30,5428}{30,5428 + 5.955,854} = 0,005$$

$$X \text{ air} = \frac{\text{massa air}}{\text{massa asam asetat} + \text{massa air}} = \frac{5.955,854}{30,5428 + 5.955,854} = 0,995$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{1}{\frac{X \text{ asam asetat}}{\rho \text{ asam asetat}} + \frac{X \text{ air}}{\rho \text{ air}}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = \frac{1}{\frac{0,005}{996,4} + \frac{0,995}{995,68}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 995,6837 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Volume bahan = 6,0123 m³

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* (E = 0,8) [18, Tabel 13.2]
4. $\frac{H_{\text{tangki}}}{D_{\text{tangki}}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$
5. Volume ruang kosong = 80% volume tangki

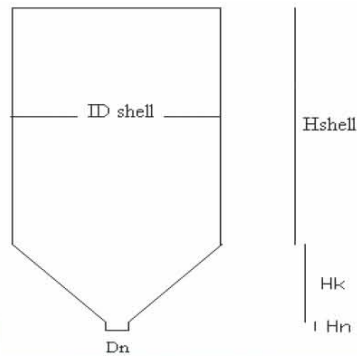
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 6,0123 + 0,2 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 7,5154 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter shell

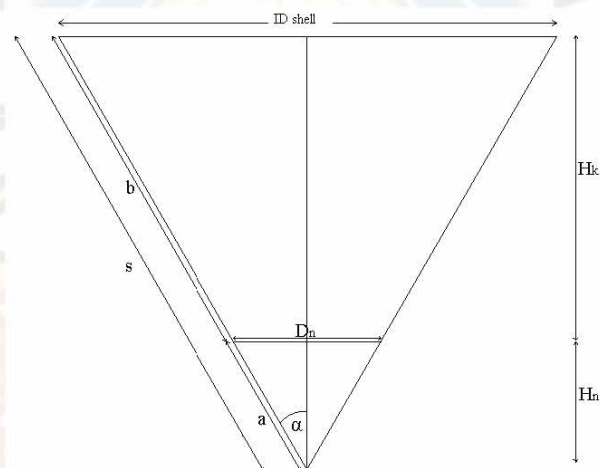
H_{shell} = tinggi shell

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi nozzle

D_n = diameter nozzle

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter nozzle (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume konis} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} + \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

Volume tangki = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$7,5154 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$7,5154 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$7,5173 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 1,7494 \text{ m} = 5,7394 \text{ ft} = 68,8736 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 1,7494 \text{ m} = 2,6241 \text{ m} = 8,6091 \text{ ft}$$

$$Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$Hk = \frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{(1,7494 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 1,3390 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{total} = H_{shell} + Hk = (2,6241 + 1,3390) \text{ m} = 3,9631 \text{ m} = 13,0023 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,7494}{2}\right)^2 + (1,3390 + 0,1760)^2}$$

$$= 1,7494 \text{ m} = 5,7394 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (1,7494 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 1,5462 \text{ m} = 5,0728 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$6,0123 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$6,0123 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,7494^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (1,7494^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{larutan} = 1,9984 \text{ m} = 6,5564 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{larutan} + Hk$

$$= (1,9984 + 1,3390) \text{ m} = 3,3375 \text{ m} = 10,9496 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

$$\text{Tekanan udara} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144} \quad [18, \text{Eq. 3.17}]$$

$$= \frac{62,1584 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 10,9496 \text{ ft}}{144} = 4,7264 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan operasi alat} = \text{Tekanan udara} + \text{Tekanan hidrostatik}$$

$$= (14,7 + 4,7264) \text{ psia} = 19,4264 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan desain} = 1,2 \cdot \text{Tekanan operasi alat}$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 19,4264 \text{ psia} = 23,3117 \text{ psia} = 1,5858 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = *thickness of shell* (in)

P = *internal design pressure* (psi)

D = *inside diameter* (in)

f = *allowable working stress* (psi)

E = *joint efficiency*

c = *corrosion allowance* ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{23,3117 \text{ psia} \times 68,8736 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1686 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{23,3117 \text{ psia} \times 68,8736 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 23,3117 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1754 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Agitator

Ditetapkan untuk agitator:

1. Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah *Flat six-blade open turbine*.

Viskositas dari larutan asam asetat adalah 0,000804 kg/m.s (Pa.s) sedangkan syarat viskositas untuk agitator jenis turbin adalah $\mu = 0-500$ Pa.s, sehingga jenis agitator ini dapat digunakan [19, Tabel 4.16].

2. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

Dari Tabel 3.4-1 [17, p.158] diperoleh:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,3 - 0,5 & \frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5} & \frac{H}{D_t} = 1 \\ \frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4} & \frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} & \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \end{array}$$

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk

D_t = diameter tangki

W = lebar *blade*

H = tinggi cairan dalam tangki

L = panjang *blade*

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar *baffle*

Didapatkan :

1. Diameter pengaduk (D_a)

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,4 \rightarrow D_a = 0,4 D_t = 0,4 \cdot 1,7494 \text{ m} = 0,6998 \text{ m}$$

2. Lebar *blade* (W)

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = 0,2 \rightarrow W = 0,2 D_a = 0,2 \cdot 0,6998 \text{ m} = 0,1400 \text{ m}$$

3. Panjang *blade* (L)

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = 0,25 \rightarrow L = 0,25 D_a = 0,25 \cdot 0,6998 \text{ m} = 0,1749 \text{ m}$$

4. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki (C)

$$\frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,7494 \text{ m} = 0,5831 \text{ m}$$

5. Lebar *baffle* (J)

$$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} \cdot D_t = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 1,7494 \text{ m} = 0,1458 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan pengadukan:

Syarat [20, p. 238, dan 21]:

- Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 150 rpm
- Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/menit.

Trial 1 : N = 150 rpm = 2,5 rps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,6998 \text{ m} \times 150 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 329,5858 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Tidak memenuhi syarat} \end{aligned}$$

Trial 2 : N = 100 rpm = 1,6667 rps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,6998 \text{ m} \times 100 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 219,7239 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Memenuhi syarat} \end{aligned}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan [17, p.158]:

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk (m)

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rps)

ρ = densitas (kg/m³)

μ = viskositas (kg/m.s)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{999,6837 \times 1,6667 \times (0,6998)^2}{0,000804} = 1.011.279,8712 \rightarrow \textbf{Turbulen}$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari literatur [17, Fig. 3.4-5]

untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 1.011.279,8712$ dan untuk jenis *Flat six-blade open turbine* maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 2,3$

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \quad [17, p.159]$$

$$P = 2,3 \times 995,6837 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1,6667)^3 \times (0,6998 \text{ m})^5$$

$$P = 1.778,8260 \text{ W} = 1,7788 \text{ kW} = 2,3854 \text{ Hp}$$

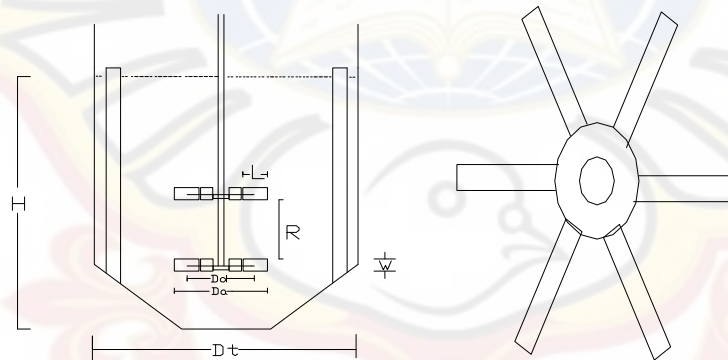
Effisiensi motor = 80%

$$P = \frac{2,3854}{0,8} = 2,9818 \text{ Hp} = 3 \text{ Hp}$$

$$Sg \text{ bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{larutan}}{\rho_{air}} = \frac{995,6837 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0,9957$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{Sg \times H_{shell}}{ID_{shell}} = \frac{0,9957 \times 2,6241 \text{ m}}{1,7494 \text{ m}} = 1,4935 \approx 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak pengaduk (R)} &= (\text{Tinggi larutan dalam tangki} - C) / 3 \\ &= (3,3375 - 0,5831) / 3 = 0,9181 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar Tangki dan Agitator

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : $7,5154 \text{ m}^3$

ID_{shell} : $1,7494 \text{ m}$

H_k : $1,3390 \text{ m}$

H_{shell} : $2,6241 \text{ m}$

H total : $3,9631 \text{ m}$

Tebal *shell* : 3/16 in

Tebal *head* : 3/16 in

Tebal konis : 3/16 in

Jenis pengaduk : *Flat six-blade open turbine*

Diameter pengaduk (Da) : 0,6998 m

Jarak dasar tangki ke pengaduk (C): 0,5831 m

Panjang *blade* (L) : 0,1749 m

Lebar *baffle* (J) : 0,1458 m

Lebar *blade* (W) : 0,1400 m

Jarak pengaduk (R) : 0,9181 m

Jumlah pengaduk : 1 buah

Power : 3 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

Jumlah Tangki : 1 buah

49. Pompa

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan larutan asam asetat dari Tangki pelarutan asam asetat ke Tangki Ekstraksi (M-230).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Data:

T_{operasi} = 30°C

Massa larutan asam asetat = 5.986,396 kg/hari = 5.986,396 kg/jam

ρ larutan asam asetat = 995,6837 kg/m³ = 62,1584 lb/ft³

Viskositas larutan asam asetat = 0,000804 kg/m.s

Rate volumetrik (q_v) = $\frac{5.986,396 \text{ kg/jam}}{995,6837 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 6,0123 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0017 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

$$= 0,0590 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Laju larutan asetat masuk (m)} = 0,0017 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 995,6837 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1,6629 \text{ kg/s}$$

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,opt}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 \cdot (0,0590)^{0,45} \cdot (62,1584)^{0,13} = 1,8665 \text{ inch} \approx 2,067 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 2 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$ID = 2,067 \text{ inch} = 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 0,0525 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,0590 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,5313 \text{ ft/s} = 0,7715 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{62,1584 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 2,5313 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,1722 \text{ ft}}{0,0005 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$= 50.193,6516 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \lll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0, \text{ karena } A_{\text{tangki}} (A_1) \text{ jauh lebih besar dibanding } A_{\text{pipa}} (A_2)$$

$$\text{Sehingga : } K_c = 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(0,7715)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,1637 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(0,7715)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,2976 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 1,9 + 5,39 + 0,5 + 1) \text{ m} = 9,29 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{9,29 \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,7715 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 1,0533 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada elbow

Jumlah *elbow* $90^\circ = 4$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(0,7715)^2}{2} = 0,2232 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 4 buah, maka $= 4 \times 0,2232 \text{ J/kg} = 0,8929 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Friksi pada globe valve

Jumlah *gate valve* = 1 buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(0,7715)^2}{2} = 1,7858 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \text{friksi} &= (0,1637 + 0,2976 + 1,0533 + 0,8929 + 1,7858) \\ &= 4,1934 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 0,7715 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$z_2 - z_1 = 3,6960 \text{ m}$

g = percepatan gravitasi = $9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (0,7715 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (3,6960) \text{ m} + 0 + 4,1934 \text{ J/kg} \\ &= 40,7118 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$W_s = -40,7118 \text{ J/kg}$

Dengan $Q = 6,0123 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 20% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = - \frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = - \frac{-40,7118 \text{ J/kg} \times 1,6629 \text{ kg/s}}{0,2 \times 550} = 0,6154 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % [22, Fig. 14-38]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,6154}{0,8} = 0,7693 \text{ Hp} = 1 \text{ Hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : $6,0123 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0590 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Ukuran pipa : 2 in *schedule* 40

Power pompa : 1 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

50. Tangki Ekstraksi (M-230)

Fungsi : untuk mengekstrak rumput laut menjadi larutan agar.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan jaket pemanas dan agitator.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T_{in} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$
- $T_{out} = 90^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Tekanan 1 atm

Data :

Massa rumput laut masuk = 3.142,858 kg/hari

ρ rumput laut = $1.544 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 96,3883 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Massa larutan asam asetat masuk = 5.986,396 kg/hari

ρ larutan asam asetat = $995,6837 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$X_{\text{rumput laut}} = \frac{\text{massa rumput laut}}{\text{massa rumput laut} + \text{massa asam asetat}} = \frac{3.142,858}{3.142,858 + 5.986,396} = 0,344$$

$$X_{\text{larutan as.asetat}} = \frac{\text{massa larutan as.asetat}}{\text{massa rumput laut} + \text{massa larutan as.asetat}} = \frac{5.986,396}{3.142,858 + 5.986,396} = 0,656$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\frac{X_{\text{rumput laut}}}{\rho_{\text{rumput laut}}} + \frac{X_{\text{lar. as.asetat}}}{\rho_{\text{lar. as.asetat}}}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = \frac{1}{\frac{0,344}{1.544} + \frac{0,656}{995,6837}} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1.134,3680 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 70,8161 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Volume bahan = $8,0479 \text{ m}^3$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.

3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* (E = 0,8) [18,

Tabel 13.2]

4.
$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$$

5. Volume ruang kosong = 80% volume tangki

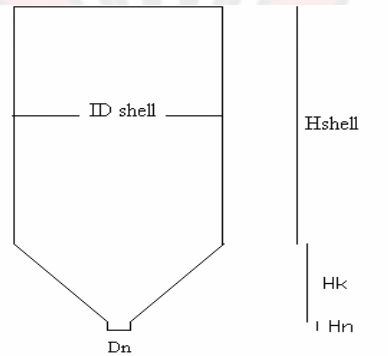
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 8,0479 + 0,2 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 10,0598 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

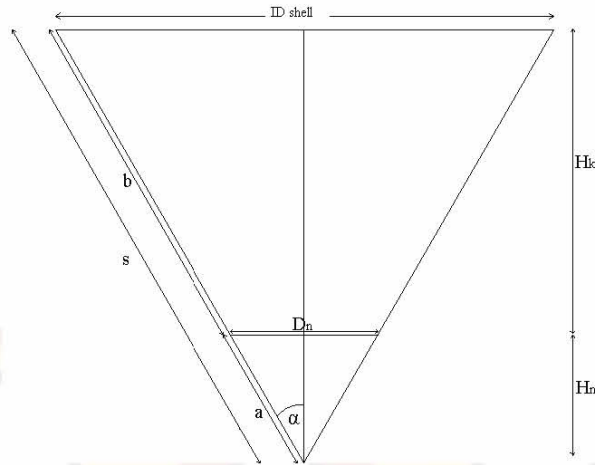
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inci. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inci (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$10,0598 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$10,0598 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$10,0617 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 1,9279 \text{ m} = 6,3251 \text{ ft} = 75,9025 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 1,9279 \text{ m} = 2,8919 \text{ m} = 9,4877 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(1,9279 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 1,4937 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = (2,8919 + 1,4937) \text{ m} = 4,3856 \text{ m} = 14,3881 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,9279}{2}\right)^2 + (1,4937 + 0,1760)^2} \\ = 1,9279 \text{ m} = 6,3251 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (1,9279 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 1,7247 \text{ m} = 5,6585 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$8,0479 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{\text{shell}}^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{\text{shell}}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$8,0479 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,9279^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (1,9279^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{\text{larutan}} = 2,2023 \text{ m} = 7,2254 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{\text{larutan}} + H_k$

$$= (2,2023 + 1,4937) \text{ m} = 3,6960 \text{ m} = 12,1258 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{70,8161 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 12,1258 \text{ ft}}{144} = 5,9632 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 5,9632) \text{ psia} = 20,6632 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 20,6632 \text{ psia} = 24,7959 \text{ psia} = 1,6868 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, p.45]$$

dimana: t_s = thickness of shell (in)

P = internal design pressure (psi)

D = inside diameter (in)

f = allowable working stress (psi)

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{24.7959 \text{ psia} \times 75,9025 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1761 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{24.7959 \text{ psia} \times 75,9025 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 24.7959 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1841 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Agitator

Ditetapkan untuk agitator:

1. Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah *Flat six-blade open turbine*.
Viskositas dari larutan adalah $0,00094 \text{ kg/m.s (Pa.s)}$ sedangkan syarat viskositas untuk agitator jenis turbin adalah $\mu = 0-500 \text{ Pa.s}$, sehingga jenis agitator ini dapat digunakan [19, Tabel 4.16].

2. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

Dari Tabel 3.4-1 [17, p.158] diperoleh:

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,3 - 0,5$$

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

$$\frac{H}{D_t} = 1$$

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

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

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk

D_t = diameter tangki

W = lebar *blade*

H = tinggi cairan dalam tangki

L = panjang *blade*

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar *baffle*

Didapatkan :

1. Diameter pengaduk (D_a)

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,4 \rightarrow D_a = 0,4 D_t = 0,4 \cdot 1,9279 \text{ m} = 0,7712 \text{ m}$$

2. Lebar *blade* (W)

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = 0,2 \rightarrow W = 0,2 D_a = 0,2 \cdot 0,7712 \text{ m} = 0,1542 \text{ m}$$

3. Panjang *blade* (L)

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = 0,25 \rightarrow L = 0,25 D_a = 0,25 \cdot 0,7712 \text{ m} = 0,1928 \text{ m}$$

4. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki (C)

$$\frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1,9279 \text{ m} = 0,6426 \text{ m}$$

5. Lebar *baffle* (J)

$$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} \cdot D_t = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 1,9279 \text{ m} = 0,1607 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan pengadukan:

Syarat [20, p. 238, dan 21]:

- Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 150 rpm
- Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/menit.

Trial 1 : N = 150 rpm = 2,5 rps

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,7712 \text{ m} \times 150 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 363,2216 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Tidak memenuhi syarat}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Trial 2 : } N = 100 \text{ rpm} = 1,6667 \text{ rps}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 0,7712 \text{ m} \times 100 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 242,1477 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Memenuhi syarat}\end{aligned}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan [17, p.158]:

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

Dimana: Da = diameter pengaduk (m)

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rps)

ρ = densitas (kg/m^3)

μ = viskositas (kg/m.s)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{1134,3680 \times 1,6667 \times (0,7712)^2}{0,00094} = 1.194.053,6891 \rightarrow \textbf{Turbulen}$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari literatur [17, Fig. 3.4-5]

untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 1.194.053,6891$ dan untuk jenis *Flat six-blade open turbine* maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 2,15$

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \quad [17, \text{p.159}]$$

$$P = 2,15 \times 1.134,3680 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1,6667)^3 \times (0,7712 \text{ m})^5$$

$$P = 3.079,5864 \text{ W} = 3,0796 \text{ kW} = 4,1298 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80%

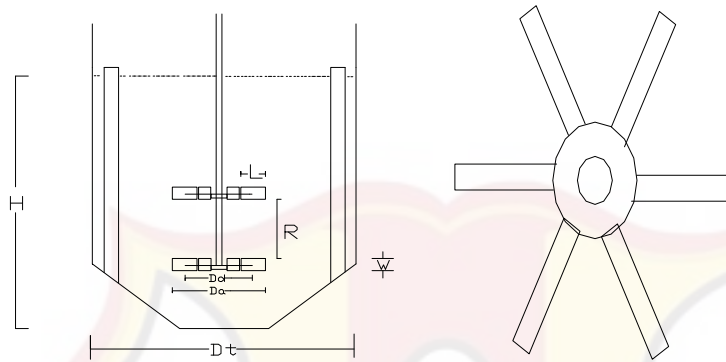
$$P = \frac{4,1298}{0,8} = 5,1622 \text{ Hp} = 5 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Sg bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{\text{larutan}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{1134,3680 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,1344$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{Sg \times H_{\text{shell}}}{ID_{\text{shell}}} = \frac{1,1344 \times 2,8919 \text{ m}}{1,9279 \text{ m}} = 1,7016 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak pengaduk (R)} = (\text{Tinggi larutan dalam tangki} - C) / 3$$

$$= (3,6960 - 0,6426) / 3 = 1,0178 \text{ m}$$



Gambar Tangki dan Agitator

Jaket Pemanas

Suhu dalam tangki ekstraksi dijaga 90°C

Agen pemanas yang digunakan adalah *steam* dengan $T = 130^{\circ}\text{C}$, 270,1 psia

dimana : entalpi sat'd vapor (h_g) = 2.720,5 kJ/kg

entalpi liquid (h_f) = 546,31 kJ/kg

spesifik volume = 0,6685 m³/kg

$\rho = (\text{spesifik volume})^{-1} = (0,6685 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg})^{-1} = 1,4959 \text{ kg/m}^3$

λ (panas laten) *steam* = $h_g - h_f = 2.174,19 \text{ kJ/kg}$

$Q_{\text{steam}} = 6.842.109,0679 \text{ kJ/hari}$

= 270.210,1092 btu/h

Massa *steam* = $\frac{6.842.109,0679 \text{ kJ/hari}}{2.174,19 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 3.146,9692 \text{ kg/hari}$

Laju volumetrik *steam* yang diperlukan = $\frac{3.146,9692 \text{ kg/hari}}{1,4959 \text{ kg/m}^3}$

= 2.103,7489 m³/hari

= 0,0243 m³/s

Tebal shell = 3/16 in = 0,0045 m

Diameter luar (OD) shell = $D_t + 2 \times \text{tebal shell} = 1,9369 \text{ m}$

Diambil spasi jaket = 1 in = 0,025 m

$$\text{ID jaket} = \text{OD shell} + 2 \times \text{spasi jaket}$$

$$= 1,9369 + 2 \times 0,025 \text{ m} = 1,9877 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Laju volumetrik} = A \times v$$

$$0,0243 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times [(\text{ID jaket})^2 - (\text{OD shell})^2] \times v$$

$$0,0243 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times [(1,9877)^2 - (1,9369)^2] \times v$$

$$v = 0,1556 \text{ m/s} = 0,5104 \text{ ft/s}$$

Perhitungan koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi dari pemanas menuju liquid dalam tangki (hj):

$$hj_h = \frac{j \times k}{D_j} \times \left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14} \quad [26]$$

di mana: hj = koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi

j = faktor perpindahan panas Sieder-Tate

k = konduktivitas termal = 0,4957 Btu/h.ft.°F

Dj = diameter tangki = 6,3251 ft

Cp = kapasitas panas = 0,9710 btu/lb.°F

μ = viskositas fluida = 3,3867 lbm/ft h

μ_w = viskositas fluida pada suhu T_w = 3,3867 lbm/ft h

Faktor perpindahan panas Sieder-Tate didapat dengan perhitungan:

$$N_{Re,j} = \frac{L^2 \times N \rho}{\mu} \quad [26, \text{p.718}]$$

dimana : L = panjang pengaduk, ft = 0,6325 ft

N = putaran pengaduk, rph = 6000 rph

μ = viskositas, lb/ft.h = 2,2779 lb/ft.h

ρ = densitas, lb/ft³ = 70,8161 lb/ft³

sehingga didapatkan:

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(0,6325)^2 \times 6000 \times 70,8161}{2,2779} = 74.626,2283$$

Untuk jaket, $J_h = 800$

[26, fig. 20.2]

Koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi :

$$\begin{aligned} h_j &= \frac{j \times k}{D_j} \times \left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14} \\ &= \frac{800 \times 0,4937}{6,3251} \times \left(\frac{0,9710 \times 3,3867}{0,4937} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{3,3867}{3,3867} \right)^{0,14} \\ &= 117,8114 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan tinggi jaket pemanas:

$$h_{io} = 2300 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad [26, p.835]$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_j \times h_{io}}{h_j + h_{io}} \\ &= \frac{117,8114 \times 2300}{117,8114 + 2300} = 112,0709 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil faktor kekotoran gabungan, $R_d = 0,003$

$$\begin{aligned} U_d &= \left(\frac{1}{U_c} + R_d \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{112,0709} + 0,003 \right)^{-1} = 83,8720 \end{aligned}$$

Ketinggian jaket dapat dihitung dengan persamaan

$$Q = U_d A \Delta T \quad [53, p. 720]$$

$$Q = 270.210,1092 \text{ btu/h}$$

$$U_d = 83,8720$$

$$T_1 = 90^\circ\text{C} = 194^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T = 108^\circ\text{F}$$

$$270.210,1092 = 83,8720 \times A \times 108$$

$$A = 29,8305 \text{ ft}^2 = 2,7714 \text{ m}^2$$

A = luas jaket pada shell + luas jaket pada konis

$$A = \pi \cdot OD \text{ shell} \cdot H \text{ jaket}$$

$$2,7714 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \times 1,9369 \text{ m} \times H \text{ jaket}$$

$$H \text{ jaket} = 0,4557 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi jaket 0,4557 m, terlalu kecil dibandingkan dengan tinggi bahan dalam tangki, sehingga tidak akan dapat mempengaruhi suhu dalam tangki. Untuk itu, ditetapkan untuk tinggi jaket sama dengan tinggi bahan dalam tangki, yaitu 3,6960 m.

$$\text{Diambil tebal jaket} = \text{tebal konis} = 3/16 \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,0048 \text{ m}$$

$$OD \text{ jaket} = ID \text{ jaket} + 2 \cdot \text{tebal jaket}$$

$$= 1,9877 + 2 (0,0048) = 1,9973 \text{ m}$$

SPESIFIKASI

$$\text{Kapasitas} : 10,0598 \text{ m}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} : 1,9279 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k : 1,4937 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{shell} : 2,8919 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ total} : 4,3856 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} : 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal head} : 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal konis} : 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Jenis pengaduk} : \textit{Flat six-blade open turbine}$$

$$\text{Diameter pengaduk (Da)} : 0,7712 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak dasar tangki ke pengaduk (C): } 0,6426 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang blade (L)} : 0,1928 \text{ m}$$

Lebar <i>baffle</i> (J)	: 0,1607 m
Lebar <i>blade</i> (W)	: 0,1542 m
Jarak pengaduk (R)	: 1,0178 m
Jumlah pengaduk	: 2 buah
Power	: 5 Hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless Steel</i> tipe 316-L
Diameter dalam jaket	: 1,9877 m
Tebal jaket	: 0,0048 m
Diameter luar jaket	: 1,9973 m
Tinggi jaket	: 3,6960 m
Jumlah tangki	: 1 buah

51. Pompa (L-231)

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan larutan agar dari Tangki Ekstraksi (M-230) ke Filter Press.

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Data:

$T_{\text{operasi}} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$

Massa larutan agar = 27.958,1820 kg/hari = 27.958,1820 kg/jam

ρ larutan agar = $1.329,0613 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 82,9704 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Viskositas larutan agar = 0,00094 kg/m.s

Rate volumetrik (q_v) = $\frac{27.958,1820 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.329,0613 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 21,0360 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0058 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $= 0,2064 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Laju larutan asetat masuk (m) = $0,0058 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 1.329,0613 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 7,7662 \text{ kg/s}$

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,opt}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 \cdot (0,2064)^{0,45} \cdot (82,9704)^{0,13} = 3,4049 \text{ inch} \approx 3,548 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 3,5 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$ID = 3,548 \text{ inch} = 0,2957 \text{ ft} = 0,0901 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0687 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,2064 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0687 \text{ ft}^2} = 3,0037 \text{ ft/s} = 0,9155 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot ID}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{82,9704 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 3,0037 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,2957 \text{ ft}}{0,0006 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$= 37.350,4657 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \lll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0, \text{ karena } A_{\text{tangki}} (A_1) \text{ jauh lebih besar dibanding } A_{\text{pipa}} (A_2)$$

$$\text{Sehingga : } K_c = 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(0,9155)^2}{2,1} = 0,2305 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(0,9155)^2}{2,1} = 0,4191 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 2 + 0,5 + 0,5) \text{ m} = 3,5 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{3,5 \text{ m}}{0,0901 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,9155 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 0,3255 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada elbow

Jumlah *elbow* $90^\circ = 3$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(0,9155)^2}{2} = 0,3143 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 3 buah *elbow*, maka: $H_f = 3 \times 0,3143 = 0,9430 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Friksi pada globe valve

Jumlah *gate valve* = 1 buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(0,9155)^2}{2} = 2,5146 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\Sigma \text{friksi} = (0,2305 + 0,4191 + 0,3255 + 0,9430 + 2,5146)$$

$$= 4,4328 \text{ J/kg}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 0,9155 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$$z_2 - z_1 = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$g = \text{percepatan gravitasi} = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (0,9155 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (0,5) \text{ m} + 0 + 4,4328 \text{ J/kg} \\ &= 11,6096 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$W_s = -11,6096 \text{ J/kg}$

Dengan $Q = 21,0360 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 40% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = -\frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = -\frac{-11,6096 \text{ J/kg} \times 7,7662 \text{ kg/s}}{0,4 \times 550} = 0,4098 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 %

[22, Fig. 14-38]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,4098}{0,8} = 0,5123 \text{ Hp} = 1 \text{ Hp}$$

SPEKIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : $21,0360 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,2064 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Ukuran pipa : 3,5 in *schedule 40*

Power pompa : 1 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

52. Filter Press (H-240)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan filtrat (larutan agar) dan *cake* (ampas rumput laut)

Dasar pemilihan : mudah dioperasikan dan dibersihkan, serta efektif untuk proses pemisahan filtrat dan *cake*.

Perhitungan :

T operasi = 80°C

Waktu pembersihan = waktu pembongkaran + pengambilan *cake* + pencucian

plate and frame + pemasangan

$$= (15 + 15 + 15 + 15) \text{ menit} = 60 \text{ menit} = 1 \text{ jam}$$

Waktu untuk 1 siklus operasi = 2 jam (1 jam bongkar pasang + 1 jam operasi)

Kapasitas filtrat / siklus = 13.813,9663 kg/jam . 1 jam = 13.813,9663 kg/siklus

Dengan cara yang sama seperti pada Tangki Ekstraksi (M-230) , didapatkan ρ filtrat dan ρ *cake* :

$$\rho \text{ filtrat} = 1.329,0797 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ cake} = 1.327,5214 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V \text{ filtrat per siklus} = 20,7873 \text{ m}^3/\text{siklus}$$

$$\text{Massa cake untuk 1 siklus} = 165,1248 \text{ kg/jam} . 1 \text{ jam} = 165,1248 \text{ kg/siklus}$$

$$V \text{ cake} = 0,1244 \text{ m}^3/\text{siklus} = 4,3930 \text{ ft}^3/\text{siklus}$$

Dari 25, Tbl. 19-17 :

- Ukuran *plate and frame* = 30 x 30 in
- Luas efektif = 10,5 ft²
- Kapasitas *cake* = 0,44 ft³/ in tebal

Tebal *frame* = 0,125 – 8 in (25, p. 19-66) diambil 1 in.

$$V \text{ cake tiap frame} = 0,44 . 1 = 0,44 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Jumlah frame} = \frac{V \text{ cake}}{V \text{ cake tiap frame}} = \frac{4,3930}{0,44} = 9,9841 \approx 10 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jumlah plate and frame} = (10.2) - 1 = 19 \text{ buah}$$

Berdasarkan 17, Tbl. 4-23, panjang *plate and frame filter press* berkisar antara 0,5 – 20 m.

Panjang alat = (jumlah *plate and frame* × tebal *frame*) + spasi penambahan *frame*

$$= (19 . 1) + 10 \text{ in} = 29 \text{ in} = 0,7366 \text{ m (memenuhi)}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Tebal tiap *frame* / *plate* = 1 in

Jumlah *plate* dan *frame* = 19 buah

Panjang alat = 0,7366 m

Bahan konstruksi = metal

Jumlah alat = 1 buah

53. Filtrat bin (M-241)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat penampungan larutan agar sementara.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan agitator.

