

APPENDIX A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Basis :

- Kapasitas biodiesel yang dihasilkan = 45.000 kg/hari
- 1 hari terdiri dari 2 batch; kapasitas biodiesel/ batch = 22.500 kg/ batch
- Konversi Reaksi = 80%; Excess methanol = 10%

Data – data yang diketahui :

- BM Trigliserida : 980,63 kg/kmol
- BM methanol : 32,04 kg / kmol
- BM Biodiesel : 328,21 kg / kmol
- BM Gliserol : 92,12 kg / kmol
- ρ Trigliserida : 0,92 kg / L
- ρ Methanol : 0.72 kg / L
- ρ Biodiesel : 0,8807 kg / L
- ρ Gliserol : 1,1985 kg / L

1. Tangki pembuatan H_3PO_4 (F-112)

H_3PO_4 yang ditambahkan sebanyak 0,05%; 75% kemurnian (parameter int)

1. Input tangki pembuatan H_3PO_4 :

Massa H_3PO_4 masuk = 0,05% x massa minyak

$$= \frac{0,05}{100} \times 39.025,2329 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 19,5126 \text{ kg}$$

Massa air dalam larutan H_3PO_4 75 % = $\frac{25}{75}$ x m. H_3PO_4 masuk

$$= \frac{25}{75} \times 19,5126 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 6,5024 \text{ kg}$$

2. Output tangki pembuatan H_3PO_4 :

$$\text{Massa } H_3PO_4 \text{ 75 \%} = m. H_3PO_4 \text{ masuk} + m. \text{air dalam larutan } H_3PO_4$$

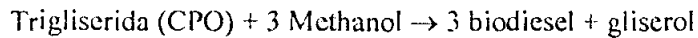
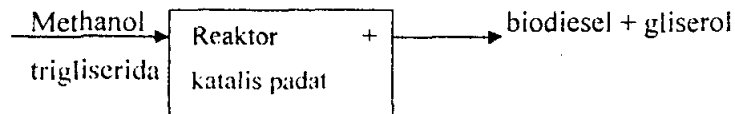
$$= 19,5126 + 6,5024 = 26,0168 \text{ kg}$$

Massa air = 706,8321 kg

Tabel A.5. Neraca massa decanter

Decanter			
Komponen	Masuk (kg/batch)	Keluar (kg/batch)	
		Fase minyak	Fase air
Trigliserida :	35.523.2236	37.292,9153	376,6961
Air	713,9718	7,1397	706,8321
Total	38.383,5832	38.383,5832	

6. Reaktor (R-110)



Mula – mula :	36,2249	95,6338	-	-
Reaksi :	28,9799	86,9398	86,9398	28,9799
Sisa :	7.2450	8,694	86,9398	28,9799

$$\text{Mol Triglycerida mula-mula} = \frac{100\%}{80\%} \times \frac{28,9799 \text{ kmol}}{\text{batch}} = \frac{36,2249 \text{ kmol}}{\text{batch}}$$

$$\text{Massa CPO mula-mula} = 36,2249 \text{ kmol} \times 980,63 \text{ kg/kmol} = 35.523,2237 \text{ kg}$$

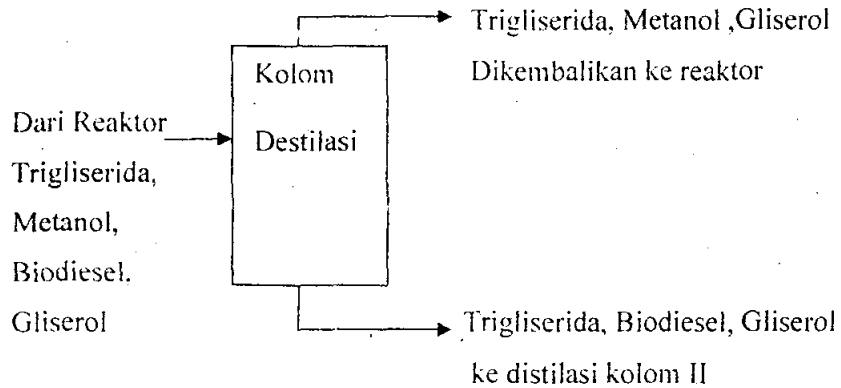
$$\text{Excess Methanol} = (100+10)\% \times \text{mol biodiesel}$$

$$= 110\% \times 86,9398 \text{ kmol /Batch} = 95, 6338 \text{ kmol/batch}$$

Tabel A.6. Neraca massa Reaktor

Komponen	Kg/batch	
	Masuk	Keluar
Trigliserida	35.523,2237	7.104,6346
Metanol	3.064,1069	278,5558
Biodiesel	-	28.534,5118
Gliserol	-	2.669,6284
Total	38.587,3306	38.587,3306

7. Destilasi I (D-120)



Masuk :

Trigliserida = 7.104,6346 kg = 7,2450 kg mol (Light Key)

Metanol = 278,5558 kg = 8,694 kg mol

Biodiesel = 28.534,5118 kg = 86,9398 kg mol

Gliserol = 2.669,6284 kg = 28,9799 kg mol (Heavy Key)

Direncanakan :

Destilat:

Komponen	Di, kgmol	Xid	Berat, kg
Trigliserida	6,5205	0,3600	6.394,2
Metanol	8,694	0,4800	278,556
Biodiesel	0	0	0
Gliserol	2,89799	0,1600	266,963

Bottom :

Komponen	Bi, kgmol	Xib	Berat, kg
Trigliserida	0,7245	0,00637	710,466
Biodiesel	86,9398	0,76433	28.534,5
Gliserol	26,08191	0,2293	2.402,67

Kolom destilasi beroperasi pada 60 atm.

Puncak kolom :

Tekanan = 60 atm – 6 atm = 54 atm

Dew Point : Trial T = 386,25 °C

Harga Psat/P didapat dari Yaws, 1999

Komponen	Y _{id}	P _{sat}	P	K = P _{sat} /P	X = Y/K
Trigliserida	0,36000000	185.39752393	54	3.43328748	0.10485577
Metanol	0,48000000	570.45391979	54	10.56396148	0.04543750
Biodiesel	0	8.18947732	54	0.15165699	0.00000000
Gliserol	0,16000000	10.16624771	54	0.18826385	0.84987109
					1.00016436

Dasar kolom :

Tekanan = 60 atm + 6atm = 66 atm

Bubble point : Trial T = 484.8 °C

Harga P_{sat}/P didapat dari Yaws, 1999

Komponen	X _{ib}	P _{sat}	P	K = P _{sat} /P	Y = X.K
Trigliserida	0,00637000	59.79975928	66	7.87624304	0.05017167
Metanol	0	519.83204072	66	24.23459397	0.00000000
Biodiesel	0,76433000	1599.48320222	66	0.90605696	0.69252652
Gliserol	0,22930000	74.23418393	66	1.12476036	0.25790755
					1.00060573

Menghitung N minimum :

❖ Puncak

^{386,25} K₅₄ → K Trigliserida = 3.43328748 ; K Gliserol = 0.18826385

$$\alpha_p = K_{\text{trigliserida}} / K_{\text{gliserol}} = 18,2365$$

❖ Bottom

^{484,8} K₆₆ → K trigliserida = 7.87624304; K Gliserol = 1.12476036

$$\alpha_b = K_{\text{trigliserida}} / K_{\text{gliserol}} = 7,0026$$

$$\alpha_m = \sqrt{(\alpha_p \cdot \alpha_b)} = \sqrt{(18,2365 \times 7,0026)} = 11,3006$$

$$N_{\min} = \frac{\log [(X_{LD}/X_{HD}) \cdot (X_{HW}/X_{LW})]}{\log \alpha_m}$$

$$N_{\min} = \frac{\log [(2,25) \cdot (35,9969)]}{\log 11,3006} = 1,8122 \text{ stage}$$

Menghitung Distribusi komponen :

N_{min} = 1,8122 stage

Komponen (i)	Fi (kmol)	Bi (kmol)	Di(kmol)
Trigliserida	7,2450	0,7245	6,5205
Metanol	8,694	0	8,694
Biodiesel	86,9398	86,9398	0
Gliserol	28,9799	26,08191	2,89799

Komp	Destilat			Bottom		
	Kmol	kg	%berat	kmol	kg	%berat
Trigliserida	6,5205	6394,2	92,14	0,7245	710,466	2,24
Metanol	8,694	278,556	4,01	0	0	0
Biodiesel	0	0	0	86,9398	28534,5	90,16
Gliserol	2,89799	266,963	3,85	26,08191	2402,67	7,6
		6.939,719			31.647,636	

Menghitung Refluks minimum :

$$\sum (a_i \cdot r) \cdot Z_{i,f} / a_{i,r} - \theta = 1 - q$$

karena feed masuk fasa cair maka $q = 0,5$, sehingga $1 - q = 0,5$

Komponen	α_{gliserol}		α_m
	386,25	484,8	
Trigliserida	18.23657354	7.00259656	11,3006
Metanol	56.11253398	21.54645094	34,7710
Biodiesel	0.80555556	0.80555556	0.80555556
Gliserol	1.00000000	1.00000000	1,00000000

Feed masuk :

Komponen	Kmol	X_i
Trigliserida	7,2450	0,0549
Metanol	8,6940	0,0659
Biodiesel	86,9398	0,6593
Gliserol	28,9799	0,2198

$$\frac{11,3006 \cdot 0,0549}{11,3006 - \theta} + \frac{34,7710 \cdot 0,0659}{34,7710 - \theta} + \frac{0,80555556 \cdot 0,6593}{0,80555556 - \theta} + \frac{1,0 \cdot 0,2198}{1 - \theta} = 0,5$$

Harga θ ditrial dengan batasan $\alpha_1 > \theta > 1$

Dari hasil trial didapat $\theta = 9,96$

$$\sum (a_i \cdot r) \cdot X_{i,D} / a_{i,r} - \theta = 1 + R_{\min}$$

Komponen	Destilat	
	Kmol	X_{iD}
Trigliserida	6,5205	0,36
Metanol	8,694	0,48
Biodiesel	0	0
Gliserol	2,89799	0,16
Total	18,11249	1

$$\frac{11,3006 \times 0,36}{11,3006-9,96} + \frac{34,7710 \times 0,48}{34,7710-9,96} + \frac{0,80555556 \times 0}{0,80555556-9,96} + \frac{1 \times 0,16}{1-9,96} = 1 + R_{\min}$$

$$R_{\min} = 2,86948$$

$$R = 1,2 \cdot R_{\min} = 1,2 \times 2,86948 = 3,44376 = 3,45$$

Mencari jumlah stage teoritis :

$$X = \frac{R - R_{\min}}{R + 1} = \frac{3,45 - 2,86948}{3,45 + 1} = 0,13045$$

$$\frac{N - N_{\min}}{N - 1} = 1 - \exp \frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot X}{11 + 117,2 \cdot X} \quad \frac{X - 1}{X^{0,5}}$$

$$\frac{N - 1,8122}{N - 1} = 1 - \exp \frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot 0,13045}{11 + 117,2 \cdot 0,13045} \quad \frac{0,13045 - 1}{0,13045^{0,5}}$$

$$N = 4,4611 \text{ stage}$$

Jumlah stage actual :

$$\text{Efisiensi} = N_{\text{actual}} / N_{\text{teoritis}}$$

$$80\% = N_{\text{actual}} / 4,4611 = 3,5688 \text{ stage} = 4 \text{ stage}$$

Tabel A.7. Neraca Massa Pada Destilasi I

Komp	Destilat			Bottom		
	Kmol	kg	%berat	kmol	kg	%berat
Trigliserida	6.5205	6394,2	92,14	0,7245	710.466	2.24
Metanol	8.694	278,556	4,01	0	0	0
Biodiesel	0	0	0	86,9398	28534,5	90.16
Gliserol	2,89799	266,963	3,85	26,08191	2402,67	7,6
		6.939,719			31.647,636	

8. Destilasi II (D-130)

Masuk :

$$\text{Trigliserida} = 710,466 \text{ kg} = 0,7245 \text{ kg mol}$$

$$\text{Biodiesel} = 28534,5 \text{ kg} = 86,9398 \text{ kg mol} \quad (\text{Heavy Key})$$

$$\text{Gliserol} = 2402,67 \text{ kg} = 26,08191 \text{ kg mol} \quad (\text{Light Key})$$

Direncanakan :

Bottom :

Komponen	Bi, kmol	Xib	Berat, kg
Biodiesel	78.2458	0.9912	25681.05402
Gliserol	0.6987	0.088	64.364244

Destilat:

Komponen	Di, kgmol	Xid	Berat, kg
Trigliserida	0.7245	0.0269	710.4664
Biodiesel	0.8694	0.0322	285.3458
Gliserol	25.38321	0.9409	2338.301305

Kolom destilasi beroperasi pada 53 atm

Puncak kolom :

Tekanan = 53 atm - 5.3 atm = 47,7 atm

Dew Point : Trial T = 461°C

Harga Psat/P didapat dari Yaws, 1999

Komponen	Yid	P sat	P	K = Psat/P	X = Y/K
Trigliserida	0.0269	410.18128847	47.7	8.59918844	0.00312852
Biodiesel	0.0322	37.25629054	47.7	0.78105431	0.04123452
Gliserol	0.9409	46.24918826	47.7	0.96958466	0.97060836
					1.01497140

Dasar kolom :

Tekanan = 53 atm + 5,3 atm = 58.3 atm

Bubble point : Trial T = 478.8 °C

Harga Psat/P didapat dari Yaws, 1999

Komponen	Xib	P sat	P	K = Psat/P	Y = X.K
Trigliserida	0	489.96228525	58.3	8.40415584	0
Biodiesel	0.9912	53.06246839	58.3	0.91016241	0.90215298
Gliserol	0.088	65.87065042	58.3	1.12985678	0.09942740
					1.00158038

Menghitung N minimum :

❖ Puncak

 ${}^{461}K_{47.7} \rightarrow K_{\text{gliserol}} = 0.96958466; K_{\text{biodiesel}} = 0.78105431$ $\alpha_p = K_{\text{gliserol}} / K_{\text{biodiesel}} = 1.24138$

❖ Bottom

 ${}^{478.8}K_{58.3} \rightarrow K_{\text{gliserol}} = 1.12985678; K_{\text{biodiesel}} = 0.91016241$ $\alpha_p = K_{\text{gliserol}} / K_{\text{biodiesel}} = 1.24138$ $\alpha_m = \sqrt{(\alpha_p \cdot \alpha_b)} = \sqrt{(1.24138 \times 1.24138)} = 1.24138$

$$N_{\min} = \frac{\log [(X_{LD}/X_{HD})(X_{HW}/X_{LW})]}{\log \alpha_m}$$

$$N_{\min} = \frac{\log [(29.2205) \times (11.2636)]}{\log 1.24138} = 26.80764 \text{ stage}$$

Menghitung Distribusi komponen :

i = komponen selain biodiesel

$$N_{\min} = 26.80764 \text{ stage}$$

Komponen (i)	Fi (kmol)	Bi (kmol)	Di (kmol)
Trigliserida	0.7245	0	0.7245
Biodiesel	86.9398	78.2458	0.8694
Gliserol	26.08191	0.6987	25.38321

Komp	Destilat			Bottom		
	kmol	kg	%berat	kmol	kg	%berat
Trigliserida	0.7245	710.4664	21.31	0	0	0
Biodiesel	0.8694	285.3458	8.56	78.2458	25681.05402	99.75
Gliserol	25.38321	2338.301305	70.1326	0.6987	64.364244	0.25
		3334.1135			25745.41826	

Menghitung Refluks minimum :

$$\sum (a_{i,r}) \cdot Z_{i,f} / a_{i,r} - \theta = 1 - q$$

karena feed masuk fasa cair maka $q = 0.5$; sehingga $1 - q = 0.5$

Komponen	$a_{i, \text{biodiesel}}$		α_m
	461	478.8	
Trigliserida	11.01079566	9.23368814	10.0832
Biodiesel	1.00000000	1.00000000	1.00000000
Gliserol	1.24137931	1.24137931	1.24137931

Feed masuk :

Komponen	Kmol	X_i
Trigliserida	0.7245	0.0064
Biodiesel	86.9398	0.7643
Gliserol	26.08191	0.2293

$$10.0832 \cdot 0.0064 + 1.0 \cdot 0.7643 + 1.24137931 \cdot 0.2293 = 0.5$$

$$10.0832 - \theta \quad 1 - \theta \quad 1.24137931 - \theta$$

Harga θ ditrial dengan batasan $\alpha_1 > \theta > 0$

Dari hasil trial didapat $\theta = 9.9788$

$$\sum (a_{i,r}) \cdot X_{iD} / a_{i,r} - 0 = 1 + R_{min}$$

Komponen	Destilat	
	kmol	X _{id}
Trigliserida	0.7245	0.0269
Biodiesel	0.8694	0.0322
Glisierol	25.38321	0.9409
Total	26.97711	1

$$\frac{10,0832 \cdot 0,0269}{10,0832 - 9,9788} + \frac{1,0,0322}{1 - 9,9788} + \frac{1,24137931 \cdot 0,9409}{1,24137931 - 9,9788} = 1 + R_{min}$$

$$R_{min} = 1,4608$$

$$R = 1,2 \cdot R_{min} = 1,2 \times 1,4608 = 1,75296 = 1,753$$

Mencari jumlah stage teoritis :

$$X = R - R_{min} = 1,753 - 1,4608 = 0,1061$$

$$R + 1 \quad 1,753 + 1$$

$$N - N_{min} = 1 - \exp \frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot X}{11 + 117,2 \cdot X} \quad \frac{X - 1}{X^{0,5}}$$

$$N - 1 = \frac{1 - \exp \frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot X}{11 + 117,2 \cdot X}}{X^{0,5}}$$

$$N - 26,80764 = \frac{1 - \exp \frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot 0,1175}{11 + 117,2 \cdot 0,1175}}{0,1175^{0,5}}$$

$$N - 1 = \frac{1 - \exp \frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot 0,1175}{11 + 117,2 \cdot 0,1175}}{0,1175^{0,5}}$$

$$N = 49,9623 \text{ stage}$$

Mencari Jumlah stage actual

$$\text{Efisiensi} = N_{\text{actual}} / N_{\text{teoritis}}$$

$$80\% = N_{\text{actual}} / 49,9623$$

$$N_{\text{actual}} = 39,9698 \text{ stage} \approx 40 \text{ stage}$$

Tabel A.8. Neraca Massa Pada Destilasi II

Komp	Destilat			Bottom		
	kmol	kg	%berat	kmol	kg	%berat
Trigliserida	0.7245	710.4664	21.31	0	0	0
Biodiesel	0.8694	285.3458	8.56	78.2458	25681.05402	99.75
Glisierol	25.38321	2338.301305	70.1326	0.6987	64.364244	0.25
		3334.1135			25745.41826	

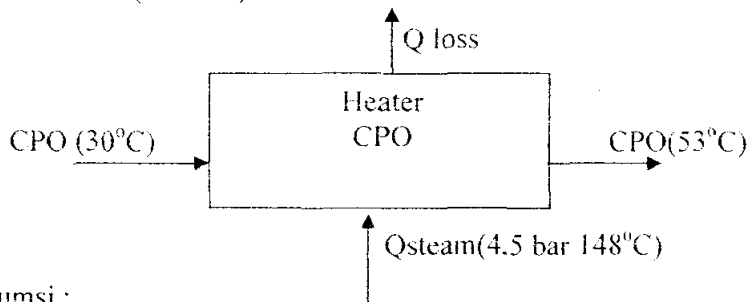
APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Satuan panas : kkal

Suhu basis dalam perhitungan entalpi = 25°C

1. Heater CPO (E-114A)



Asumsi :

$Q_{\text{loss}} = Q_{\text{steam}}$ yang tidak terkondensasi

Q_{steam} yang tidak terkondensasi sebanyak 10% dari Q_{steam} masuk

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

Persamaan Neraca Panas :

$$H_{\text{CPO masuk}} + Q_{\text{steam}} = H_{\text{CPO keluar}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$H_{\text{CPO masuk}} + Q_{\text{steam}} = H_{\text{CPO keluar}} + 10\% Q_{\text{steam}}$$

$$0.9 Q_{\text{steam}} = H_{\text{air keluar}} - H_{\text{air masuk}}$$

C_p minyak :

$$C_p \text{ minyak} = A / \sqrt{d^{15}} + B (t - 15) \quad (\text{Perry})$$

Di mana : $A = 0,450$; $B = 0,0007$; d = densitas CPO

Suhu CPO = 53°C didapat $C_p = 0,8676 \text{ cal/gr}^\circ\text{C} = 0,8676 \text{ kcal/kg}^\circ\text{C}$

Suhu CPO = 30°C didapat $C_p = 0,8515 \text{ cal/gr}^\circ\text{C} = 0,8515 \text{ kcal/kg}^\circ\text{C}$

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 39.025,2329 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,8515 \text{ kcal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \cdot (30-25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 166.149,9291 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q = 695.187,9877 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 39.025,2329 \text{ kg} \cdot 0.8676 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (53-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 948.048,71 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q = 3.966.731,004 \text{ kJ}$$

$$0,9 Q_{\text{steam}} = H_{\text{air keluar}} - H_{\text{air masuk}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = (3.966.731,004 - 695.187,9877) / 0,9$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 3.635.047,796 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% \times 3.635.047,796 = 363.504,7796 \text{ kJ}$$

Media pemanas yang digunakan adalah saturated steam.

