

APPENDIX A

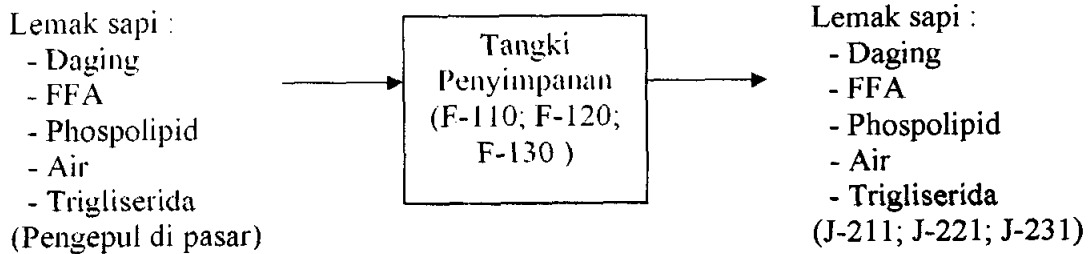
PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

lemak sapi yang tersedia di pasar = 118.653.169 kg = 118.653,17 ton

Diasumsikan untuk menggunakan 35 % dari bahan baku di pasar

$$= \frac{35}{100} \times 118.653,17 \text{ ton} = 113.777,01 \text{ kg}$$

1. Tangki Penyimpanan (F-110; F-120; F-130)



1.1. Data :

- Komposisi bahan baku :

Air = 12 % berat

FFA = 0,62 % berat

Phospholipid = 3 % berat

Lemak = 81,85 % berat

Daging = 2,53 % berat

- Komposisi lemak ditampilkan dalam Tabel A-1^[10]

Tabel A -1 Komposisi lemak_[10]

Jenis asam lemak	Komposisi (% berat)
(C14:0)	0.04
(C14:1)	0.025
(C15:0)	0.007
(C16:0)	0.109
(C16:1)	0.065
(C17:0)	0.01
C17:1	0.015
C17:2	0.012
(C18:0)	0.025
C18:1	0.597
(C18:2)	0.06
(C20:1)	0.005

- Komposisi asam lemak diatas digunakan sebagai pendekatan komposisi lemak

(trigliserida) dan FFA _[asumsi]

Tabel A -2 data Mr Lemak dan FFA (*Free Fatty Acid* / Asam lemak bebas) :

Jenis asam lemak	Komposisi (% berat)	Lemak (trigliserida)	Asam lemak bebas (FFA)
(C14:0)	0.04	731,12 gr/grmol	228 gr/grmol
(C14:1)	0.025	717,09 gr/grmol	226 gr/grmol
(C15:0)	0.007	765,21 gr/grmol	242 gr/grmol
(C16:0)	0.109	807,29 gr/grmol	256 gr/grmol
(C16:1)	0.065	801,24 gr/grmol	254 gr/grmol
(C17:0)	0.01	849,37 gr/grmol	270 gr/grmol
C17:1	0.015	843,32 gr/grmol	268 gr/grmol
C17:2	0.012	837,27 gr/grmol	266 gr/grmol
(C18:0)	0.025	891,45 gr/grmol	284 gr/grmol
C18:1	0.597	885,40 gr/grmol	282 gr/grmol
(C18:2)	0.06	879,35 gr/grmol	280 gr/grmol
(C20:1)	0.005	969,56 gr/grmol	310 gr/grmol

1.2. Perhitungan

- Berat trigliserida = % berat _{masing 2 jenis trig.} x % berat _{tot. trig.} x Tot. bahan baku

$$\text{Trimyristin (C14:0)} = 0,04 \times \frac{84,38}{100} \times 113.777,01 \text{ kg} = 3.840,20 \text{ kg}$$

Hasil perhitungan lain dapat dilihat ditabel.

$$\text{- Berat FFA} = \text{Prosen berat}_{\text{jenis FFA}} \times \text{Prosen berat}_{\text{total FFA}} \times \text{Tot. bahan baku}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asam lemak myristat / myristic (C14:0)} &= 0,04 \times \frac{0,62}{100} \times 113.777,01 \text{ kg} \\ &= 28,22 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Hasil perhitungan lain dapat dilihat ditabel neraca massa tangki penyimpanan.

Perhitungan untuk daging

$$\text{- Daging} = \frac{3}{100} \times \frac{84,38}{100} \times 113.777,01 \text{ kg} = 2.880,15 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{- Air} = \frac{12}{100} \times 113.777,01 \text{ kg} = 13.653,24 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{- Phospholipid} = \frac{3}{100} \times 113.777,01 \text{ kg} = 3.413,31 \text{ kg}$$

Lemak total menunjukkan jumlah total komposisi trigliserida.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lemak total} &= 3.840,20 + 2.400,13 + 672,04 + 10.464,55 + 6.240,33 + 960,05 \\ &\quad + 1.440,08 + 1.152,06 + 2.400,13 + 57.315,01 + 5.760,30 + \\ &\quad 480,02 = 93.124.89 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

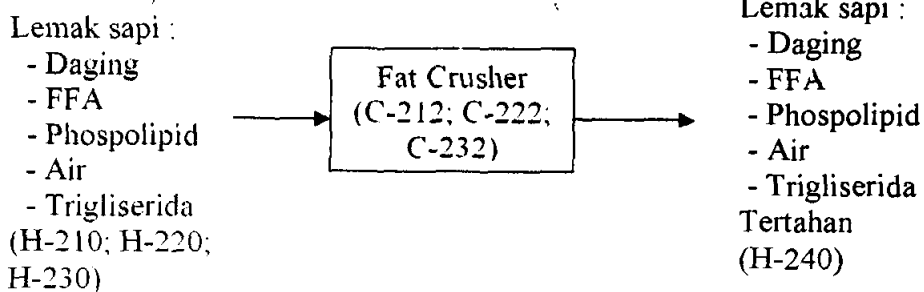
1.6. FFA total menunjukkan total komposisi FFA

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FFA total} &= 28,22 + 17,64 + 4,94 + 76,89 + 45,85 + 7,05 + 10,58 + 8,47 + \\ &\quad 17,63 + 421,13 + 42,33 + 3,53 + 21,16 = 705,42 \text{ ton.} \end{aligned}$$

Masuk (Pengepul di Pasar)	Massa (Kg)	Keluar (J-211; J-221: J-231)	Massa (Kg)
Air	13.653,24	Air	13.653,24
Daging	2.880,15	Daging	2.880,15
Phospholipid	3.413,31	Phospholipid	3.413,31

Masuk (Pengepul di Pasar)	Massa (Kg)	Keluar (J-211; J-221; J-231)	Massa (Kg)
Lemak Total	93.124,89	Lemak	93.124,89
Trimyristin (C14:0)	3.840,20	Trimyristin (C14:0)	3840,20
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	2.400,13	Trimyristolein (C14:1)	2400,13
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,04	Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,04
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	10.464,55	Tripalmitin (C16:0)	10464,55
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	6.240,33	Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	6240,33
Trimargarin (C17:0)	960,05	Trimargarin (C17:0)	960,05
C17:1	1.440,08	C17:1	1440,08
C17:2	1.152,06	C17:2	1152,06
Tristearin (C18:0)	2.400,13	Tristearin (C18:0)	2400,13
Trielaidin (C18:1)	57.315,01	Trielaidin (C18:1)	57315,01
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	5.760,30	Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	5760,30
Trigadolein (C20:1)	480,02	Trigadolein (C20:1)	480,02
FFA Total	705,42	FFA	705,42
myristic (C14:0)	28,22	myristic (C14:0)	28,22
myristoleic (C14:1)	17,64	myristoleic (C14:1)	17,64
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	4,94	pentadecanoic (C15:0)	4,94
palmitic (C16:0)	76,89	palmitic (C16:0)	76,89
palmitoleic (C16:1)	45,85	palmitoleic (C16:1)	45,85
margaric (C17:0)	7,05	margaric (C17:0)	7,05
C17:1	10,58	C17:1	10,58
C17:2	8,47	C17:2	8,47
stearic (C18:0)	17,63	stearic (C18:0)	17,63
elaidic (C18:1)	421,13	elaidic (C18:1)	421,13
linolelaidic (C18:2)	42,33	linolelaidic (C18:2)	42,33
gadoleic (C20:1)	3,53	gadoleic (C20:1)	3,53
Other	21,16	Other	21,16
Total (kg)	113.777, 01	Total (kg)	113.777, 01

2. Meat Grinder (C-212; C-222; C-232)



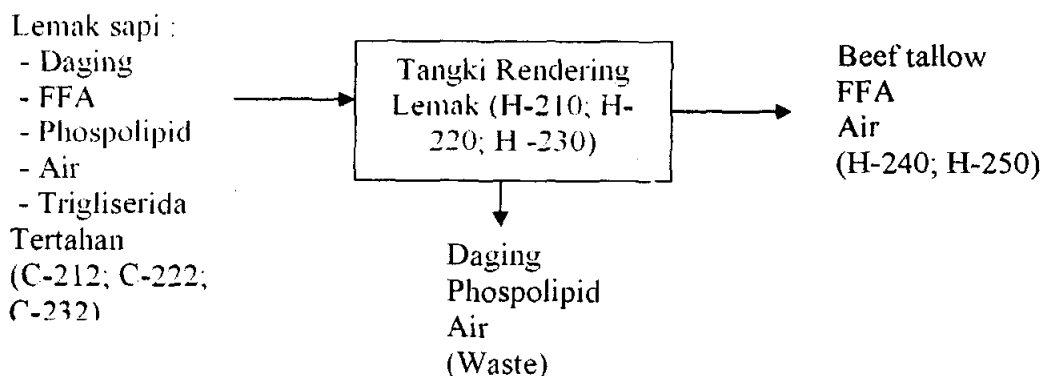
Asumsi tertahan dalam *meat grinder* tertahan sebanyak 0,05 % b/b [asumsi].

Sehingga total bahan tertahan dalam *Meat grinder* yaitu $\frac{0,05}{100} \times 113.777,01 \text{ kg} =$

56,89 kg.

Masuk (C-212; C-222; C-232)	Massa (kg)	Keluar	Massa (kg)
Lemak	93.124,89	Tertahan di filter	
FFA	705,42	Bahan yang tertahan di filter	56,89
Air	13.653,24	Total	56,89
Daging	2.880,15	Menuju H -240	
Phospholipid	3.413,31	Lemak	93.110,67
		FFA	691,19
		Air	13.653,24
		Daging	2.865,93
		Phospholipid	3.399,09
Total	113.777,01	Total	113.720,12

3. Tangki rendering (H-210; H-220; H-230)



3.1. Data :

1. Komposisi air turun dari 20 % berat menjadi 0,02 % berat^[22]
2. Daging dan phospholipids akan berupa padatan dan tertahan penyaring^[22]

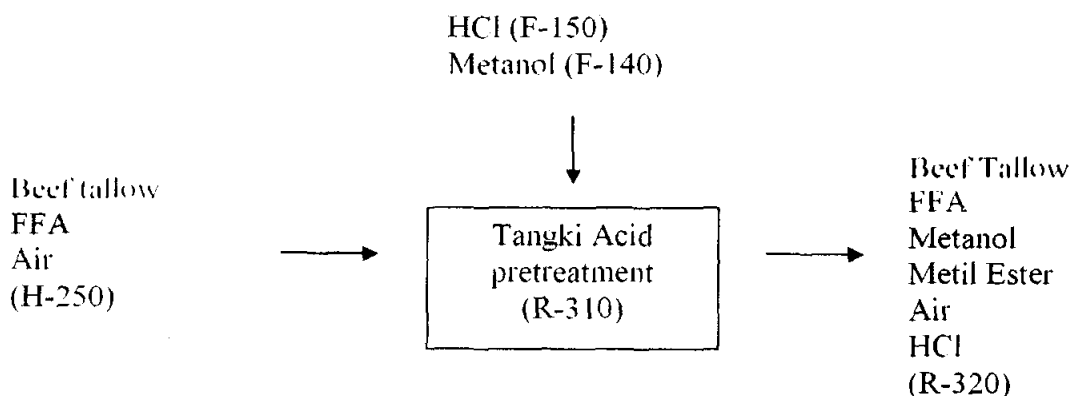
3.2 Perhitungan :

- Air ke proses berikutnya $= \frac{0,02}{100 \times 12} \times 13.653,24 \text{ kg} = 13.630,49 \text{ kg}$

- Air yang hilang sebagai uap = 13.653,24 kg – 13.630,49 kg = 22,76 kg

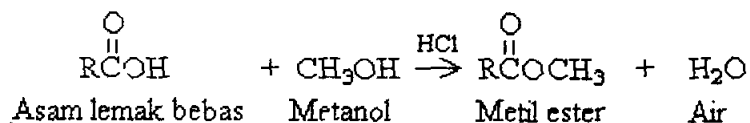
Masuk (C-212; C222; C-232)	Massa (kg)	Masuk (H-240; H-250)	Massa (kg)
Lemak total	93.110,67	Beef tallow	93.110,67
FFA total	691,20	FFA total	691,20
Air	13.653,24	Air menguap	13.630,49
		Air ke proses berikutnya	22,76
Daging	2.865,93	Daging tertahan filter	2.865,93
Phospholipid	3.399,09	Phospholipid tertahan Filter	3.399,09
Total	113.720,12	Total	113.720,12

4. Tangki Acid pretreatment (R-310)



4.1 Data :

- Reaksi yang terjadi ialah reaksi esterifikasi (*acid pretreatment*), persamaan reaksi:



- HCl ditambahkan sebanyak 0,75 % berat dengan kemurnian HCl yang ditambahkan 37 % berat.
- Mr HCl = 36,5 gr/grmol ; Mr H₂O = 18,02 gr/grmol
- FFA turun konsentrasi dari 0,62 % berat menjadi 0,42 % berat^[22]
- Metanol yang ditambahkan ialah 6 : 1 terhadap mol beef tallow^[25]

4.2 Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mr campuran FFA} &= \sum (\% \text{ berat} \times \text{Mr}_{\text{Asam lemak}}) \\
 &= (0,04 \times 228 + 0,025 \times 226 + 0,007 \times 242 + 0,109 \times 256 + \\
 &\quad 0,065 \times 254 + 0,01 \times 270 + 0,015 \times 268 + 0,012 \times 266 + \\
 &\quad 0,00025 \times 284 + 0,597 \times 282 + 0,06 \times 280 + 0,005 \times 310) \\
 &= 264,594 \text{ (gr / grmol)} = 264,594 \text{ (kg / kgmol)}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mr metil ester} &= (\text{Mr FFA} - \text{Mr H}) + (\text{Mr C} + (3 \times \text{Mr H})) = (264,594 - 1) + \\
 &\quad (12,01 + (3 \times 1)) \\
 &= 278,62 \text{ (gr / grmol)} = 278,62 \text{ (kg / kgmol)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Komponen masuk yang mengalami perubahan komposisi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ HCl yang ditambahkan} &= \frac{0,75}{100} \times \frac{100}{37} \times (93.110,67 + 691,42) \text{ kg} \\
 &= 1.901,39 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{ Air} = \frac{100 - 37}{100} \times 1.901,39 \text{ kg} = 1.197,88 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{ Metanol} &= \frac{93.110,67 \text{ kg}}{831,95 \text{ kg/kgmol}} \times \frac{100}{99,8} \times 6 \times 32,04 \\
 &\quad \text{kg/kgmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 21.553,14 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ Jumlah air} &= \text{air dari HCl} + \text{air dari metanol} + \text{air dari} \\
 &\quad \text{proses sebelumnya}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1.197,88 \text{ kg} + 43,11 \text{ kg} + 22,76 = 1.263,74 \text{ kg}$$

Komponen keluar yang mengalami perubahan komposisi :

$$1. \text{ FFA yang tersisa setelah proses acid pretreatment} = \frac{0,42}{0,62} \times 691,2 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 468,23 \text{ kg}$$

$$2. \text{ Metil ester yang terbentuk} = \text{mol FFA yang bereaksi} \times \text{Mr Metil Ester}$$

$$= \frac{(691,2 - 468,23) \text{ kg}}{264,594 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times 278,62 \text{ kg / kgmol}$$

$$= 234,79 \text{ kg}$$

$$3. \text{ Air yang terbentuk} = \text{air}_{\text{mula-mula}} + \text{air reaksi transesterifikasi}$$

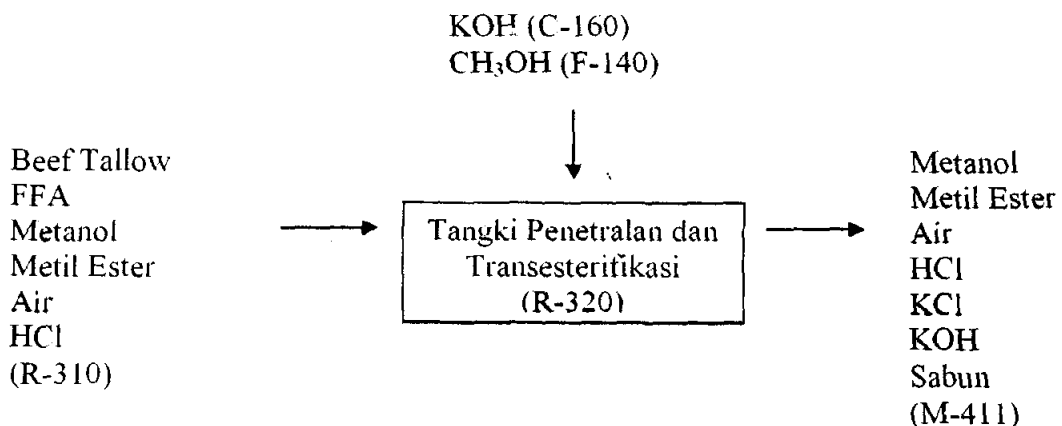
$$= \text{air}_{\text{mula-mula}} + \text{mol FFA yang bereaksi} \times \text{Mr Air}$$

$$= 1.263,74 \text{ kg} + \frac{(691,2 - 468,23) \text{ kg}}{264,594 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times 18,01 \text{ kg / kgmol}$$

$$= 1278,91 \text{ ton}$$

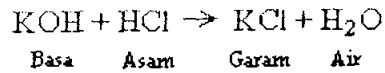
Masuk (H-250)	Massa (kg)	Keluar (R-320)	Massa (kg)
Beef Tallow	93.110,67	Beef Tallow	93.110,67
FFA	691,2	FFA	468,23
Metanol (kg)	21.553,14	Metil ester	234,79
HCl (37%)	1.901,39	Air	1.278,91
Air	1.263,74	Metanol	21.526,15
		HCl	1.901,39
Total	118.520,13	Total	118.520,13

5. Tangki Penetralan dan Transesterifikasi (R-320)

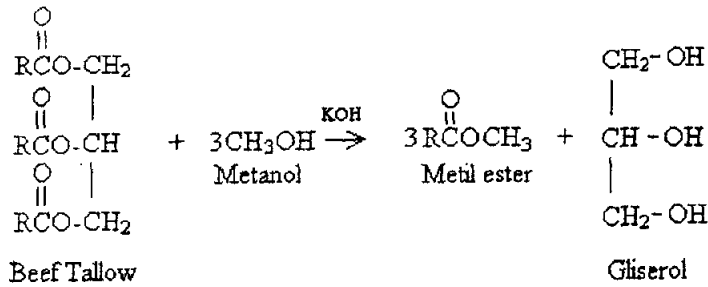


5.1. Data :

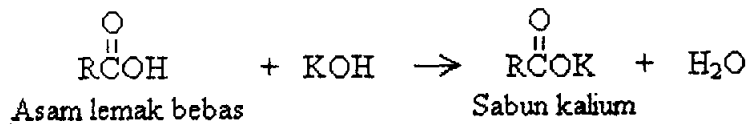
- Pada tangki ini terjadi reaksi penetralan HCl dengan persamaan reaksi :



- Pada tangki ini terjadi reaksi transesterifikasi dengan persamaan reaksi :



- KOH yang ditambahkan 2 % berat dan KOH untuk penetralan HCl.
- Metanol ditambahkan dengan perbandingan 6 : 1 terhadap mol beef tallow.
- Mr metanol = 32,04 gr/grmol ; Mr KOH = 56,11 gr/grmol.
- Konversi reaksi = 98,2 % $\approx$ 100 % [22]. Indikasi ini terlihat dari tidak terbentuknya padatan lemak.
- Terjadi reaksi saponifikasi dengan persamaan reaksi :



5.2. Perhitungan :

Komposisi bahan masuk yang berubah :

1. KOH masuk = KOH katalis 2 % + KOH untuk penetralan HCl

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2}{100} \times (\text{massa lemak / trigliserida} + \text{massa FFA}) + \text{Massa} \\ &\quad \text{penetralan HCl} \\ &= \frac{2}{100} \times (93.110,67 + 468,23) \text{ kg} + \frac{174,42 \text{ kg}}{264,594 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times 56,11 \\ &\quad \text{kg / kgmol} \\ &= 4.797,60 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ Metanol} &= 6 \times \frac{\text{Massa Beef Tallow Masuk}}{\text{Mr Beef Tallow rata - rata}} \times \text{Mr metanol} \\
 &= 6 \times \frac{93.110,67 \text{ kg}}{831,95 \text{ ton / tonmol}} \times 32,04 \text{ kg/kgmol} = 21.515,23 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga total methanol masuk = 21.515,23 kg + 21.526,15 kg = 43.042,92 kg

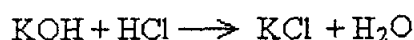
Komposisi bahan keluar yang berubah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ Mr Sabun kalium} &= \text{Mr FFA} - \text{Mr H} + \text{Mr K} = 264,594 - 1 + 39,1 \\
 &= 302,69 \text{ (gr / grmol)} = 302 \text{ (kg / kgmol)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ Sabun yang terbentuk} &= \frac{\text{Massa FFA}}{\text{Mr FFA}} \times \text{Mr sabun} \\
 &= \frac{468,23 \text{ kg}}{264,594 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times 302,69 \text{ kg / kgmol} \\
 &= 535,64 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{ H}_2\text{O yang terbentuk} &= \frac{\text{Massa FFA}}{\text{Mr FFA}} \times \text{Mr H}_2\text{O} \\
 &= \frac{468,23 \text{ kg}}{264,594 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times 18,01 \text{ kg / kmol} \\
 &= 31,87 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

HCl akan dinetralkan oleh KOH sehingga terbentuk garam KCl :

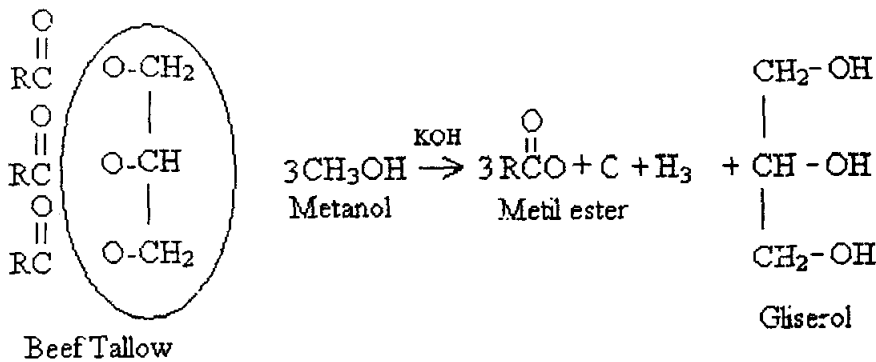


$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ KCl yang terbentuk} &= \frac{\text{Massa HCl}}{\text{Mr HCl}} \times \text{Mr KCl} \\
 &= \frac{1.901,39}{36,5 \text{ kg/kgmol}} \times 74,55 \text{ kg / kgmol} = 3.887,94 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \text{ H}_2\text{O yang terbentuk} &= \frac{\text{Massa HCl}}{\text{Mr HCl}} \times \text{Mr H}_2\text{O} \\
 &= \frac{1.901,39 \text{ kg}}{36,5 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times 18,01 \text{ kg} = 938,71 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mr campuran beef tallow} &= \sum (\% \text{ berat} \times \text{Mr}_{\text{trigliserida}}) \\
 &= (0,04 \times 723,12 + 0,025 \times 717,09 + 0,007 \times 765,21 + \\
 &\quad 0,109 \times 807,29 + 0,065 \times 801,24 + 0,01 \times 849,37 + \\
 &\quad 0,015 \times 843,32 + 0,012 \times 837,27 + 0,00025 \times \\
 &\quad 891,45 + 0,597 \times 885,40 + 0,06 \times 879,35 + 0,005 \times \\
 &\quad 969,56) \\
 &= 831,95 \text{ gr/grmol} = 831,95 \text{ kg / kgmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \text{ Metanol tersisa} &= \text{Metanol masuk} - \frac{\text{Massa beef tallow}}{\text{Mr beef tallow}} \times \text{Mr methanol} \\
 &= 43.042,92 \text{ kg} - \frac{93.110,67 \text{ kg}}{831,95 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times 32,04 \text{ kg / kgmol} \\
 &= 32.499,70 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mr Metil ester} &= \frac{(831,95 - 12,01 \times 3 + 1 \times 5)}{3} + 12,01 + 1 \times 3 \\
 &= 278,66 \text{ gr/grmol} = 278,66 \text{ kg / kgmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

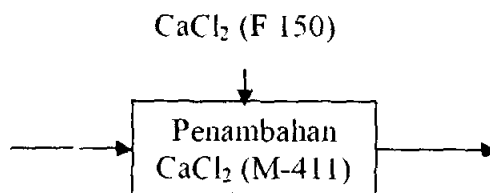
$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \text{ Metil ester yang terbentuk} &= \frac{\text{Massa beef tallow}}{\text{Mr beef tallow}} \times 3 \times \text{Mr metil ester} \times 0,98 \\
 &= \frac{93.110,67 \text{ ton}}{831,95 \text{ ton / tonmol}} \times 278,66 \text{ ton / tonmol} \\
 &= 91.690,67 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \text{ Gliserol yang terbentuk} &= \frac{\text{Massa beef tallow}}{\text{Mr beef tallow}} \times \text{Mr gliserol} \\
 &= \frac{93.110,67 \text{ ton}}{278,66 \text{ ton / tonmol}} \times 92,10 \text{ ton / tonmol} \\
 &= 10.101,00 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Masuk (R-310)	Massa (kg)	Keluar (M-411)	Massa (kg)
Beef Tallow	93.110,67	Sabun	535,64
FFA	468,23	Beef Tallow	1.862,21
Metil ester	234,79	Metil Ester	91.925,46
Air	1.278,91	Gliserol	10.101,00
Metanol	43.042,92	Metanol	32.499,70
HCl	1.901,39	KCl	3.887,94
KOH	4.797,60	KOH	1.772,28
		Air	2.250,26
Total	144.834,50	Total	144.834,50

6. Tangki Penambahan CaCl₂ (M-411)

Metanol
Metil Ester
Air
HCl
KCl
KOH
Sabun
(R 340)



Metanol
Metil Ester
Air
HCl
KCl
KOH
Sabun
CaCl₂
(H 450)

6.1 Data:

- Mr CaCl₂ = 110,99 gr/grmol
- Mr Sabun = 302,69 gr/grmol

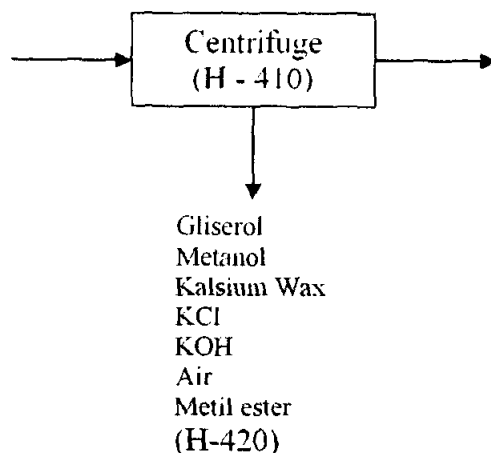
6.2. Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Penambahan CaCl}_2 &= \frac{\text{Massa sabun}}{\text{Mr sabun}} \times \text{Mr CaCl}_2 \\
 &= \frac{535,64 \text{ kg}}{302,69 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times 110,99 \text{ kg / kgmol} \\
 &= 98,20 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Masuk (R-320)	Massa (kg)	Keluar (H-410)	Massa (kg)
Sabun	535,64	Sabun	535,64
Beef tallow	1.862,21	Beef tallow	1.862,21
Metil Ester	91.925,46	Metil Ester	91.925,46
Gliserol	10.101,00	Gliserol	10.101,00
Metanol	32.499,70	Metanol	32.499,70
KCl	3.887,94	KCl	3.887,94
KOH	1.772,28	Air	1.772,28
Air	2.250,26	KOH	2.250,26
Masuk (F170)	Massa (Kg)	CaCl₂	98,20
CaCl ₂	98,20		
Total	144.932,70	Total	144.932,70

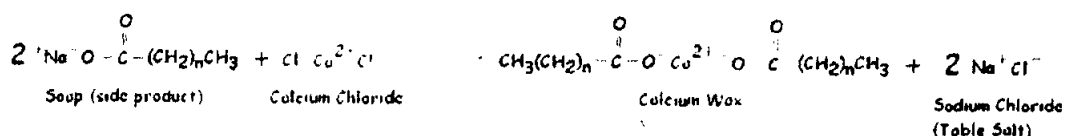
7. Podheilniak Centrifuge (H - 410)

Metanol
Metil Ester
Air
KCl
KOH
Sabun
CaCl₂
Gliserol
(M 411)



7.1 Data :

- Pada alat ini terjadi reaksi pengikatan sabun, persamaan reaksinya adalah :



- Reaksi ini merupakan reaksi penghilangan sabun.

7.2 Perhitungan :

Tidak ada perubahan komposisi bahan masuk

Komposisi bahan keluar :

Sabun akan berubah menjadi kalsium wax. Kalsium wax yang terbentuk :

$$\text{Mr Kalsium wax} = 2 \times (\text{Mr. FFA} - \text{Mr H}) + \text{Mr Ca} = 2 \times (264,594 - 1) + 40,08$$
$$= 567,25 \text{ gr / grmol} = 567,25 \text{ kg / kgmol}$$

$$\text{Calsium wax} = \frac{\text{Massa sabun}}{\text{Mr sabun}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Mr kalsium wax}$$
$$= \frac{535,64 \text{ kg}}{302,69 \text{ kg / kgmol}} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 567,25 \text{ kg / kgmol} = 186,97 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{KCl yang terbentuk} = \frac{\text{Massa sabun}}{\text{Mr sabun}} \times \text{Mr KCl}$$
$$= \frac{535,64 \text{ ton}}{302,69 \text{ ton / tonmol}} \times 74,55 \text{ ton / tonmol} = 49,15 \text{ ton}$$

Sehingga total KCl = 3.887,94 kg + 49,15 ton = 1.468,68 ton.

Masuk (M-411)	Massa (Kg)	Keluar	Massa (Kg)
Sabun	535,64	Menuju H-440	
Beef tallow	1.862,21	Wax FFA	501,91
Metil Ester	91.925,46	Beef tallow	1.862,21
Gliserol	10.101,00	Metil Ester	1.838,51
Metanol	32.499,70	Gliserol	9.985,96
KCl	3.887,94	Metanol	32.353,45
Air	1.772,28	KCl	4.019,87
KOH	2.250,26	Air	2.196,21
CaCl ₂	98,20	KOH	1.772,16
		Total	54530,28
		Menuju H-220	
		Metil Ester	90.086,95
		Gliserol	115,04
		Metanol	146,25
		Air	54,05
		KOH	0,12
Total	144.932,70	Total	90.402,41

8. Tangki Pencucian Biodiesel (H-420)

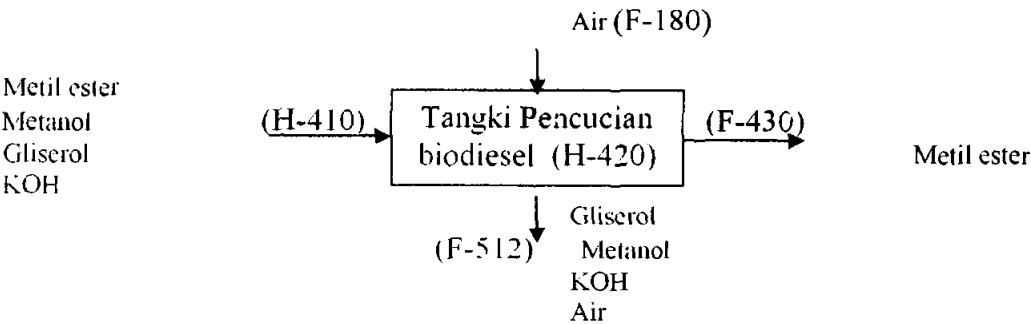
8.1. Data :

- Air untuk mencuci biodiesel 60 % berat dari total feed [asumsi].