Kondisi operasi :

- T = 30°C

- Tekanan 1 atm

Data :

Massa larutan agar masuk = 27.627,9325 kg/hari

ρ larutan agar = 1.543,1271 kg/m³ = 96,3341 lb/ft³

Volume bahan = 17,9039 m³

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* (E = 0,8) [18, Tabel 13.2]

4.
$$\frac{H_{\text{tangki}}}{D_{\text{tangki}}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$$

5. Volume ruang kosong = 90% volume tangki

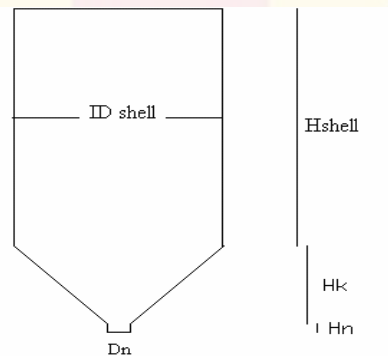
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 17,9039 + 0,2 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 22,3798 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

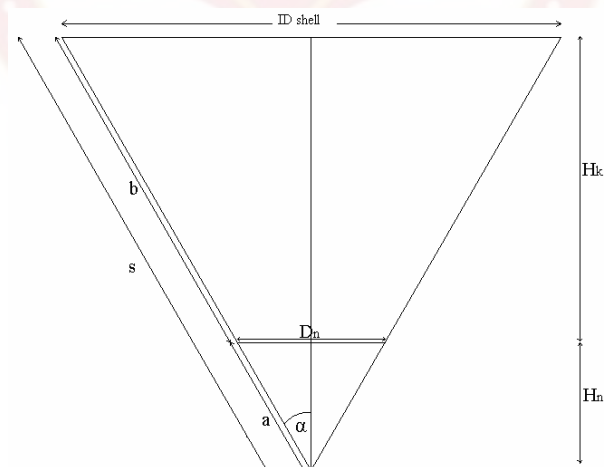
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$22,3798 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$22,3798 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$22,3817 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 2,5167 \text{ m} = 8,2568 \text{ ft} = 99,0823 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 2,5167 \text{ m} = 3,7750 \text{ m} = 12,3852 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{(2,5167 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 2,0035 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{total} = H_{shell} + H_k = (3,7750 + 2,0035) \text{ m} = 5,7786 \text{ m} = 18,9584 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_n}{2}\right)^2 + H_n^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (H_k + H_n)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2,5167}{2}\right)^2 + (2,5167 + 0,1760)^2} \\ &= 2,5167 \text{ m} = 8,2568 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$b = s - a = (2,5167 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 2,3135 \text{ m} = 7,5901 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$17,5039 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$17,5039 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 2,5167^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (2,5167^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{larutan} = 2,8748 \text{ m} = 9,4317 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{larutan} + H_k$

$$= (2,8748 + 2,0035) \text{ m} = 4,8784 \text{ m} = 16,0049 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{bahan} \times H_{bahan}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{96,3341 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 16,0049 \text{ ft}}{144} = 10,7071 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 10,7071) \text{ psia} = 25,4071 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 25,4071 \text{ psia} = 30,4885 \text{ psia} = 2,0740 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, p.45]$$

dimana: t_s = thickness of shell (in)

P = internal design pressure (psi)

D = inside diameter (in)

f = allowable working stress (psi)

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance (1/8 = 0,125 in)

$$t_{shell} = \frac{30,4885 \text{ psia} \times 99,0823 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

= 0,2071 in → standarisasi 3/16 in

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal alas} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6 P)} + C \\ &= \frac{30,4885 \text{ psia} \times 99,0823 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 30,4885)} + 0,125 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,2199 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 3/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Agitator

Ditetapkan untuk agitator:

1. Jenis agitator yang digunakan adalah *Flat six-blade open turbine*.
Viskositas dari larutan adalah 0,001401 kg/m.s (Pa.s) sedangkan syarat viskositas untuk agitator jenis turbin adalah $\mu = 0\text{-}500$ Pa.s, sehingga jenis agitator ini dapat digunakan [19, Tabel 4.16].
2. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

Dari Tabel 3.4-1 [17, p.158] diperoleh:

$$\begin{array}{lll}\frac{Da}{Dt} = 0,3 - 0,5 & \frac{W}{Da} = \frac{1}{5} & \frac{H}{Dt} = 1 \\ \frac{L}{Da} = \frac{1}{4} & \frac{C}{Dt} = \frac{1}{3} & \frac{J}{Dt} = \frac{1}{12}\end{array}$$

Dimana: Da = diameter pengaduk
 D_t = diameter tangki
 W = lebar *blade*
 H = tinggi cairan dalam tangki
 L = panjang *blade*
 C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki
 J = lebar *baffle*

Didapatkan :

1. Diameter pengaduk (D_a)

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = 0,4 \rightarrow D_a = 0,4 D_t = 0,4 \cdot 2,5167 \text{ m} = 1,0067 \text{ m}$$

2. Lebar *blade* (W)

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = 0,2 \rightarrow W = 0,2 D_a = 0,2 \cdot 1,0067 \text{ m} = 0,2013 \text{ m}$$

3. Panjang *blade* (L)

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = 0,25 \rightarrow L = 0,25 D_a = 0,25 \cdot 1,0067 \text{ m} = 0,2517 \text{ m}$$

4. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki (C)

$$\frac{C}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} D_t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2,5167 \text{ m} = 0,8389 \text{ m}$$

5. Lebar *baffle* (J)

$$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} \cdot D_t = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 2,5167 \text{ m} = 0,2097 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan kecepatan pengadukan:

Syarat [20, p. 238, dan 21]:

- Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 150 rpm
- Kecepatan keliling putaran (periperal) pengaduk turbin = 200-250 m/menit.

Trial 1 : N = 75 rpm = 1,25 rps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 1,0067 \text{ m} \times 75 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 237,0728 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Memenuhi syarat} \end{aligned}$$

Trial 2 : N = 50 rpm = 0,8333 rps

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan periperal} &= \pi \times D_a \times N = \pi \times 1,0067 \text{ m} \times 50 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 158,0485 \text{ m/menit} \rightarrow \textbf{Tidak Memenuhi syarat} \end{aligned}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan [17, p.158]:

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

Dimana: D_a = diameter pengaduk (m)

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rpm)

ρ = densitas (kg/m^3)

μ = viskositas (kg/m.s)

$$N_{Re} = \frac{1543,1271 \times 1,25 \times (1,0067)^2}{0,001401} = 1.395.607,0292 \rightarrow \text{Turbulen}$$

Nilai N_p dapat dicari dari literatur [17, Fig. 3.4-5]

untuk nilai $N_{Re} = 1.395.607,0292$ dan untuk jenis *Flat six-blade open turbine* maka didapatkan nilai $N_p = 2,15$

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \quad [17, p.159]$$

$$P = 2,15 \times 1.543,1271 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (1,25)^3 \times (1,0067 \text{ m})^5$$

$$P = 1.984,9539 \text{ W} = 1,9850 \text{ kW} = 2,6619 \text{ Hp}$$

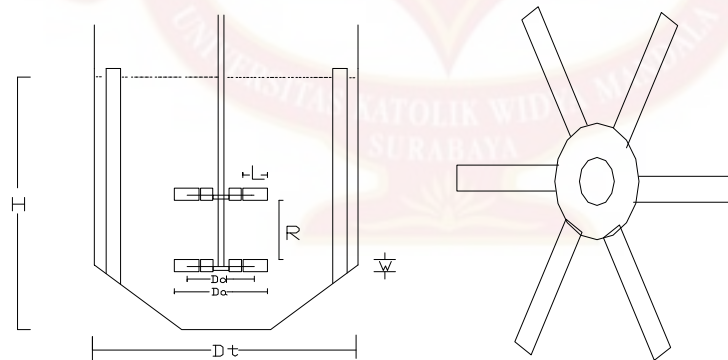
Effisiensi motor = 80%

$$P = \frac{2,6619}{0,8} = 3,3273 \text{ Hp} = 3,5 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Sg bahan masuk} = \frac{\rho_{\text{larutan}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{1.543,1271 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,5431$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{Sg \times H_{\text{shell}}}{ID_{\text{shell}}} = \frac{1,5431 \times 3,7750 \text{ m}}{2,5167 \text{ m}} = 2,3147 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak pengaduk (R)} &= (\text{Tinggi larutan dalam tangki} - C) / 3 \\ &= (4,8784 - 0,8389) / 3 = 1,3465 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar Tangki dan Agitator

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas	: 22,3798 m ³
ID _{shell}	: 2,5167 m
H _k	: 2,0035 m
H _{shell}	: 3,7750 m
H total	: 5,7786 m
Tebal shell	: 3/16 in
Tebal head	: 3/16 in
Tebal konis	: 3/16 in
Jenis pengaduk	: <i>Flat six-blade open turbine</i>
Diameter pengaduk (Da)	: 1,0067 m
Jarak dasar tangki ke pengaduk (C)	: 0,8389 m
Panjang blade (L)	: 0,2517 m
Lebar baffle (J)	: 0,2097 m
Lebar blade (W)	: 0,2013 m
Jarak pengaduk (R)	: 1,3465 m
Jumlah pengaduk	: 2 buah
Power	: 3 Hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless Steel</i> tipe 316-L
Jumlah tangki	: 1 buah

54. Tangki Penampungan Cake

Fungsi	: sebagai tempat penampungan cake hasil penyaringan.
Tipe	: silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Kondisi operasi :

- $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Tekanan 1 atm

Data :

Massa larutan agar masuk = 330,2495 kg/hari

ρ larutan agar = $1.544,0219 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 96,3899 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Volume bahan = $0,2139 \text{ m}^3$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* ($E = 0,8$) [18, Tabel 13.2]
4.
$$\frac{H_{\text{tangki}}}{D_{\text{tangki}}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$$
5. Volume ruang kosong = 80% volume tangki

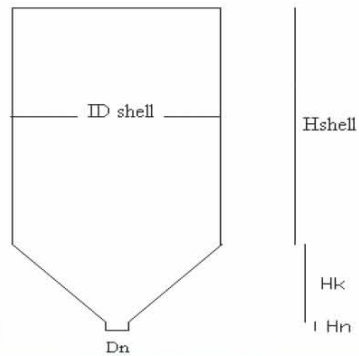
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = $0,2139 + 0,1 \text{ Volume tangki}$

Volume tangki = $0,2377 \text{ m}^3$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter shell

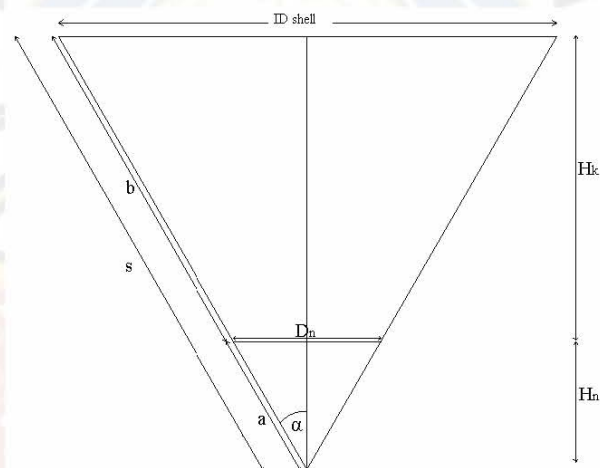
H_{shell} = tinggi shell

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi nozzle

D_n = diameter nozzle

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter nozzle (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume konis} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} + \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

Volume tangki = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$0,2377 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$0,2377 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$0,2396 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 0,5546 \text{ m} = 1,8196 \text{ ft} = 21,8357 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 0,5546 \text{ m} = 0,8319 \text{ m} = 2,7294 \text{ ft}$$

$$Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$Hk = \frac{ID_{shell} - Dn}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{(0,5546 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30} = 0,3043 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{total} = H_{shell} + Hk = (0,8319 + 0,3043) \text{ m} = 1,1363 \text{ m} = 3,7279 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,5546}{2}\right)^2 + (0,5546 + 0,1760)^2}$$

$$= 0,5546 \text{ m} = 1,8196 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (0,5546 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 0,3514 \text{ m} = 1,1530 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$0,2139 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$0,2139 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 0,5546^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30} (0,5546^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{larutan} = 0,7335 \text{ m} = 2,4065 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{larutan} + Hk$

$$= (3,4050 + 0,3043) \text{ m} = 1,0379 \text{ m} = 3,4050 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

$$\text{Tekanan udara} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144} \quad [18, \text{Eq. 3.17}]$$

$$= \frac{96,3889 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 3,4050 \text{ ft}}{144} = 2,2792 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan operasi alat} = \text{Tekanan udara} + \text{Tekanan hidrostatik}$$

$$= (14,7 + 2,2792) \text{ psia} = 16,9792 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Tekanan desain} = 1,2 \cdot \text{Tekanan operasi alat}$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 16,9792 \text{ psia} = 20,3751 \text{ psia} = 1,3861 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, \text{p.45}]$$

dimana: t_s = *thickness of shell* (in)

P = *internal design pressure* (psi)

D = *inside diameter* (in)

f = *allowable working stress* (psi)

E = *joint efficiency*

c = *corrosion allowance* ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{20,3751 \text{ psia} \times 21,8357 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23,000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1371 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 2/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{20,3751 \text{ psia} \times 21,8357 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23,000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 20,3751)} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1390 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 2/16 \text{ in}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 0,2377 m³

ID_{shell} : 0,5546 m

H_k : 0,3043 m

H_{shell} : 0,8319 m

H total : 1,1363 m

Tebal shell : 2/16 in

Tebal head : 2/16 in

Tebal konis : 2/16 in

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

55. Pompa (L-242)

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan larutan agar ke *Falling Film Evaporator* (V-250).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Data:

T = 50°C

Massa rumput laut = 27.499,7687 kg/hari = 27.499,7687 kg/jam

ρ rumput laut = 1.482,7253 kg/m³ = 92,5633 lb/ft³

Viskositas = 0,00094 kg/m.s = 0,0006 lb/ft.s

Rate volumetrik (q_f) = $\frac{27.499,7687 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.482,7253 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 18,5468 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0052 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
= 0,1819 ft³/s

Laju susu segar masuk (m) = 0,0052 m³/s x 1.482,7253 kg/m³ = 7,6388 kg/s

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter (Di,opt) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 \cdot (0,1819)^{0,45} \cdot (92,5633)^{0,13} = 3,2634 \text{ inch} \approx 3,5480 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 3,5 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$ID = 3,5480 \text{ inch} = 0,2957 \text{ ft} = 0,0901 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0687 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,1819 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0687 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,6483 \text{ ft/s} = 0,8072 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{92,5633 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 2,6483 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,2957 \text{ ft}}{0,00094 \text{ lb/ft.s}} \\ &= 114.741,5650 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1 \end{aligned}$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \ll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0, \text{ karena } A_{\text{tangki}} (A_1) \text{ jauh lebih besar dibanding } A_{\text{pipa}} (A_2)$$

$$\text{Sehingga : } K_c = 0,55$$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(0,8072)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,1792 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(0,8072)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,3258 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{f}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 2,5 + 6,02 + 1 + 0,5) \text{ m} = 10,52 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{10,52 \text{ m}}{0,0901 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,8072 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 0,7606 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada elbow

Jumlah *elbow* $90^\circ = 4$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(0,8072)^2}{2} = 0,2443 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 4 buah, maka $= 4 \times 0,2443 \text{ J/kg} = 0,9774 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Friksi pada globe valve

Jumlah *gate valve* = 1 buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^2}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(0,8072)^2}{2} = 1,9547 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\Sigma \text{friksi} = 4,1977 \text{ J/kg}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 0,8072 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$$z_2 - z_1 = 5,02 \text{ m}$$

g = percepatan gravitasi = $9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$

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

$$P_2 = 0,4 \text{ bar} = 0,3948 \text{ atm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (0,8072 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (5,02) \text{ m} + \frac{0,3948 - 1}{1.482,7253} + 4,1977 \text{ J/kg} \\ &= 53,1795 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_s = -53,1795 \text{ J/kg}$$

Dengan $Q = 18,5468 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 40% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = -\frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = -\frac{-53,1795 \text{ J/kg} \times 7,6388 \text{ kg/s}}{0,4 \times 550} = 2,4870 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80 \% \quad [22, \text{Fig. 14-38}]$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{2,4870}{0,8} = 3,1087 \text{ Hp} = 3 \text{ Hp}$$

SPEKIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : $18,5468 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,1819 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Ukuran pipa : 3,5 in *schedule 40*

Power pompa : 3 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

56. Evaporator (V-250)

Fungsi : untuk memekatkan larutan agar.

Tipe : *Falling Film Evaporator*

Dasar pemilihan : Digunakan untuk bahan yang tidak dapat tahan terhadap panas.

Kondisi operasi :

Jenis fluida	Panas : Steam 130°C	Dingin : Larutan agar
---------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------

<i>Flow rate</i> , kg/batch	922,8167	27.499,7687
Suhu masuk, °C	130	50
Suhu keluar, °C	130	77

Perhitungan :

Desain evaporator dibagi menjadi 2 bagian, yaitu bagian penguapan dan bagian pemisahan liquida-uap yang berupa drum separator.

