

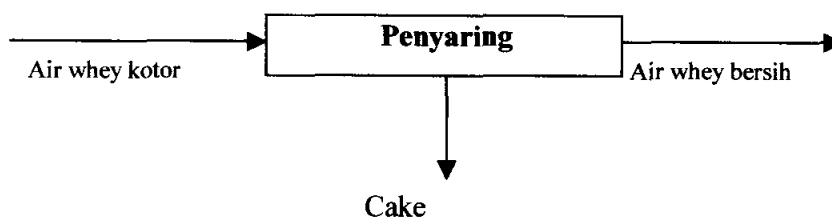
APPENDIX A

NERACA MASSA

1. Penyaring Whey

Asumsi :

- Cake terdiri dari padatan tak terlarut (seperti: ampas tahu, dan kotoran lainnya) dan air whey bersih yang terikut.
- Massa padatan kering total = massa impurities
- Air whey bersih yang terikut cake = 20% (data dari Ulrich).



Komposisi bahan masuk (dalam % berat) adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Gula reduksi = 1,389 %
2. Protein = 9,454 %
3. Lemak = 0,801 %
4. Air = 88,169 %
5. Impuritis = 0,187 %

• **Bahan masuk :**

Air whey dari tangki penampung air whey = 19303,3138 L/batch

ρ air whey = 0,98891 kg/L (data dari hasil percobaan)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa air whey kotor} &= \text{volume whey kotor} \times \rho \text{ air whey} \\
 &= 19303,3138 \text{ L/batch} \times 0,98891 \text{ kg/L} \\
 &= 19089,24 \text{ kg/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

Air whey kotor terdiri dari :

Gula reduksi	= 1,389 %	x 19089,24 kg/bath	= 265,1686 kg/batch
Protein	= 9,454 %	x 19089,24 kg/batch	= 1804,7445 kg/batch
Lemak	= 0,801 %	x 19089,24 kg/batch	= 152,8094 kg/batch

Air	= 88,169% x 19089,24 kg/batch	= 16830,8493 kg/batch
Impuritis	= 0,187% x 19089,24 kg/batch	= 35,6778 kg/batch +
Total massa yang masuk		= 19089,2495 kg/batch

• **Bahan Keluar :**

Asumsi:

Impuritis semuanya tertahan di penyaring. Impuritis = 35.6778 kg/batch

$$\text{Air whey terikut} = \frac{20\%}{80\%} \cdot 35,6778 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} = 8,9195 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa cake} &= \text{massa impuritis} + \text{massa air whey terikut} \\ &= 35,6778 \text{ kg/batch} + 8,9195 \text{ kg/batch} = 44,5973 \text{ kg/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa air whey bersih} &= \text{massa air whey kotor} - \text{massa cake} \\ &= 19089,2495 \text{ kg/batch} - 44,5973 \text{ kg/batch} \\ &= 19044,6523 \text{ kg/batch} \end{aligned}$$

Air whey bersih yang keluar ke tangki sterilisasi terdiri dari:

Gula reduksi	= 265,1686 kg/batch
Protein	= 1804,7445 kg/ batch
Lemak	= 152,8094 kg/ batch
Air	= 16830,8493 kg/ batch - 8,9195kg/ batch = 16821,92983 kg/ batch +
Total massa yang keluar ke penampung	= 19044,65231 kg/ batch

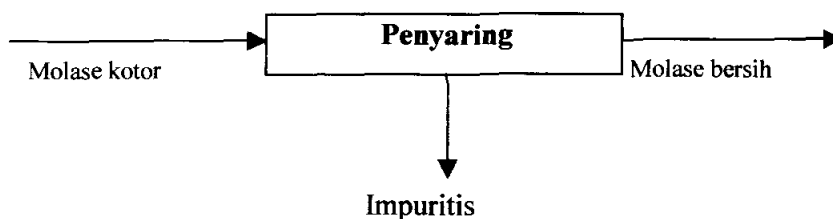
Neraca Massa Penyaring Whey

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dari tangki Sterilisasi		*Ke tangki Whey bersih	
Gula reduksi	265.1686	Gula reduksi	265.1686
Protein	1804.7445	Protein	1804.7445
Lemak	152.8094	Lemak	152.8094
Air	16830.8493	Air	16821.9298
Impuritis	35.6778	*Tertahan di Penyaring cake	44.5973
Total	19089.2495	Total	19089.2495

2. Penyaring Molase

Asumsi :

- Impuritis semua tertahan pada penyaring



Komposisi bahan masuk (dalam % berat) adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Gula reduksi = 0,74 %
2. Protein = 3,77 %
2. Lemak = 0,87 %
3. Air = 47,14 %
4. Suspended Solid = 44,48 %
5. Impuritis = 3 %

- **Bahan masuk :**

Molase dari tangki penampung Molase = 2124 L/batch

ρ molase = 1,3933 kg/L (data dari hasil percobaan)

Massa molase kotor = volume molase kotor x ρ molase

$$= 2124 \text{ L/ batch} \times 1,3933 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$= 2959,369 \text{ kg/ batch}$$

Molase kotor terdiri dari :

$$\text{Gula reduksi} = 0,74 \% \times 2959,369 \text{ kg/ batch} = 21,8993 \text{ kg/ batch}$$

Protein	= 3,77 % x 2959,369 kg/ batch	= 111,5682 kg/ batch
Lemak	= 0,87 % x 2959,369 kg/ batch	= 25,7465 kg/ batch
Air	= 47,14 % x 2959,369 kg/ batch	= 1395,0465 kg/ batch
Suspended Solid	= 44,48% x 2959,369 kg/ batch	= 1316,3273 kg/ batch
Impuritis	= 0,187% x 2959,369 kg/batch	= 88,7811 kg/ batch +
Total massa yang melewati penyaring		= 2959,3690 kg/ batch

• **Bahan Keluar :**

Asumsi:

Impuritis semuanya tertahan di penyaring. Impuritis = 88,7811 kg/ batch

Molase bersih yang keluar ke tangki sterilisasi terdiri dari:

Gula reduksi	=	21,8993	kg/ batch
Protein	=	111,5682	kg/ batch
Lemak	=	25,7465	kg/ batch
Air	=	1395,0465	kg/ batch
Suspended solid	=	1316,3273	kg/batch +
Total massa yang keluar ke tangki sterilisasi	=	2870,5879	kg/batch

Neraca Massa Penyaring Molase

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dari tangki Molase		*Ke tangki sterilisasi	
Gula reduksi	21.8993	Gula reduksi	21.8993
Protein	111.5682	Protein	111.5682
Lemak	25.7465	Lemak	25.7465
Air	1395.0465	Air	1395.0465
Suspended solid	1316.3273	Suspended solid	1316.3273
Impurits	88.7811	*Tertahan di penyaring cake	88.7811
Total	2959.3690	Total	2959.3690

3. Tangki Asam Asetat

- **Bahan masuk :**

Dari percobaan untuk 1L dibutuhkan 2,5 ml asam asetat

ρ asam asetat = 1,84 kg/L

Volume asam asetat yang dibutuhkan = 53,1 L

Massa asam asetat = 53,1 L/batch x 1,84 kg/L
= 97,704 kg /batch

- **Bahan Keluar :**

Molase bersih yang keluar ke tangki sterilisasi = 97,704 kg /batch

4. Tangki Urea

- **Bahan masuk :**

Dari percobaan untuk 1L dibutuhkan 2 gr urea

ρ campuran (whey + molase) = $(0,1 \times 1.3933) + (0,9 \times 0,9986)$
= 1,0381 kg/L

Massa urea = $\frac{\text{massa molase + whey}}{(\rho \text{ campuran} \times \text{massa urea})}$
= $\frac{21240}{(1,0381 \times 0,002)}$
= 40,6221 kg /batch

- **Bahan Keluar :**

Urea yang keluar ke tangki sterilisasi = 40,9221 kg /batch

5. Tangki Sterilisasi

- Bahan masuk dari tangki penampung filter press, tangki urea, tangki asam asetat dan dari tangki molase
- Bahan yang keluar dari tangki sterilisasi menuju tangki pendingin

Neraca Massa Tangki Sterilisasi

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dari tangki whey bersih		*Ke tangki pendingin	
Gula reduksi	265.1686	Gula reduksi	287.0680
Protein	1804.7445	Protein	1916.3127
Lemak	152.8094	Lemak	178.5559
Air	16821.9298	Suspended Solid	1316.3273
*Dari tangki molase		Urea	40.9221
Gula reduksi	21.8993	Asam asetat	97.7040
Protein	111.5682	Air	18216.9764
Lemak	25.7465		
Air	1395.0465		
Suspended Solid	1316.3273		
*Dari tangki As.Asetat			
Asam Asetat	97.7040		
*Dari tangki Urea			
Urea	40.9221		
Total	22053.8662	Total	22053.8664

6. Tangki Pendingin

- Bahan masuk dari tangki sterilisasi
- Bahan yang keluar dari tangki pendingin menuju tangki starter dan sisanya tetap di tangki pendingin
- Diasumsi bahan yang menuju ke tangki starter sebesar 20 % bahan masuk.
- **Bahan Keluar**

Ke tangki starter

Untuk komposisi massa masing-masing adalah = 20 % x massa komponen

Untuk tangki starter terdiri dari :

Gula reduksi	= 20 % x 287,0680 kg/ batch	= 57,4135 kg/batch
Protein	= 20 % x 1916,3127 kg/ batch	= 383,2625 kg/batch
Lemak	= 20 % x 178,5559 kg/ batch	= 35,7111 kg/batch
Suspended	= 20 % x 1316,327331 kg/ batch	= 263,2654 kg/batch
Urea	= 20 % x 40,9221 kg/ batch	= 8,1844 kg/batch
Asam asetat	= 20 % x 97,704 kg/ batch	= 19,5408 kg/batch
Air	= 20 % x 18216,9764 kg/ batch	= 3643,3952 kg/batch+

Total Massa yang keluar ke tangki starter = 4410,7729 kg/batch

Sisa di tangki pendingin

Untuk sisa di tangki pendingin terdiri dari :

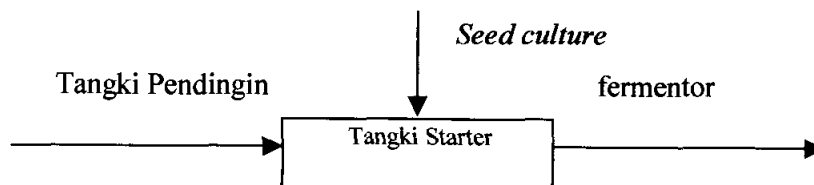
Gula reduksi	= 80 % x 287,0680 kg/ batch	= 229,6544 kg/batch
Protein	= 80 % x 1916,3127 kg/ batch	= 1533,0501 kg/batch
Lemak	= 80 % x 178,5559 kg/ batch	= 142,8447 kg/batch
Suspended	= 80 % x 1316,327331 kg/ batch	= 1053,0619 kg/batch
Urea	= 80 % x 40,9221 kg/ batch	= 32,7377 kg/batch
Asam asetat	= 80 % x 97,704 kg/ batch	= 78,1632 kg/batch
Air	= 80 % x 18216,9764 kg/ batch	= 14573,5811 kg/batch+

Total massa keluar ke tangki penampung tangki sterilisasi = 17643,0931 kg/batch

Neraca Massa Tangki Pendingin

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dari tangki sterilisasi		*Ke tangki starter	
Gula reduksi	287.0680	Gula reduksi	57.4136
Protein	1916.3127	Protein	383.2625
Lemak	178.5559	Lemak	35.7112
Suspended solid	1316.3273	Suspended solid	263.2655
Urea	40.9221	Urea	8.1844
Asam asetat	97.7040	Asam asetat	19.5408
Air	18216.9764	Air	3643.3953
		*Di tangki pendingin	
		Gula reduksi	229.6544
		Protein	1533.0501
		Lemak	142.8447
		Suspended solid	1053.0619
		Urea	32.7377
		Asam asetat	78.1632
		Air	14573.5811
Total	22053.8664	Total	22053.8664

7. Tangki Starter



Asumsi :

- Rumus molekul dari bakteri *Acetobacter xylinum* didekati dengan rumus molekul dari *Pseudomonas* yaitu $\text{CH}_2\text{O}_{0,52}\text{N}_{0,23}$. karena *Acetobacter xylinum* merupakan famili dari Pseudomonaceae.
- Suspended solid sebagai sukrosa
- Untuk sumber nitrogen sebagai nutrisi pertumbuhan digunakan urea dahulu karena urea lebih mudah digunakan, daripada protein.
- Protein yang dikonsumsi oleh bakteri adalah 55% dari berat kering *Acetobacter xylinum*.
- Lemak yang dikonsumsi oleh bakteri adalah 12,5% dari berat kering *Acetobacter xylinum*.
- Selulosa yang terbentuk sangat sedikit sehingga dapat diabaikan dan di tangki ini hanya untuk pengembangbiakan atau pertumbuhan bakteri.
- Biomass terdiri dari berat cell kering ($\text{CH}_2\text{O}_{0,52}\text{N}_{0,23}$).
- CO_2 yang terbentuk dari reaksi terlarut didalam larutan whey (media).
- CO_2 yang keluar ke udara sangat kecil sehingga diabaikan.
- O_2 yang masuk dari kompresor berlebih 20 % dari O_2 yang dibutuhkan.
- O_2 sisa dari reaksi terlarut didalam larutan whey (media) dan dianggap O_2 yang keluar ke udara sangat kecil sehingga diabaikan.
- pH media tetap.

• Bahan masuk

Dari tangki sterilisasi seperti yang terlihat pada perhitungan diatas.

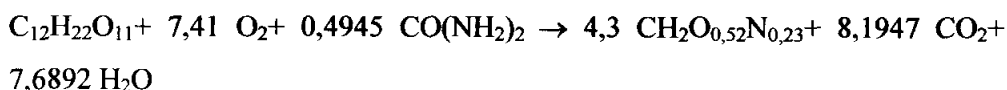
Untuk kandungan dari *seed culture* adalah sebagai berikut :

Gula reduksi = 625,7903 kg/batch

Protein = 4257,5245 kg/batch

Lemak	=	360,2575 kg/batch
Air	=	39702,9802 kg/batch
Urea	=	0,0000 kg/batch
Sukrosa	=	70,4122 kg/batch
O ₂	=	1,2721 kg/batch
CO ₂	=	9,6717 kg/batch
Biomass	=	4,9343 kg/batch
N ₂	=	803,9592 kg/batch

Reaksi pertumbuhan *Acetobacter xylinum* :



Nutrien untuk pertumbuhan *Acetobacter xylinum* digunakan urea (CO(NH₂)₂).