8.2 Perhitungan :

Air untuk mencuci biodiesel = $\frac{60}{100} \times (90.086,95 + 115,04 + 146,25 + 0,12).$

$= \frac{60}{100} \times 90.348,33 \text{ kg} = 54.209,01 \text{ kg}$



Masuk (H-410)	Massa (Kg)	Keluar	Massa (Kg)
Metil Ester	90.086,95	Menuju F-430	
Gliserol	115,04	Metil Ester	89.186,08
Metanol	146,25	Gliserol	17,84
KOH	0,12	Metanol	29,25
Air	54.209,01	KOH	0,00
		Air	53,51
		Total	89.286,68
		Menuju F-512	
		Metil Ester	900,87
		Gliserol	97,20
		Metanol	117,00
		KOH	0,12
		Air	54.155,50
Total	144.932,70	Total	55.270,69

9. Tangki Pencucian gliserol (H-440)

9.1 Data :

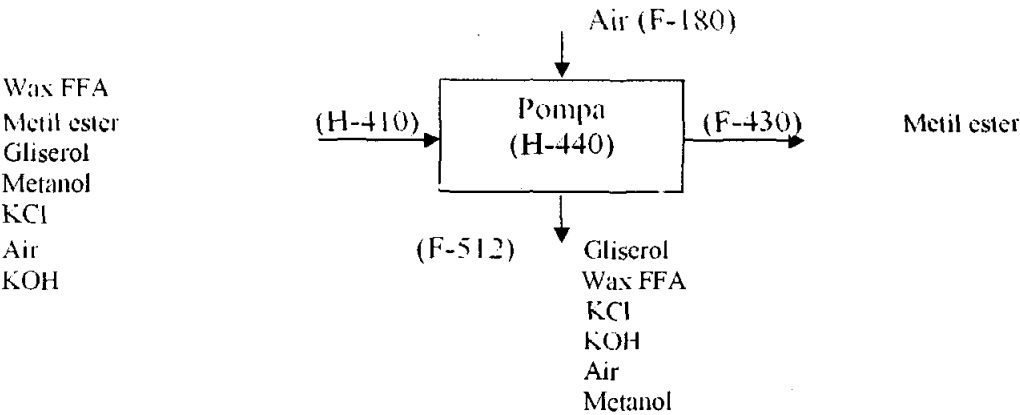
- Untuk pencucian gliserol ditambahkan air 60 % berat.

9.2 Perhitungan :

Air yang ditambahkan = $\frac{60}{100} \times (\text{total feed} - \text{kandungan air}).$

$$= \frac{60}{100} \times (85.930,74 \text{ kg} - 2.196,21 \text{ kg}).$$
$$= 31.400,45 \text{ kg}$$

Sehingga total air masuk = 31.400,45 kg + 2.196,21 kg = 33.596,66 ton



Masuk(H-410)	Massa (Kg)	Keluar	Massa (Kg)
Wax FFA	501,91	Menuju F-430	
Beef tallow	1.862,21	Wax FFA	0,00
Metil Ester	1.838,51	Beef tallow	0,00
Gliserol	9.985,96	Metil Ester	1.801,74
Metanol	32.353,45	Gliserol	0,36
KCl	4.019,87	Metanol	8,11
KOH	1.772,16	KCl	0,00
Air	33.596,66	KOH	0,00
		Air	1,08
		Total	1.811,29
		Menuju F-512	
		Wax FFA	501,91
		Beef tallow	1.862,21
		Metil Ester	36,77
		Gliserol	9.985,60
		Metanol	32.345,34
		KCl	4.019,87
		KOH	1.772,16
		Air	33.595,58
Total	85.930,74	Total	84.119,45

10. Tangki intermediate (F 512)

10.1 Data :

- Tangki Intermediate pada suhu 80 °C.

10.2 Perhitungan :

Wax FFA 501,91 kg

Beef Tallow = 1.862,21 kg

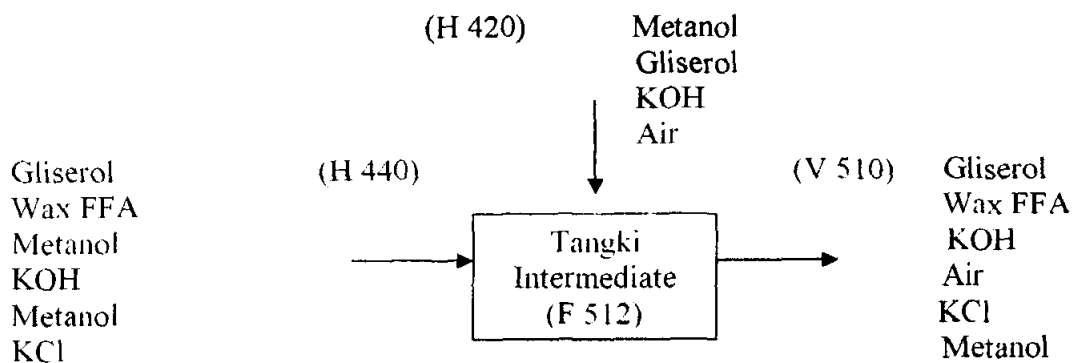
Gliserol = 9.985,60 kg + 97,2 kg = 10.082,80 kg

Metanol = 32.345,34 kg + 117 kg = 32.462,34 kg

KCl = 4.019,87 kg + 0 = 4.019,87 kg

KOH = 1.772,16 kg + 0,12 kg = 1.772,28 kg

Air = 33.595,58 kg + 54.155,50 kg = 87.751,08 kg



Masuk	Massa (kg)	Keluar	Massa (kg)
Dari H-440		Wax FFA	501,91
Wax FFA	501,91	Beef tallow	1.862,21
Beef tallow	1.862,21	Gliserol	10.082,80
Metil ester	36,77	Metil ester	937,64
Gliserol	9.985,60	Metanol	32.462,34
Metanol	32.345,34	KCl	4.019,87
KCl	4.019,87	KOH	1.772,28
KOH	1.772,16	Air	87.751,08
Air	33.595,58		
Total	84.119,45		
Dari H-420			
Wax FFA	0,00		
Beef tallow	0,00		
Metil ester	900,87		
Gliserol	97,20		
Metanol	117,00		
KCl	0		
KOH	0,12		
Air	54.155,50		
Total	55.270,69	Total	139.390,14

11. Evaporator (V 510)

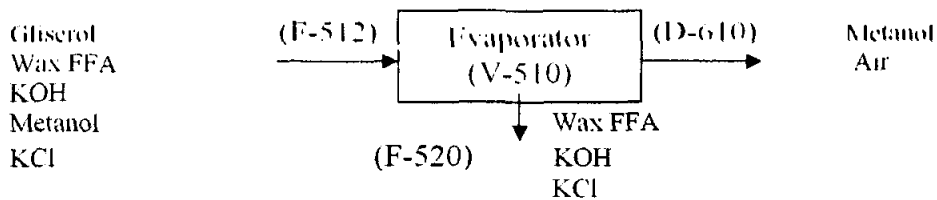
11.1 Data :

- Evaporasi pada suhu 120 °C.
- Pada kondisi ini terjadi penguapan 90 % air & 95 % metanol [asumsi]
- Senyawa lain yang terkandung tidak mengalami penguapan karena memiliki boiling point yang cukup tinggi dan kemungkinan untuk menguap cukup rendah.

11.2 Perhitungan :

Metanol yang menguap = $\frac{95}{100} \times 32.462,34 \text{ kg} = 30.839,22 \text{ kg}$

Air yang menguap = $\frac{90}{100} \times 87.751,08 \text{ kg} = 78.975,97 \text{ kg}$



Masuk F-512	Massa (kg)	Keluar	Massa (kg)
Wax FFA	501,91	Menuju F-520	
Beef tallow	1.862,21	Gliserol	10.082,80
Gliserol	10.082,80	Beef tallow	1.862,21
Metanol	32.462,34	Wax FFA	501,91
KCl	4.019,87	KCl	4.019,87
KOH	1.772,28	KOH	1.772,28
Air	87.751,08	Metanol	1.623,12
Metil ester	937,64	Metil ester	937,64
		Air	8.775,11
		Total	29.574,95
		Menuju D-610	
		Metanol	30.839,22
		Air	78.975,97
Total	139.390,14	Total	109.815,20

12. Distilasi Metanol

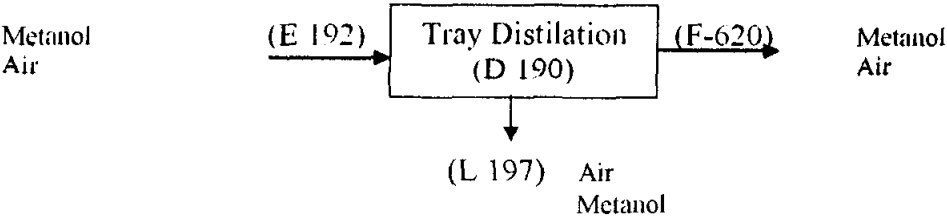
12.1 Data :

- Distilasi pada suhu feed larutan 55 °C .
- Proses pemisahan dalam kolom distilasi menghasilkan metanol dengan kemurnian 99,8 % metanol

12.2 Perhitungan :

$$\text{Metanol yang menguap} = \frac{99,8}{100} \times 30.839,22 \text{ kg} = 30.777,55 \text{ kg (Produk atas)}$$

$$\text{Sisa metanol} = \frac{0,2}{100} \times 30.839,22 \text{ kg} = 61,68 \text{ kg (Produk bawah)}$$

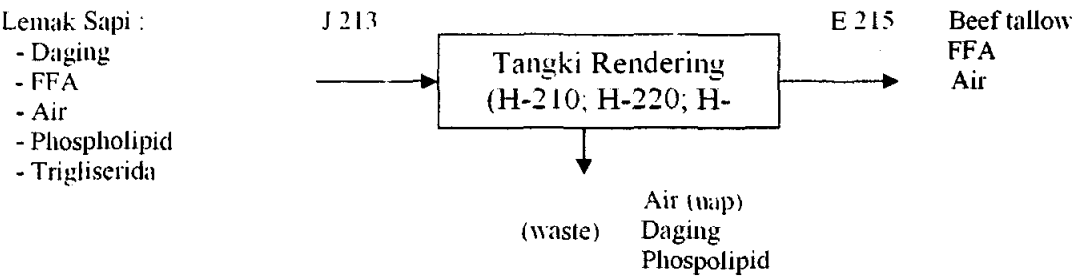


Masuk V-510	Massa (kg)	Keluar	Massa (kg)
Metanol	30.839,22	Menuju F-620	
Air	78.975,97	Metanol	30.777,55
		Air	61,56
		Total	30.839,10
		Menuju	
		Air	78.914,42
		Metanol	61,68
Total	109.815,20	Total	78.976,10

APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

1. Tangki Rendering (H-210; H-220; H-230)



1.1. Data :

- a. Bahan baku masuk pada suhu 30 °C dan keluar pada suhu 200 °C
- b. Suhu melting FFA dan lemak = 45 °C
- c. Suhu reference = 25 °C
- d. Cp untuk lemak / trigliserida fase solid dihitung dengan menggunakan kopp's rule^[41]

Senyawa	C	H	O	Cp Kopp's rule (J/mol.K) pada 300,5 K
Trimyristin (C14:0)	45	86	6	1766.38
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	45	80	6	1680.19
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	48	92	6	1882.71
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	51	98	6	1999.03
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	51	92	6	1912.84
Trimargarin (C17:0)	54	104	6	2115.35
C17:1	54	98	6	2029.16
C17:2	54	92	6	1942.97
Tristearin (C18:0)	57	110	6	2231.68
Trielaidin (C18:1)	57	104	6	2145.48
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	57	98	6	2059.29
Trigadolein (C20:1)	63	116	6	2378.13

- e. Cp untuk FFA fase solid

Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari Ulman's encyclopedia range untuk FFA fase solid adalah $2,2 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg.K}^{[42]}$

f. C_p untuk lemak / trigliserida fase liquid

Senyawa liquid	C_p Ulman's (J/kg)	C_p Prausnitz ^[11] (J/mol.K)	error dari prausnitz
Trimyristin (C14:0)	2152	2.031,05	5,95
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	-	1.926,81	
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	-	2.038,54	
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	2219	2.045,25	8,49
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	-	1.952,10	
Trimargarin (C17:0)	-	2.051,29	
C17:1	-	1.919,20	
C17:2	-	1.873,11	
Tristearin (C18:0)	2219	2.056,77	7,89
Trielaidin (C18:1)	-	1.972,55	
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	-	1.887,18	
Trigadolein (C20:1)	-	1.989,45	

g. Heat Fusion

senyawa	Heat fusion dari Ulman's _[42] (J/kg)
Tristearin	188400
Tripalmitin	201000
Trimyristin	205200

Didekati dengan M_r yang paling mendekati terhadap M_r rata-rata trigliserida.

Sehingga yang digunakan ialah heat of fusion dari Tripalmitin yaitu 201000

J/kg

h. Heat fusion FFA^[29]

Heat fusion dari FFA dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan experimental yang terdapat pada Ulman's. Perhitungan heat fusion dilakukan berdasarkan jumlah atom karbon dalam senyawa masing –masing

- Untuk jumlah atom karbon genap digunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_f = 4,3.n - 15,11$$

- Untuk jumlah atom karbon ganjil digunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_f = 4,04.n - 18,79$$

Sedangkan untuk C 18:1 nilai heat of fusion = 38,94 kJ/mol ; untuk C 18:2
nilai heat of fusion = 51,5 kJ/mol.

i. Cp untuk FFA fase liquid

FFA	Cp FFA J/(mol.K)	Sumber data
myristic (C14:0)	492,76	Ulman's
myristoleic (C14:1)	452,5	Prausnitz
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	539,15	Ulman's
palmitic (C16:0)	581,09	Ulman's
palmitoleic (C16:1)	513,3	Prausnitz
margaric (C17:0)	634,13	Ulman's
C17:1	543,7	Prausnitz
C17:2	514,7	Prausnitz
stearic (C18:0)	672,34	Ulman's
elaidic (C18:1)	574,1	Prausnitz
linolelaidic(C18:2)	545,1	Prausnitz
gadoleic (C20:1)	634,9	Prausnitz
Other	547,6	Pendekatan nilai Cp rata-rata

Keterangan "other" merupakan sejumlah komponen FFA dalam jumlah sangat sedikit. Sehingga heat capacity dianggap sama dengan heat capacity rata-rata yaitu 547,6 (J/mol.K)

j. $Cp_{\text{Air liquid}} = 18,2964 + 47,212 \times 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \times 10^{-5} T + 1.314,2 \times 10^{-9} T ;$
(J/grmol.K) ^[44]

k. $Cp_{\text{Air gas}} = 33,46 + 0,6880 \times 10^{-2} T + 0,7604 \times 10^{-5} T - 3,593 \times 10^{-9} T ;$
(J/grmol.K) ^[44]

l. Latent heat vaporization of water = 2258 kJ/kg ^[44]

m. $Cp_{\text{daging}} = 2,81 \text{ kJ}/(\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$ ^[45]

n. $Cp_{\text{phospholipids}} = 1659 \text{ J}/(\text{mol.K}) ; 300,5 \text{ K}$ ^[46]

1.2. Perhitungan

- Contoh perhitungan energi lemak / trigliserida :

Panas fase solid :

$$Q \text{ Trimyristin} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4.615,88 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 1.766,38 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (303 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 40.766.953,72 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fusion lemak :

$$Q \text{ Trimyristin} = M \times \lambda_{\text{fusion lemak}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3.340,18 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 201.000,00 \text{ (J/kg)} \\ &= 771.875.756,83 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fase liquid :

$$Q \text{ Trimyristin} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4.615,88 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 2.031,05 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (473 - 318) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 1.453.136.376,90 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi Free fatty acid / Asam lemak bebas :

Panas fase solid :

$$Q \text{ myristin} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 27,65 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 2.200,00 \text{ (J/kg.K)} \times (303 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 304.125,95 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fusion free fatty acid :

$$Q \text{ myristin} = M \times \lambda_{\text{fusion ffa}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 104,49 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 45,23 \text{ (kJ/mol)} \\ &= 4.726.148,80 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fase liquid :

$$Q \text{ myristin} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4.615,88 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 492,76 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (473 - 318) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 7.980.827,95 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi daging :

Panas daging solid :

$$Q \text{ daging} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2.865,86 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 2,81 \text{ (kJ/kg.K)} \times (303 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 40.265.350,05 \text{ J}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi phospholipids :

Panas phospholipid solid :

$$Q \text{ phospholipids} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 4.642,59 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 1.659,60 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (303 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 38.524.192,59 \text{ J}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi air :

$$\text{Panas air fase liquid} = 757.867,54 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 74,94 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (303 - 298)$$

$$\text{(K)}$$

$$= 283.956.286,18 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

$$\text{Panas air fase uap} = 756.604,42 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 37,46 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (473 - 373)$$

$$\text{(K)}$$

$$= 2.834.154.894,07 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

$$\text{Panas latent air} = 13.630,49 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 2.258,00 \text{ (kJ/kg)}$$

$$= 30.777.637.292,93 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

- Perhitungan kebutuhan steam :

Neraca energi untuk proses rendering :

$$\text{Panas masuk} + \text{Panas steam} = \text{Panas keluar} + \text{Heat loss (10 \% steam)}$$

$$\text{Panas steam} - \text{Heat loss (10 \% steam)} = \text{Panas keluar} - \text{Panas masuk}$$

$$90 \% \text{ Panas steam} = \text{Panas keluar} - \text{Panas masuk}$$

$$\text{Panas steam} = \frac{100}{90} \times (\text{Panas keluar} - \text{Panas masuk})$$

$$\text{Panas steam} = \frac{100}{90} \times (98.845.877.258,04\text{J/hari} - 1.532.835.115,59 \text{ J/hari})$$

$$= 108.125.602.380,51 \text{ J}$$

1.3. Data keseluruhan neraca energi pada alat rendering

Panas masuk :

solid	Massa (Kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T in(K)	Tref(K)	Q (J/hari)
stearin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	1.766,38	303,00	298,00	40.766.953,72
stearolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.680,19	303,00	298,00	24.240.307,09
myristolein (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	1.882,71	303,00	298,00	7.614.460,02
myristin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	1.999,03	303,00	298,00	125.698.525,24
myristolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.912,84	303,00	298,00	71.731.130,31
palmitin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.115,35	303,00	298,00	12.215.862,84
	1.440,76	1.731,79	2.029,16	303,00	298,00	17.570.398,11
	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.942,97	303,00	298,00	13.461.868,09
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.231,68	303,00	298,00	32.196.720,92
stearolein (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	2.145,48	303,00	298,00	738.831.451,27
oleic (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	2.059,29	303,00	298,00	71.283.808,54
olein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	2.378,13	303,00	298,00	6.874.651,84
	93.110,67	111.918,59				1.162.486.137,98
liquid solid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp J/(kg.K)	T in K	Tref(K)	Q (J/hari)
stearin (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	304.125,95
stearolein (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	190.078,72
myristolein (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	53.222,04
myristin (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	828.743,22
myristolein (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	494.204,67
palmitin (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	76.031,49
	10,37	39,18	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	114.047,23
	8,29	31,35	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	91.237,79
stearin (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	190.078,72
stearolein (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	4.539.079,82
oleic (C18:2)	41,47	156,74	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	456.188,93
olein (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	38.015,74
	20,74	78,37	2.200,00	303,00	298,00	228.094,46
	691,20	2.612,29				7.603.148,78
	13.653,24	757.867,54	74,94	303,00	298,00	283.956.286,18
	2.865,86	~	2,81	303,00	298,00	40.265.350,65
total lipid	3.399,09	4.642,59	1.659,60	303,00	298,00	38.524.192,59

Panas keluar :

Solid	Massa (Kg)	Mol	Cp J/mol.K)	T (K)	Tref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
istatin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	163.067.814,88
istolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	96.961.228,35
adecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	30.457.840,08
ititin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	502.794.100,97
itolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	286.924.521,25
garin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	48.863.451,36
	1.440,76	1.731,79	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	70.281.592,44
	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	53.847.472,36
rin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	128.786.883,67
din (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	2.955.325.805,07
elaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	285.135.234,16
olein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	27.498.607,34
	93.110,67	111.918,59				4.649.944.551,93
Heat fusion	Massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
istatin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	771.875.756,83
istolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
adecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	135.262.982,89
ititin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.102.975.193,27
itolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.254.158.161,34
garin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	193.136.871,43
	1.440,76	1.731,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	289.593.352,33
	1.152,83	1.385,70	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	231.719.463,79
rin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
din (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	11.517.127.729,20
elaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.157.701.680,44
olein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	96.680.390,53
	93.110,67	111.918,59				18.715.244.210,29

Liquid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	Tref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
stearin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	2.031,05	473,00	318,00	1.453.136.376,90
stearolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.926,81	473,00	318,00	861.748.624,07
tridecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	2.038,54	473,00	318,00	255.585.638,89
tridecitrin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	2.045,25	473,00	318,00	3.986.745.080,37
tridecitol (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.952,10	473,00	318,00	2.269.308.493,02
myristin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.051,29	473,00	318,00	367.223.914,07
	1.440,76	1.731,79	1.919,20	473,00	318,00	515.166.379,59
	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.873,11	473,00	318,00	402.312.623,39
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.056,76	473,00	318,00	919.868.980,20
stearolein (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	1.972,55	473,00	318,00	21.057.716.665,69
oleic (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	1.887,18	473,00	318,00	2.025.112.179,18
oleic (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	1.989,45	473,00	318,00	178.283.154,95
	93.110,67	111.918,59				34.292.208.110,32
Liquid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp J/(kg.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
stearin (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.216.503,81
stearoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	760.314,88
tridecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	212.883,17
tridecic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	3.314.972,87
tridecileic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.976.818,68
myristic (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	304.125,95
	10,37	39,18	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	456.188,93
	8,29	31,35	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	364.951,14
stearin (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	760.314,88
stearolein (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	18.156.319,29
oleic (C18:2)	41,47	156,74	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.824.755,71
oleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	2.200,00	318,00	293,00	152.062,98
	20,74	78,37	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	912.377,85
	691,20	2.612,29				30.412.595,13
liquid) keluar di uap	13.630,49	756.604,42	74,94	373,00	298,00	4.252.245.385,56
ent keluar sebagai	13.630,49	756.604,42	2.258,00	373,00	373,00	30.777.637.292,93
ap) keluar sebagai	13.630,49	756.604,42	37,46	473,00	373,00	2.834.154.894,07
erlanjut ke proses tanya	22,76	1.263,11	75,63	373,00	298,00	7.164.349,06
ent berlanjut ke selanjutnya	22,76	1.263,11	2.258,00	373,00	373,00	51.381.698,32
ap) berlanjut ke	22,76	1.263,12	37,46	473,00	373,00	4.731.487,79

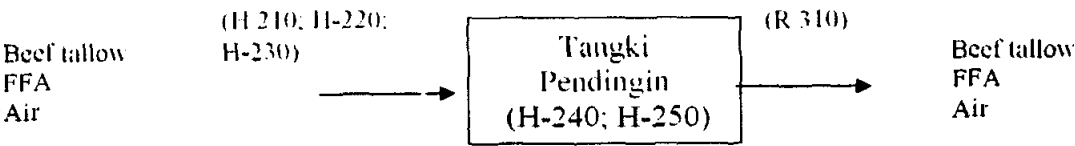
selanjutnya						
	2.865,86	~	2,81	473,00	298,00	1.409.287.251,80
lipid	3.399,09	4.642,59	1.820,70	473,00	298,00	1.479.232.893,89

ision	Massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusioa kJ/mol	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
e (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	45,23	318,00	318,00	4.726.148,80
leic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	37,77	318,00	318,00	2.466.651,56
canoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	49,54	318,00	318,00	905.888,73
e (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	53,85	318,00	318,00	15.333.207,67
leic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	45,85	318,00	318,00	7.785.266,95
c (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	58,16	318,00	318,00	1.519.305,85
	10,37	39,18	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.954.904,63
	8,29	31,35	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.563.923,70
(C18:0)	17,28	65,31	62,47	318,00	318,00	4.079.738,50
(C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	38,94	318,00	318,00	60.728.295,33
idic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	51,50	318,00	318,00	8.071.965,40
c (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	62,01	318,00	318,00	809.939,44
	20,74	78,37	49,89	318,00	318,00	3.909.809,26
	691,20	2.612,29				113.855.045,82
iquid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
c (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	492,76	473,00	318,00	7.980.827,95
leic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	452,50	473,00	318,00	4.580.481,17
canoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	539,15	473,00	318,00	1.528.129,50
c (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	581,09	473,00	318,00	25.646.163,69
leic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	513,30	473,00	318,00	13.509.433,29
c (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	634,13	473,00	318,00	2.567.620,36
	10,37	39,18	543,70	473,00	318,00	3.302.197,94
	8,29	31,35	514,70	473,00	318,00	2.500.851,62
(C18:0)	17,28	65,31	672,34	473,00	318,00	6.805.835,83
(C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	574,10	473,00	318,00	138.776.007,29
idic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	545,10	473,00	318,00	13.242.803,74
c (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	634,90	473,00	318,00	1.285.369,06
	20,74	78,37	547,60	473,00	318,00	6.651.769,70
	691,20	2.612,29				228.377.491,14

Neraca Total :

Komponen	Panas masuk (J/hari) (J213)	Komponen	Panas keluar (J/hari)
Lemak	1.162.486.137,98	Menuju E-215	
FFA	7.603.148,78	Lemak	57.657.396.872,55
Air	283.956.286,18	FFA	372.645.132,08
Phospholipid	38.524.192,59	Air	63.277.535,17
Daging	40.265.350,05	Total	58.093.319.539,80
Steam	108.125.602.380,51	Menuju Waste	
		Air hilang sebagai uap	37.864.037.572,55
		Phospholipid (tertahan penyaring)	1.479.232.893,89
		Daging (tertahan penyaring)	1.409.287.251,80
		Heat loss	10.812.560.238,05
Total	1.199.658.437.496,09	Total	51.565.117.956,30

2. Jaket Pendingin (H-240; H-250)



2.1. Data :

- a. Bahan baku masuk pada suhu 200 °C dan keluar pada suhu 60 °C
- b. Suhu melting FFA dan lemak = 45 °C
- c. Suhu reference = 25 °C
- d. Heat Fusion

senyawa	Heat fusion dari Ulman's [12] (J/kg)
Tristearin	188400
Tripalmitin	201000
Trimyristin	205200

Didekati dengan Mr yang paling mendekati terhadap Mr rata-rata trigliserida. Sehingga yang digunakan ialah heat of fusion dari Tripalmitin yaitu 201000 J/kg

- e. C_p untuk lemak / trigliserida fase solid dihitung dengan menggunakan Kopp's rule^[41]

Senyawa	C	H	O	C_p Kopp's rule (J/mol.K) pada 300,5 K
Trimyristin (C14:0)	45	86	6	1766.38
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	45	80	6	1680.19
Triptadecanoin (C15:0)	48	92	6	1882.71
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	51	98	6	1999.03
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	51	92	6	1912.84
Trimargarin (C17:0)	54	104	6	2115.35
C17:1	54	98	6	2029.16
C17:2	54	92	6	1942.97
Tristearin (C18:0)	57	110	6	2231.68
Trilaidin (C18:1)	57	104	6	2145.48
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	57	98	6	2059.29
Trigadolein (C20:1)	63	116	6	2378.13

- f. C_p untuk lemak / trigliserida fase liquid

Senyawa liquid	C_p Ulman's (J/kg)	C_p Prausnitz ^[43] (J/mol.K)	error dari Prausnitz
Trimyristin (C14:0)	2152	2.031,05	5,95
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	-	1.926,81	
Triptadecanoin (C15:0)	-	2.038,54	
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	2219	2.045,25	8,49
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	-	1.952,10	
Trimargarin (C17:0)	-	2.051,29	
C17:1	-	1.919,20	
C17:2	-	1.873,11	
Tristearin (C18:0)	2219	2.056,77	7,89
Trilaidin (C18:1)	-	1.972,55	
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	-	1.887,18	
Trigadolein (C20:1)	-	1.989,45	

- g. C_p untuk FFA fase solid^[42]

Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari Ulman's encyclopedia range untuk FFA

fase solid adalah $2,2 \times 10^3$ J/kg.K

- h. Heat Fusion^[42]

senyawa	Heat fusion dari Ulman's (J/kg)
Tristearin	188400
Tripalmitin	201000
Trimyristin	205200

Didekati dengan Mr yang paling mendekati terhadap Mr rata-rata trigliserida. Sehingga yang digunakan ialah heat of fusion dari Tripalmitin yaitu 201000 J/kg

i. Cp untuk FFA fase liquid

FFA	Cp FFA J/mol.K)	Sumber data
myristic (C14:0)	492,76	Ulman's
myristoleic (C14:1)	452,5	Prausnitz
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	539,15	Ulman's
palmitic (C16:0)	581,09	Ulman's
palmitoleic (C16:1)	513,3	Prausnitz
margaric (C17:0)	634,13	Ulman's
C17:1	543,7	Prausnitz
C17:2	514,7	Prausnitz
stearic (C18:0)	672,34	Ulman's
elaidic (C18:1)	574,1	Prausnitz
linolelaidic(C18:2)	545,1	Prausnitz
gadoleic (C20:1)	634,9	Prausnitz
Other	547,6	Pendekatan nilai Cp rata-rata

Keterangan "other" merupakan sejumlah komponen FFA dalam jumlah sangat sedikit. Sehingga heat capacity dianggap sama dengan heat capacity rata-rata yaitu 547,6 (J/mol.K)

j. Heat fusion FFA^[42]

Heat fusion dari FFA dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan experimental yang terdapat pada Ulman's. Perhitungan heat fusion dilakukan berdasarkan jumlah atom karbon dalam senyawa masing –masing

- Untuk jumlah atom karbon genap digunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_f = 4,3.n - 15,11$$

- Untuk jumlah atom karbon ganjil digunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_f = 4,04.n - 18,79$$

Sedangkan untuk C 18:1 nilai heat of fusion = 38,94 kJ/mol ; untuk C 18:2
nilai heat of fusion = 51,5 kJ/mol.