Bagian Penguapan

Bagian *Shell*

ID = 23,25 in [26]

B = 15 in

Passes = 1

Bagian *Tube*

Jumlah dan panjang 70 buah, 8'0''

OD,BWG,pitch 1¹/₂ in, 16, 1⁷/₈ in square
pitch [26, Tbl 9]

Passes = 2

(1) Neraca Panas

$Q_{steam} = 4.012.757,5733 \text{ kJ/hari} = 158.472,7240 \text{ btu/h}$

$Q_{larutan\ agar} = 8.587.593,7568 \text{ kJ/hari} = 339.143,1829 \text{ btu/h}$

(2) T larutan agar yang masuk, $t_1 = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$

T larutan agar pekat keluar, $t_2 = 77^\circ\text{C} = 170,6^\circ\text{F}$

T *steam* masuk, $T_1 = T_{steam} \text{ keluar}, T_2 = 130^\circ\text{C} = 266^\circ\text{F}$

Fluida panas		Fluida dingin	<i>Differences</i>
266	<i>Higher temperature</i> (°F)	170,6	95,4
266	<i>Lower temperature</i> (°F)	122	144
0	<i>Differences</i>	48,6	48,6

LMTD = 118,0371°F

[26, Eq. 5.14]

$R = 0/48,6 = 0$

$S = 48,6/(266-122) = 0,3375$

FT = 1

[26, Fig. 18]

$\Delta t = FT \times LMTD = 118,0371^\circ\text{F}$

$$(3) T_c = (266 + 266)/2 = 266 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$t_c = (170,6 + 122)/2 = 146,3 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Fluida panas, bagian shell, <i>steam</i>	Fluida dingin, bagian tube, susu skim
(4') Luas aliran, $a_s = ID \times C'B/144 \text{ PT}$ [26, Pers. 7.1] $= 23,25 \times 0,25 \times 15/144 \times 1$ $= 0,6055 \text{ ft}^2$ (5') laju alir massa, $G_s = W/a_s$ [26, pers. 7.2] $= 169,5368/0,6055$ $= 279,9947 \text{ lb/h ft}^2$ (6') $D_e = 4 \times \text{luas aliran} / \text{frictional wetted perimeter}$ [26,pers. 6.3] $= 4 \times 0,6055 / (70 \times 3,14 \times 1,5/12)$ $= 0,0881 \text{ ft}$ $\mu = 0,0342 \text{ lb/ft jam}$ [17, A.2-12] $R_{es} = D_e \times G_s / \mu$ $= 0,0881 \times 279,9947 / 0,0342$ $= 206,0682$ (7') $j_H = 75$ [26, Fig. 28] (8') Pada $T_c = 266 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ $C_p = 0,4540 \text{ Btu/lb}^{\circ}\text{F}$ $k = 0,0161 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^{\circ}\text{F}$ $(c_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3}$ $= (0,4540 \times 0,0342/0,0161)^{1/3}$ $= 0,9881$ (9') $h_o/\Phi_s = j_H \cdot k/D_e \times (c_p \mu / k)^{1/3}$ $h_o/\Phi_s = 75 \times 0,0161/0,0881 \times 0,9881$ $= 13,5429$ (11') Pada $t_w = 265,83^{\circ}\text{F}$ $\mu_w = 0,0313 \text{ lb/ft jam}$ $(\mu / \mu_w)^{0,14} = (0,0342/0,0313)^{0,14}$ $\Phi_s = 1,0122$ (12') Koefisien koreksi $= h_o/\Phi_s \times \Phi_s$ [26,pers.6.36] $h_o = 13,5429 \times 1,0122$ $= 13,7081 \text{ Btu/h ft}^2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$	(4) $a_t = 1,47 \text{ in}^2$ [26, Tbl. 10] $a_t = (N_t \times a_t')/(144n)$ $= (70 \cdot 1,47/144 \cdot 2)$ $= 0,7146 \text{ ft}^2$ (5) $G_t = W/a_t$ $= 9.350,5896 \text{ lb/h ft}^2$ (6) $D = 1,37 \text{ in} = 0,1142 \text{ ft}$ [26, Tbl 10] $\mu = 1,7708 \text{ lb/ft h}$ $R_{et} = D G_t / \mu$ $= 603,0254$ (9) Asumsi susu adalah larutan encer [26, p.474] $h_{io} = 1.000 \text{ Btu/h.ft}^{2\circ}\text{F}$ (10) $t_w = t_c + h_{io}/(h_{io} + h_o) (T_c - t_c)$ [26, Eq. 5.31a] $= 265,83^{\circ}\text{F}$ $(\Delta t)_w = 265,83 - 146,3 = 119,53^{\circ}\text{F}$ [26, Fig 15.11], $h_v > 1.000$ (asumsi benar)

$$(13') U_c = h_{io} \cdot h_o / (h_{io} + h_o)$$

$$= 1.000 \times 13,7081 / (1.000 + 13,7081)$$

$$= 13,5228 \text{ Btu/h ft}^2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$(14') a'' = 0,1963 \quad [26, \text{Tbl. 10}]$$

$$A = N_t \times L \times a''$$

$$= 70 \times 16 \text{ ft} \times 0,1963$$

$$= 219,8560 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_d = Q / (A \cdot \Delta t)$$

$$= 13,0685 \text{ Btu/h ft}^2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

(15') Dirt Factor, R_d :

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \cdot U_d}$$

$$= \frac{13,5228 - 13,0685}{13,5228 \times 13,0685} = 0,0026 \text{ h ft}^2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F/Btu}$$

Kesimpulan

13,7081	h outside	1000,0000
U_c	13,5228	
U_d	13,0685	
R_d calculated		0,0026
R_d required		0,0030

Pressure Drop

(1) Spesifik volume <i>steam</i> $V = 73,52 \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}$ $s = \frac{1/73,52}{1 \times 62,5} = 0,0002$ $R_{es} = 206,0682$, $f = 0,0046$ [26, Fig.29] $N+1 = 12 \text{ L/B}$ [26, pers 7.48] $N+1 = 12.16/15$ $= 12,8 = 13$ $D_s = 23,25/12 = 1,9375 \text{ ft}$ $\Delta P_s =$ $f G_s^2 D_s (N+1) / (5.22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \Phi_s)$ [26, pers.7.44] $= 0,0097$	$s = 1$ $R_{et} = 603,0254$ $f = 0,00081 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ [26, Fig.26] $\Delta P_t =$ $f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n / (5.22 \times 10^{10} D s \Phi_t)$ [26, pers. 7.45] $= 0,00038 \text{ psi}$ $V^2/2g' = 0,0014 \text{ psi}$ [26, Fig 27] $\Delta P_r = 4n/s \cdot V^2/2g'$ $= 0,0112 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_s + \Delta P_r$ $= 0,0097 \text{ psi} + 0,0112 \text{ psi}$ $= 0,0209 \text{ psi}$
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Bagian Pemisahan Liquida-Uap (Drum Separator)

$$L = 72.741,70 \text{ kg/hari} = 6.681,9313 \text{ lb/jam} = 1,8561 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$V = 29.712,50 \text{ kg/hari} = 2.729,3407 \text{ lb/jam} = 0,7582 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$P = 0,4 \text{ Bar} = 40,53 \text{ kPa} \quad [8]$$

$$\text{Spesifik volume uap} = 3,769 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} \quad [17, \text{A.2-9}]$$

$$\rho_{\text{uap}} = 0,265 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,015 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{susu}} = 1016,0100 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,4273 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\frac{WL}{Wv} \sqrt{\frac{\rho v}{\rho L}} = \frac{72.741,70}{29.712,50} \sqrt{\frac{0,015}{63,4273}} = 0,0376$$

$$k_v = 0,30 \quad [30, \text{Tbl. 4-10}]$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = k_v \sqrt{\frac{\rho L - \rho v}{\rho v}} = 0,30 \sqrt{\frac{63,4273 - 0,015}{0,015}} = 19,51 \text{ ft/s}$$

[30, Eq. 4-9]

$$V_{\text{design}} = 0,75 \cdot V_{\text{max}}$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot 19,51 \text{ ft/s} = 14,63 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$q_v = \frac{Wv}{\rho v} = \frac{0,7582 \text{ lb/s}}{0,015 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 50,5467 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$A = \frac{q_v}{V_{\text{design}}} = \frac{50,5467 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{14,63 \text{ ft/s}} = 3,455 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = \pi/4 \times D^2$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 3,455}{3,14}} = 2,098 \text{ ft} = 0,6395 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Rate liquida} = 6.681,9313 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 15 \text{ menit} = 0,25 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{\text{rate liquid}}{\rho} \times \text{waktu} = \frac{6.681,9313 \text{ lb/jam}}{62,4273 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times 0,25 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 26,1589 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot H_L$$

$$26,1589 \text{ ft}^3 = \pi/4 \cdot (2,098 \text{ ft})^2 \cdot H_L$$

$$H_L = 7,5707 \text{ ft} = 2,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{tinggi ruang uap} = 10 \text{ in} \quad [30, \text{Tbl. 4-11}]$$

$$H_V = 10 \text{ in} = 0,28 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi drum separator} = 2,3 \text{ m} + 0,28 \text{ m} = 2,58 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total evaporator} = \text{tinggi bagian penguapan} + \text{tinggi drum separator}$$

$$= \frac{8 \text{ ft}}{3,2808 \text{ ft/m}} + 2,58 \text{ m}$$

$$= 5,02 \text{ m}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Panjang tube : 8 ft

Jumlah tube : 70 buah

D_o tube : 1 ½ in

D_i tube : 1,37 in

ΔP_{tube} : 0,0112 psi

ΔP_{shell} : 0,0097 psi

Tinggi drum separator : 2,58 m

Tinggi total evaporator : 5,02 m

Jumlah evaporator : 1 buah (*single effect evaporator*)

57. Condensor (E-251)

Fungsi : untuk mengkondensasikan uap air dari *Evaporator* (V-250).

Tipe : *counter-flow Barometric Condensor*

Dasar pemilihan : konstruksi lebih murah dan mempunyai luas permukaan kontak yang besar.

Data :

- $T_{\text{uap}} = 77^{\circ}\text{C} = 170,6^{\circ}\text{F}$

- $T_{\text{air pendingin}} = 30^{\circ}\text{C} = 86^{\circ}\text{F}$

Perhitungan :

Laju uap pada $170,6^{\circ}\text{F}$ (v) = 11.490,10825 kg/hari = 1.055,4622 lb/jam

λ uap pada $170,6^{\circ}\text{F}$ (λ) = 1.134,548 – 138,571 = 995,9770 btu/lbm

[17, App. A.2-9]

Kebutuhan air pendingin

$$W \text{ (gpm)} = \frac{Q}{500 (T_s - t_w - t_a)} \quad [26, \text{Eq. 14.4, p. 396}]$$

Dimana :

T_s = suhu uap jenuh = $170,6^{\circ}\text{F}$

t_w = suhu air pendingin = $30^{\circ}\text{C} = 86^{\circ}\text{F}$

t_a = derajat pendekatan terhadap T_s

untuk *counter flow barometric condensor*, $t_a = 5^{\circ}\text{F}$ [26, hal.397]

$Q = v \cdot \lambda = 1.055,4622 \times 995,9770 = 1.051.216,0693 \text{ btu/jam}$

$$W \text{ (gpm)} = \frac{Q}{500 (T_s - t_w - t_a)} = \frac{1.051.216,0693 \text{ btu/jam}}{500 (170,6 - 86 - 5) F} = 26,4125 \text{ gpm}$$

Panjang tailing pipa

Persamaan bernoulli = $P_2 + \rho \cdot g \cdot h = P_1$

$P_2 = P_{\text{uap}} = 0,4 \text{ bar} = 40.000 \text{ Pa}$

$P_1 = 101,325 \text{ kpa} = 101.325 \text{ Pa}$

$\rho \text{ air} = 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$

$$h = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho \cdot g} = \frac{(101.325 - 40.000)}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2} = 6,2848 \text{ m}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Tipe = *counter flow barometric condensor*

Rate uap = 11.490,10825 kg/hari = 1.055,4622 lb/jam

Kebutuhan air pendingin = 26,4125 gpm

Panjang tailing pipa = 6,2848 m

Bahan = *Stainless steel* 316-L

Jumlah = 1 buah

58. Pompa (L-252)

Fungsi : untuk mengalirkan larutan agar dari *Evaporator* (V-250) ke *Spray Dryer* (B-260).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Data:

T = 77°C

Massa rumput laut masuk = 16.009,66 kg/batch = 16.009,66 kg/jam

ρ rumput laut = 1.360,3251 kg/m³ = 84,9221 lbm/ft³

Viskositas (77°C) = 0,00094 kg/m.s = 0,0006 lb/ft.s

Rate volumetrik (q_f) = $\frac{16.009,66 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.360,3251 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 11,7690 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0033 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $= 0,1154 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Laju susu segar masuk (m) = 0,0033 m³/s x 1.360,3251 kg/m³ = 4,4471 kg/s

Perhitungan Diameter Pompa

Optimum inside diameter ($D_{i,opt}$) dengan asumsi aliran turbulen.

$$D_{i,opt} = 3,9 q_f^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad [21]$$

dimana : q_f = flow rate, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$D_{i,\text{opt}} = 3,9 \cdot (0,1154)^{0,45} \cdot (84,9921)^{0,13} = 2,6297 \text{ inch} \approx 3,548 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih *Steel Pipe* (IPS) berukuran 3,5 inch, *schedule* 40 [17, Tbl. A.5-1]

$$ID = 3,548 \text{ inch} = 0,2957 \text{ ft} = 0,0901 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0687 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,1154 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0687 \text{ ft}^2} = 1,6805 \text{ ft/s} = 0,5122 \text{ m/s}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu}$$
$$= \frac{84,9921 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 1,6805 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 0,2957 \text{ ft}}{0,0006 \text{ lb}/\text{ft} \cdot \text{s}}$$

$$= 66.799,5982 \text{ (turbulen, asumsi benar)} \rightarrow \text{aliran turbulen, } \alpha = 1$$

FRIKSI

➤ Sudden contraction

$$A_{\text{pipa}} \lll A_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$K_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_{\text{pipa}}}{A_{\text{tangki}}} \right) \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-16}]$$

$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0$, karena A_{tangki} (A_1) jauh lebih besar dibanding A_{pipa} (A_2)

Sehingga : $K_c = 0,55$

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,55 \times (1-0) \times \frac{(0,5122)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,0722 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Sudden enlargement

$$h_{\text{ex}} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = (1-0)^2 \times \frac{(0,5122)^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,1312 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada pipa lurus

Digunakan *commercial steel*, karena pipa yang paling sering dipakai di industri.