C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ yang digunakan untuk menghasilkan CH₂O_{0,52}N_{0,23} adalah

= Suspended solid dari tangki pendingin + C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ dari seed culture

$$= \frac{(263,2655 + 70,4122) \text{ kg/batch}}{342 \text{ kg/kmol}} = 0,9755 \text{ kmol/batch}$$

$$\text{mol } CO(NH_2)_2 = 8,1844 \text{ kg/batch} = 0,1364 \text{ kmol/batch}$$

Karena mol CO(NH₂)₂ lebih kecil daripada mol C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ maka CO(NH₂)₂ merupakan limiting reaktan

Dari kompresor

O₂ excess 20%

$$\begin{aligned} O_2 \text{ masuk} &= 120\% \times \frac{7,41}{0,4945} \times O_2 \text{ yang dibutuhkan} \times \text{BM } O_2 \\ &= 120\% \times \frac{7,41}{0,4945} \cdot 0,1364 \times \text{BM } O_2 = 78,4910 \text{ kg/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$N_2 \text{ masuk} = \frac{79}{21} \cdot (78,4910 / 32) \cdot 28 = 258,3662 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Total bahan masuk ke tangki starter} = 336,8572 \text{ kg/batch}$$

- **Bahan keluar**

Ke tangki penampung

Biomass yang terbentuk terdiri dari :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CH}_2\text{O}_{0,52}\text{N}_{0,23} &= (\text{di seed culture} + \text{di reaksi})_{\text{CH}_2\text{O}_{0,52}\text{N}_{0,23}} \times \text{BM CH}_2\text{O}_{0,52}\text{N}_{0,23} \\ &= (0,1153 + 1,1861) \text{ kmol} \times 25,54 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} = 33,2385 \text{ kg/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Protein} &= (55 \% \times \text{berat CH}_2\text{O}_{0,52}\text{N}_{0,23}) + \text{Protein di biomass dari seed} \\ &= (55 \% \times 33,2385 \text{ kg/batch}) + 1,6202 \text{ kg/batch} \\ &= 19,9014 \text{ kg/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lemak} &= (12,5 \% \times \text{berat CH}_2\text{O}_{0,52}\text{N}_{0,23}) + \text{Lemak di biomass dari seed} \\ &= (12,5 \% \times 33,2385 \text{ kg/batch}) + 0,3682 \text{ kg/batch} \\ &= 4,5230 \text{ kg/batch}\end{aligned}$$

Biomass yang keluar dari tangki starter dan masuk ke fermentor adalah = 57,6656 kg/batch.

$$\text{Gula reduksi} = 683,2039 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Protein} &= (\text{dari tangki pendingin} + \text{dari seed} - \text{dari biomass di starter})_{\text{Protein}} \\ &= (383,2625 + 4257,5245 - 18,2820) \text{ kg/batch} \\ &= 4622,505 \text{ kg/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lemak} &= (\text{dari tangki pendingin} + \text{dari seed} - \text{dari biomass di starter})_{\text{Lemak}} \\ &= (35,7112 + 360,2575 - 4,1550) \text{ kg/batch} \\ &= 391,8137 \text{ kg/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Asam asetat} = 19,5408 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Air} &= \text{Air dari seed} + \text{Air hasil reaksi} + \text{air dari tangki pendingin} \\ &= 39702,9802 + \frac{7,6892}{0,4945} \cdot 0,1364 \text{ kmol/hari} \cdot \text{BM H}_2\text{O} + 3643,3953 \\ &= 43384,5525 \text{ kg/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Urea} = 0 ; \text{ karena dianggap semua urea digunakan untuk pertumbuhan.}$$

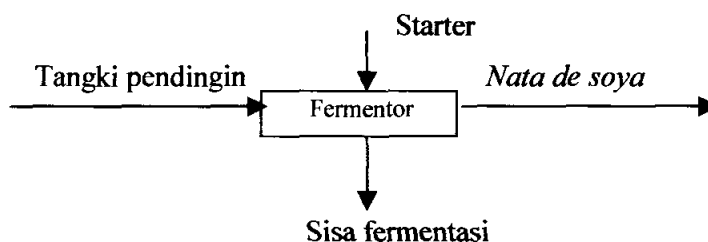
$$\begin{aligned}\text{O}_2 &= \text{O}_2 \text{ dari seed culture} + \text{O}_2 \text{ excess} - \text{O}_2 \text{ untuk reaksi} \\ &= 1,2721 + 78,4910 - \left(\frac{7,41}{0,4945} \cdot 0,1364 \text{ kmol/batch} \cdot \text{BM O}_2 \right) \\ &= 14,3573 \text{ kg/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{CO}_2 &= \text{CO}_2 \text{ seed culture} + \text{CO}_2 \text{ hasil reaksi} \\
 &= 9,6717 + \left(\frac{8,1947}{0,4945} \times 0,1364 \text{ kmol/batch} \times \text{BM CO}_2 \right) \\
 &= 109,1283 \text{ kg/batch} \\
 \text{N}_2 &= \text{N}_2 \text{ dari seed culture} + \text{N}_2 \text{ dari udara excess} \\
 &= 803,9592 + 258,3662 \\
 &= 1062,3254 \text{ kg/batch} \\
 \text{Suspended} &= (\text{dari tangki pendingin} + \text{sukrosa dari seed culture} - \text{untuk reaksi})_{\text{Sukrosa}} \\
 &= 263,2655 + 70,4122 - \frac{1}{0,4945} \cdot 0,1364 \text{ kmol/batch} \cdot \text{BM C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} \\
 &= 239,3424 \text{ kg/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa Tangki Starter

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dari tangki pendingin		*Ke tangki pendingin	
Gula reduksi	57.4136	Gula reduksi	683.2039
Protein	383.2625	Protein	4622.5050
Lemak	35.7112	Lemak	391.8137
Suspended solid	263.2655	Suspended solid	239.3424
Urea	8.1844	Urea	0.0000
Asam asetat	19.5408	Asam asetat	19.5408
Air	3643.3953	Air	43384.5525
*Dari seed culture		O ₂	14.3573
Gula reduksi	625.7903	CO ₂	109.1283
Protein	4257.5245	Biomass	57.6656
Lemak	360.2575	N ₂	1062.3524
Air	39702.9802		
O ₂	1.2721		
CO ₂	9.6717		
Biomass	4.9343		
N ₂	803.9592		
Sukrosa	70.4122		
Urea	0.0000		
*Dari kompresor			
O ₂ excess	78.4910		
N ₂	258.3662		
Total	50584.4325	Total	50584.4619

8. Fermentor



Asumsi :

- Pertumbuhan cell / bakteri dan pembentukan nata terjadi bersama-sama (Growth associate product)
- Yield pembentukan nata = 85 % glukosa (Skripsi Cahya & Yuliana,2003)
- Sukrosa terhidrolisis sempurna menjadi glukosa dan fruktosa.

- Fruktosa dan glukosa hasil hidrolisis sukrosa dapat digunakan semua untuk membentuk selulosa, nata (produk).
- Asam asetat yang terikut di produk nata = 50 % asam asetat masuk
- CO₂ yang terbentuk dari reaksi terlarut didalam larutan whey (media).
- CO₂ yang keluar ke udara sangat kecil sehingga diabaikan.
- O₂ yang masuk dari kompresor berlebih 20 % dari O₂ yang dibutuhkan.
- O₂ sisa dari reaksi terlarut didalam larutan whey (media) dan dianggap O₂ yang keluar ke udara sangat kecil sehingga diabaikan.

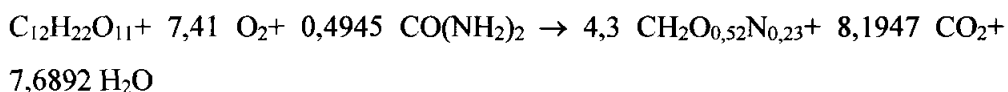
• **Bahan Masuk**

Dari tangki pendingin dapat dilihat dari perhitungan di tangki pendingin.

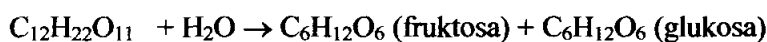
Dari tangki starter dapat dilihat dari perhitungan di tangki starter.

Reaksi yang terjadi :

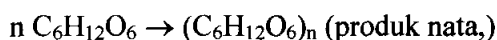
Reaksi 1 :



Reaksi 2 :



Reaksi 3 :



Nutrien untuk pertumbuhan *Acetobacter xylinum* digunakan urea (CO(NH₂)₂).

C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ yang digunakan untuk menghasilkan biomassa adalah

= Suspended solid dari tangki pendingin + Suspended solid dari starter

$$= \frac{(1053,0619 + 239,3424) \text{ kg/batch}}{342 \text{ kg/kmol}} = 3,7789 \text{ kmol/batch}$$

$$\text{mol CO(NH}_2)_2 = 32,7377 \text{ kg/batch} = 0,5456 \text{ kmol/batch}$$

Karena mol CO(NH₂)₂ lebih kecil daripada mol C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ maka CO(NH₂)₂ merupakan limiting reaktan

Dari kompresor

O₂ excess 20%

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{O}_2 \text{ masuk} &= 120\% \times \frac{7,41}{0,4945} \text{O}_2 \text{ yang dibutuhkan} \times \text{BM O}_2 \\
 &= 120\% \times \frac{7,41}{0,4945} 0,5456 \text{ kmol/batch} \times \text{BM O}_2 \\
 &= 313,9802 \text{ kg/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{N}_2 \text{ masuk} = \frac{79}{21} \cdot (313,9802 / 32) \cdot 28 = 1033,5181 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Sisa dari sukrosa untuk pertumbuhan cell akan dihidrolisis oleh bakteri *acetobacter xylinum* menjadi glukosa dan fruktosa dan diasumsi fruktosa = glukosa sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mol Glukosa terbentuk} &= 2 \times \text{Sukrosa sisa pertumbuhan cell} \\
 &= 2 \times 2,6755 \text{ kmol} = 5,3510 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari mol glukosa maka pada reaksi 3 akan terbentuk selulosa atau nata kering dengan konversi reaksi nata yang terbentuk = 85 %, sehingga :

$$\text{Nata kering} = 1/3 \times (85 \% \times 5,3510 \text{ kmol}) = 1,5161 \text{ kmol} = 818,6964 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Produk nata de soya terdiri dari 5,28 % nata kering dan 94,72 % air (dari percobaan) sehingga produk nata de soya

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Nata kering} + \text{air} \\
 &= 818,6964 \text{ kg/batch} + \frac{94,72\%}{5,28\%} 818,6964 \text{ kg / batch} \\
 &= 15505,6136 \text{ kg/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

diasumsi :

asam asetat yang ikut menempel di nata de soya = 50 % asam asetat masuk = 48,8520 kg/batch.

Bahan keluar

Ke bak pencuci

Nata de soya = 1701,5801 kg/batch

Asam asetat = 48,8520 kg/batch

Ke tangki pengolahan limbah

Gula reduksi = 912,8583 kg/batch

Protein = 6070,1032 kg/batch

Lemak = 515,2374 kg/batch

Asam asetat = 48,8520 kg/batch

Air = 43375,7831 kg/batch

Urea = 0, karena merupakan limiting reaktan.

Glukosa = Mol Glukosa sisa reaksi x BM $C_6H_{12}O_6$

$$= 0,8026 \text{ kmol} \times 180 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} = 144,4758 \text{ kg/batch}$$

O_2 = O_2 dari tangki starter + O_2 excess – O_2 untuk reaksi

$$= 14,3539 + 313,9802 - \frac{7,41}{0,4945} 0,5456 \text{ kmol/batch} \times \text{BM } O_2$$

$$= 66,6839 \text{ kg/batch}$$

CO_2 = CO_2 dari tangki starter + CO_2 hasil reaksi

$$= 109,1335 + \frac{8,1947}{0,4945} 0,5456 \text{ kmol/batch} \times \text{BM } CO_2$$

$$= 507,0015 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Biomass = Biomass hsl rx + (protein+lemak) di starter + (protein + lemak) di seed

$$= 284,6657 \text{ kg/batch}$$

N_2 = N_2 dari tangki starter + N_2 dari udara excess

$$= 1062,3254 + 1033,5181$$

$$= 2095,8434 \text{ kg/batch}$$

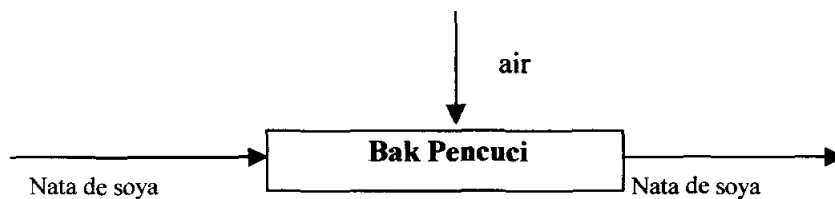
Neraca Massa Fermentor

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dari tangki starter		*Ke bak pencuci	
Gula reduksi	683.2039	Nata	15505.6136
Protein	4622.5050	Asam asetat	48.8520
Lemak	391.8136	*Ke tangki pengolahan limbah	
Suspended solid	239.3321684	Gula reduksi	912.8583
Urea	0.0000	Protein	6070.1032
Asam asetat	19.5408	Lemak	515.2374
Air	43384.5545	Asam asetat	48.8520
O ₂	14.3539	Air	43375.7831
CO ₂	109.1335	Urea	0.0000
Biomass	57.6655	Glukosa	144.4758
N ₂	1062.3254	O ₂	66.6839
*Dari tangki pendingin		CO ₂	507.0015
Gula reduksi	229.6544	Biomass	284.6657
Protein	1533.0501	N ₂	2095.8434
Lemak	142.8447		
Suspended solid	1053.0619		
Urea	32.7377		
Asam asetat	78.1632		
Air	14573.5811		
*Dari udara			
O ₂ excess	313.9802		
N ₂	1033.5181		
Total	69575.0196	Total	69575.9700

9. Bak Pencuci Nata

Asumsi :

- Air yang dibutuhkan untuk pencucian nata 6 kali berat nata
- Tidak ada air yang terikut ke nata
- Semua asam terikut dalam air pencuci



- **Bahan masuk :**

Dari Fermentor

Nata = 15505,6136 kg/batch

Asam asetat = 48,8520 kg/ batch

Dari utilitas :

Air yang dibutuhkan = 6 x berat nata

= 6 x 15505,6136

= 93033,6816 kg/ batch

- **Bahan Keluar :**

Ke T. Pemutih :

Nata = 15505,6136 kg/ batch

Ke T. Pengolahan limbah :

Air pencuci = 93033,6816 kg/ batch

Asam asetat = 48,8520 kg/ batch

Neraca Massa Bak Pencuci

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dari Fermentor		*Ke bak Pemutih	
Nata	15505.6136	Nata	15505.6136
Asam asetat	48.8520	*Ke T. Pengolahan limbah	
*Dari Utilitas		Air Pencuci	93033.6816
Air	93033.6816	Asam asetat	48.8520
Total	108588.1472	Total	108588.1472

10. Bak Pemutih

Asumsi :

- Konsentrasi larutan NaClO yang digunakan adalah 70 gram padatan NaClO dalam 1 L air ($\rho = 1,19$ gr/ml)
- Perbandingan larutan NaClO dengan nata = 1 gr nata : 10 mL larutan NaClO
- Larutan NaClO (pemutih) yang diserap oleh nata = 15% berat nata

- **Bahan masuk :**

Dari Fermentor

$$\text{Nata} = 15505,6136 \text{ kg/ batch}$$

Volume larutan NaClO yang dibutuhkan = berat nata x volume larutan NaClO dari perbandingan

$$= \frac{15505,6136 \text{ kg/ batch}}{0,001 \text{ kg}} \times 0,01 \text{ L}$$

larutan NaClO

$$= 155056,136 \text{ L larutan NaClO}$$

$$\text{Massa larutan NaClO} = \rho_{\text{NaClO}} \times \text{vol larutan NaClO}$$

$$= 1,19 \text{ gr/ml} \times 155056,136 \text{ L}$$

$$= 184516,8018 \text{ kg}$$

- **Bahan Keluar :**

Ke Bak Pencucian :

$$\text{Larutan NaClO yang terserap dalam nata} = 15\% \times \text{massa nata}$$

$$= 15\% \times 15505,6136 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 2325,8420 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat nata hasil pemutihan} = \text{berat nata} + \text{larutan NaClO yang terserap dalam nata}$$

$$= 15505,6136 + 2325,8420$$

$$= 17831,4556 \text{ kg}$$

Ke T. Pengolahan Limbah :

$$\text{Larutan NaClO} = \text{massa NaClO} - \text{larutan NaClO yang terserap dalam nata}$$

$$= 184516,8018 - 2325,8420$$

$$= 182190,9598 \text{ kg/batch}$$

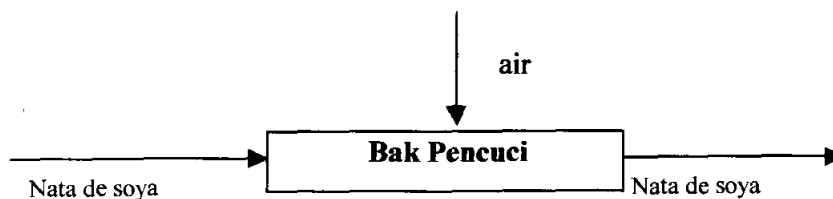
Neraca Massa Bak Pemutih

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dari bak Pencuci Nata	15505.6136	*Ke bak Pencuci Nata+NaClO	17831.4556
*Dari T. Pelarutan NaClO Iart. NaClO	184516.8018	*Ke T. Pengolahan limbah Iart. NaClO	182190.9598
Total	200022.4154	Total	200022.4154

11. Bak Pencuci Nata

Asumsi :

- Air yang dibutuhkan untuk pencucian nata 6 kali berat nata
- Tidak ada air yang terikut ke nata
- Air bekas pencucian di recycle untuk mencuci nata dari hasil Fermentasi



- **Bahan masuk :**

Dari bak Pemutih

Nata = 17831,4556 kg/ batch

Dari utilitas :

Air yang dibutuhkan = 6 x berat nata

$$= 6 \times 17831,4556$$

$$= 106988,7336 \text{ kg/batch}$$

- **Bahan Keluar :**

Ke Oven :

Nata = 17831,4556 kg/batch

Ke Pencucian pertama :

Air pencuci = 106988,7336 kg/batch

Neraca Massa Bak Pencuci

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dari bak Pemutih Nata+NaClO	17831.4556	*Ke Belt Press Nata	17831.4556
*Dari Utilitas Air	106988.7336	*Ke T. Pengolahan limbah Air Pencuci	106988.7336
Total	124820.1892	Total	124820.1892

12. Belt Press 1

Dari Perry edisi enam (Belt conveyor,) untuk alat ini dapat menaikkan kadar solid dari 2% menjadi 40% (kenaikan kadar solid $\pm 40\%$)

Asumsi :