Saturated steam pada 4,5 bar, 148 °C

Dari Steam Tabel Geankoplis didapatkan harga λ pada suhu 148 °C adalah

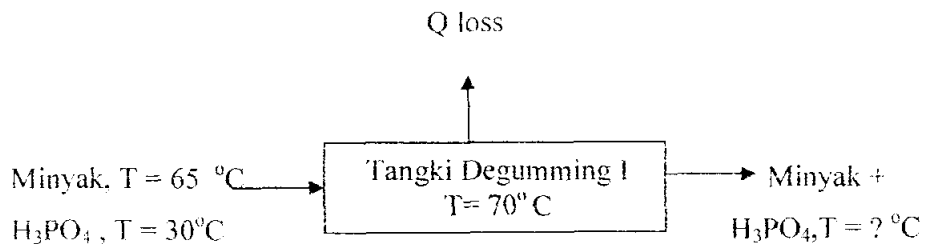
2.356.053 kJ/kg

$$\text{Massa steam} = \frac{Q}{\text{Lambda}} = \frac{3.635.047,796 \text{ KJ}}{2.356,053 \text{ KJ/Kg}} = 1.542,8548 \text{ kg}$$

Tabel B.1. Neraca Panas pada Heater CPO

Nama Komponen	Entalpi Masuk (KJ)	Nama Komponen	Entalpi Keluar (KJ)
CPO	695.187.9877	CPO	3.966.731.004
Q steam	3.635.047,796	Q loss	363.504,7796
Total	4.330.235.7837	Total	4.330.235.7837

2. Tangki Degumming I (F-115A)



Asumsi :

Larutan keluar Tangki Degumming I bersuhu 70°C dan diasumsi panas yang hilang 5 % dari total panas masuk.

Persamaan Neraca Panas :

$$H_{\text{input}} = H_{\text{output}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$H_{\text{input}} = H_{\text{output}} + 5\% H_{\text{input}}$$

$$0,95 \text{ H input} = \text{H output}$$

$$0,95 (\text{H minyak dari tangki penampung crude oil} + \text{H H}_3\text{PO}_4) = (\text{H minyak} + \text{H H}_3\text{PO}_4) \text{ keluar Degumming I}$$

Entalpy Total Masuk :

$$\text{H masuk tangki degumming I} = \text{H keluar tangki penampung crude oil} + \text{H H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ 75\%}$$

- H keluar tangki penampung CPO = 3.966.731,004 kJ

- H₃PO₄ 75%

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

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p = 200,32 \text{ kJ/kmol K}^{[10]}$$

$$\text{H} = \text{mol} \times C_p \times (T - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$= \frac{26,0168 \text{ kg}}{98 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 200,32 \text{ kJ/kmol K} \times (303 - 298) \text{ K} = 265,9023 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{H masuk tangki degumming I} = 3.966.996,906 \text{ kJ}$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan Neraca Panas dapat diketahui entalpy minyak dan H₃PO₄ keluar tangki degumming I

$$\text{H total keluar} = 0,95 \times 3.966.996,906 \text{ kJ} = 3.768.647,061 \text{ kJ}$$

$$T_{\text{keluar}} \text{ ditrial sampai H keluar mendekati} = 3.768.647,061 \text{ kJ}$$

Entalpy Keluar Degumming I :

$$\text{Trial I : } T_{\text{keluar}} = 70^\circ\text{C} = 343 \text{ K}$$

➤ Minyak

Terdiri atas beberapa komponen yaitu:

- Trigliserida

$$\int C_p.dT = 0,462 (70 - 25) + \frac{1}{2} 0,61 \cdot 10^{-3} (70^2 - 25^2)$$

$$= 22,09 \text{ kcal/kg} \times 4,1868 \text{ kJ/kcal} = 92,50 \text{ kJ/kg.}$$

$$\text{H} = \text{massa} \times \int C_p.dT$$

$$= 35.708,0881 \text{ kg} \times 92,50 \text{ kJ/kg} = 3.302.998,149 \text{ kJ}$$

- Asam lemak bebas

$$\begin{aligned}\int Cp.dT &= 278.686 (343 - 298) + \frac{1}{2} 2.5434 (343^2 - 298^2) + \frac{1}{3} (- \\ &\quad 5.44 \cdot 10^{-3}) (343^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} 4.92 \cdot 10^{-6} (343^4 - 298^4) \\ &= 31.387,44 \text{ kJ/kmol.}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= \text{mol} \times \int Cp.dT \\ &= \frac{1.951,2616 \text{ kg}}{282.44 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 31.387,44 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 216.842,8919 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Fosfatida

$$Cp = 2.126,06 \text{ kJ/kmol K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= \text{mol} \times Cp \times (T - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ &= \frac{1.170,7570 \text{ kg}}{753 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 2.126,06 \text{ kJ/kmol K} \times (343 - 298) \text{ K} \\ &= 148.750,9737 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Unsaponfiable

$$Cp = 1.193,24 \text{ kJ/kmol K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= \text{mol} \times Cp \times (T - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ H &= \frac{195,1262 \text{ kg}}{410 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 1.193,24 \text{ kJ/kmol K} \times (343 - 298) \text{ K} = 25.554,7742 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total H minyak keluar Degumming I} = 3.694.146,789 \text{ kJ}$$

➤ H₃PO₄ 75%

$$Cp = 200,32 \text{ kJ/kmol K}^{[10]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= \text{mol} \times Cp \times (T - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ &= \frac{26,0168 \text{ kg}}{98 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 200,32 \text{ kJ/kmol K} \times (343 - 298) \text{ K} = 2.393,1208 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total panas keluar} = H \text{ minyak} + H \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ 75\%} = 3.696.539,91 \text{ kJ}$$

Total entalpy keluar belum mendekati 3.768.647,061 kJ maka dilakukan trial suhu keluar lagi.

Trial II :

$$\text{Trial T} = 344,1 \text{ K} = 71,1 ^\circ\text{C}$$

➤ MINYAK

Terdiri atas beberapa komponen yaitu:

- Trigliserida

$$\int Cp.dT = 0,462 (71,1 - 25) + \frac{1}{2} 0,61 \cdot 10^{-3} (71,1^2 - 25^2) \\ = 22,65 \text{ kcal/kg} \times 4,1868 \text{ kJ/kcal} = 94,82 \text{ kJ/kg.}$$

$$H = \text{massa} \times \int Cp.dT \\ = 35.708,0881 \text{ kg} \times 94,82 \text{ kJ/kg} = 3.385.840,914 \text{ kJ}$$

- Asam lemak bebas

$$\int Cp.dT = 278,686 (344,1 - 298) + \frac{1}{2} 2,5434 (344,1^2 - 298^2) + \\ \frac{1}{3} (-5,44 \cdot 10^{-3}) (344,1^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} 4,92 \cdot 10^{-6} (344,1^4 - 298^4) \\ = 32.164,54 \text{ kJ/kmol.}$$

$$H = \text{mol} \times \int Cp.dT \\ = \frac{1.951,2616 \text{ kg}}{282,44 \text{ kg / kmol}} \times 32.164,54 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 222.211,5557 \text{ kJ}$$

- Fosfatida

$$Cp = 2.126,06 \text{ kJ/ kmol K} \\ H = \text{mol} \times Cp \times (T - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ = \frac{1.170,7570 \text{ kg}}{753 \text{ kg / kmol}} \times 2.126,06 \text{ kJ/kmol K} \times (344,1 - 298) \text{ K} \\ = 152.387,1087 \text{ kJ}$$

- Unsaponfiable

$$Cp = 1.193,24 \text{ kJ/ kmol K} \\ H = \text{mol} \times Cp \times (T - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ = \frac{195,1262 \text{ kg}}{410 \text{ kg / kmol}} \times 1.193,24 \text{ kJ/kmol K} \times (344,1 - 298) \text{ K} \\ = 26.179,4464 \text{ kJ}$$

Total H minyak keluar Degumming I = 3.786.619,025 kJ

➤ H₃PO₄ 75%

$$Cp = 200,32 \text{ kJ/kmol K}^{[10]}$$

$$H = \text{mol} \times Cp \times (T - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$= \frac{26.0168 \text{ kg}}{98 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 200.32 \text{ kJ/kmol K} \times (344,1 - 298) \text{ K} = 2.451.6193 \text{ kJ}$$

Total panas keluar = H minyak + H H₃PO₄ 75% = 3.789.070,644 kJ

Entalpy minyak masuk degumming mendekati 3.768.647,061 kJ maka trial suhu dianggap berhasil

Suhu minyak keluar degumming I = 344,1 K = 71,1 °C

$$H \text{ input} = H \text{ output} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$(H \text{ minyak tangki crude oil} + H \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4) = (H \text{ minyak} + H \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4) + Q \text{ loss}$$

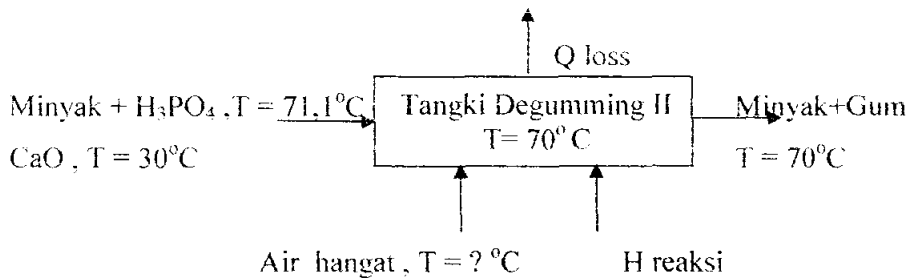
$$(3.966.731.004 \text{ kJ} + 265.9023 \text{ kJ}) = (3.786.619,025 \text{ kJ} + 2.451,6193 \text{ kJ}) + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 177.926.262 \text{ kJ}$$

Tabel B.2. Neraca Panas pada Tangki Degumming I

Entalpi Awal	KJ/ batch	Entalpi akhir	KJ/ batch
Entalpi bahan masuk		Entalpi bahan keluar	
Minyak	3.966.731,004	Minyak:	3.385.840,914
		1.Trigliserida	
H ₃ PO ₄	265,9023	2.Asam lemak bebas	222.211,5557
		3.Fosfatida	152.387,1087
		4.Unsaponfiable	26.179,4464
		H ₃ PO ₄	2.451.6193
		Q loss	177.926.262
Total	3.966.996,9063	Total	3.966.996,9063

3. Tangki Degumming II (F-115B)



Asumsi : Q loss = 5% dari total entalpy masuk

Persamaan Neraca Panas :

$$H \text{ input} = H \text{ output} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$H \text{ input} = H \text{ output} + 5\% H \text{ input}$$

$$0.95 (H \text{ minyak} + H \text{ air keluar Heater I} + H \text{ CaO} + H \text{ reaksi}) = (H \text{ minyak} + H \text{ gum}) \text{keluar Degumming II}$$

$$H \text{ input Degumming II} = H \text{ minyak} + H_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ 75\% keluar Degumming I} \\ + H \text{ air keluar Heater I} + H \text{ CaO} + H \text{ reaksi}$$

- $H \text{ minyak keluar degumming I} = 3.786.619.025 \text{ kJ} + 2.451.6193 \text{ kJ}$
 $= 3.789.070.644 \text{ kJ}$

- $H \text{ CaO}$

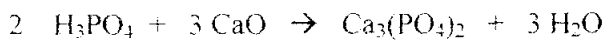
$$\int C_p.dT = 41,84 (303-298) + \frac{0,0203}{2} (303^2-298^2) - (-4,52 \cdot 10^5) \left(\frac{1}{303} - \frac{1}{298} \right)$$

$$= 214,67 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$H = \text{mol} \times \int C_p.dT$$

$$= \frac{16,7251 \text{ kg}}{56 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 214,67 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 64,1139 \text{ kJ}$$

- Panas reaksi:



$$\frac{26,0168 \text{ kg}}{98 \text{ kg/kmol}} \quad \frac{16,7251 \text{ kg}}{56 \text{ kg/kmol}} \quad \frac{30,8618 \text{ kg}}{310 \text{ kg/kmol}} \quad \frac{1,164,2528 \text{ kg}}{18,016 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$0,2655 \text{ kmol} \quad 0,2986 \text{ kmol} \quad 0,0996 \text{ kmol} \quad 64,6233 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ H}_2\text{O} = -68,32 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{[24]}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 = -986,2 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{[24]}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ CaO} = -151,7 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{[24]}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ H}_3\text{PO}_4 = 306,2 \text{ kcal/kmol}^{[24]}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{reaksi}} = ((64,6233 \text{ kmol} \times (-68,32 \text{ kcal/kmol})) + (0,0996 \text{ kmol} \times (-986,2 \text{ kcal/kmol}))) - ((0,2986 \text{ kmol} \times (-151,7 \text{ kcal/kmol})) + (0,2655 \text{ kmol} \times (-306,2 \text{ kcal/kmol})))$$

$$= -4,549,2878 \text{ kcal} \times 4,1868 \text{ kJ/kcal}$$

$$= -19.046,9582 \text{ kJ (reaksi eksotermis)}$$

$H \text{ air keluar Heater I}$ dicari setelah diketahui enthalpy keluar degumming II, dengan menggunakan persamaan Neraca Panas.

Diinginkan larutan keluar Degumming II bersuhu 343 K, maka dapat dihitung panas keluar Degumming II yang berupa minyak dan gum.

Entalpy Keluar Degumming II :

➤ MINYAK

Terdiri atas beberapa komponen yaitu:

- Trigliserida

$$\int Cp.dT = 0,462 (70 - 25) + \frac{1}{2} 0,61 \cdot 10^{-3} (70^2 - 25^2) \\ = 22,09 \text{ kcal/kg} \times 4,1868 \text{ kJ/kcal} = 92,5 \text{ kJ/kg.}$$

$$H = \text{massa} \times \int Cp.dT \\ = 35.523,2236 \text{ kg} \times 92,5 \text{ kJ/kg} = 3.285.898,183 \text{ kJ}$$

- Asam lemak bebas

$$\int Cp.dT = 278,686 (343 - 298) + \frac{1}{2} 2,5434 (343^2 - 298^2) + \frac{1}{3} (- \\ 5,44 \cdot 10^{-3}) (343^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} 4,92 \cdot 10^{-6} (343^4 - 298^4) \\ = 31.387,44 \text{ kJ/kmol.}$$

$$H = \text{mol} \times \int Cp.dT \\ = \frac{1.951,2616 \text{ kg}}{282,44 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 31.387,44 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 216.842,8919 \text{ kJ}$$

- Unsaponifiable

$$Cp = 1,193,24 \text{ kJ/kmol K}$$

$$H = \text{mol} \times Cp \times (T - T_{\text{ref}}) \\ = \frac{195,1262 \text{ kg}}{410 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 1,193,24 \text{ kJ/kmol K} \times (343 - 298) \text{ K} \\ = 25.554,7742 \text{ kJ}$$

- Air

$$\int Cp.dT = 18,2964 (343 - 298) + \frac{1}{2} 0,47212 (343^2 - 298^2) + \frac{1}{3} (- \\ 1,34 \cdot 10^{-3}) (343^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} 1,31 \cdot 10^{-6} (343^4 - 298^4) \\ = 3.390,40 \text{ kJ/kmol.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \text{mol} \times \int C_p dT \\
 &= \frac{713,9718 \text{ kg}}{18,016 \text{ kg / kmol}} \times 3.390,40 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 134.361,1229 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Total entalpy minyak keluar = 3.662.656.972 kJ

➤ Gum

- Trigliserida

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int C_p dT &= 0,462 (70 - 25) + \frac{1}{2} 0,61 \cdot 10^{-3} (70^2 - 25^2) \\
 &= 22,09 \text{ kcal/kg} \times 4,1868 \text{ kJ/kcal} = 92,5 \text{ kJ/kg.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \text{massa} \times \int C_p dT \\
 &= 184,8645 \text{ kg} \times 92,5 \text{ kJ/kg} = 17.099,9663 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Fosfatida

$$C_p = 1.230,92 \text{ kJ / kmol K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \text{mol} \times C_p \times (T - T_{\text{ref}}) \\
 &= \frac{1.170,7570 \text{ kg}}{753 \text{ kg / kmol}} \times 1.230,92 \text{ kJ/kmol K} \times (343 - 298) \text{ K} \\
 &= 86.122,0044 \text{ KJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Air

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int C_p dT &= 18,2964 (343 - 298) + \frac{1}{2} 0,47212 (343^2 - 298^2) + \frac{1}{3} (- \\
 &\quad 1,34 \cdot 10^{-3}) (343^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} 1,31 \cdot 10^{-6} (343^4 - 298^4) \\
 &= 3.390,40 \text{ kJ/kmol.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \text{mol} \times \int C_p dT \\
 &= \frac{462,1611 \text{ kg}}{18,016 \text{ kg / kmol}} \times 3.390,40 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 86.973,3012 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

- $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$

$$C_p = (3 \times 6,2) + (2 \times 5,4) + (8 \times 4) \text{ kcal / kmol K}$$

$$= 61,4 \text{ kcal / kmol K} \times 4.1868 \text{ KJ / kcal}$$

$$C_p = 257,07 \text{ KJ / kmol K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \text{mol} \times C_p \times (T - T_{\text{ref}}) \\
 &= \frac{30,8618 \text{ kg}}{310 \text{ kg / kmol}} \times 257,07 \text{ KJ/kmol K} \times (343 - 298) \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1.151.6578 \text{ KJ}$$

$$\text{Total entalpy Gum keluar} = 191.346,9297 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Total panas keluar degumming II} = H \text{ Minyak} + H \text{ Gum}$$

$$= 3.662.656,972 \text{ kJ} + 191.346,9297 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 3.854.003,902 \text{ kJ}$$

$$0,95 H \text{ input} = H \text{ output}$$

$$0,95 (H \text{ minyak keluar tangki degumming I} + H \text{ air keluar Heater I} + H \text{ CaO}$$

$$+ H \text{ reaksi}) = H \text{ minyak} + H \text{ gum}$$

$$0,95 (3.789.070,644 \text{ kJ} + H \text{ air keluar Heater I} + 64,1139 \text{ kJ} + 19.046,9582$$

$$\text{kJ}) = 3.854.003,902 \text{ kJ}$$

$$H \text{ air keluar Heater I} = 248.664,4965 \text{ kJ}$$

H air keluar heater I :

Diketahui dari Neraca Massa, massa air yang dibutuhkan untuk proses

degumming II = 740,0672 kg

$$H = \text{mol} \times \int C_p.dT$$

$$248.664,4965 \text{ kJ} = \frac{740,0672 \text{ kg}}{18,016 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times \int C_p.dT$$

$$\int C_p.dT = 6.053,4227 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\int C_p.dT = 18,2964 (T - 298) + \frac{1}{2} 0,47212 (T^2 - 298^2) + \frac{1}{3} (-1,34 \cdot 10^{-3}) (T^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} 1,31 \cdot 10^{-6} (T^4 - 298^4)$$

$$6.053,4227 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 18,2964 (T - 298) + \frac{1}{2} 0,47212 (T^2 - 298^2) + \frac{1}{3} (-1,34 \cdot 10^{-3}) (T^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} 1,31 \cdot 10^{-6} (T^4 - 298^4)$$

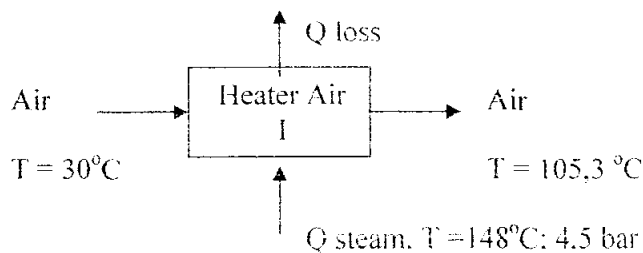
dengan menggunakan trial didapat harga $T = 378,3 \text{ K} = 105,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$. Jadi suhu

air keluar Heater air I = $378,3 \text{ K} = 105,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Tabel B.3. Neraca Panas pada Tangki Degumming II

Entalpi Awal	KJ/ batch	Entalpi akhir	KJ/ batch
Entalpi bahan masuk		Entalpi bahan keluar	
Minyak:	3.385.840.914	Minyak:	3.285.898.183
1. Trigliserida		1. Trigliserida	
2. Asam lemak bebas	222.211.5557	2. Asam lemak bebas	216.842.8919
3. Fosfatida	152.387.1087	3. Unsaponfiable	25.554.7742
4. Unsaponfiable	26.179.4464	4. Air	134.361.1229
H ₃ PO ₄	2.451.6193	Gum :	17.099.9663
Air keluar Heater I	248.664.4965	1. Trigliserida	
CaO	64.1139	2. Fosfatida	86.122.0044
Panas Reaksi	19.046.9582	3. Air	86.973.3012
		4. Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	1.151.6578
Total	3.854.003.902	Total	3.854.003.902

4. Heater Air I (E-114B)



Asumsi :

$Q_{\text{loss}} = Q_{\text{steam}}$ yang tidak terkondensasi

Q_{steam} yang tidak terkondensasi sebanyak 10% dari Q_{steam} masuk

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

Persamaan Neraca Panas :

$$H_{\text{air masuk}} + Q_{\text{steam}} = H_{\text{air keluar}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$H_{\text{air masuk}} + Q_{\text{steam}} = H_{\text{air keluar}} + 10\% Q_{\text{steam}}$$

$$0.9 Q_{\text{steam}} = H_{\text{air keluar}} - H_{\text{air masuk}}$$

Entalpy Masuk :