- k. $C_{p \text{ Air liquid}} = 18,2964 + 47,212 \times 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \times 10^{-5} T + 1.314,2 \times 10^{-9} T ;$
(J/grmol.K)^[44]
- l. $C_{p \text{ Air gas}} = 33,46 + 0,6880 \times 10^{-2} T + 0,7604 \times 10^{-5} T - 3,593 \times 10^{-9} T ;$
(J/grmol.K)^[44]
- m. Latent heat vaporization of water = 2258 kJ/kg^[44]
- n. $C_{p \text{ daging}} = 2,81 \text{ kJ}/(\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$ ^[47]
- o. $C_{p \text{ phospholipids}} = 1659 \text{ J}/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}) ; 300,5 \text{ K}$ ^[48]

2.2. Perhitungan :

- Contoh perhitungan energi lemak / trigliserida :

Panas fase liquid :

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 4.615,88 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 2.031,05 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (473 - 318) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 1.453.136.376,90 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fusion lemak :

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times \lambda_{\text{fusion lemak}} \\ &= 3.840,18 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 201.000,00 \text{ (J/kg)} \\ &= 771.875.756,83 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fase solid :

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 4.615,88 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 1.766,38 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (318 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 163.067.814,88 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi Free fatty acid / Asam lemak bebas :

Panas fase liquid :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{myristin}} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 104,49 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 492,76 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (473 - 318) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 7.980.827,95 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fusion free fatty acid :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{myristin}} &= M \times \lambda_{\text{fusion ffa}} \\ &= 104,49 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 45,23 \text{ (kJ/mol)} = 4.726.148,80 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fase solid :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{myristin}} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 27,65 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 2.200,00 \text{ (J/kg.K)} \times (318 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 1.216.503,81 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi air :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas air fase liquid} &= 1263,11 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 75,63 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (473 - 373) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 7.164.349,06 \text{ (J/hari)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas air fase uap} &= 1263,11 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 37,46 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (373 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 4.731.487,79 \text{ (J/hari)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas latent air} &= 22,76 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 2.258,00 \text{ (kJ/kg)} = 51.381.698,32 \\ &\text{ (J/hari)} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Energi Jaket pendingin :

Panas masuk = Panas keluar + Heat loss (10 % panas masuk) + Panas yang di transfer ke media pendingin

Panas yang ditransfer ke media pendingin :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Panas masuk} - \text{Panas keluar} - \text{Heat loss (10 \% panas masuk)} \\ &= 58.093.319.539,80 - 26.853.485.318,89 - \frac{10}{100} \times 58.093.319.539,80 \\ &= 25.430.502.266,92 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

2.3. Neraca Energi Pada Tangki Pendingin

Liquid	Massa (Kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T in (K)	T melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
ristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	2.031,05	473,00	318,00	1.453.136.376,90
ristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.926,81	473,00	318,00	861.748.624,07
adecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	2.038,54	473,00	318,00	255.585.638,89
mitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	2.045,25	473,00	318,00	3.986.745.080,37
mitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.952,10	473,00	318,00	2.269.308.493,02
rgarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.051,29	473,00	318,00	367.223.914,07
	1.440,76	1.731,79	1.919,20	473,00	318,00	515.166.379,59
	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.873,11	473,00	318,00	402.312.623,39
arin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.056,76	473,00	318,00	919.868.980,20
idin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	1.972,55	473,00	318,00	21.057.716.665,69
olelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	1.887,18	473,00	318,00	2.025.112.179,18
olein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	1.989,45	473,00	318,00	178.283.154,95
	93.110,67					34.292.208.110,32
Heat fusion	Massa (Kg)	Mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	T melt. (K)	T melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
ristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	771.875.756,83
ristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
adecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	135.262.982,89
mitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.102.975.193,27
mitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.254.158.161,34
rgarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	193.136.871,43
	1.440,76	1.731,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	289.593.352,33
	1.152,83	1.385,70	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	231.719.463,79
arin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
idin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	11.517.127.729,20
olelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.157.701.680,44
olein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	96.680.390,53
	93.110,67					18.715.244.210,29
Heat Solid	Massa (Kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T melt. (K)	T ref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
ristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	163.067.814,88
ristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	96.961.228,35
adecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	30.457.840,08
mitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	502.794.100,97
mitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	286.924.521,25
rgarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	48.863.451,35
	1.440,76	1.731,79	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	70.281.592,44
	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	53.847.472,36
arin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	128.786.883,67
idin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	2.955.325.805,07
olelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	285.135.234,16
olein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	27.498.607,34
	93.110,67					4.649.944.551,93

mak Liquid	Massa (Kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T out. (K)	T melt (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	2.031,05	333,00	318,00	140.626.100,99
myristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.926,81	333,00	318,00	83.395.028,14
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	2.038,54	333,00	318,00	24.734.094,09
palmitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	2.045,25	333,00	318,00	385.814.040,04
palmitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.952,10	333,00	318,00	219.610.499,32
margarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.051,29	333,00	318,00	35.537.798,14
7:1	1.440,76	1.731,79	1.919,20	333,00	318,00	49.854.810,93
7:2	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.873,11	333,00	318,00	38.933.479,68
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.056,76	333,00	318,00	89.019.578,73
elaidin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	1.972,55	333,00	318,00	2.037.843.548,29
linolelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	1.887,18	333,00	318,00	195.978.597,99
gadolein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	1.989,45	333,00	318,00	17.253.208,54
total	93.110,67					3.318.600.784,87
mak fusion	Massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	T melt. (K)	T melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	771.875.756,83
myristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	135.262.982,89
palmitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.102.975.193,27
palmitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.254.158.161,34
margarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	193.136.871,43
7:1	1.440,76	1.731,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	289.593.352,33
7:2	1.152,83	1.385,70	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	231.719.463,79
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
elaidin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	11.517.127.729,20
linolelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.157.701.680,44
gadolein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	96.680.390,53
total	93.110,67					18.715.244.210,29
mak Solid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T melt. (K)	T ref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	163.067.814,88
myristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	96.961.228,35
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	30.457.840,08
palmitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	502.794.100,97
palmitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	286.924.521,25
margarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	48.863.451,36
7:1	1.440,76	1.731,79	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	70.281.592,44
7:2	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	53.847.472,36
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	128.786.883,67
elaidin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	2.955.325.805,07
linolelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	285.135.234,16
gadolein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	27.498.607,34
total	93.110,67					4.649.944.551,93

FFA Fase liquid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T in (K)	T melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	492,76	473,00	318,00	7.980.827,95
myristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	452,50	473,00	318,00	4.580.481,17
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	539,15	473,00	318,00	1.528.129,50
palmitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	581,09	473,00	318,00	25.646.163,69
palmitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	513,30	473,00	318,00	13.509.433,29
margaric (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	634,13	473,00	318,00	2.567.620,36
C17:1	10,37	39,18	543,70	473,00	318,00	3.302.197,94
C17:2	8,29	31,35	514,70	473,00	318,00	2.500.851,62
stearic (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	672,34	473,00	318,00	6.805.835,83
elaidic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	574,10	473,00	318,00	138.776.007,29
linolelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	545,10	473,00	318,00	13.242.803,74
gadoleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	634,90	473,00	318,00	1.285.369,06
Other	20,74	78,37	547,60	473,00	318,00	6.651.769,70
Total	691,20					228.377.491,14
FFA fusion	Massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusion kJ/mol	T melt. (K)	Tref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	45,23	318,00	318,00	4.726.148,80
myristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	37,77	318,00	318,00	2.466.651,56
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	49,54	318,00	318,00	905.888,73
palmitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	53,85	318,00	318,00	15.333.207,67
palmitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	45,85	318,00	318,00	7.785.266,95
margaric (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	58,16	318,00	318,00	1.519.305,85
C17:1	10,37	39,18	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.954.904,63
C17:2	8,29	31,35	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.563.923,70
stearic (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	62,47	318,00	318,00	4.079.738,50
elaidic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	38,94	318,00	318,00	60.728.295,33
linolelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	51,50	318,00	318,00	8.071.965,40
gadoleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	62,01	318,00	318,00	809.939,44
Other	20,74	78,37	49,89	318,00	318,00	3.909.809,26
Total	691,20					113.855.045,82
FFA Solid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp J/(kg.K)	T melt. (K)	Tref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.216.503,81
myristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	760.314,88
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	212.888,17
palmitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	3.314.972,87
palmitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.976.818,68
margaric (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	304.125,95
C17:1	10,37	39,18	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	456.188,93
C17:2	8,29	31,35	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	364.951,14
stearic (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	760.314,88
elaidic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	18.156.319,29
linolelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.824.755,71
gadoleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	152.062,98
Other	20,74	78,37	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	912.377,85
Total	691,20					30.412.595,13

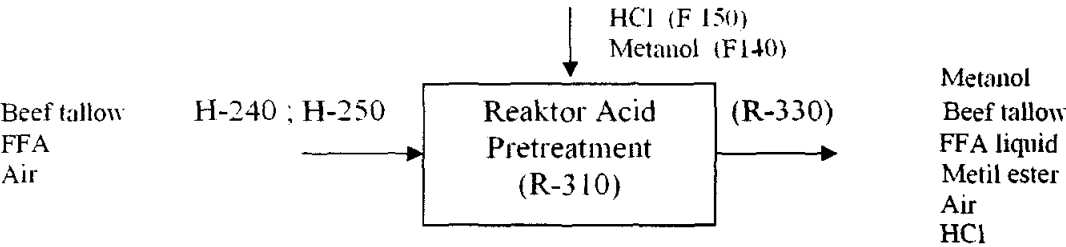
Pra-rencana Pabrik Biodiesel dari Lemak Sapi dengan Proses Acid-Pretreatment

FFA Fase liquid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T out (K)	T melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	492,76	333,00	318,00	772.338,19
myristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	452,50	333,00	318,00	443.272,37
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	539,15	333,00	318,00	147.883,50
palmitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	581,09	333,00	318,00	2.481.886,81
palmitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	513,30	333,00	318,00	1.307.364,51
margaric (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	634,13	333,00	318,00	248.479,39
C17:1	10,37	39,18	543,70	333,00	318,00	319.567,54
C17:2	8,29	31,35	514,70	333,00	318,00	242.017,90
stearic (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	672,34	333,00	318,00	658.629,27
elaidic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	574,10	333,00	318,00	13.429.936,19
linolelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	545,10	333,00	318,00	1.281.561,65
gadoleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	634,90	333,00	318,00	124.390,55
Other	20,74	78,37	547,60	333,00	318,00	643.719,65
Total	691,20					22.101.047,53
FFA fusion	Massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusion (kJ/mol)	T melt. (K)	T melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	45,23	318,00	318,00	4.726.148,80
myristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	37,77	318,00	318,00	2.466.651,56
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	49,54	318,00	318,00	905.888,73
palmitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	53,85	318,00	318,00	15.333.207,67
palmitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	45,85	318,00	318,00	7.785.266,95
matgaric (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	58,16	318,00	318,00	1.519.305,85
C17:1	10,37	39,18	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.954.904,63
C17:2	8,29	31,35	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.563.923,70
stearic (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	62,47	318,00	318,00	4.079.738,50
elaidic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	38,94	318,00	318,00	60.728.295,33
linolelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	51,50	318,00	318,00	8.071.965,40
gadoleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	62,01	318,00	318,00	809.939,44
Other	20,74	78,37	49,89	318,00	318,00	3.909.809,26
Total	691,20					113.855.045,82
FFA solid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/kg.K)	T melt. (K)	Tref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.216.503,81
myristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	760.314,88
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	212.888,17
palmitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	3.314.972,87
palmitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.976.818,68
margaric (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	304.125,95
C17:1	10,37	39,18	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	456.188,93
C17:2	8,29	31,35	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	364.951,14
stearic (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	760.314,88
elaidic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	18.156.319,29
linolelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.824.755,71
gadoleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	152.062,98
Other	20,74	78,37	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	912.377,85
Total	691,20					30.412.595,13

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Jumlah Panas
Air (uap)	22,76	1.263,11	75,63	373,00	298,00	7.164.349,06
Air latent	22,76	1.263,11	2.258,00	373,00	373,00	51.381.698,32
Air	22,76	1.263,12	37,46	473,00	373,00	4.731.487,79
Air	22,76	1.263,11	75,26	333,00	298,00	3.327.083,33

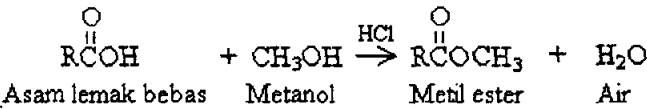
Komponen	Panas masuk (J/hari) (H-210; H-220; H-230)	Komponen	Panas keluar (J/hari) (R 310)
Lemak	57.657.396.872,55	Lemak	26.683.789.547,09
FFA	372.645.132,08	FFA	166.368.688,48
Air	63.277.535,17	Air	3.327.083,33
		Heat loss	5.809.331.953,98
		Panas yang berpindah ke air	25.430.502.266,92
Total	58.093.319.539,80	Total	58.093.319.539,80

3. Reaktor Acid Pretreatment



3.1. Data :

a. Persamaan reaksi esterifikasi :



b. Heat Fusion ^[42]

senyawa	Heat fusion dari Ulman's (J/kg)
Tristearin	188400
Tripalmitin	201000
Trimyristin	205200

Didekati dengan Mr yang paling mendekati terhadap Mr rata-rata trigliserida.

Sehingga yang digunakan ialah heat of fusion dari Tripalmitin yaitu 201000

J/kg

c. Cp untuk lemak / trigliserida fase solid dihitung menggunakan kopp's rule ^[41].

Senyawa	C	H	O	Cp Kopp's rule (J/mol.K) pada 300,5 K
Trimyristin (C14:0)	45	86	6	1766.38
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	45	80	6	1680.19
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	48	92	6	1882.71
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	51	98	6	1999.03
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	51	92	6	1912.84
Trimargarin (C17:0)	54	104	6	2115.35
C17:1	54	98	6	2029.16
C17:2	54	92	6	1942.97
Tristearin (C18:0)	57	110	6	2231.68
Trielaidin (C18:1)	57	104	6	2145.48
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	57	98	6	2059.29
Trigadolein (C20:1)	63	116	6	2378.13

d. Heat Fusion ^[42]

senyawa	Heat fusion dari Ulman's (J/kg)
Tristearin	188400
Tripalmitin	201000
Trimyristin	205200

Didekati dengan Mr yang paling mendekati terhadap Mr rata-rata trigliserida.

Sehingga yang digunakan ialah heat fusion dari Tripalmitin yaitu 201000 J/kg

e. Cp untuk lemak / trigliserida fase liquid

Senyawa liquid	Cp Ulman's (j/kg)	Cp Prausnitz ^[43] (J/mol.K)	error dari prausnitz
Trimyristin (C14:0)	2152	2.031,05	5,95
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	-	1.926,81	
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	-	2.038,54	
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	2219	2.045,25	8,49
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	-	1.952,10	
Trimargarin (C17:0)	-	2.051,29	
C17:1	-	1.919,20	
C17:2	-	1.873,11	
Tristearin (C18:0)	2219	2.056,77	7,89
Trielaidin (C18:1)	-	1.972,55	
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	-	1.887,18	
Trigadolein (C20:1)	-	1.989,45	

f. Cp untuk FFA fase solid^[42]

Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari Ulman's encyclopedia range untuk FFA fase solid adalah $2,2 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg.K}$

g. Heat fusion FFA^[42]

Heat fusion dari FFA dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan experimental yang terdapat pada Ulman's. Perhitungan heat fusion dilakukan berdasarkan jumlah atom karbon dalam senyawa masing –masing

- Untuk jumlah atom karbon genap digunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_f = 4,3.n - 15,11$$

- Untuk jumlah atom karbon ganjil digunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_f = 4,04.n - 18,79$$

Sedangkan untuk C 18:1 nilai heat of fusion = 38,94 kJ/mol ; untuk C 18:2 nilai heat of fusion = 51,5 kJ/mol.

h. Cp untuk FFA fase liquid^[42]

FFA	Cp FFA J/mol.K)	Sumber data
myristic (C14:0)	492,76	Ulman's
myristoleic (C14:1)	452,5	Prausnitz
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	539,15	Ulman's
palmitic (C16:0)	581,09	Ulman's
palmitoleic (C16:1)	513,3	Prausnitz
margaric (C17:0)	634,13	Ulman's
C17:1	543,7	Prausnitz
C17:2	514,7	Prausnitz
stearic (C18:0)	672,34	Ulman's
elaidic (C18:1)	574,1	Prausnitz
linolelaidic(C18:2)	545,1	Prausnitz
gadoleic (C20:1)	634,9	Prausnitz
Other	547,6	Pendekatan nlai Cp rata-rata

Keterangan "other" merupakan sejumlah komponen FFA dalam jumlah sangat sedikit. Sehingga heat capacity dianggap sama dengan heat capacity rata-rata yaitu 547,6 (J/mol.K)

- i. $C_{p \text{ Air liquid}} = 18,2964 + 47,212 \times 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \times 10^{-5} T + 1.314,2 \times 10^{-9} T$; (J/grmol.K)^[44]
- j. Heat formation dari methyl ester di dekati dengan *hexadecanoic methyl ester* dengan Mr = 270, 45 dan methyl ester yang terbentuk dari reaksi acid pretreatment memiliki Mr = 278,621 gr/gmol. Heat formation dari *hexadecanoic methyl ester* = -135,7 kJ/mol^[49]
- k. Cp metil ester adalah sebagai berikut :

Jenis fatty acid	Cp metil ester (kalori/mol.K)		
	T = 300°C	T = 400°C	T = 500°C
metil miristat	86,50	108,70	128,80
metil miristoleat	86,50	108,70	128,80
metil pentadekanoat	86,50	108,70	128,80
metil palmitate	97,30	122,40	145,20
metil palmitoleat	98,70	125,00	148,00
metil margarar	102,30	129,60	153,70
metil margaroleat	98,30	124,20	147,30
C17:2	98,30	124,20	147,30
metil stearat	108,30	136,60	162,00
metil oleat	103,70	131,00	155,20
metil linoleat	100,90	127,30	150,90
metil arachhidat	119,50	150,40	178,30

Heat capacity dari metil ester didekati dengan Cp kandungan FFA yang tertinggi yaitu metil oleat = 494,7 J/mol.K

- l. Heat formation FFA

Untuk FFA Ulman's	Mr FFA	Heat formation Ulman's (kJ/mol)
C14:0	228	835,9
C14:1	226	~
C15:0	242	863
C16:0	256	892,9
C16:1	254	~
C17:0	270	929
C17:1	268	~
C17:2	266	~
C18:0	284	949,4
C18:1	282	710,2
C18:2	280	603,1
C20:1	310	763,9
C20:0	312	1028

Digunakan heat formation dari memiliki kandungan FFA tertinggi = C18: 1 dengan kandungan sebesar 59,7 % berat dari total FFA.

m. heat formation air = $-285,85 \text{ kJ/mol (25 } ^\circ\text{C)}$ ^[44]

n. Heat formation metanol = $-238,9 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ^[50]

3.2.Perhitungan

- Contoh perhitungan energi lemak / trigliserida :

Panas fase liquid :

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 4.615,88 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 2.031,05 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (333 - 318) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 140.626.100,99 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fusion lemak :

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times \lambda_{\text{fusion lemak}} \\ &= 3.840,18 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 201.000,00 \text{ (J/kg)} \\ &= 771.875.756,83 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fase solid :

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 4.615,88 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 1.766,38 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (318 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 163.067.814,88 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi Free fatty acid / Asam lemak bebas :

Panas fase liquid :

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ myristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 104,49 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 492,76 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (333 - 318) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 772.338,19 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas fusion free fatty acid :

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{myristin}} &= M \times \lambda_{\text{fusion IIIa}} \\&= 104,49 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 45,23 \text{ (kJ/mol)} \\&= 4.726.148,80 \text{ J/hari}\end{aligned}$$

Panas fase solid :

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{myristin}} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\&= 104,49 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 2.200,00 \text{ (J/kg.K)} \times (318 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\&= 1.216.503,81 \text{ J/hari}\end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi air :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panas air fase liquid} &= 1263,74 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 75,26 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (333 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\&= 184.771.849,70 \text{ (J/hari)}\end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan metil ester :

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{metil ester}} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\&= 842,67 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 494,77 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (333 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\&= 14.592.633,79 \text{ J/hari}\end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan metanol :

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{333 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 315,5 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ methanol} = 81,51 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{metanol}} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\&= 672.011,69 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 81,51 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (333 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\&= 1.917.153.316,618 \text{ (J/hari)}\end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan HCl :

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{333 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 315,5 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ HCl} = 108,16 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$Q_{\text{HCl}} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

= 52.092,85 (mol/hari) × 108,16 (J/mol.K) × (333 – 298) (K)

= 197,210,016.84 (J/hari)

- Reaksi Acid Pretreatment merupakan reaksi Endotermis.

Panas reaksi = Panas reaksi produk – Panas reaksi reaktan

= 444.552.181,41 J/hari

- Perhitungan kebutuhan steam :

Neraca Energi Reaktor Acid Pretreatment :

Panas masuk + panas steam = Panas keluar + Panas reaksi + Heat loss (5 %
panas steam)

Panas steam – heat loss (5 % panas steam) = Panas keluar + Panas reaksi –
Panas masuk

95 % Panas steam = Panas keluar + Panas reaksi – Panas masuk

Panas steam = $\frac{100}{95} \times (\text{Panas keluar} + \text{Panas reaksi} - \text{Panas masuk})$

= $\frac{100}{95} \times (29.132.399.376,24 \text{ (J/hari)} + 444.552.181,41 \text{ (J/hari)} -$

$27.330.438,405,21 \text{ (J/hari)}) = 2.364.750.686,78 \text{ (J/hari)}$

3.3. Tabel Neraca Energi Reaktor Acid-Pretreatment

mak Liquid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	2.031,05	333,00	318,00	140.626.100,99
myristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.926,81	333,00	318,00	83.395.028,14
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	2.038,54	333,00	318,00	24.734.094,09
palmitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	2.045,25	333,00	318,00	385.814.040,04
palmitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.952,10	333,00	318,00	219.610.499,32
margarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.051,29	333,00	318,00	35.537.798,14
7:1	1.440,76	1.731,79	1.919,20	333,00	318,00	49.854.810,93
7:2	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.873,11	333,00	318,00	38.933.479,68
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.056,76	333,00	318,00	89.019.578,73
elaidin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	1.972,55	333,00	318,00	2.037.843.548,29
linolelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	1.887,18	333,00	318,00	195.978.597,99
gadolein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	1.989,45	333,00	318,00	17.253.208,54
tal	93.110,67					3.318.600.784,87

Heat fusion	Massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	771.875.756,83
myristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	135.262.982,89
palmitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.102.975.193,27
palmitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.254.158.161,34
margarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	193.136.871,43
7:1	1.440,76	1.731,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	289.593.352,33
7:2	1.152,83	1.385,70	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	231.719.463,79
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
elaidin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	11.517.127.729,20
linolelaidin (C18:2)	5.59,71	6.923,14	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.157.701.680,44
gadolein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	96.680.390,53
total	93.110,67					18.715.244.210,29
Heat solid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	163.067.814,88
myristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	96.961.228,35
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	30.457.840,08
palmitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	502.794.100,97
palmitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	286.924.521,25
margarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	48.863.451,36
7:1	1.440,76	1.731,79	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	70.281.592,44
7:2	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	53.847.472,36
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	128.786.883,67
elaidin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	2.955.325.805,07
linolelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	285.135.234,16
gadolein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	27.498.607,34
total	93.110,67					4.649.944.551,93
Heat liquid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T out (K)	T melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	2.031,05	333,00	318,00	140.626.100,99
myristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.926,81	333,00	318,00	83.395.028,14
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	2.038,54	333,00	318,00	24.734.094,09
palmitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	2.045,25	333,00	318,00	385.814.040,04
palmitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.952,10	333,00	318,00	219.610.499,32
margarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.051,29	333,00	318,00	35.537.798,14
7:1	1.440,76	1.731,79	1.919,20	333,00	318,00	49.854.810,93
7:2	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.873,11	333,00	318,00	38.933.479,68
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.056,76	333,00	318,00	89.019.578,73
elaidin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	1.972,55	333,00	318,00	2.037.843.548,29
linolelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	1.887,18	333,00	318,00	195.978.597,99
gadolein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	1.989,45	333,00	318,00	17.253.208,54
total	93.110,67					3.318.600.784,87

Pra-rencana Pabrik Biodiesel dari Lemak Sapi dengan Proses Acid-Pretreatment

				T	T	
mak fusion	Massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	melt. (K)	melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	771.875.756,83
myristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	135.262.982,89
palmitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.102.975.193,27
palmitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.254.158.161,34
margarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	193.136.871,43
7:1	1.440,76	1.731,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	289.593.352,33
7:2	1.152,83	1.385,70	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	231.719.463,79
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
elaidin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	11.517.127.729,20
linolelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.157.701.680,44
gadolein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	96.680.390,53
						18.715.244.210,29
mak Solid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	Tref	Q (J/hari)
myristin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	163.067.814,88
myristolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	96.961.228,35
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	30.457.840,08
palmitin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	502.794.100,97
palmitolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	286.924.521,25
margarin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	48.863.451,36
7:1	1.440,76	1.731,79	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	70.281.592,44
7:2	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	53.847.472,36
stearin (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	128.786.883,67
elaidin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	2.955.325.805,07
linolelaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	285.135.234,16
gadolein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	27.498.607,34
total	93.110,67					4.649.944.551,93

A Fase liquid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T in (K)	T melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
tristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	492,76	333,00	318,00	772.338,19
ristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	452,50	333,00	318,00	443.272,37
atadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	13,29	539,15	333,00	318,00	147.883,50
mitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	581,09	333,00	318,00	2.481.886,81
mitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	513,30	333,00	318,00	1.307.364,51
rgaric (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	634,13	333,00	318,00	248.479,39
7:1	10,37	39,18	543,70	333,00	318,00	319.567,54
7:2	8,29	31,35	514,70	333,00	318,00	242.017,90
aric (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	672,34	333,00	318,00	658.629,27
idic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	574,10	333,00	318,00	13.429.936,19
olelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	545,10	333,00	318,00	1.281.561,65
oleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	634,90	333,00	318,00	124.390,55
ner	20,74	78,37	547,60	333,00	318,00	643.719,65
total	691,20					22.101.047,53

A fusion	Massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusion (kJ/mol)	T(K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
ristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	45,23	318,00	318,00	4.726.148,80
ristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	37,77	318,00	318,00	2.466.651,56
atadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	49,54	318,00	318,00	905.888,73
mitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	53,85	318,00	318,00	15.333.207,67
mitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	45,85	318,00	318,00	7.785.266,95
rgaric (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	58,16	318,00	318,00	1.519.305,85
7:1	10,37	39,18	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.954.904,63
7:2	8,29	31,35	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.563.923,70
ric (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	62,47	318,00	318,00	4.079.738,50
dic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	38,94	318,00	318,00	60.728.295,33
lelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	51,50	318,00	318,00	8.071.965,40
oleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	62,01	318,00	318,00	809.939,44
er	20,74	78,37	49,89	318,00	318,00	3.909.809,26
tal	691,20					113.855.045,82
A solid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/kg.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
ristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.216.503,81
ristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	760.314,88
atadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	212.888,17
mitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	3.314.972,87
mitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.976.818,68
rgaric (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	304.125,95
7:1	10,37	39,18	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	456.188,93
7:2	8,29	31,35	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	364.951,14
ric (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	760.314,88
dic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	18.156.319,29
lelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.824.755,71
oleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	152.062,98
er	20,74	78,37	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	912.377,85
tal		2.612,29				30.412.595,13

A Fase liquid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T in (K)	T melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
ristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	492,76	333,00	318,00	772.338,19
ristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	452,50	333,00	318,00	443.272,37
atadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	539,15	333,00	318,00	147.883,50
mitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	581,09	333,00	318,00	2.481.886,81
mitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	513,30	333,00	318,00	1.307.364,51
rgaric (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	634,13	333,00	318,00	248.479,39
7:1	10,37	39,18	543,70	333,00	318,00	319.567,54
7:2	8,29	31,35	514,70	333,00	318,00	242.017,90
ric (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	672,34	333,00	318,00	658.629,27
dic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	574,10	333,00	318,00	13.429.936,19
lelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	545,10	333,00	318,00	1.281.561,65
oleic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	634,90	333,00	318,00	124.390,55
er	20,74	78,37	547,60	333,00	318,00	643.719,65
tal	691,20					22.101.047,53

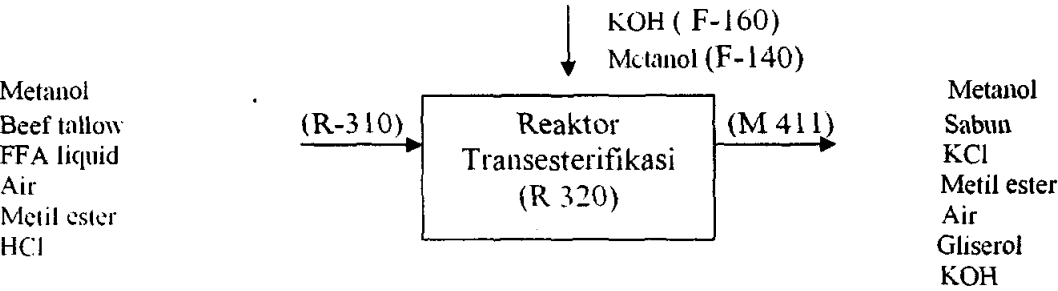
A fusion	Massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusion (kJ/mol)	T melt. (K)	T melt. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	45,23	318,00	318,00	4.726.148,80
myristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	37,77	318,00	318,00	2.466.651,56
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	49,54	318,00	318,00	905.888,73
palmitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	53,85	318,00	318,00	15.333.207,67
palmitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	45,85	318,00	318,00	7.785.266,95
stearic (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	58,16	318,00	318,00	1.519.305,85
C17:1	10,37	39,18	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.954.904,63
C17:2	8,29	31,35	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.563.923,70
oleic (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	62,47	318,00	318,00	4.079.738,50
linoleic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	38,94	318,00	318,00	60.728.295,33
linolelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	51,50	318,00	318,00	8.071.965,40
gadololeic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	62,01	318,00	318,00	809.939,44
Other	20,74	78,37	49,89	318,00	318,00	3.909.809,26
Total	691,20					113.855.045,82
A solid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/kg.K)	T melt. (K)	Tref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	27,65	104,49	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.216.503,81
myristoleic (C14:1)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	760.314,88
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	4,84	18,29	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	212.888,17
palmitic (C16:0)	75,34	284,74	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	3.314.972,87
palmitoleic (C16:1)	44,93	169,80	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.976.818,68
stearic (C17:0)	6,91	26,12	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	304.125,95
C17:1	10,37	39,18	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	456.188,93
C17:2	8,29	31,35	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	364.951,14
oleic (C18:0)	17,28	65,31	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	760.314,88
linoleic (C18:1)	412,64	1.559,54	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	18.156.319,29
linolelaidic(C18:2)	41,47	156,74	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.824.755,71
gadololeic (C20:1)	3,46	13,06	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	152.062,98
Other	20,74	78,37	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	912.377,85
Total		2.612,29				30.412.595,13
komponen keluar	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T out (K)	Tref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
etil ester	234,79	842,67	494,77	333,00	298,00	14.592.633,79
A fase liquid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T out (K)	T ref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	18,73	70,78	492,76	333,00	298,00	1.220.792,62
myristoleic (C14:1)	11,71	44,24	452,50	333,00	298,00	700.656,33
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	3,28	12,39	539,15	333,00	298,00	233.751,34
palmitic (C16:0)	51,04	192,89	581,09	333,00	298,00	3.922.982,38
palmitoleic (C16:1)	30,43	115,02	513,30	333,00	298,00	2.066.479,39
margaric (C17:0)	4,68	17,70	634,13	333,00	298,00	392.757,74
C17:1	7,02	26,54	543,70	333,00	298,00	505.122,89
C17:2	5,62	21,24	514,70	333,00	298,00	382.544,42
stearic (C18:0)	11,71	44,24	672,34	333,00	298,00	1.041.059,17
elaidic (C18:1)	279,53	1.056,46	574,10	333,00	298,00	21.227.963,65
linolelaidic(C18:2)	28,09	106,18	545,10	333,00	298,00	2.025.694,22
gadoleic (C20:1)	2,34	8,85	634,90	333,00	298,00	196.617,33
Other	14,05	53,09	547,60	333,00	298,00	1.017.492,35
Total	468,23	1.769,61				34.933.913,84

A fusion	Massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusion kJ/mol	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	18,73	70,78	45,23	318,00	318,00	3.201.584,67
myristoleic (C14:1)	11,71	44,24	37,77	318,00	318,00	1.670.957,51
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	3,28	12,39	49,54	318,00	318,00	613.666,56
palmitic (C16:0)	51,04	192,89	53,85	318,00	318,00	10.387.011,65
palmitoleic (C16:1)	30,43	115,02	45,85	318,00	318,00	5.273.890,51
margaric (C17:0)	4,68	17,70	58,16	318,00	318,00	1.029.207,19
C17:1	7,02	26,54	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.324.290,23
C17:2	5,62	21,24	49,89	318,00	318,00	1.059.432,19
stearic (C18:0)	11,71	44,24	62,47	318,00	318,00	2.763.693,82
elaidic (C18:1)	279,53	1.056,46	38,94	318,00	318,00	41.138.522,64
linolelaidic(C18:2)	28,09	106,18	51,50	318,00	318,00	5.468.105,59
gadoleic (C20:1)	2,34	8,85	62,01	318,00	318,00	548.668,65
Other	14,05	53,09	49,89	318,00	318,00	2.648.580,47
total	468,23	1.769,61				77.127.611,68
A solid	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/kg.K)	T (K)	T(K)	Q (J/hari)
myristic (C14:0)	18,73	70,78	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	824.083,22
myristoleic (C14:1)	11,71	44,24	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	515.052,01
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	3,28	12,39	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	144.214,56
palmitic (C16:0)	51,04	192,89	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	2.245.626,78
palmitoleic (C16:1)	30,43	115,02	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.339.135,24
margaric (C17:0)	4,68	17,70	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	206.020,81
C17:1	7,02	26,54	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	309.031,21
C17:2	5,62	21,24	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	247.224,97
stearic (C18:0)	11,71	44,24	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	515.052,01
elaidic (C18:1)	279,53	1.056,46	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	12.299.442,10
linolelaidic(C18:2)	28,09	106,18	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	1.236.124,83
gadoleic (C20:1)	2,34	8,85	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	103.010,40
Other	14,05	53,09	2.200,00	318,00	298,00	618.062,42
total	468,23	1.769,61				20.602.080,57

komponen	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
masuk	1.263,74	70.147,82	75,26	333,00	298,00	184.771.849,70
keluar	1.278,91	70.990,03	75,26	333,00	298,00	186.990.255,82
komponen	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	Tref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
l masuk	1.901,39	52.092,85	99,56	303,00	298,00	25.931.762,95
l keluar	1.901,39	52.092,85	108,16	333,00	298,00	197.210.016,84
komponen	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	Tref. (K)	Q (J/hari)
tanol masuk	21.553,14	672.854,36	80,13	303,00	298,00	269.576.556,99
tanol keluar	21.526,15	672.011,69	81,51	333,00	298,00	1.917.153.316,61