- Nata terdiri dari 98,62% air dan 1,38% nata kering

- **Bahan masuk :**

Dari bak Pencuci

Nata+NaClO = 17831,4556 kg/ batch

Terdiri dari : nata kering = 1,38% x 17831,4556 kg/ batch

= 246,0741 kg/batch

air = 98,62% x 17831,4556 kg/batch

= 17585,3815 kg/batch

- **Bahan Keluar :**

Ke Belt Press2 :

Nata kering = 246,0741 kg/batch

Air = $\frac{60\%}{40\%} \times 246,0741 \text{ kg/hr} = 369,1115 \text{ kg/batch}$

Ke bak pembuangan :

Air = 17585,3815 – 369,1115 = 17216,27 kg/batch

Neraca Massa Press1

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dari bak Pencuci Nata kering Air	246.0741 17585.3815	*Ke Belt Press2 Nata kering Air *Ke bak pembuangan Air	246.0741 369.1115 17216.2700
Total	17831.4556	Total	17831.4556

13. Belt Press 2

Asumsi :

- Berdasarkan literatur Perry untuk belt kedua diasumsi mengalami kenaikan kadar solid sebesar 40% dari 40% menjadi 80% kadar solid

- **Bahan masuk :**

Dari Belt Press1

nata kering = 246,0741 kg/batch

air = 369,1115 kg/bacth

- **Bahan Keluar :**

Ke Dryer :

Nata kering = 246,0741 kg/batch

$$\text{Air} = \frac{20\%}{80\%} \times 246,0741 \text{ kg/hr} = 61,5179 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Ke bak pembuangan :

$$\text{Air} = 369,1115 - 61,5179 = 307,5936 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Neraca Massa Press 2

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dr Belt Press1 Nata kering Air	246.0741 369.1115	*Ke Dryer Nata kering Air *Ke bak pembuangan Air	246.0741 61.5179 307.5936
Total	615.1856	Total	615.1856

14. Dryer

Asumsi :

- Massa air yang tersisa pada kertas adalah 7% dari massa kertas

- **Bahan masuk :**

Dari Belt Press 2 :

nata kering = 246,0741 kg/batch

air = 61,5179 kg/batch

- **Bahan Keluar :**

Ke Udara :

Uap air = $61,5179 - 18,5217 = 42,9962$ kg/batch

Ke Pemotongan :

Nata kering = 246,0741 kg/batch

Air = $\frac{7\%}{93\%} \times 246,0741 = 18,5217$ kg/batch

Neraca Massa Dryer

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dr Press2		*Ke Pemotongan	
Nata kering	246.0741	Nata kering	246.0741
Air	61.5179	Air	18.5217
		*Ke Udara	
		Uap air	42.9962
Total	307.5920	Total	307.5920

15. Pemotongan

Asumsi :

➤ Kerusakan kertas karena pemotongan 10%

- **Bahan masuk :**

Dari Dryer :

Nata kering = 246,0741 kg/batch

air = 18,5217 kg/batch

Kertas = nata kering + air

= $246,0741 + 18,5217 = 264,5958$ kg/batch

- **Bahan Keluar :**

Ke Pengepakan :

Kertas = $90\% \times 264,5958 = 238,1362$ kg/batch

Ke Pembuangan :

Kertas = $264,5958 - 238,1362 = 26,4596$ kg/batch

Neraca Massa Pemotongan

Masuk	kg/batch	Keluar	kg/batch
*Dr Dryer Kertas	264.5958	*Ke Pengepakan Kertas	238.1362
		*Ke Pembuangan Kertas	26.4596
Total	264.5958	Total	264.5958

APPENDIKS B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

APENDIX B

NERACA PANAS

Assumsi : $T_{\text{Standard dengan reaksi}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{\text{Standard tanpa reaksi}} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$

Basis = 1 batch

1. Tangki Molase

Data untuk kapasitas panas :

- $C_p \text{ lemak} = 1,953 \text{ kJ/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Handbook of Food Engineering, table 4, hal 286)
- $C_p \text{ karbohidrat} \approx C_p \text{ gula reduksi} = 1,586 \text{ kJ/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Handbook of Food Engineering, table 4, hal 286)
- $C_p \text{ Yeast} \approx C_p \text{ protein} = 1,765 \text{ kJ/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Handbook of Food Engineering, table 4, hal 286)
- $C_p \text{ gula} \approx C_p \text{ sukrosa} = 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Perry, ed 7, table 2-194, hal 2-164)
- $C_p \text{ impurities} \approx C_p \text{ sukrosa}$

Assumsi : lama pemanasan 1 jam

$Q_{\text{loss}} = 20 \% Q_{\text{steam}}$ (diluar ruangan)

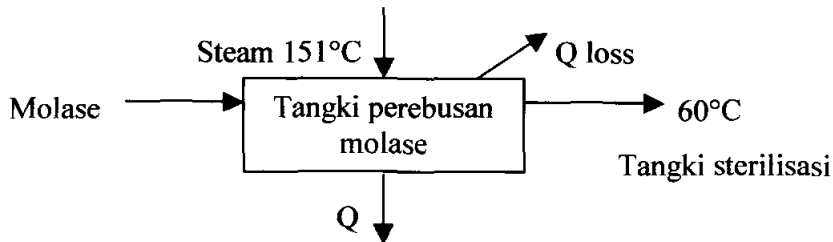
$T_{\text{masuk}} = T_2 = 30^{\circ}\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$

$T_{\text{standart}} = T_1 = 0^{\circ}\text{C} = 273 \text{ K}$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 18,2964 + \frac{47,212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (T_2 + T_1) - \frac{133,88 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2) +$$

$$\frac{1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (T_2 + T_1) (T_2^2 + T_1^2)$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 74,5997 \text{ J/mol K} = 4,1444 \text{ j/gr K} = 0.9868 \text{ kal/gr K}$$

Masuk :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 21,8993 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 248,8636 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 111,5682 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 1411,7840 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 25,7465 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 360,3223 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 1395,0465 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9868 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 41298,9566 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{impurities}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 88,7811 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 801,6933 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 1316,3273 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 11886,4355 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{in}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{impurities}} + Q_{\text{suspended}} \\
 &= 56008,0553 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Keluar :

$$T_2 = 60^\circ\text{C} = 333 \text{ K}$$

$$T_1 = 0^\circ\text{C} = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp air} = & 18,2964 + \frac{47,212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (T_2 + T_1) - \frac{133,88 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2) + \\ & \frac{1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (T_2 + T_1) (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cp air} = 74,9502 \text{ J/mol K} = 4,1639 \text{ j/gr K} = 0.9914 \text{ kal/gr K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= 21,8993 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (60-0) \text{ C} \\ &= 497,7273 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= 111,5682 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (60-0) \text{ C} \\ &= 2823,5680 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= 25,7465 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (60-0) \text{ C} \\ &= 720,6445 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= 1395,0465 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9868 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (60-0) \text{ C} \\ &= 82982,9460 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{impurities}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= 88,7811 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (60-0) \text{ C} \\ &= 1603,3867 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= 1316,3273 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (60-0) \text{ C} \\ &= 23772,8710 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{out} = Q_{gula\ reduksi} + Q_{protein} + Q_{lemak} + Q_{air} + Q_{impurities} + Q_{suspended}$$

$$= 112401,1435 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{steam} + Q_{in} = Q_{out} + Q_{loss}$$

$$Q_{steam} + 56008,0553 = 112401,1435 + 0,2 Q_{loss}$$

$$Q_{steam} = 70491,3603 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{loss} = 14098,2721 \text{ kkal}$$

$$P_{steam} = 5 \text{ bar}, T = 151^{\circ}\text{C} = 424,99 \text{ K}$$

$$Q_{steam} = m \times \lambda$$

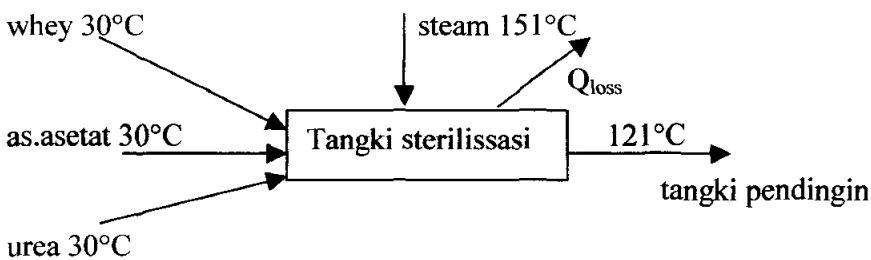
$$70491,3603 = m_1 \times (656,7818 - 152,3924) \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$m_{steam} = 139,7558 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca Panas Tangki Molase

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
$Q_{gula\ reduksi}$	248,8636	$Q_{gula\ reduksi}$	497,7273
$Q_{protein}$	1411,7840	$Q_{protein}$	2823,5680
Q_{lemak}	360,3232	Q_{lemak}	720,6445
Q_{air}	41298,9566	Q_{air}	82982,9460
$Q_{suspended\ solid}$	11886,4355	$Q_{suspended\ solid}$	23772,810
$Q_{impurities}$	801,6933	$Q_{impurities}$	1603,3867
Q_{steam}	70491,3603	Q_{loss}	14098,2721
Total	126499,4156	Total	126499,3546

2. Tangki Sterilisasi



Assumsi : kehilangan panas pada penyaringan kecil karena waktu kontak sebentar sehingga dapat diabaikan

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

Panas untuk menaikkan suhu 30°C dan 60°C ke suhu 121°C dan waktu sterilisasi = 1 jam

Suhu campuran larutan = 0°C

Masuk :

Dari T. molase

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 21,8993 \text{ kg. } 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (60-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 497,7273 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 111,5682 \text{ kg. } 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (60-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 2823,5680 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 25,7465 \text{ kg. } 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (60-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 720,6445 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1395,0465 \text{ kg. } 0,9868 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (60-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 82982,9460 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1316,3273 \text{ kg. } 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (60-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 23772,8710 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{suspended}} \\ &= 110797,6958 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

Dari T. whey :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 265,1686 \text{ kg. } 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg C. } (30-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 3013,3759 \text{ kkal} \\
 Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 1804,7445 \text{ kg. } 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg C. } (30-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 22837,2369 \text{ kkal} \\
 Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 152,8094 \text{ kg. } 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg C. } (30-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 2138,5676 \text{ kkal} \\
 Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 16821,9298 \text{ kg. } 0,9868 \text{ kkal/kg C. } (30-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 497996,4098 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} \\
 &= 525985,5902 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari T. asam asetat :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{asam asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 97,704 \text{ kg. } 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg C. } (30-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 1735,2230 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari T. urea :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{urea}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 40,9221 \text{ kg. } 0,32 \text{ kkal/kg C. } (30-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 392,8522 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

keluar :

Ke T. Pendingin

$$T_2 = 121^\circ\text{C} = 394 \text{ K}$$

$$T_1 = 0^\circ\text{C} = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 18,2964 + \frac{47,212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (T_2 + T_1) - \frac{133,88 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2) + \frac{1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (T_2 + T_1) (T_2^2 + T_1^2)$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 75,5619 \text{ kJ/mol } ^\circ\text{C} = 0,9995 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= (21,8993 + 265,1686) \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 13157,6998 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= (111,5682 + 1804,7445) \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 97804,3843 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= (25,7465 + 152,8094) \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 10078,8556 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T + m \times \lambda + m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= (1395,0465 + 16821,9298) \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9967 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (100-0) ^\circ\text{C} + \\ &\quad (1395,0465 + 16821,9298) \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5377 \text{ kkal/kg} + (1395,0465 + \\ &\quad 16821,9298) \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4538 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-100) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1999085,4370 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1316,3273 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 47941,9566 \text{ kkal} \\ &= 199909,1482 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{asam asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T + m \times \lambda + m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 97,704 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (117,4-0) ^\circ\text{C} + 97,704 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5377 \\ &\quad \text{kkal/kg} + 97,704 \text{ kg} \cdot 3,0195 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-117,4) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 7905,1036 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{urea}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 40,9221 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,32 \text{ kkal/kgC} \cdot (121-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 1584,5037 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{suspended}} + Q_{\text{asam asetat}} + Q_{\text{urea}} \\
 &= 2329525,132 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} + Q_{\text{in}} = Q_{\text{out}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} + (Q_{\text{dari T. molase}} + Q_{\text{dari T. Whey}} + Q_{\text{dari T. Asam Asetat}} + Q_{\text{dari T. urea}}) = Q_{\text{ke T. pendingin}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{steam}} + (110797,6958 + 525985,5902 + 1735,2230 + 392,8522) &= \\
 2329525,132 + Q_{\text{loss}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} + 638911,3612 = 2329525,132 + 0,1 Q_{\text{steam}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 1878459,745 \text{ kkal}$$

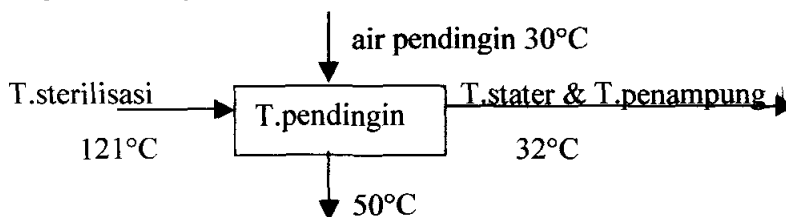
$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 187845,9745 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_{\text{steam}} &= Q_{\text{steam}} / \lambda \\
 &= \frac{1878459,745}{(656,7818 - 152,3924)} \\
 &= 3724,2253 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Tangki Sterilisasi

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
<u>Dari T.molase</u>		Ke T.Pendingin	
$Q_{\text{gula reduksi}}$	497,7273	$Q_{\text{gula reduksi}}$	13157,6998
Q_{protein}	2823,5680	Q_{protein}	97804,3843
Q_{lemak}	720,6445	Q_{lemak}	10078,8556
Q_{air}	82982,9460	Q_{air}	2175157,9800
$Q_{\text{suspended solid}}$	23772,810	$Q_{\text{suspended solid}}$	47941,9566
<u>Dari T.Whey</u>		$Q_{\text{as asetat}}$	6998,7329
$Q_{\text{gula reduksi}}$	3013,3759	Q_{urea}	1584,5037
Q_{protein}	22837,2369	Q_{loss}	190423,6389
Q_{lemak}	2138,5676		
Q_{air}	497996,4098		
<u>Dari T.as.asetat</u>			
$Q_{\text{as.asetat}}$	1735,2230		
<u>Dari T.urea</u>			
Q_{urea}	392,8522		
Q_{steam}	1904236,389		
Total	2543147,7500	Total	2543147,7500

3. Tangki Pendingin



Assumsi : kehilangan panas 10% dari Q yang diberikan

$$C_p \text{ air } 32^\circ\text{C} = 74,6257 \text{ kJ/mol } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T \text{ keluar tangki pendingin} = 32^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Media pendingin} = \text{air dari cooling tower } T_{\text{in}} = 30^\circ\text{C} \text{ dan } T_{\text{out}} = 50^\circ\text{C}$$

Waktu untuk menurunkan suhu dari 121°C-32°C dianggap membutuhkan waktu selama 120 menit

Masuk :

Dari T. Pendingin

$$T_2 = 121^\circ\text{C} = 394 \text{ K}$$

$$T_1 = 0^\circ\text{C} = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp air} = & 18,2964 + \frac{47,212 \cdot 10^{-2}}{2} (T_2 + T_1) - \frac{133,88 \cdot 10^{-5}}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2) + \\ & \frac{1314,2 \cdot 10^{-9}}{4} (T_2 + T_1) (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Cp air} = 75,5619 \text{ kJ/mol } ^\circ\text{C} = 0,9995 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= (21,8993 + 265,1686) \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 13157,6998 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= (111,5682 + 1804,7445) \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 97804,3843 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= (25,7465 + 152,8094) \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 10078,8556 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= (1395,0465 + 16821,9298) \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9868 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 2175157,9780 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T \\ &= 1316,3273 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (121-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 47941,9566 \text{ kkal} \\ &= 199909,1482 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{asam asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 97,704 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kgC} \cdot (121-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 6998,7329 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{urea}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 40,9221 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,32 \text{ kkal/kgC} \cdot (121-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 1584,5037 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{suspended}} + Q_{\text{asam asetat}} + Q_{\text{urea}} \\
 &= 2352724,111 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Keluar :

Tangki Stater

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 57,4136 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 695,9447 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 383,2625 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 5173,1239 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 35,7112 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 533,0968 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= (3643,3953 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9868 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C}) \\
 &= 115049,6794 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 263,2655 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 2535,7733 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{as.asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 19,5408 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 370,1809 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{urea}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 8,1844 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,32 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 83,8083 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{suspended}} + Q_{\text{as.asetat}} + Q_{\text{urea}} \\
 &= 124441,6073 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tangki Pendinginan