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{harga } \frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,1023 \text{ m}} = 0,0004 \rightarrow f = 0,005 \quad [17, \text{Fig.2.10-3}]$$

$$\Delta L = (0,5 + 1,75 + 12 + 4 + 0,5) \text{ m} = 18,75 \text{ m}$$

$$F_f = 4f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^3}{2} \quad [17, \text{Eq.2.10-6}]$$

$$= 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{18,75 \text{ m}}{0,0901 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,5122 \text{ m/s})^3}{2} = 0,5459 \text{ J/kg}$$

➤ Friksi pada elbow

Jumlah elbow $90^\circ = 4$ buah

$$K_f \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75 \quad [17, \text{Tbl. 2.10-1}]$$

$$H_f = K_f \times \frac{v^3}{2} = 0,75 \times \frac{(0,5122)^3}{2} = 0,0984 \text{ J/kg} \quad [17, \text{Eq. 2.10-17}]$$

Karena ada 4 buah, maka $= 4 \times 0,0984 \text{ J/kg} = 0,2952 \text{ J/kg}$

➤ Friksi pada globe valve

Jumlah gate valve = 1 buah

$$K_f \text{ globe valve wide open} = 6 \quad [26]$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{v^3}{2} = 6 \times \frac{(0,5112)^3}{2} = 0,7871 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \text{friksi} &= (0,0722 + 0,1312 + 0,5459 + 0,2952 + 0,7871) \\ &= 1,8315 \text{ J/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Power Pompa

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

v_2 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 2 = v pada pipa = 0,5122 m/s

v_1 = kecepatan aliran pada titik 1 ≈ 0

$$z_2 - z_1 = 10,99 \text{ m}$$

$$g = \text{percepatan gravitasi} = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$P_1 = 0,4 \text{ bar} = 0,3948 \text{ atm}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 -W_s &= \frac{1}{2\alpha} (v_2 - v_1)^2 + g (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\
 &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} (0,5122 - 0)^2 + 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 (10,99) \text{ m} + \frac{1 - 0,3948}{1,360,3251} + 1,8315 \text{ J/kg} \\
 &= 109,6651 \text{ J/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_s = -109,6651 \text{ J/kg}$$

Dengan $Q = 11,7690 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$, didapat efisiensi pompa = 30% [21, Fig. 13-37]

$$\text{Brake Hp} = -\frac{W_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} = -\frac{-109,6651 \text{ J/kg} \times 5,9763 \text{ kg/s}}{0,3 \times 550} = 2,9957 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % [22, Fig. 14-38]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{2,9957}{0,8} = 3,6947 \text{ Hp} = 4 \text{ Hp}$$

SPEKIFIKASI

Rate volumetrik : $11,7690 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,1154 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Ukuran pipa : 3,5 in *schedule 40*

Power pompa : 4 Hp

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

59. Blower

Fungsi : mengalirkan udara panas

Tipe : *centrifugal*

Kapasitas : $3.117.334,5996 \text{ kg/hari} = 1,2485 \text{ kmol/s}$
(BM udara = 28,9 kg/kgmol)

Jumlah : 1 buah

Bahan konstruksi : *carbon steel*

Laju volumetrik : $31,0396 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Efisiensi : 70 % [23]

Perhitungan :

$$K = \gamma - 1 / \gamma \cdot E_p \quad [23]$$

$$N = 1 / 1 - K \quad [23]$$

Dimana : γ udara = 1,4 (untuk gas *diatomic*)

$$K = 1,4 - 1 / 1,4 \cdot 0,7 = 0,408$$

$$N = 1 / 1 - 0,408 = 1,689$$

Perhitungan power

$$H = \frac{ZRT}{(N-1)/N} \left[\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{(N-1)/N} - 1 \right]$$

$$Z = 1; P_2 = 29,4 \text{ psia}; P_1 = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$H = \frac{1.8.314 \cdot (273+30)}{(1,689-1)/1,689} \left[\left(\frac{29,4}{14,7} \right)^{(1,689-1)/1,689} - 1 \right]$$

$$= 2.018,014 \text{ J/kmol} = 2,018 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\text{Power} = w \cdot M / E_p = 2,018 \text{ kJ/kmol} \cdot 1,2485 \text{ kmol/s} / 0,7 = 3,5992 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Power} = 3,5992 \text{ kW} / 0,7457 = 4,8267 \text{ Hp} \approx 5 \text{ Hp}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 3.117.334,5996 kg/hari = 1,2485 kmol/s
(BM udara = 28,9 kg/kgmol)

Bahan konstruksi : *carbon steel*

Jumlah : 1 buah

Power : 5 Hp

60. Spray Dryer (B-260)

Fungsi : untuk mengeringkan susu skim cair menjadi susu bubuk skim.

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

Dasar pemilihan : konstruksi lebih murah dan mempunyai luas permukaan kontak yang besar.

Kapasitas : 16.009,6605 kg/hari

Kondisi operasi :

- Tekanan operasi = 1 atm
- Suhu masuk *spray dryer* = 77°C
- Suhu susu keluar *spray dryer* = 125°C

Laju pengeringan 18.054,34 kg air/batch

Berdasarkan laju pengeringan dan suhu udara masuk dipilih:

Volume *chamber* = 8.000 ft³ [27, Fig 20-72]

Diameter = 24,3 ft = 7,406 m [27, Fig 20-72]

Lubang pengeluaran = 5 in = 0,4167 ft [28, hal 85]

Tinggi *shell* (Hs) = 0,4 D = 9,72 ft = 2,963 m [27, Fig 20-72]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume silinder} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H_s \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (24,3 \text{ ft})^2 \times 9,72 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4.505,557 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume konis} &= \text{volume } chamber - \text{volume silinder} \\ &= 8.000 - 4.505,557 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 3.494,443 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

M = 12 in = 1 ft [27, hal 85]

$$\text{Volume konis} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times h_c \times (D^2 + D.M + M^2)$$

$$3.494,443 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times h_c \times (24,3^2 + 24,3 \times 1 + 1^2)$$

$$h_c = 21,69 \text{ ft} = 6,61 \text{ m}$$

Untuk *shell*, tutup bagian atas, dan bawah dipilih bahan konstruksi *stainless steel-316 L* :

- f = allowable stress = 23.000 lb/in²
- E = efisiensi las *double welded butt joint* = 0,8 [18, Tabel 13.2]
- ID = diameter *shell* = 7,406 m = 291,574 in
- P = 14,7 psia
- c = *Corrosion allowance* = 0,125 in

Tebal shell

$$t_s = \frac{P \times r_i}{f_{all} \times E - 0,6 \times P} \quad [18, \text{p.254, eq 13.1}]$$

$$t_s = \frac{14,7 \times 145,787}{23.000 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,7} = 0,1165 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

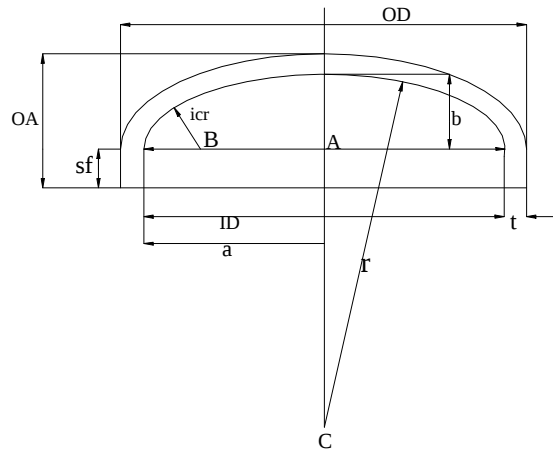
Tebal konis

Untuk $\frac{1}{2}$ sudut puncak (α) tidak lebih besar dari 30° digunakan persamaan [18, p.118, eq 6.154].

$$t_c = \frac{P \times ID}{2 \times \cos \alpha \times (f_{all} \times E - 0,6 \times P)} + c$$

$$t_c = \frac{14,7 \times 291,574}{2 \times \cos 30 \times (23.000 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 14,7)} + 0,125 = 0,2326 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Tebal Dished Head



r

(crown radius / radius of dish) = 291,574 in

icr (inside corner radius / knuckle radius) = 6% x 291,574 in = 17,494 in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left[3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right] \quad [29, \text{pers 7.76}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \left[3 + \sqrt{\frac{291,574}{17,494}} \right]$$

$$= 1,7706$$

$$a = \frac{ID}{2} = \frac{291,574 \text{ in}}{2} = 145,787 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = \frac{291,574 \text{ in}}{2} - 17,494 \text{ in} = 128,293 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = (291,574 - 17,494) \text{ in} = 274,08 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 291,574 - \sqrt{274,08^2 - 128,293^2} = 49,374 \text{ in}$$

$$t_d = \frac{P \times r \times W}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + C \quad [18, \text{pers 7.77, p.138}]$$

$$t_d = \frac{14,7 \text{ psia} \times 291,574 \text{ in} \times 1,7706}{(2 \times 23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 14,7 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3312 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Dipilih panjang *straight-flange* (sf) = 6 in

[29, Tbl 5.8, hal.93]

$$OA = t_d + b + sf$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} + 49,374 + 6 \right) \text{ in}$$

$$= 55,874 \text{ in} = 4,656 \text{ ft} \approx 4,7 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total} = H_s + h_c + O_A$$

$$= 2,963 \text{ m} + 6,61 \text{ m} + 1,419 \text{ m}$$

$$= 10,992 \text{ m} = 36,063 \text{ ft}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 21.514,60 kg/batch

Diameter : 24,3 ft = 7,41 m

Tinggi *spray dryer* total : 36,063 ft = 10,99 m

Tebal shell : 0,1165 in $\approx \frac{9}{16}$ in

Tebal tutup bawah (konis) : 0,2326 in $\approx \frac{1}{4}$ in

Tebal tutup atas (dished head) : 0,3312 in $\approx \frac{3}{8}$ in

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel-316 L*

Jumlah *spray dryer* : 1 buah

61. Tangki Penampung Agar-agar instan (F-261)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat penampungan sementara tepung aga-agar.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Kondisi operasi :

- T = 30°C

- Tekanan 1 atm

Data :

Massa larutan agar masuk = 2.295,4906 kg/hari

$$\rho \text{ larutan agar} = 1.544 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 96,3886 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = 1,4867 \text{ m}^3$$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

1. Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.
2. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.
3. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* ($E = 0,8$) [18, Tabel 13.2]
4. $\frac{H_{\text{tangki}}}{D_{\text{tangki}}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$
5. Volume ruang kosong = 90% volume tangki

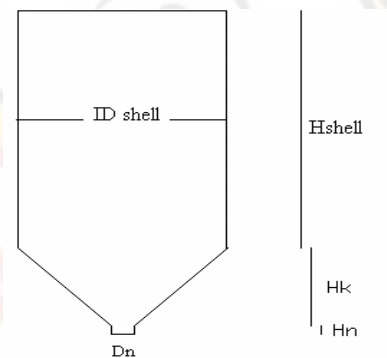
Volume Tangki:

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume bahan} + \text{Volume ruang kosong}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1,4867 + 0,1 \text{ Volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1,6519 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume shell} + \text{Volume konis}$$



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

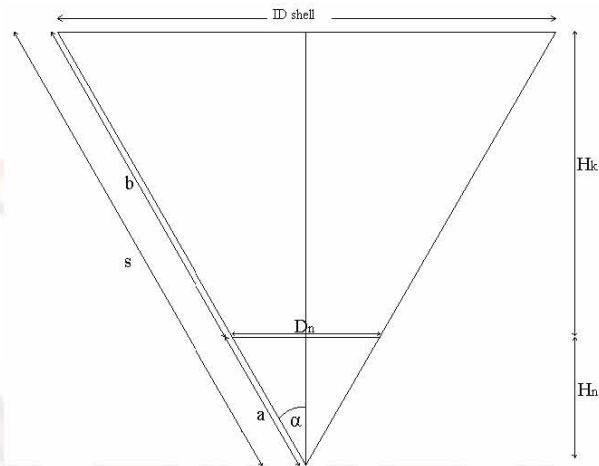
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$1,6519 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$1,6519 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$1,6538 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 1,0561 \text{ m} = 3,4648 \text{ ft} = 41,5777 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 1,0561 \text{ m} = 1,5841 \text{ m} = 5,1972 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(1,0561 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,7386 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{total} = H_{shell} + H_k = (1,5841 + 0,7386) \text{ m} = 2,3227 \text{ m} = 7,6204 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_n}{2}\right)^2 + H_n^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (H_k + H_n)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,0561}{2}\right)^2 + (1,0561 + 0,1760)^2} \\ = 1,0561 \text{ m} = 3,4648 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (1,0561 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 0,8529 \text{ m} = 2,7981 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$1,4867 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$1,4867 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,0561^2 \cdot H_{larutan} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (1,0561^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{larutan} = 1,3954 \text{ m} = 4,5781 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{larutan} + H_k$

$$= (4,5781 + 0,7386) \text{ m} = 5,3167 \text{ m} = 17,447 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{bahan} \times H_{bahan}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{96,3866 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 4,5781 \text{ ft}}{144} = 4,6865 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 4,6865) \text{ psia} = 19,3865 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 19,3865 \text{ psia} = 23,2638 \text{ psia} = 1,5826 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, p.45]$$

dimana: t_s = *thickness of shell* (in)

P = *internal design pressure* (psi)

D = *inside diameter* (in)

f = *allowable working stress* (psi)

E = *joint efficiency*

c = *corrosion allowance* ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{shell} = \frac{23,2638 \text{ psia} \times 41,5777 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

= 0,1513 in → standarisasi 2/16 in

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{23,2638 \text{ psia} \times 41,5777 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 23,2638)} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

= 0,1554 in → standarisasi 2/16 in

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 1,6519 m³

ID_{shell} : 1,0561 m

H_k : 0,7386 m

H_{shell} : 1,5841 m

H_{total} : 2,3227 m

Tebal *shell* : 2/16 in

Tebal *head* : 2/16 in

Tebal konis : 2/16 in

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

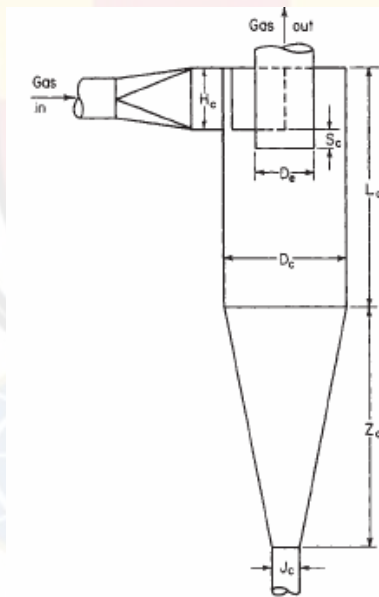
Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

62. Cyclone (H-262)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan susu bubuk skim dari aliran udara.

Kapasitas : 13.685,87664 kg padatan/hari

Gambar :



Perhitungan :

Mencari Diameter cyclone (D_c)

$$D_p = \left(\frac{9 \mu D_c}{4 \pi N_t V (\rho - \rho_g)} \right)^{0,5} \quad [31, \text{Eq. 18.15, p. 618}]$$

D_{partikel} untuk rumput laut adalah $76 \mu = 7,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 0,0002493 \text{ ft}$ [34]

V = kecepatan masuk cyclone, 120 ft/s [31, p. 617]

$$N_t, \text{ number of turns gas} = (0,1079 - 0,00077 V + 1,924(10^{-6} V^2) V) \\ = 5,185$$

$$\mu = \mu_{\text{udara}} = 0,0209 \text{ cp} = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ lbm/ft.s}$$

$$\rho = \rho_{\text{partikel rumput laut}} = 95 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad [34]$$

$$\rho_g = \rho_{\text{udara}} = 0,0632 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

[17, App.3-3, p. 971]

$$Dp = \left(\frac{9 \mu D_c}{4 \pi N_t V (\rho - \rho_g)} \right)^{0,5}$$

$$0,0002493 = \left(\frac{9 \times 1,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \times D_c}{4 \times 3,14 \times 5,185 \times 120 \times (95 - 0,0632)} \right)^{0,5}$$

$$D_c = 19,13 \text{ ft} = 0,3444 \text{ m}$$

$$19,13 \text{ ft} = B_c \times 4$$

$$B_c = 4,7825 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_c = 2 \times B_c$$

$$H_c = 9,565 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_e = \frac{D_c}{2} = 9,565$$

$$L_c = 2 \cdot D_c = 2 \times 19,13 \text{ ft} = 38,26 \text{ ft}$$

$$S_c = \frac{D_c}{8} = 2,3913 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_c = 2 \cdot D_c = 2 \times 19,13 \text{ ft} = 38,26 \text{ ft}$$

$$J_c = \frac{D_c}{4} = 4,7825 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana :

D_c : Diameter cyclone, ft

D_e : Diameter lubang pengeluaran gas, ft

H_c : Diameter lubang masuk, ft

L_c : Tinggi cyclone bagian silinder, ft

Z_c : Tinggi cyclone bagian kerucut, ft

J_c : Diameter lubang pengeluaran partikel, ft

SPESIFIKASI

Tipe : *Effluent Dust cyclone*

Kapasitas : 13.685,87664 kg padatan/hari

Ukuran Bc : 4,7825 ft

Dc : 19,13 ft

De : 9,565 ft

Hc : 9,565 ft

Lc : 38,26 ft

Sc : 2,3913 ft

Zc : 38,26 ft

Jc : 4,7825 ft

63. Condensor (E-263)

Fungsi : untuk mengkondensasikan uap air dari *Spray Dryer* (B-260).

Tipe : *counter-flow Barometric Condensor*

Dasar pemilihan : konstruksi lebih murah dan mempunyai luas permukaan kontak yang besar.