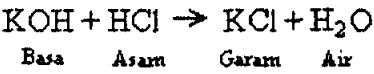
Komponen	Panas masuk (J/hari) (R 310)	Komponen	Panas keluar (J/hari) (R 320)
Lemak	26.683.789.547,09	Lemak	26.683.789.547,09
FFA	166.368.688,48	FFA	132.663.606,09
Metanol	269.576.556,99	Metanol	1.917.153.316,61
Air	184.771.849,70	Air	186.990.255,82
Metil ester	0,00	Metil ester	14.592.633,79
HCl	25.931.762,95	HCl	197.210.016,84
Steam	2.364.750.686,78	Panas reaksi	444.552.181,41
		Heat loss	118.237.534,34
Total	29.695.189.091,99	Total	29.695.189.091,99

4. Reaktor Transesterifikasi

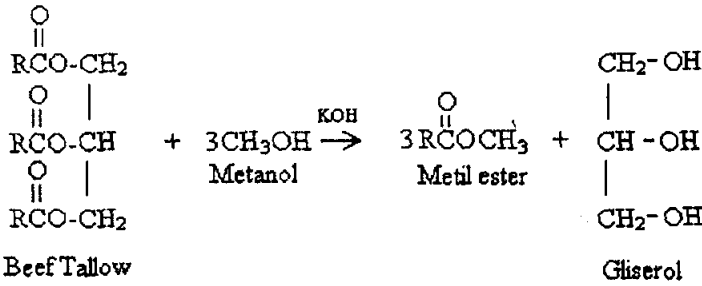


4. 1. Data :

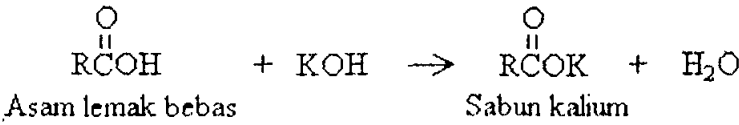
a. Pada tangki ini terjadi reaksi penetralan HCl dengan persamaan reaksi :



b. Pada tangki ini terjadi reaksi transesterifikasi dengan persamaan reaksi :



c. Terjadi reaksi saponifikasi dengan persamaan reaksi :



- a. Cp untuk lemak / trigliserida fase solid dihitung dengan menggunakan kopp's rule^[41] :

Senyawa	C	H	O	Cp Kopp's rule ^[29] (J/mol.K) pada 300,5 K
Trimyristin (C14:0)	45	86	6	1766.38
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	45	80	6	1680.19
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	48	92	6	1882.71
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	51	98	6	1999.03
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	51	92	6	1912.84
Trimargarin (C17:0)	54	104	6	2115.35
C17:1	54	98	6	2029.16
C17:2	54	92	6	1942.97
Tristearin (C18:0)	57	110	6	2231.68
Trielaidin (C18:1)	57	104	6	2145.48
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	57	98	6	2059.29
Trigadolein (C20:1)	63	116	6	2378.13

- b. Cp untuk lemak / trigliserida fase liquid

Senyawa liquid	Cp Ulman's (j/kg)	Cp Prausnitz ^[43] (J/mol.K)	error dari prausnitz
Trimyristin (C14:0)	2152	2031.04974	5.955061428
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	-	1926.811293	
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	-	2038.539225	
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	2219	2045.247651	8.495418563
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	-	1952.103388	
Trimargarin (C17:0)	-	2051.291349	
C17:1	-	1919.201214	
C17:2	-	1873.107618	
Tristearin (C18:0)	2219	2056.764455	7.887901025
Trielaidin (C18:1)	-	1972.552995	
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	-	1887.182963	
Trigadolein (C20:1)	-	1989.45216	

- c. Cp untuk FFA fase solid^[42]

Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari Ulman's encyclopedia range untuk

FFA fase solid adalah $2,2 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg.K}$

d. Heat Fusion ^[42]

senyawa	heat of fusion dari Ulman's (J/kg)
Tristearin	188400
Tripalmitin	201000
Trimyristin	205200

Didekati dengan Mr yang paling mendekati terhadap Mr rata-rata trigliserida. Sehingga yang digunakan ialah heat of fusion dari Tripalmitin yaitu 201.000 J/kg

e. Cp untuk FFA fase solid ^[42]

Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari Ulman's encyclopedia range untuk FFA fase solid adalah $2,2 \times 10^3$ J/kg.K.

f. Cp untuk FFA fase liquid

FFA	Cp FFA (J/mol.K) Ulman's	Sumber data
myristic (C14:0)	492.76	Ulman's
myristoleic (C14:1)	452.5	Prausnitz
pentadecanoic (C15:0)	539.15	Ulman's
palmitic (C16:0)	581.09	Ulman's
palmitoleic (C16:1)	513.3	Prausnitz
margaric (C17:0)	634.13	Ulman's
C17:1	543.7	Prausnitz
C17:2	514.7	Prausnitz
stearic (C18:0)	672.34	Ulman's
elaidic (C18:1)	574.1	Prausnitz
linolclaidic(C18:2)	545.1	Prausnitz.
gadoleic (C20:1)	634.9	Prausnitz
Other	547.6	Pendekatan nlai Cp rata-rata

Keterangan other merupakan sejumlah komponen FFA dalam jumlah sangat sedikit. Sehingga heat capacity dianggap sama dengan heat capacity rata-rata yaitu 547,6 J/mol.K

g. Heat fusion FFA ^[42]

Heat fusion dari FFA dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan experimental yang terdapat pada Ulman's. Perhitungan heat fusion

dilakukan berdasarkan jumlah atom karbon dalam senyawa masing – masing

- Untuk jumlah atom karbon genap digunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_f = 4,3.n - 15,11$$

- Untuk jumlah atom karbon ganjil digunakan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_f = 4,04.n - 18,79$$

Sedangkan untuk C 18:1 nilai heat of fusion = 38,94 kJ/mol ; untuk C 18:2 nilai heat of fusion = 51,5 kJ/mol.

h. $Cp_{Air\ liquid} = 18,2964 + 47,212 \times 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \times 10^{-5} T + 1.314,2 \times 10^{-9} T$; (J/grmol.K) ^[44]

i. $Cp_{Air\ gas} = 33,46 + 0,6880 \times 10^{-2} T + 0,7604 \times 10^{-5} T - 3,593 \times 10^{-9} T$; (J/mol.K) ^[44]

j. Latent heat vaporization dari air = 2258 kJ/kg ^[44]

n. $Cp_{daging} = 2,81 \text{ kJ/(kg.}^\circ\text{C)}$ ^[47]

o. $Cp_{phospholipids} = 1659 \text{ J/(mol.K)}$; (300,5 K); (J/grmol.K) ^[48]

p. Heat formation dari methyl ester di dekati dengan *hexadecanoic methyl ester* dengan Mr = 270, 45 dan methyl ester yang terbentuk dari reaksi acid pretreatment memiliki Mr = 278,621 gr/gmol. Heat formation dari *hexadecanoic methyl ester* = -135,7 kJ/mol ^[49]

q. Cp metil ester

Heat capacity dari metil ester didekati dengan Cp kandungan FFA yang tertinggi yaitu metil oleat = 494,7 J/mol.K

Heat formation dari metil ester di dekati dengan *hexadecanoic methyl ester* dengan Mr = 270, 45 dan *methyl ester* yang terbentuk dari reaksi acid pretreatment memiliki Mr = 278,621 gr/gmol

Data untuk Cp metil ester yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut :

Jenis fatty acid	Cp metil ester (kalori/mol.K)		
	T = 300°C	T = 400°C	T = 500°C
metil miristat	86,50	108,70	128,80
metil miristoleat	86,50	108,70	128,80
metil pentadekanoat	86,50	108,70	128,80
metil palmitate	97,30	122,40	145,20
metil palmitoleat	98,70	125,00	148,00
metil margarat	102,30	129,60	153,70
metil margaroleat	98,30	124,20	147,30
C17:2	98,30	124,20	147,30
metil stearat	108,30	136,60	162,00
metil oleat	103,70	131,00	155,20
metil linoleat	100,90	127,30	150,90
metil arachhidat	119,30	150,40	178,30

Heat capacity dari metil ester didekati dengan Cp kandungan FFA yang tertinggi yaitu metil oleat = 494,7 J/mol.K

Heat formation dari metil ester di dekati dengan *hexadecanoic methyl ester* dengan Mr = 270, 45 dan *methyl ester* yang terbentuk dari reaksi acid pretreatment memiliki Mr = 278,621 gr/gmol.

- r. Heat formation metanol = -238,9 kJ/mol
- s. heat formation air = -285,85 kJ/mol (25 °C) ^[44]
- t. $Cp\ KOH = 50,276 + 4,4209 \times 10^{-2} T + 5,3533 \times 10^{-7} T^2$ (J/mol.K) ^[51]
- u. $Cp\ Gliserol = 132,145 + 8,6007 \times 10^{-1} T - 1,9745 \times 10^{-3} T^2 + 1,8068 \times 10^{-6} T^3$ (J/mol.K) ^[51]
- v. $Cp\ KCl = 46,432 + 1,2844 \times 10^{-2} \times T + 7,0364 \times 10^{-6} \times T^2$ (J/mol.K) ^[51]
- w. Cp sabun = 476,6 (J/mol.K) ; pendekatan dengan kopp's rule
- x. heat formation air = -285,85 kJ/mol (25 °C) ^[44]
- y. $Cp\ KCl = 46,432 + 1,2844 \times 10^{-2} \times T + 7,0364 \times 10^{-6} \times T^2$ (J/mol.K) ^[51]
- z. Cp sabun = 476,6 (J/mol.K)

aa. Heat formation FFA

Untuk FFA Ulman's	Mr FFA	Heat formation Ulman's (kJ/mol)
C14:0	228	835,9
C14:1	226	~
C15:0	242	863
C16:0	256	892,9
C16:1	254	~
C17:0	270	929
C17:1	268	~
C17:2	266	~
C18:0	284	949,4
C18:1	282	710,2
C18:2	280	603,1
C20:1	310	763,9
C20:0	312	1028

Digunakan heat capacity dari memiliki kandunghan FFA tertinggi = C18:

1 dengan kandungan sebesar 59,7 % berat dari total FFA.

4.2. Perhitungan :

- Contoh perhitungan energi lemak / trigliserida :

Panas fase liquid :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 95,13 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 2.031,05 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 318) \text{ (K)} \\
 &= 6.762.538,48 \text{ J/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas fusion lemak :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times \lambda_{\text{fusion lemak}} \\
 &= 79,143.840,18 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 201.000,00 \text{ (J/kg)} \\
 &= 15.907.957,76 \text{ J/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas fase solid :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 95,13 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 1.766,38 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (318 - 298) \text{ (K)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3.360.742,82 \text{ J/hari}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi Free fatty acid / Asam lemak bebas :

Panas fase liquid :

$$Q \text{ myristin} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 70,78 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 492,76 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 318) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 1.220.792,62 \text{ J/hari}$$

Panas fusion free fatty acid :

$$Q \text{ myristin} = M \times \lambda_{\text{fusion}} \rho_a$$

$$= 70,78 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 45,23 \text{ (kJ/mol)}$$

$$= 3.201.584,67 \text{ J/hari}$$

Panas fase solid :

$$Q \text{ myristin} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 70,78 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 2.200,00 \text{ (J/kg.K)} \times (318 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 824.083,22 \text{ J/hari}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi air :

$$\text{Panas air fase liquid} = 70.990,03 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 75,45 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 294.582.384,49 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

- Contoh perhitungan metil ester :

$$Q \text{ metil ester} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 329.883,94 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 494,77 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 8.976.982.476,83 \text{ J/hari}$$

- Contoh perhitungan methanol :

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{353 + 298}{2} \right) \text{ K} = 325,5 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ methanol} = 81,51 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$Q \text{ metanol} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 671.801,33 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 82,52 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 3.048.932.872,30 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{303 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 300,5 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ methanol} = 81,51 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$Q \text{ metanol} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 671.508,65 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 80,13 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (303 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 269.037.403,87 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

- Contoh perhitungan HCl :

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{353 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 325,5 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ HCl} = 108,16 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$Q \text{ HCl} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 52.092,85 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 114,50 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 328.060.547,60 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

- Contoh perhitungan KCl :

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{353 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 325,5 \text{ K}$$

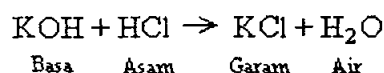
$$C_p \text{ KCl} = 51,36 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$Q \text{ KCl} = M \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 52.145,12 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 51,36 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 147.294.457,62 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

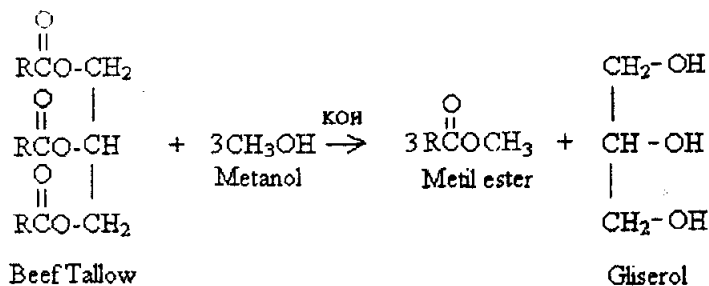
- Panas reaksi penetralan HCl :



$$\text{Heat reaction} = \text{Heat formation produk} - \text{Heat formation reaktan}$$

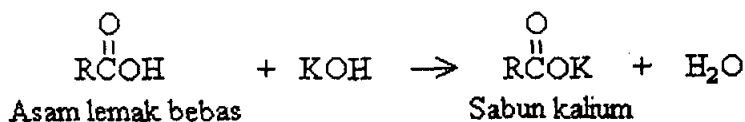
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= n. Hf KCl + n. Hf H_2O - n. Hf HCl + n. Hf KOH \\
 &= (52,09 \text{ kmol/hari} \times -436,5 \text{ kJ/kmol} \times 1000 \text{ J/kJ} + 52,09 \\
 &\quad \text{kmol/hari} \times -241,8 \text{ kJ/kmol} \times 1000 \text{ J/kJ}) - (52,09 \\
 &\quad \text{kmol/hari} \times -92,3 \text{ kJ/kmol} \times 1000 \text{ J/kJ} + 52,09 \text{ kmol/hari} \\
 &\quad \times -232,63 \text{ kJ/kmol} \times 1000 \text{ J/kJ}) \\
 &= -18.408.051,49 \text{ (J/hari) (Reaksi Eksotermis)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Panas reaksi transesterifikasi :



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Heat reaction} &= \text{Heat formation produk} - \text{Heat formation reaktan} \\
 &= n. Hf \text{ metil ester} + n. Hf \text{ gliserol} - n. Hf \text{ beef tallow} \\
 &\quad + n. Hf \text{ metanol} \\
 &= (329.039,24 \text{ mol/hari} \times -135,7 \text{ kJ/mol} \times 1000 \text{ J/kJ} + \\
 &\quad 109.679,76 \text{ mol/hari} \times -668,6 \text{ kJ/mol} \times 1000 \text{ J/kJ}) - \\
 &\quad (329.039,24 \text{ mol/hari} \times -238,9 \text{ kJ/mol} \times 1000 \text{ J/kJ} + \\
 &\quad 109.679,76 \text{ mol/hari} \times -702,8 \text{ kJ/mol} \times 1000 \text{ J/kJ}) \\
 &= 37.707.537.842,82 \text{ (J/hari) (Reaksi Endotermis)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Panas reaksi saponifikasi :



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Heat reaction} &= \text{Heat formation produk} - \text{Heat formation reaktan} \\
 &= n. Hf \text{ air} + n. Hf \text{ sabun} - n. Hf \text{ KOH} + n. Hf \text{ FFA}
 \end{aligned}$$

= ((1.769,61 mol/hari × -285,85 kJ/mol × 1000 J/kJ) + (1.769,61 mol/hari × 143 kJ/mol × 1000 J/kJ)) - ((1.769,61 mol/hari × - 232,63 kJ/mol × 1000 J/kJ) + (1.769,61 mol/hari × - 710,2 kJ/mol × 1000 J/kJ))

= 1.415.655.375,94 (J/hari) (reaksi Endotermis)

4.3. Neraca Energi Pada Reaktor Transesterifikasi :

Liquid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
stir (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	2.031,05	353,00	318,00	328.127.568,98
stolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.926,81	353,00	318,00	194.588.398,98
decanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	2.038,54	353,00	318,00	57.712.886,20
itin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	2.045,25	353,00	318,00	900.232.760,08
itolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.952,10	353,00	318,00	512.424.498,42
arin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.051,29	353,00	318,00	82.921.528,98
	1.440,76	1.731,79	1.919,20	353,00	318,00	116.327.892,17
	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.873,11	353,00	318,00	90.844.785,93
n (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.056,76	353,00	318,00	207.712.350,37
n (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	1.972,55	353,00	318,00	4.754.968.279,35
laidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	1.887,18	353,00	318,00	457.283.395,30
ein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	1.989,45	353,00	318,00	40.257.486,60
	93.110,67	111.918,59				7.743.401.831,36
fusion	massa (kg)	mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	T	T	Q (J/hari)
stir (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	771.875.756,83
stolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
decanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	135.262.982,89
itin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.102.975.193,27
itolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.254.158.161,34
arin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	193.136.871,43
	1.440,76	1.731,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	289.593.352,33
	1.152,83	1.385,70	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	231.719.463,79
n (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	482.506.314,13
n (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	11.517.127.729,20
laidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	1.157.701.680,44
ein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	96.680.390,53
	93.110,67					18.715.244.210,29

Solid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	Tref	Q (J/hari)
istin (C14:0)	3.840,18	4.615,88	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	163.067.814,88
istolein (C14:1)	2.400,53	2.885,42	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	96.961.228,35
adecanoin (C15:0)	672,95	808,88	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	30.457.840,08
itlin (C16:0)	10.462,56	12.575,95	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	502.794.100,97
itolein (C16:1)	6.239,59	7.499,96	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	286.924.521,25
garin (C17:0)	960,88	1.154,97	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	48.863.451,36
	1.440,76	1.731,79	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	70.281.592,44
	1.152,83	1.385,70	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	53.847.472,36
in (C18:0)	2.400,53	2.885,42	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	128.786.883,67
lin (C18:1)	57.299,14	68.873,30	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	2.955.325.805,07
elaidin (C18:2)	5.759,71	6.923,14	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	285.135.234,16
lein (C20:1)	481,00	578,16	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	27.498.607,34
	93.110,67					4.649.944.551,93
se liquid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	T	Q (J/hari)
c (C14:0)	18,73	70,78	492,76	353,00	318,00	1.220.792,62
leic (C14:1)	11,71	44,24	452,50	353,00	318,00	700.656,33
canoic (C15:0)	3,28	12,39	539,15	353,00	318,00	233.751,34
c (C16:0)	51,04	192,89	581,09	353,00	318,00	3.922.982,38
leic (C16:1)	30,43	115,02	513,30	353,00	318,00	2.066.479,39
ic (C17:0)	4,68	17,70	634,13	353,00	318,00	392.757,74
	7,02	26,54	543,70	353,00	318,00	505.122,89
	5,62	21,24	514,70	353,00	318,00	382.544,42
(C18:0)	11,71	44,24	672,34	353,00	318,00	1.041.059,17
(C18:1)	279,53	1.056,46	574,10	353,00	318,00	21.227.963,65
idic(C18:2)	28,09	106,18	545,10	353,00	318,00	2.025.694,22
c (C20:1)	2,34	8,85	634,90	353,00	318,00	196.617,33
	14,05	53,09	547,60	353,00	318,00	1.017.492,35
	468,23					34.933.913,84
nen	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
l	21.526,15	671.801,33	82,52	353,00	298,00	3.048.932.872,30
l	21.516,77	671.508,65	80,13	303,00	298,00	269.037.403,87
l	32.499,70	1.014.270,74	82,52	353,00	298,00	4.603.211.196,05
	1.901,39	52.092,85	114,50	353,00	298,00	328.060.547,60
	4.797,60	85.504,55	63,61	303,00	298,00	27.194.355,84
	1.278,91	70.990,03	75,45	353,00	298,00	294.582.384,49
ster	234,79	842,67	494,77	353,00	298,00	22.931.281,68
liquid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	T	Q (J/hari)
istin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	2.031,05	353,00	318,00	6.762.538,48
istolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	1.926,81	353,00	318,00	4.151.185,46
adecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	2.038,54	353,00	318,00	1.517.200,36
itlin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	2.045,25	353,00	318,00	17.865.740,84
itolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	1.952,10	353,00	318,00	10.323.021,88
garin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.051,29	353,00	318,00	2.008.804,26
	32,59	39,17	1.919,20	353,00	318,00	2.631.230,04
	27,00	32,46	1.873,11	353,00	318,00	2.127.800,92
in (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.056,76	353,00	318,00	4.431.160,82
lin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	1.972,55	353,00	318,00	92.644.176,92
elaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	1.887,18	353,00	318,00	9.240.474,75
lein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	1.989,45	353,00	318,00	1.168.947,55
	1.862,21	2.238,37				154.872.282,28

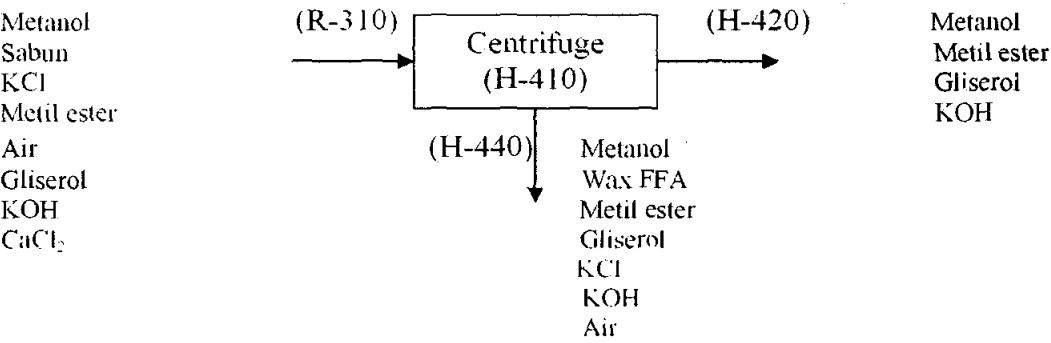
fusion	massa (kg)	mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	T	T	Q (J/hari)
sttin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	15.907.957,76
stolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	10.293.384,43
adecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	3.555.896,44
ititin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	41.734.995,06
itolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	25.265.579,97
garin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	4.678.811,11
	32,59	39,17	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	6.550.335,55
	27,00	32,46	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	5.427.420,88
in (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	10.293.384,43
lin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	224.395.780,64
elaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	23.394.055,53
lein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.807.286,66
	1.862,21	2.238,37				374.304.888,47
Solid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	Tref	Q (J/hari)
sttin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	3.360.742,82
stolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	2.068.489,40
adecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	800.698,93
ititin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	9.978.296,17
itolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	5.780.223,47
garin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	1.183.734,92
	32,59	39,17	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	1.589.705,05
	27,00	32,46	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	1.261.235,85
in (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	2.747.431,20
lin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	57.580.557,99
elaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	5.761.820,70
lein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	798.470,85
	1.862,21	2.238,37				92.911.407,35

nen	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	T ref	Q (J/hari)
ster	91.925,46	329.883,94	494,77	353,00	298,00	8.976.982.476,83
	535,64	1.769,61	476,60	353,00	298,00	46.386.877,63
	10.101,00	109.674,28	265,21	353,00	298,00	1.599.768.033,24
	3.887,94	52.145,12	51,36	353,00	298,00	147.294.457,62
	1.772,28	31.586,25	64,72	353,00	298,00	112.439.191,31
	2.250,26	124.908,26	75,45	353,00	298,00	518.323.112,49

Komponen	Panas masuk	Komponen	Panas keluar
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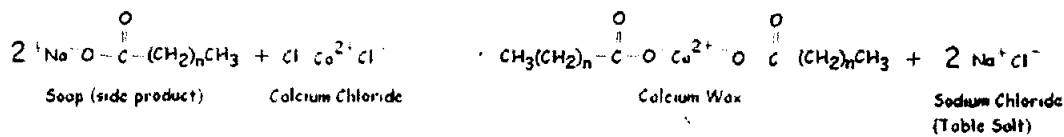
	(J/hari) (R-310)		(J/hari) (M-411)
Lemak	25.666.536.338,55	Lemak	710.587.025,12
FFA	108.998.658,58	FFA	0,00
Air	3.327.083,33	Air	518.323.112,49
KOH	27.194.321,91	KOH	112.439.051,04
Metanol dari heater	1.917.153.316,61	Metanol dari heater	4.604.652.555,68
Metanol dari tangki penyimpanan	269.121.644,99	Metil ester	5.712.588.038,82
Metil ester	14.592.633,79	HCl	0,00
HCl	197.210.016,84	KCl	147.304.335,86
KCl	0,00	Sabun	46.386.877,63
Sabun	0,00	Gliserol	1.599.847.765,06
Gliserol	0,00	heat loss	2.437.615.577,09
steam	24.376.155.770,89	Panas reaksi sabun	1.415.655,38
Panas reaksi KCl	18.408.051,49	Panas reaksi trigliserida	37.707.537.842,82
Total	53.598.697.836,98	Total	53.598.697.836,98

5. Podbeilnak Centrifuge



5. 1. Data :

a. Pada tangki ini terjadi reaksi penetralan HCl dengan persamaan reaksi



b. Cp untuk lemak / trigliserida fase solid dihitung dengan menggunakan kopp's rule ^[41] :

Senyawa	C	H	O	Cp Kopp's rule (J/mol.K) pada 300,5 K
Trimyristin (C14:0)	45	86	6	1766.38
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	45	80	6	1680.19
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	48	92	6	1882.71
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	51	98	6	1999.03
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	51	92	6	1912.84
Trimargarin (C17:0)	54	104	6	2115.35
C17:1	54	98	6	2029.16
C17:2	54	92	6	1942.97
Tristearin (C18:0)	57	110	6	2231.68
Triclaidin (C18:1)	57	104	6	2145.48
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	57	98	6	2059.29
Trigadolein (C20:1)	63	116	6	2378.13

c. Cp untuk lemak / trigliserida fase liquid

Senyawa liquid	Cp Ulman's (j/kg)	Cp Prausnitz ^[43] (J/mol.K)	error dari prausnitz
Trimyristin (C14:0)	2152	2031.04974	5.955061428
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	-	1926.811293	
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	-	2038.539225	
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	2219	2045.247651	8.495418563
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	-	1952.103388	
Trimargarin (C17:0)	-	2051.291349	
C17:1	-	1919.201214	
C17:2	-	1873.107618	
Tristearin (C18:0)	2219	2056.764455	7.887901025
Triclaidin (C18:1)	-	1972.552995	
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	-	1887.182963	
Trigadolein (C20:1)	-	1989.45216	

d. Heat Fusion ^[42]

senyawa	heat of fusion dari Ulman's (J/kg)
Tristearin	188400
Tripalmitin	201000
Trimyristin	205200

Didekati dengan Mr yang paling mendekati terhadap Mr rata-rata trigliserida.

Sehingga yang digunakan ialah heat of fusion dari Tripalmitin yaitu 201.000

J/kg

- e. $C_{p \text{ Air liquid}} = 18,2964 + 47,212 \times 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \times 10^{-5} T + 1.314,2 \times 10^{-9} T ;$
(J/grmol.K) ^[44]
- f. $C_{p \text{ Air gas}} = 33,46 + 0,6880 \times 10^{-2} T + 0,7604 \times 10^{-5} T - 3,593 \times 10^{-9} T ;$
(J/grmol.K) ^[44]
- g. Latent heat vaporization of water = 2258 kJ/kg ^[44]
- h. $C_{p \text{ KOH}} = 50,276 + 4,4209 \times 10^{-2} T + 5,3533 \times 10^{-7} T^2$ (J/mol.K) ^[51]
- i. $C_{p \text{ Gliserol}} = 132,145 + 8,6007 \times 10^{-1} T - 1,9745 \times 10^{-3} T^2 + 1,8068 \times 10^{-6} T^3$
(J/mol.K) ^[51]
- j. $C_{p \text{ KCl}} = 46,432 + 1,2844 \times 10^{-2} \times T + 7,0364 \times 10^{-6} \times T^2$ (J/mol.K) ^[51]
- k. $C_{p \text{ sabun}} = 476,6$ (J/mol.K) ; pendekatan dengan kopp's rule
- l. $C_{p \text{ Calsium fatty acid didekati dengan kopp's rule}} = 1.429,00$ J/mol.K

5.2 Perhitungan :

- Contoh perhitungan energi lemak / trigliserida :

Panas fase liquid :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 79,14 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 2.031,05 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 318) \text{ (K)} \\
 &= 6.762.538,48 \text{ J/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas fusion lemak :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times \lambda_{\text{fusion lemak}} \\
 &= 79,14 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 201.000,00 \text{ (J/kg)} \\
 &= 15.907.957,76 \text{ J/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas fase solid :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 79,14 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 1.766,33 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (318 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\
 &= 3.360.742,82 \text{ J/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi air :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panas air fase liquid} &= 124.908,26 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 75,45 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \\ &\quad \text{(K)} \\ &= 518.323.112,49 \text{ (J/hari)}\end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan metil ester :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Q metil ester} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 329.883,94 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 494,77 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 8.976.982.476,83 \text{ J/hari}\end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan methanol sisa dari tangki esterifikasi :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu rata-rata} &= \left(\frac{353 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 325,5 \text{ K} \\ C_p \text{ metanol} &= 81,51 \text{ J/mol.K} \\ \text{Q metanol} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 671.801,33 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 82,52 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 3.048.932.872,30 \text{ (J/hari)}\end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan methanol sisa dari tangki esterifikasi :

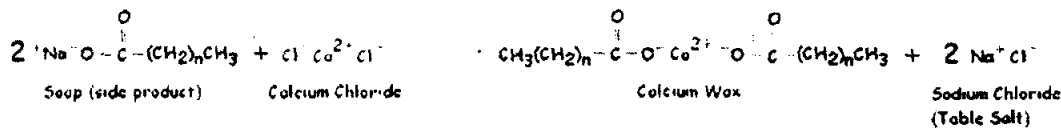
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu rata-rata} &= \left(\frac{333 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 315,5 \text{ K} \\ C_p \text{ metanol} &= 80,13 \text{ J/mol.K} \\ \text{Q metanol} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1.014.270,74 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 82,52 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 4.603.211.196,05 \text{ (J/hari)}\end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan KCl :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu rata-rata} &= \left(\frac{353 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 325,5 \text{ K} \\ C_p \text{ KCl} &= 51,36 \text{ J/mol.K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{KCl} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 52.145,12 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 51,36 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 147.294.457,62 \text{ (J/hari)} \end{aligned}$$

- Panas reaksi penetralan Calsium fatty acid =



Didekati dengan energi ikatan energi molekul :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Heat reaction} &= \text{energi ikatan reaktan} - \text{energi ikatan produk} \\ &= n. \text{ energi ikatan Sabun} + n \text{ energi ikatan CaCl}_2 - n. \text{ Energi} \\ &\quad \text{ikatam KCl} + n. \text{ energi ikatan Calsium fatty acid} \\ &= ((1.769,61 \text{ mol/hari} \times 20992,8 \text{ J/mol} \times 2) + (1.769,61 \text{ mol/hari} \\ &\quad \times 409 \text{ J/mol} \times 2)) - ((1.769,61 \text{ mol/hari} \times 42234,1 \text{ J/mol} \times 2) + \\ &\quad (2 \times 433 \text{ J/mol} \times 1.769,61 \text{ mol})) \\ &= -1.248.462,30 \text{ J/hari (reaksi endotermis)} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca energi :

Panas masuk + Panas steam + Panas reaksi = Panas keluar + Heat loss (10 % dari steam)

Panas steam – Heat loss (10% dari steam) = Panas keluar – Panas masuk – Panas reaksi

90 % Panas steam = Panas keluar – Panas masuk – Panas reaksi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas steam} &= \frac{100}{90} \times (16.629.688.517,95 \text{ J/hari} - 16.626.764.241,90 \text{ J/hari} - \\ &\quad 1.248.462,30 \text{ J/hari}) \\ &= 1.862.015,28 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