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 229,6543 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2783,7776 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 1533,0502 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 20692,4984 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 142,8447 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 2132,3857 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= (14573,5811 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9868 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C}) \\
 &= 460198,7145 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 1053,0618 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 10143,0913 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{as.asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 78,1632 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (32-0) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 1480,7237 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{urea}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 32,7377 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,32 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 335,2340 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{suspended}} + Q_{\text{as.asetat}} + Q_{\text{urea}} \\
 &= 497766,4253 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} + Q_{\text{air pendingin}} = Q_{\text{total}}$$

$$10\% (Q_{\text{keluar}} - Q_{\text{masuk}}) + Q_{\text{air}} = (Q_{\text{keluar}} - Q_{\text{masuk}})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10\% ((Q_{\text{ke T. Starter}} + Q_{\text{ke T. Penampungan}}) - Q_{\text{dari T. Pendingin}}) + Q_{\text{air}} &= ((Q_{\text{ke T. Starter}} + \\
 &Q_{\text{ke T. Penampungan}}) - Q_{\text{dari T. Pendingin}})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 10\% ((124441,6073 + 497766,4253) - 2352724,111) \text{ kkal} + Q_{\text{air}} &= (124441,6073 + \\
 &497766,4253) - 2352724,111
 \end{aligned}$$

$$10\% (622208,0326 - 2352724,111) \text{ kkal} + Q_{\text{air}} = 622208,0326 - 2352724,111$$

$$Q_{\text{air pendingin}} = -1730516,079 + 173051,6079$$

$$Q_{\text{air pendingin}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$1557464,471 = m \cdot 0,9965 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (50-30) \text{ C}$$

$$m_{\text{air pendingin}} = 78146,7371 \text{ kg}$$

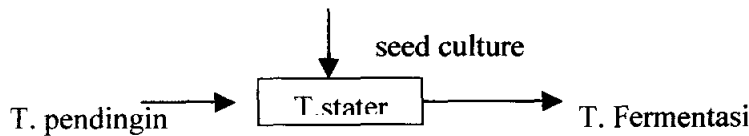
$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 173051,6079 \text{ kkal}$$

Neraca Panas Tangki Pendingin

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
$Q_{\text{gula reduksi}}$	13157,6998	T. Stater	
Q_{protein}	97804,3843	$Q_{\text{gula reduksi}}$	695,9447
Q_{lemak}	10078,8556	Q_{protein}	5173,1239
Q_{air}	2175157,9800	Q_{lemak}	533,0968
$Q_{\text{suspended solid}}$	47941,9566	Q_{air}	115049,6794
$Q_{\text{as.asetat}}$	6998,7329	$Q_{\text{suspended solid}}$	2535,7733
Q_{urea}	1584,5037	$Q_{\text{as.asetat}}$	370,1809
		Q_{urea}	83,8038

		T. Penampung	
		Q _{gula reduksi}	2783,7776
		Q _{protein}	20692,4984
		Q _{lemak}	2132,3857
		Q _{air}	460198,7145
		Q _{suspended solid}	10143,0913
		Q _{as.asetat}	1480,7237
		Q _{urea}	335,2340
		Q _{loss}	173051,6079
		Q _{air pendingin}	1557464,471
Total	2352724,111	Total	2352724,112

4. Tangki Stater



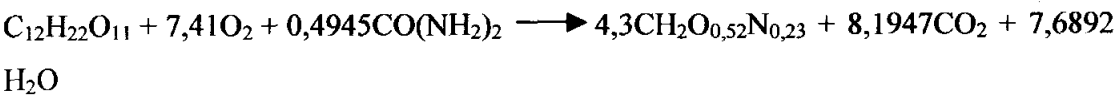
Assumsi : T_{masuk} = 32 °C T_{keluar} = 30 °C

T_{ref} = 25 °C

Bm Acetobacter = 25,54

Cp Acetobacter = 9,906 cal/mol C

Reaksi yang terjadi :



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ reaksi} &= (0,2845 \Delta H_c C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2,1082 \Delta H_c O_2 + 0,1407 \Delta H_c CO(NH_2)_2) - \\ &\quad (1,2234 \Delta H_c CH_2O_{0,52}N_{0,23} + 2,3314 \Delta H_c CO_2 + 2,1867 \Delta H_c H_2O) \\ &= (0,2845 (-5644,9) + 0 + 0,1407 (-631,6)) - (1,2234 (-24,27) + 0 + 0) \\ &= (-1605,9701 - 88,8661) - (-29,6919) \\ &= -1665,1443 \text{ kj} = -396,4629 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

Masuk :

Dari T. Pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\&= 57,4136 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\&= 152,2379 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\&= 383,2625 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\&= 1131,6209 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\&= 35,7112 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\&= 116,6149 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\&= 3643,3953 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9915 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\&= 25286,9851 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\&= 263,2655 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\&= 554,7004 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{as.asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\&= 19,5408 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\&= 80,9771 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{urea}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\&= 8,1844 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,32 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (32-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\&= 18,3331 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{suspended}} + Q_{\text{as.asetat}} + Q_{\text{urea}} \\&= 27341,4694 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

Dari seed culture :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 625,7903 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1185,2468 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 4257,5245 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 8979,1192 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 360,2575 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 840,3006 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 39702,9802 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9912 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 196767,9699 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{O}_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1,2721 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2189 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1,3923 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{CO}_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 9,6717 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2016 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 9,7491 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{biomas}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 4,9343 \text{ kg/hr} \cdot 0,3879 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 9,5701 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{N}_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 803,9592 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2471 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 993,2916 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{gula}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 70,4122 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 105,9704 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{O}_2} + Q_{\text{CO}_2} + Q_{\text{biomas}} + Q_{\text{N}_2} + Q_{\text{gula}} \\
 &= 208892,6099 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Keluar :

Ke Tangki pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 683,2039 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 1293,9882 \text{ kkal} \\
 Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 4622,5050 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 9748,8630 \text{ kkal} \\
 Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 391,8137 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 913,9055 \text{ kkal} \\
 Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 43384,5525 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9912 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 215013,8422 \text{ kkal} \\
 Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 239,3424 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 360,2103 \text{ kkal} \\
 Q_{\text{as.asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 19,5408 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 57,8408 \text{ kkal} \\
 Q_{\text{O}_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 14,3573 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2189 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 15,7141 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{CO_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 109,1283 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2016 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 110,0013 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{biomas} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 57,6656 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3879 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 111,8424 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{N_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 1062,3524 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2471 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 1312,5364 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{total} &= Q_{gula \text{ reduksi}} + Q_{protein} + Q_{lemak} + Q_{air} + Q_{suspended} + Q_{as.asetat} + Q_{O_2} + Q_{CO_2} + Q_{biomas} \\
 &\quad + Q_{N_2} \\
 &= 228938,7442 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Excess O₂ dari kompresor :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{O_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 78,4910 \text{ kg/hr} \cdot 0,2189 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 85,9084 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{N_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 258,3662 \text{ kg/hr} \cdot 0,2471 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 319,2114 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{masuk} + \Delta H_{reaksi} = Q_{keluar} + Q_{loss}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Q_{\text{dari T. Pendingin}} + Q_{\text{dari Seed Culture}} + Q_{\text{excess}}) + \Delta H_{reaksi} &= Q_{\text{ke T. Penampung}} + Q_{loss} \\
 (27341,4694 + 208892,6099 + 405,1198) + (-396,4629) &= 228955,5178 + Q_{loss}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{loss} &= 234520,2482 - 228955,5178 \\
 &= 5564,7304 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
* dr T.pendingin		* ke T.penampung	
Q _{gula reduksi}	152,2379	Q _{gula reduksi}	1293,9882
Q _{protein}	1131,6209	Q _{protein}	9748,8630
Q _{lemak}	116,6149	Q _{lemak}	913,9055
Q _{air}	25286,9851	Q _{air}	215013,8422
Q _{suspended solid}	554,7004	Q _{suspended solid}	360,2103
Q _{as.asetat}	80,9771	Q _{as.asetat}	57,8408
Q _{urea}	18,3331	Q _{O₂}	15,7141
* dr seed culture		Q _{CO₂}	110,0013
Q _{gula reduksi}	1185,2468	Q _{biomass}	111,8424
Q _{protein}	8979,1192	Q _{N₂}	1312,5364
Q _{lemak}	840,3006	* Q_{loss}	27746,5892
Q _{air}	196767,9699		
Q _{O₂}	1,3923		
Q _{CO₂}	9,7491		
Q _{biomass}	9,5701		
Q _{N₂}	993,2916		
Q _{sukrosa}	105,9704		
* dr kompresor			
Q _{O₂}	85,9084		
Q _{N₂}	319,2114		
* ΔH_{reaksi}	396,4629		
(eksoterm)			
Total	256685,3334	Total	256685,3334

5. Tangki Pendingin

Assumsi : $T_{\text{masuk}} = 32\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{\text{keluar}} = 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (didiamkan 1 hari suhu turun menjadi suhu ruangan)

Tangki Penampung Sementara

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 229,6543 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (32-30) ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 173,9862 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1533,0502 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (32-30) ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 1293,2811 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 142,8447 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (32-30) ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 133,2741 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 14573,5811 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9923 \text{ kkal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (32-30) ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 28922,7291 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1053,0618 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (32-30) ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 633,9433 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{as.asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 78,1632 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (32-30) ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 92,5452 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{urea}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 32,7377 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,32 \text{ kkal/kg }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (32-30) ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 20,9521 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{suspended}} + Q_{\text{as.asetat}} + Q_{\text{urea}} \\ &= 31270,7111 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{loss}} &= Q_{\text{total}} = 31270,7111 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

6. Fermentor

Assumsi : $T_{\text{masuk}} = 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

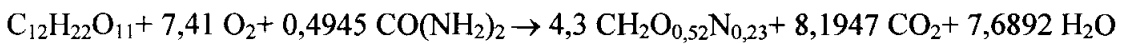
$T_{\text{keluar}} = 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Nata didapat pada hari ke - 4

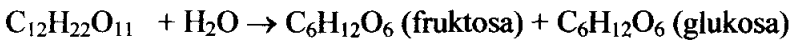
Glukosa yang bereaksi menjadi nata 85%

Reaksi yang terjadi :

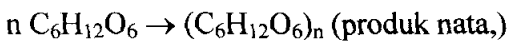
Reaksi 1 :



Reaksi 2 :



Reaksi 3 :



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{reaksi1}} &= (1,1035 \Delta H_c \text{ C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + 8,1766 \Delta H_c \text{ O}_2 + 0,5456 \Delta H_c \text{ CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2) - \\ &\quad (4,7446 \Delta H_c \text{ CH}_2\text{O}_{0,52}\text{N}_{0,23} + 9,0425 \Delta H_c \text{ CO}_2 + 8,4846 \Delta H_c \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \\ &= (1,1035 (-5644,9) + 0 + 0,5456 (-631,6)) - (4,7446 (-24,27) + 0 + 0) \\ &= (-6229,1472 - 344,6009) - (-115,1514) \\ &= -6458,5967 \text{ kJ} = -1537,7611 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{reaksi2}} &= (2,6755 \Delta H_c \text{ C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + 2,6755 \Delta H_c \text{ H}_2\text{O}) - (2,6755 \Delta H_c \text{ C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \\ &\quad \text{glukosa} + 2,6755 \Delta H_c \text{ C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \text{ fruktosa}) \\ &= (2,6755 (-5644,9) + 0) - (2,6755 (-2805) + 2,6755 (-2813,7)) \\ &= (-15102,9299 - (-7504,7775 - 7528,0544)) \\ &= -70,0981 \text{ kJ} = -16,6900 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{reaksi3}} &= (4,5483 \Delta H_c \text{ C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \text{ glukosa}) - (1,5161 \Delta H_c (\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6)_n \text{ nata}) \\ &= (4,5483 (-2805)) - (1,5161 (-9745,7)) \\ &= (-12757,9815) + (14775,4558) \\ &= 2017,4743 \text{ kJ} = 480,3570 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ reaksi total} &= \Delta H \text{ reaksi1} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi2} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi3} \\ &= -1537,7611 \text{ kkal} + (-16,6900 \text{ kkal}) + 480,3570 \text{ kkal} \\ &= -1074,0941 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

masuk :

dr T. Penampung :

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 229,6543 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\ &= 434,9654 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1533,0502 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\ &= 3233,2027 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 142,8447 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\ &= 333,1853 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 14573,5811 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9912 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\ &= 72226,6679 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1053,0618 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\ &= 1584,8582 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{as.asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 78,1632 \text{ kg/hr} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\ &= 231,3631 \text{ kkal} \\ Q_{\text{urea}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 32,7377 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,32 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\ &= 52,3803 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{suspended}} + Q_{\text{as.asetat}} + Q_{\text{urea}} \\
 &= 78096,6229 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

dr T. Starter

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 683,2039 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 1293,9882 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 4622,5050 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 9748,8630 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 391,8137 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 913,9055 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 43384,5525 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9912 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 215013,8422 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{suspended}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 239,3424 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,301 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 360,2103 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{as.asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 19,5408 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 57,8408 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{O}_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 14,3573 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2189 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 15,7141 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{CO}_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 109,1283 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2016 \text{ kkal/kg } ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25) ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 110,0013 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{biomas}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 57,6656 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3879 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 111,8424 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{N}_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 1062,3524 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2471 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 1312,5364 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{total}} &= Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} + Q_{\text{protein}} + Q_{\text{lemak}} + Q_{\text{air}} + Q_{\text{suspended}} + Q_{\text{as.asetat}} + Q_{\text{O}_2} + Q_{\text{CO}_2} + Q_{\text{biomas}} \\
 &\quad + Q_{\text{N}_2} + Q_{\text{gula}} \\
 &= 228938,7442 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Keluar :

Ke T. Pengolahan Limbah

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{gula reduksi}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 912,8583 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3788 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 1728,9536 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{protein}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 6070,1032 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4218 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 12801,8477 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{lemak}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 515,2374 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,4665 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 1201,7912 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 43375,7831 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9912 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 214970,381 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{as.asetat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 48,8520 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 144,6019 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{O_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 66,6839 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2189 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 72,9855 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{CO_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 507,0015 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2016 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 511,0575 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{biomas} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 284,6657 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3879 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 552,1091 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{N_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 2095,8434 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2471 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 2589,4145 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{glukosa} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 144,4758 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,30575 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 220,8674 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{total} &= Q_{gula \text{ reduksi}} + Q_{protein} + Q_{lemak} + Q_{air} + Q_{glukosa} + Q_{as.asetat} + Q_{O_2} + Q_{CO_2} + Q_{biomas} + \\
 &\quad Q_{N_2} \\
 &= 234794,0094 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ke Bak Pencucian

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{nata} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 15505,6136 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3467 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 26878,9812 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{as.asetat} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 48,8520 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5920 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\
 &= 144,6019 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{total} &= Q_{nata} + Q_{as.asetat} \\
 &= 27023,5831 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Excess O₂ dari kompresor :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{O_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 313,9802 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2189 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\ &= 343,6513 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{N_2} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1033,5181 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,2471 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-25) \text{ C} \\ &= 1276,9117 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (Q_{\text{dari T. Pendingin}} + Q_{\text{dari T. Starter}} + Q_{\text{excess}}) + \Delta H_{\text{reaksi}} &= Q_{\text{ke T. Limbah}} + Q_{\text{bak pencuci}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ (78096,6229 + 228938,7442 + 1620,5630) + (-1074,0941) &= 234794,0094 + 27023,5831 \\ + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ Q_{\text{loss}} &= 307581,836 - 261817,5925 \\ &= 45764,2435 \text{ kkal} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Fermentor

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
* dr T.pendingin		* ke bak pencuci	
Q _{gula reduksi}	434,9654	Q _{nata}	26878,9812
Q _{protein}	3233,2027	Q _{as. asetat}	144,6019
Q _{lemak}	333,1853	* ke T.limbah	
Q _{air}	72226,6679	Q _{gula reduksi}	1728,9536
Q _{suspended solid}	1584,8582	Q _{protein}	12801,8477
Q _{as. asetat}	231,3631	Q _{lemak}	1201,7912
Q _{urea}	52,3803	Q _{air}	214970,381
* dr T. Starter		Q _{glukosa}	220,8674
Q _{gula reduksi}	1293,9882	Q _{as.asetat}	144,6019
Q _{protein}	9748,8630	Q _{O₂}	72,9855
Q _{lemak}	913,9055	Q _{CO₂}	511,0575
Q _{air}	215013,8422	Q _{biomass}	552,1091

$Q_{\text{suspended solid}}$	360,2103	Q_{N_2}	2589,4145
$Q_{\text{as.asetat}}$	57,8408	* Q_{loss}	45764,2435
Q_{O_2}	15,7141		
Q_{CO_2}	110,0013		
Q_{biomass}	111,8424		
Q_{N_2}	1312,5364		
* dr kompresor			
Q_{O_2}	343,6513		
Q_{N_2}	1276,9117		
* ΔH_{reaksi} (eksoterm)	1074,0941		
Total	307581,836	Total	307581,836