Data :

- $T_{\text{uap}} = 85^{\circ}\text{C} = 185^{\circ}\text{F}$

- $T_{\text{air pendingin}} = 30^{\circ}\text{C} = 86^{\circ}\text{F}$

Perhitungan :

Laju uap pada 185°F (v) = 13.702,6347 kg/hari = 1.258,7012 lb/jam

λ uap pada 185°F (λ) = 1.140,15 – 153,01 = 987,1400 btu/lbm

[17, App. A.2-9]

Kebutuhan air pendingin

$$W \text{ (gpm)} = \frac{Q}{500 (T_s - t_w - t_a)}$$

[26, Eq. 14.4, p. 396]

Dimana :

T_s = suhu uap jenuh = 170,6°F

t_w = suhu air pendingin = 30°C = 86°F

t_a = derajat pendekatan terhadap T_s

untuk *counter flow barometric condensor*, $t_a = 5$ °F [26, hal.397]

$$Q = v \cdot \lambda = 1.258,7012 \times 987,1400 = 1.242.514,2895 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$W \text{ (gpm)} = \frac{Q}{500 (T_s - t_w - t_a)} = \frac{1.242.514,2895 \text{ btu/jam}}{500 (170,6 - 86 - 5) F} = 26,4365 \text{ gpm}$$

Panjang tailing pipa

$$\text{Persamaan bernoulli} = P_2 + \rho \cdot g \cdot h = P_1$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{uap}} = 101,325 \text{ kpa} = 101.325 \text{ Pa}$$

$$P_1 = 101,325 \text{ kpa} = 101.325 \text{ Pa}$$

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

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$h = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{\rho \cdot g} = \frac{(101.325 - 101.325)}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2} = 0 \text{ m}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Tipe = *counter flow barometric condensor*

Rate uap = 13.702,6347 kg/hari = 1.258,7012 lb/jam

Kebutuhan air pendingin = 26,4365 gpm

Panjang tailing pipa = 0 m

Bahan = *Stainless steel 316-L*

Jumlah = 1 buah

64. Screen (H-264)

Tipe : *vibrating screen*

Dasar pemilihan : efisiensi tinggi, kapasitas tinggi, *maintenance cost* rendah, ruang yang dibutuhkan kecil. [25, p.19-20]

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan padatan susu bubuk yang berukuran tidak sama.

Perhitungan :

D_{partikel} untuk rumput laut adalah 0,76 mm [34]

Dari [19, p.223] ditetapkan :

ukuran lubang *screen* = 1

panjang *screen* = 2 m

lebar *screen* = 1 m

luas *screen* = 2 m²

$$\text{Power} = \frac{1600 \times m}{D_p} = \frac{1600 \times 2.307.0257 \text{ kg}}{3600 \times 10.000 \mu\text{m}} = 0,1025 \text{ kW} \quad [19, \text{p.315}]$$

$$= 0,1375 \text{ hp} \approx 0,15 \text{ hp}$$

SPEKIFIKASI

Lubang *screen* = 1 cm

Panjang *screen* = 2 m

Lebar *screen* = 1 m

Luas *screen* = 2 m²

Power = 0,15 hp

Bahan = *stainless steel*

Jumlah = 1 buah

65. Roll Mill (C-265)

Fungsi : untuk menggiling padatan rumput laut keluar dari *spray drying*.

Tipe : *two-roll crusher*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk menggiling padatan

Kondisi operasi :

$P_{\text{operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm}$

$T_{\text{operasi}} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

Waktu operasi = 1 jam

Kapasitas = 2.307,0257 kg/hari = 2,307 ton/hari

Rate massa = 2,307 ton/jam

Dari [27], untuk kapasitas 2,307 ton/jam, ditetapkan:

Diameter roll = 26 in

Lebar roll = 24 in

Kapasitas maksimum = 50 ton/jam

Power = 20 hp

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : 2,307 ton/jam

Kapasitas maksimum : 50 ton/jam

Diameter roll : 26 in

Lebar roll : 24 in

Power : 20 hp

Jumlah : 1 buah

66. Screw Conveyor (J-266)

Fungsi : untuk mencampur tepung agar yang telah jadi dengan penambahan multivitamin.

Massa tepung agar + multivitamin = 2.307,1866 kg/hari = 2,3072 ton/jam

Untuk kapasitas 5 ton/jam [17], diperoleh:

- Panjang screw = 40 in = 1,016 m = 3,3333 ft

- Diameter screw = 2,5 in
- Shafts diameter = 2 in
- Kecepatan = 40 rpm
- Feed section diameter = 6 in

$$\text{Kecepatan} = \frac{2.3072}{5} \times 40 = 18,4576 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\text{hp} = \frac{C(\text{ton/jam}) \cdot L(\text{ft}) \cdot W(\text{lb/ft}^3) \cdot F}{33000}$$

Dari 35, tabel 2 hal 1345, diperoleh $F = 1$

$$\text{hp} = \frac{2.3072 \times 3.3333 \times 96.3886 \times 1}{33000} = 0,0225 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80%

$$\text{Power} = \frac{0,0748}{0,8} \text{ hp} = 0,0281 \text{ hp} \approx 0,03 \text{ hp}$$

67. Bucket Elevator (J-267)

Fungsi : mengangkut tepung agar-agar dari Screw Conveyor (J-266) ke Tangki Penampungan Akhir (F-268).

Tipe : *Centrifugal discharge bucket on belt*

Perhitungan :

Massa tepung agar = 2.307,0257 kg/hari = 2,3070 ton/jam

Tinggi elevasi = 2,4 m = 7,8739 ft

Dari [25, p.21-15, Tbl. 21-8] diperoleh:

- Ukuran *bucket* = $6 \times 4 \times 4,25$ in
- Jarak *bucket* = 12 in
- Elevator center = 25 ft
- Kecepatan *bucket* = 225 ft/min = 68,6 m/menit
- *Head shaft* = 43 rpm

- Shaft diameter = head : $1^{15}/_{16}$ in; tail : $1^{11}/_{16}$ in
- Lebar belt = 7 in

hp = [27, p.1350]

hp = 0,03633 hp

Effisiensi = 80%

Power motor = $\frac{0,03633}{0,8} = 0,0454 \text{ hp} \approx 0,05 \text{ hp}$

68. Tangki Penampung Akhir (F-268)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat penampungan akhir tepung aga-agar.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk plat datar dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Kondisi operasi :

- T = 30°C
- Tekanan 1 atm

Data :

Massa larutan agar masuk = 2.307,1886 kg/hari

ρ larutan agar = $1.544 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 96,3886 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Volume bahan = $1,4943 \text{ m}^3$

Ditetapkan untuk dimensi tangki:

Bahan konstruksi *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L.

1. *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L mempunyai *allowable stress value* 23.000 psi.

2. Digunakan las *double-welded butt joint* (E = 0,8) [18,

Tabel 13.2]

3. $\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1}$

4. Volume ruang kosong = 90% volume tangki

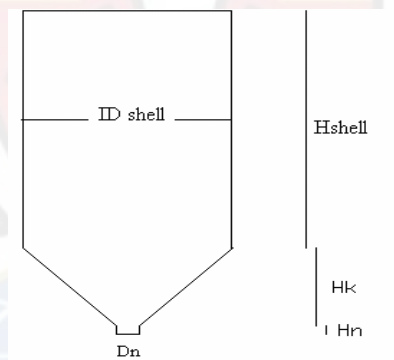
Volume Tangki:

Volume tangki = Volume bahan + Volume ruang kosong

Volume tangki = 1,4943 + 0,1 Volume tangki

Volume tangki = 1,6603 m³

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis



Keterangan: ID_{shell} = diameter *shell*

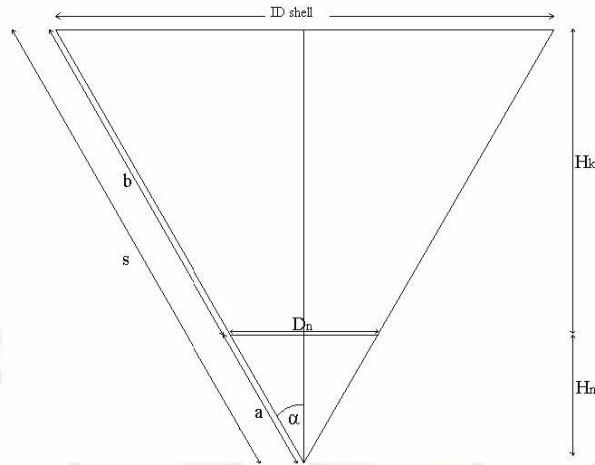
H_{shell} = tinggi *shell*

H_k = tinggi konis

H_n = tinggi *nozzle*

D_n = diameter *nozzle*

$$\frac{H_{tangki}}{D_{tangki}} = \frac{1,5}{1} \rightarrow \text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell} = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3$$



Sudut konis yang digunakan sebesar 60° sehingga $\alpha = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ$ [18,p. 96]

Diameter *nozzle* (D_n) yang digunakan berkisar 4, 8, atau 10 inchi. [18,p. 96]

D_n yang digunakan adalah 8 inchi (0,2302 m)

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \text{ dan } H_k = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{ID_{shell}}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times (H_k + H_n) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^2 \times \left(\frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} + \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = Volume *shell* + Volume konis

$$1,6603 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5\pi}{4} \times ID_{shell}^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$1,6603 \text{ m}^3 = 1,1775 ID_{shell}^3 + 0,2266 ID_{shell}^3 - 0,0019$$

$$1,6622 \text{ m}^3 = 1,4041 ID_{shell}^3$$

$$ID_{shell} = 1,0579 \text{ m} = 3,4706 \text{ ft} = 41,6481 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 ID_{shell} = 1,5 \times 1,0579 \text{ m} = 1,5868 \text{ m} = 5,2060 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{0,2302 \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,1760 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{ID_{shell} - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{(1,0579 - 0,2302) \text{ m}}{2 \tan 30} = 0,7402 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k = (1,5868 + 0,7402) \text{ m} = 2,3270 \text{ m} = 7,6343 \text{ ft}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Dn}{2}\right)^2 + Hn^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,2302}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1760^2} = 0,2032 \text{ m} = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ID_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + (Hk + Hn)^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,0579}{2}\right)^2 + (1,0579 + 0,1760)^2} \\ = 1,0579 \text{ m} = 3,4706 \text{ ft}$$

$$b = s - a = (1,0579 - 0,2032) \text{ m} = 0,8547 \text{ m} = 2,8040 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Larutan dalam Tangki

Volume larutan (bahan) = Volume shell + Volume konis

$$1,4943 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_{\text{shell}}^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (ID_{\text{shell}}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$1,4943 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,0579^2 \cdot H_{\text{larutan}} + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (1,0579^3 - 0,2302^3)$$

$$H_{\text{larutan}} = 1,3978 \text{ m} = 4,5859 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi larutan dalam tangki = $H_{\text{larutan}} + H_k$

$$= (4,5859 + 0,7402) \text{ m} = 2,1380 \text{ m} = 7,0142 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan Operasi Tangki

Tekanan udara = 1 atm = 14,7 psia

Tekanan hidrostatik = $\frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}} \times H_{\text{bahan}}}{144}$ [18, Eq. 3.17]

$$= \frac{96,3886 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 7,0142 \text{ ft}}{144} = 4,6951 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan operasi alat = Tekanan udara + Tekanan hidrostatik

$$= (14,7 + 4,6951) \text{ psia} = 19,3951 \text{ psia}$$

Tekanan desain = 1,2 . Tekanan operasi alat

$$= 1,2 \cdot 19,3951 \text{ psia} = 23,2741 \text{ psia} = 1,5883 \text{ atm}$$

Tebal Tangki dan Tutup Atas Tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c \quad [18, p.45]$$

dimana: t_s = *thickness of shell* (in)

P = *internal design pressure* (psi)

D = *inside diameter* (in)

f = *allowable working stress* (psi)

E = *joint efficiency*

c = *corrosion allowance* ($1/8 = 0,125$ in)

$$t_{shell} = \frac{23,2741 \text{ psia} \times 41,6841 \text{ in}}{2 \times 23.000 \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1513 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 2/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup Konis

$$\text{Tebal alas} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (fE - 0,6P)} + c$$

$$= \frac{23,2741 \text{ psia} \times 41,6841 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 (23.000 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 23,2741)} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1554 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{standarisasi } 2/16 \text{ in}$$

SPESIFIKASI

Kapasitas : $1,6603 \text{ m}^3$

ID_{shell} : $1,0579 \text{ m}$

H_k : $0,7402 \text{ m}$

H_{shell} : $1,5868 \text{ m}$

H_{total} : $2,3270 \text{ m}$

Tebal *shell* : $2/16 \text{ in}$

Tebal *head* : $2/16 \text{ in}$

Tebal konis : $2/16 \text{ in}$

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel* tipe 316-L

Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

35. Jaket Pendingin Refrigerant untuk Tangki Susu Segar (F-110)

Dari perhitungan pada Bab VI didapatkan:

massa udara pendingin yang dibutuhkan = 8920,48 kg/hari = 0,732 m³/s

Tebal shell = 4/16 in = 0,0057 m

Diameter luar (OD) shell = Dt + 2 x tebal shell = 3,2357 m

Diambil spasi jaket = 1 in = 0,025 m

ID jaket = OD shell + 2 x spasi jaket

$$= 3,2357 + 2 \times 0,025 \text{ m} = 3,2865 \text{ m}$$

Laju volumetrik = A x v

$$0,732 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times [(ID \text{ jaket})^2 - (OD \text{ shell})^2] \times v$$

$$0,732 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times [(3,2865)^2 - (3,2357)^2] \times v$$

$$v = 2,5505 \text{ m/s} = 8,3675 \text{ ft/s}$$

Perhitungan koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi dari liquid menuju pendingin dalam tangki (hj):

$$h_j h = \frac{j \times k}{D_j} \times \left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14} \quad [26]$$

di mana: hj = koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi

j = faktor perpindahan panas Sieder-Tate

k = konduktivitas termal (72°C) = 0,3663 Btu/h.ft.°F

Dj = diameter tangki = 10,5785 ft

Cp = kapasitas panas = 0,9513 btu/lb.°F

μ = viskositas fluida = 1,5579 lbm/ft h

μ_w = viskositas fluida pada suhu T_w = 1,5579 lbm/ft h

Faktor perpindahan panas Sieder-Tate didapat dengan perhitungan:

$$N_{Re,j} = \frac{L^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \quad [26, p.718]$$

dimana : L = panjang pengaduk, ft = 1,0578 ft

N = putaran pengaduk, rph = 3000 rph

μ = viskositas, lb/ft.h = 0,0009 kg/m.s = 2,1772 lb/ft.h

ρ = densitas, lb/ft³ = 62,6981 lb/ft³

sehingga didapatkan:

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(1,0578)^2 \times 3000 \times 62,6981}{2,1772} = 96.678,2009$$

Untuk jaket, $J_h = 800$

[26, fig. 20.2]

Koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi :

$$\begin{aligned} h_j &= \frac{j \times k}{D_j} \times \left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14} \\ &= \frac{800 \times 0,3663}{10,5783} \times \left(\frac{0,9513 \times 1,5579}{0,3663} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{1,5579}{1,3379} \right)^{0,14} \\ &= 44,1430 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan tinggi jaket pendingin:

$$h_{io} = 2300 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad [26]$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_j \times h_{io}}{h_j + h_{io}} \\ &= \frac{44,1430 \times 2300}{44,1430 + 2300} = 43,3117 \text{ btu/h.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil faktor kekotoran gabungan, $R_d = 0,003$

$$\begin{aligned} U_d &= \left(\frac{1}{U_c} + R_d \right)^{-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{43,3117} + 0,003 \right)^{-1} = 38,3312 \end{aligned}$$

Ketinggian jaket dapat dihitung dengan persamaan

$$Q = U_d A \Delta T \quad [26]$$

$$Q = 167.244,4007 \text{ btu/h}$$

$$U_d = 38,3312$$

$$T_1 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 131^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 4^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T = 45^\circ\text{F}$$

$$167.244,4007 = 38,3312 \times A \times 45$$

$$A = 96,9588 \text{ ft}^2 = 9,0080 \text{ m}^2$$

A = luas jaket pada shell + luas jaket pada konis

$$A = \pi \cdot \text{OD shell} \cdot H \text{ jaket}$$

$$9,0080 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \times 3,2357 \text{ m} \times H \text{ jaket}$$

$$H \text{ jaket} = 0,8866 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi jaket 0,8866 m, terlalu kecil dibandingkan dengan tinggi bahan dalam tangki, sehingga tidak akan dapat mempengaruhi suhu dalam tangki. Untuk itu, ditetapkan untuk tinggi jaket sama dengan tinggi bahan dalam tangki, yaitu 6,2995 m.