5.3. Tabel Neraca Energi Total Podbeilniak Centrifuge

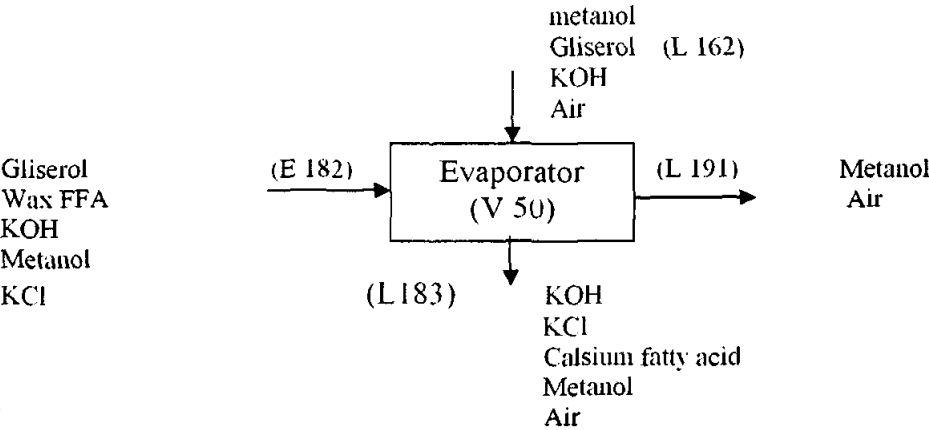
komponen	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
etanol	32.499,70	1.014.270,74	82,52	353,00	298,00	4.603.211.196,05
etanol ester	91.925,46	329.883,94	494,77	353,00	298,00	8.976.982.476,83
gula	535,64	1.769,61	476,60	353,00	298,00	46.386.877,63
gliserol	10.101,00	109.674,28	265,21	353,00	298,00	1.599.768.033,24
Cl	3.887,94	52.145,12	51,36	353,00	298,00	147.294.457,62
OH	1.772,28	31.586,25	64,72	353,00	298,00	112.439.191,31
air	2.250,26	124.908,26	75,45	353,00	298,00	518.323.112,49
NaCl2	98,20	884,81	61,10	303,00	298,00	270.318,63
lemak liquid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
trimyristin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	2.031,05	353,00	318,00	6.762.538,48
trimyristolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	1.926,81	353,00	318,00	4.151.185,46
tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	2.038,54	353,00	318,00	1.517.200,36
tripalmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	2.045,25	353,00	318,00	17.865.740,84
tripalmitolein (C16:1)	25,70	151,09	1.952,10	353,00	318,00	10.323.021,88
trimargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.051,29	353,00	318,00	2.008.804,26
17:1	32,59	39,17	1.919,20	353,00	318,00	2.631.230,04
17:2	27,00	32,46	1.873,11	353,00	318,00	2.127.800,92
ristearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.056,76	353,00	318,00	4.431.160,82
rielaidin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	1.972,55	353,00	318,00	92.644.176,92
rilinolelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	1.887,18	353,00	318,00	9.240.474,75
rigadolcin (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	1.989,45	353,00	318,00	1.168.947,55
total	1.862,21					154.872.282,28
lemak fusion	massa (kg)	mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
trimyristin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	201.000,00	318,00	313,00	15.907.957,76
trimyristolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	10.293.384,43
tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	3.555.896,44
tripalmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	41.734.995,06
tripalmitolein (C16:1)	25,70	151,09	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	25.265.579,97
trimargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	4.678.811,11
17:1	32,59	39,17	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	6.550.335,55
17:2	27,00	32,46	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	5.427.420,88
ristearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	10.293.384,43
rielaidin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	224.395.780,64
rilinolelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	23.394.055,53
rigadolcin (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.807.286,66
total	1.862,21					374.304.888,47

Material Solid	massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	Tref	Q (J/hari)
Stearin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	3.360.742,82
Myristolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	2.068.489,40
Myristadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	800.698,93
Palmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	9.978.296,17
Myristolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	5.780.223,47
Myristargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	1.183.734,92
	32,59	39,17	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	1.589.705,05
	27,00	32,46	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	1.261.235,85
Stearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	2.747.431,20
Myristadin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	57.580.557,99
Myristelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	5.761.820,70
Myristolein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	798.470,85
	1.862,21					92.911.407,35
Alkohol	32.499,70	1.014.270,74	82,52	353,00	298,00	4.603.211.196,05
Esther	91.925,46	329.883,94	494,77	353,00	298,00	8.976.982.476,83
Minyak	10.101,00	109.674,28	265,21	353,00	298,00	1.599.768.033,24
	4.019,87	53.914,61	51,36	353,00	298,00	152.292.754,28
	1.772,28	31.586,25	64,72	353,00	298,00	112.439.191,31
	2.250,26	124.908,26	75,45	353,00	298,00	518.323.112,49
Asam lemak	501,91	567,25	1.429,00	353,00	298,00	44.583.175,66
Material liquid	massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	T	Q (J/hari)
Stearin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	2.031,05	353,00	318,00	6.762.538,48
Myristolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	1.926,81	353,00	318,00	4.151.185,46
Myristadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	2.038,54	353,00	318,00	1.517.200,36
Palmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	2.045,25	353,00	318,00	17.865.740,84
Myristolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	1.952,10	353,00	318,00	10.323.021,88
Myristargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.051,29	353,00	318,00	2.008.804,26
	32,59	39,17	1.919,20	353,00	318,00	2.631.230,04
	27,00	32,46	1.873,11	353,00	318,00	2.127.800,92
Stearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.056,76	353,00	318,00	4.431.160,82
Myristadin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	1.972,55	353,00	318,00	92.644.176,92
Myristelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	1.887,18	353,00	318,00	9.240.474,75
Myristolein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	1.989,45	353,00	318,00	1.168.947,55
	1.862,21					154.872.282,28
Material fusion	massa (kg)	Mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	T	T	Q (J/hari)
Stearin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	15.907.957,76
Myristolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	10.293.384,43
Myristadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	3.555.896,44
Palmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	41.734.995,06
Myristolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	25.265.579,97
Myristargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	4.678.811,11
	32,59	39,17	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	6.550.335,55
	27,00	32,46	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	5.427.420,88
Stearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	10.293.384,43
Myristadin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	224.395.780,64
Myristelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	23.394.055,53
Myristolein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.807.286,66
	1.862,21					374.304.888,47

komponen Solid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	Tref	Q (J/hari)
stearin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	3.360.742,82
olein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	2.068.489,40
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	800.698,93
heksadekanoin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	9.978.296,17
heptadekanoin (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	5.780.223,47
oktadekanoin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	1.183.734,92
	32,59	39,17	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	1.589.705,05
	27,00	32,46	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	1.261.235,85
stearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	2.747.431,20
olein (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	57.580.557,99
lignokain (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	5.761.820,70
olein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	798.470,85
	1.862,21					92.911.407,35
metanol	32.499,70	1.014.270,74	82,52	353,00	298,00	4.603.211.196,05
ester	91.925,46	329.883,94	494,77	353,00	298,00	8.976.982.476,83
air	10.101,00	109.674,28	265,21	353,00	298,00	1.599.768.033,24
	4.019,87	53.914,61	51,36	353,00	298,00	152.292.754,28
	1.772,28	31.586,25	64,72	353,00	298,00	112.439.191,31
	2.250,26	124.908,26	75,45	353,00	298,00	518.323.112,49
asam lemak	501,91	567,25	1.429,00	353,00	298,00	44.583.175,66
komponen liquid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	T	Q (J/hari)
stearin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	2.031,05	353,00	318,00	6.762.538,48
olein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	1.926,81	353,00	318,00	4.151.185,46
pentadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	2.038,54	353,00	318,00	1.517.200,36
heksadekanoin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	2.045,25	353,00	318,00	17.865.740,84
heptadekanoin (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	1.952,10	353,00	318,00	10.323.021,88
oktadekanoin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.051,29	353,00	318,00	2.008.804,26
	32,59	39,17	1.919,20	353,00	318,00	2.631.230,04
	27,00	32,46	1.873,11	353,00	318,00	2.127.800,92
stearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.056,76	353,00	318,00	4.431.160,82
olein (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	1.972,55	353,00	318,00	92.644.176,92
lignokain (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	1.887,18	353,00	318,00	9.240.474,75
olein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	1.989,45	353,00	318,00	1.168.947,55
	1.862,21					154.872.282,28

Komponen	Panas masuk (J/hari) (R-310)	Komponen	Panas keluar (J/hari) (H-420; H-410)
Lemak	622.088.578,10	Lemak	622.088.578,10
metanol	4.603.211.196,05	metanol	4.603.211.196,05
metil ester	8.976.982.476,83	metil ester	8.976.982.476,83
sabun	46.386.877,63	sabun	0,00
gliserol	1.599.768.033,24	gliserol	1.599.768.033,24
KCl	147.294.457,62	KCl	152.292.754,28
KOH	112.439.191,31	KOH	112.439.191,31
Air	518.323.112,49	Air	518.323.112,49
CaCl2	270.318,63	CaCl2	0,00
Calsium fatty acid	0,00	Calsium Fatty Acid	44.583.175,66
Steam	1.862.015,28	Heat loss	186.201,53
Heat reaction	1.248.462,30		
Total	16.629.874.719,48	Total	16.629.874.719,48

6. Evaporator (V-510)



6.1. Data :

- a. Proses evaporasi berjalan dari suhu feed 50 °C menjadi suhu produk 120 °C.
- b. $Cp_{Air\ liquid} = 18,2964 + 47,212 \times 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \times 10^{-5} T + 1.314,2 \times 10^{-9} T ; (J/grmol.K)^{[44]}$
- c. $Cp_{Air\ gas} = 33,46 + 0,6880 \times 10^{-2} T + 0,7604 \times 10^{-5} T - 3,593 \times 10^{-9} T ; (J/grmol.K)^{[44]}$
- d. Latent heat vaporization of water =2258 kJ/kg^[44]

e. Cp untuk lemak / trigliserida fase solid dihitung dengan menggunakan kopp's rule ^[41].

Senyawa	C	H	O	Cp Kopp's rule (J/mol.K) pada 300,5 K
Trimyristin (C14:0)	45	86	6	1766.38
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	45	80	6	1680.19
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	48	92	6	1882.71
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	51	98	6	1999.03
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	51	92	6	1912.84
Trimargarin (C17:0)	54	104	6	2115.35
C17:1	54	98	6	2029.16
C17:2	54	92	6	1942.97
Tristearin (C18:0)	57	110	6	2231.68
Trielaidin (C18:1)	57	104	6	2145.48
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	57	98	6	2059.29
Trigadolein (C20:1)	63	116	6	2378.13

f. Cp untuk lemak / trigliserida fase liquid

Senyawa liquid	Cp Ulman's (j/kg)	Cp Prausnitz ^[43] (J/mol.K)	error dari prausnitz
Trimyristin (C14:0)	2152	2031.04974	5.955061428
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	-	1926.811293	
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	-	2038.539225	
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	2219	2045.247651	8.495418563
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	-	1952.103388	
Trimargarin (C17:0)	-	2051.291349	
C17:1	-	1919.201214	
C17:2	-	1873.107618	
Tristearin (C18:0)	2219	2056.764455	7.887901025
Trielaidin (C18:1)	-	1972.552995	
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	-	1887.182963	
Trigadolein (C20:1)	-	1989.45216	

g. Heat Fusion ^[42]

senyawa	heat of fusion dari Ulman's (J/kg)
Tristearin	188400
Tripalmitin	201000
Trimyristin	205200

Didekati dengan Mr yang paling mendekati terhadap Mr rata-rata trigliserida.

Sehingga yang digunakan ialah heat of fusion dari Tripalmitin yaitu 201000 J/kg

h. Cp metil ester adalah sebagai berikut :

Jenis fatty acid	Cp metil ester (kalori/mol.K)		
	T = 300°C	T = 400°C	T = 500°C
metil miristat	86,50	108,70	128,80
metil miristoleat	86,50	108,70	128,80
metil pentadekanoat	86,50	108,70	128,80
metil palmitate	97,30	122,40	145,20
metil palmitoleat	98,70	125,00	148,00
metil margarar	102,30	129,60	153,70
metil margaroleat	98,30	124,20	147,30
C17:2	98,30	124,20	147,30
metil stearat	108,30	136,60	162,00
metil oleat	103,70	131,00	155,20
metil linoleat	100,90	127,30	150,90
metil arachhidat	119,30	150,40	178,30

i. $C_p \text{ KOH} = 50,276 + 4,4209 \times 10^{-2} T + 5,3533 \times 10^{-7} T^2 \text{ (J/mol.K)}^{[51]}$

j. $C_p \text{ Gliserol} = 132,145 + 8,6007 \times 10^{-1} T - 1,9745 \times 10^{-3} T^2 + 1,8068 \times 10^{-6} T^3 \text{ (J/mol.K)}^{[51]}$

k. Latent heat vaporisation methanol = 35,21 kJ/mol^[52]

6.2. Perhitungan :

- Contoh perhitungan energi lemak / trigliserida :

Panas fase liquid :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 79,14 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 2.031,05 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 318) \text{ (K)} \\
 &= 6.762.538,48 \text{ J/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas fusion lemak :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times \lambda_{\text{fusion lemak}} \\
 &= 79,14 \text{ (kg/hari)} \times 201.000,00 \text{ (J/kg)} \\
 &= 15.907.957,76 \text{ J/hari}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas fase solid :

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ Trimyristin} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 79,14 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 1.766,38 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (318 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 3.360.742,82 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan energi air :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas air fase liquid} &= 4.870.908,98 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 75,16 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (323 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 9.152.035.771,62 \text{ (J/hari)} \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan metil ester :

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ metil ester} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 3.364,79 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 494,77 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (323 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 4.169.981,20 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan methanol sisa dari tangki esterifikasi :

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{323 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 310,5 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ metanol} = 81,51 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ metanol} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1.013.108,98 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 81,03 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (323 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 2.052.399.557,63 \text{ (J/hari)} \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan methanol sisa dari tangki esterifikasi :

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{333 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 315,5 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ metanol} = 80,13 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ metanol} &= M \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1.014.270,74 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 80,13 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 4.603.211.196,05 \text{ (J/hari)} \end{aligned}$$

- Contoh perhitungan KCl :

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{323 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 310,5 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Cp KCl} = 51,36 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$Q \text{ KCl} = M \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T$$

$$= 53.918,23 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 51,36 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (323 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 68.878.439,97 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

- Contoh perhitungan Calsium fatty acid :

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{323 + 298}{2} \right) \text{K} = 310,5 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Cp Calsium fatty acid} = 1.429,00 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$Q \text{ Calsium Fatty acid} = M \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T$$

$$= 567,25 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 1.429,00 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (323 - 298)$$

$$\text{(K)}$$

$$= 20.265.079,84 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

Neraca energi dalam

$$\text{Panas masuk} + \text{Panas steam} = \text{Panas keluar} + \text{Heat loss (10 \% dari panas steam)}$$

$$\text{Panas steam} - \text{Heat loss (10 \% dari panas steam)} = \text{Panas keluar} - \text{Panas masuk}$$

$$90 \% \text{ Panas steam} = \text{Panas keluar} - \text{Panas masuk}$$

$$\text{Panas steam} = \frac{100}{90} \times (88.902.421.155,22 \text{ J/hari} - 12.751.753.084,15 \text{ J/hari})$$

$$\text{Panas steam} = 84.611.853.412,29 \text{ J/hari}$$

6.3. Neraca Energi dalam Evaporator

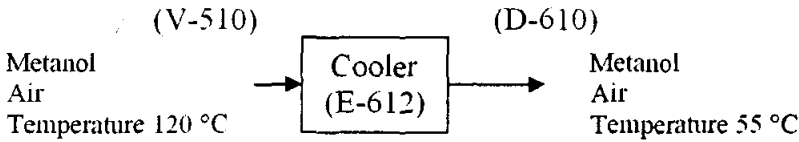
Komponen	massa (kg)	mol	Cp	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
Calsium fatty acid	501,91	567,25	1.429,00	323,00	298,00	20.265.079,84
Gliserol	10.082,80	109.476,70	262,92	323,00	298,00	719.595.643,71
Metanol	32.462,34	1.013.108,98	81,03	323,00	298,00	2.052.399.557,63
KCl	4.019,87	53.918,23	51,10	323,00	298,00	68.878.439,97
KOH	1.772,28	31.586,21	262,92	323,00	298,00	207.617.702,61
Air	87.751,08	4.870.908,98	75,16	323,00	298,00	9.152.035.771,62
Metil ester	937,64	3.364,79	494,77	323,00	298,00	41.619.981,20
Lemak liquid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
Trimyristin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	2.031,05	323,00	318,00	966.076,93
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	1.926,81	323,00	318,00	593.026,49
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	2.038,54	323,00	318,00	216.742,91
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	2.045,25	323,00	318,00	2.552.248,69
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	1.952,10	323,00	318,00	1.474.717,41
Trimargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.051,29	323,00	318,00	286.972,04
C17:1	32,59	39,17	1.919,20	323,00	318,00	375.890,01
C17:2	27,00	32,46	1.873,11	323,00	318,00	303.971,56
Tristearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.056,76	323,00	318,00	633.022,97
Trielaidin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	1.972,55	323,00	318,00	13.234.882,42
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	1.887,18	323,00	318,00	1.320.067,82
Trigadolein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	1.989,45	323,00	318,00	166.992,51
Total	1.862,21					22.124.611,75
Lemak fusion	massa (kg)	mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
Trimyristin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	15.907.957,76
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	10.293.384,43
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	3.555.896,44
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	41.734.995,06
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	25.265.579,97
Trimargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	4.678.811,11
C17:1	32,59	39,17	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	6.550.335,55
C17:2	27,00	32,46	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	5.427.420,88
Tristearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	10.293.384,43
Trielaidin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	224.395.780,64
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	23.394.055,53
Trigadolein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.807.286,66
Total						374.304.888,47
Lemak Solid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
Trimyristin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	3.360.742,82
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	2.068.489,40
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	800.698,93
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	9.978.296,17
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	5.780.223,47
Trimargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	1.183.734,92
C17:1	32,59	39,17	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	1.589.705,05
C17:2	27,00	32,46	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	1.261.235,85
Tristearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	2.747.431,20
Trielaidin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	57.580.557,99
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	5.761.820,70
Trigadolein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	798.470,85
Total						92.911.407,35

Komponen	massa (kg)	mol	Cp	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
Gliserol	10.082,80	109.464,81	268,12	393,00	298,00	2.788.216.066,15
Calcium fatty acid	501,91	567,25	1.462,00	393,00	298,00	78.785.638,61
KCl	4.019,87	53.918,23	51,71	393,00	298,00	264.868.245,96
KOH	1.772,28	31.586,21	268,12	393,00	298,00	804.543.319,34
metanol liq bawah	1.623,12	50.655,45	81,74	337,70	298,00	164.381.238,04
metanol vaporisation	1.623,12	50.655,45	35,21	337,70	337,70	1.783.578.352,72
metanol uap	1.623,12	50.655,45	50,30	393,00	337,70	140.902.689,86
metanol	30.839,22	962.453,53	81,74	337,70	298,00	3.123.243.522,68
metanol vaporisation	30.839,22	962.453,53	35,21	337,70	337,70	33.887.988.701,64
metanol uap	30.839,22	962.453,53	50,30	393,00	337,70	2.677.151.107,43
Metil ester	937,64	3.364,79	494,77	393,00	298,00	158.155.928,56
Air dilapisan bawah	8.775,11	487.090,90	75,63	373,00	298,00	2.762.769.780,11
Air latent	8.775,11	487.090,90	2.258,00	373,00	373,00	1.099.851.247,17
Air uap	8.775,11	487.090,90	37,01	393,00	373,00	360.531.059,93
Air dilapisan atas	78.975,97	4.383.818,08	75,63	373,00	298,00	24.864.928.020,98
Air latent	78.975,97	4.383.818,08	2.258,00	373,00	373,00	9.898.661.224,57
Air uap	78.975,97	4.383.818,08	37,01	393,00	373,00	3.244.779.539,33
Lemak liquid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
Trimyristin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	2.031,05	393,00	318,00	14.491.153,89
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	1.926,81	393,00	318,00	8.895.397,42
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	2.038,54	393,00	318,00	3.251.143,63
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	2.045,25	393,00	318,00	38.283.730,37
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	1.952,10	393,00	318,00	22.120.761,18
Trimargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.051,29	393,00	318,00	4.304.580,56
C17:1	32,59	39,17	1.919,20	393,00	318,00	5.638.350,08
C17:2	27,00	32,46	1.873,11	393,00	318,00	4.559.573,40
Tristearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.056,76	393,00	318,00	9.495.344,61
Trielaidin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	1.972,55	393,00	318,00	198.523.236,26
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	1.887,18	393,00	318,00	19.801.017,31
Trigadolein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	1.989,45	393,00	318,00	2.504.887,60
Total						331.869.176,31
Lemak fusion	massa (kg)	mol	Heat fusion (J/kg)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
Trimyristin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	15.907.957,76
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	51,21	61,56	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	10.293.384,43
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	3.555.896,44
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	41.734.995,06
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	25.265.579,97
Trimargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	4.678.811,11
C17:1	32,59	39,17	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	6.550.335,55
C17:2	27,00	32,46	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	5.427.420,88
Tristearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	10.293.384,43
Trielaidin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	224.395.780,64
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	23.394.055,53
Trigadolein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	201.000,00	318,00	318,00	2.807.286,66
Total						374.304.888,47

Lemak Solid	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
Trimyristin (C14:0)	79,14	95,13	1.766,38	318,00	298,00	3.360.742,82
Trimyristolein (C14:1)	51,21	51,56	1.680,19	318,00	298,00	2.068.489,40
Tripentadecanoin (C15:0)	17,69	21,26	1.882,71	318,00	298,00	800.693,93
Tripalmitin (C16:0)	207,64	249,58	1.999,03	318,00	298,00	9.978.296,17
Tripalmitolein (C16:1)	125,70	151,09	1.912,84	318,00	298,00	5.780.223,47
Trimargarin (C17:0)	23,28	27,98	2.115,35	318,00	298,00	1.183.734,92
C17:1	32,59	39,17	2.029,16	318,00	298,00	1.589.705,05
C17:2	27,00	32,46	1.942,97	318,00	298,00	1.261.235,85
Tristearin (C18:0)	51,21	61,56	2.231,68	318,00	298,00	2.747.431,20
Trilaidin (C18:1)	1.116,40	1.341,90	2.145,48	318,00	298,00	57.580.557,99
Trilinolelaidin (C18:2)	116,39	139,90	2.059,29	318,00	298,00	5.761.820,70
Trigadolein (C20:1)	13,97	16,79	2.378,13	318,00	298,00	798.470,85
Total						92.911.407,35

Komponen	Panas masuk (J/hari)	Komponen	Panas keluar (J/hari)
Lemak	489.340.907,57	Menuju F-520	
Calcium fatty acid	20.265.079,84	Lemak	799.085.472,13
Gliserol	719.595.643,71	calcium fatty acid	78.785.638,61
Metanol	2.052.399.557,63	Gliserol	2.788.216.066,15
KCl	68.878.439,97	Metanol	2.088.862.280,62
KOH	207.617.702,61	KCl	264.868.245,96
Air	9.152.035.771,62	KOH	804.543.319,34
Metil ester	41.619.981,20	Air	4.223.152.087,21
Steam	84.611.853.412,29	Metil ester	158.155.928,56
		Heat loss	8.461.185.341,23
		Total	19.666.854.379,82
		Menuju D-610	
		Metanol	39.688.383.331,75
		Air	38.008.368.784,88
Total	97.363.6060.496,45	Total	77.696.752.116,63

7. Cooler



7.1 Data :

a. Suhu masuk feed = 393 K & Suhu Produk = 328 K

b. $C_{p \text{ Air liquid}} = 18,2964 + 47,212 \times 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \times 10^{-5} T + 1.314,2 \times 10^{-9} T^3$; (J/grmol.K) ^[44]

- c. $Cp_{\text{Air gas}} = 33,46 + 0,6880 \times 10^{-2} T + 0,7604 \times 10^{-5} T - 3,593 \times 10^{-9} T ;$
 (J/grmol.K) ^[44]
- d. Latent heat vaporization of water = 2258 kJ/kg ^[44]
- e. Latent heat vaporisation methanol = 35278 kJ/kmol
- f. $Cp_{\text{metanol}} = 40,152 + 3,1046 \times 10^{-1} \times T - 1,0291 \times 10^{-3} \times T^2 + 1,4598$
 $\times 10^{-6} \times T^3$ (J/mol.K) ^[51]

7.2. Perhitungan :

$$\text{- Suhu rata-rata} = \left(\frac{337,7 + 298}{2} \right) K = 317,85 K$$

$$Cp_{\text{metanol}} = 81,74 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$Q_{\text{metanol}} = M \times Cp \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.014.270,74 \text{ (mol/hari)} \times 81,74 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (353 - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 4.603.211.196,05 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

Neraca energi dalam

Panas masuk = Panas keluar + Heat loss (10 % dari panas steam) + Panas yang berpindah ke air

Panas yang berpindah ke air = Panas masuk – Panas keluar – heat loss (10 % panas feed)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas yang berpindah ke air} &= 77.696.752.116,63 \text{ J/hari} - 12.237.509.308,71 \text{ J/hari} - \\ &\quad 0,1 \times 77.696.752.116,63 \text{ J/hari} \\ &= 57.689.567.596,26 \text{ J/hari} \end{aligned}$$

7.3. Tabel Neraca Energi dalam Cooler

Panas masuk :

Komponen	massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T (K)	T (K)	Q (J/hari)
metanol	30.839,22	962.453,53	81,74	337,70	298,00	3.123.243.522,68
metanol vaporisation	30.839,22	962.453,53	35,21	337,70	337,70	33.887.988.701,64
metanol uap	30.839,22	962.453,53	50,30	393,00	337,70	2.677.151.107,43
Air dilapisan atas	78.975,97	4.383.818,08	75,63	373,00	298,00	24.864.928.020,98
Air latent	78.975,97	4.383.818,08	2.258,00	373,00	373,00	9.898.661.224,57
Air uap	78.975,97	4.383.818,08	37,01	393,00	373,00	3.244.779.539,33

Panas keluar :

Komponen	massa (kg)	mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T	T	Q (J/hari)
metanol	30.839,22	962.453,53	81,27	328,00	298,00	2.346.552.830,63
Air	78.975,97	4.383.818,08	75,21	328,00	298,00	9.890.956.478,08

Komponen	Panas masuk (J/hari) (V-510)	Panas keluar (J/hari) (D-610)
metanol	39.688.383.331,75	2.346.552.830,63
Air	38.008.368.784,88	9.890.956.478,08
Panas yang berpindah ke air		57.689.567.596,26
Heat loss		7.769.675.211,66
Total	77.696.752.116,63	77.696.752.116,63

8. Distilasi

8.1 Data :

- a. Suhu masuk feed = 55 °C
- b. $Cp_{Air\ liquid} = 18,2964 + 47,212 \times 10^{-2} T - 133,88 \times 10^{-5} T + 1.314,2 \times 10^{-9} T^3$; (J/grmol.K) [44]
- c. $Cp_{Air\ gas} = 33,46 + 0,6880 \times 10^{-2} T + 0,7604 \times 10^{-5} T - 3,593 \times 10^{-9} T^3$; (J/grmol.K) [44]
- g. Latent heat vaporization of water =2258 kJ/kg [44]
- h. Latent heat vaporisation methanol = 35278 kJ/kmol [52]
- i. $Cp_{metanol} = 40,152 + 3,1046 \times 10^{-1} \times T - 1,0291 \times 10^{-3} \times T^2 + 1,4598 \times 10^{-6} \times T^3$ (J/mol.K)[51]

10.2 Perhitungan :

- Feed :

- Metanol = 962.453,53 mol (18 % mol)

- Air = 4.383.818,08 mol (82 % mol)

- Mol produk atas :

- Metanol = 960.528,62 mol (99,65 % mol)

- Air = 3416,82 mol (0,35 % mol)

- Mol produk bawah :

- Air = 4.380.401,26 mol (99,96 % mol)

- Metanol = 1.924,91 mol (0,04 % mol)

Neraca Panas pada Kolom distilasi sieve tray

Komponen	Panas masuk (J/hari)E-612	Komponen	Panas keluar (J/hari)F-620
Metanol	2.546.552.830,63	Metanol	3.123.243.522,68
Air	9.890.956.478,08	Air	13.105.750.785,78
Steam	4.434.983.333,06	Heat loss	443.498.333,31
Total	16.672.492.641,77	Total	16.672.492.641,77

Data kesetimbangan metanol :

Temperature	Ya	Xa
64,5	1	1
65	0,979	0,95
66	0,958	0,9
67,5	0,915	0,8
69,3	0,87	0,7
71,2	0,825	0,6
73,1	0,779	0,5
75,3	0,729	0,4
78	0,665	0,3
81,7	0,579	0,2
84,4	0,517	0,15
87,7	0,418	0,1
89,3	0,365	0,08
91,2	0,304	0,06
93,5	0,23	0,04
96,4	0,134	0,02
100	0	0

(J.D. Seader : 1998)

$$q = \frac{H_v - H_f}{H_v - H_L} = \frac{H_v - H_L + H_L - H_f}{H_v - H_L} = \frac{H_v - H_L + C_{pL} \times (T_b - T_f)}{H_v - H_L}$$

$$q = \frac{35.278 \text{ J/mol} + 81,27 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (64,7 - 55) \text{ (K)}}{35.278 \text{ J/mol}}$$

$$q = 1,0224$$

	A	B	C
Metanol	16.4948	3593.39	-35.2249
Water	16.5362	3985.44	-38.9974
Pa metanol (64.7 deg.C)		952.5157	α_{ab} (64.7 deg.C)
Pa metanol (100 deg.C)		2191.461	α_{ab} (100 deg.C)
Pa water (64.7 deg.C)		386.159	α_{av}
Pa water (100 deg.C)		955.9837	
			Nm
			10.19318

$$(1-q).\theta^2 + [(\alpha-1).x_f + q.(\alpha-1) - \alpha].\theta - \alpha.q=0$$

$$(1-1,0224) \theta^2 + [(2,377906-1).0,82 + 1,0224.(2,377906+1)-2,377906]. \theta - 2,377906.1,0224 = 0$$

$$\theta = 0,712668$$

$$R_m = -1 + \frac{\alpha.x_D}{\alpha - \theta} + \frac{1 - x_D}{1 - \theta}$$

$$R_m = -1 + \frac{2,377906 \times 0,99965}{2,377906 - 0,712668} + \frac{1 - 0,99965}{1 - 0,712668}$$