7. Dryer

Assumsi : $T_{\text{masuk}} = 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{\text{keluar}} = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$T_{\text{keluar}} = 80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

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

Masuk :

Dr Press2

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{nata}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 246,0741 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3467 \text{ kkal/kg } ^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (30-0) ^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 2559,4167 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 61,5179 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9868 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (30-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 1821,1936 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

Keluar

Ke Pemotongan

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{nata}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 246,0741 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,3467 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (80-0) \text{ °C} \\
 &= 6825,1112 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 18,5217 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9868 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (80-0) \text{ C} \\
 &= 1462,1771 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

ke Udara

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{uap air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T + m \times \lambda \\
 &= 42,9962 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,9967 \text{ kkal/kg C} \cdot (100-0) \text{ C} + 42,9962 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,5377 \text{ kkal/kg} \\
 &= 4308,5503 \text{ kkal}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} + Q_{\text{in}} = Q_{\text{out}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} + Q_{\text{dari Press2}} = (Q_{\text{ke Pemotongan}} + Q_{\text{ke Udara}}) + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} + (2559,4167 + 1821,1936) = (6825,1112 + 1462,1771 + 4308,5503) + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} + 4380,6103 = 12595,8386 + 0,1 Q_{\text{steam}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 9128,0314 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 912,8031 \text{ kkal}$$

$$m_{\text{steam}} = Q_{\text{steam}} / \lambda$$

$$= \frac{9128,0314}{(656,7818 - 152,3924)}$$

$$= 18,0972 \text{ kg}$$

Neraca Panas Dryer

Masuk	Kkal/batch	Keluar	Kkal/batch
Dr Press2		Ke Pemotongan	
Q_{nata}	2559,4167	Q_{nata}	6825,1112
Q_{air}	1821,1936	Q_{air}	1462,1771
Q_{steam}	9128,0314	Ke Udara	
		$Q_{uap\ air}$	4308,5503
		Q_{loss}	912,8031
Total	13508,6417	Total	13508,6417

APPENDIKS C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

APPENDIX C

SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. Tangki penyimpan whey (F-110)

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan whey selama satu hari

Type : silinder tegak dengan atap dan alas berbentuk flat

Kapasitas : 19089,24 kg/hari

Perhitungan :

Densitas (ρ) whey = 0,9986 kg/l = 62,3404 lb/ft³

$$\text{Kecepatan volumetric} = \frac{\text{kapasitas}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{19089,24 \text{ kg} / \text{hari}}{0,9986 \text{ kg} / \text{L}} = 19116,0024 \text{ L/hari}$$

Volume whey selama 1 hari = 19116,0024 L/hari x 1 hari

$$= 19116,0024 \text{ L} = 19,1160 \text{ m}^3$$

volume whey adalah 80% volume shell, sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume shell} &= \frac{\text{volumewhey}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{19,1160}{0,8} = 23.895 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H$$

Dimana H/D = 2

$$23.895 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{2\pi}{4} \times D^3$$

$$D = 3,6334 \text{ m} = 143,0469 \text{ in}$$

$$H = H_{\text{liquid}} = 7,2668 \text{ m} = 286,0938 \text{ in} = 23,8409 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi cairan dalam tangki pada keadaan maksimum} = H_{\text{tangki}} = 29,8011 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hid}} = \frac{\rho \times H_{\text{tot}}}{144} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Brownell \& Young, p.46, eq.3.17})$$

$$= \frac{62,3617 \times 23,8409}{144} = 10,3247 \text{ psi}$$

$$P = P_{\text{udara luar}} + P_{\text{hid}} = 14,6959 \text{ psi} + 10,3247 \text{ psi} = 25,0206 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,3 P = 32,5267 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal shell

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot ID}{2 \cdot f_{\text{all}} \cdot E} + C \dots\dots\dots (\text{Brownell \& Young, p.45, eq.3.16})$$

dimana,

$$P = \text{tekanan design} = 32,5267 \text{ psia}$$

$$ID = \text{diameter shell} = 143,0469 \text{ in}$$

$$F_{\text{all}} = \text{allowable stress} = 16250 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

(stainless steels SA-240 Grade A, Brownell & Young, p.342, App.D)

& Young, p.254, table.13.2)

$$c = \text{corrosion allowance} = 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$E = \text{efisiensi sambungan} = 80 \%$$

(Double welded but joint, Brownell

$$t_s = \frac{32,5267 \times 143,0469}{2 \times 16250 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,3039 \text{ inch} = 5/16 \text{ inch}$$

tebal tutup atas = tebal tutup bawah (bentuk flat)

$$t_B = \frac{P.ID}{2.fall.E} + C \dots \dots \dots (\text{Brownell\&Young ,p.45,eq.3.16})$$

dimana,

P = tekanan design = 32,5267 psia

ID = diameter shell = 143,0469 in

F_{all} = allowable stress = 16250 lb/in

(stainless steels SA-240 Grade A, Brownell&Young,p.342,App.D)

&Young,p.254,table.13.2)

c = corrosion allowance = 1/8 in E = efisiensi sambungan = 80 %

(Double welded but joint,Brownell

$$t_B = \frac{32,5267 \times 143,0469}{2 \times 16250 \times 0,8} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,3039 \text{ inch} = 5/16 \text{ inch}$$

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Kapasitas maksimum : 23,895 m³
2. Kapasitas operasi : 19,1160 m³
3. Tinggi silinder : 7,2668 m
4. Diameter silinder : 3,6334 m
5. Tebal silinder : 5/16 in
6. Tebal flat atas : 5/16 in
7. Tebal flat bawah : 5/16 in
8. Bahan : Stainless steel SA-240 Grade A
9. jumlah : 1

2. Urea ($\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$) warehouse

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan urea selama 30 hari

Type : Gedung dengan konstruksi beton

Dasar perencanaan : $T_{\text{udara}} = 30^\circ\text{C}$

$P_{\text{udara}} = 1 \text{ atm}$

Bulk Density = $47,5 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ (urea teknis)

Kapasitas Urea : $40,6221 \text{ kg/hari}$

Jumlah Urea yang harus disimpan $= 40,6221 \text{ kg/hari} \times 30 \text{ hari}$
 $= 1218,663 \text{ kg}$
 $= 2686,6644 \text{ lb}$

$$\text{Volume urea} = \frac{2686,6644 \text{ lb}}{47,5 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 56,5613 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume storage} &= 2 \times \text{volume urea} \\ &= 113,1226 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Storage dengan alas persegi empat :

$$\text{Panjang} = 2 \times L$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = t = 2 \text{ m} = 6,5616 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume storage} = p \times L \times t$$

$$\begin{aligned} 113,1226 &= 2 \times L \times L \times t \\ &= 2 \times L^2 \times 6,5616 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = 8,6200 \text{ ft} = 2,627 \text{ m} \approx 2,7 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 2 \times L = 5,4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Luas} = P \times L = 14,6 \text{ m}^2$$

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Kapasitas : 1218,663 kg
2. Tinggi warehouse : 2 m
3. Panjang warehouse : 5,4 m
4. Lebar warehouse : 2,7 m
5. Bahan konstruksi : concrete beton
6. jumlah : 1 buah

3. Tangki molase (M – 120)

fungsi : untuk menampung molase selama 15 hari

Type : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dish head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dan dilengkapi dengan coil pemanas dan pengaduk.

Kapasitas = 2959,369 kg/hari

Jumlah molase yang disimpan = 2959,369 kg/hari x 15 hari
= 44390,535 kg

$$\text{Volume molase} = \frac{\text{kapasitas}}{\rho_{\text{larutan}}} = \frac{44390,535 \text{ kg}}{1,3933 \text{ kg/lit}} = 31859,9978 \text{ lit} = 31,8599 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume molase = 80% volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{100}{80} \times 31,8599 = 39,8248 \text{ m}^3 = 1406,3331 \text{ ft}^3$$

Keterangan :

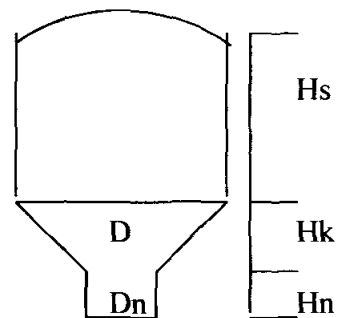
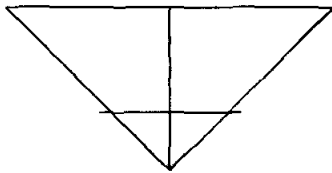
D = diameter shell

H = tinggi shell

Hk = tinggi konis

Hn = tinggi nozzle

Dn = diameter nozzle



$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}, D_n = 0,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D}{2 \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume shell} &= \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \cdot H_s \text{ (dengan } H_s = D \text{)} \\ &= 0,785 \cdot D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot H_k - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot \frac{D}{2 \tan \alpha} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$\text{Volume dished head} = 0,000049 D^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{volume shell} + \text{volume konis} + \text{volume dish}$$

$$= 0,785 D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - Dn^3) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$= 0,785 D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} D^3 - \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} Dn^3 + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$= D^3 (0,785 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} + 0,000049) - \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (Dn^3)$$

$$D^3 = \frac{\text{volume tangki} + \left(\frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} \right) Dn^3}{\frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} + 0,785 + 0,000049}$$

$$D^3 = 1390,2345 \text{ ft}$$

$$D = 11,1608 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = D = 11,1680 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume molase dalam konis} = \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30} (11,1680^3 - 0,5^3)$$

$$= 314,9973 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{tinggi molase dalam konis} = \frac{D - Dn}{2 \tan \alpha} = \frac{11,1680 - 0,5}{2 \tan 30} = 9,2325 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{volume molase dalam shell} = \text{volume molase} - \text{volume molase dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot H_1 = 1125,1156 \text{ ft}^3 - 314,9973 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 11,1680^2 \cdot H_1 = 810,1183 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_1 = 8,2849 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi molase dalam tangki = tinggi molase dalam shell + tinggi molase dalam konis

$$= 9,2325 \text{ ft} + 8,2849 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 17,5174 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hid}} = \frac{\rho \times H_{\text{total}}}{144} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Brownell\&Young, p.46, eq.3.17})$$

$$= \frac{49,1574 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 17,5174 \text{ ft}}{144} = 10,5814 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{udara luar}} + P_{\text{hid}} = 14,7 \text{ psi} + 10,5814 \text{ psi} = 25,2814 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 P_{\text{ops}} = 30,3377 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal shell

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot ID}{2 \cdot f_{\text{all}} \cdot E} + C \dots\dots\dots (\text{Brownell\&Young, p.45, eq.3.16})$$

dimana,

$$P = \text{tekanan design} = 30,3377 \text{ psia}$$

$$ID = \text{diameter shell} = 11,1680 \text{ ft}$$

$$f_{\text{all}} = \text{allowable stress} = 16250 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

(Stainless Stell SA-240 Grade A,B\&Y, p.342, App D)

$$E = \text{efisiensi sambungan} = 80\%$$

(Double Wellded butt joint, B\&Y, p.254, table 13.2)

c = corrosion allowance = 1/8 in

$$T_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \cdot Di}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{30,3377 \text{ psia} \cdot 11,1680 \text{ ft.12}}{2 \cdot 16250 \cdot 0,8} + 1/8 = 0,2812 \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell diambil 5/16 in

$$\text{OD shell} = 2 \times t_s + \text{ID}$$

$$= 134,492 \text{ in}$$

Tebal konis

$$T_{\text{koni}} = \frac{P \cdot Di}{2 \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6P)} + c = \frac{30,3377 \text{ psia} \cdot 11,1680 \text{ ft.12}}{2 \cdot \cos 30 \cdot (16250 \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 30,3377)} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,3057 \text{ in} \approx$$

tebal konis diambil 5/16 in

Tebal Dish

Dari B&Y hal 89 diperoleh : OD standart = 138 in

$$\text{icr} = 6 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$r = 96 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Stress intensification factor} = w = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \left(\frac{rc}{icr} \right)^{0.5} \right) \dots\dots (\text{B\&Y, eq 7.76, p.138})$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \left(\frac{96}{6,125} \right)^{0.5} \right)$$

$$= 1,7397$$

$$t_d = \frac{P \times r \times c \times w}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + C$$

$$= \frac{30,3377 \text{ psia} \times 96 \text{ in} \times 1,7631}{2 \times 16250 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 30,3377 \text{ psia}} + 1/8$$

$$= 0,3199 \text{ in} = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

dari B&Y table 5.8 hal 93 didapatkan sf (straight flange) = 3,5 in

dari B&Y hal 87 fig. 5.8 :

$$a = \frac{ID}{2} = 66,9648 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = 60,8398 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = rc - icr = 89,875 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} = 29,8483 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = td + b + sf = 33,6682 \text{ in} = 2,8056 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_{\text{koni}} + OA = 23,1989 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 7,0711 \text{ m} \approx 7 \text{ m}$$

Pengaduk

Tipe : flat six blade turbine with disk

Dari Geankoplis 3rd, table 3.4-1, p.144, diperoleh :

$$Da = 0,3 \text{ Dt} = 0,3 \times 11,1680 \text{ ft} = 3,3482 \text{ ft}$$

$$J/Dt = 1/12, J = 1/12 \times 11,1680 \text{ ft} = 0,9300 \text{ ft}$$

$$Da/W = 5, W = Da/5 = 0,6696 \text{ ft}$$

$$C/Dt = 1/3, C = Dt \times 1/3 = 3,7202 \text{ ft}$$

$$L/Da = 1/4, L = Da \times 1/4 = 0,8370 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana :

Da = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter tangki

L = panjang blade

C = jarak dari dasar tangki

J = lebar baffle

Kecepatan agitator antara 20 – 150 (Mc.Cabe 5th ed,p.238) diambil 50 rpm = 0,833 rps.

$$Nre = \frac{NxDa^2 \times \rho}{\mu}$$

μ molase pada T = 60°C = 4,3533.10⁻³ kg/m.s(Perry, 5th ed,p.3-254)

ρ molase pada T = 60°C = 787,429 kg/m³

$$Nre = \frac{0,8333 \times (1,0205)^2 \times 787,429}{4,3533 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 156971,2831$$

Dari Geankoplis 3rd, p.145, fig.3.4-4 diperoleh $N_p = 5,4$

Power untuk pengaduk :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= N_p \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 = 5,4 \cdot 787,492 \cdot (0,8333)^3 \cdot (1,0205)^5 \\ &= 2723,1675 \text{ J/s} \\ &= 3,6517 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

dari Peter&Timerhause 4th ed,p.521,fig.14-38 diperoleh $\eta_{motor} = 84 \%$

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{3,6517}{0,84} = 4,3472 \text{ hp}$$

Perancangan Jaket Pemanas

Tebal jaket = tebal shell = 0,2812 in

Massa steam = 139,7558 kg/hari (dalam 1 hari pemanas beroperasi dalam 1 jam)

$$= 139,7558 \text{ kg/hari} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{1 \text{ jam}} = 139,7558 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ steam pada } 151^{\circ}\text{C} = 2,6069 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{rate volumetric steam} = \frac{139,7558 \text{ kg / jam}}{2,6069 \text{ kg / m}^3} = 53,6099 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0148 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{ditetapkan kecepatan aliran steam (V)} = 1 \text{ ft/s} = 0,3048 \text{ m/s}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \pi (D_{i_{\text{jaket}}}^2 - D_{o_{\text{shell}}}^2) \times V$$

$$0,0148 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (D_{i_{\text{jaket}}}^2 - 3,4097^2) \times 0,3048$$

$$D_{i_{\text{jaket}}}^2 = 11,6879 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D_{i_{\text{jaket}}} = 3,4187 \text{ m}$$

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

$$3,4187 \text{ m} = 3,4097 + J_s$$

$$J_s = 0,0124 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{OD jaket} = I_{d_{\text{jaket}}} + 2.J_s$$

$$= 3,4221 + 2 \cdot 0,0124$$

$$= 3,4469 \text{ m}$$

$$\ln \frac{(t_1 - T_1)}{(t_1 - T_2)} = \frac{U.A.\theta}{M.C} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Kern, eq 18.7, p.627})$$

$$\text{overall UD} = 100 - 500 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{diambil } 300 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{C} = 1465,6473 \text{ kkal/jam.m}^2.^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (Kern, table 8. p.840)}$$

$$T_1 = \text{suhu bahan masuk} = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = \text{suhu bahan keluar} = 60^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_1 = \text{suhu steam masuk} = 151^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\theta = \text{waktu} = 1 \text{ jam} = 60 \text{ menit}$$

$$M = \text{massa bahan dalam tangki} = 2959,369 \text{ kg} \times 7 = 20715,583 \text{ kg}$$

$$C = 16,6899 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\ln \frac{(151 - 30)}{(151 - 121)} = \frac{1465,6473 \cdot A \cdot 1}{20715,583 \cdot 16,6899}$$

$$A = 67,2142 \text{ m}^2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 67,2142 &= \pi \cdot \text{OD shell} \cdot H_j + (\pi \cdot R_s \cdot S - \pi \cdot R_n \cdot S) \\ &= \pi \cdot \text{OD shell} \cdot H_j + (R_s \cdot (R_s / \sin \alpha) - R_n \cdot (R_n / \sin \alpha)) \\ &= \pi \cdot \text{OD shell} \cdot H_j + \pi / \sin \alpha (R_s^2 - R_n^2) \\ &= \pi \cdot 3,4097 H_j + \pi / \sin 30 (0,9649^2 - 0,0302^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$67,2142 = 10,7064 H_j + 5,8410$$

$$H_j = 5,7323 \text{ m} < H_{\text{shell}} (7 \text{ m}) \longrightarrow \text{memenuhi}$$

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. kapasitas : 2959,369 kg/hari
2. OD shell : 3,4097 m
3. ID shell : 3,4018 m
4. H shell : 7m
5. Tebal shell : 5/16 in
6. Tebal konis : 5/16 in
7. Tebal Head : 5/16 in
8. Jenis pengaduk: six blade turbine
9. Power pengaduk: 4,5 Hp

10. Tinggi jaket : 5,7323 m

11. jumlah tangki : 1

4. Warehouse Asam Asetat

fungsi : untuk menyimpan Asam Asetat selama 30 hari

type : gedung dengan konstruksi beton

kapasitas : 1593 lt / 30 hari = 2931,12 kg

Spesifikasi :

1. kapasitas = 2931,12 kg
2. Tinggi warehouse = 3 m
3. Panjang warehouse = 6,3 m
4. Lebar warehouse = 4,8 m
5. Bahan konstruksi = concrete beton
6. jumlah = 1

5. Tangki Sterilisasi (M-130)

Fungsi : untuk mensterilkan larutan media yang akan digunakan sebagai media tumbuhnya bakteri

Type : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dished head dan tutup bawah plate dilengkapi dengan pemanas dan pengaduk.