$$\text{Diambil tebal jaket} = \text{tebal konis} = 4/16 \text{ in} = 0,25 \text{ in} = 0,0064 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{OD jaket} = \text{ID jaket} + 2 \cdot \text{tebal jaket}$$

$$= 3,2865 + 2 (0,0064) = 3,2992 \text{ m}$$

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

D.1 Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Metode Perkiraan Harga

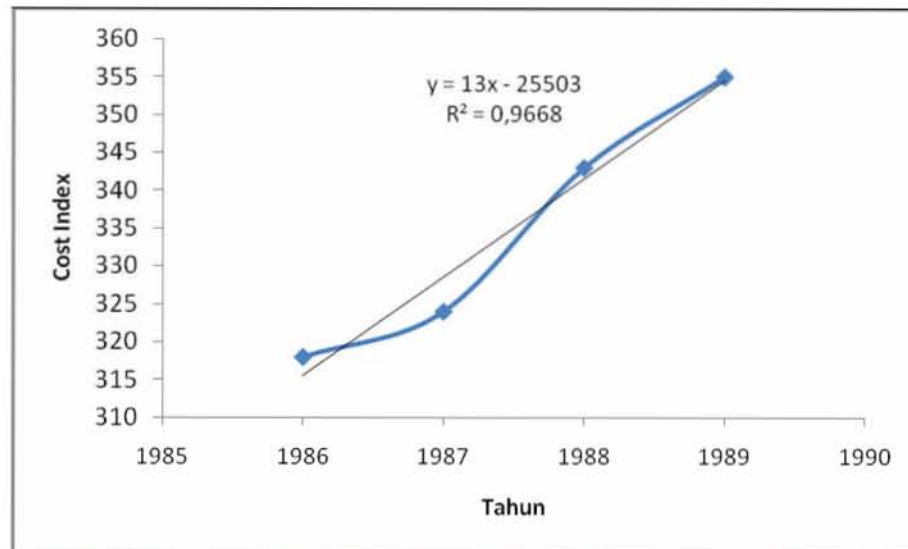
Dari tahun ke tahun harga peralatan selalu mengalami kenaikan seiring dengan perubahan kondisi ekonomi. Untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan tahun tertentu diperlukan suatu indeks yang dapat mengkonversikan harga peralatan tahun sebelumnya menjadi harga peralatan tahun tersebut. Metode yang digunakan untuk menentukan harga peralatan adalah metode *Cost Index* yang dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\text{Harga alat tahun yang diinginkan} = \frac{\text{Cost index tahun diinginkan}}{\text{Cost index tahun A}} \cdot \text{Harga alat tahun A}$$

Pada perencanaan pabrik susu bubuk tinggi protein, harga peralatan yang digunakan didasarkan pada harga alat yang terdapat pada pustaka Peters & Timmerhauss, Ulrich, Garrett dan harga peralatan dari internet. *Cost index* yang digunakan adalah dari Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index. Diperkirakan pabrik didirikan tahun 2011, sehingga dengan linierisasi data-data tahun sebelumnya didapatkan :

Tabel. D.1. Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index Tahun 1986-1990

Tahun	Cost Index
1986	318
1987	324
1988	343
1989	355



Gambar D.1. Grafik Hubungan *Cost Index* vs Tahun

Dengan menggunakan regresi linear didapat persamaan $y = 13x - 25503$ ($y = \text{cost index}$, $x = \text{tahun}$), kemudian diperoleh:

- *Cost index* pada tahun 2008 = 601
- *Cost index* pada tahun 2011 = 640

Contoh perhitungan:

Nama alat : Tangki Penampungan Susu Sapi Segar (F-110)

Kapasitas : 40,6865 m³

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel*

Harga tahun 2008 : \$ 2.000

Harga tahun 2011 : $\frac{640}{601} \times \$ 2.000 = \$ 2.129,78$

Dengan cara yang sama, harga peralatan alat proses dan utilitas di sajikan pada Tabel D.2 dan Tabel D.3.

Tabel D.2. Harga Alat Proses

No.	Nama Alat	Kode	Harga satuan thn 2008 (\$)	Harga satuan thn 2011 (\$)	Jumlah	Harga Total tahun 2011 (Rp.)
1	Tangki Penampungan	F-110	2000	2129,78	3	63.893.511
2	Pompa	L-111	750	798,67	1	7.986.689
3	Tangki Standarisasi	M-120	2500	2662,23	1	26.622.296
4	Pompa	L-121	750	798,67	1	7.986.689
5	PHE	E-130	7500	7986,69	1	79.866.889
6	Pompa	L-131	750	798,67	1	7.986.689
7	Tangki Penampungan Susu Pasteurisasi	F-132	15600	16612,31	1	166.123.128
8	Pompa	L-133	750	798,67	1	7.986.689
9	Centrifugal separator	H-140	12500	13311,15	1	133.111.481
10	Tangki Penampungan Lemak	F-142	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
11	Pompa	L-143	750	798,67	1	7.986.689
12	Falling Film Evaporator	V-150	46365,2	49373,92	1	493.739.235
13	Condenser	E-151	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
14	Blower		1350	1437,60	1	14.376.040
15	Pompa	L-152	750	798,67	1	7.986.689
16	Spray Dryer	B-160	72000	76672,21	1	766.722.130
17	Cyclone	H-162	5000	5324,46	1	53.244.592
18	Condenser	E-163	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
19	Tangki Penampungan Susu bubuk skim	F-161	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
20	Roll mill	C-164	2000	2129,78	1	21.297.837
21	Screen	H-165	1000	1064,89	1	10.648.918
22	Bucket Elevator	J-166	2500	2662,23	1	26.622.296
23	Tangki penampungan susu bubuk skim akhir	F-167	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
24	Cutter	C-201	1150	1224,63	1	12.246.256
25	Condenser	E-163	2750,61	2929,10	1	29.291.022
26	Tangki Penampungan Susu bubuk skim	F-161	2500	2662,23	1	26.622.296
27	Roll mill	C-164	750	798,67	1	7.986.689
28	Screen	H-165	2500	2662,23	1	26.622.296
29	Bucket Elevator	J-166	2500	2662,23	1	26.622.296

30	Tangki penampungan susu bubuk skim akhir	F-167	750	798,67	1	7.986.689
31	Cutter	C-201	1000	1064,89	1	10.648.918
32	Conveyor	J-202	2500	2662,23	1	26.622.296
33	Tangki Pelarutan Kaporit		1000	1064,89	1	10.648.918
34	Pompa		1150	1224,63	1	12.246.256
35	Tangki Perendaman	M-210	2500	2662,23	1	26.622.296
36	Tangki Pelarutan asam sitrat		750	798,67	1	7.986.689
37	Pompa		17600	18742,10	1	187.420.965
38	Screen+washer	H-211	750	798,67	1	7.986.689
39	Tangki pelembutan	M-220	4147,5	4416,64	1	44.166.389
40	Screen + washer	H-221	2500	2662,23	1	26.622.296
41	Cutter	C-222	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
42	tangki pengenceran asam asetat		750	798,67	1	7.986.689
43	Pompa		46365,2	49373,92	1	493.739.235
44	Tangki ekstraksi	M-230	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
45	Pompa	L-231	1350	1437,60	1	14.376.040
46	Filter Press	H-240	750	798,67	1	7.986.689
47	Filtrat Bin	M-241	72000	76672,21	1	766.722.130
48	Tangki penampungan cake		1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
49	Pompa	L-242	5000	5324,46	1	53.244.592
50	Evaporator	V-250	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
51	Condenser	E-251	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
52	Blower		2000	2129,78	1	21.297.837
53	Pompa	L-252	1000	1064,89	1	10.648.918
54	Spray Dryer	B-260	2500	2662,23	1	26.622.296
55	Tangki Penampung agar-agar instan	F-261	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
56	Cyclone	H-262	1150	1224,63	1	12.246.256
57	Condenser	E-263	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
58	Roll Mill	C-265	2000	2129,78	1	21.297.837
59	Screw Conveyor	J-266	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
60	Bucket Elevator	J-267	2500	2662,23	1	26.622.296

61	Tangki Penampungan Akhir	F-268	1500	1597,34	1	15.973.378
62	Filling Machine		5500	5856,91	2	117.138.103
TOTAL						4.087.358.509

* Kurs : US\$ 1 = Rp. 10.000

Tabel D.3. Harga Alat Utilitas

Nama Alat	Jumlah	Harga satuan 2008 (\$)	Harga satuan 2011 (\$)	Harga Total 2011 (Rp.)
Tangki Penampung	1	2000	2129,78	21.297.837
Tangki demineralisasi	1	6000	6389,35	63.893.511
Tangki penampung air umpan	1	2000	2129,78	21.297.837
Pompa	4	1000	1064,89	42.595.674
Refrigerator	1	52000	55374,38	553.743.760
Boiler	1	43209,9	46013,87	460.138.702
TOTAL				1.162.967.321

* Kurs : US\$ 1 = Rp. 10.000

Total harga alat = Rp. 4.087.358.509 + Rp. 1.162.967.321

= Rp. 5.250.325.830

D.2. Perhitungan Harga Bahan Baku

Harga bahan baku dapat dilihat pada Tabel D.4.

Tabel D.4. Harga Bahan Baku

Bahan	Harga per kg (Rp)	Kebutuhan per hari (kg)	Kebutuhan per tahun (kg)	Harga per tahun (Rp)
Susu sapi segar	3.900	75633,2	24958956	97.339.928.400
Rumput laut	6.000	2850,665	940719,45	5.644.316.700
Kaporit	12.600	1425,3325	470359,725	5.926.532.535
Asam sitrat	15.000	299,3198	98775,534	1.481.633.010
Asam asetat	11.000	29,931	9877,23	108.649.530
Total				110.501.060.175

D.3. Perhitungan Harga Utilitas

LISTRIK

Perhitungan harga utilitas meliputi harga listrik, harga air, harga bahan bakar, dan harga pemurnian air. Berdasarkan keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia nomor 76 tahun 2003, biaya listrik luar beban puncak (LWBP) untuk industri adalah Rp 439/kWh. Sedangkan, biaya listrik beban puncak (WBP) pada Pk. 17.00-22.00 adalah $1,4 \times \text{LWBP}$. Contoh perhitungan biaya listrik :

Lampu di pos keamanan kanan menyala selama 12 jam/hari, Maka biaya listrik dihitung sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Power} = \frac{2.512,97 \text{ lumen}}{83 \text{ lumen/watt}} = 0,0296 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{WBP} = 5 \text{ jam} \times 0,0296 \text{ kW} = 0,148 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Harga listrik WBP} = 1,4 \times \text{Rp } 439/\text{kWh} \times 0,148 \text{ kWh} = \text{Rp. } 90,9608 / \text{hari}$$

$$\text{LWBP} = 7 \text{ jam} \times 0,0296 \text{ kW} = 0,2072 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Harga listrik LWBP} = \text{Rp } 439/\text{kWh} \times 0,2072 \text{ kWh} = \text{Rp. } 90,9608 / \text{hari}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, biaya listrik dihitung sebagai berikut:

Tabel D.5. Biaya Listrik dari Lampu

No	Ruangan	Lumen Output	Efficacy (lumen/watt)	Waktu (jam)	kW	kWh (WBP)	kWh (LWB P)	WBP (Rp.)	LWBP (Rp.)
1	Pos keamanan kanan	2512,96 65	85	12	0,0296	0,148	0,207	90,96	90,96
2	Pos keamanan kiri	1416,95 44	85	24	0,0167	0,083	0,117	51,23	51,23
3	Parkir sepeda motor	999,185	85	24	0,0118	0,059	0,082	36,12	36,12
4	Parkir mobil	999,185	85	12	0,0118	0,059	0,082	36,12	36,12
5	Parkir truk	745,546	85	12	0,0088	0,044	0,061	26,95	26,95
6	Kantor lantai 1	745,546	85	12	0,0088	0,044	0,061	26,95	26,95
7	Warehouse rumput laut	25281,9 83	85	12	0,2974	1,487	2,082	914,02	914,02
8	Kantor manager lantai 2	31757,8 8	40	24	0,7939	3,970	5,558	2439,80	2439,80
9	Ruang QC dan Rnd	170930, 0586	40	24	4,2733	21,366	29,913	13131,70	13131,70
10	Ruang rapat	41245,1 4	40	24	1,0311	5,156	7,218	3168,66	3168,66
11	Laboratorium	291451, 095	40	24	7,2863	36,431	51,004	22390,73	22390,73
12	Area proses lantai 2	8472,96 1	40	12	0,2118	1,059	1,483	650,94	650,94
13	Control room	5920,01	40	24	0,1480	0,740	1,036	454,80	454,80
14	Area proses lantai 1A	21192,4 3	40	12	0,5298	2,649	3,709	1628,11	1628,11
15	Area proses lantai 1B	41245,1 4	40	12	1,0311	5,156	7,218	3168,66	3168,66
16	Gudang	72597,9	40	12	1,8149	9,075	12,705	5577,33	5577,33

		1							
17	Gudang storage produk	72597,91	40	12	1,8149	9,075	12,705	5577,33	5577,33
18	Area Utilitas	15889,17	40	12	0,3972	1,986	2,781	1220,69	1220,69
19	Kantor utilitas	33907,59	40	24	0,8477	4,238	5,934	2604,95	2604,95
20	Taman	81600,98	85	12	0,9600	4,800	6,720	2950,12	2950,12
21	Kantin	21192,43	85	12	0,2493	1,247	1,745	766,17	766,17
22	Mushola	19655,06	85	12	0,2312	1,156	1,619	710,59	710,59
23	Poliklinik	26104,63	85	12	0,3071	1,536	2,150	943,76	943,76
24	Koperasi	34113,14	85	12	0,4013	2,007	2,809	1233,29	1233,29
25	Jalan	13701,85	85	12	0,1612	0,806	1,128	495,36	495,36
26	WC pos satpam kiri	10276,36	85	24	0,1209	0,604	0,846	371,52	371,52
27	WC pos satpam kiri	7840	85	24	0,0922	0,461	0,646	283,44	283,44
28	WC lantai 1	8914,16	85	24	0,1049	0,524	0,734	322,27	322,27
29	WC lantai 2	5064,73	85	24	0,0596	0,298	0,417	183,10	183,10
30	Ruang generator	4347,31	85	12	0,0511	0,256	0,358	157,17	157,17
31	Pengolahan limbah	4344,73	85	12	0,0511	0,256	0,358	157,07	157,07
32	Pos keamanan kanan	2512,9665	85	12	0,0296	0,148	0,207	90,85	90,85
33	Pos keamanan kiri	1416,9544	85	12	0,0167	0,083	0,117	51,23	51,23
34	Parkir sepeda motor	999,185	85	12	0,0118	0,059	0,082	36,12	36,12
35	Parkir mobil	999,185	85	12	0,0118	0,059	0,082	36,12	36,12
TOTAL								71769,82	71769,82

Tabel D.6 Biaya Listrik dari Alat Proses dan Utilitas

Ruang	hp	kW	kWh (WBP)	kWh (LWBP)	WBP (Rp)	LWBP (Rp)
Proses dan utilitas	159,4247	118,883	594,415	832,181	365327,459	365327,46

Total biaya listrik lampu dan alat :

= Rp. 71.769,82 + Rp. 71.769,82 + Rp. 365.327,459 + Rp. 365.327,46

= Rp. 874.194,55 per hari = Rp. 262.258.364,7 per tahun

Biaya beban listrik = Rp 29.500/kW bulan

Kebutuhan listrik total = 142,238 kW

Total biaya beban dalam setahun :

= 142,238 kW x 29.500/kW bulan x 12 bulan/tahun

= Rp. 50.352.240,53 per tahun

Total biaya listrik = Total biaya beban + biaya listrik lampu dan alat

= Rp. 50.352.240,53 + Rp. 262.258.364,7

= Rp. 312.610.605,2 per tahun

AIR

Biaya kebutuhan air dihitung dengan rumus :

Biaya kebutuhan air = Biaya pemakaian + biaya administrasi + biaya pemeliharaan + biaya pelayanan air kotor

Kebutuhan air total = 248,1873 m³/hari

Berdasarkan keterangan dari PDAM kota Situbondo, diperoleh harga untuk pemakaian air untuk industri Rp. 4.000 per m³

Total biaya pemakaian = 248,1873 m³/hari x Rp.4.000 /m³

= Rp. 992.749,2 per hari = Rp. 327.607.236 per tahun

Biaya administrasi (biaya cetak rekening) = Rp. 90.000 per tahun

Biaya pelayanan air kotor = Rp. 1.440.000 per tahun

Biaya pemeliharaan = Rp .1.800.000 per tahun

Biaya kebutuhan air = Rp. 327.607.236 + (Rp. 90.000 + Rp. 1.440.000 + Rp. 1.800.000)

= Rp. 330.937.236 per tahun

BAHAN BAKAR

Dari perhitungan boiler dan Generator pada BAB VI didapatkan data :

Kebutuhan solar total : 8.692,20116 L/tahun

Harga 1 liter solar = Rp. 5.000

Biaya solar per tahun = 8.692,20116 x Rp. 5.000 = Rp. 13.038.301.740

Total biaya bahan bakar per tahun = Rp. 13.038.301.740

PEMURNIAN AIR

Biaya pemurnian air meliputi biaya zeolit dan NaCl. Dari perhitungan pada BAB VI didapatkan data :

1. Zeolit

Kebutuhan = 273,52 kg/6 bulan

Pembelian zeolit dilakukan setiap 6 bulan sekali, sehingga dalam 1 tahun dilakukan pembelian zeolit sebanyak dua kali.