Data persamaan antoine untuk metanol dan air

Komponen	A	B	C
Metanol	16.4948	3593.39	-35.2249
Water	16.5362	3985.44	-38.9974

		α_{ab} (64.7	
Pa metanol (64.7 deg.C)	952.5157	deg.C)	2.466641
Pa metanol (100 deg.C)	2191.461	α_{ab} (100 deg.C)	2.292362
Pa water (64.7 deg.C)	386.159	α_{av}	2.377906
Pa water (100 deg.C)	955.9837		
Pa metanol (64,7 °C) = 952,5157			

$$Pa \text{ metanol (100 °C)} = 2191,461$$

$$Pa \text{ air (64,7 °C)} = 386,159$$

$$Pa \text{ air (100 °C)} = 955,9837$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Pa \text{ metanol}}{Pa \text{ air}}$$

$$\alpha_{ab} (64,7 \text{ °C}) = 2,4666$$

$$\alpha_{ab} (100 \text{ °C}) = 2,2924$$

$$\alpha_{av} = (\alpha_{ab} (64,7 \text{ °C}) \times \alpha_{ab} (100 \text{ °C}))^{0,5} = 2,3779$$

$$R_m = 0,4288$$

$$R = 1,2 \quad R_m = 1,2 \times 0,4288 = 0,51456$$

$$K_1 = \frac{R}{R+1} = \frac{0,51456}{0,51456+1} = 0,3397$$

$$\Phi_1 = \frac{K_1 \times (\alpha - 1)}{K_1 \alpha - 1} = \frac{0,3397 \times (2,3799 - 1)}{0,3397 \times 2,3799 - 1} = -2,4475$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x_1} = \frac{x_D + \alpha(1-x_D)}{\alpha(1-x_D)} = \frac{0,99965 + 2,3799(1-0,99965)}{2,3799(1-0,99965)} = 1,99965$$

$$(K_1 \alpha)^{n-1} = \frac{[x_D + \alpha(1-x_D)]/\alpha(1-x_D) - \Phi_1}{1/(1-x_n) - \Phi_1}$$

$$(0,3397 \cdot 2,3799)^{n-1} = \frac{[0,99965 + 2,3799(1-0,99965)]/\alpha(1-x_D) - \Phi_1}{1/(1-x_n) - \Phi_1}$$

$$\frac{R_m}{R_m+1} = \frac{0,4288}{0,4288+1} = 0,3001$$

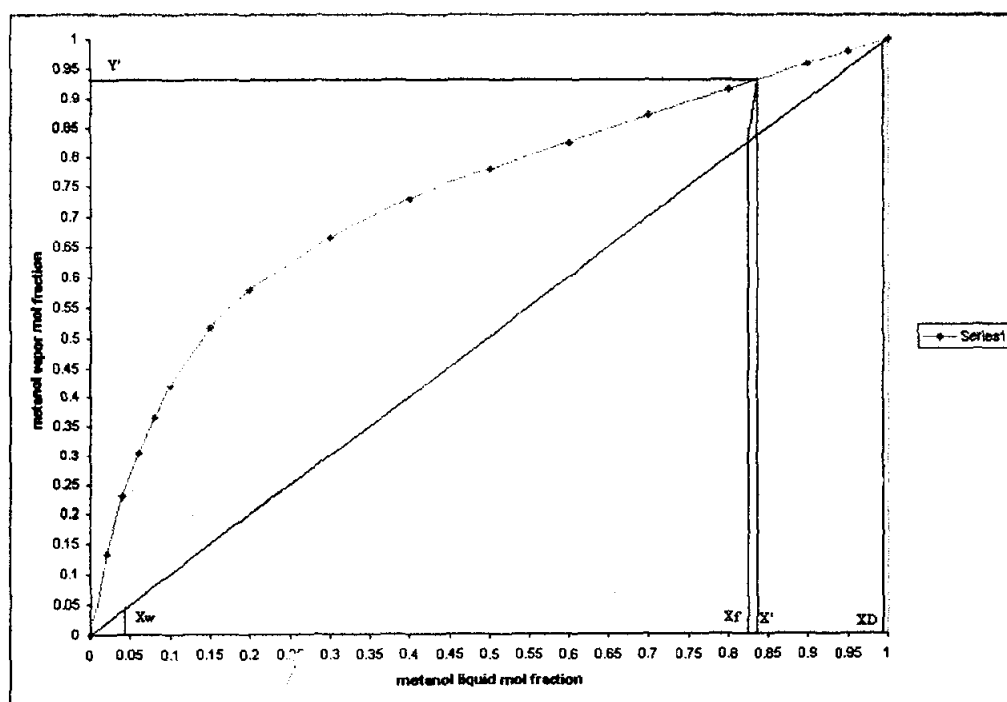
$$N_m = \frac{\log\left(\frac{x_D}{1-x_D} \cdot \frac{1-x_w}{x_w}\right)}{\log \alpha_{av}} = \frac{\log\left(\frac{0,99965}{1-0,99965} \cdot \frac{1-0,04/100}{0,04/100}\right)}{\log 2,377906} =$$

$$N_m = 4,9235$$

$$\frac{N_m}{N} = 0,32$$

$$N = \frac{4,9235}{0,32} = 15,386$$

Karena termasuk reboiler, maka jumlah tray teoritis = 15-1 = 14 tray teoritis



$$\frac{R_m}{R_m + 1} = \frac{x_D - y'}{x_D - x'}$$

$$\frac{R_m}{R_m + 1} = \frac{0,99 - 0,938}{0,99 - 0,837715}$$

$$\frac{R_m}{R_m + 1} = 0,341465$$

$$R_m = 0,5185 ; R = 1,2 R_m ; R = 1,2 \times 0,5185 = 0,6222$$

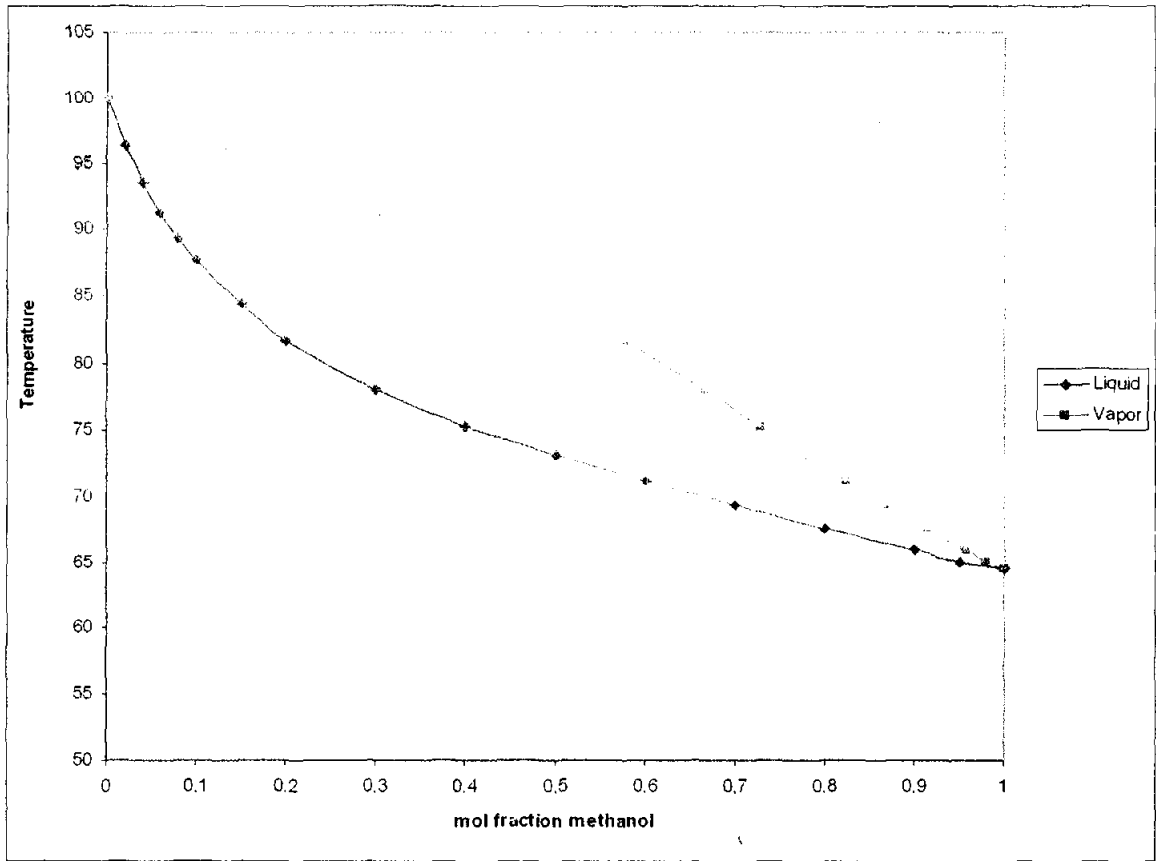
$$\frac{L}{D} = 0,622$$

$$L = 0,6222 \times D = 0,6222 \times 960.528,62 \text{ mol} = 597.640,9074 \text{ mol}$$

$$V_1 = L + D$$

$$= 597.640,9074 \text{ mol} + 960.528,62 \text{ mol} = 1.558.169,527 \text{ mol}$$

Komponen	Boiling point °C	Liquid	Vapor	Latent heat vaporization (J/mol.K)
Methanol	337.7	83,8539	68,5207	35278
Water	373	76,3318	36,8977	40678,63772



Untuk $x_a = 0$;

$$h_a = x_a \times C_{pa} \times (T - T_0) + (1-x_a) \times C_{pm} (T - T_0) + \Delta H \text{ soln.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_a &= 0 \times C_{pa} \times (T - T_0) + (1-0) \times 76,3318 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (100 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} + 0 \\ &= 2.694,5125 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_b = C_{pb} \times (T_{bm} - T_0) + \lambda_{bm} - C_{pym} (T_{bm} - T_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 76,3318 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (100 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} + 2258 \text{ (J/mol)} - 36,8977 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (100 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 3.650,0237 \text{ (J/mol)} \end{aligned}$$

$$y_a = 0 ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= y_a \times (\lambda_a + C_{pya} (T - T_0)) + (1 - y_a) \times (\lambda_b + C_{pyb} \times (T - T_0)) \\ &= 0 + (1,0 - 0) \times (36,8977 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (100 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) \\ &= 1.302,4888 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Untuk } x_a = 1 ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_a &= x_a \times C_{pa} \times (T - T_0) + (1 - x_a) \times C_{pm} (T - T_0) + \Delta H \text{ soln} \\ &= 1 \times 83,8539 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (64,7 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} + (1 - 1) \times 76,3318 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (64,7 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 0 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Untuk } y_a = 1 ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= y_a \times (\lambda_a + C_{pya} (T - T_0)) + (1 - y_a) \times (\lambda_b + C_{pym} \times (T - T_0)) \\ &= 1 \times (35.278 \text{ (J/mol)} + 83,8539 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (64,7 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) + 0 \\ &= 35.278 \text{ (J/mol)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Untuk } x_{ii} = 0,5 ; T_b = 73,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_a &= x_a \times C_{pa} \times (T - T_0) + (1 - x_a) \times C_{pm} (T - T_0) + \Delta H \text{ soln} \\ &= 0,5 \times 83,8539 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (73,5 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} + (1 - 0,5) \times 76,3318 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (73,5 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 704,8171 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Untuk } y_a = 0,5 ; T_b = 85 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_a &= 0,5 \times (35.278 \text{ (J/mol)} + 68,5207 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (85 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) + (1 - 0,5) \times (42070,66 \text{ (J/mol)} + 36,8977 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (85 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) \\ &= 39.744,33 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk $x_a = 0,3$; $T_b = 78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\begin{aligned} h_a &= x_a \times C_{pa} \times (T - T_0) + (1-x_a) \times C_{pm} (T - T_0) + \Delta H \text{ soln} \\ &= 0,3 \times 83,8539 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (78 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} + (1-0,3) \times 76,3318 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (78 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 1045,226 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk $y_a = 0,3$; $T_b = 91,5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\begin{aligned} H_a &= 0,3 \times (35.278 \text{ (J/mol)} + 68,5207 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (91,5 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) + (1-0,3) \times \\ &\quad (42070,66 \text{ (J/mol)} + 36,8977 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (91,5 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) \\ &= 41.275,97 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

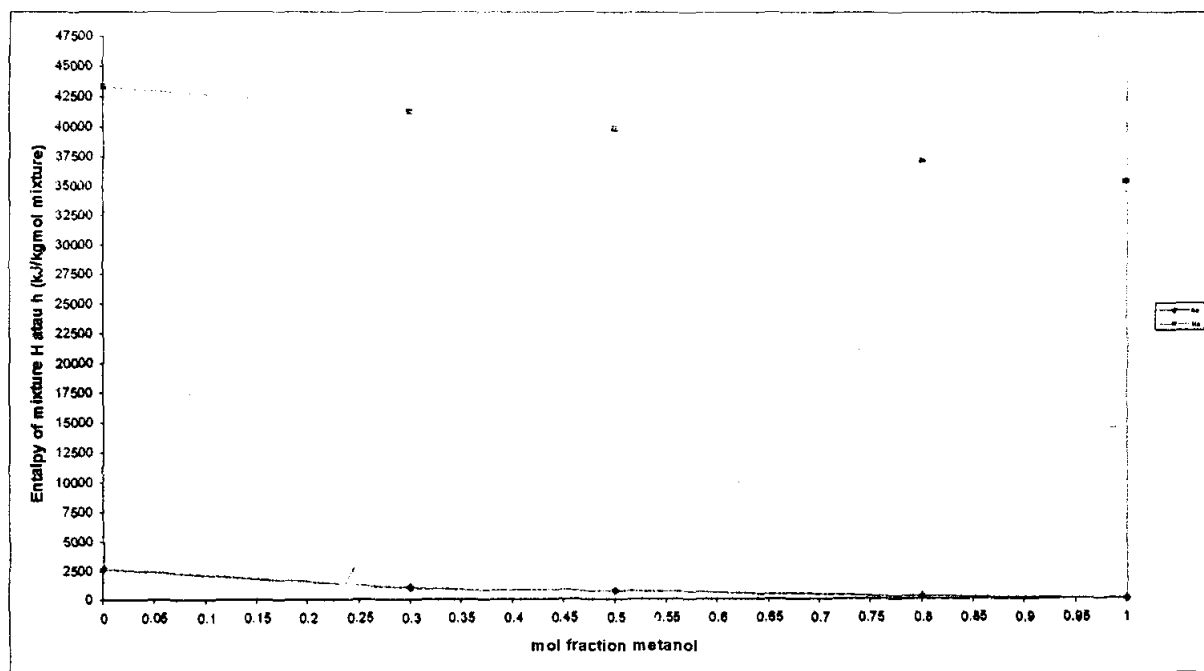
Untuk $x_a = 0,8$; $T_b = 67,5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\begin{aligned} h_a &= x_a \times C_{pa} \times (T - T_0) + (1-x_a) \times C_{pm} (T - T_0) + \Delta H \text{ soln} \\ &= 0,8 \times 83,8539 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (67,5 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} + (1-0,8) \times 76,3318 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (67,5 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} \\ &= 230,5785 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk $y_a = 0,8$; $T_b = 72,5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$\begin{aligned} H_a &= 0,8 \times (35.278 \text{ (J/mol)} + 68,5207 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (72,5 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) + (1-0,8) \times \\ &\quad (42070,66 \text{ (J/mol)} + 36,8977 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (72,5 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) \\ &= 37.121,66 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

Fraksi mol	h _a (J/mol)	H _a (J/mol)
0	2694.513	43373.15
0.3	1045.226	41275.97
0.5	704.8171	39744.33
0.8	230.5785	37121.66
1	0	35278



Grafik hubungan Entalpi-konsentrasi campuran methanol-air pada 1 atm abs.

Pada top tower x_D adalah 64,7 °C.

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_1 &= 0,9965 \times (35.278 \text{ (J/mol)} + 68,5207 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (64,9 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) + (1-0,9965) \\
 &\quad \times (42.070,66 \text{ (J/mol)} + 36,8977 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (64,8-64,7) \text{ (K)}) \\
 &= 35.315,4434 \text{ J/mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Trial $x_n = 0,9$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{597.640,9074}{1.558.169,727} x_n + \frac{960.528,62}{1.558.169,727} 0,9965$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,95954$$

$$V_{n+1} \times H_{n+1} = (V_{n+1} - D) \times h_n + V_1 \times H_1 - L \times h_D$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{n+1} \times 36111,7487 &= (V_{n+1} - 960.528,62) \times 108,0322 + 1.558.169,527 \times 35.247,6814 \\
 &\quad - 597.640,9074 \times 8,3828
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{n+1} = 1.522.428,527$$

$$1.522.428,527 = L_n + 960.528,62$$

$$L_n = 561.899,907$$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{561.899,907}{1.522.428,527} \cdot 0,9 + \frac{960.528,62}{1.522.428,527} \cdot 0,9965$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,9609$$

$$x_n = 0,96$$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{597.640,9074}{1.558.169,727} x_n + \frac{960.528,62}{1.558.169,727} \cdot 0,9965$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,9825$$

Dilihat dari grafik hubungan Entalpi-konsentrasi campuran methanol-air.

$$x_n = 0,96 ; h_n = 20,8883$$

$$y_{n+1} = 0,9825 ; H_{n+1} = 35.364,0452$$

$$V_{n+1} \times H_{n+1} = (V_{n+1} - D) \times h_n + V_1 \times H_1 - L \times h_D$$

$$V_{n+1} \times 35.364,0452 = (V_{n+1} - 960.528,62) \times 20,8883 + 1.558.169,527 \times 35.247,6814 - 597.640,9074 \times 20,8883$$

$$V_{n+1} = 1.553.039,41$$

$$V_{n+1} = L_n + D$$

$$1.553.039,41 = L_n + 960.528,62$$

$$L_n = 592.510,79$$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{592.510,79}{1.553.039,41} x_n + \frac{960.528,62}{1.553.039,41} \cdot 0,9965$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,38152 x_n + 0,61632$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,38152 \times 0,96 + 0,61632$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,9825$$

$$q_c = V_1 \times H_1 - L \times h_D - D \cdot h_D$$

$$q_c = 1.558.169,527 \times 35.247,6814 - 597.640,9074 \times 8,3828 - 960.528,62 \times 8,3828$$

$$q_c = 5,4909 \times 10^{10} \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$x_w = 0,04 \% \text{ mol}$$

$$q_R = D \times h_D + w \times h_w + q_c - F \cdot h_f$$

$$q_R = 597.640,9074 \times 8,3828 + 4.382.326,17 \times 2.245,3381 + 5,4909 \times 10^{10} -$$

$$5.346.271,61 \times (-800,2492)$$

$$q_R = 597.640,9074 \times 8,3828 + 4.382.326,17 \times 2.245,3381 + 5,4909 \times 10^{10} -$$

$$5.346.271,61 \times (-800,2492)$$

$$q_R = 597.640,9074 \times 8,3828 + 4.382.326,17 \times 2.245,3381 + 5,4909 \times 10^{10} -$$

$$5.346.271,61 \times (-800,2492)$$

$$q_R = 6,9032 \times 10^{10} \text{ kJ/hari}$$

APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. Silo (F-110)

Fungsi : untuk menampung bahan baku lemak sapi

Tipe : Silo dengan tutup atas flat dan tutup bawah konis

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk menyimpan padatan, tutup bawah konis memudahkan pengeluaran padatan bahan baku (lemak sapi)

Perhitungan :

1. Volume Tangki

Jumlah bahan baku dalam = 113.777,0113 kg/hari

Kapasitas Penyimpanan = 3 hari.

Data yang diketahui :

$\rho_{\text{lemak}} = 919,8 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 57,4231 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 \text{ [40]}$

$\rho_{\text{daging}} = 1053 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ [30]}$

$\rho_{\text{air}} = 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ [42]}$

$\rho_{\text{FFA}} = 873,4 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ [43]}$

$\rho_{\text{phospolipid}} = 1019 \text{ [44]}$

Tabel. C.1 Komposisi bahan dalam tangki penampung

Komposisi	Massa, kg/hari	Fraksi (xi)	Densitas (kg/m ³)
Air	13.653,24	0,12	995,68
FFA	705,42	0,0062	873,4
Phospolipid	3.413,31	0,03	1019
Daging	2.880,15	0,0253	1053
Lemak	93.124,89	0,8185	919,8
Total	113.777,01	1	-

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{0,12}{995,68} + \frac{0,0062}{873,4} + \frac{0,03}{1019} + \frac{0,0253}{1053} + \frac{0,8185}{919,8}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 933,7469 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

digunakan 3 buah tangki penampung lemak, sehingga

$$\text{kapasitas dalam 1 tangki penyimpanan} = \frac{113.777,0113 \text{ kg/hari}}{3} = 37.925,67 \text{ kg/hari}$$

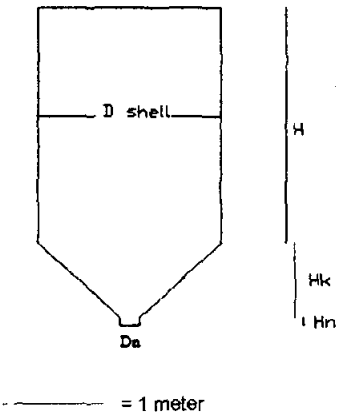
$$\text{volume bahan} = \frac{37.925,67 \text{ kg/hari} \times 3 \text{ hari}}{933,7469 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 121,85 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{volume tangki} = \frac{\text{volume bahan}}{80\%} = \frac{121,85}{80\%} = 151,31 \text{ m}^3 = 5.378,61 \text{ ft}^3$$

2. Tebal Shell dan Konis

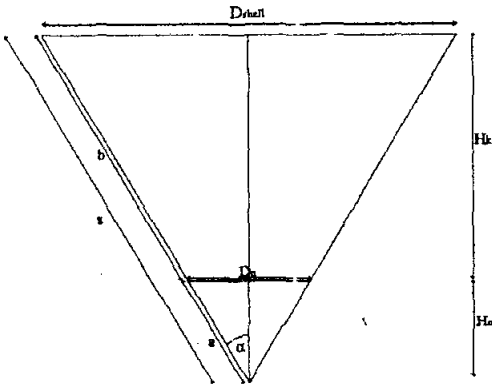
Ditetapkan :

- Bahan konstruksi adalah carbon stell
- *Allowable stress value (f)* dari SA-283 grade C adalah $12.650 \text{ lb/in}^2 \approx \text{Psia}^{[45]}$
- *Corrosion allowance (c)* adalah $\frac{2}{16} \text{ inch}$
- Las yang digunakan adalah *double welded butt joint* dengan efisiensi $0,8^{[45]}$
- $\frac{H_{\text{shell}}}{D_{\text{shell}}} = 1^{[45]}$
- Diameter nozzle (D_n) = $10 \text{ inc} \approx 0,25\text{m} \approx 0,83 \text{ ft}^{[45]}$
- α (sudut konis) = 45°



Gambar C.1 Dimensi Tangki Penampung Lemak

- Keterangan:
- D_{shell} = diameter shell
 - H = tinggi shell
 - H_k = tinggi konis
 - H_n = tinggi nozzle
 - H_{liq} = tinggi liquid
 - D_n = diameter nozzle



Gambar C.2 Dimensi Konis

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$Hk = \frac{D_{shell}}{2.tg\alpha} - Hn = \frac{D_{shell}}{2.tg\alpha} - \frac{Dn}{2.tg\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{D_{shell} - Dn}{2.tg\alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times 2 \times D_{shell}$$

$$= 1,5708 D_{shell}^3$$

$$\text{Volume konis} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times Hk - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times Hn$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times \frac{D_{shell}}{2.tg45} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2.tg45}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24.tg45} (D_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$= 0,1308 (D_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

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

$$5.378,61 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,18 D_{shell}^3 + 0,1308 (D_{shell}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$= 1,18 D_{shell}^3 + 0,1308 (D_{shell}^3 - 0,83^3)$$

$$D_{shell} = 18,04 \text{ ft} \approx 216,51 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = D_{shell}$$

$$Hn = \frac{0,83 \text{ ft}}{2.tg45}$$

$$= 0,415 \text{ ft} = 0,1265 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{18,04 - 0,83}{2 \cdot \tan 45}$$

$$= 8,61 \text{ ft} = 2,62 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ tangki total} = H_{shell} + H_k$$

$$= 18,04 \text{ ft} + 8,61 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 26,65 \text{ ft} \approx 319,78 \text{ in}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_n}{2}\right)^2 + H_n^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,25}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1265^2}$$

$$= 0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (H_k + H_n)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{5,50}{2}\right)^2 + (2,62 + 0,1265)^2}$$

$$= 3,89 \text{ m}$$

$$b = s - a$$

$$= (3,89 - 0,18) \text{ m}$$

$$= 3,71 \text{ m}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = \frac{m \cdot g}{A} = \frac{37.925,67 \text{ kg/hari} \times 3 \text{ hari} \times 9,80665 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}}{\pi \times \left(\frac{5,50}{2} \text{ m}\right)^2}$$

$$= 46.998,23 \text{ Pa} = 46,99 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P \text{ design} = 1,2 \times P \text{ operasi} = 1,2 \times 46,99 \text{ kPa} = 56,39 \text{ kPa}$$

➤ **Shell**

Tebal shell dihitung dengan persamaan^[45]

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{S \times E - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

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

maka:

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{S \times E - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

$$= \frac{56,39 \text{ kPa} \times \frac{18,04 \text{ ft}}{2} \times \frac{\text{m}}{3,2808 \text{ ft}}}{12.650 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 6,89476 \frac{\text{kPa}}{\text{lb/in}^2} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 56,39 \text{ kPa}} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \times 0,254 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{in}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0054 \text{ m} = 0,21 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

➤ **Konis**

Tebal konis dihitung dengan persamaan^[45]

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{P \cdot R}{2 \cdot \cos \alpha (S \cdot E - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$t_{\text{konis}} =$

$$\frac{56,39 \text{ kPa} \times \frac{18,04 \text{ ft}}{2} \times \frac{\text{m}}{3,2808 \text{ ft}}}{2 \cdot \cos 45^\circ (12.650 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 6,89476 \frac{\text{kPa}}{\text{lb/in}^2} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 56,39 \text{ kPa})} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \times 0,254 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{in}} \right)$$

$= 0,0047 \text{ m} = 0,19 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas	= 341.331,07 kg
Diameter tangki	= 216,51 in
Tinggi shell	= 216,51 in
Tinggi konis	= 103,27 in
Tinggi tangki total	= 319,78 in
Tebal shell	= $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Tebal konis	= $\frac{1}{4}$ in
Jumlah	= 3 buah

2. Tangki Penampung Metanol (F-140)

Fungsi : untuk menampung bahan baku methanol 98 %

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar

Dasar Pemilihan :

1. Karena penyimpanan dapat dilakukan pada tekanan yang tinggi
2. Bahan yang ditangani jumlahnya tidak terlalu besar
3. Biaya fabrikasi lebih murah daripada tangki berbentuk bola

Perhitungan :

Metanol dalam tangki penampung : 43.069,91 kg/hari

Kapasitas penyimpanan : 7 hari

$$\rho \text{ methanol} = 791,8 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 49,4321 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{volume bahan} = \frac{43.069,91 \text{ kg/hari} \times 7 \text{ hari}}{791,8 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 380,76 \text{ m}^3 = 13.445,94 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{volume tangki} = \frac{\text{volume bahan}}{80\%} = \frac{380,76}{80\%} = 475,96 \text{ m}^3 = 16.807,42 \text{ ft}^3$$

Dipilih $H = D$ ^[46]

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H_{\text{shell}}$$

$$16.807,42 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times D_{\text{shell}}$$

$$16.807,42 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,7854 D_{\text{shell}}^3$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = 27,76 \text{ ft} = 333,16 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = D_{\text{shell}}$$

Mencari tinggi liquid pada shell (H')

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H'$$

$$13.445,94 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (27,76 \text{ ft})^2 \times H'$$

$$H' = 22,22 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$P_{\text{op}} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{49,4321 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 22,22 \text{ ft}}{144} = 7,63 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{op}} = 1,2 \times 7,63 \text{ psi} = 9,15 \text{ psi}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c$$

Konstruksi carbon stell SA 283 grade C :

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

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

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

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 0,28 \text{ in} \approx 5/16 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal tutup bawah} &= c \times D \times \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} \\ &= 1,12 \text{ in} \approx 1 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal tutup atas} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + c \\ &= 0,28 \text{ in} \approx 5/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 301.489,37 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Diameter tangki} = 333,16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki} = 333,16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal tutup bawah} = 1 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal tutup atas} = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

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

3. Silo Penampung KOH (F-160)

Fungsi : untuk menampung KOH

Tipe : Silo dengan tutup atas flat dan tutup bawah konis, dilengkapi dengan line dari gelas.

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk menyimpan padatan, tutup bawah konis memudahkan pengeluaran padatan.

Volume Tangki

Jumlah KOH = 4.797,60 kg/hari

Kapasitas Penyimpanan = 7 hari.

$\rho \text{ KOH} = 2.04 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 2040 \text{ kg/m}^3$

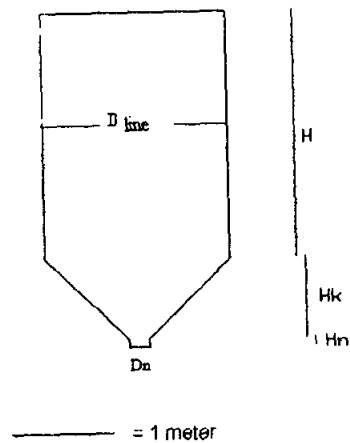
$$\text{volume bahan} = \frac{4.797,60 \text{ kg/hari} \times 7 \text{ hari}}{2040 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 16,46 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{volume tangki} = \frac{\text{volume bahan}}{80\%} = \frac{16,46}{80\%} = 20,58 \text{ m}^3 = 726,67 \text{ ft}^3$$

2. Tebal Shell dan Konis

Ditetapkan :

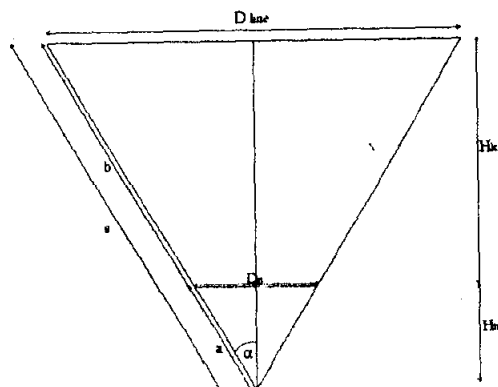
- Bahan konstruksi tangki penampung adalah carbon stell
- *Allowable stress value (f)* dari SA-283 grade C adalah $12.650 \text{ lb/in}^2 \approx \text{Psia}^{[45]}$
- *Corrosion allowance (c)* adalah $\frac{2}{16} \text{ inch}$
- Las yang digunakan adalah *double welded butt joint* dengan efisiensi $0,8^{[45]}$
- $\frac{H \text{ shell}}{D \text{ shell}} = 2^{[46]}$
- Diameter nozzle (D_n) = $10 \text{ inc} \approx 0,25 \text{ m} \approx 0,83 \text{ ft}^{[45]}$
- α (sudut konis) = 45°
- Tebal line gelas = 1 cm



Gambar C.3 Dimensi Tangki Penampung KOH dengan line

Keterangan:

D_{line}	= diameter shell
H	= tinggi shell
H_k	= tinggi konis
H_n	= tinggi nozzle
H_{liq}	= tinggi liquid
D_n	= diameter nozzle



Gambar C.4 Dimensi Konis Tangki Penampung KOH

$$Hn = \frac{Dn}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$Hk = \frac{D_{line}}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} - Hn = \frac{D_{line}}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} - \frac{Dn}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{D_{line} - Dn}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume line} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{line}^2 \times H$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{line}^2 \times 2 \times D_{shell}$$

$$= 1,5708 D_{line}^3$$

$$\text{Volume konis} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{line}^2 \times Hk - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times Hn$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{line}^2 \times \frac{D_{line}}{2 \tan 45} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times Dn^2 \times \frac{Dn}{2 \tan 45}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 45} (D_{line}^3 - Dn^3)$$

$$= 0,1308 (D_{line}^3 - Dn^3)$$

Volume tangki dalam = volume line + volume konis

$$\begin{aligned} 726,67 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1,5708 D_{line}^3 + 0,1308 (D_{line}^3 - Dn^3) \\ &= 1,5708 D_{line}^3 + 0,1308 (D_{line}^3 - 0,83^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$D_{line} = 7,53 \text{ ft} = 2,30 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{shell} = D_{line} + (2 \times \text{tebal line})$$

$$= 2,30 \text{ m} + (2 \times 1 \text{ cm}) = 2,32 \text{ m} = 7,60 \text{ ft} \approx 91,16 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{shell} = 2 \times D_{shell} = 2 \times 2,32 \text{ m} = 4,64 \text{ m} = 15,19 \text{ ft}$$

$$\approx 182,32 \text{ in}$$

$$H_n = \frac{0,83 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 45}$$

$$= 0,415 \text{ ft} = 0,1265 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{7,60 - 0,83}{2 \cdot \tan 45}$$

$$= 3,38 \text{ ft} = 1,03 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{tangki total}} = H_{shell} + H_k$$

$$= 15,19 \text{ ft} + 3,38 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 18,58 \text{ ft} \approx 222,91 \text{ in}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_n}{2}\right)^2 + H_n^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,25}{2}\right)^2 + 0,1265^2}$$

$$= 0,1778 \text{ m}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_{shell}}{2}\right)^2 + (H_k + H_n)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2,32}{2}\right)^2 + (1,03 + 0,1265)^2}$$

$$= 1,64 \text{ m}$$

$$b = s - a$$

$$= (1,64 - 0,1778) \text{ m}$$

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

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \frac{m \cdot g}{A} = \frac{4.797,60 \text{ kg/hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} \times 9,80665 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}}{\pi \times \left(\frac{2,32}{2} \text{ m} \right)^2}$$

$$= 78.225,50 \text{ Pa} \approx 78,23 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 78,23 \text{ kPa} = 93,90 \text{ kPa}$$

➤ Shell

Tebal shell dihitung dengan persamaan ^[45]

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{S \times E - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

Dimana : t_s = tebal minimum shell, mm, in

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

R = inside radius dari line, mm, in

S = allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = joint efficiency

c = corrosion allowance

maka:

$$t_s = \frac{P \times R}{S \times E - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

$$= \frac{93,90 \text{ kPa} \times \frac{7,60 \text{ ft}}{2} \times \frac{\text{m}}{3,2808 \text{ ft}}}{12.650 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 6,89476 \frac{\text{kPa}}{\text{lb/in}^2} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 93,90 \text{ kPa}} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \times 0,254 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{in}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0047 \text{ m} = 0,19 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

➤ Konis

Tebal konis dihitung dengan persamaan ^[45]

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{P \cdot R}{2 \cdot \cos \alpha (S.E - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$t_{\text{konis}} =$$

$$\frac{93,90 \text{ kPa} \times \frac{7,60 \text{ ft}}{2} \times \frac{\text{m}}{3,2808 \text{ ft}}}{2 \cdot \cos 45^\circ (12.650 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 6,89476 \frac{\text{kPa}}{\text{lb/in}^2} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 93,90 \text{ kPa})} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \times 0,254 \frac{\text{mm}}{\text{in}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0043 \text{ m} = 0,17 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}^{[45]}$$

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas	= 33.583,20 kg
Diameter tangki	= 91,16 in
Tinggi shell	= 182,32 in
Tinggi konis	= 40,60 in
Tinggi tangki	= 222,91 in
Tebal shell	= ¼ in
Tebal konis	= 3/16 in
Jumlah	= 1 buah

4. Tangki Penampung HCl (F-150)

Fungsi : untuk menampung HCl 37 %

Type : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar, dilengkapi dengan line dari gelas dengan tebal 1 cm

Dasar Pemilihan :

1. Karena penyimpanan dapat dilakukan pada tekanan yang tinggi
2. Bahan yang ditangani jumlahnya tidak terlalu besar
3. Biaya fabrikasi lebih murah daripada tangki berbentuk bola

HCl dalam tangki penampung : 1901.3891 kg/hari

Kapasitas penyimpanan : 7 hari

$$\rho \text{ HCl} = 1.190 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 74,2917 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$$

$$\text{volume bahan} = \frac{1.901,3891 \text{ kg/hari} \times 7 \text{ hari}}{1.190 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 11,18 \text{ m}^3 = 394,96 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{volume tangki} = \frac{\text{volume bahan}}{80\%} = \frac{394,96}{80\%} = 493,70 \text{ ft}^3$$

Dipilih $H = D$

$$\text{Volume Total} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H_{\text{shell}}$$

$$493,70 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times D_{\text{shell}}$$

$$493,70 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,7854 D_{\text{shell}}^3$$

$$D_{\text{line}} = 8,57 \text{ ft} = 2,61 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = (2 \times 0,01 \text{ m}) + 2,61 \text{ m} = 2,63 \text{ m}$$

$$= 8,63 \text{ ft} \approx 103,58 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = D_{\text{shell}}$$

Mencari tinggi liquid pada shell (H')

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H'$$

$$394,96 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (8,63 \text{ ft})^2 \times H'$$

$$H' = 6,86 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$P_{op} = \frac{\rho \times H'}{144} = \frac{74,2917 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 6,86 \text{ ft}}{144} = 3,54 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{design} = 1,2 \times P_{op} = 1,2 \times 3,54 \text{ psi} = 4,24 \text{ psi}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c$$

Konstruksi carbon stell SA 283 grade C :

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

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

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

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 0,15 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal tutup bawah} &= c \times D \times \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} \\ &= 0,24 \text{ in} \approx 1/4 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal tutup atas} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + c \\ &= 0,15 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 13.309,72 \text{ kg}$$

Diameter tangki	= 103,58 in
Tinggi tangki	= 103,58 in
Tebal shell	= 3/16 in
Tebal tutup bawah	-- ¼ in
Tebal tutup atas	= 3/16 in
Jumlah	= 1 buah

5. Silo Penampung CaCl_2 (F-170)

Fungsi : untuk menampung CaCl_2

Tipe : Silo dengan tutup atas flat dan tutup bawah konis

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk menyimpan padatan, tutup bawah konis memudahkan pengeluaran padatan.