Kapasitas : 22053,8662 kg/batch

Dasar perencanaan : suhu operasi 121 °C

Densitas campuran (ρ) molase + whey = $(0,1 \times 1,3933) + (0,9 \times 0,9986)$

$$= 1,0381 \text{ kg/lt}$$

$$\text{asumsi } \rho \text{ larutan} = \rho \text{ air} = 943,5 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume larutan} &= \frac{\text{kapasitas}}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{22053,8662 \text{ kg}}{943,5 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 23,3742 \text{ m}^3 = 825,4476 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume larutan adalah 80 % volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\text{volumelaru tan}}{0,8} \\ &= \frac{23,3742}{0,8} = 29,2177 \text{ m}^3 = 1031,8095 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume tangki = volume shell + volume dished head

$$\text{Volume shell} = \pi/4 D^2 H \quad (\text{dimana } H = 1,5D)$$

$$\text{Volume dished head} = 0,000049 D^3 \dots\dots\dots(\text{B\&Y,eq 5.11,p,88})$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \pi/4 D^2 H + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$1031,8095 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$D = 9,5691 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 1,5 \times 9,5691 = 14,3536 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume cairan dalam shell} = \pi/4 D^2 H_{\text{cairan}}$$

$$H_{\text{cairan}} = \frac{825,4476}{\pi/4 \times (9,5691)^2} = 11,4836 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hid}} = \frac{\rho \times H_{\text{total}}}{144} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Brownell\&Young, p.46, eq.3.17})$$

$$= \frac{58,9006 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 11,4836 \text{ ft}}{144} = 4,6971 \text{ psi} \approx 4,7 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{udara luar}} + P_{\text{hid}} = 14,7 \text{ psi} + 4,7 \text{ psi} = 19,4 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 P_{\text{ops}} = 23,28 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal shell

$$t_s = \frac{P.ID}{2.f.all.E} + C \dots \dots \dots (\text{Brownell\&Young, p.45, eq.3.16})$$

dimana,

$$P = \text{tekanan design} = 23,28 \text{ psia}$$

$$ID = \text{diameter shell} = 9,5691 \text{ ft}$$

$$f_{\text{all}} = \text{allowable stress} = 16250 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

(Stainless Stell SA-240 Grade A,B\&Y, p.342, App D)

$$E = \text{efisiensi sambungan} = 80\%$$

(Double Wellded butt joint, B\&Y, p.254, table 13.2)

$$c = \text{corrosion allowance} = 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$T_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P.Di}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{23,28 \text{ psia} \cdot 9,5691 \text{ ft} \cdot 12}{2 \cdot 16250 \cdot 0,8} + 1/8 = 0,2278 \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell diambil 1/4 in

Tebal tutup Bawah (plate)

$$T_b = \frac{P.ID}{2.f.all.E} + C \dots \dots \dots (\text{Brownell\&Young, p.45, eq.3.16})$$

$$= \frac{23,28 \text{ psia} \cdot 9,5691 \text{ ft} \cdot 12}{2 \cdot 16250 \cdot 0,8} + 1/8 = 0,2278 \text{ in} \approx 1/4 \text{ in}$$

$$OD \text{ shell} = 2 \times t_s + ID$$

$$= 114,029 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Dish

Dari B&Y hal 89 diperoleh : OD standart = 114 in

$$icr = 6 \frac{7}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$r = 108 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Stress intensification factor} = w = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \left(\frac{rc}{icr} \right)^{0.5} \right) \dots\dots (\text{B\&Y, eq 7.76, p.138})$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \left(\frac{108}{6,875} \right)^{0.5} \right)$$

$$= 1,74086$$

$$td = \frac{Pxrxcw}{2xfxE - 0.2xP} + C$$

$$= \frac{23,28 \text{ psia} \times 108 \text{ in} \times 1,74086}{2 \times 16250 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 23,28 \text{ psia}} + 1/8$$

$$= 0,2959 \text{ in} = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

dari B&Y table 5.8 hal 93 didapatkan sf (straight flange) = 3,5 in

dari B&Y hal 87 fig. 5.8 :

$$a = \frac{ID}{2} = 57,4145 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = 50,5395 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = rc - icr = 101,125 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0.5} = 20,41 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = td + b + sf = 24,2059 \text{ in} = 2,0171 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} = H_{\text{shell}} + OA = 16,3707 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 4,9898 \text{ m} \approx 5 \text{ m}$$

Pengaduk

Tipe : flat six blade turbine with disk

Dari Geankoplis 3rd, table 3.4-1, p.144, diperoleh :

$$Da = 0,3 \text{ Dt} = 1,1668 \text{ ft}$$

$$J/Dt = 1/12, J = 0,2430 \text{ ft}$$

$$Da/W = 5, W = Da/5 = 0,2333 \text{ ft}$$

$$C/Dt = 1/3, C = Dt \times 1/3 = 0,2917 \text{ ft}$$

$$L/Da = 1/4, L = Da \times 1/4 = 0,9722 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana :

Da = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter tangki

L = panjang blade

C = jarak dari dasar tangki

J = lebar baffle

Kecepatan agitator antara 20 – 150 (Mc.Cabe 5th ed, p.238) diambil 30 rpm = 0,5 rps.

$$Nre = \frac{N Da^2 \rho}{\mu}$$

Asumsi :

$$\mu \text{ larutan} = \mu \text{ air pada } T = 121^\circ\text{C} = 0,2381 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan} = \rho \text{ air pada } T = 121^\circ\text{C} = 934,5 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$N_{re} = \frac{0,5 \times (1,1668)^2 \times 943,5}{0,2381 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 2,697 \cdot 10^6$$

Dari Geankoplis 3rd, p.145, fig.3.4-4 diperoleh $N_p = 5$

Power untuk pengaduk :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= N_p \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot D_a^5 = 5 \cdot 943,5 \cdot (0,5)^3 \cdot (1,1668)^5 \\ &= 1275,2755 \text{ J/s} \\ &= 1,7100 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

dari Peter&Timerhause 4th ed,p.521,fig.14-38 diperoleh $\eta_{motor} = 85,5 \%$

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{1,7100}{0,855} = 2 \text{ hp}$$

Perancangan Jaket Pemanas

Tebal jaket = tebal shell = 0,25 in = 0,0063 m

Massa steam = 3724,2253 kg/jam

ρ steam pada 151°C = 2,6069 kg/m³

$$\text{rate volumetric steam} = \frac{3724,2253 \text{ kg / jam}}{2,6069 \text{ kg / m}^3} = 1428,6030 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,3968 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

ditetapkan kecepatan aliran steam (V) = 1 ft/s = 0,3048 m/s

rate volumetric = A x V

$$= \frac{1}{4} \pi (D_{i,jaket}^2 - D_{o,shell}^2) \times V$$

$$0,3968 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (D_{i,jaket}^2 - 3,3566^2) \times 0,3048$$

$$D_{i,jaket}^2 = 12,9385 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D_{i,jaket} = 3,5970 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{i,jaket} = D_{o,shell} + \text{jaket spacing}$$

$$3,5970 \text{ m} = 3,3566 + J_s$$

$$J_s = 0,24 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{OD jaket} = \text{Idjaket} + 2.J_s$$

$$= 3,5970 + 2 \cdot 0,24$$

$$= 3,8370 \text{ m}$$

$$\ln \frac{(t_1 - T_1)}{(t_1 - T_2)} = \frac{U.A.\theta}{M.C} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Kern,eq 18.7,p.627})$$

$$\text{overall UD} = 100 - 500 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

$$\text{diambil } 300 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{°C} = 1465,6473 \text{ kkal/jam.m}^2.\text{°C} \text{ (Kern,table 8. p.840)}$$

$$T_1 = \text{suhu bahan masuk} = 30\text{°C}$$

$$T_2 = \text{suhu bahan keluar} = 121\text{°C}$$

$$T_1 = \text{suhu steam masuk} = 151\text{°C}$$

$$\theta = \text{waktu} = 0,5 \text{ jam} = 30 \text{ menit}$$

$$M = \text{massa bahan dlam tangki} = 22053,8662 \text{ kg}$$

$$C = 16,6899 \text{ kkal/kg°C}$$

$$\ln \frac{(151 - 30)}{(151 - 121)} = \frac{1465,6473.A.1}{22053,8662.16,6899}$$

$$A = 31,7073 \text{ m}^2$$

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

$$31,7073 = \pi \cdot \text{OD shell} \cdot H_j$$

$$= \pi 3,3566 \cdot H_j$$

$$H_j = 3,008 \text{ m} < H \text{ shell (5 m) } \longrightarrow \text{memenuhi}$$

Spesifikasi Alat :

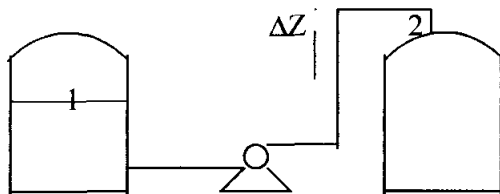
1. kapasitas : 22053,8662 kg/hari
2. OD shell : 3,3566 m
3. ID shell : 2,9160 m
4. H shell : 5 m
5. Tebal shell : 5/16 in
6. Tebal konis : 5/16 in
7. Tebal Head : 5/16 in
8. Jenis pengaduk: six blade turbine
9. Power pengaduk: 2 Hp
10. Tinggi jaket : 3,008 m
11. jumlah tangki : 1

6. Pompa Sterilisasi (L-131)

Fungsi : mengalirkan media fermentasi dari tangki sterilisasi ke tangki pendingin

Type : centrifugal pump

Kapasitas : 22053,8662 kg/batch



tiap 1 batch pompa beroperasi selama 30 menit

$$\begin{aligned}\text{rate media} &= 22053,8662 \text{ kg/batch} \times 1 \text{ menit} / 60 \text{ detik} \times 1 \text{ batch} / 30 \text{ menit} \\ &= 12,252 \text{ kg/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{assumsi } \rho \text{ media} = \rho \text{ aquades pada } T = 121^\circ\text{C} = 943,5 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 58,9027 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$Q = \frac{\text{ratemedia}}{\rho} = \frac{12,252 \text{ kg/s}}{943,5 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0,0129 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 0,4585 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} = 205,842 \text{ US gal/menit}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Di optimum} &= 3,9 \text{ } q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 4,6642 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

dari Geankoplis, 3rd App A.5 tabel A.5-1, p.892

Nominal pipe size = 5 in

$$\text{Sch} = 40$$

$$\text{OD} = 5,563 \text{ in} = 0,1413 \text{ m}$$

$$A_p = 129,1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$V = \frac{q}{A_p} = \frac{0,0129}{129 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 0,9992 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\mu \text{ media} = \mu \text{ aquades pada } T = 121^\circ\text{C} = 0,2381 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{ID \cdot V \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,1282 \cdot 0,9992 \cdot 943,5}{0,2381 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 507614,4802$$

(turbulent, $\alpha = 1$)

bahan konstruksi = commercial stell

dari Geankoplis 3rd fig.2.10-3, p.88 didapatkan :

$$\epsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\epsilon/ID = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5}}{0,1282} = 3,5881 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$f = 0.004$$

$$\text{panjang pipa lurus } 10 \text{ m} = 32,808 \text{ ft}$$

dari Geankoplis 3rd, table 2.10-1, p.93 didapatkan :

$$3 \text{ elbow } 90^\circ = Le/D = 35, Le = 3 \times 35 \times 0,1282 = 13,461 \text{ ft}$$

$$1 \text{ gate valve} = Le/D = 9, Le = 1 \times 9 \times 0,1282 = 1,1538 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{panjang pipa} = 32,808 + 13,461 + 1,1538 = 47,4228 \text{ ft} = 14,45 \text{ m}$$

friksi pipa lurus :

$$F = \frac{3 \cdot f \cdot L \cdot v^2}{2 \cdot ID} = \frac{3 \cdot 0,004 \cdot 14,45 \cdot (0,9992)^2}{2 \cdot 0,1282} = 0,6752 \text{ kg}$$

Sudden contraction :

$$H_c = 0,55 \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha}$$

$$A_{2(\text{tangki})} \gg A_{1(\text{pipa})} \text{ maka : } A_2/A_1 = 0$$

$$H_c = 0,55 \cdot \frac{0,9992^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,2745 \text{ J/kg}$$

Sudden expansion :

$$H_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \cdot \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha}$$

$$A_{1(\text{tangki})} \gg A_{2(\text{pipa})} \text{ maka } A_1/A_2 = 0$$

$$H_{ex} = \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha} = \frac{0,9992^2}{2 \cdot 1} = 0,4992 \text{ J/kg}$$

Friksi pada elbow 90° :

$$\text{Jumlah elbow } 3, k_f = 0,751$$

$$H_{fel} = k_f \cdot \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,751 \frac{0,9992^2}{2.1} \cdot 3 = 1,1246 \text{ J/kg}$$

Friksi pada valve :

Jumlah gate = 1 , $k_f = 0,17$

$$H_{fv} = k_f \cdot \frac{v^2}{2\alpha} = 0,17 \frac{0,9992^2}{2.1} = 0,0848 \text{ J/kg}$$

Total friksi = $\Sigma F = 2,6583 \text{ J/kg}$

$$V_1 = 0$$

$$V_2 = 0,9992 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta Z = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$\Delta P = 0$$

$$\frac{(v_2^2 - v_1^2)}{2\alpha} + g \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{p_2 - p_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

$$\frac{0,9992^2}{2.1} + 9,8 (1,5) + 0 + 2,6583 + W_s = 0$$

$$W_s = - 17,8575 \text{ J/kg}$$

Dari Peter&Timerhause fig.14.37, p.520 diperoleh efisiensi pompa 75%

$$\text{Break Hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 1000} = \frac{17,8575 \cdot 12,252}{0,75 \cdot 1000} = 0,2917 \text{ Hp}$$

Dari Peter&Timerhause fig.14-38,p.521 diperoleh efisiensi motor 80%

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,2917}{0,8}$$

$$= 0,3646 \text{ Hp} \approx 0,5 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Bahan : stainless stell
2. kapasitas : $0,45 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$
3. Diameter pipa : 5 in sch 40
4. Efisiensi pompa : 75 %
5. Efisiensi motor : 80 %
6. Power motor : $0,3646 \text{ Hp} \approx 0,5 \text{ Hp}$
7. jumlah : 1

7. Pompa Whey (L-111)

Fungsi : mengalirkan whey dari tangki penyimpanan whey menuju ke tangk sterilisasi

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Bahan : stainless stell
2. kapasitas : $0,0935 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$
3. Diameter pipa : 2,5 in sch 40
4. Efisiensi pompa : 60 %
5. Efisiensi motor : 80 %
6. Power motor : $0,25 \text{ Hp} \approx 0,5 \text{ Hp}$
7. jumlah : 1

8. Pompa Molase (L – 121)

Fungsi : Mengalirkan molase dari truck pengangkut molase ke tangki penyimpanan molase

Tipe : centrifugal pumps

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Bahan : stainless stell
2. kapasitas : 0,0357 ft³/s
3. Diameter pipa : 2,5 in sch 40
4. Efisiensi pompa : 58 %
5. Efisiensi motor : 80 %
6. Power motor : 0,0531 Hp $\approx$ 0,5 Hp
7. jumlah : 1

9. Tangki Pendingin (M-140)

fungsi : untuk mendinginkan media setelah proses sterilisasi

type : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dished head dan tutup bawah plate dilengkapi dengan pendingin dan pengaduk.