- Air

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

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p.dT &= 18.2964 (303 - 298) + \frac{1}{2} 0.47212 (303^2 - 298^2) + \frac{1}{3} (-1.34 \cdot 10^{-3}) \\ &\quad (303^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} 1.31 \cdot 10^{-6} (303^4 - 298^4) \\ &= 373.5647 \text{ kJ/kmol.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \text{mol} \times \int C_p.dT \\ &= \frac{740.0672 \text{ kg}}{18.016 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 373.5647 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 15.345.4142 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Entalpy Keluar :

- Air

$$T_{\text{keluar}} = 105,3^\circ\text{C} = 316,5 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int C_p.dT &= 18.2964 (316.5 - 298) + \frac{1}{2} 0.47212 (316,5^2 - 298^2) + \frac{1}{3} (-1.34 \cdot 10^{-3}) \\ &\quad (316,5^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} 1.31 \cdot 10^{-6} (316,5^4 - 298^4) \\ &= 6.051.9941 \text{ kJ/kmol.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \text{mol} \times \int C_p.dT \\ &= \frac{740.0672 \text{ kg}}{18.016 \text{ kg/kmol}} \times 6.051.9941 \text{ kJ/kmol} = 248.605.8131 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$0,9 Q_{\text{steam}} = H_{\text{air keluar}} - H_{\text{air masuk}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = (248.605.8131 - 15.345.4142) / 0,9$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 259.178,221 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% \times 259.178,221 = 25.917,8221 \text{ kJ}$$

Massa steam : $Q = m \cdot \lambda$

Dari Steam Tabel Geankoplis didapatkan harga λ pada suhu 148°C adalah

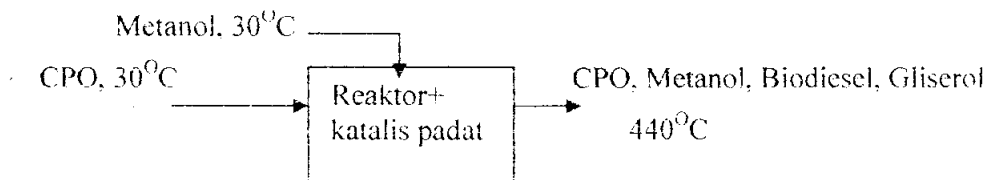
2.356,053 kJ/kg

$$m = \frac{Q}{\lambda} = \frac{259.178,221 \text{ KJ}}{2.356,053 \text{ KJ/kg}} = 110,0053 \text{ kg}$$

Tabel B.4. Neraca Panas pada Heater Air

Nama Komponen	Entalpi Masuk (KJ)	Nama Komponen	Entalpi Keluar (KJ)
Air masuk	15.345,4142	Air keluar	248.605,8131
Q steam	259.178,221	Q loss	25.917,8221
Total	274.523,6352	Total	274.523,6352

5. Reaktor (R-110)



Kondisi operasi : Suhu masuk : 30°C ; Suhu keluar : 440°C

Entalpi bahan masuk (ΔH_R)

Bahan masuk (kg/ Batch) :

CPO = 35.523,2237; Metanol = 3.064,1069

Cp bahan masuk :

- Cp metanol_(cair) = 2.5475 kJ/ Kg^oK (Geankoplis)
= 0,6089 Kkal/ Kg^oK

- Cp minyak ,

$$Cp \text{ minyak} = A / \sqrt{d^{15}} + B (t - 15) \quad (\text{Perry})$$

Di mana : A = 0,450 ; B = 0,0007 ; d = densitas CPO

Suhu CPO = 30°C didapat Cp = 0,8515 cal/gr^oC = 0,8515 kcal/kg^oC

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

- CPO = $35.523,2237 \times 0,8515 \times (30-25) = 151.240,1249$
- Metanol = $3.064,1069 \times 0,6089 \times (303-298) = 9.328,6735 +$

$$\Delta H_R = 160.568,7984 \text{ kkal}$$

ΔH_{298}

Bahan yang bereaksi :

- CPO = 28,9799 kmol/ batch
- Metanol = 86,9398 kmol/ batch

Produk yang terbentuk :

- Biodiesel = 86,9398 kmol/ batch
- Gliserol = 28,9799 kmol/ batch

 ΔH_f° (kkal/mol):

- ΔH_f° metanol = -57,04 kkal/mol (Perry, 5^{ed}) = -57,040 kkal/ kmol
- ΔH_f° Gliserol = -159,16 kkal/mol (Perry, 5^{ed}) = -159,160 kkal/ kmol

Untuk data yang lain digunakan Tabel B-5 untuk mencari ΔH_f° (kkal/mol): (Perry 7^{ed}, 1999)

Tabel B.5. Nilai ΔH_f° untuk berbagai ikatan yang ada dalam CPO

Group	H_f°	CPO Palmitat	CPO Oleat	CPO Miristat	CPO Stearat	CPO Linoleat	BIO Palmitat	BIO Oleat	BIO Miristat	BIO Stearat	BIO Linoleat
CH3	-76.4500	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
CH2	-20.6400	44	44	38	50	32	14	14	12	16	10
CH	29.8900	1	1	1	1	1					
COO	-337.9200	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
C=O	-31.8660	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
CH=	37.9700		6			18		2			6

$\Delta H_f^\circ = (\text{banyaknya ikatan CH}_3 \times \text{harga HoF CH}_3) + (\text{banyaknya ikatan CH}_2 \times \text{harga HoF CH}_2) + (\text{banyaknya ikatan CH} \times \text{harga HoF CH}) + (\text{banyaknya ikatan COO} \times \text{harga HoF COO}) + (\text{banyaknya ikatan C=O} \times \text{harga HoF C=O}) + (\text{banyaknya ikatan CH=} \times \text{harga HoF CH=})$

- ΔH_f° CPO

$$\Delta H_f^\circ \text{ Biodiesel Palmitat} = (3 \times (-76,4500)) + (44 \times (-20,6400)) + (1 \times 29,8900) + (3 \times (-337,9200)) + (3 \times (-31,8660))$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ \text{ Biodiesel Palmitat} = -2216,97809 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

$$= -2.216.978.09 \text{ kkal/ kmol}$$

- ΔH_f° Biodiesel

$$\Delta H_f^\circ \text{ Biodiesel Palmitat} = (2 \times (-76,4500)) + (14 \times (-20,6400))$$

$$+ (1 \times (-337.9200)) + (1 \times (-31.8660))$$

$$\Delta H_f^0 \text{ Biodiesel Palmitat} = -811.646029 \text{ kkal/ mol}$$

$$= -811.646.029 \text{ kkal/ kmol}$$

Dengan cara yang sama , didapatkan harga ΔH_f^0 CPO dan ΔH_f^0 Biodiesel seperti pada tabel di bawah ini :

Komponen	ΔH_f^0 (kkal/kmol)	Komponen	ΔH_f^0 (kkal/kmol)
CPO palmitat	-2216978.09	Biodiesel Palmitat	-770366.0287
CPO oleat	-1989158.09	Biodiesel Oleat	-852926.0287
CPO miristat	-2093130.89	Biodiesel Miristat	-184766.0287
CPO stearat	-2340818.09	Biodiesel Stearat	-852926.0287
CPO linoleat	-1285838.09	Biodiesel Linoleat	-501266.0287

Harga ΔH_f^0 CPO rata-rata = (Harga ΔH_f^0 CPO palmitat + Harga ΔH_f^0 CPO oleat + Harga ΔH_f^0 CPO miristat + Harga ΔH_f^0 CPO stearat + Harga ΔH_f^0 CPO linoleat) / banyaknya komponen

$$\text{Harga } \Delta H_f^0 \text{ CPO rata-rata} = ((-2.216.978,09) + (-1.989.158,09) + (-2.093.138,09) + (-2.340.818,09) + (-1.285.838,09)) / 5$$

$$\text{Harga } \Delta H_f^0 \text{ CPO rata-rata} = -1.985.186,09 \text{ kkal/ kmol}$$

$$\text{Harga } \Delta H_f^0 \text{ Biodiesel rata-rata} = ((-770.366,0287) + (-852.926,0287) + (-184.766,0287) + (-852.926,0287) + (-501.266,0287)) / 5$$

$$\text{Harga } \Delta H_f^0 \text{ Biodiesel rata-rata} = -617.262,0287 \text{ kkal/ kmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f^0 \text{ produk} &= \Delta H_f^0 \text{ Biodiesel} + \Delta H_f^0 \text{ Gliserol} \\ &= (86.9398 \text{ kmol/batch} \times (-617.262,0287 \text{ kkal/ kmol})) + (28.9799 \text{ kmol/batch} \times (-159.160 \text{ kkal/kmol})) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_f^0 \text{ produk} = -58.277.078,21 \text{ kkal/ batch}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f^0 \text{ reaktan} &= \Delta H_f^0 \text{ CPO} + \Delta H_f^0 \text{ metanol} \\ &= (28.9799 \text{ kmol/batch} \times (-1.985.186,09 \text{ kkal/ kmol})) + (86.9398 \text{ kmol/batch} \times (-57.040 \text{ kkal/kmol})) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_f^0 \text{ reaktan} = -62.489.540,56 \text{ kkal/ batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{298} = \Delta H_f^O \text{ produk} - \Delta H_f^O \text{ reaktan}$$

$$\Delta H_{298} = -58.277.078,21 \text{ kkal/ batch} - (-62.489.540,56 \text{ kkal/ batch})$$

$$\Delta H_{298} = 4.212.462,35 \text{ kkal/ batch}$$

Entalpi bahan keluar (ΔH_p)

Bahan keluar (kg/ batch) :

- CPO = 7.104.6346
- Metanol = 278.5558
- Biodiesel = 28.534,5118
- Gliserol = 2.669,6284

Cp bahan keluar :

- Cp metanol_(gas) = $5,06 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ J/kgmol}^O\text{K}$
 $\text{Cp metanol}_{(gas)} = 5,06 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ J/kgmol}^O\text{K} \times 1 \text{ kgmol}/32,04 \text{ kg}$
 $= 1,57 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ J/Kg}^O\text{K} = 3,75 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ kkal/ Kg}^O\text{K (Perry)}$
- Cp Gliserol = $0,5927 \text{ kkal/kg}^O\text{C}$ (Geankoplis)
- Cp CPO

$$\text{Cp minyak} = A / \sqrt{d^{15}} + B (t - 15) \quad (\text{Perry})$$

Di mana : A = 0,450 ; B = 0,0007 ; d = densitas CPO

Suhu CPO = 440^OC didapat Cp = $0,5405 \text{ cal/gr}^O\text{C} = 0,5405 \text{ kkal/kg}^O\text{C}$

- Cp Biodiesel

Diketahui harga sg biodiesel dari literature sebesar 0,8802. Kemudian dengan menggunakan rumus pada App.K dan figure K.1 Himmelblau, 1989 dapat diselesaikan.

$$\text{Sg} = \frac{141,5}{131,5 + ^O\text{API}} \rightarrow 0,8802 = \frac{141,5}{131,5 + ^O\text{API}} \rightarrow ^O\text{API} = 29,2589^O\text{API}$$

kemudian dengan figure K.1. dan $29,2589^O\text{API}$ dan suhu $440^O\text{C} = 824^O\text{F}$, maka didapat harga Cp + B = $0,832 \text{ Btu/ lb}^O\text{F}$.

Setelah itu mencari harga B dengan cara lihat figure K.1. bagian atas dengan suhu titik didih biodiesel = $360^O\text{C} = 680^O\text{F}$, didapat harga B = 0,03. Jadi :

$$\text{Cp biodiesel} + B = 0,832$$

$$\text{Cp Biodiesel} = 0,832 - 0,03$$

$$\text{Cp Biodiesel} = 0,802 \text{ Btu/ lb}^O\text{F} = 0,802 \text{ kkal/ kg}^O\text{C}$$

Pada reactor terjadi penguapan metanol, karena titik didih metanol (64.5°C) di bawah suhu reaksi (440°C). Penguapan metanol dianggap 110% dari berat metanol masuk.

$$\Delta H_p \text{ metanol}_{(gas)} = m \cdot C_{p_{gas}} \cdot \Delta T + m \cdot \lambda$$

$$= (278.5558 \times 3.75 \cdot 10^{-11} \times (440-25)) + (((278.5558 / 32.04) \times 3.17) / 4.1480)$$

$$\Delta H_p \text{ metanol}_{(gas)} = 6.6442 \text{ kkal}$$

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

- CPO = $7.104.6346 \times 0.5405 \times (440-25) = 1.593.622.826$
- Metanol = 6.6442 = 6.6442
- Biodiesel = $28.534.5118 \times 0.802 \times (440-25) = 9.497.141.562$
- Gliserol = $2.669.6284 \times 0.5927 \times (440-25) = 656.649.8323$

$$\Delta H_p = 11.747.420.86 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q = \Delta H_p + \Delta H_{298} - \Delta H_R$$

$$Q = 11.747.420,86 + 4.212.462,35 - 160.568,7984$$

$$Q = 15.799.314,42 \text{ kkal/ batch}$$

$$Q \text{ supply} = 1,05 \times 15.799.314,42 \text{ kkal/ batch}$$

$$= 16.589.280.14 \text{ kkal/ batch}$$

$$Q \text{ loss} = 0,05 \times 15.799.314,42 \text{ kkal/ batch}$$

$$= 789.965,721 \text{ kkal/ batch}$$

Media pemanas yang digunakan adalah flue gas yang berasal dari batu bara

$$\text{HHV flue gas} = 22.5 \text{ MJ} = 22.500 \text{ KJ/Kg} \quad (\text{Perry.7 ed})$$

$$\text{massa flue gas yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{16.589.280,14 \text{ KJ / batch}}{22.500 \text{ KJ / kg}}$$

$$= 737.3013 \text{ kg/batch} = 1.474.6026 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Tabel B.6. Neraca Panas pada Reaktor

Entalpi Awal	Kkal/ batch	Entalpi akhir	Kkal/ batch
Entalpi bahan masuk		Entalpi bahan keluar	
CPO	151.240,1249	CPO	1.593.622,826
Metanol	9.328,6735	Metanol gas	6.6442
Q supply	16.589.280.14	Biodiesel	9.497.141.562
		Gliserol	656.649.8323
		Panas Reaksi	160.568.7984
		Q loss	789.889.5015
Total	16.749.848,94	Total	16.749.848,94

6. Destilasi I (D-120)

$H_{\text{feed}} + Q_r = H_{\text{destilat}} + H_{\text{bottom}} + Q_c + \text{Panas hilang} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Kern, 1965})$

Panas masuk :

CPO : 954.109,799 Kkal/ batch ; Metanol : 6,6442 Kkal/ batch

Biodiesel: 9.497.141,562 Kkal/ batch ; Gliserol : 656.649,8323 Kkal/ batch

Panas keluar :

❖ Destilat

Suhu keluar destilat = $386,25^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\circ H_{\text{CPO}} = m_{\text{CPO}} \cdot C_p_{\text{CPO}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$C_p_{\text{CPO}} (386,25^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0,9745 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H_{\text{CPO}} = 678.746,5848 \text{ kg} \times 0,9745 \text{ kkal/ kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (386,25-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H_{\text{CPO}} = 238.944.675,1 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\circ H_{\text{metanol}}$$

$$H_{\text{metanol (gas)}} = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{gas}}} \cdot \Delta T + m \cdot \lambda$$

$$= (38.215,1781 \cdot 1,29 \cdot 10^{-9} \times (386,25-25))$$

$$+ (((38.215,1781 / 32,04) \times 3,17) / 4,1840)$$

$$H_{\text{metanol (gas)}} = 904.5370 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\circ H_{\text{gliserol}} = m_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot C_p_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$H_{\text{gliserol}} = 52.663,9723 \text{ kg} \times 0,5624 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (386,25-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H_{\text{gliserol}} = 10.699.581,26 \text{ kkal}$$

❖ Bottom

Suhu keluar Bottom = $484,8^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\text{CPO} = 0,7245 \text{ kmol} = 710,4664 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Biodiesel} = 86,9398 \text{ kmol} = 28.534,5118 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Gliserol} = 26,08191 \text{ kmol} = 2.586,9055 \text{ kg}$$

$$\circ H_{\text{CPO}} = m_{\text{CPO}} \cdot C_p_{\text{CPO}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$C_p_{\text{CPO rata-rata}} (484,8^{\circ}\text{C}) = 1,0089 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H_{\text{CPO}} = 710,4664 \text{ kg} \times 1,0089 \text{ kkal/ kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (484,8-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H_{\text{CPO}} = 329.579.8355 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\circ H_{\text{biodiesel}}$$

$$H_{\text{biodiesel}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$C_p_{\text{Biodiesel}} = 0,805 \text{ kkal/ kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H_{\text{biodiesel}} = 28.534.5118 \text{ kg} \times 0.805 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (484.8-25)$$

$$H_{\text{biodiesel}} = 10.561.735.6631 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\circ H_{\text{gliserol}} = m_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot C_p_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$H_{\text{gliserol}} = 2.586.9055 \text{ kg} \times 0.6180 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (484.8-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H_{\text{gliserol}} = 735.085.754 \text{ kkal}$$

Qc didapat dari neraca panas kondensor dan Panas hilang diasumsi 0,05

Qr

$$H_{\text{feed}} + Q_r = H_{\text{destilat}} + H_{\text{bottom}} + Q_c + \text{Panas hilang}$$

$$(954.109.799 + 6.6442 + 9.497.141.562 + 656.649.8323) + Q_r =$$

$$(238.944.675.1 + 904.5370 + 10.699.581.26) + (329.579.8355 +$$

$$10.561.735.6631 + 735.085.754) + 31.600.313.2044 + 0.05Q_r$$

$$Q_r = 296.593.650.0174 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Panas hilang} = 0,05 Q_r = 14.829.682.5009 \text{ kkal}$$

Tabel B.7. Neraca Panas pada Destilasi I

Entalpi masuk. kkal/ batch		Entalpi keluar. kkal/batch	
CPO	954.109.799	Destilat : CPO	238.944.675.1
Metanol	6.6442	Metanol	904.5370
Biodiesel	9.497.141.562	Gliserol	10.699.581.26
Gliserol	656.649.8323	Bottom : CPO	329.579.8355
Qr	296.593.650.0174	Biodiesel	10.561.735.6631
		Gliserol	735.085.754
		Qc	1.387.983.554.0701
		Panas hilang	14.829.682.5009
Total	307.044.908.0226	Total	307.044.908.0226

7. Kondensor I

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

Mol Destilat :

$$\text{CPO} : 6,5205 \text{ kmol} = 6.394.1979 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Metanol} : 278,556 \text{ kmol} = 8.924.934 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Gliserol} : 266.963 \text{ kmol} = 24.592.6316 \text{ kg}$$

Mol L didapat dengan cara : $R = L/D$. Dari Appen A didapat $R = 3,45$ sehingga:

$$\text{mol L CPO} : 3,45 \times 6,5205 = 22,4957 \text{ kmol} = 22.059.9583 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Metanol} : 3,45 \times 278,556 = 961,0182 \text{ kmol} = 30.793.0673 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Gliserol} : 3,45 \times 266,963 = 921,0224 \text{ kmol} = 84.884.5835 \text{ kg}$$

Mol masuk = Mol Destilat + mol L

$$\text{CPO} : 29.0162 \text{ kmol} = 28.454,1562 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Metanol} : 1.293,5742 \text{ kmol} = 39.715,9574 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Gliserol} : 1.187,9854 \text{ kmol} = 109.437,2151 \text{ kg}$$

Panas masuk :

$$\text{Suhu masuk} = 386,25^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\circ \text{ H CPO} = m \text{ CPO} \cdot C_p \text{ CPO} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$C_p \text{ CPO} = 0,9745 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{H CPO} = 28.454,1562 \text{ kg} \times 0,9745 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (386,25-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{H CPO} = 10.016.947,7971 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\circ \text{ H metanol}$$

$$\text{H metanol}_{(\text{gas})} = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{gas}}} \cdot \Delta T + m \cdot \lambda$$

$$= (39.715,9574 \times 1,29 \cdot 10^{-9} \times (386,25-25))$$

$$+ (((39.715,9574 / 32,04) \times 3,17) / 4,1840)$$

$$\text{H metanol}_{(\text{gas})} = 939,1769 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\circ \text{ H gliserol} = m \text{ gliserol} \cdot C_p \text{ gliserol} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\text{H gliserol} = 109.437,2151 \text{ kg} \times 0,5624 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (386,25-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{H gliserol} = 22.234.030,6802 \text{ kkal}$$