Pembelian = 273,52 kg x 2 = 547,04 kg

Harga beli pertahun = Rp. 22.000,-/kg x 547,04 kg = Rp. 12.034.880

2. NaCl

Kebutuhan = 111,6856 kg/tahun

Harga beli pertahun = Rp. 4.500,-/kg x 111,6856 kg = Rp.502.585,2

Total biaya pemurnian air per tahun = Rp. 12.034.880 + Rp. 502.585,2
= Rp. 12.537.465,2

REFRIGERANT

Kebutuhan = 18.462 kg/tahun

Pembelian refrigerant dilakukan setiap 6 bulan sekali, sehingga dalam 1 tahun dilakukan pembelian refrigerant sebanyak dua kali.

Harga beli per tahun = Rp. 30.000,-/kg x 18.462 kg = Rp. 553.860.000

Harga total utilitas per tahun dapat dilihat pada Tabel D.7.

Tabel D.7. Biaya Utilitas per Tahun

No.	Jenis	Harga (Rp.)
1	Biaya Listrik	312.610.605,2
2	Biaya Air	330.937.236
3	Biaya Bahan Bakar	13.038.301.740
4	Biaya Pemurnian Air	12.537.465,2
5	Biaya Refrigerant	553.860.000
TOTAL		14.248.247.046

D.4. Perhitungan Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

Harga Tanah dan bangunan di Kota Situbondo dapat dilihat pada Tabel D.8.

Tabel D.8. Harga Tanah dan Bangunan Kota Situbondo

Jenis	Harga per m ² (Rp.)	Luas (m ²)	Harga Total (Rp.)
Tanah	450.000	8.500	3.825.000.000
Bangunan	2.000.000	8.108,7858	16.217.571.572
TOTAL			20.042.571.572

D.5. Perhitungan Gaji Pegawai

Pabrik minuman multivitamin agar-agar instan ini mempekerjakan pegawai sebanyak 200 orang dengan gaji pegawai ditetapkan selama 12 bulan dengan 1 bulan tunjangan.

Karyawan terbagi atas :

1. Karyawan non shift

Karyawan yang bekerja non shift adalah karyawan di bidang RD, akuntansi dan keuangan, personalia dan administrasi, promosi dan marketing, pegawai kebersihan, serta sopir dengan jam kerja Senin-Jumat pukul 08.00-16.00, dan Sabtu pukul 08.00-14.00.

2. Karyawan shift

Karyawan yang bekerja shift terdiri dari supervisor proses, karyawan di bidang proses, *maintenance*, utilitas, petugas *Quality Control*, pekerja gudang, pekerja keamanan, pekerja kantin dan koperasi, serta pekerja poliklinik. Jam kerja karyawan shift kecuali pekerja kantin dan koperasi serta pekerja poliklinik adalah dari hari Senin–Minggu dengan jadwal :

Shift A : pk. 07.00-15.00

Shift B : pk. 15.00-23.00

Shift C : pk. 23.00-07.00

Pergantian shift dilakukan setiap dua hari sekali.

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

Pergantian shift untuk pekerja kantin dan koperasi serta pekerja poliklinik sebanyak 2 kali dengan jam kerja yaitu hari Senin-Minggu dengan jadwal :

Shift A : pk. 07.00- 15.00

Shift B : pk. 15.00 –23.00

Pergantian shift dilakukan setiap seminggu sekali.

Perhitungan gaji pegawai dapat dilihat pada Tabel D.9.

Tabel D.9. Perincian Gaji Karyawan Tiap Bulan

No	Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji (Rp.)	Total (Rp.)
1	Direktur Utama	1	15.000.000	15.000.000
2	General Manager	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
3	Manager Produksi	1	4.000.000	4.000.000
4	Manager Keuangan	1	4.000.000	4.000.000
5	Manager Pemasaran	1	4.000.000	4.000.000
6	Manager Personalia dan Umum	1	4.000.000	4.000.000
7	Kepala Bagian Research and Development	1	3.000.000	3.000.000
8	Kepala Bagian Akutansi dan Keuangan	1	3.000.000	3.000.000
9	Kepala Bagian Promosi dan Marketing	1	3.000.000	3.000.000
10	Kepala Bagian Proses dan Utilitas	1	3.000.000	3.000.000
11	Kepala Bagian Maintenance	1	3.000.000	3.000.000
12	Kepala Bagian Laboratorium dan QC	1	3.000.000	3.000.000
13	Kepala Bagian Pembelian dan Penjualan	1	3.000.000	3.000.000
14	Sekretaris	2	1.500.000	3.000.000
15	Supervisor Proses	8	2.000.000	16.000.000
16	Pekerja Proses	72	1.200.000	86.400.000
17	Pekerja Maintenance	12	1.200.000	14.400.000
18	Pekerja Utilitas	20	1.200.000	24.000.000
19	Pekerja Laboratorium dan QC	8	1.500.000	12.000.000
20	Pekerja Akutansi dan Keuangan	3	1.500.000	4.500.000
21	Pekerja Personalia dan Umum	3	1.500.000	4.500.000
22	Pekerja Pembelian dan Penjualan	3	1.500.000	4.500.000
23	Pekerja Pemasaran dan Marketing	4	1.500.000	6.000.000
24	Pekerja Research and Development	4	1.500.000	6.000.000
25	Pekerja Gudang	8	1.000.000	8.000.000
26	Pekerja Kebersihan	10	750.000	7.500.000
27	Keamanan	12	750.000	9.000.000
28	Sopir	6	750.000	4.500.000

29	Koperasi dan Kantin	8	600.000	4.800.000
30	Poliklinik	4	600.000	2.400.000
	TOTAL	200		277.500.000

Total gaji pegawai = Rp. 277.500.000/bulan x 12 bulan/tahun
= Rp. 3.330.000.000/tahun

D.6. Perhitungan Harga Jual Produk

1. Minuman Multivitamin Agar-agar Instan

Harga jual produk ini, ditentukan dengan memperkirakan harga pasar susu bubuk skim dan rumput laut (dalam skala kecil).

Setiap hari dihasilkan minuman multivitamin sebanyak 230.718 *sachet*.

Harga 1 *sachet* Rp. 3.000

Harga jual minuman multivitamin = 230.718 *sachet* x Rp. 3.000/*sachet*
= Rp. 692.154.000

2. Ampas Rumput Laut

Setiap hari dihasilkan ampas rumput laut sebanyak sebanyak 665,0885 kg

Harga 1 kg ampas rumput laut Rp. 2.500 [34]

Harga jual ampas rumput laut = 665,0885 x Rp. 2.500 = Rp. 1.662.721

3. Lemak

Setiap hari dihasilkan lemak sebanyak 2.891,5 kg

Harga 1 kg lemak Rp. 4.000 [32]

Harga jual lemak = 2.891,5 x Rp. 4.000 = Rp. 11.566.000

Tabel D.10. Harga Jual Produk

No.	Produk	Penjualan per hari (Rp.)
1.	Minuman multivitamin	692.154.000
2.	Ampas Rumput Laut	1.662.721
3.	Lemak	11.566.000

TOTAL	705.382.721
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Harga jual produk per tahun = Rp. 705.382.721 x 330

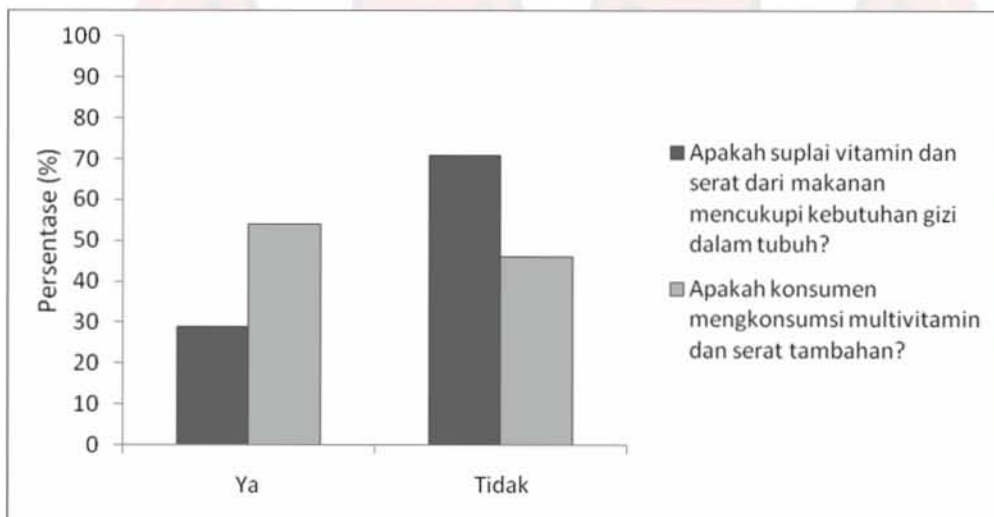
= Rp. 232.776.298.013



APPENDIX E

HASIL POLLING

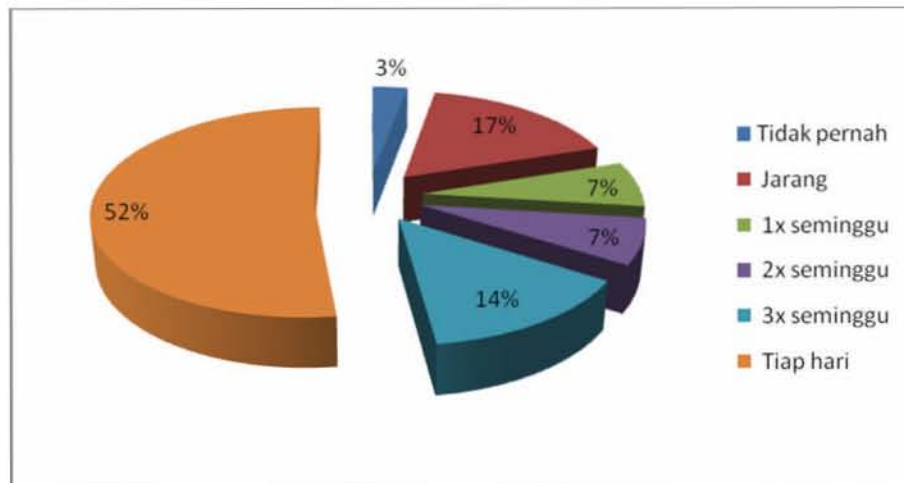
Polling dilakukan terhadap 100 orang koresponden di lingkungan Universitas Widya Mandala (Kalijudan) dan sekitarnya, dimana setiap orang mewakili daerah di Jawa Timur.



Gambar E.1. Persentase konsumsi multivitamin dan serat

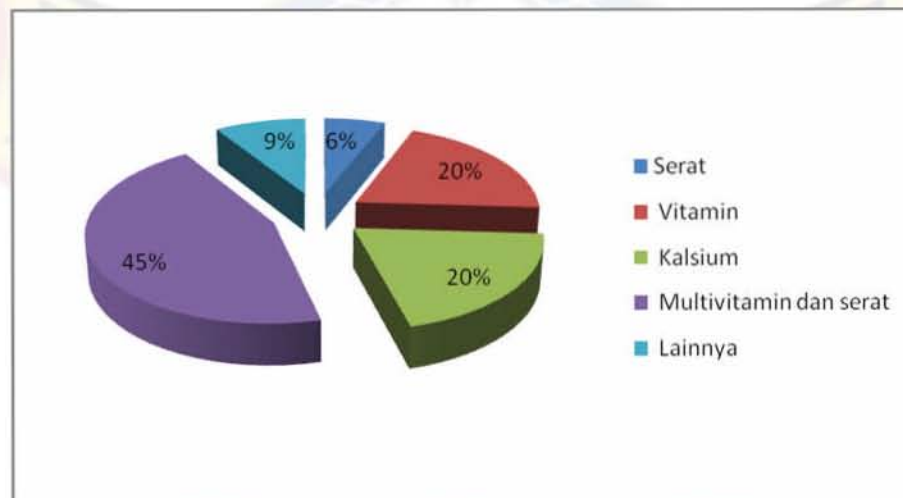
Dari **Gambar E.1**, dapat dilihat bahwa 70% koresponden yang merasa suplai vitamin dan serat dari makanan tidak mencukupi kebutuhan gizi tubuh, 50%nya akan mengonsumsi multivitamin dan serat tambahan.

Seberapa sering koresponden mengonsumsi multivitamin dan serat tambahan serta kandungan gizi yang diinginkan terdapat dalam produk makanan dan minuman yang dikonsumsi saat ini akan ditampilkan pada **Gambar E.2** dan **Gambar E.3**.



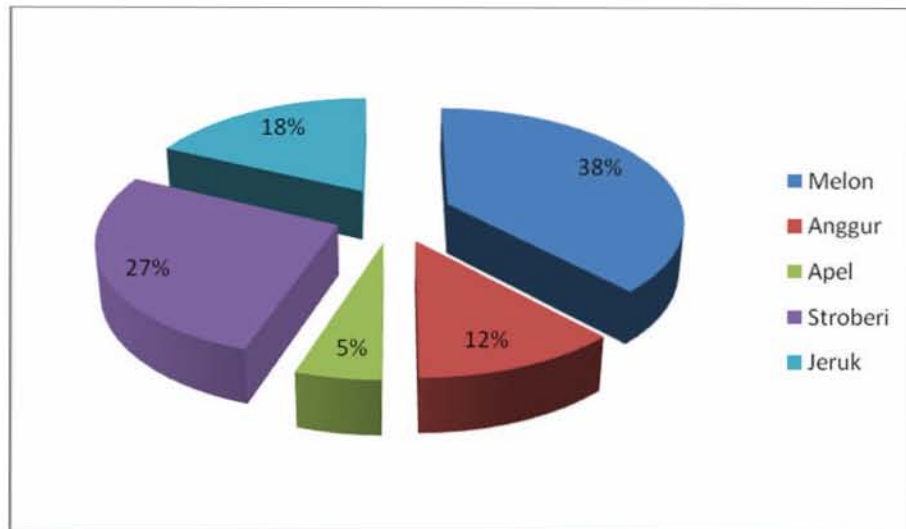
Gambar E.2. Waktu konsumsi multivitamin dan serat tambahan

Waktu konsumsi multivitamin dan serat tambahan oleh koresponden, kebanyakan dilakukan tiap hari secara teratur.



Gambar E.3. Kandungan gizi yang diinginkan terdapat dalam produk makanan dan minuman saat ini

Kandungan gizi yang diinginkan oleh koresponden terdapat dalam makanan dan minuman saat ini adalah multivitamin dan serat. Menurut koresponden, multivitamin yang disukai adalah vitamin A dan vitamin C.



Gambar E.4. Rasa buah-buahan pada minuman

Rasa buah-buahan yang paling diminati oleh koresponden adalah rasa melon.