Kapasitas : 22053,8662 kg/batch

Dasar perencanaan : suhu operasi 32°C

Densitas campuran (ρ) molase + whey = $(0,1 \times 1,3933) + (0,9 \times 0,9986)$
 $= 1,0381 \text{ kg/lt}$

asumsi ρ larutan = ρ air = 994,994 kg/m³

Volume larutan = $\frac{\text{kapasitas}}{\rho}$

$$= \frac{22053,8662 \text{ kg}}{994,994 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 22,1648 \text{ m}^3 = 782,7391 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume larutan adalah 80 % volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\text{volumelarutan}}{0,8}$$

$$= \frac{22,1648}{0,8} = 27,706 \text{ m}^3 = 978,4228 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume tangki = volume shell + volume dished head

Volume shell = $\pi/4 D^2 H$ (dimana $H = 1,5D$)

Volume dished head = $0,000049 D^3$ (B&Y,eq 5.11,p,88)

Volume tangki = $\pi/4 D^2 H + 0,000049 D^3$

$$978,4228 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$D = 9,4011 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 1,5 \times 9,4011 = 14,1017 \text{ ft} = 4,3 \text{ m}$$

Volume cairan dalam shell = $\pi/4 D^2 H_{\text{cairan}}$

$$H_{\text{cairan}} = \frac{782,7391}{\pi / 4 \times (9,4011)^2} = 11,2836 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hid}} = \frac{\rho \times H_{\text{total}}}{144} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Brownell\&Young, p.46, eq.3.17})$$

$$= \frac{62,1174 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 11,2836 \text{ ft}}{144} = 4,8674 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{udara luar}} + P_{\text{hid}} = 14,7 \text{ psi} + 4,8674 \text{ psi} = 19,5674 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 P_{\text{ops}} = 23,5 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal shell

$$t_s = \frac{P.ID}{2.f.all.E} + C \dots \dots \dots (\text{Brownell\&Young,p.45,eq.3.16})$$

dimana,

P = tekanan design = 23,5 psia

ID = diameter shell = 9,4011 ft

f_{all} = allowable stress = 16250 lb/in²

(Stainless Stell SA-240 Grade A,B&Y,p.342, App D)

E = efisiensi sambungan = 80%

(Double Wellded butt joint, B&Y, p.254, table 13.2)

c = corrosion allowance = 1/8 in

$$T_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P.Di}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{23,5 \text{ psia} \cdot 9,4011 \text{ ft} \cdot 12}{2 \cdot 16250 \cdot 0,8} + 1/8 = 0,2269 \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell diambil 1/4 in

Tebal tutup Bawah (plate)

$$T_b = \frac{P.ID}{2.f.all.E} + C \dots \dots \dots (\text{Brownell\&Young,p.45,eq.3.16})$$

$$= \frac{23,5 \text{ psia} \cdot 9,4011 \text{ ft} \cdot 12}{2 \cdot 16250 \cdot 0,8} + 1/8 = 0,2269 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD shell} = 2 \times t_s + \text{ID}$$

$$= 9,4389 \text{ ft} = 2,8770 \text{ m}$$

Tebal Dish

Dari B&Y hal 89 diperoleh : OD standart = 114 in

icr = 6 7/8 in

$$r = 108 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Stress intensification factor} = w = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \left(\frac{rc}{icr} \right)^{0.5} \right) \dots\dots (\text{B\&Y, eq 7.76, p.138})$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \left(\frac{108}{6,875} \right)^{0.5} \right)$$

$$= 1,74086$$

$$td = \frac{Pxrcxw}{2xfxE - 0.2xP} + C$$

$$= \frac{23,28 \text{ psia} \times 108 \text{ in} \times 1,74086}{2 \times 16250 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 23,28 \text{ psia}} + 1/8$$

$$= 0,2959 \text{ in} = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

dari B&Y table 5.8 hal 93 didapatkan sf (straight flange) = 3,5 in

dari B&Y hal 87 fig. 5.8 :

$$a = \frac{ID}{2} = 56,4071 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = 50,5395 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = rc - icr = 101,125 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0.5} = 20,41 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = td + b + sf = 24,2059 \text{ in} = 2,0171 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki keseluruhan} = H_{\text{shell}} + OA = 16,3707 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 4,9898 \text{ m} \approx 5 \text{ m}$$

Pengaduk

Tipe : flat six blade turbine with disk

Dari Geankoplis 3rd, table 3.4-1, p.144, diperoleh :

$$Da = 0,3 \text{ Dt} = 2,8203 \text{ ft}$$

$$J/Dt = 1/12, J = 0,7834 \text{ ft}$$

$$Da/W = 5, W = Da/5 = 0,5640 \text{ ft}$$

$$C/Dt = 1/3, C = Dt \times 1/3 = 3,1337 \text{ ft}$$

$$L/Da = 1/4, L = Da \times 1/4 = 0,7050 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana :

Da = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter tangki

L = panjang blade

C = jarak dari dasar tangki

J = lebar baffle

Kecepatan agitator antara 20 – 150 (Mc.Cabe 5th ed, p.238) diambil 30 rpm = 0,5 rps.

$$Nre = \frac{N Da^2 \rho}{\mu}$$

Asumsi :

$$\mu \text{ larutan} = \mu \text{ air pada } T = 32^\circ\text{C} = 0,7679 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\rho \text{ larutan} = \rho \text{ air pada } T = 32^\circ\text{C} = 994,994 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$Nre = \frac{0,5 \times (2,8203)^2 \times 994,994}{0,7679 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 5,153 \cdot 10^6$$

Dari Geankoplis 3rd, p.145, fig.3.4-4 diperoleh $Np = 5$

Power untuk pengaduk :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= N_p \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot D_a^5 = 5 \cdot 994,994 \cdot (0,5)^3 \cdot (2,8203)^5 \\
 &= 1070,0263 \text{ J/s} \\
 &= 1,0710 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

dari Peter&Timerhause 4th ed,p.521,fig.14-38 diperoleh $\eta_{\text{motor}} = 85 \%$

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{1,0710}{0,85} = 1,265 \text{ hp}$$

Perancangan Jaket Pendingin

Tebal jaket = tebal shell = 0,25 in = 0,0063 m

Massa air pendingin = 78146,7371 kg/hari

Pendinginan berlangsung selama 2 jam

$$\text{Massa air pendingin} = 78146,7371 \text{ kg/hari} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{2 \text{ jam}} = 39073,3685 \text{ kg/jam}$$

ρ air pada 30°C = 995,68 kg/m³

$$\text{rate volumetric} = \frac{39073,3685 \text{ kg / jam}}{995,68 \text{ kg / m}^3} = 39,2428 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0109 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

ditetapkan kecepatan aliran steam (V) = 1 ft/s = 0,3048 m/s

rate volumetric = A x V

$$= \frac{1}{4} \pi (D_{i_{\text{jaket}}}^2 - D_{o_{\text{shell}}}^2) \times V$$

$$0,0109 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (D_{i_{\text{jaket}}}^2 - 2,8770^2) \times 0,3048$$

$$D_{i_{\text{jaket}}}^2 = 8,3226 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D_{i_{\text{jaket}}} = 2,8849 \text{ m}$$

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

$$2,8849 \text{ m} = 2,8770 + J_s$$

$$J_s = 0,008 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD jaket} &= I_{\text{djaket}} + 2.J_s \\ &= 2,8849 + 2 \cdot 0,008 \\ &= 2,9009 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_1)}{(T_2 - t_1)} = \frac{U.A.\theta}{M.C} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Kern,eq 18.7,p.627})$$

$$\text{overall UD} = 100 - 500 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

$$\text{diambil } 300 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{°C} = 1465,6473 \text{ kkal/jam.m}^2.\text{°C} \text{ (Kern,table 8. p.840)}$$

$$T_1 = \text{suhu bahan masuk} = 121^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = \text{suhu bahan keluar} = 32^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_1 = \text{suhu air pendingin} = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\theta = \text{waktu} = 2 \text{ jam}$$

$$M = \text{massa bahan dalam tangki} = 22053,8662 \text{ kg}$$

$$C = 16,6899 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\ln \frac{(121 - 30)}{(32 - 30)} = \frac{1465,6473.A.2}{22053,8662.16,6899}$$

$$A = 40,3253 \text{ m}^2$$

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

$$40,3252 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \cdot \text{OD shell} \cdot H_j$$

$$= \pi 2,8770 \cdot H_j$$

$$H_j = 4,46 \text{ m} < H \text{ shell (5 m) } \longrightarrow \text{memenuhi}$$

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. kapasitas : 22053,8662 kg/hari
2. OD shell : 2,8770 m
3. ID shell : 2,8654 m
4. H shell : 5 m
5. Tebal shell : 5/16 in
6. Tebal konis : 5/16 in
7. Tebal Head : 5/16 in
8. Jenis pengaduk: six blade turbine
9. Power pengaduk: 1,265 Hp
10. Tinggi jaket : 4,46 m
11. jumlah tangki : 1

9. Tangki Stater

Fungsi : sebagai tempat untuk fase adaptasi dari mikroba dan untuk memperbanyak mikroba

Type : silinder tegak dengan tutup atas plate dan tutup bawah konis dilengkapi dengan pengaduk

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Kapasitas : 50584,4325 kg/hari
2. ID shell : 2,9988 m
3. OD shell : 3,0102 m
4. Tinggi shell : 2,9988 m

5. Tinggi konis : 1,4232 m
6. Tinggi tangki total : 4,4220 m
7. Tebal shell : $\frac{1}{4}$ in
8. Tebal plate : $\frac{1}{4}$ in
9. Tebal konis : $\frac{1}{4}$ in
10. Pengaduk :
 - jenis : six blade turbine
 - diameter impeller : 0,89 m
 - kecepatan pengaduk : 30 rpm
 - power : 0,7 Hp
 - jumlah : 1
11. Bahan konstruksi : stainless stell
12. Jumlah tangki : 1

10. Pompa Stater (L-141)

Fungsi : mengalirkan media dari tangki pendingin ke tangki stater

Type : centrifugal pump

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Bahan : stainless stell
2. kapasitas : 0,0869 ft³/s
3. Diameter pipa : 2,5 in sch 40
4. Efisiensi pompa : 55 %
5. Efisiensi motor : 80 %

6. Power motor : 0,46 Hp $\approx$ 1,25 Hp

7. jumlah : 1

11. Ruang Fermentasi (X-220)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat fermentasi untuk pembentukan *bacterial cellulose* dengan kapasitas untuk 4x proses.

Type : gedung dengan konstruksi beton

Kapasitas : 68277,555 kg/hari

Ruang fermentor dibuat 4x lebih besar dari kapasitas :

$$68277,555 \text{ kg} \times 4 = 272910,22 \text{ kg}$$

Densitas larutan : 1038,1 kg/m³

Menghitung jumlah nampan :

$$\text{Volume 1 nampan} = p \times l \times t$$

$$= 1,6 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,08 \text{ m}^3 = 80.000 \text{ cm}^3$$

nampan diisi larutan sampai ketinggian 3 cm

$$\text{Volume cairan dalam nampan} = p \times l \times t$$

$$= 160 \text{ cm} \times 100 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 48.000 \text{ cm}^3 = 0,048 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume larutan total} = \frac{68227,555 \text{ kg}}{1038,1 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 65,7234 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Jumlah nampan} = \frac{\text{vol.lart.total}}{\text{vol.cairandalamnampan}}$$

$$= \frac{65,7234}{0,048}$$

$$= 1369 \text{ nampan/hari}$$

Menghitung jumlah rak :

Assumsi :

Lebar rak : 100 cm

Tinggi rak : 4 m

Tinggi rongga antar nampan : 5 cm

$$\text{Jumlah lubang yang terdapat dalam rak setinggi 4 m} = \frac{\text{tinggirak}}{\text{tingginampan}}$$

Dengan tinggi space antar nampan : 5 cm + 5 cm = 10 cm

$$\text{Jumlah nampan dalam rak setinggi 4 m} : \frac{400\text{cm}}{10\text{cm}} = 40 \text{ nampan}$$

Panjang tempat nampan (1 rak) = 100 cm + 10 cm = 110 cm

$$\text{Untuk 1 kali proses fermentasi memerlukan} = \frac{1369}{40} = 34 \text{ rak}$$

Dalam ruang fermentor terdapat 34 rak x 4 = 136 rak

Untuk sisi panjang fermentor terdapat susunan 17 rak

Untuk sisi lebar fermentor terdapat susunan 8 rak

Tinggi ruang fermentasi = tinggi rak + 100 cm = 400 cm + 100 cm = 500 cm

Panjang ruang fermentasi = panjang rak + lebar jalan

$$= (17 \text{ rak} \times 110 \text{ cm}) + (1 \text{ m} \times 16 \text{ ruas}) + 4 \text{ m}$$

$$= 39 \text{ m} = 40 \text{ m}$$

lebar ruang fermentasi = (lebar rak x jumlah rak) + (lebar jalan)

$$\begin{aligned} &= (1 \text{ m} \times 8 \text{ rak}) + (1 \text{ m} \times 7 \text{ ruas}) + 4 \text{ m} \\ &= 19 \text{ m} = 20 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Kapasitas : 68227,555 kg/hari
2. Tinggi ruang : 5 m
3. Panjang ruang : 40 m
4. Lebar ruang : 20 m
5. Bahan konstruksi : concrete beton
6. Jumlah : 1 ruang

12. Pompa Ruang Fermentasi (L-142)

Fungsi : mengalirkan media dari tangki pendingin ke ruang fermentor

Type : centrifugal pump

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Bahan : stainless steel
2. kapasitas : 0,3429 ft³/s
3. Diameter pipa : 4 in sch 40
4. Efisiensi pompa : 45 %
5. Efisiensi motor : 80 %
6. Power motor : 0,4636 Hp $\approx$ 1,25 Hp
7. jumlah : 1

13. Tangki NaClO (M-313)

Fungsi : menyimpan larutan NaClO

Type : silinder tegak dengan alas konis dan tutup atas plate dilengkapi dengan pengaduk,

Spesifikasi Alat :

8. Kapasitas : 18.4516,8018 kg/hari
9. ID shell : 4,3498 m
10. OD shell : 4,6734 m
11. Tinggi shell : 4,3498 m
12. Tinggi konis : 2,0987m
13. Tinggi tangki total : 6,4486 m
14. Tebal shell : 3/8 in
15. Tebal plate : 3/8 in
16. Tebal konis : 3/8 in
17. Pengaduk :
 - jenis : six blade turbine
 - diameter impeller : 1,3049 m m
 - kecepatan pengaduk : 30 rpm
 - power : 6,9 Hp
 - jumlah : 1
18. Bahan konstruksi : stainless stell
19. Jumlah tangki : 1

14. Belt Conveyor (J-311)

Fungsi : untuk mengangkut *bacterial cellulose* menuju ke bleching unit
dan sebagai tempat untuk mencuci *bacterial cellulose*

Bahan : Stainless stell dan rubber

Kapasitas:15505,6136 kg/hari (dalam 1 hari belt conveyor beroperasi
selama 2 jam)

$$15505,6136 \text{ kg/jam} \times 1 \text{ hari} / 2 \text{ jam} = 7752,8068 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Dari Perry ed 7,table 21-7,p.21-11 dipilih untuk lebar belt 105 cm

Kecepatan belt : 30,6 m/menit

Kapasitas : 330 ton/jam

Hp/10ft – lift : 3,5 Hp

Hp/100ft – center : 2,28 Hp

Tripper : 9,5 Hp

$$\text{Kecepatan belt} = \frac{7752,8068 \text{ kg} / \text{jam}}{330000 \text{ kg} / \text{jam}} \times 30,5 \text{ m/menit} = 0,7165 \text{ m/menit}$$

Menentukan Power :

$$\text{a. Hp untuk 100 ft} = \frac{7752,8068 \text{ kg} / \text{jam}}{330.000 \text{ kg} / \text{jam}} \times 2,28 \text{ Hp} = 0,05356 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{b. Hp untuk} = \frac{10 \text{ m} \cdot 3,2808 \text{ ft} / \text{m}}{100 \text{ ft}} \times 0,05356 \text{ Hp} = 0,0175 \text{ Hp}$$

c. Power untuk halangan /saandungan / tripper :