Panas keluar :

$$\text{Suhu keluar} = 300^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\circ \text{ H CPO} = m \text{ CPO} \cdot C_p \text{ CPO} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$C_p \text{ CPO} (300^{\circ}\text{C}) = 1,0405 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{H CPO} = 28.454,1562 \text{ kg} \times 1,0405 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (300-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{H CPO} = 8.141.801,12 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\circ \text{ H metanol}_{(\text{gas})} = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{gas}}} \cdot \Delta T + m \cdot \lambda$$

$$= (39.715,9574 \times 1,4 \cdot 10^{-9} \times (300-25))$$

$$+ (((39.715,9574 / 32,04) \times 3,17) / 4,1840)$$

$$\text{H metanol}_{(\text{gas})} = 939,1764 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\circ \text{ H gliserol} = m \text{ gliserol} \cdot C_p \text{ gliserol} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$\text{H gliserol} = 109.437,2151 \text{ kg} \times 0,669 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (300-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H \text{ gliserol} = 20.133.711.65 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Panas masuk} = \text{Panas keluar} + 0.95Q_c$$

$$32.251.917.6542 = 28.276.451.94 + 0.95 Q_c$$

$$Q_c = 4.184.700.743 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Panas serap} = 0.95 Q_c = 3.975.465.706 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Panas hilang} = 0.05 Q_c = 209.235.0371 \text{ kkal}$$

Massa ethylene glycol 65% yang dibutuhkan :

$$\text{Massa} = \frac{\text{panas serap}}{C_p \Delta T} = \frac{3975465,706}{0,8175 \cdot (115,55 - 93,33)} = 218.854.8601 \text{ kg}$$

Tabel B.8. Neraca Panas pada kondensor I

Nama Komponen	Entalpi masuk, kkal/ batch	Nama Komponen	Entalpi keluar, kkal/ batch
CPO	10.016.947,7971	CPO	8.141.801,12
Metanol	939.1769	Metanol	939.1764
Gliserol	22.234.030.6802	Gliserol	20.133.711.65
		Q loss	209.235.0371
		Q pendingin	4.184.700.743
Total	32.670.387.7265	Total	32.670.387.7265

8. Destilasi II (D-130)

$$H \text{ feed} + Q_r = H \text{ destilat} + H \text{ bottom} + Q_c + \text{Panas hilang} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Kern. 1965})$$

$$\text{Panas masuk : Suhu masuk} = 484.8^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{CPO} = 0.7245 \text{ kmol} = 710.4664 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Biodiesel} = 86.9398 \text{ kmol} = 28.534.5118 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Gliserol} = 26.08191 \text{ kmol} = 2.586.9055 \text{ kg}$$

$$\circ H \text{ CPO} = m \text{ CPO} \cdot C_p \text{ CPO} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$C_p \text{ CPO rata-rata} = 1,0089 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H \text{ CPO} = 710,4664 \text{ kg} \times 1,0089 \text{ kkal/ kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (484.8-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H \text{ CPO} = 329.579.8355 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\circ H \text{ biodiesel}$$

$$H \text{ biodiesel} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$C_p \text{ Biodiesel} = 0.805 \text{ kkal/ kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$H \text{ biodiesel} = 28.534,5118 \text{ kg} \times 0.805 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (484.8-25)$$

$$H \text{ biodiesel} = 10.561.735,6631 \text{ kkal}$$

- $H_{\text{gliserol}} = m_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot C_p_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot \Delta T$
 $H_{\text{gliserol}} = 2.586,9055 \text{ kg} \times 0,6180 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (484,8-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{gliserol}} = 735.085,7540 \text{ kkal}$

Panas keluar :

❖ Destilat

Suhu keluar destilat = 461°C

- $H_{\text{CPO}} = m_{\text{CPO}} \cdot C_p_{\text{CPO}} \cdot \Delta T$
 $C_p_{\text{CPO}} \text{ rata-rata} = 1,0006 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{CPO}} = 1.957,9258 \text{ kg} \times 1,0006 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (461-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{CPO}} = 854.167,8422 \text{ kkal}$
- $H_{\text{biodiesel}}$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$
 $C_p_{\text{Biodiesel}} = 0,802 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = 785,143962 \text{ kg} \times 0,802 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (461-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = 274.542,8595 \text{ kkal}$
- $H_{\text{gliserol}} = m_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot C_p_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot \Delta T$
 $H_{\text{gliserol}} = 6.437,2728 \text{ kg} \times 0,6046 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (461-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$
- $H_{\text{gliserol}} = 1.696.901,1588 \text{ kkal}$

❖ Bottom

Suhu keluar Bottom = $478,8^{\circ}\text{C}$

CPO = 0 kmol = 0 kg

Biodiesel = 78,2458 kmol = 25.681,054 kg

Gliserol = 0,6987 kmol = 64,3642 kg

- $H_{\text{biodiesel}}$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$
 $C_p_{\text{Biodiesel}} = 0,8035 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = 25.681,054 \text{ kg} \times 0,8035 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (478,8-25)$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = 9.364.039,0622 \text{ kkal}$
- $H_{\text{gliserol}} = m_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot C_p_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot \Delta T$
 $H_{\text{gliserol}} = 64,3642 \text{ kg} \times 0,6146 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (478,8-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{gliserol}} = 17,951,5281 \text{ kkal}$

Q_c didapat dari neraca panas kondensor II dan Panas hilang diasumsi 0,05 Q_r

$H_{\text{feed}} + Q_r = H_{\text{destilat}} + H_{\text{bottom}} + Q_c + \text{Panas hilang}$

$$(329.579,8355 + 10.561.735,6631 + 735.085,7540) + Q_r = (854.167,8422 + 274.542,8595 + 1.696.901,1588) + (9.364.039,0622 + 17.951,5281) + 1.653.845,8577 + 0,05Q_r$$

$$Q_r = 2.352.681,1115 \text{ kkal}$$

$$\text{Panas hilang} = 0,05 Q_r = 117.634,0556 \text{ kkal}$$

Tabel B.9. Neraca Panas pada Destilasi II

Entalpi masuk, kkal/ batch		Entalpi keluar, kkal/batch	
CPO	329.579,8355	Destilat : CPO	854.167,8422
Biodiesel	10.561.735,6631	Biodiesel	274.542,8595
Gliserol	735.085,7540	Gliserol	1.696.901,1588
Q_r	2.352.681,1115	Bottom :	
		Biodiesel	9.364.039,0622
		Gliserol	17.951,5281
		Q_c	1.653.845,8577
		Panas hilang	117.634,0556
Total	13.979.082,3641	Total	13.979.082,3641

9. Kondensor II

Panas masuk = Panas keluar + Q loss + Q pendingin

Mol Destilat :

$$\text{CPO} = 0,7245 \text{ kmol} = 710,4664 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Biodiesel} = 0,8694 \text{ kmol} = 285,2675 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Gliserol} = 25,38321 \text{ kmol} = 2.338,301 \text{ kg}$$

Mol L didapat dengan cara : $R = L/D$. Dari Appen A didapat $R = 1,753$ sehingga:

$$\text{Mol L: CPO} = 1,753 \times 0,7245 \text{ kmol} = 1,2700 \text{ kmol} = 1.245,4001 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Biodiesel} = 1,753 \times 0,8694 \text{ kmol} = 1,5241 \text{ kmol} = 500,2249 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Gliserol} = 1,753 \times 25,38321 \text{ kmol} = 44,4968 \text{ kmol} = 4.099,0452 \text{ kg}$$

Mol masuk = Mol destilat + Mol L

$$\text{CPO} = 1,9945 \text{ kmol} = 1.955,8665 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Biodiesel} = 2,3935 \text{ kmol} = 785,5706 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Gliserol} = 69,8800 \text{ kmol} = 6.437,3456 \text{ kg}$$

Panas masuk :

Suhu masuk = 461°C

- $H_{\text{CPO}} = m_{\text{CPO}} \cdot C_p_{\text{CPO}} \cdot \Delta T$
 $C_p_{\text{CPO}} \text{ rata-rata} = 1,0006 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{CPO}} = 1.955,8665 \text{ kg} \times 1,0006 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (461-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{CPO}} = 853.269,4487 \text{ kkal}$
- $H_{\text{biodiesel}}$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$
 $C_p_{\text{Biodiesel}} = 0,802 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = 785,5706 \text{ kg} \times 0,802 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (461-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = 274.692,0428 \text{ kkal}$
- $H_{\text{gliserol}} = m_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot C_p_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot \Delta T$
 $H_{\text{gliserol}} = 6.437,3456 \text{ kg} \times 0,6046 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (461-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$
- $H_{\text{gliserol}} = 1.696.920,3493 \text{ kkal}$

Panas keluar :

Suhu kondensor = 250°C

- $H_{\text{CPO}} = m_{\text{CPO}} \cdot C_p_{\text{CPO}} \cdot \Delta T$
 $C_p_{\text{CPO}} \text{ rata-rata} = 0,9268 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{CPO}} = 1.955,8665 \text{ kg} \times 0,9268 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (250-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{CPO}} = 407.856,8412 \text{ kkal}$
- $H_{\text{biodiesel}}$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$
 $C_p_{\text{Biodiesel}} = 0,808 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = 785,5706 \text{ kg} \times 0,808 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (250-25)$
 $H_{\text{biodiesel}} = 142.816,7351 \text{ kkal}$
- $H_{\text{gliserol}} = m_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot C_p_{\text{gliserol}} \cdot \Delta T$
 $H_{\text{gliserol}} = 6.437,3456 \text{ kg} \times 0,4854 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (250-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $H_{\text{gliserol}} = 703.054,6997 \text{ kkal}$

Panas masuk = Panas keluar + $0,95Q_c$

$2.824.881,8408 = 1.253.728,276 + 0,95 Q_c$

$Q_c = 1.653.845,8577 \text{ kkal}$

Panas serap = 0.95 Qc = 1.571.153.5648 kkal

Panas hilang = 0.05 Qc = 82.692.2929 kkal

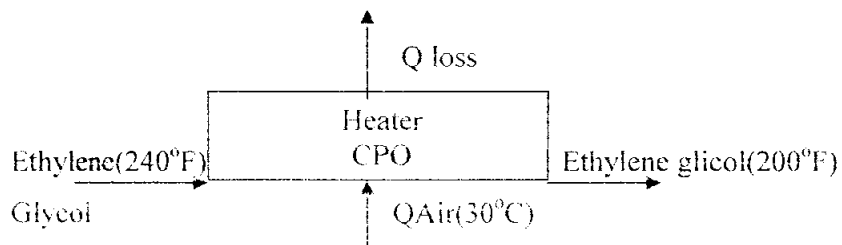
Massa ethylene glycol 65% yang dibutuhkan :

$$\text{Massa} = \frac{\text{panas serap}}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{1571153.5648}{0.8175 \cdot (115.55 - 93.33)} = 86.494,1667 \text{ kg}$$

Tabel B.10. Neraca Panas pada Kondensor II

Nama Komponen	Entalpi masuk, kkal/ batch	Nama Komponen	Entalpi keluar, kkal/ batch
CPO	853.269.4487	CPO	407.856.8412
Biodiesel	274.692.0428	Biodiesel	142.816.7351
Gliserol	1.696.920.3493	Gliserol	703.054.6997
		Q loss	82.692.2929
		Q pendingin	1.653.845.8577
Total	2.824.881.8408	Total	2.824.881.8408

10. Heat Exchanger Ethylene glycol (Kondensor I) (E-121)



Asumsi :

Q loss = Q air yang tidak terkondensasi

Q air yang tidak terkondensasi sebanyak 10% dari Q air masuk

Q loss = 10% dari Q Air

Persamaan Neraca Panas :

$$H_{\text{ethylene glycol masuk}} + Q_{\text{loss}} = H_{\text{ethylene glycol keluar}} + Q_{\text{air}}$$

$$H_{\text{ethylene glycol masuk}} + 10 \% Q_{\text{air}} = H_{\text{ethylene glycol keluar}} + Q_{\text{air}}$$

$$- 0.9 Q_{\text{air}} = H_{\text{ethylene glycol keluar}} - H_{\text{ethylene glycol masuk}}$$

Cp ethylene glycol :

$$\text{Suhu}_{\text{ethylene glycol}} = 200^{\circ}\text{F} \text{ didapat } C_p = 0,807 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suhu}_{\text{ethylene glycol}} = 240^{\circ}\text{F} \text{ didapat } C_p = 0.828 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 218.854.8601 \text{ kg} \cdot 0.828 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (115.55 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$Q = 16.408.730,68 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 218.854.8601 \text{ kg} \cdot 0.807 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (93,33-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$Q = 12.068.162,54 \text{ kcal}$$

$$-0,9 Q_{\text{air}} = H_{\text{ethylene glycol keluar}} - H_{\text{ethylene glycol masuk}}$$

$$Q_{\text{Air}} = (12.068.162,54 - 16.408.730,68) / -0,9$$

$$Q_{\text{air}} = 4.822.853,489 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% \times 4.822.853,489 = 482.285,3489 \text{ kJ}$$

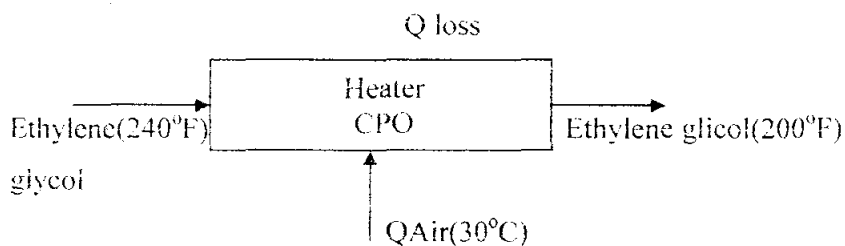
Media pendingin yang digunakan adalah air.

$$\text{Massa air} = \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{4.822.853,489 \text{ kkal}}{1.01285 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (70 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}} = 105.814,8018 \text{ kg}$$

Tabel B.11. Neraca Panas pada Heat Exchanger Ethylene glycol (kondensor I)

Nama Komponen	Entalpi Masuk (KJ)	Nama Komponen	Entalpi Keluar (KJ)
Ethylene Glycol masuk	16.408.730,68	Ethylene Glycol keluar	12.068.162,54
Q loss	482.285,3489	Air	4.822.853,489
Total	16.891.016,029	Total	16.891.016,029

11. Heat Exchanger Ethylene glycol (Kondensor II) (E-131)



Asumsi :

$Q_{\text{loss}} = Q_{\text{air}}$ yang tidak terkondensasi

Q_{air} yang tidak terkondensasi sebanyak 10% dari Q_{air} masuk

$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\%$ dari Q_{Air}

Persamaan Neraca Panas :

$$H_{\text{ethylene glycol masuk}} + Q_{\text{loss}} = H_{\text{ethylene glycol keluar}} + Q_{\text{air}}$$

$$H_{\text{ethylene glycol masuk}} + 10\% Q_{\text{air}} = H_{\text{ethylene glycol keluar}} + Q_{\text{air}}$$

$$-0,9 Q_{\text{air}} = H_{\text{ethylene glycol keluar}} - H_{\text{ethylene glycol masuk}}$$

C_p ethylene glycol :

$$\text{Suhu}_{\text{ethylene glycol}} = 200^{\circ}\text{F} \text{ didapat } C_p = 0,807 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suhu}_{\text{ethylene glycol}} = 240^{\circ}\text{F} \text{ didapat } C_p = 0,828 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$Q_{\text{masuk}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 86.494,1667 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,828 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (115,55-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$Q = 6.484.934,746 \text{ kcal}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 86.494,1667 \text{ kg} \cdot 0,807 \text{ kcal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (93,33-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$Q = 4.769.488,153 \text{ kcal}$$

$$-0,9 Q_{\text{air}} = H_{\text{ethylene glycol}} \text{ keluar} - H_{\text{ethylene glycol}} \text{ masuk}$$

$$Q_{\text{Air}} = (4.769.488,153 - 6.484.934,746) / -0,9$$

$$Q_{\text{air}} = 1.906.051,77 \text{ kkal}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 10\% \times 1.906.051,77 = 190.605,177 \text{ kJ}$$

Media pendingin yang digunakan adalah air.

$$\text{Massa air} = \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{1.906.051,77 \text{ kkal}}{1,01285 \text{ kkal} / \text{kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (70 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}} = 4.181,9328 \text{ kg}$$

Tabel B.12. Neraca Panas pada Heat Exchanger Ethylene glycol (Kondensor II)

Nama Komponen	Entalpi Masuk (KJ)	Nama Komponen	Entalpi Keluar (KJ)
Ethylene Glycol masuk	6.484.934,746	Ethylene Glycol keluar	4.769.488,153
Q loss	190.605,177	Air	1.906.051,77
Total	6.675.539,923	Total	6.675.539,923

12. Reboiler I

Dari neraca panas Destilasi I didapat : $Q_r = 296.593.650,0174 \text{ kkal/ batch}$

$$Q_r = 70.617.537,71 \text{ KJ/ batch}$$

Media pemanas yang digunakan adalah flue gas yang berasal dari batu bara

$$\text{HHV flue gas} = 22,5 \text{ MJ} = 22.500 \text{ KJ/Kg} \quad (\text{Perry, 7 ed})$$

$$\text{massa flue gas yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{70.617.535,71 \text{ KJ} / \text{batch}}{22.500 \text{ KJ} / \text{kg}}$$

$$= 3.138,5571 \text{ kg/batch} = 6.277,1142 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Tabel B.13. Neraca Panas Pada Reboiler I

Entalpi Masuk	KJ/ batch	Entalpi Keluar	KJ/ Batch
Q in	70.617.537,71	Qout	70.617.537,71
Total	70.617.537,71	Total	70.617.537,71

13. Reboiler II

Dari neraca panas Destilasi II didapat : $Q_r = 2.352.681,1115 \text{ kkal/ batch}$

$$Q_r = 560.162,1693 \text{ KJ/ batch}$$

Media pemanas yang digunakan adalah flue gas yang berasal dari batu bara

$$\text{HHV flue gas} = 22,5 \text{ MJ} = 22.500 \text{ KJ/Kg} \quad (\text{Perry, 7 ed})$$

$$\text{massa flue gas yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{560.162,1693 \text{ KJ / Batch}}{22.500 \text{ KJ / Kg}}$$

$$= 24,8961 \text{ kg/batch} = 49,7922 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Tabel B.14. Neraca Panas Pada Reboiler II

Entalpi Masuk	KJ/ batch	Entalpi Keluar	KJ/ Batch
Q in	560.162,1693	Qout	560.162,1693
Total	560.162,1693	Total	560.162,1693

APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. Tangki Penampung CPO (F-111)

Fungsi : untuk menampung bahan baku CPO

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar

Perhitungan :

CPO masuk tangki penampung = 39.025.2329 kg = 85.958,6628 lbm

Kapasitas = 1 minggu, 1 hari = 2 batch , 1 batch = 6 jam.

ρ_{CPO} pada 30°C = 920 kg/m³ = 57.4356 lb/ft³

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{85958,6628 \text{ lb} / \text{batch} \cdot 2 \text{ batch} / \text{min} \text{ ggu} \cdot 7 \text{ hari} / \text{min} \text{ ggu}}{57,4356 \text{ lb} / \text{ft}^3} \\ &= 20.952,4801 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume liquid = 80% volume total, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume total} &= \frac{\text{volumeliquid}}{80\%} \\ &= \frac{20952,4801}{80\%} = 26.190,6001 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih H = D

(Ulrich, hal 249)

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot H$$

$$26.190,6001 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot D$$

$$26.190,6001 = 0,7854 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 33346,8298 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 32,1873 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = D = 32,1873 \text{ ft}$$

Standarisasi :

$$H = 36 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot H$$

$$26.190,6001 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot 36$$

$$D = 30,4352 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$P_{op} = \frac{\rho \cdot H}{144} = \frac{57,4356 \cdot 30,4352}{144} = 14,4073 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{B\&Y, pers 3.17, hal 46})$$

$$P_{design} = 1,2 \cdot P_{op} = 1,2 \cdot 14,4073 = 17,2888 \text{ psi}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{B\&Y, pers 3.16, hal 45})$$

Konstruksi carbon steel SA 283 grade C : (B&Y, hal 251, table 13.1)

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 0,4370 \text{ in} \approx 1/2 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar

$$\text{Tebal tutup bawah} = c \cdot D \cdot \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} \quad (\text{Battacharya, pers 3.16})$$

$$= 1,6877 \text{ in} \approx 1 \frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\text{Tebal tutup atas} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + c$$

$$= 0,4370 \text{ in} \approx 1/2 \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi :

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 20.952,4801 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Diameter tangki} = 30,4352 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki} = 36 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 1/2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal head} = 1/2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal alas} = 1 \frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

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

2. Tangki Penampungan H₃PO₄ 75% (F-112)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung H₃PO₄ 75%

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar

Dasar Pemilihan :

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas : 269,0332 ft³

Diameter tangki : 6,5435 ft

Tinggi tangki : 8 ft

Tebal shell : 5/32 in

Tebal head : 5/32 in

Tebal alas : 3/16 in

Jumlah : 1 buah

3. CaO Silo (F-116)

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan CaO selama 60 hari

Tipe : *silo* dengan tutup atas *flat* dan tutup bawah konis

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk menyimpan padatan, tutup bawah konis pada silo memudahkan pengeluaran padatan CaO

Perhitungan :

1. Volume Tangki

Direncanakan waktu tinggal selama 60 hari

T operasi = 30°C

ρ bulk CaO = 35 lb/ft³ = 561,1470 kg/m³

CaO yang disimpan = 16,7251 kg/batch x 2 batch/hari x 60 hari = 2.007,012 kg

Volume = $\frac{2007,012}{561,1470} = 3,5766 \text{ m}^3$

Volume tangki = $\frac{\text{volume CaO}}{80\%} = \frac{3,5766}{80\%} = 4,4708 \text{ m}^3$

2. Dimensi Tangki

Ditetapkan : H = D

α (sudut konis) = 60°

Volume tangki = volume *shell* + volume konis

$$4.4708 \text{ m}^3 = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \right) + \left(\frac{\pi \times D^3}{24 \times \tan 30^\circ} \right)$$

$$= 0,7854 D^3 + 0,2267 D^3$$

$$D = 1,6408 \text{ m} \approx 5,3818 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = D = 1,6408 \text{ m} \approx 5,3818 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = \frac{1}{2} D \times \tan 60^\circ = 4,6608 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{silo total}} = 5,3818 \text{ ft} + 4,6608 \text{ ft} = 10,0426 \text{ ft}$$

3. Tebal *Shell* dan Konis

Ditetapkan :

- Bahan konstruksi *silo* adalah *cast iron* SA-476
- *Allowable stress value* dari *cast iron* SA-476 adalah 55,2 MPa
- *Corrosion allowance* (c) adalah 3 mm
- Las yang digunakan adalah *double welded butt joint* dengan efisiensi 0,85

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \frac{m \cdot g}{A} = \frac{2007,012 \cdot 9,80665}{\pi \left(\frac{5,3818}{2 \cdot 3,2808} \right)^2} = 9317,6285 \text{ Pa} = 9,3176 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 9,3176 \text{ kPa} = 11,1811 \text{ kPa}$$

Tebal *shell* dihitung dengan persamaan dari 52. p.23 :

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{SE - 0,6P} + c \quad (\text{E.1})$$

dimana : t_s = tebal minimum *shell*, mm, in

P = internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

R = inside radius dari *shell*, mm, in

S = allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance, mm

Dengan menggunakan persamaan E.1, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{11,1811 \text{ kPa} \times 5,3818 \text{ ft}}{((55200 \text{ kPa} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 11,1811 \text{ kPa})) \times 3,2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0,3910 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,3910 \text{ mm} = 0,1335 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16}'' \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{tebal head} = \text{tebal shell} = \frac{3}{16}''$$

Tebal konis dihitung dengan persamaan dari 52, p.34 :

$$t_k = \frac{P \times R}{\cos \alpha (SE - 0.6P)} + c \quad (\text{E.2})$$

dimana : t_k = tebal minimum konis, mm, in

P = internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

R = inside radius dari shell, mm, in

α = sudut kemiringan konis

S = allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance, mm

Dengan menggunakan persamaan E.2. maka :

$$\begin{aligned} t_k &= \frac{11,1811 \text{ kPa} \times 5,3818 \text{ ft}}{\cos 60^\circ ((55200 \text{ kPa} \times 0.85) - (0.6 \times 11,1811 \text{ kPa})) \times 3.2808 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{m}}} + 3 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0,7819 \text{ mm} + 3 \text{ mm} = 3,7819 \text{ mm} = 0,1489 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16}'' \end{aligned}$$

Tebal konis ($\frac{3}{16}''$) sama dengan tebal shell ($\frac{3}{16}''$) maka diambil nilai $\frac{3}{16}''$ sebagai nilai tebal shell.