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas	= 687,40 kg
Diameter tangki	= 24,33 in
Tinggi tangki	= 48,67 in
Tebal shell	= 3/16 in
Tebal konis	= 3/16 in
Jumlah	= 1 buah

6. Bak Penampung Air Pencuci (F-180)

Fungsi : untuk menampung air pencuci

Tipe : bak berbentuk balok, dengan konstruksi dari batu bata

Dasar Pemilihan :

1. Tidak memerlukan biaya yang mahal dalam pembuatan
2. Dapat digunakan untuk tekanan atmosfer

Spesifikasi :

Waktu penyimpanan : 1 hari

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

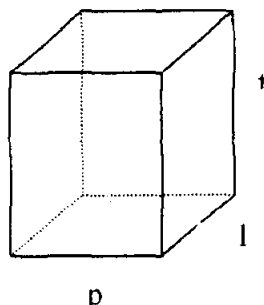
Kapasitas : $85.609,46 \text{ kg/hari} \times 1 \text{ hari} = 85.609,46 \text{ kg}$

ρ_{air} pada $30^{\circ}\text{C} = 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{85.609,46 \text{ kg}}{995,68 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 85,98 \text{ m}^3$$

Asumsi : volume bahan = 80% volume bak

Volume bak : $(100/80) \times 85,9808 = 107,47 \text{ m}^3$



Gambar C.5. Dimensi Bak Penampungan Air

Dimensi bak penampung

Ditetapkan :

- tinggi dari bak penampung = $4 \text{ m} \approx 157,48 \text{ in}$
- panjang = $1,5 \times$ lebar
- alas berbentuk persegi empat

Volume bak = panjang $\times$ lebar $\times$ tinggi

$$\begin{aligned}107,47 \text{ m}^3 &= 1,5 \cdot \text{lebar} \times \text{lebar} \times 4 \text{ m} \\&= 1,5 \text{ lebar}^2 \times 4 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 4,23 \text{ m} \approx 166,62 \text{ in} \\ \text{Panjang} &= 1,5 \times \text{lebar} = 1,5 \times 4,23 \text{ m} = 6,35 \text{ m} \approx 249,94 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas} &= 85.609,46 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Tinggi bak} &= 157,48 \text{ in} \\ \text{Panjang bak} &= 249,94 \text{ in} \\ \text{Lebar bak} &= 166,62 \text{ in} \\ \text{Jumlah} &= 1 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

7. Screw Conveyor (J-212)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Fungsi} &: \text{Mengangkut lemak dari tangki penampung lemak (F-110) ke} \\ &\text{meat grinder (C-212).} \\ \text{Tipe} &: \text{Screw conveyor dengan kemiringan } 30^\circ \\ \text{Dasar pemilihan} &: \text{Cocok untuk bahan yang lengket, memiliki kapasitas besar dan} \\ &\text{ekonomis.} \\ \text{Waktu operasi} &: 20 \text{ menit/hari} = 0,33 \text{ jam/hari} \\ \text{Kapasitas} &: 37.925,67 \text{ kg/hari} \\ \text{Panjang} &: 20 \text{ m} \approx 65 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Sudut elevasi} &: 30^\circ \\ \text{Densitas} &: 58,29 \text{ lbm/ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas tiap batch} = \frac{37.925,67 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hari}}}{3 \frac{\text{batch}}{\text{hari}}} = 12.641,89 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas tiap jam} = \frac{12.641,89 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{0,33 \frac{\text{jam}}{\text{batch}}} = 37.925,67 \text{ kg/jam} = 83.610,93 \text{ lbm/jam}$$

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = \frac{83.610,93 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{jam}}}{58,29 \frac{\text{lbm}}{\text{ft}^3}} = 1.434,30 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 23,91 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

Dari tabel 21-8 ^[47], untuk kapasitas 40 ton/jam didapat :

- Diameter flight = 16 in
- Diameter poros = 3 in
- D lubang feed = 14 in
- Kecepatan screw = 50 rpm
- Power motor = $\frac{W \times l \times \rho \times f}{33.000}$ ^[37]

Dimana :

W = rate bahan masuk (ft³/menit)

l = panjang screw conveyor (ft)

ρ = densitas dari bahan (lbm/ft³)

f = 3 (untuk lemak)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power motor} &= \frac{23,91 \times 65 \times 58,29 \times 3}{33.000} \\ &= 8,31 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi = 80%

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{8,31 \text{ hp}}{0,85} = 9,78 \text{ HP} \approx 10 \text{ HP}$$

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas = 37.925,67 kg/jam

Panjang = 65 ft

Kecepatan Screw = 50 rpm

Power = 10 HP

Sudut elevasi = 30°

Bahan konstruksi = *Carbon steel*

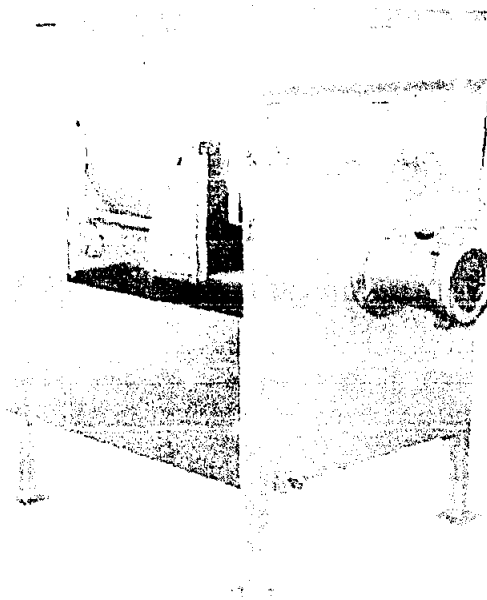
Jumlah = 1 unit

8. Crusher (C-211)

Fungsi : menghancurkan lemak yang akan diproses.

Tipe : Meat Grinder AFMG 800

Cara kerja alat : sebuah *sharpened turn screw* akan mendorong lemak yang dimasukkan melalui hopper, menuju sebuah *chopper blades*. *Blades* tersebut akan menghancurkan lemak tersebut dan lemak akan dikeluarkan melalui suatu *screen* dengan ukuran tertentu.



Gambar C.6. Crusher

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk berbagai macam jenis lemak sapi.

Massa lemak : 12.641,89 kg/batch

Waktu operasi = 40 menit/batch = 0,67 jam/batch

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate bahan masuk} &= \frac{12.641,89 \text{ kg / batch}}{0,67 \text{ jam / batch}} \\ &= 18.868,49 \text{ kg/jam} \approx 693,29 \text{ lbm/menit}\end{aligned}$$

Data untuk bahan masuk sebesar 693,29 lbm/menit^[38], maka didapatkan spesifikasi:

O/A dims = 64¾ in x 49 in x 94 in

Load height = 60 in – 84 in

Hopper dims = 37 in x 36 in

Kapasitas = 800 lbm/menit

Power = 20 HP

Kecepatan motor = 1175 rpm

Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel*

Spesifikasi:

Nama = Meat Grinder

Tipe = AFMG 800

Kapasitas = 800 lbm/menit

O/A dims. = 64 $\frac{3}{4}$ in x 49 in x 94 in

Load height = 60 in x 84 in

Hopper dims. = 37 in x 36 in

Power = 20 HP

Kecepatan motor = 1175 rpm

Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel*

Jumlah = 3 buah

9. Taangki Rendering (H-210)

Fungsi : untuk mengekstrak air dari lemak

Tipe : tangki silinder dengan bagian bawah berbentuk konis yang dilengkapi pengaduk tipe *anchor paddle* untuk slurry yang viskos, sebuah *baffle*, sebuah jaket pemanas dan sebuah penyaring untuk menahan daging dan phospolipid.

Dasar pemilihan : bagian bawah berbentuk konis memudahkan pengeluaran slurry.

Perhitungan Dimensi Tangki

Suhu masuk = 30 °C $\approx$ 303 °K

Suhu keluar *rendering* = 200 °C $\approx$ 573 °K

1. Volume Tangki

Tabel. C.2 Komposisi bahan masuk dalam tangki penampung

Komposisi	Massa, kg/hari	Fraksi (xi)	Densitas (kg/m ³)
Air	13.653,24	0,12	995,68
FFA	705,42	0,0062	873,4
Phospolipid	3.413,31	0,03	1019
Daging	2.880,15	0,0253	1053
Lemak	93.124,89	0,8185	919,8
Total	113.777,01	1	-

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{campuran}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{0,12}{995,68} + \frac{0,0062}{873,4} + \frac{0,03}{1019} + \frac{0,0253}{1053} + \frac{0,8185}{919,8}$$

$\rho_{campuran} = 933,7469 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Kapasitas tiap batch = $\frac{113.777,01 \text{ kg/hari}}{3 \text{ batch/hari}} = 37.925,67 \text{ kg/batch}$

Digunakan 3 tangki rendering = $\frac{37.925,67 \text{ kg/batch}}{3} = 12.641,89 \text{ kg/batch}$

Volume bahan = $\frac{12.641,89 \text{ kg/batch}}{919,8 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 13,54 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} = 478,10 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch}$

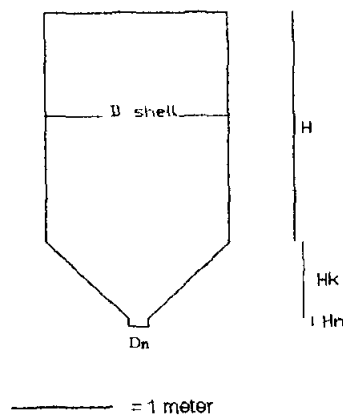
Volume tangki (direncanakan tangki terisi 80% bahan) = $\frac{100}{80} \times 478,10 \text{ ft}^3$
 $= 597,62 \text{ ft}^3$

2. Dimensi Shell dan konis

Ditetapkan :

- Bahan konstruksi rendering adalah carbon stell SA-283 grade C
- Allowable stress value (f) dari SA-283 grade C adalah 12.650 lb/in² ≈ Psia^[45]
- Corrosion allowance (c) adalah $\frac{2}{16}$ inch

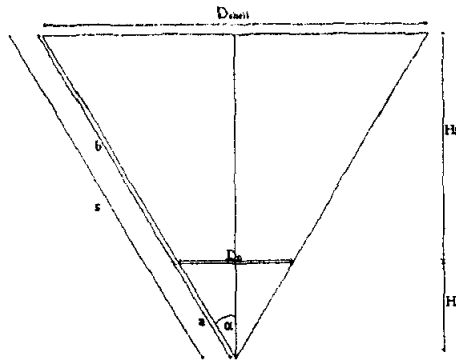
- Las yang digunakan adalah *double welded butt joint* dengan efisiensi 0,8^[45]
- $\frac{H_{shell}}{D_{shell}} = \frac{2}{1}$ ^[46]
- $\alpha = 45^\circ$
- Diameter nozzle (D_n) = 10 inc $\approx 0,25m \approx 0,83$ ft^[45]



Gambar C.7 Dimensi Tangki rendering 1

Keterangan:

- D_{shell} = diameter shell
- H = tinggi shell
- H_k = tinggi konis
- H_n = tinggi nozzle
- H_{liq} = tinggi liquid
- D_n = diameter nozzle



Gambar C.8. Dimensi Konis Rendering 1

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D_{shell}}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{D_{shell}}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{D_{shell} - D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume shell} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times 2 D_{shell} \\ &= 1,57 D_{shell}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume konis} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H_k - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times \frac{D_{shell}}{2 \tan 45} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan 45} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 45} (D_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= 0,1308 (D_{shell}^3 - D_n^3) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 597,62 \text{ ft}^3 &= 1,57 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + 0,1308 (D_{\text{shell}}^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= 1,57 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + 0,1308 (D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 0,83^3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = 7,06 \text{ ft} = 2,15 \text{ m} \approx 84,66 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 2 \times 7,06 \text{ ft} = 14,11 \text{ ft} \approx 169,37 \text{ in}$$

$$H_n = \frac{0,83 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 45}$$

$$= 0,42 \text{ ft} \approx 0,13 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{7,06 \text{ ft} - 0,83 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 45}$$

$$= 3,11 \text{ ft} = 0,95 \text{ m} \approx 37,36 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{tangki total}} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k$$

$$= 14,11 \text{ ft} + 3,11 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 17,23 \text{ ft} \approx 206,73 \text{ in}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_n}{2}\right)^2 + H_n^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,25}{2}\right)^2 + 0,13^2}$$

$$= 0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + (H_k + H_n)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2,15}{2}\right)^2 + (0,95 + 0,13)^2}$$

$$= 1,52 \text{ m}$$

$$b = s - a$$

$$= (1,52 - 0,18) \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,34 \text{ m}$$

3. Tebal Shell dan Konis

➤ Shell

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \frac{m \cdot g}{A} = \frac{37.925,67 \text{ kg/batch} \times 9,80665 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}}{\pi \times \left(\frac{2,15}{2} \text{ m} \right)^2}$$

$$= 34.135,28 \text{ Pa} \approx 34,14 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 34,14 \text{ kPa}$$

$$= 40,96 \text{ kPa} \approx 5,94 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{steam}} = 45 \text{ bar} \approx 652,67 \text{ psi}$$

$$P = P_{\text{steam}} - P_{\text{design}}$$

$$= 652,67 \text{ psi} - 5,94 \text{ psi} = 646,73 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6P)} + C^{[45]}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{646,73 \text{ psi} \times 84,66 \text{ in}}{2((12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 646,73 \text{ psi}))} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \right)$$

$$= 2,94 \text{ in} \approx 3 \text{ in}^{[45]}$$

➤ Konis

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6P)} + C^{[45]}$$

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{646,73 \text{ psi} \times 84,66 \text{ in}}{2 \times \cos 45 ((12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 646,73 \text{ psi}))} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \right)$$

$= 2,11 \text{ in} \approx 2 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}^{[45]}$

Pengaduk

Jeris pengaduk : *Anchor paddle*

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengaduk *slurry* yang viskos

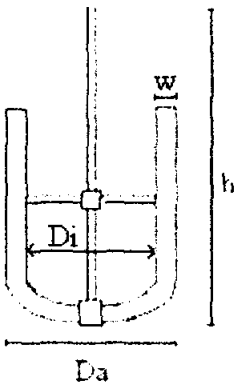
Pengaduk yang digunakan sebanyak 1 buah

Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 200 rpm, diambil 50 rpm untuk *slurry* dengan viskositas yang tinggi^[31].

Rasio geometri pengaduk^[31] :

$\frac{Da}{D_{shell}} = 0,95$	$W = \frac{Da}{6}$	$\frac{C}{D_{shell}} = 0,05$	$Di = \frac{Da}{3}$	$\frac{h}{H_{tan\ gki\ total}} = 0,75$
-------------------------------	--------------------	------------------------------	---------------------	--

- Dimana :
- Dshell = Diameter tangki
 - Da = Diameter impeller luar
 - Di = Diameter impeller dalam
 - W = Lebar impeller
 - C = Jarak impeller dari dasar tangki
 - h = tinggi impeller



Gambar C.9. Anchor Paddle

$$\frac{Da}{D_{shell}} = 0,95 \rightarrow Da = 0,95 \times 2,15 \text{ m}$$

$$Da = 2,04 \text{ m}$$

$$W = \frac{Da}{6} \rightarrow W = \frac{2,04 \text{ m}}{6}$$

$$W = 0,34 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{C}{D_{shell}} = 0,05 \rightarrow C = 0,05 \times 2,15 \text{ m}$$

$$C = 0,11 \text{ m}$$

$$Di = \frac{Da}{3} \rightarrow Di = \frac{2,04 \text{ m}}{3}$$

$$Di = 0,68 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{h}{H_{tan \text{ gki total}}} = 0,75 \rightarrow h = 17,23 \text{ ft} \times 0,75$$

$$h = 12,92 \text{ ft} \approx 3,94 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 933,7469 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu_{slurry} = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}^{[32]}$$

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

$$= \frac{(2,04 \text{ m})^2 \times \left[\frac{50}{60} \right] \text{ rps} \times 933,7469 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}{25 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m.s}}}$$

$$= 129.961,48 \rightarrow \text{turbulen}$$

Untuk *Anchor paddle*^[39]:

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

$$= 85 \cdot Nre^{-1} \left(\frac{0,11 \text{ m}}{2,15 \text{ m}} \right)^{-0,31} \left(\frac{3,94 \text{ m}}{2,04 \text{ m}} \right)^{0,48}$$

$$= 0,002$$

Power untuk pengaduk :

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

$$0,002 \times 933,7469 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times \left(\frac{50}{60} \right)^3 \text{ rps} \times (2,04 \text{ m})^5$$

$$= 43,67 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^3} \approx 43,67 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 86\%^{[59]}$$

$$\text{Power sesungguhnya} = \frac{100}{86} \times 43,67 \text{ W}$$

$$= 50,77 \text{ W} \approx 1 \text{ HP}$$

Perhitungan Jacket Pemanas :

- Steam yang digunakan adalah *superheated steam* 45 bar dengan suhu 400°C, dengan boiling point 257,41 °C^[46]
- Nilai Rd ditetapkan 0,0005^[47]

Tabel. C.3 Komposisi dan Cp bahan dalam rendering

Komposisi	Mol	Fraksi	Cp (J/mol.K)
Air	757.867,50	0,8613	74,94
FFA	2.612,29	0,0029	2.200
Phospolipid	4.642,59	0,0053	1.659,60
Daging	2.865,86	0,0033	2,81
Beef Tallow	111.918,59	0,1272	2.077,378
Total	879.906,90	1	-

$$Cp \text{ Campuran liquid} = \sum x_i \cdot Cp$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp Campuran liquid} &= (0,8613 \times 74,94) + (0,0029 \times 2200) + (0,0053 \times 1.659,60) + \\ &\quad (0,0033 \times 2,81) + (0,1272 \times 2.077,378) \\ &= 344,07 \frac{J}{mol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Data } k = 0,131 \frac{W}{m.^{\circ}K} \quad [32]$$

Properties fluida dingin (slurry) menggunakan pengaduk :

Nilai h dapat dihitung menggunakan :

$$\frac{h \cdot D_{shell}}{k} = a \left(\frac{Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} \right)^b \times \left(\frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^m \quad [31]$$

dimana : h = koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi, $\frac{W}{m^2.^{\circ}K}$

k = konduktivitas thermal, $\frac{W}{m.^{\circ}K}$

c_p = kapasitas panas, $\frac{Kj}{kg.^{\circ}K}$

μ = viskositas fluida, $\frac{kg}{m.s}$

μ_w = viskositas fluida pada suhu T_w , $\frac{kg}{m.s}$

D_{shell} = diameter tangki, m

Untuk pengaduk *anchor paddle* dengan Nre 300 s/d $4 \cdot 10^4$, koefisien transfer panas^[31]

A	B	M
0,36	2/3	0,18

$$\frac{15m}{W} = 0,36 \left(\frac{(2,04m)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{50}{60}\right) rps \cdot 933,7469 \frac{kg}{m^3}}{25 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{kg}{m.s}} \right)^{2/3} \times \left(\frac{344,07 \frac{kJ}{kmol.K} \cdot \frac{kmol}{831,9536kg} \cdot \frac{1000r}{1kJ} \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{kg}{m.s}}{0,131 \frac{W}{m^2.K}} \right)^{1/3} \times (1)^{0,18}$$

Asumsi $\rightarrow \mu_w \approx \mu_{slurry} = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{kg}{m.s}$

$$h = 86,87 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K}$$

Properties fluida panas (steam) menggunakan pengaduk :

$$h_{oi (steam)} = 1500 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ F \approx 8517,45 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K} \quad [41]$$

$$U_c = \frac{h \times h_{oi}}{h + h_{oi}}$$

$$= \frac{86,87 \times 8517,45}{86,87 + 8517,45}$$

$$= 85,99 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K}$$

$$R_d = 0,0005$$

$$h_d = \frac{1}{R_d}$$

$$= \frac{1}{0,0005}$$

$$= 2000$$

$$U_d = \frac{U_c \times h_d}{U_c + h_d}$$

$$= \frac{85,99 \times 2000}{85,99 + 2000}$$

$$= 82,45 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K}$$

Luas permukaan jaket sebagai berikut :

$$\ln \left(\frac{T_{\text{steam}} - t_1}{T_{\text{steam}} - t_2} \right) = \frac{U_D \times A \times \theta}{M \times C_p} \quad [41]$$

dimana : t_1 = suhu masuk bahan, $^\circ K$

t_2 = suhu keluar bahan, $^\circ K$

U_D = overall heat transfer coefficient, $\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K}$

A = luas permukaan jaket, m^2

θ = waktu tinggal, detik

M = massa bahan selama waktu θ , kg

C_p = kapasitas panas bahan, $\frac{Kj}{kg \cdot ^\circ K}$

t_1 = bahan masuk = $303 \text{ } ^\circ K \approx 30 \text{ } ^\circ C$

t_2 = bahan keluar = $353 \text{ } ^\circ K \approx 80 \text{ } ^\circ C$

$$\ln \left(\frac{673^\circ K - 303^\circ K}{673^\circ K - 573^\circ K} \right) = \frac{82,45 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K} \times A \times 1500 s}{37.925,67 \text{ kg} \times 344,07 \frac{kJ}{kmol \cdot ^\circ K} \times \frac{kmol}{831,9536 \text{ kg}} \times \frac{1000 J}{kJ}}$$

$$A = 26,01 \text{ m}^2$$

$$ODs = IDs + (2 \times \text{tebal shell})$$

$$= 2,15 + (2 \times 0,07 \text{ m}) = 2,29 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi jaket dihitung dengan cara:

$$A = \pi ODs H_{\text{jaket}} + \pi ODs b$$

$$26,01 \text{ m}^2 = 3,14 \times 2,29 \text{ m} \times H_{\text{jaket}} + 3,14 \times 2,29 \text{ m} \times 1,34 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{jaket}} = 2,51 \text{ m}$$

$H_{\text{jaket}} < H$ tangki total (5,25 m), sehingga memenuhi syarat

Debit steam dihitung sebagai berikut:

1 hari dalam proses *rendering* lemak sapi dilakukan sebanyak 3 batch, dimana untuk tiap batch membutuhkan waktu 1500 sekon.

$$Q \text{ yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan} = 18.020.933,73 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{batch}}$$

$$C_p = 3,9715 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{C}}$$

$$\lambda = 1675,57 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$C_p \cdot \Delta T = 3,9715 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{C}} (400 - 257,41) ^\circ\text{C} = 566,29 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{steam } 45 \text{ bar}} = 22,71 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\text{massa steam} = \frac{Q}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{18.020.933,73 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{batch}}}{(1675,57 + 566,29) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}$$

$$= 8.038,36 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$$

$$\text{Debit steam} = \frac{\text{massa steam}}{\rho_{\text{steam}}}$$

$$= \frac{8.038,36 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{22,71 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}$$

$$= 353,99 \frac{m^3}{batch}$$

$$1 \text{ batch} = 25 \text{ menit} \approx 0,42 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Debit steam} = 353,99 \frac{m^3}{batch} \times \frac{1 batch}{0,42 \text{ jam}}$$

$$= 849,57 \frac{m^3}{jam}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan steam masuk ditetapkan} = 3600 \text{ m/jam} = 1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Debit steam} = \text{Luas penampang masuk} \times \text{kecepatan steam masuk}$$

$$849,57 \frac{m^3}{jam} = (3,14 \times (ID_{jaket}^2 - OD_{shell}^2) \times 3600 \frac{m^2}{jam}$$

$$ID_{jaket} = 2,36 \text{ m} \approx 93,10 \text{ in}$$

$$ID_{jaket} = OD_{shell} + 2 J_s$$

$$2,36 \text{ m} = 2,29 \text{ m} + 2 J_s$$

$$J_s = 0,03 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 652,67 \text{ psi}$$

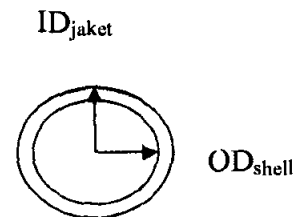
$$t_{jaket} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 P)} + C$$

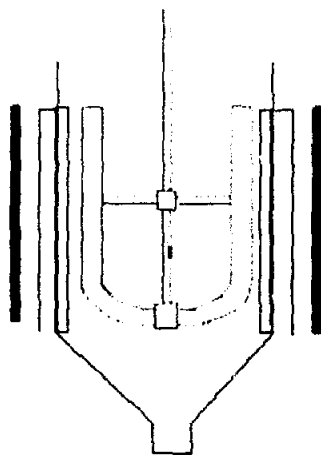
$$t_{jaket} = \frac{652,67 \text{ psi} \times 93,10 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot ((12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 652,67 \text{ psi}))} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \right)$$

$$= 3,25 \text{ in} \approx 3 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \approx 0,08 \text{ m}$$

$$OD_{jaket} = ID_{jaket} + (2 \times \text{tebal jaket})$$

$$= 2,36 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,08 \text{ m}) = 2,53 \text{ m}$$





Gambar C.10 Tangki Ekstraksi 1

Spesifikasi:

- Nama = tangki ekstraksi 1
- Fungsi = untuk mengurangi kandungan air dan pengotor dalam lemak.
- Bahan konstruksi = *carbon stell* tipe 283 (SA-283 grade C)
- Kapasitas = 12.641,89 kg
- Diameter = 84,66 in
- Tinggi *shell* = 169,37 in
- Tebal *shell* = 3 in
- Tebal konis = 2 ¼ in
- Tebal jaket pemanas= 3 ¼ in
- Pengaduk = Jenis : *Anchor Paddle*
Diameter : 80,45 in
Power : 1 HP
- Jumlah pengaduk : 1 buah
- Jumlah tangki = 3 buah

10. Pompa (L-241)

Fungsi : mengangkut slurry dari Rendering 1, 2 & 3 menuju Tangki Pendingin 1 (Q-210)

Tipe : *Gear pump*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk slurry

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 933,7469 \text{ kg/m}^3 \approx 57,10 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\mu_{\text{slurry}} = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}^{[32]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Larutan} &= \frac{37.925,67 \text{ kg/batch}}{933,7469 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 40,62 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \approx 133,26 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju Volumetrik Larutan (qf)} &= \frac{133,26 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch}}{1200 \text{ s}} \text{ (waktu operasi 20 menit)} \\ &= 1,20 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di optimum}^{[40]} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 1,20^{0,45} \times 57,10^{0,13} \\ &= 7,15 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Karena Di optimum = 7,15 in maka dipilih *steel pipe* (IPS) berukuran 8 in sch. 40 yang memiliki: ^[38]

$$\text{OD} = 8,63 \text{ in} \approx 0,72 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 7,98 \text{ in} \approx 0,67 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,35 \text{ ft}^2$$

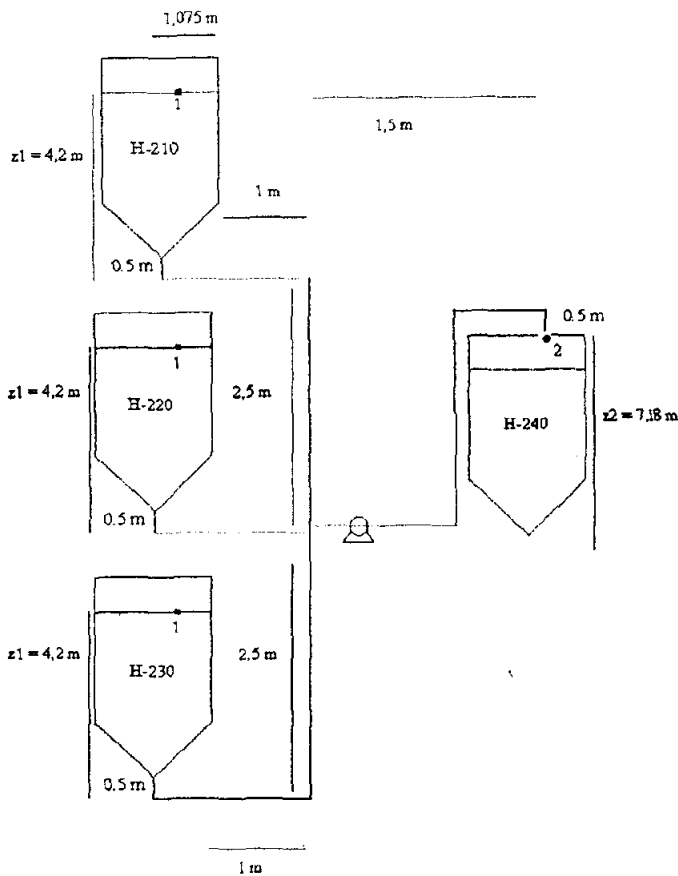
$$\text{Kecepatan linear (v)} = \frac{q_f}{A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1,20 \cdot ft^3}{0,35 \cdot ft^2} \\ &= 3,44 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{57,10 lb / ft^3 \times 3,44 ft / s \times 0,67 ft}{0,0168 lb / ft.s} = 7.777,25 \rightarrow \text{turbulen} \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli^[31]

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



Gambar.C.11. Pompa slurry dari rendering menuju ke tangki pendingin 1

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. *Sudden contraction losses* (h_c)

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

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

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

$$h_c = K_c \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \right)$$

$$= 0,55 \times \left(\frac{3,44^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right)$$

$$= 0,10 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus (F_t)

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

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,00015}{0,24} = 0,0006$$

Dari figure 2.10-3 [42], diperoleh $f = 0,01$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{panjang pipa lurus } (\Delta L) &= ((2 \times 2,5) + (3 \times 1,075) + (4 \times 0,5) + (3 \times 1) + 7,18 + 1,5) \text{ m} \\ &= 22,88 \text{ m} \approx 75,05 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_t &= 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} \\ &= 4 \times 0,0055 \times \frac{75,05}{0,67} \times \frac{3,44^2}{2 \times 32,174} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,83 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3. *Fitting* dan *valve* (h_f)

Digunakan: 8 buah elbow 90° , 1 buah tee dan 1 globe valve wide open

$$K_f^{[31]} = (8 \times 0,75) + (1 \times 6) + (1 \times 1) = 13$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= K_f \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \right) \\ &= 13 \times \left(\frac{3,44^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\ &= 2,39 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma F &= h_c + F_t + h_f \\ &= 0,10 + 0,83 + 2,39 = 3,32 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Z &= Z_2 - Z_1 \\ &= (7,18 - 4,20) \text{ m} \\ &= 2,98 \text{ m} \approx 9,79 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_2 - P_1 \\ &= (1,01 - 1,01) \text{ bar} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s (karena } A_1 \gg A_2, \text{ maka } v_1 \text{ dapat dianggap 0)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{1}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \times (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{gc} \times (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F \\ -W_s &= \frac{3,44^2 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{s}^2} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{s}^2} \times 9,79 \text{ ft} + 0 + 3,32 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \\ -W_s &= 13,30 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 70\%^{[59]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{brake HP} &= \frac{-w_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} \approx \frac{-w_s \times Q \times \rho}{\eta \times 550} \\ &= \frac{13,30 \text{ ft.lb}_f/\text{lb}_m \times (1,20 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 57,10 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3)}{0,70 \times 550} \\ &= 2,36 \text{ HP}\end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% ^[59]

$$W_p = \frac{\text{Brake HP}}{0,8}$$

$$W_p = \frac{2,36}{0,8} = 2,95 \text{ HP} \approx 5 \text{ HP}$$

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Gear pump*

Ukuran pipa = 8 in sch. 40

Power motor = 5 HP

Bahan konstruksi = *stainless steel*

Jumlah = 1 buah

11. Tangki Pendingin (H-240)

Fungsi : untuk mendinginkan *beef tallow* sebelum masuk ke reaktor *acid pretreatment*

Tipe : tangki silinder dengan bagian bawah berbentuk konis yang dilengkapi pengaduk tipe *anchor paddle* untuk slurry yang viskos, dan sebuah jaket pendingin.