Untuk kecepatan belt : 0,7165 m/menit maka power tripper

$$\frac{0,7165 \text{ m} / \text{menit}}{30,5 \text{ m} / \text{menit}} \times 9,5 \text{ Hp} = 0,2231 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Total power} = 0,0175 \text{ Hp} + 0,2231 \text{ Hp} = 0,2406 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi = 80% (Peter&Timerhause,fig.14.38, p. 521)

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,2406 \text{ Hp}}{0,8} = 0,3 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Kapasitas : 15505,6136 kg/hari
2. Lebar : 105 cm
3. Panjang : 10 m
4. kecepatan belt : 0,7165 m/menit
5. Power belt : 0,3 Hp
6. Bahan : Stainless stell & rubber
7. Jumlah : 1

15. Warehouse NaClO

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan NaClO

Type : gedung dengan konstruksi beton

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Kapasitas : 4762,04 kg
2. Tinggi warehouse : 2,5 m
3. Panjang warehouse : 2 m
4. Lebar warehouse : 1 m
5. Bahan konstruksi : concrete beton
6. jumlah : 1 buah

16. Ruang Bleaching (X-310)

Fungsi : sebagai tempat untuk proses bleaching bacterial cellulose

Tipe : Gedung dengan konstruksi beton

Spesifikasi Alat :

1. Kapasitas : 68227,555 kg/hari
2. Tinggi ruang : 5 m
3. Panjang ruang : 41 m
4. Lebar ruang : 42 m
5. Bahan konstruksi : concrete beton
6. Jumlah : 1 ruang

17. Press Part (X-321 & X-322)

Fungsi : untuk menghaluskan permukaan *bacterial cellulose* sehingga diperoleh permukaan yang rata dan untuk mengurangi kadar air

Jenis material : Stainless stell

Dimensi :

1. Bottom roll : diameter 660 mm, panjang 2818 mm
2. Top roll : diameter 660 mm, panjang 2818 mm

Motor : 5,5 Kw, 600 rpm

18. Dryer (B-320)

Fungsi : untuk mengurangi kadar air yang masih terdapat dalam *bacterial cellulose*

Jenis material : semi stell, permukaan diberi plate dari bahan hard crom

Dimensi : panjang 2800 mm, diameter 1525 mm

Motor : 5,5 Kw, 600 rpm

APPENDIKS D
PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

Penafsiran harga peralatan perlu dilakukan karena harga alat dapat berubah setiap waktunya. Oleh karena itu digunakan index harga supaya dapat mengkonversikan harga dimasa yang sekarang dengan sebelumnya sehingga diperoleh harga alat yang ekivalen.

Ekivalensi itu dapat dihitung berdasarkan persamaan :

$$\text{Harga alat saat ini} = \frac{\text{indeksharg asaatini}}{\text{indexharg atahunX}} \times \text{harga alat tahun X}$$

Dalam perhitungan ini digunakan indeks harga sebagai berikut :

Data – data cost indeks tahun 1998 – 2002

Tahun	CE Cost Index
1998	389,5
1999	390,6
2000	394,1
2001	394,3
2002	395,6

Sumber : *Chemical Engineering, januari 2002*

Dari data – data diatas dengan cara ekstrapolasi dari linierisasi data – data sebelumnya diperoleh cost index untuk tahun 2007 = 401,95

A. Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Contoh perhitungan :

Nama alat : Tangki Whey (F-110)

Kapasitas : 23,895 m³

Harga untuk tahun 2002 = harga tangki = \$ 7.450

Harga untuk tahun 2007 = $\frac{395,6}{401,95} \times \$ 7.450 = \$ 7.570$

Diambil : \$ 1 = Rp. 9.500,-

Assumsi harga tahun 2002 $\approx$ harga tahun 2007

Sehingga didapatkan harga tangki whey = Rp. 71.911.050,-

Dengan cara yang sama, dapat diketahui harga tiap peralatan sebagai berikut :

Table D.1. Harga Alat Proses

No.	Nama Alat	Kode	jumlah	Harga Rp
1	Tangki whey	F-110	1	71.911.050
2	Tangki molase	M-120	1	81.080.915
3	Tangki sterilisasi	M-130	1	71.911.050
4	tangki pendingin	M-140	1	71.428.425
5	tangki stater	R-120	1	85.330.000
6	tangki NaClO	M-410	1	92.760.650
7	nampan	-	5476	16.428.000
8	pompa molase	L-121	1	500.000
9	Pompa whey	L-111	1	500.000
10	Pompa sterilisasi	L-131	1	500.000
11	Pompa stater	L-141	1	500.000
12	pompa fermentor	L-142	1	450.000
13	Belt conveyor	J-131	2	55.620.700
14	press part 1&2	X-321,X-322	1	800.700.325
15	dryer	B-320	1	215.670.000
16	Filter udara	-	1	35.000.000
17	kompresor	-	1	25.000.000
				1.625.291.115

Tabel D.2. Harga alat Utilitas

No.	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Harga Rp.
1	Tangki umpan boiler	1	7.721.992
2	Tangki demineralizer	1	4.826.245
3	Pompa air	1	750.000
4	Pompa demineralisasi	1	500.000
5	Pompa sanitasi	1	750.000
6	Pompa boiler	1	500.000
7	Boiler	1	48.262.449
8	Generator set	1	65.137.000
9	Tangki bahan bakar	1	3.525.075
10	Cooling tower	1	43.129.629
11	Aerator	1	3.085.147
			178.187.538

Table D.3. Harga Bahan Baku

Nama Bahan	Rp / jumlah	jumlah / hari	Rp / tahun
whey	15/ lt	19.089,24	85.901.580
molase	100 / lt	2.124	63.720.000
urea	5/kg	406,221	60.933
Asam asetat glasial	350/lt	97,704	10.258.920
NaClO	2500/500ml	184,516	19.306.512.162
NaCl	50/kg	0,1177	1.765
pengemas	4.500/100 packing	2.738	37.070.000
			19.534.207.388

Table D.4. Harga Produk

Nama	Rp/jumlah	jumlah / hari	Rp / tahun
Face Paper	8.500/karton	2.738	27.927.600.000
		total	27.927.600.000

Table D.5. Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

Keterangan	m2	Rp/m2	Harga total
luas bangunan	3.684	700.000	2.578.800.000
luas tanah	5.684	150.000	852.600.000
		total	3.431.400.000

Perhitungan Biaya Utilitas :

1. Kebutuhan Listrik

Kebutuhan listrik PLN = 91,05 kWh

Beban listrik terpasang = 127,47 kVa

Biaya beban / bulan = Rp. 3.059.280,-

Biaya beban / tahun = Rp. 36.711.360,-

Waktu beban puncak = Rp. 534,8/kVa

Luar waktu beban puncak = Rp. 382/kVa

Dalam satu hari 4 jam WBP dan 20 jam LBWP

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Biaya listrik/tahun} &= \{ (4 \text{ jam} \times 127,47 \text{ kVa} \times \text{Rp.}534,8/\text{kVa}) + (20 \text{ jam} \times \\
 &127,47 \text{ kVa} \times \text{Rp.} 382/\text{kVa}) \} \times 300 \text{ hari/tahun} \\
 &= \text{Rp.} 373.966.387,-
 \end{aligned}$$

biaya total/tahun = biaya listrik + biaya beban

$$= \text{Rp.} 373.966.387,- + \text{Rp.} 36.711.360,-$$

$$= \text{Rp.} 410.677.747,-$$

2. Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar

Kebutuhan bahan bakar = 3482,99 lt/bulan

Harga bahan bakar = 2.500/lt

Biaya bahan bakar = Rp. 2.500/lt x 3482,99 lt/bulan

= Rp.8.707.469/bulan x 12 bulan = Rp. 104.489.633,-

3. Kebutuhan Air

Kebutuhan air = 504 m³/hari = 15120 m³/bulan

Biaya air :

Rp. 3.700,- untuk penggunaan 1 –10 m³

Rp. 5.700,- untuk penggunaan 11 – 12 m³

Rp. 6.900,- untuk penggunaan 20 m³ keatas

Biaya air = (Rp. 3.700 x 10 m³) + (Rp. 5.700 x 10 m³) +
 (Rp. 6.900 x 15080 m³)
 = Rp. 1.251.408.000,-

Tabel D.6. Biaya Utilitas

Keterangan	Kebutuhan / hari	Harga total / tahun (Rp)
Listrik, kVa	127,47	410.677.747
Bahan bakar, Lt	116,099	104.489.633
Air, m3	504	1.251.408.000
	Total	1.766.575.380

Table D.7. Gaji Pegawai

Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji/orang (Rp)	Jumlah Gaji (rp)
Direktur manajer	1	7.000.000	7.000.000
Manajer teknik dan produksi	1	4.000.000	4.000.000
Manajer administrasi dan keuangan	1	4.000.000	4.000.000
Sekretaris	1	1.700.000	1.700.000
Kasie pemasaran	1	1.700.000	1.700.000
Kasie personalia dan umum	1	1.700.000	1.700.000
Kasie proses	1	1.400.000	1.400.000
Kasie penelitian dan pengembangan	1	1.400.000	1.400.000
Kasie utilitas	1	1.400.000	1.400.000
Kasie pemeliharaan dan perbaikan	1	1.400.000	1.400.000
Kasie laboratorium dan QC	1	1.400.000	1.400.000
Kasie promosi dan penjualan	1	1.400.000	1.400.000
Kasie keuangan	1	1.400.000	1.400.000
Kasie pembelian	1	1.400.000	1.400.000
Kasie gudang	1	1.400.000	1.400.000
Kasie keamanan	1	1.200.000	1.200.000
Seksi proses	20	1.000.000	20.000.000
Seksi utilitas	4	1.000.000	4.000.000
Seksi laboratorium dan QC	3	1.000.000	3.000.000
Seksi promosi dan penjualan	2	1.000.000	2.000.000
Seksi keuangan	2	1.000.000	2.000.000
Seksi gudang	2	1.000.000	2.000.000
Seksi personalia	2	1.000.000	2.000.000
Seksi keamanan	3	800.000	2.400.000
Sopir dan pesuruh	6	800.000	4.800.000
Total	60		76.100.000

Total gaji pegawai sebulan = Rp. 76.100.000,-

Total gaji pegawai 1 tahun produksi = 13 x gaji

E. Pembagian shift karyawan

Regu	Hari									
	Senin	Selasa	Rabu	Kamis	Jumat	Sabtu	Minggu	Senin	Selasa	
1	P	P	P	L	M	M	M	L	S	
2	S	S	S	P	P	P	L	M	M	
3	M	L	L	S	S	L	P	P	P	
4	L	M	M	M	L	S	S	S	L	

Keterangan table : P = pagi, S = siang, M = malam, L = libur

Waktu pergantian shift untuk karyawan bagian proses, utilitas, pengemasan, dan bagian keamanan berbeda.

Untuk karyawan proses, utilitas dan pengemasan, pergantian yang diterapkan adalah :

Shift 1 : 07.00 – 15.00

Shift 2 : 15.00 – 23.00

Shift 3 : 23.00 – 07.00

Sedangkan untuk karyawan bagian keamanan, pergantian yang diterapkan adalah :

Shift 1 : 06.00 – 14.00

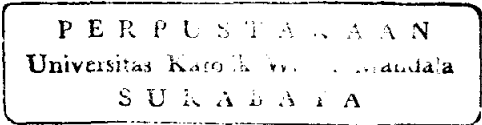
Shift 2 : 14.00 – 22.00

Shift 3 : 22.00 – 06.00

Untuk karyawan non shift memiliki jam kerja :

Senin – Jumat : 07.00 – 15.00

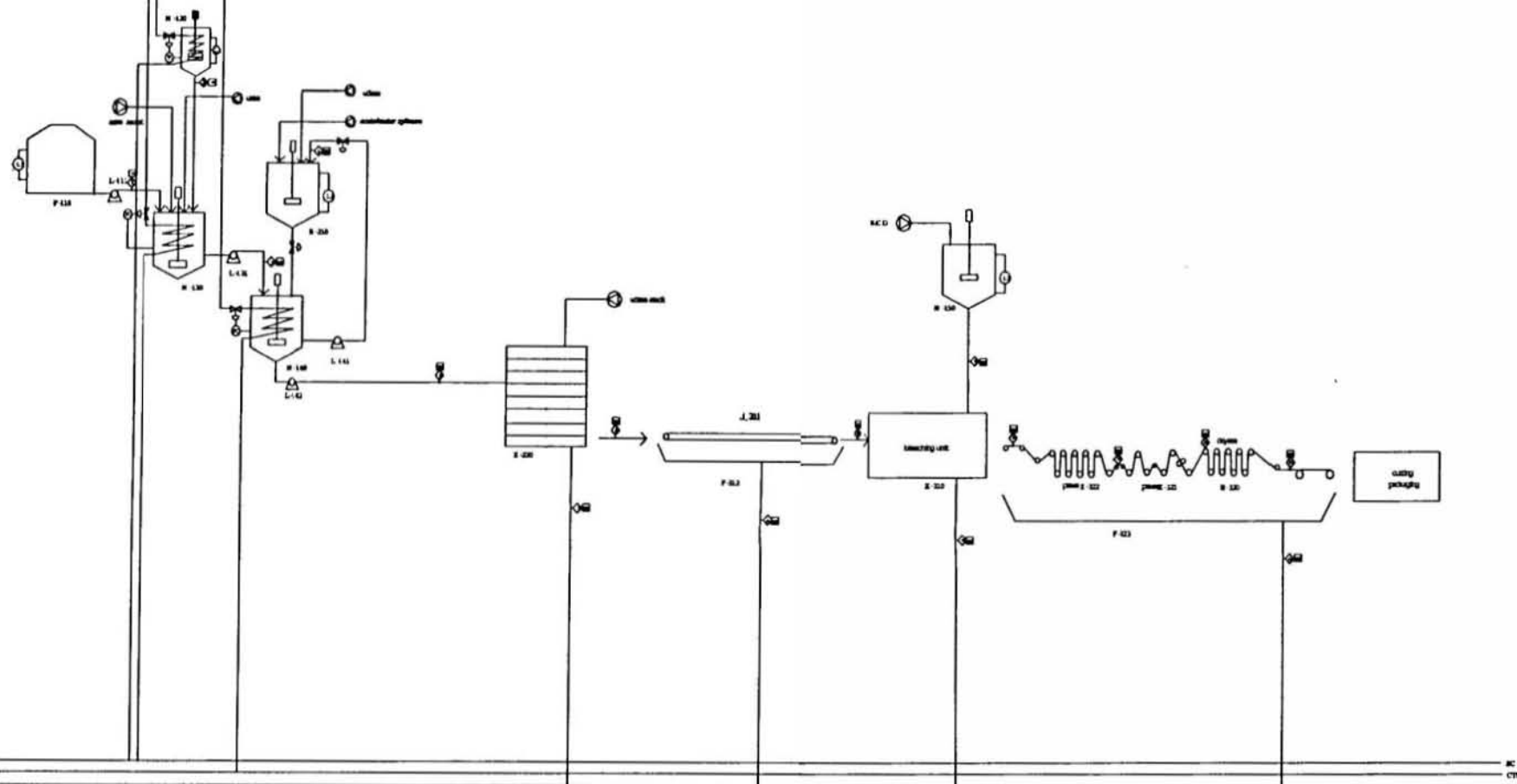
Sabtu : 08.00 – 13.00



simbol

$\diamond$ = Aliran massa, kg/hari

$\square$ = Temperatur, C



No.	Kode	Nama Peralatan		
18	F-323	Bak penampung air		
17	X-322	Press 1		
16	X-321	Press 2		
15	B-320	Dryer		
14	M-313	Tangki W a C D		
13	F-312	Bak pencucian		
12	J-311	Belt Conveyor		
11	X-310	Ruang Bleaching		
10	X-220	Ruang Fermentasi		
9	W-150	Tangki Stater		
8	L-142	Pompauang Fermentasi		
7	L-141	Pompa Stater		
6	M-140	Tangkipendingin		
5	L-131	Pompa Sterilisasi		
4	M-130	Tangki Sterilisasi		
3	M-120	Tangki M o bse		
2	L-111	Pompa W hey		
1	F-110	Tangki W hey		
Nama : Lisa		Nama : Anni Wasthi	Pembimbing :	
Np : 5203001007		Np : 5203001054	Nry Susany R, ST, MT	
Diperiksa :		Diperiksa :	Sandy ST 	
Jurusan Teknik Kimia Fakultas Teknik			Pabrik "Face Paper"	
Universitas Widyadarmasurabaya 2005			dari bacterial cellulose	