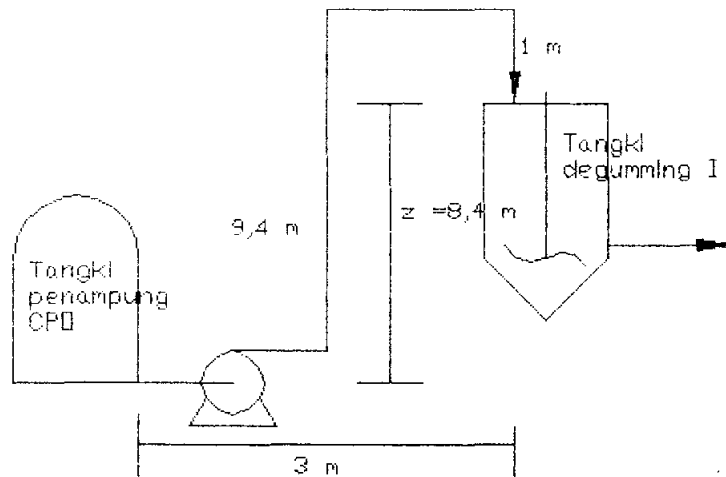
Spesifikasi alat :

- Nama = CaO silo
 - Fungsi = untuk menyimpan CaO selama 60 hari
 - Bahan konstruksi = cast iron SA-476
 - Kapasitas = $0,7254 \text{ m}^3$
 - Diameter tangki = 5,3818 ft
 - Tinggi shell = 5,3818 ft
 - Tinggi konis = 4,6608 ft
 - Tinggi tangki total = 10,0426 ft
 - Tebal shell = $\frac{3}{16}''$
 - Tebal konis = $\frac{3}{16}''$
 - Jumlah = 1 buah
-

4. Pompa (L-113A)

Fungsi : memompa liquid dari tangki penampungan CPO ke tangki degumming

Tipe : pompa centrifugal



Massa masuk = 21,7292 lb/s

Debit masuk = $0,3788 \frac{ft^3}{s}$

$\rho = 920 \frac{Kg}{m^3} = 57,4336 \frac{lbm}{ft^3}$

Dari timmerhauss hal 496 dan 888 didapat :

$$ID_{opt} = 3.9 Q_f^{0.45} \rho^{0.13}$$

= 6.0650 in jika distandartkan nominal size pipe = 6 schedule 40

nominal size pipe = 6 schedule 40

Id = 6,0650 in = 0,5054 ft

Od = 6,6250 in = 0,5521 ft

Flow are per pipe (a'') = $28,9000 \text{ in}^2 = 0,2007 \text{ ft}^2$

Kecepatan aliran $v_1 = 0$;

$$v_2 = \frac{Q}{a''} = \frac{0,0063 \frac{ft^3}{s}}{0,0037 ft^2} = 1,8874 \frac{ft}{s}$$

$$Nre = \frac{D \cdot v \cdot \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= 291042,5303 > 2100 \text{ (turbo)}$$

$$\text{panjang pipa lurus} = 11,9 \text{ m} = 39,0415 \text{ ft}$$

$$3 \text{ buah elbow } 90^\circ : Le/D = 35 \quad (\text{Geankoplis})$$

$$Le = 3 \text{ buah} \times 35 \times 0,5054 \text{ ft} = 53,0688 \text{ ft} = 16,1756 \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ buah gate valve} : Le/D = 9$$

$$Le = 1 \text{ buah} \times 9 \times 0,5054 \text{ ft} = 4,5488 \text{ ft} = 1,3929 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma L = \text{panjang total} = 39,0415 \text{ ft} + 53,0688 \text{ ft} + 4,5488 \text{ ft} = 96,6590 \text{ ft} = 29,4620 \text{ m}$$

Friksi pada pipa karena gesekan

$$\text{Comercial steel} : E = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ ft geankoplis 88}$$

$$\frac{E}{D} = \frac{1,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ ft}}{0,5054 \text{ ft}} = 0,0003$$

$$\longrightarrow f = 0,0045 \text{ (fig 2.10-3 Geankoplis hal 88)}$$

$$F = \frac{4f \cdot L \cdot v^2}{D \cdot 2 \cdot gc} = 0,2003 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Friksi karena sudden kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa

$$K_c = 0,55 (1 - (A_2/A_1)) \quad (2.10-16 \text{ Geankoplis hal93})$$

$$A_2/A_1 = 0 ; \text{ karena } A_1 \text{ terlalu besar dibanding } A_2$$

$$K_c = 0,55$$

$$H_c = K_c \frac{v_2^2}{2 \times \alpha} = 0,9797 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Friksi karena sudden enlargement dari pipa ke tangki.

$$K_x = (1 - (A_1/A_2))^2 \quad (2.10-16 \text{ Geankoplis hal93})$$

$$A_1/A_2 = 0 ; \text{ karena } A_2 \text{ terlalu besar dibanding } A_1$$

$$K_x = 1$$

$$H_x = K_x \frac{v_2^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = 0,0554 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = \text{friksi pada pipa} + \text{friksi karena sudden kontraksi} + \text{friksi karena sudden enlargement}$$

$$= 0,2003 + 0,9797 + 0,0554 = 1,2256 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Delta Z = 7,9 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta P = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{gc \cdot 2\alpha} (\Delta v^2) + \frac{g}{gc} (\Delta Z) + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho \cdot gc} + \Sigma f = - W_p \quad (2.10-20 \text{ genkoplis hal 95})$$

$$W_p = -27,1993 \frac{ft \cdot lbf}{lbm}$$

Dari peter& timmerhause 4^{ed}, fig 14-37 hal 520

Untuk $Q = 0,3788 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \cdot 7,481 \text{ gal}/\text{ft}^3 \cdot 60 = 170,0282 \text{ gal}/\text{menit}$

Didapat : $\eta_{pompa} = 72,5 \%$

$$BHP = \frac{m \times (-W_p)}{\eta \times 550} = 1,4822 \text{ HP}$$

Dari fig 13-38 didapat : $\eta_{motor} = 81 \%$

$$\text{Power pompa actual} = 1,4822 \text{ HP} / 0,81 = 1,8299 \text{ HP}$$

Diambil Power pompa = 2 HP

Spesifikasi :

Rate volumetrik	$= 0,3788 \frac{ft^3}{s}$
Ukuran pipa	$= 6 \text{ in sch 40}$
OD	$= 6,6250 \text{ in}$
ID	$= 6,0650 \text{ in}$
Efisiensi pompa	$= 72,5 \%$
Efisiensi motor	$= 81 \%$
Power motor	$= 2 \text{ Hp}$
Jumlah	$= 1 \text{ buah}$

5. Heat Exchanger CPO (E-114A)

Fungsi : memanaskan CPO hingga suhu 53°C

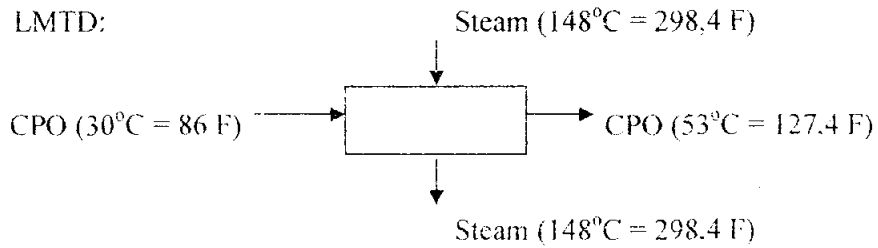
Type : Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger

1. Neraca panas

Dari perhitungan pada neraca panas :

$$Q_{CPO} = 695.187,9877 \text{ KJ/jam} = 658.908,4864 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan Steam} = 1.542,8548 \text{ kg/jam} = 3.398.3586 \text{ lb/jam}$$

2. Δt LMTD:

Hot Fluid		Cold Fluid	Diff
$T_1 = 298.4$	Higher Temp.	$t_2 = 127.4$	171
$T_2 = 298.4$	Lower Temp	$t_1 = 86$	212.4
0	Diff.	41.4	

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t \text{ LMTD} &= (\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2) / \ln(\Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2) \\ &= (171 - 212.4) / \ln(171 / 212.4) \\ &= 190.9526 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

3. T_c dan t_c

$$T_c = (T_1 + T_2) / 2 = 298.4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = (t_1 + t_2) / 2 = 106.7 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Asumsi : $U_D = 25$

$$A = Q / (U_D \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}) = 658.908,4864 / (25 \times 190.9526) = 138,0256 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$L = 12 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$N_t = A / (a'' \times L) = 138,0256 / (0,2618 \times 12) = 43,9348 \approx 44$$

$$A = N_t \times a'' \times L = 44 \times 0,2618 \times 12 = 138,2304 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} = 658.908,4864 / (138,2304 \times 190,9526) = 24,9630 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Shell

$$ID_s = 17 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} = 17,25 \text{ in}$$

$$n = 1, B = 17,25/2 = 8,625 \text{ in}$$

$$d_e = 0,72 \text{ in} = 0.06 \text{ ft (fig.28, Kern)}$$

Tube

$$1'' \text{ OD, 15 BWG}$$

$$Pt = 1 \frac{1}{4}, \text{ triangle, } N_t = 42, d_i = 0.856 \text{ in} = 0.0713 \text{ ft, } a't = 0,576 \text{ in, } n = 2$$

$$A'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$C = P_t - OD = 1.25 - 1 = 0.25 \text{ in}$$

Fluida dingin, shell side, CPO	Fluida panas, tube side, Steam
4. Flow area : $a_s = (ID \cdot C' \cdot B) / 144 P_T$ $= \frac{17.25 \times 0.25 \times 8.625}{144 \times 1.25} = 0.2066 \text{ ft}^2$	4. $a_t = 0.985 \text{ in}^2$ (Table 10) $a_t = N_t \times a_t' / 144 \times n$ $= (44 \times 0.985) / (144 \times 1) = 0.3010 \text{ ft}^2$
5. $G_s = W / a_s$ $= 85.958,6628 / 0.2066$ $= 416.063.2274 \text{ lb/j.ft}^2$	5. $G_t = W / a_t$ $= 3.398.3586 / 0.0950$ $= 35772.1958 \text{ lb/j.ft}^2$
6. Pada $t_c = 106,7^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu = 2.9524 \text{ lb/ft.j}$	6. Pada $T_c = 298,4^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu = 4.7531 \text{ lb/ft.j}$
7. $N_{re} = (d_e \cdot G_s) / \mu$ $= (0.06 \cdot 85958,6628) / 2.9524$ $= 1.746,8906$	7. $N_{re} = (d_i \cdot G_t) / \mu$ $= (0,0713 \cdot 35772.1958) / 4.7531$ $= 536,6093$
8. $J_H = 45$ (Kern, fig. 28)	8. $V = G_t / (3600 \cdot \rho)$ $= 35772,1958 / (3600 \cdot 6,4513)$ $= 1,5403 \text{ fps}$
9. Pada $t_c = 190,9526^\circ\text{F}$ diperoleh $k = 0.153 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 (^\circ\text{F/ft})$ (Table 4 Kern) $C_p = 0.525 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F}$ (Fig 3, Kern) $= k \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 0.3311$ $h_o = J_H \cdot \frac{k}{d_e} \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 248,325 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 ^\circ\text{F}$	Dari fig 25 Kern didapatkan : $h_i = 453 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 ^\circ\text{F}$
	10. $h_{io} = h_i \cdot \frac{ID}{OD} = 387,7419 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 ^\circ\text{F}$

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = 151,3772 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_{dkoreksi}}{U_c \cdot U_{dkoreksi}} = 0,0334 \quad (\text{memenuhi karena } > 0,001)$$

Evaluasi penurunan tekanan (ΔP)

Shell side (CPO)	Tube side (steam)
Untuk Nre = 1.746.8906 didapatkan : f = 0,0003 (Kern, fig 26) s = 0,9657	Untuk Nre = 536.6093 didapatkan : f = 0,001 (Kern, fig 26) s = 0,8762
(N + 1) = 12 . (L/B) = 12 . (12/8.625) = 16,6957 ft	$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi_t \cdot s}$ $= \frac{0,0001 \cdot G t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi_t \cdot s} = 0,0006 \text{ psi}$
IDs = 17,25 in = 1,4375 ft	$\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \cdot n}{s} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2g} = 0,5526 \text{ psi}$
$\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot G s^2 \cdot I D s \cdot (N + 1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi_s \cdot s}$ = 1,1107 psi (memenuhi < 2 psi)	$\Delta P_t = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$ = 0,0006 + 0,5526 = 0,5532 psi (memenuhi < 10 psi)

Spesifikasi Heat Exchanger:

Shell side	Tube side
ID = 17 ¼ in	Length = 12 in
Baffle space = 0.25 in	OD, BWG = 1 ¼, 15,
Passes = 1	Passes = 1

Kapasitas	: 39.028,2329 kg/jam
Luas perpindahan panas	: 138,2304 ft ²
Beban panas	: 695.187,9877 KJ/jam
Media pemanas	: Steam
Rate pemanas	: 1.542,8548 kg/jam
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Jumlah	: 1

6. Pompa (L-113B)

Fungsi : memompa liquid dari tangki penampung H_3PO_4 ke tangki degumming

Tipe : pompa centrifugal

Spesifikasi :

Rate volumetrik = $0,0001 \frac{ft^3}{s}$

Ukuran pipa = 3/4 in sch 40

OD = 1,0500 in

ID = 0,8240 in

Efisiensi pompa = 45 %

Efisiensi motor = 80 %

Power motor = 0,25 Hp

Jumlah = 1 buah.

7. Tangki Degumming I (F-115A)

Fungsi : Sebagai tempat bercampurnya CPO dan H_3PO_4 75%

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk flat yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk.

Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade S (Brownell & Young hal 342)

Kondisi : Batch (1 hr = 2 batch)

Bahan masuk: Massa CPO = 39.025,2329 kg

Massa H_3PO_4 75% = 26,0168 kg

Kapasitas = 39.051,2497 kg/batch

Perhitungan :

→ Menentukan ukuran tangki

Kapasitas tiap batch = 39.051,2497 kg = 86.015,9685 lb

prata-rata = $0,9200 \text{ kg/lt} = 920 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 57,4357 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

vol liquid = $(86.015,9685/57,4357) = 1.497,6035 \text{ ft}^3$

volume total = 80 % Volume tangki

vol tangki = $(1.497,6035 / 80\%) = 1.872,0043 \text{ ft}^3$

Dipilih H = D

(Ulrich, hal 249)

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot H$$

$$1.872.0043 = \frac{\pi}{4} . D^2 . D$$

$$1.872.0043 = 0.7854 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 2383,5043 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 13,3579 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = D = 13,3579 \text{ ft}$$

Standarisasi :

$$H = 16 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} . D^2 . H$$

$$1.872.0043 = \frac{\pi}{4} . D^2 . 16$$

$$D = 12,2053 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung Tekanan desain:

$$P_{op} = (\rho \cdot H)/144 = (57,4357 \cdot 16)/144 = 6,4033 \text{ psi (B\&Y, pers 3.17, hal 46)}$$

$$P_{design} = 1,2 \cdot P_{op} = 7,6839 \text{ psi}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E} + c \quad (\text{B\&Y, pers 3.16, hal 45})$$

$$\text{Konstruksi carbon steel SA 240 grade S :} \quad (\text{B\&Y, hal 251, table 13.1})$$

$$f = 13328 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 1 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 0,1672 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk konis

$$\text{Tebal tutup bawah} = c \cdot D \cdot \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} \quad (\text{Battacharya, pers 3.16})$$

$$= 0,4396 \text{ in} \approx 1/2 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\text{Tebal tutup atas} = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + c$$

$$= 0,1672 \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

→ Menentukan dimensi pengaduk

Type = flat six-blade turbine

Kecepatan putar (N) = 20-200 rpm (Geankoplis, hal 141)

Diambil N = 100 rpm = 1,6667 rps

Dari table 3.4-1, hal 144 Geankoplis diperoleh :

$$\frac{Da}{Dt} = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{J}{Dt} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{W}{Da} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{C}{Dt} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{L}{Da} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Da = 3/10 \cdot Dt = 3/10 \cdot 12,2053 = 3,6616 \text{ ft} = 1,1163 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 1/4 \cdot Da = 1/4 \cdot 3,6616 = 0,9154 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = 1/5 \cdot Da = 1/5 \cdot 3,6616 = 0,7323 \text{ ft}$$

$$C = 1/3 \cdot Dt = 1/3 \cdot 12,2053 = 4,0684 \text{ ft}$$

$$J = 1/12 \cdot Dt = 1/12 \cdot 12,2053 = 1,0171 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana : Da = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter tangki

L = lebar blade

W = tinggi blade

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar baffle

Viskositas pada 235°C

μ campuran = 0,28 cp = $2,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$ kg/m.s (viskositas dari komponen lainnya diabaikan)

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 920 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$N = 1,6667 \text{ rps}$$

$$Nre = (Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho) / \mu = (1,1163^2 \cdot 1,6667 \cdot 920) / (2,8 \cdot 10^{-4}) = 6824158,115$$

Dari figure 3.4-4, hal 145 Geankoplis didapat $Np = 5$

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

$$P = Np \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 = 36917,7107 \text{ W} = 36,9177 \text{ KW} = 49,4875 \text{ HP}$$

$$Sg \text{ camp} = 0,8732$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = sg \text{ camp} \cdot H / D = 1,1447 \approx 2 \text{ pengaduk}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power yang dibutuhkan untuk 2 buah pengaduk} &= 2 \cdot 49,4875 \text{ HP} \\ &= 98,975 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

Dari figure 14-38 Peter & Timmerhaus, hal 521, $\eta = 80\%$

$$HP = 98,975 / 80\% = 123,7188 \text{ HP}$$

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas	: 1.872,0043 ft ³
Diameter tangki	: 12,2053 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 16 ft
Tebal shell	: 3/16 in
Tebal head	: 3/16 in
Tebal alas	: 1/2 in
Jumlah Pengaduk	: 2 buah
Power Pengaduk	: 123.7188 HP
Jumlah	: 1 buah

8. Pompa (L-113C)

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : memompa liquid dari tangki degumming I ke tangki degumming II

Tipe : pompa centrifugal

Rate volumetrik	= $0.4164 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{s}$
Ukuran pipa	= 6 in sch 40
OD	= 6.6250 in
ID	= 6.0650 in
Efisiensi pompa	= 75 %
Efisiensi motor	= 81 %
Power motor	= 2 Hp
Jumlah	= 1 buah

9. Heat exchanger air panas (E-114B)

Spesifikasi Heat Exchanger:

Shell side	Tube side
ID = 17 ¼ in	Length = 12 in
Baffle space = 0.25 in	OD, BWG = 1 ¼, 15,
Passes = 1	Passes = 1
Kapasitas	: 1.164,2528 kg/jam

Luas perpindahan panas	: 73,6911 ft ²
Behan panas	: 259.178,221 KJ/jam
Media pemanas	: Steam
Rate pemanas	: 110,0053 kg/j
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Jumlah	: 1 buah

10. Tangki Degumming II (F-115B)

Fungsi : Tempat reaksi degumming dari CPO mentah

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas flat dan bawah berbentuk konis yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk.

Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade S (Brownell & Young hal 342)

Kondisi : Batch (1 hr = 2 batch)

Bahan masuk: Massa CPO = 39.025,2329 kg

Massa H₃PO₄ 75% = 26,0168 kg

Massa CaO = 15,2242 kg

Massa air panas = 740,0672 kg

Kapasitas = 39.806,5411 kg/batch

Perhitungan :

→ Menentukan ukuran tangki

Kapasitas tiap batch = 39.806,5411 kg = 87.679,6059 lb

prata-rata = 0,9200 kg/lit = 920 kg/m³ = 57,4357 lb/ft³

vol liquid = (87.679,6059/57,4357) = 1.526,5698 ft³

volume total = 80 % Volume tangki

vol tangki = (1.526,5698 /80%) = 1.908,2122 ft³

Dipilih H = D

(Ulrich, hal 249)

$$\text{Volume total} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \right) + \left(\frac{\pi \times D^3}{24 \times \text{tg } 30^\circ} \right)$$

$$1.908,2122 = 0,7854 D^3 + 0,2267 D^3$$

$$1.908,2122 = 1,0121 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 1885,3989 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 12,3538 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = D = 12,3538 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = \frac{1}{2} D \times \tan 60^\circ = 10,6987 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H + H_{\text{konis}} = 23,0525 \text{ ft}$$

Standarisasi :

$$H = 16 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume total} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \right) + \left(\frac{\pi \times D^3}{24 \times \tan 30^\circ} \right)$$

$$1.908,2122 = (12,5664 \times D^2) + (0,2267 \times D^3)$$

$$D = 11,2364 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung Tekanan desain :

$$P_{\text{op}} = (\rho \cdot H) / 144 = (57,4357 \cdot 16) / 144 = 6,3817 \text{ psi (B\&Y, pers 3.17, hal 46)}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \cdot P_{\text{op}} = 7,6581 \text{ psi}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{B\&Y, pers 3.16, hal 45})$$

$$\text{Konstruksi carbon steel SA 240 grade S :} \quad (\text{B\&Y, hal 251, table 13.1})$$

$$f = 13328 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 1 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 0,1762 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk konis

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal tutup bawah} &= \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E \cos \alpha} + C \\ &= 0,1287 \text{ in} \approx 1/8 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal tutup atas} &= \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + c \\ &= 0,1762 \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

→ Menentukan dimensi pengaduk

Type = flat six-blade turbine

Kecepatan putar (N) = 20-200 rpm (Geankoplis, hal 141)

Diambil N = 100 rpm = 1,6667 rps

Dari table 3.4-1, hal 144 Geankoplis diperoleh :

$$\frac{Da}{Dt} = \frac{3}{10} \cdot \frac{J}{Dt} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{W}{Da} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{C}{Dt} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{L}{Da} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Da = 3/10 \cdot Dt = 3/10 \cdot 11,2364 = 3,3709 \text{ ft} = 1,0277 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 1/4 \cdot Da = 1/4 \cdot 3,3709 = 0,8427 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = 1/5 \cdot Da = 1/5 \cdot 3,3709 = 0,6742 \text{ ft}$$

$$C = 1/3 \cdot Dt = 1/3 \cdot 11,2364 = 3,7455 \text{ ft}$$

$$J = 1/12 \cdot Dt = 1/12 \cdot 11,2364 = 0,9364 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana : Da = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter tangki

L = lebar blade

W = tinggi blade

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar baffle

Viskositas pada 235°C

μ campuran = 0.28 cp = $2,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$ kg/m.s (viskositas dari komponen lainnya diabaikan)

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 920 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$N = 1,6667 \text{ rps}$$

$$Nre = (Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho) / \mu = (1,0277^2 \cdot 1,6667 \cdot 920) / (2,8 \cdot 10^{-4}) = 5783888,929$$

Dari figure 3.4-4, hal 145 Geankoplis didapat $Np = 5$

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

$$P = Np \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 = 24415,2919 \text{ W} = 24,4153 \text{ KW} = 32,7283 \text{ HP}$$

$$Sg \text{ camp} = 0,8732$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = Sg \text{ camp} \cdot H / D = 1,2434 \approx 2 \text{ pengaduk}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power yang dibutuhkan untuk 2 buah pengaduk} &= 2 \cdot 32,7283 \text{ HP} \\ &= 65,4566 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

Dari figure 14-38 Peter & Timmerhaus, hal 521, $\eta = 80\%$

$$HP = 65.4566 / 80\% = 81.8208 \text{ HP}$$

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas	: 1.908,2122 ft ³
Diameter tangki	: 11,2364 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 16 ft
Tebal shell	: 3/16 in
Tebal head	: 3/16 in
Tebal alas konis	: 1/8 in
Jumlah Pengaduk	: 2 buah
Power Pengaduk	: 81,8208 HP
Jumlah	: 1 buah

11. Pompa (L-113D)

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : memompa liquid dari tangki degumming ke decanter

Tipe : pompa centrifugal

Rate volumetrik	= 0,4241 $\frac{ft^3}{s}$
Ukuran pipa	= 6 in sch 40
OD	= 6,6250 in
ID	= 6,0650 in
Efisiensi pompa	= 75 %
Efisiensi motor	= 80 %
Power motor	= 0,25 Hp
Jumlah	= 1 buah

12. Decanter (H-118)

Fungsi : Memisahkan lapisan air dan lapisan minyak dari keluaran tangki degumming

Tipe : Continuos Gravity Decanter

Perhitungan :

1. Input decanter :

$$\text{Massa CPO} = 37.669,6114 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa air} = 713,9718 \text{ kg}$$

2. Output decanter:

Diasumsi banyaknya air yang terikut ke fase minyak = 1% dan CPO yang terikut ke fase air juga 1%

a. Fase minyak:

$$\text{Massa CPO} = 37.292,9153 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa Air} = 7,1397 \text{ kg}$$

b. Fase air:

$$\text{Massa CPO} = 376,6961 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa air} = 706,8321 \text{ kg}$$

Pada suhu 50°C

$$\rho \text{ CPO} = 0,92 \text{ kg/l} = 920 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ air} = 988,07 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 921,1804 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho \text{ min yak}} = \frac{X_{\text{cpo}}}{\rho_{\text{CPO}}} + \frac{X_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{0,9998}{920} + \frac{0,0002}{988,07}$$

$$\rho \text{ lap minyak} = 920,0127 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{X_{\text{CPO}}}{\rho_{\text{CPO}}} + \frac{X_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{0,3477}{920} + \frac{0,6523}{988,07}$$

$$\rho \text{ lap air} = 963,2884 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

waktu tinggal = 1 jam

$$\text{volume liquid} = \frac{84.545,3374 \text{ lb}}{57.5094 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 1.470,1134 \text{ ft}^3$$

volume liquid = 80% volume total, sehingga :

$$\text{volume total} = \frac{\text{volumeliquid}}{80\%} = 1,25 \times 1.470,1134 = 1.837,6417 \text{ ft}^3$$

Dipilih L = 3D (Ulrich hal 220-221)

$$\text{Volume total} = \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot L + 2(0,000049 \cdot D^3)$$

$$1.837,6417 = \pi/4 \cdot D^2 \cdot 3 D + 9,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot D^3$$

$$1.837,6417 = 2,3562 \cdot D^3 + 9,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot D^3$$

$$1.837,6417 = 2,3563 D^3$$

$$D = 1,5180 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 2 D = 3,0360 \text{ ft}$$

P operasi = P hidrostatik = 1 atm = 14,7 psi

P design = 1,2 x P hidrostatik = 1,2 x 14,7 = 17,64 psi

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + c \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, pers 13.1, hal 254})$$

Konstruksi Carbon Steel SA 283 grade C (Brownell & Young hal 251, table 13.1)

$f = 12650$ psi

$E = 0,8$ (double welded joint)

Factor korosi = 1/8

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{17,64 \cdot (1,5180/2) \cdot 12}{12650 \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 17,64} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,1409 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal head dipakai elliptical dished head dengan harga $k = 2$ (Brownell & Young, hal 133)

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

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

$$V = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal head} &= \frac{P \cdot D \cdot V}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + c \\ &= \frac{17,64 \cdot 1,5180 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 12650 \cdot 0,8 - 0,2 \cdot 17,64} + \frac{1}{8} = 0,1263 \text{ in} \approx 1/8 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas : 1.837,6417 ft³

Diameter tangki : 1,5180 ft

Panjang tangki : 3.0360 ft

Tebal shell : 3/16 in

Tebal head : 1/8 in

Jumlah : 1 buah

13. Pompa (L-113E)

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : memompa liquid dari keluaran atas decanter ke reaktor

Tipe : pompa centrifugal

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 0,4084 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

Ukuran pipa	= 6 in sch 40
OD	= 6.6250 in
ID	= 6.0650 in
Efisiensi pompa	= 73 %
Efisiensi motor	= 80,5 %
Power motor	= 2 Hp
Jumlah	= 1 buah

14. Tangki Penampung Metanol (F-119)

Fungsi : untuk menampung bahan baku methanol

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas	= 2394,7743 ft ³
Diameter tangki	= 13,8047 ft
Tinggi tangki	= 16 ft
Tebal shell	= 3/16 in
Tebal head	= 3/16 in
Tebal alas	= 1/2 in
Jumlah	= 1 buah

15. Pompa (L-113F)

Spesifikasi :

Fungsi : memompa liquid dari tangki metanol ke reaktor

Tipe : pompa centrifugal

Rate volumetrik	= 0,4560 $\frac{ft^3}{s}$
Ukuran pipa	= 6 in sch 40
OD	= 6,6250 in
ID	= 6,0650 in
Efisiensi pompa	= 78 %
Efisiensi motor	= 80 %
Power motor	= 2 Hp

Jumlah = 1 buah

16. Reaktor (R-110)

Reaktor



Fungsi : Tempat reaksi CPO dan methanol dengan katalis HZSM-5.

Type : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah flat yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket pemanas serta isolasi.

Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade S (Brownell & Young hal 342)

Kondisi : Batch (1 hr = 2 batch)

Bahan masuk : CPO = 35.523,2237 kg/batch

Metanol = 3.064,1069 kg/batch

Bahan keluar : CPO = 7.104,6346 kg/batch

Metanol = 278,5558 kg/batch

Biodiesel = 28.534,518 kg/batch

Gliserol = 2.669,6284 kg/batch

Kapasitas = 38.587,3306 kg/batch = 77.174,6612 kg/hari

Perhitungan :

→ Menentukan ukuran tangki

Kapasitas tiap batch = 38.587,3306 kg = 84.994,1203 lb

prata-rata = 0,8728 kg/lit = 872,8 kg/m³ = 54,4891 lb/ft³

$$\text{vol liquid} = \frac{84.994,1203}{54,4891} = 1559,8371 \text{ ft}^3$$

Perbandingan feed dan katalis = 9,64

→ massa katalis = massa feed / 9,64

$$= 38587,3306 / 9,64 = 4002,8351 \text{ kg / batch}$$

$$= 8816,8174 \text{ lb/batch}$$

$$\text{volume katalis} = 8816,8174 / 330,142 = 26,7061 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{volume bahan total} &= \text{vol liquid} + \text{vol katalis} \\ &= 1559,8371 + 26,7061 \\ &= 1586,5433 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{volume bahan total} = 80 \% \text{ Volume tangki}$$

$$\text{vol tangki} = \frac{1586,5433}{80\%} = 1983,179 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Dipilih } H = D$$

(Ulrich, hal 249)

$$\text{Volume total} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot H$$

$$1983,179 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2 \cdot 2D$$

$$1983,179 = 0,7854 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 2525,0560 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 13,6173 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = D = 13,6173 \text{ ft}$$

Standarisasi :

$$H = 16 \text{ ft}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{\text{volumetotal} \cdot 4}{\pi \cdot H} = 157,8164$$

$$D = 12,5625 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 61 \text{ atm} = 896,7 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \cdot P_{\text{op}} = 1076,04 \text{ psi}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{B\&Y, pers 3.16, hal 45})$$

$$\text{Konstruksi carbon steel SA 240 grade S :} \quad (\text{B\&Y, hal 251, table 13.1})$$

$$f = 13328 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 1 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$\text{Faktor korosi} = 1/8$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 6,2104 \text{ in} \approx 6 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal tutup bawah} &= c \cdot D \cdot \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} && (\text{Battacharya, pers 3.16}) \\ &= 5,3543 \text{ in} \approx 5 \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal tutup atas} &= \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + c \\ &= 6,2600 \approx 6 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

→ Menentukan dimensi pengaduk

Type = flat six-blade turbine

Kecepatan putar (N) = 20-200 rpm (Geankoplis, hal 141)

Diambil N = 100 rpm = 1,6667 rps

Dari table 3.4-1, hal 144 Geankoplis diperoleh :

$$\frac{Da}{Dt} = \frac{3}{10}, \frac{J}{Dt} = \frac{1}{12}, \frac{W}{Da} = \frac{1}{5}, \frac{C}{Dt} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{L}{Da} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$Da = 3/10 \cdot Dt = 3/10 \cdot 12,5625 = 3,7688 \text{ ft} = 1,1490 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 1/4 \cdot Da = 1/4 \cdot 3,7688 = 0,9422 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = 1/5 \cdot Da = 1/5 \cdot 3,7688 = 0,7538 \text{ ft}$$

$$C = 1/3 \cdot Dt = 1/3 \cdot 12,5625 = 4,1875 \text{ ft}$$

$$J = 1/12 \cdot Dt = 1/12 \cdot 12,5625 = 1,0469 \text{ ft}$$

Dimana : Da = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter tangki

L = lebar blade

W = tinggi blade

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar baffle

Viskositas pada 235°C

$$\mu \text{ CPO} = 0,28 \text{ cp}$$

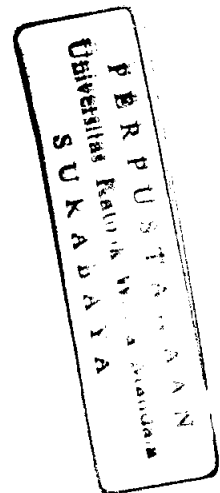
$$\mu \text{ methanol} = 0,016 \text{ cp}$$

$$\mu \text{ biodiesel} = 0,0112 \text{ cp}$$

$$\mu \text{ gliserol} = 0,31 \text{ cp}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,3488 \text{ cp} = 3,488 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 872,8 \text{ kg/m}^3$$



$$N = 1,6667 \text{ rps}$$

$$N_{re} = \frac{Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} = 5505994.257$$

Dari figure 3.4-4, hal 145 Geankoplis didapat $N_p = 5$

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

$$P = N_p \cdot \rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 = 40462,9173 \text{ W} = 40,4629 \text{ KW} = 54,2398 \text{ HP}$$

$$Sg_{camp} = \frac{54,4891}{62,4} = 0,8732$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{sg_{camp} \cdot H}{D} = 1,1121 \approx 2 \text{ pengaduk}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power yang dibutuhkan untuk 2 buah pengaduk} &= 2 \cdot 54,2398 \text{ HP} \\ &= 108,4796 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

Dari figure 14-38 Peter & Timmerhaus, hal 521, $\eta = 80\%$

$$HP = \frac{108,4796}{80\%} = 135,5995 \text{ HP}$$

→ Jaket Pemanas

$$\text{Diambil tebal jaket} = \text{tebal alas} = 4 \frac{3}{8} \text{ in} = 0,1111 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Massa flue gas} = 7.041.132 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\rho_{\text{flue gas}} = 0,461 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rate volumetrik steam} &= \frac{7041,132}{0,461} = 15273,6052 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 0,7071 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Kecepatan alir steam (V) diambil 5 m/s

$$\text{Rate volumetric} = A \cdot V$$

$$0,7071 = \pi/4 (Di^2_{\text{jaket}} - DO^2_{\text{shell}}) V$$

$$= \pi/4 (Di^2_{\text{jaket}} - (12,5625 + 2 \cdot \frac{4^3}{39,37})^2) \cdot 5$$

$$= \pi/4 (Di^2_{\text{jaket}} - 12,7848^2) \cdot 5$$

$$Di^2_{\text{jaket}} = 163,6312 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Di_{\text{jaket}} = 12,7918 \text{ m}$$

$$Di_{\text{jaket}} = Do_{\text{shell}} + \text{jaket spacing}$$

$$\text{Jaket spacing} = 12,7918 - 12,5625 = 0,2293 \text{ m} = 9,0323 \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas : 1586,5433 ft³

Diameter tangki : 12.5625 ft

Tinggi tangki : 16 ft

Tebal shell : 6 1/4 in

Tebal head : 6 1/4 in

Tebal alas konis : 5 3/8 in

Jumlah Pengaduk : 2 buah

Power Pengaduk : 135,5995 HP

Tebal jaket pemanas : 4 3/8 in

Jaket spacing : 9.0323 in

Jumlah : 1 buah

17. Kolom Destilasi I (D-120)

Fungsi : Memisahkan lapisan methanol dan CPO dari lapisan Biodiesel dan Gliserol

Tipe : Packing coloumn

N = 5 ; R = 3

Sebagai Heavy Key = gliserol

Sebagai Light Key = CPO

F = 131,8587 kmol ; B = 113,74621 kmol ; D = 18,11249 kmol

$Z_{HK,F} = 0,2198$; $Z_{LK,F} = 0,0549$; $X_{LK,B} = 0,0064$; $X_{HK,D} = 0,16$

$$\frac{Nr}{Ns} = \frac{Z_{HK,F}}{Z_{LK,F}} \cdot \frac{X_{LK,B}^2}{X_{HK,D}} \cdot \frac{B}{D}^{0,206} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Henley \& Sieder, 1981})$$

$$Nr / Ns = 0,5159 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$Nr + Ns = 5 - 1 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Maka didapat Ns = 2,6387 dan Nr = 1,3613

Menghitung Diameter kolom

$$\rho_L \approx \rho_{\text{gliserol}} = 1,1985 \text{ kg/L} = 74,8101 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\rho_v \approx \rho_{\text{CPO}} = 0,92 \text{ kg/L} = 57,4262 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Menghitung Surface Tension

Surface Tension pada suhu rata-rata $435.525^{\circ}\text{C} = 708.525^{\circ}\text{K}$

Dari Praunitz didapat :

σ CPO : 6,85 dyne/ cm

σ Metanol : 21,09 dyne/ cm

σ Gliserol : 1,05 dyne/cm

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma \text{ campuran} &= (0,36 \times 6,85) + (0,48 \times 21,09) + (0,16 \times 1,05) \\ &= 12,7572 \text{ dyne / cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$V_m = 31.647,636 \text{ kg/ jam} = 69.708,44934 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Dipakai jarak antar tray 20 inch

Dari Ludwig, fig8-38 untuk σ campuran = 12,7572 dyne / cm dan jarak tray = 20 inch didapat harga konstanta empiris (k) = 615

$$\text{Rate massa maksimum} = G = k \times \rho v(\rho_L - \rho v)$$

$$G = 19.431,3853 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$\text{Diameter kolom} = D = 1,13 \times (V_m/G) = 2,1403 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tinggi kolom :

Tinggi kolom = Jumlah plate x Jarak antar plate

$$\text{Tinggi kolom} = 4 \times 20/12 \text{ ft} = 6,6667 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi dish head dan dish bottom berbentuk elipsoidal

$$= 0,5 \times \text{diameter kolom} = 0,5 \times 2,1403 = 1,0702 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tinggi total kolom :

Tipe distilator : packed column

Tipe packing : raschig ring 1 inch

Dasar pemilihan : karena rate gas (G) = 19.431,3853 lb/jam.ft² masuk diantara range 200-800 lb/jam.ft²

Tinggi kolom total = tinggi kolom + entrainment separator + tinggi tanpa packing + jarak antara redistributors + tinggi tutup atas + tinggi tutup bawah

Rule of thumb : (budhikarjono,1996)

Tinggi entertainment separator = 1 ft

Tinggi tanpa packing = 1 ft

Tinggi redistributors = 1 ft

Jumlah redistributors tergantung jarak = $3 \times \text{diameter kolom} = 3 \times 2,1403 \text{ ft} = 6,4209 \text{ ft}$

Sehingga jumlah redistributor = $6,6667 / 6,4209 = 1,0383 \text{ buah} \approx 2 \text{ buah}$

Tinggi total = $6,6667 + 1 \text{ ft} + (2 \times 1 \text{ ft}) + (5 \times 1 \text{ ft}) + 1,0072 + 1,0072 = 16,6811 \text{ ft}$

Sehingga dipakai course = 6 ft

Jadi jumlah course = $16,6811 / 6 = 2,7802 \text{ buah} \approx 3 \text{ buah}$

Sehingga tinggi menara destilasi = 18 ft

Menghitung tebal shell

Perhitungan diambil dari Hesse dan Rushton, 1959

$$P_c = 5 P = 86670 \times t - 1386$$

D

P_c = Collapse pressure

P = Working pressure

t = Tebal shell

D = Diameter kolom

$$P_c = 5 \times 45 \times 14,7 = 3307,5 \text{ Psi}$$

$$3307,5 = ((86670 \times t) / (2,1403 \times 12)) - 1386$$

$$t = 0,9641 + c, \text{ dimana } c = \text{faktor korosi} = 0 \text{ inch}$$

$$\text{Sehingga } t_{\text{shell}} = 0,9641 \text{ inch} + 0 = 0,9641 \text{ inch}$$

Diambil tebal shell standart = 1 inch

Bahan konstruksi = stainless steel SA-240 grade S tipe 304

Menghitung tebal tutup dished head :

$$R_c = D - 0,5 \text{ ft} = 2,1403 - 0,5 \text{ ft} = 1,6403 \text{ ft}$$

$$T_h = 4 \times R_c \times (P/E) + c$$

T_h = tebal head, inch

P = Collapse pressure, Psi

E = Modulus elastisitas pada suhu operasi, Psi

Pada suhu rata-rata operasi = $313,385^{\circ}\text{C} = 596,93^{\circ}\text{F}$ dari Brownell & Young, 1959, didapat $E = 26 \times 10^6$ Psi

$T_h = 0,8897$ inch. Dipakai tebal head standart = 1 inch

Spesifikasi :

Diameter kolom : 2,1403 ft

Tinggi menara : 18 ft

Packing : raschig ring

Jumlah redistributors : 2 buah

Tebal shell : 1 in

Tebal dished head : 1 in

18. Kolom Destilasi II (D-130)

Fungsi : Memisahkan lapisan Gliserol dari lapisan Biodiesel

Tipe : Packing coloumn

$N = 3$; $R = 1,75$

Sebagai Heavy Key = Biodiesel

Sebagai Light Key = Gliserol

$F = 113,74621$ kmol ; $B = 80,853991$ kmol ; $D = 25,0676$ kmol

$Z_{HK,F} = 0,7643$; $Z_{LK,F} = 0,2293$; $X_{LK,B} = 0,0323$; $X_{HK,D} = 0,0347$

$$\frac{N_r}{N_s} = \frac{Z_{HK,F}}{Z_{LK,F}} \cdot \frac{X_{LK,B}^2}{X_{HK,D}} \cdot \frac{B}{D}^{0,206} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Henley \& Sieder, 1981})$$

$$N_r / N_s = 1,5836 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$N_r + N_s = 3 - 1 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Maka didapat $N_s = 0,7741$ dan $N_r = 1,2259$

Menghitung Diameter kolom

$$P_v \approx \rho_{\text{gliserol}} = 0,8807 \text{ kg/L} = 54,9731 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$P_L \approx \rho_{\text{biodiesel}} = 1,1985 \text{ kg/L} = 74,8101 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Menghitung Surface Tension

Surface Tension pada suhu rata-rata $469,9^{\circ}\text{C} = 742,9^{\circ}\text{K}$

Dari Praunitz didapat :

σ CPO : 8,35 dyne/ cm

σ Biodiesel : 1,25 dyne/ cm

σ Gliserol : 1,55 dyne/cm

$$\sigma \text{ campuran} = (0,0289 \times 8,35) + (0,0347 \times 1,25) + (0,9364 \times 1,55) \\ = 1,7361 \text{ dyne / cm}$$

$$V_m = 25.921,3206 \text{ kg/ jam} = 57.095,4198 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Dipakai jarak antar tray 20 inch

Dari Ludwig, fig8-38 untuk σ campuran = 1.7361 dyne / cm dan jarak tray = 20 inch didapat harga konstanta empiris (k) = 560

$$\text{Rate massa maksimum} = G = k \times \rho_v(\rho_L - \rho_v)$$

$$G = 21.572,7813 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$\text{Diameter kolom} = D = 1,13 \times \sqrt{V_m/G} = 1,8383 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tinggi kolom :

Tinggi kolom = Jumlah plate x Jarak antar plate

$$\text{Tinggi kolom} = 2 \times 20/12 \text{ ft} = 3,3333 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi dish head dan dish bottom berbentuk elipsoidal

$$= 0,5 \times \text{diameter kolom} = 0,5 \times 1,8383 = 0,9192 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan tinggi total kolom :

Tipe distilator : packed column

Tipe packing : raschig ring 1 inch

Dasar pemilihan : karena rate gas (G) = 21.572,7813 lb/jam.ft² masuk diantara range 200-800 lb/jam.ft²

Tinggi kolom total = tinggi kolom + entrainment separator + tinggi tanpa packing + jarak antara redistributors + tinggi tutup atas + tinggi tutup bawah

Rule of thumb : (budhikarjono,1996)

Tinggi entertainment separator = 1 ft

Tinggi tanpa packing = 1 ft

Tinggi redistributors = 1 ft

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah redistributors tergantung jarak } 3 \times \text{diameter kolom} &= 3 \times 1,8383 \text{ ft} \\ &= 5,5149 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sehingga jumlah redistributor} = 3,3333/5,5149 = 0,6044 \text{ buah} \approx 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi total} &= 3,3333 + 1 \text{ ft} + (2 \times 1 \text{ ft}) + (5 \times 1 \text{ ft}) + 0,9192 + 0,9192 \\ &= 12,1717 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sehingga dipakai course} = 8 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jadi jumlah course} = 12,1717/8 = 1,5214 \text{ buah} \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Sehingga tinggi menara destilasi} = 16 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung tebal shell

Perhitungan diambil dari Hesse dan Rushton, 1959

$$P_c = 5 P = 86670 \times t - 1386$$

$$D$$

P_c = Collapse pressure

P = Working pressure

t = Tebal shell

D = Diameter kolom

$$P_c = 5 \times 40 \times 14.7 = 2940 \text{ Psi}$$

$$2940 = ((86670 \times t) / (1,8383 \times 12)) - 1386$$

$$t = 0,7323 + c, \text{ dimana } c = \text{faktor korosi} = 0 \text{ inch}$$

$$\text{Sehingga } t \text{ shell} = 0,7323 \text{ inch} + 0 = 0,7323 \text{ inch}$$

$$\text{Diambil tebal shell standart} = 3/4 \text{ inch}$$

$$\text{Bahan konstruksi} = \text{stainless steel SA-240 grade S tipe 304}$$

Menghitung tebal tutup dished head :

$$R_c = D - 0,5 \text{ ft} = 1,8383 - 0,5 \text{ ft} = 1,3383 \text{ ft}$$

$$T_h = 4 \times R_c \left(\frac{P}{E} \right) + c$$

T_h = tebal head, inch

P = Collapse pressure, Psi

E = Modulus elastisitas pada suhu operasi, Psi

Pada suhu rata-rata operasi = $362,21^\circ\text{C} = 683,978^\circ\text{F}$ dari Brownell & Young, 1959, didapat $E = 25 \times 10^6 \text{ Psi}$

Th = 0,0269 inch, Dipakai tebal head standart = 1/32 inch

Spesifikasi :

Diameter kolom : 1,8383 ft
 Tinggi menara : 16 ft
 Packing : raschig ring
 Jumlah redistributors : 1 buah
 Tebal shell : 3/4 inch
 Tebal dished head : 1/32 inch

19. Condensor I

Fungsi : mendinginkan hasil destilat dari kolom destilasi I

Type : Shell and tube

Spesifikasi Condensor:

Shell side	Tube side
ID = 17 ¼ in	Length = 12 in
Baffle space = 0,25 in	OD, BWG = 1 ¼, 15,
Passes = 1	Passes = 1

Kapasitas : 238.944.675,1 kg/batch
 Luas perpindahan panas : 741,4176 ft²
 Beban panas : 124977193,3 Btu/jam
 Jumlah tube : 236 tube
 Ud : 399,3245 Btu/j ft² °F
 Media pendingin : Ethylene glycol
 Rate pendingin : 218.854,8601 kg/batch
 Bahan : Carbon Steel
 Jumlah : 1

20. Condensor II

Fungsi : mendinginkan hasil destilat dari kolom destilasi II

Type : Shell and tube

Perhitungan : Data-data diambil dari Kern, 1965

Spesifikasi Condensor:

Shell side	Tube side
ID = 17 ¼ in	Length = 12 in
Baffle space = 0,25 in	OD, BWG = 1 ¼, 15,
Passes = 1	Passes = 1

Kapasitas	: 854.167,8422 kg/batch
Luas perpindahan panas	: 166.5048 ft ²
Beban panas	: 1379678,435 Btu/jam
Jumlah tube	: 53 tube
Ud	: 19,8572 Btu/j ft ² °F
Media pendingin	: Ethylene glycol
Rate pendingin	: 86.494,1667 kg/batch
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Jumlah	: 1

21. Cooler 1

Fungsi : mendinginkan ethylene glycol dari kondensor I

Type : Shell and tube

Perhitungan : Data-data diambil dari Kern, 1965

Spesifikasi Condensor:

Shell side	Tube side
ID = 17 ¼ in	Length = 12 in
Baffle space = 0,25 in	OD, BWG = 1 ¼, 15,
Passes = 1	Passes = 1

Kapasitas	: 218.854,8601 kg/batch
Luas perpindahan panas	: 263,8944 ft ²
Beban panas	: 508.839,9802 Btu/jam
Jumlah Tube	: 84 tube
Ud	: 19,8531 Btu/j ft ² °F
Media pendingin	: air pendingin
Rate pendingin	: 105.814,8018 kg/batch
Bahan	: Carbon Steel

Jumlah : 1

21. Cooler II

Fungsi : mendinginkan ethylene glycol dari kondensor II

Type : Shell and tube

Perhitungan : Data-data diambil dari Kern, 1965

Spesifikasi Condensor:

Shell side	Tube side
ID = 17 ¼ in	Length = 12 in
Baffle space = 0.25 in	OD. BWG = 1 ¼, 15.
Passes = 1	Passes = 1

Kapasitas : 86.494.1667 kg/batch

Luas perpindahan panas : 103,6728 ft²

Beban panas : 1379678,435 Btu/jam

Jumlah Tube : 33 tube

Ud : 19,9721 Btu/j ft²°F

Media pendingin : air pendingin

Rate pendingin : 4.181.9328 kg/batch

Bahan : Carbon Steel

Jumlah : 1

21. Reboiler I

Fungsi : Untuk menguapkan kembali produk bottom dari kolom destilasi I

Tipe : Kettle Reboiler

Perhitungan :

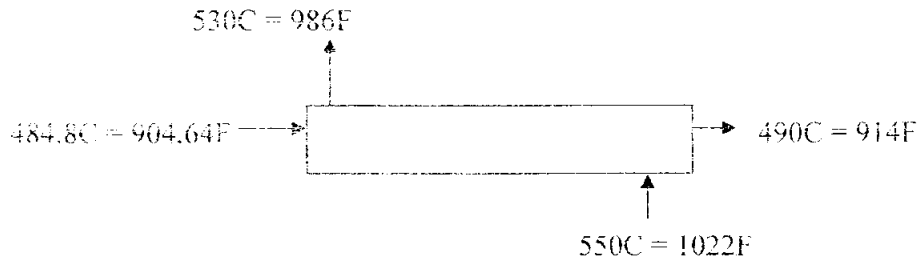
1. Dari neraca panas

$Q_r = 29659365.00174 \text{ kkal/ 3 jam} = 39207170,97 \text{ Btu/jam}$

HHV flue gas = 22.500 KJ/ kg

Massa flue gas = 1845,4716 kg/jam = 4064,9154lb/jam

2. ΔT LMTD



$$\Delta T_1 = 81.36 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = 108 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t_{\text{LMTD}} &= (\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2) / \ln(\Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2) \\ &= (81.36 - 108) / \ln(81.36 / 108) \\ &= 94.0520 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

3. T_c dan t_c

$$T_c = (T_1 + T_2) / 2 = 1004 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = (t_1 + t_2) / 2 = 909.32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Asumsi : } U_D = 166 \text{ Btu/j.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Ass} = 3/4'' \text{ OD, 16 BWG, 15/16'' triangular pitch, } L = 12 \text{ ft, } a'' = 0.1963$$

$$A = Q / (U_D \times \Delta t_{\text{LMTD}}) = 39207170.97 / (166 \times 94.0520) = 2511.2467 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$N_t = A / (a'' \times L) = 2511.2467 / (0.1963 \times 12) = 1066 \approx 1068 \text{ tube}$$

Dari table 9 Kern diperoleh :

$$\text{ID shell} = 35'', N_t = 1068, \text{ digunakan HE 1-2}$$

$$A = N_t \times a'' \times L = 1068 \times 0.1963 \times 12 = 2515.7808 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} = 39207170.97 / (2515.7808 \times 94.0520) = 165.7008 \text{ Btu/j.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan untuk fluida dingin dan panas dapat ditabelkan seperti pada table C.1.

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = 192.8539 \text{ Btu/j.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_{dkoreksi}}{U_c \cdot U_{dkoreksi}} = 0.0008 \text{ (memenuhi karena } > 0.001 \text{)}$$

Tabel C.1. Perhitungan Untuk Fluida Panas dan Fluida Dingin (Reboiler I)

Fluida dingin, shell side, destilat I	Fluida panas , tube side, flue gas
4. Flow area as = (ID.C*.B)/ 144 P _f $= \frac{35.0.25.8.625}{144.1.25} = 0.4193 \text{ ft}^2$	4. flow area, a't = 0,302 (tabel 10) $a_t = \frac{N_t.a't}{144.n} = \frac{1068.0.302}{144.2} = 1.1199 \text{ ft}^2$
5. G _s = W / as $= 14368.0267 / 0.4193$ $= 34266.6986 \text{ lb / j.ft}^2$	5. G _t = 4064,9154 / 1,1199 $= 3629.7128 \text{ lb/j . ft}^2$
6. Pada t _c = 909,32 F $\mu = 1.1716 \text{ cp} = 2.8342 \text{ lb/ft . j}$	6. Pada T _c = 1004 F maka didapat : $\mu \text{ flue gas} = 2.121 \text{ cp} = 5.1309 \text{ lb/ft . j}$
7. N _{re} = (d _e . G _s)/μ $= (0.12 . 34266.6986)/ 4.6470$ $= 884.8728$	7. N _{re} = (d _i . G _t)/ μ $= (0.62 . 3629.7128)/ 5.1309$ $= 438.6018$
8. J ₁₁ = 15 (Kern, fig. 28)	7. V = G _t / (3600 . ρ) $= 3629.7128/ (3600 . 6.4513)$ $= 0.1263$
9. Pada t _c = 909.32 °F diperoleh $k = 0.9652 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ (}^\circ\text{F/ft)}$ (Table 4 Kern) $C_p = 3.5695 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F}$ $= k \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1.3} = 2.1123$ $h_o = J_{11} \cdot \frac{k}{d_e} \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1.3} = 264.0375 \text{ Btu/j}$ $\text{ft}^2 \text{ F}$	8. h _i = 865,3333 btu/j . ft ² . F (figure 25 Kern)
	10. h _{io} = h _i . $\frac{ID}{OD}$ = 715,3422 Btu/j ft ² °F

Evaluasi penurunan tekanan (ΔP)

Shell side (CPO)	Tube side (steam)
Untuk $N_{re} = 884,8728$ didapatkan : $f = 0,00056$ (Kern, fig 26) $s = 0,9657$	Untuk $N_{re} = 438,6018$ didapatkan : $f = 0,0015$ (Kern, fig 26) $s = 0,8762$
$(N + 1) = 12 \cdot (L/B) = 12 \cdot (12/8,625)$ $= 16,6957 \text{ ft}$	$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi \cdot s}$ $= 0,0001 \text{ psi}$
$ID_s = 35 \text{ in} = 2,9167 \text{ ft}$	$\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \cdot n}{s} \cdot \frac{v^2}{2g} = 0,5526 \text{ psi}$
$\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot G s^2 \cdot ID_s \cdot (N + 1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi \cdot s}$ $= 0,0053 \text{ psi (memenuhi } < 2 \text{ psi)}$	$\Delta P_t = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$ $= 0,0001 + 0,5526$ $= 0,5527 \text{ psi (memenuhi } < 10 \text{ psi)}$

Spesifikasi Reboiler I:

Shell side	Tube side
ID = 35 in	Length = 12 in
Baffle space = 0.25 in	OD. BWG = 1 1/4" , 16"
Passes = 1	Passes = 1

Kapasitas	: 6523,0841 kg/jam
Luas perpindahan panas	: 2515,7808 ft ²
Beban panas	: 39207170,97 Btu/jam
Media pemanas	: flue gas
Rate pemanas	: 1845,4716 kg/jam
Bahan	: Carbon Steel
Jumlah	: 10 (seri)

22. Reboiler II

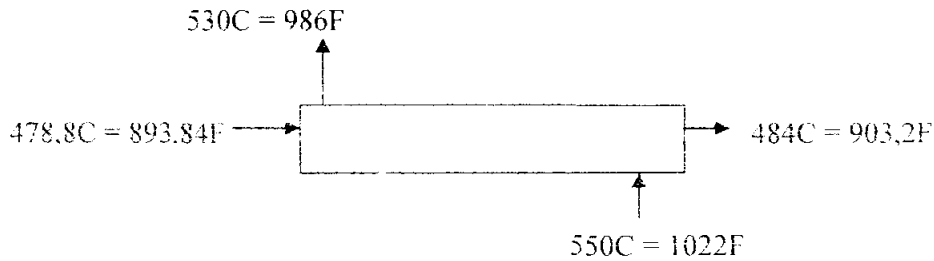
Fungsi	: Untuk menguapkan kembali produk bottom dari kolom destilasiII
Tipe	: Kettle Reboiler
Perhitungan	:
1. Dari neraca panas	

$$Q_r = 2352681,1115 \text{ kkal/3jam} = 3110045,565 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{HHV flue gas} = 22.500 \text{ KJ/ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa flue gas} = 145,8349 \text{ kg/jam} = 321,2222 \text{ lb/jam}$$

2. ΔT LMTD



$$\Delta T_1 = 92,16 \text{ F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = 118,8 \text{ F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t \text{ LMTD} &= (\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2) / \ln(\Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2) \\ &= (92,16 - 118,8) / \ln(92,16 / 118,8) \\ &= 104,9169 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

3. T_c dan t_c

$$T_c = (T_1 + T_2) / 2 = 1004 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = (t_1 + t_2) / 2 = 898,52 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Asumsi : } U_D = 50 \text{ Btu/j. ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$$

$$\text{Ass} = \frac{3}{4}'' \text{ OD, 16 BWG, } 15/16'' \text{ triangular pitch, } L = 12 \text{ ft, } a'' = 0,1963$$

$$A = Q / (U_D \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}) = 3110045,565 / (50 \times 104,9169) = 592,8588 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$N_t = A / (a'' \times L) = 592,8588 / (0,1963 \times 12) = 251,6806 \approx 252 \text{ tube}$$

Dari table 9 Kern diperoleh :

$$\text{ID shell} = 19\frac{1}{4}'', N_t = 252, \text{ digunakan HE 1-2}$$

$$A = N_t \times a'' \times L = 252 \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 12 = 593,6112 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D \text{ koreksi} = 3110045,565 / (593,6112 \times 104,9169) = 49,9366 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan untuk fluida panas dan dingin dapat ditabelkan pada table C.2.

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = 109,9858 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_{dkoreksi}}{U_c U_{dkoreksi}} = 0,0109 \text{ (memenuhi karena } > 0,001 \text{)}$$

Tabel C.2. Perhitungan Untuk Fluida panas dan Fluida Dingin(Reboiler II)

Fluida dingin, shell side, destilat I	Fluida panas , tube side, flue gas
4. Flow area as = (ID.C'.B)/ 144 P _r $= \frac{19,25.0,25.8,625}{144.1,25} = 0,2306 \text{ ft}^2$	4. flow area. a't = 0.302 (tabel 10) $a_t = \frac{N_t.a't}{144.n} = \frac{1068.0,302}{144.2} = 1,1199 \text{ ft}^2$
5. G _s = W / as $= 963,6666 / 0,2034$ $= 4737,7906 \text{ lb / j.ft}^2$	5. G _t = 321,2222 / 1,1199 $= 286,8311 \text{ lb/j . ft}^2$
6. Pada tc = 898,52 F $\mu = 1,1675 \text{ cp} = 2,8243 \text{ lb/ft . j}$	6. Pada Tc = 1004 F maka didapat : $\mu \text{ flue gas} = 2,121 \text{ cp} = 5,1309 \text{ lb/ft . j}$
7. N _{re} = (de . G _s)/μ $= (0,12 . 4737,7906) / 2,8243$ $= 201,3011$	7. N _{re} = (di . G _t)/ μ $= (0,62 . 286,8311) / 5,1309$ $= 34,6657$
8. J _H = 7,5 (Kern. fig. 28)	7. V = G _t / (3600 . ρ) $= 286,8311 / (3600 . 6,4513)$ $= 0,0124$
9. Pada tc = 898,52 °F diperoleh $k = 0,9549 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ (}^\circ\text{F/ft)}$ (Table 4 Kern) $C_p = 3,4917 \text{ Btu/lb } ^\circ\text{F}$ $= k \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 2,0795$ $h_o = J_H \cdot \frac{k}{de} \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 129,9688 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ F}$	8. h _i = 865,3333 btu/j . ft ² . F (figure 25 Kern)
	10. h _{io} = h _i . $\frac{ID}{OD} = 715,3422 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

Evaluasi penurunan tekanan (ΔP)

Shell side (CPO)	Tube side (steam)
Untuk Nre = 201.3011 didapatkan : $f = 0,0025$ (Kern. fig 26) $s = 0,9657$	Untuk Nre = 34.6657 didapatkan : $f = 0,01$ (Kern. fig 26) $s = 0,8762$
$(N + 1) = 12 \cdot (L/B) = 12 \cdot (12/8.625)$ $= 16,6957 \text{ ft}$	$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi \cdot s}$ $= 4,17 \cdot 10^7 \text{ psi}$
$ID_s = 19\frac{1}{4} \text{ in} = 1,6042 \text{ ft}$	$\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \cdot n}{s} \cdot \frac{v^3}{2g} = 0,5526 \text{ psi}$
$\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot G s^2 \cdot ID_s \cdot (N + 1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot de \cdot \phi \cdot s}$ $= 0,0003 \text{ psi (memenuhi } < 2 \text{ psi)}$	$\Delta P_t = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$ $= 4,17 \cdot 10^7 + 0,5526$ $= 0,5526 \text{ psi (memenuhi } < 10 \text{ psi)}$

Spesifikasi Reboiler I:

Shell side	Tube side
ID = $19\frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$	Length = 12 in
Baffle space = 0,25 in	OD, BWG = $1\frac{1}{4}''$, 16"
Passes = 1	Passes = 1

Kapasitas : 437,5046 kg/jam

Luas perpindahan panas : 593,6112 ft^2

Beban panas : 3110045,565 Btu/jam

Media pemanas : flue gas

Rate pemanas : 145,8349 kg/jam

Bahan : Carbon Steel

Jumlah : 1

21. Tangki penampungan produk biodiesel (F-132)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung produk utama biodiesel

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas : 25.745,4183 ft^3

Diameter tangki	: 32 ft
Tinggi tangki	: 32 ft
Tebal shell	: 1/2 in
Tebal head	: 1/2 in
Tebal alas	: 1 11/16 in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

22. Tangki Penampung Produk Gliserol (F-131)

Fungsi : untuk menampung produk sampingan gliserol

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas	= 1.374,1056 ft ³
Diameter tangki	= 10.3024 ft
Tinggi tangki	= 20,6047 ft
Tebal shell	= 3/16 in
Tebal head	= 3/16 in
Tebal alas	= 7/16 in
Jumlah	= 1 buah

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

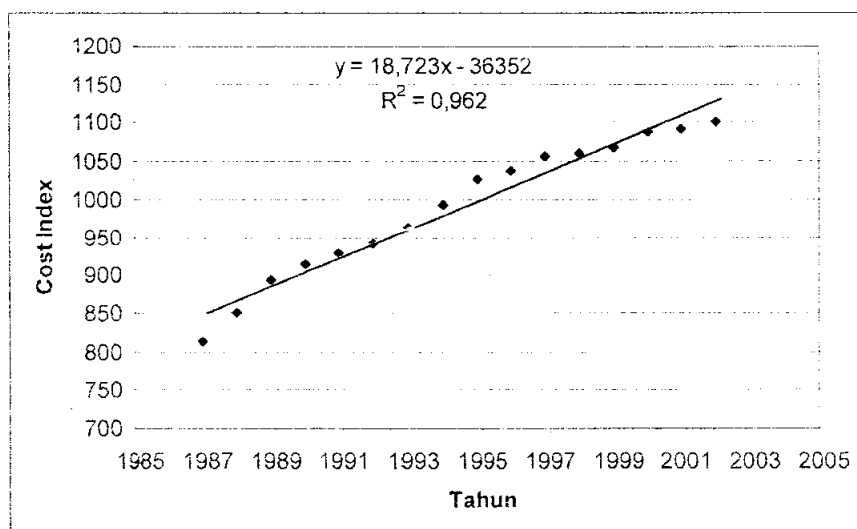
D.1 Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Metode Perkiraan Harga

Harga peralatan sering mengalami perubahan karena kondisi ekonomi. Oleh karena itu, untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan sekarang diperlukan suatu indeks yang dapat mengkonversikan harga peralatan sebelumnya menjadi harga sekarang. Metode yang digunakan untuk menentukan harga peralatan adalah metode *Cost Index* yang dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\text{Harga alat} = \frac{\text{cost index}}{\text{Cost Index pd tahun A}} \cdot \text{Harga Alat pada tahun A}$$

Pada perencanaan pabrik Biodiesel ini, harga peralatan yang digunakan didasarkan pada harga alat yang terdapat pada pustaka Peters & Timmerhauss dan Ulrich. *Cost index* yang digunakan adalah dari Marshall & Swift *Cost Index*. Diperkirakan pabrik didirikan tahun 2007, sehingga dengan extrapolasi dari linierisasi data-data tahun sebelumnya didapatkan :



Gambar 1 Grafik hubungan *cost index* vs tahun

Cost Index Marshall & Swift pada tahun 2002 = 1102,5

Cost Index Marshall & Swift pada tahun 2007 = 1225,061

Contoh perhitungan :

Nama alat : *Heat Exchanger CPO*

Kapasitas : 39.028,2329 kg/jam

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel

Harga Tahun 2002 : \$ 15.625

$$\text{Harga Tahun 2007} = \frac{1323}{1102.5} \times \$ 15.625 = \$ 18.750,00$$

Dengan cara yang sama, harga peralatan disajikan pada Tabel D.1 untuk alat-alat proses dan Tabel D.2 untuk alat - alat utilitas.

Tabel D.1 Tabel harga alat proses

Kode	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Harga 2002 (dlm US\$)	Harga 2007 (dlm US\$)	Harga total (dlm Rp.)
F-111	Tangki Penampung CPO	1	43.100,00	51.720,00	517.200.000,00
F-112	Tangki Penampung H3PO4 75%	1	8.850,00	10.620,00	106.200.000,00
F-116	Silo CaO	1	7.200,00	8.640,00	86.400.000,00
E-114A	Heat Exchanger CPO	1	15.625,00	18.750,00	187.500.000,00
L-113B	Pompa II	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
F-115A	Tangki Degumming I	1	17.450,00	20.940,00	209.400.000,00
L-113C	Pompa III	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
E-114B	Heat Exchanger air panas	1	6.285,00	7.542,00	75.420.000,00
F-115B	Tangki Degumming II	1	17.605,00	21.126,00	211.260.000,00
L-113D	Pompa IV	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
H-118	Decanter	1	25.000,00	30.000,00	300.000.000,00
F-119	Tangki Penampung Metanol	1	19.000,00	22.800,00	228.000.000,00
L-113F	Pompa V	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
R-110	Reaktor	1	160.000,00	192.000,00	1.920.000.000,00
D-120	Kolom Destilasi I	1	75.000,00	90.000,00	900.000.000,00
D-130	Kolom Destilasi II	1	75.000,00	90.000,00	900.000.000,00
	Condensor I	1	5.700,00	6.333,65	63.336.500,00
	Condensor II	1	5.700,00	6.333,65	63.336.500,00
	Reboiler I	1	1.538,00	1.708,9739	17.089.739,00
	Reboiler II	1	1.246,00	1.384,5134	13.845.134,00
F-132	Tangki Penampung Biodiesel	1	43.650,00	52.380,00	523.800.000,00
F-131	Tangki Penampung Gliserol	1	15.650,00	18.780,00	187.800.000,00
TOTAL					5.131.251.373,00

Tabel D.2 Tabel harga alat utilitas

Kode	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Harga 2002 (dlm US\$)	Harga 2007 (dlm US\$)	Harga total
L-210	Pompa Air dari sungai	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
F-211	Bak penampung air sungai	1	50	60	600.000,00
L-212	Pompa Air ke sand filter	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
H-220	Sand filter	1	15.000	18.000	180.000.000,00
L-221	Pompa air ke carbon filter	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
H-230	Carbon filter	1	31.536,45	35.042,24	350.422.400,00
F-231	Bak penampung air bersih	1	50	60	600.000,00
L-232	Pompa air dari carbon filter ke tangki demineralisasi	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
L-233	Pompa air sanitasi	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
H-240	Tangki demineralisasi	1	29427,63	32.698,99	326.989.900,00
L-241	Pompa air dari tangki demineralisasi ke tangki penyimpanan	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
F-242	Tangki penyimpanan air demineralisasi	1	3.521,00	3.912,4170	39.124.170,00
L-243	Pompa air ke proses & cooling tower	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
L-251	Pompa air dari cooling tower ke cooler I & II	2	-	-	1.000.000,00
L-252	Pompa Ethylene Glycol	2	-	-	2.000.000,00
F-253	Tangki Penampung Ethylene Glycol	1	3.200,00	3.840,00	38.400.000,00
P-250	Cooling Tower	1	-	-	157.246.000,00
G-260	Boiler	1	19.000,00	21.112,16	211.121.600,00
G-261	Tangki penampung air umpan boiler	1	-	-	1.200.000,00
L-262	Pompa air ke boiler	1	-	-	1.000.000,00
F-270	Tangki bahan bakar	1	4.700,00	5.222,48	52.224.800,00
G-280	Furnace	1	-	-	15.457.000,00
H-290	Plate and Frame Filter press	1	3.600,00	4.000,20	40.002.000,00
Total					1.424.387.870,00

D.2 Perhitungan Harga Bahan Baku

Contoh perhitungan :

CPO diperoleh dari supplier-supplier di seluruh Indonesia dengan harga = Rp

3.000,00 / kg. Dalam 1 tahun membutuhkan 11.707.569,87 kg CPO/tahun , jadi :

harga beli = Rp 3.000,00 / kg $\times$ 11.707.569,87 kg/tahun = Rp 35.122.709.610,00.

Dengan cara yang sama, maka harga bahan baku dapat dilihat pada Tabel D.3

Tabel D.3 Harga bahan baku

Bahan	Rp/kg atau Rp/L	kg/hari atau L/hari	kg/thn atau L/thn	harga/thn (Rp)
CPO	3.000,00	39.025,2329	11.707,569,87	35.122.709.610,00
Metanol	10.000,00	3.064,1069	919.232,07	9.192.320.700,00
Katalis HZSM-5	100.000,00	-	4.002,8351	4.002.835.100,00
H3PO4 75%	15.000,00	26,0168	7805,04	117.075.600,00
CaO	2.000,00	16,7251	5017,53	135.060,00
			TOTAL	16.824.637.420,00

D.3 Perhitungan Harga Utilitas

Perhitungan harga utilitas terdiri dari biaya media filter, NaCl untuk regenerasi, harga bahan bakar dan harga listrik. Contoh perhitungan biaya listrik : Dari bab utilitas diketahui bahwa lumen output dari pos keamanan adalah 1.937,4568 lumen. Efficacy dari lampu fluorescent adalah 85 lumen/watt. Sehingga,

$$\text{power} = (1.937,4568 / 85 / 1000) = 0,0228 \text{ kW}$$

Berdasarkan sumber Jawa Pos tanggal 23 September 2005, biaya listrik untuk industri adalah Rp 660,53/kWh. Sedangkan, biaya listrik beban puncak (WBP) pada pk 17.00-22.00 adalah $1,7 \times \text{LWBP}$. Lampu di pos keamanan menyala selama 12 jam/hari, yaitu dari jam 17.00 – 05.00. Maka biaya listrik dihitung sebagai berikut :

$$\text{WBP} = 5 \text{ jam} \times 0,0228 \text{ kW} = 0,1140 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Harga listrik WBP} = 1,7 \times \text{Rp } 660,53/\text{kWh} \times 0,1140 \text{ kWh} = \text{Rp } 127,9748/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{LWBP} = 7 \text{ jam} \times 0,0228 \text{ kW} = 0,1596 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Harga listrik LWBP} = \text{Rp } 660,53/\text{kWh} \times 0,1596 \text{ kWh} = \text{Rp } 105,4206/\text{hari}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, biaya listrik dihitung sebagai berikut dan dapat dilihat pada table D.4.:

Tabel D.4 Biaya listrik dari lampu

Ruang	Lumen Output	Efficacy	Waktu	kW	kW (WBP)	Kw (LWBP)	WBP	LWBP
Pos Keamanan	1.937.4568	85	12	0,0228	0,1140	0,1596	127,9748	105,4206
Parkiran Roda dua	5.381.8243	85	12	0,1345	0,6727	0,9418	755,4070	622,0999
Parkiran Mobil	10.763.6486	40	12	0,2691	1,3455	1,8836	1.510,8140	1.244,1997
Kantor	43.054,5946	85	12	0,5065	2,5326	3,5457	2.843,8851	2.342,0231
Gudang Bahan baku	32.290,9459	40	24	0,8073	4,0364	15,3382	4.532,4419	10.131,3408
Area Proses	193.745,6755	40	24	4,8436	24,2182	92,0292	27.194,6516	60.788,0447
Area Perluasan	72.654,6283	40	12	1,8164	9,0818	12,7146	10.197,9943	8.398,3483
QA	43.054,5946	85	24	0,5065	2,5326	9,6240	2.843,8851	6.356,9197
Utilitas	40.363,6824	40	24	1,0091	5,0455	19,1727	5.665,5524	12.664,1760
Genset	5.381.8243	85	24	0,0634	0,3168	1,2037	355,6838	795,0579
Bengkel	21.527,2973	85	24	0,2533	1,2663	4,8120	1.421,9426	3.178,4599
Gudang Produk	48.436,4189	40	12	1,2109	6,0546	8,4764	6.798,6629	5.598,8989
Toilet	968,7284	85	12	0,0114	0,0570	0,0798	63,9874	52,6955
Kantin	2.690,9122	85	12	0,0317	0,1583	0,2216	177,7428	146,3764
Tempat Ibadah	4.036,3682	85	12	0,0475	0,2374	0,3324	266,6142	219,5647
Tempat Istirahat	2.690,9122	85	12	0,0317	0,1583	0,2216	177,7428	146,3764
Taman & Jalan	340.131,2970	40	12	8,5033	42,5164	59,5230	47.741,7217	39.316,7120
						Σ	112.676,7046	152.106,6849

Tabel D.5 Biaya listrik dari alat

Alat	Hp	kW	kWh (WBP)	kWh (LWBP)	WBP	LWBP	Harga/hari
Proses	349,6391	260,8308	195,6231	65,2077	219.588,886	43.056,64431	262.645,5303
Utilitas	29	21,6253	13,7078	4,5693	15.387,1426	3.017,1088	18.404,2514

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total biaya} &= (365 \times (\text{Rp } 112.676,7046 + \text{Rp } 152.106,6849)) + \\
 &\quad (300 \times (\text{Rp } 2894,9379 + \text{Rp } 123.442,6139)) \\
 &= \text{Rp } 511.037.349,6 \text{ /tahun}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga, biaya utilitas adalah sebagai berikut :

Tabel D.6 Biaya utilitas

Biaya	Rp/kg atau Rp/L	kg/thn atau L/thn	harga/thn (Rp)
Solar	6.000,00	3,4151	20.490,8
Batu Bara	1.000,00	117.183,8112	117.183.811,2
Listrik			511.037.349,6
		Σ	628.241.651,6

D.4 Perhitungan Harga Bahan Kemasan

5 buah kontainer (@ Rp. 33.000.000,00 (16.000 Liter)

Total Harga Bahan Kemasan Rp.165.000.000,00

D.5 Perhitungan Harga Jual Produk

Produk Biodiesel yang dihasilkan adalah :

❖ Biodiesel (Rp. 3.000,00 / liter)

$$= 2.574.541.826 \text{ kg} \times \frac{2\text{batch}}{\text{hari}} \times \frac{1\text{liter}}{0,8807\text{kg}} = 58.465.8073 \frac{\text{liter}}{\text{hari}}$$

$$= 58.465.8073 \frac{\text{liter}}{\text{hari}} \times \frac{\text{Rp.}3.000,00}{1\text{liter}} = \text{Rp. } 52.619.226.570/\text{tahun}$$

❖ Gliserol (Rp. 10.000,000)

$$= 3.334.1135 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} \times \frac{2\text{batch}}{\text{hari}} \times \frac{1\text{liter}}{1,1985\text{kg}} = 6.317,4862 \frac{\text{liter}}{\text{hari}}$$

$$= 6.317,4862 \frac{\text{liter}}{\text{hari}} \times \text{Rp. } 7,500/\text{liter} = \text{Rp. } 14.214.343.950,00/\text{tahun}$$

Tabel D.7 Tabel harga produk

Produk	Kapasitas/hari	Harga/kemasan (Rp)	Pendptn/ thn (Rp)
Biodiesel	58.465.8073	3.000	52.619.226.570
Gliserol	16.648.8829	7.500	14.214.343.950
		Σ	66.833.570.520

F.6 Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Jumlah karyawan di pabrik Biodiesel ini adalah 117 orang, yang terdiri dari :

1. Karyawan non shift

Karyawan yang bekerja non shift adalah karyawan di bidang *accounting*, keuangan, personalia, pemasaran, distribusi, pegawai R&D, dan pegawai *cleaning service* dengan jam kerja Senin-Jumat pukul 08.00-16.00, dan Sabtu pukul 08.00-12.00.

2. Karyawan shift

Karyawan yang bekerja shift terdiri dari pegawai bagian bengkel, bagian *Quality Control*, bagian produksi, bagian utilitas, satpam, pegawai gudang bahan

baku, dan pegawai gudang bahan jadi. Jam kerja karyawan shift adalah dari hari Senin – Minggu dengan jadwal :

Shift Pagi: pukul 07.00-15.00; Shift Siang: pukul 15.00-23.00

Shift Malam : pukul 23.00-07.00

Pergantian shift dilakukan setiap tiga hari sekali seperti terlihat dalam Tabel D.9

Tabel D.8 Shift pergantian kerja

Regu	Hari							
	Senin	Selasa	Rabu	Kamis	Jumat	Sabtu	Minggu	Senin
1	A	A	B	B	C	C	L	L
2	B	B	C	C	L	L	A	A
3	C	C	L	L	A	A	B	B
4	L	L	A	A	B	B	C	C

Gaji dari masing-masing pegawai ditabelkan pada Tabel D.10

Tabel D.9 Perhitungan gaji karyawan

No	Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji/bln	Total gaji/bln
1	Direktur	1	Rp 20.000.000,00	Rp 20.000.000,00
2	General Manager	1	Rp 6.500.000,00	Rp 6.500.000,00
3	Kepala Bagian Keuangan	1	Rp 3.500.000,00	Rp 3.500.000,00
4	Kasir	2	Rp 1.000.000,00	Rp 2.000.000,00
5	Akuntan	2	Rp 2.000.000,00	Rp 4.000.000,00
6	Kepala Bengkel	1	Rp 2.000.000,00	Rp 2.000.000,00
7	Pegawai Bengkel (S)	8	Rp 1.000.000,00	Rp 4.000.000,00
8	Kepala Bagian <i>Quality Control</i> dan <i>R&D serta Utilitas</i>	1	Rp 3.500.000,00	Rp 3.500.000,00
9	Pegawai Bagian <i>Quality Control (S)</i>	16	Rp 1.500.000,00	Rp 24.000.000,00
10	Pegawai bagian R&D	3	Rp 1.500.000,00	Rp 4.500.000,00
11	Kepala Bagian Personalia	1	Rp 3.500.000,00	Rp 3.500.000,00
12	Anggota Bagian Personalia	2	Rp 1.500.000,00	Rp 3.000.000,00
13	Kepala Bagian Produksi	1	Rp 3.500.000,00	Rp 3.500.000,00
14	Wakil kepala bagian Produksi	1	Rp 2.000.000,00	Rp 2.000.000,00
15	Karyawan Produksi (S)	24	Rp 1.250.000,00	Rp 30.000.000,00
16	Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	1	Rp 3.500.000,00	Rp 3.500.000,00
17	Pegawai bagian Pemasaran	10	Rp 1.000.000,00	Rp 10.000.000,00
18	Sopir Perusahaan	5	Rp 1.500.000,00	Rp 7.500.000,00
19	Kepala Bagian Keamanan	1	Rp 1.200.000,00	Rp 1.200.000,00
20	Petugas Keamanan (Satpam) (S)	8	Rp 850.000,00	Rp 6.800.000,00
21	Petugas Kebersihan	8	Rp 700.000,00	Rp 5.600.000,00
22	Kepala Gudang Bahan Baku dan Bahan Jadi	1	Rp 2.000.000,00	Rp 2.000.000,00
23	Karyawan Gudang Bahan Baku	4	Rp 1.000.000,00	Rp 4.000.000,00
24	Karyawan Gudang Bahan Jadi	4	Rp 1.000.000,00	Rp 4.000.000,00
25	Karyawan Utilitas (S)	8	Rp 1.250.000,00	Rp 10.000.000,00
	Σ	117		Rp 170.600.000,00

Gaji karyawan per bulan = Rp 170.600.000,00

Gaji karyawan per tahun = Rp 170.600.000,00 $\times$ 12 = Rp 2.047.200.000,00