Dasar pemilihan : bagian bawah berbentuk konis memudahkan pengeluaran slurry.

Perhitungan Dimensi Tangki

Suhu masuk = 200 °C ≈ 573 °K

Suhu keluar tangki pendingin 1 = 110 °C ≈ 383 °K

Tabel. C.4 Komposisi bahan dalam tangki penampung

Komposisi	Massa, kg/hari	Fraksi (xi)	Densitas (kg/m³)
Air	22,76	0,0002	858,6
FFA	705,42	0,0075	873,4
Lemak	93.124,89	0,9922	919,8
Total	93.853,07	1	-

1 / ρ campuran = ∑ xi / ρi = 0,0002 / 858,6 + 0,0075 / 873,4 + 0,9922 / 919,8

ρ campuran = 919,42 kg/m³

Massa tangki batch = 93.853,07 kg/hari / 3 batch/hari = 31.284,36 kg/batch

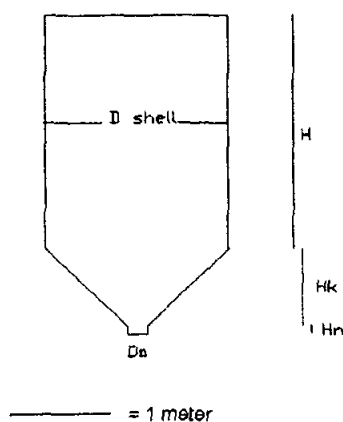
Volume bahan = 31.284,36 kg/batch / 919,42 kg/m³ = 34,03 m³/batch = 1.201,57 ft³/batch

Volume tangki (direncanakan tangki terdiri dari 2 bagian) = 100 / 80 * 1.201,57 ft³ = 1.501,96 ft³

Dimensi Shell dan konis

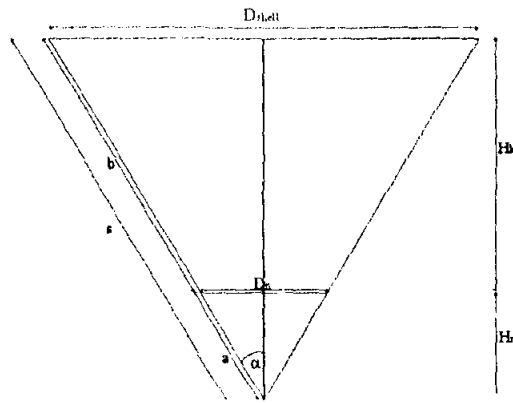
Ditetapkan :

- Bahan konstruksi rendering adalah carbon stell SA-283 grade C
- *Allowable stress value* (f) dari SA-283 grade C adalah $12\,650\text{ lb/in}^2 \approx \text{Psig}^{[45]}$
- *Corrosion allowance* (c) adalah $\frac{2}{16}$ inch
- Las yang digunakan adalah *Double V U Groove joint* dengan $\alpha = 45^\circ$ ^[45]
- $H_{shell}/D_{shell} = \frac{2}{1}$ ^[46]
- $\alpha = 45^\circ$
- Diameter nozzle (D_n) = $10\text{ inc} \approx 0,25\text{m} \approx 0,83\text{ ft}^{[45]}$



Gambar C.18. Dimensi Tangki Pendingin 1

- Keterangan:
- D_{shell} = diameter shell
 - H = tinggi shell
 - H_k = tinggi konis
 - H_n = tinggi nozzle
 - H_{liq} = tinggi liquid
 - D_n = diameter nozzle



Gambar C.19. Dimensi Konis Tangki Pendingin 1

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D_{shell}}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} - H_n = \frac{D_{shell}}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} - \frac{D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{D_{shell} - D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times 2 D_{shell}$$

$$= 1,57 D_{shell}^3$$

$$\text{Volume konis} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H_k - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times H_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times \frac{D_{shell}}{2 \tan 45} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \times \frac{D_n}{2 \tan 45}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 45} (D_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$= 0,1308 (D_{shell}^3 - D_n^3)$$

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

$$1.501,96 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,57 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + 0,1308 (D_{\text{shell}}^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$= 1,57 D_{\text{shell}}^3 + 0,1308 (D_{\text{shell}}^3 - 0,83^3)$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = 9,59 \text{ ft} = 2,92 \text{ m} \approx 115,13 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 2 \times 9,59 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 19,19 \text{ ft} \approx 230,26 \text{ in}$$

$$H_n = \frac{0,83 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 45}$$

$$= 0,42 \text{ ft} \approx 0,13 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{9,59 \text{ ft} - 0,83 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 45}$$

$$= 4,38 \text{ ft} = 1,34 \text{ m} \approx 52,59 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{tangki total}} = H_{\text{shell}} + H_k$$

$$= 19,19 \text{ ft} + 4,38 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 23,57 \text{ ft} \approx 282,85 \text{ in}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_n}{2}\right)^2 + F \cdot r^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{0,25}{2}\right)^2 + 0,13^2}$$

$$= 0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D_{\text{shell}}}{2}\right)^2 + (H_k + H_n)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2,92}{2}\right)^2 + (1,34 + 0,13)^2}$$

$$= 2,07 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= s - a \\
 &= (2,07 - 0,18) \text{ m} \\
 &= 1,89 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Tebal Shell dan Konis

➤ Shell

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume konis} &= 0,1308 (D_{\text{shell}}^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= 0,1308 \times ((9,59 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,83 \text{ ft})^3) \\
 &= 115,44 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

H_{liquid} dalam *shell* dicari dengan persamaan :

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \text{volume liquid di dalam shell} + \text{volume liquid di dalam konis}$$

$$1.201,57 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H_{\text{liquid di dalam shell}} + \text{volume liquid di dalam konis}$$

$$1.201,57 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (8,45 \text{ ft})^2 \times H_{\text{liquid di dalam shell}} + 115,44 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{liquid di dalam shell}} = 15,03 \text{ ft} \approx 4,58 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{liquid total}} = H_{\text{liquid di dalam shell}} + H_{\text{liquid di dalam konis}}(H_k)$$

$$= (15,03 + 4,38) \text{ ft}$$

$$= 19,41 \text{ ft} \approx 5,92 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}}^{[45]} = \left(\frac{\rho_{\text{slurry}} \cdot H_{\text{liquid dlm shell}}}{144} \right) \frac{lb}{in^2}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \left(\frac{57,40 \times 19,41}{144} \right) = 7,74 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 7,74 \text{ psi} = 9,29 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{oil pendingin}}^{[45]} &= \left(\frac{\rho_{\text{oil pendingin}} \cdot H_{\text{jaket}}}{144} \right) \frac{lb}{in^2} \\
 &= \left(\frac{51,50 \times 19,31}{144} \right) \\
 &= 6,91 \frac{lb}{in^2} = 6,91 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta P = P_{\text{design}} - P_{\text{oil pendingin}}$$

$$= 9,29 \text{ psi} - 6,91 \text{ psi} = 2,38 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}}^{[45]} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 P)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{2,38 \text{ psi} \times 115,13 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot ((12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 2,38 \text{ psi}))} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \right) \\
 &= 0,14 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}^{[45]}
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Konis

$$t_{\text{konis}}^{[45]} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6 P)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\text{konis}} &= \frac{2,38 \text{ psi} \times 115,13 \text{ in}}{2 \times \cos 45 ((12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 2,38 \text{ psi}))} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \right) \\
 &= 0,13 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}^{[45]}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pengaduk

Jenis pengaduk : *Anchor paddle*

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengaduk *shurry* yang viskos

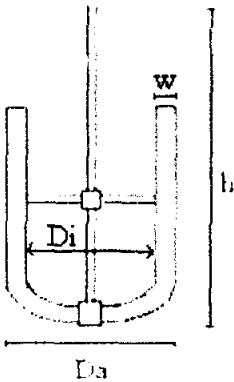
Pengaduk yang digunakan sebanyak 1 buah

Kecepatan agitator (N) antara 20 – 200 rpm, diambil 50 rpm untuk *slurry* dengan viskositas yang tinggi ^[31]

Rasio geometri pengaduk^[31]:

$\frac{Da}{D_{shell}}=0,95$	$W = \frac{Da}{6}$	$\frac{C}{D_{shell}} = 0,05$	$Di = \frac{Da}{3}$	$\frac{h}{H_{\text{tan gki total}}} = 0,75$
-----------------------------	--------------------	------------------------------	---------------------	---

- Dimana :
- Dshell = Diameter tangki
 - Da = Diameter impeller luar
 - Di = Diameter impeller dalam
 - W = Lebar impeller
 - C = Jarak impeller dari dasar tangki
 - h = tinggi impeller



Gambar C.20. Anchor Paddle

$\frac{Da}{D_{shell}}=0,95 \rightarrow Da = 0,95 \times 2,92 \text{ m}$

$Da = 2,78 \text{ m}$

$W = \frac{Da}{6} \rightarrow W = \frac{2,78 \text{ m}}{6}$

$W = 0,46 \text{ m}$

$$\frac{C'}{D_{shell}} = 0,05 \rightarrow C = 0,05 \times 2,92 \text{ m}$$

$$C = 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$Di = \frac{Da}{3} \rightarrow Di = \frac{2,78 \text{ m}}{3}$$

$$Di = 0,93 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{h}{H_{tan \text{ gki total}}} = 0,75 \rightarrow h = 23,57 \text{ ft} \times 0,75$$

$$h = 17,68 \text{ ft} \approx 5,39 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 919,42 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu_{slurry} = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}^{[32]}$$

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

$$= \frac{(2,78 \text{ m})^2 \times \left[\frac{50}{60} \right] \text{ rps} \times 919,42 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}{25 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m.s}}}$$

$$= 236.536,10 \rightarrow \text{turbulen}$$

Untuk *Anchor paddle*:

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

$$= 85 \cdot Nre^{-1} \cdot \left(\frac{0,15 \text{ m}}{2,92 \text{ m}} \right)^{-0,31} \left(\frac{5,39 \text{ m}}{2,78 \text{ m}} \right)^{0,48}$$

$$= 0,002$$

Power untuk pengaduk :

$$\begin{aligned}P &= N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \\&= 0,002 \times 919,42 \frac{kg}{m^3} \times \left(\frac{50}{60}\right)^3 rps \times (2,78 m)^5 \\&= 110,07 W\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80 \%^{[59]}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power sesungguhnya} &= \frac{100}{80} \times 110,07 W \\&= 137,59 W \approx \frac{1}{4} HP\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Jaket Pendingin :

- Pendingin yang digunakan adalah oil pendingin s.g 0,825, dengan suhu 65 °C ^[46]
- Nilai Rd ditetapkan 0,0005^[47]
- Uc untuk oil pendingin = 200 W/m².K^[46]

$$Rd = 0,0005$$

$$\begin{aligned}hd &= \frac{1}{Rd} \\&= \frac{1}{0,0005} \\&= 2000\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Ud &= \frac{Uc \times hd}{Uc + hd} \\&= \frac{200 \times 2000}{200 + 2000} \\&= 181,82 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K}\end{aligned}$$

Luas permukaan jaket sebagai berikut :

$$\ln \left(\frac{T_1 - t_1}{T_2 - t_1} \right) = \frac{U_D \times A \times \theta}{M \times C_p} \quad [41]$$

dimana : T_1 = suhu masuk bahan, °K

T_2 = suhu keluar bahan, °K

t_1 = suhu oil pendingin, °K

U_D = overall heat transfer coefficient, $\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K}$

A = luas permukaan jaket, m^2

θ = waktu tinggal, detik

M = massa bahan selama waktu θ , kg

C_p = kapasitas panas bahan, $\frac{Kj}{kg \cdot ^\circ K}$

T_1 = bahan masuk = $573^\circ K \approx 200^\circ C$

T_2 = bahan keluar = $383^\circ K \approx 110^\circ C$

t_1 = suhu oil pendingin = $338^\circ K \approx 65^\circ C$

$$\ln \left(\frac{573^\circ K - 338^\circ K}{383^\circ K - 338^\circ K} \right) = \frac{181,82 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K} \times A \times 1200 s}{15.642,18 kg \times 443,31 \frac{kJ}{kg \cdot ^\circ K} \times \frac{kmol}{831,9536 kg} \times \frac{1000 J}{1 kJ}}$$

$$A = 71,39 m^2$$

$$ODs = IDs + (2 \times \text{tebal shell})$$

$$= 2,92 + (2 \times 0,0035 m) = 2,93 m$$

Tinggi jaket dihitung dengan cara:

$$A = \pi ODs H_{jaket} + \pi ODs b$$

$$18,07 m^2 = 3,14 \times 2,93 m \times H_{jaket} + 3,14 \times 2,93 m \times 1,64 m$$

$$H_{\text{jaket}} = 5,88 \text{ m}$$

$H_{\text{jaket}} < H$ tangki total (7,18 m), sehingga memenuhi syarat

Debit steam dihitung sebagai berikut:

1 hari dalam proses *rendering* lemak sapi dilakukan sebanyak 3 batch, dimana untuk tiap batch membutuhkan waktu 1200 sekon.

$$Q \text{ yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan} = 18.020.933,73 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{batch}}$$

$$C_p \cdot \Delta T = 1,80 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} (45 - 30) ^\circ\text{C} = 27 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{oil pendingin}} = 825 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{massa oil pendingin} &= \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{18.020.933,73 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{batch}}}{27 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}} \\ &= 667.441,99 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Debit} &= \frac{\text{massa oil pendingin}}{\rho_{\text{oil pendingin}}} \\ &= \frac{667.441,99 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{825 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \\ &= 809,02 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ batch} = 1200 \text{ sekon} \approx 0,33 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Debit} &= 809,02 \frac{m^3}{batch} \times \frac{1 batch}{0,33 jam} \\ &= 2.427,06 \frac{m^3}{jam}\end{aligned}$$

Kecepatan oil pendingin masuk ditetapkan = 3600 m/jam = 1 m/s

Debit = Luas penampang masuk x kecepatan steam masuk

$$2.427,06 \frac{m^3}{jam} = (3,14 \times (ID_{jaket}^2 - OD_{shell}^2) \times 3600 \frac{m^2}{jam}$$

$$ID_{jaket} = 3,07 \text{ m} = 121,04 \text{ in}$$

$$ID_{jaket} = OD_{shell} + 2 Js$$

$$3,07 \text{ m} = 2,93 \text{ m} + 2 Js$$

$$Js = 0,07 \text{ m}$$

P oil pendingin = 6,91 psi

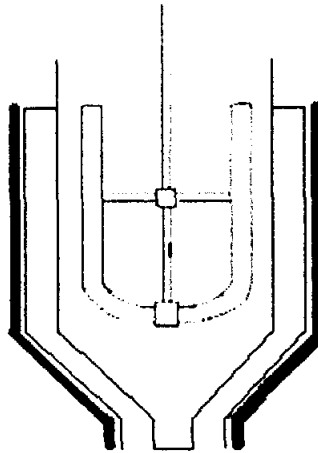
$$t_{jaket} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 P)} + C$$

$$t_{jaket} = \frac{6,91 \text{ psi} \times 121,04 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot ((12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 6,91 \text{ psi}))} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \right)$$

$$= 0,17 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \approx 0,004 \text{ m}$$

$$OD_{jaket} = ID_{jaket} + (2 \times \text{tebal jaket})$$

$$= 3,07 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,004 \text{ m}) = 3,08 \text{ m}$$



Gambar C.21 Tangki pendingin 1

Spesifikasi alat:

- Nama = tangki pendingin 1
- Fungsi = untuk mendinginkan *beef tallow* sebelum masuk ke reaktor *acid pretreatment*
- Bahan konstruksi = *carbon stell* tipe 283 (SA-283 grade C)
- Kapasitas = 31.284,36 kg/hari
- Diameter = 115,13 in
- Tinggi *shell* = 230,26 in
- Tinggi konis = 52,59 in
- Tinggi tangki = 282,85 in
- Tebal *shell* = 3/16 in
- Tebal konis = 3/16 in
- Tebal jaket pendingin = 3/16 in
- Pengaduk = Jenis : *Anchor Paddle*

Diameter : 109,38 in

Power : ¼ HP

Jumlah pengaduk : 1 buah

- Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

12. Pompa (L-242)

Fungsi : mengangkut slurry dari tangki pendingin 1 menuju ke tangki pendingin 2

Tipe : *Gear pump*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk slurry yang viskos

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 919,45 \text{ kg/m}^3 \approx 57,40 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\mu_{\text{slurry}} = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}^{[32]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Larutan} &= \frac{31.284,36 \text{ kg/batch}}{919,45 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 34,03 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \approx 1.201,54 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju Volumetrik Larutan (qf)} &= \frac{1.201,54 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch}}{1200 \text{ s}} (\text{waktu operasi 20 menit}) \\ &= 1,00 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di optimum}^{[40]} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 1,00^{0,45} \times 57,40^{0,13} \\ &= 6,60 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Karena Di optimum = 6,60 in maka dipilih *steel pipe* (IPS) berukuran 8 in sch. 40 yang memiliki^[31].

$$OD = 8,63 \text{ in} \approx 0,72 \text{ ft}$$

$$ID = 7,98 \text{ in} \approx 0,67 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,35 \text{ ft}^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1,00 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}}{0,35 \text{ ft}^2}$$

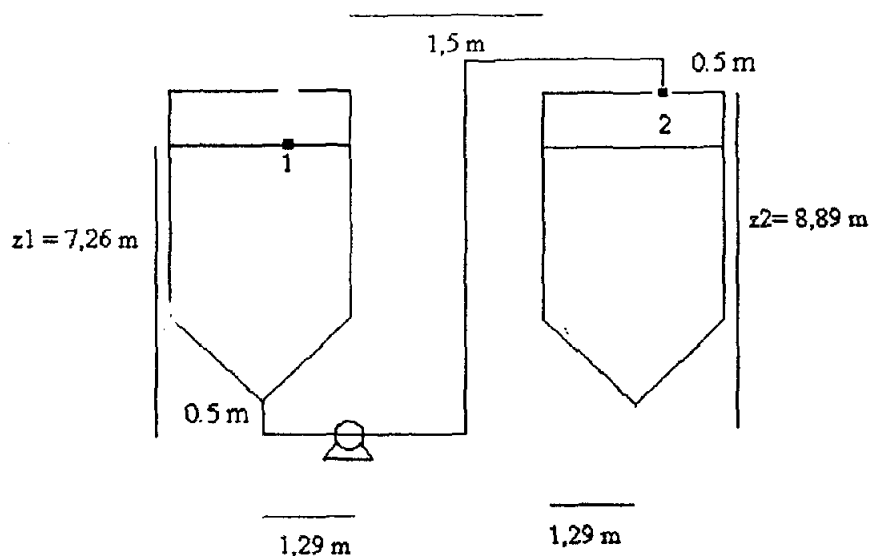
$$= 2,88 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho \times v \times ID}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{57,40 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 2,88 \text{ ft/s} \times 0,67 \text{ ft}}{0,0168 \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 6.515,17 \rightarrow \text{turbulen}$$

Dengan persamaan Bernoulli ^[31]

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



Gambar.C.22. Pompa slurry dari tangki pendingin 1 menuju ke tangki pendingin 2

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. *Sudden contraction losses* (h_c)

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

di mana: A_1 = luas penampang tangki

A_2 = luas penampang pipa

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} h_c &= K_c \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} \right) \\ &= 0,55 \times \left(\frac{2,88^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right) \\ &= 0,07 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus (F_t)

Digunakan pipa *commercial steel*, $\epsilon = 0,00015$ ft

$$\frac{\epsilon}{D} = \frac{0,00015}{0,24} = 0,0006$$

Dari figure 2.10-3 ^[42], diperoleh $f = 0,01$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{panjang pipa lurus } (\Delta L) &= (0,5 + (2 \times 1,29) + 1,5 + 8,89 + 0,5) \text{ m} \\ &= 14,13 \text{ m} \approx 46,37 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_t &= 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c} \\ &= 4 \times 0,0055 \times \frac{46,37}{0,67} \times \frac{2,88^2}{2 \times 32,174} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,36 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

3. *Fitting* dan *valve* (h_f)

Digunakan: 4 buah elbow 90° dan 1 globe valve wide open

Dari table 2.10-1^[14]:

$$K_f = (4 \times 0,75) + (1 \times 6) = 9$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} \right)$$

$$= 9 \times \left(\frac{2,88^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174} \right)$$

$$= 1,16 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Sigma F = h_c + F_t + h_f$$

$$= 0,07 + 0,36 + 1,16 = 1,59 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$\Delta Z = Z_2 - Z_1$$

$$= (8,89 - 7,26) \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,63 \text{ m} \approx 5,35 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1$$

$$= (1,01 - 1,01) \text{ bar}$$

$$= 0$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s (karena } A_1 \gg A_2, \text{ maka } v_1 \text{ dapat dianggap 0)}$$

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

$$-W_s = \frac{2,88^2 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{s}^2} + \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}_f \cdot \text{s}^2} \times 5,35 \text{ ft} + 0 + 1,59 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$-W_s = 7,08 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

Efisiensi pompa = 60% ^[59]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{brake HP} &= \frac{-w_s \times m}{\eta \times 550} \approx \frac{-w_s \times Q \times \rho}{\eta \times 550} \\ &= \frac{7,08 \text{ ft.lb}_r/\text{lb}_m \times (1 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 57,40 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3)}{0,60 \times 550} \\ &= 1,23 \text{ HP}\end{aligned}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% ^[59]

$$W_p = \frac{\text{Brake HP}}{0,8}$$

$$W_p = \frac{1,23}{0,8} = 1,53 \text{ HP} \approx 2 \text{ HP}$$

Spesifikasi:

Tipe	= <i>Gear pump</i>
Ukuran pipa	= 8 in sch. 40
Power motor	= 2 HP
Bahan konstruksi	= <i>stainless steel</i>
Jumlah	= 1 buah

13. Tangki Pendingin 2 (H-250)

Fungsi : untuk mendinginkan *beef tallow* sebelum masuk ke reaktor *acid pretreatment*

Tipe : tangki silinder dengan bagian bawah berbentuk konis yang dilengkapi pengaduk tipe *anchor paddle* untuk slurry yang viskos, sebuah penyaring untuk menahan daging dan phosfolipid dan sebuah jaket pendingin.

Dasar pemilihan : bagian bawah berbentuk konis memudahkan pengeluaran slurry.

Suhu masuk = $110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \approx 383\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}$

Suhu keluar tangki pendingin 2 = $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \approx 333\text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}$

Media Pendingin digunakan air pada suhu $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Spesifikasi:

- Nama = tangki pendingin 2
- Fungsi = untuk mendinginkan *beef tallow* sebelum masuk ke reaktor *acid pretreatment*
- Bahan konstruksi = *carbon stell* tipe 283 (SA-283 grade C)
- Kapasitas = 31.284,36 kg/hari
- Diameter = 115,13 in
- Tinggi *shell* = 230,26 in
- Tinggi konis = 52,59 in
- Tinggi tangki = 282,85 in
- Tebal *shell* = 3/16 in
- Tebal konis = 3/16 in
- Tebal jaket pendingin = 3/16 in
- Pengaduk = Jenis : *Anchor Paddle*
Diameter : 109,37 in
Power : ¼ HP
Jumlah pengaduk : 1 buah

- Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

14. Pompa (L-251)

Fungsi : mengangkut slurry dari tangki pendingin 2 menuju ke reactor
acid pretreatment

Tipe : *Gear pump*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk slurry yang viskos

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Gear pump*

Ukuran pipa = 8 in sch. 40

Power motor = 1 HP

Bahan konstruksi = *stainless steel*

Jumlah = 1 buah

15. Reaktor Acid Pretreatment (R-310)

Fungsi : Tempat untuk reaksi FFA dengan methanol dengan katalis
HCl

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah flat yang
dilengkapi dengan pengaduk *flat six blade turbine* dan jaket pemanas serta sebuah line
dari gelas

Dasar Pemilihan :

1. Biasa digunakan untuk *batch operation*
2. Adanya suatu pengadukan yang akan membuat reaksi lebih sempurna

3. Biasa digunakan untuk reaksi dengan katalis

Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 83 Grade C^[45]

Kondisi : Batch (1 hari 3 batch)

Tabel.C.5 Komposisi bahan masuk dan keluar dari reaktor *acid-pretreatment*

Masuk dari (H 210)	Jumlah (kg)	Keluar ke (R 320)	Jumlah (kg)
Beef Tallow	93.110,67	Beef Tallow	93.110,67
FFA	691,19	FFA	468,23
Metanol (kg)	21.553,14	Metil ester	234,79
HCl (37%)	1.901,39	Air	1.278,91
Air	1.263,74	Metanol	21.526,15
		HCl	1.901,39
Total	118.520,13	Total	118.520,13

Kapasitas = 118.520,13 kg/hari

Perhitungan :

Menentukan ukuran tangki :

Kapasitas tiap batch = $118.520,13 \text{ kg/hari} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{3 \text{ batch}} = 39.506,71 \text{ kg/batch}$

Tabel.C.6 Komposisi dan densitas bahan didalam reaktor *acid-pretreatment*

Bahan	Massa (kg)	Fraksi	Densitas (kg/m ³)
Beef Tallow	93.110,67	0,7856	914
FFA	468,23	0,0039	873,4
Metil ester	234,79	0,0019	856,449
Air	1.278,91	0,011	983,24
Metanol	21.526,15	0,1816	791,8
HCl	1.901,39	0,0160	1.190
Total	118.520,13	1	-

$\frac{1}{\rho_{campuran}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{0,7856}{914} + \frac{0,0039}{873,4} + \frac{0,0019}{856,449} + \frac{0,011}{983,24} + \frac{0,1816}{791,8} + \frac{0,016}{1.190}$

$\rho_{campuran} = 892,7088 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 55,7298 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$

tebal line gelas= 1 cm

$$\text{volume bahan} = \frac{39.506,71}{892,7088} = 44,2548 \text{ m}^3 = 1.562,77 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{volume tangki} = \frac{44,2548 \text{ m}^3}{80\%} = 55,3185 \text{ m}^3 = 1.953,47 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Dipilih } H = 2 \times D^{[46]}$$

$$\text{Volume Total} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H_{\text{shell}}$$

$$1.953,47 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times 2 \times D_{\text{shell}}$$

$$1.953,47 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,57 D_{\text{shell}}^3$$

$$D_{\text{line}} = 10,76 \text{ ft} = 3,28 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = (2 \times 0,01 \text{ m}) + 3,28 \text{ m} = 3,30 \text{ m}$$

$$= 10,82 \text{ ft} \approx 129,86 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 2 \times D_{\text{shell}}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 2 \times 3,30 \text{ m} = 6,60 \text{ m} \approx 259,71 \text{ in}$$

Mencari tinggi liquid pada shell (H')

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H'$$

$$1.562,77 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (10,82 \text{ ft})^2 \times H'$$

$$H' = 17,00 \text{ ft} = 5,18 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$P_{\text{op}} = \frac{\rho \times H'}{144} = \frac{55,7298 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 \times 17,00 \text{ ft}}{144} = 6,58 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{op}} = 1,2 \times 6,58 \text{ psi} = 7,90 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{steam}} = 652,67 \text{ psi}$$

$$P = P_{\text{steam}} - P_{\text{design}}$$

$$= 652,67 \text{ psi} - 7,90 \text{ psi} = 644,77 \text{ psi}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c$$

Konstruksi carbon stell SA 283 grade C :

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

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

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

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 2,19 \text{ in} \approx 2 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal tutup bawah} &= c \times D \times \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} \\ &= 0,41 \text{ in} \approx 7/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal tutup atas} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + c \\ &= 0,18 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan dimensi pengaduk

Tipe = flat six blade turbine

Kecepatan putar (N) = 20 – 200 rpm (31, hal 141)

Diambil N = 100 rpm = 1,6667 rps

Dari tabel 3.4-1, hal 144. ^[42] diperoleh :

$\frac{Da}{D_{shell}} = \frac{3}{10}$	$W = \frac{Da}{5}$	$\frac{C}{D_{shell}} = \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{J}{D_{shell}} = \frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{L}{Da} = \frac{1}{4}$
---------------------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------

Dimana : Da = diameter pengaduk

D_{shell} = diameter shell

L = lebar blade

W = tinggi blade

C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

J = lebar baffle

$$Da = \frac{3}{10} \cdot D_{shell} = \frac{3}{10} \cdot 3,30 \text{ m} = 0,99 \text{ m} \approx 38,96 \text{ in}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} \cdot Da = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0,99 \text{ m} = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} \cdot Da = \frac{1}{5} \cdot 0,99 \text{ m} = 0,20 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} \cdot D_{shell} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3,30 = 1,10 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} \cdot D_{shell} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 3,30 \text{ m} = 0,27 \text{ m}$$

$$\mu_{slurry} = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s} = 0,01679 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft.s}^{[43]}$$

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

$$N_{RE} = \frac{Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} = 58.272,51$$

Dari fig 3.4-4, hal 145 [42] didapat N_p = 6

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

$$P = N_p \cdot Da^5 \cdot N^3 \cdot \rho$$

$$= 6 \cdot (0,99 \text{ m})^5 \cdot (1,6667 \text{ rps})^3 \cdot 892,71 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 2.940,41 \text{ W} = 3,94 \text{ hp}$$

$$Sg\ camp = \frac{55,7298}{62,4} = 0,8931$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah pengaduk} &= \frac{Sg\ camp \cdot H_{shell}}{D_{shell}} \\ &= \frac{0,8931 \cdot 3,00}{1,50} = 1,79 \approx 2 \text{ pengaduk} \end{aligned}$$

Dari figure 14 – 38. [40] , hal 521, $\eta = 80 \%$

$$HP = \frac{3,94\text{ hp}}{80\%} = 4,93\text{ hp} \approx 5\text{ hp}$$

Perhitungan Jaket Pemanas :

- Steam yang digunakan adalah *superheated steam* ^[46] 45 bar dengan suhu 400°C
- Nilai Rd ^[47] ditetapkan 0,0005

Data bahan yang masuk :

Tabel. C.7 Komposisi dan Cp bahan dalam rendering

Komposisi	Mol	Fraksi	Cp (J/mol.K)
Air	70.990,03	0,078	75,26
FFA	1.769,61	0,002	2.200
Beef Tallow	111.918,59	0,123	2.077,378
Metanol	672.011,69	0,7387	81,51
HCl	52.092,85	0,0573	108,16
Metil Ester	842,67	0,001	494,77
Total	909.625,44	1	-

$$Cp\text{ Campuran liquid} = \sum x_i.Cp$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cp\text{ Campuran liquid} &= (0,078 \times 75,26) + (0,002 \times 2200) + (0,123 \times 2.077,378) + \\ &(0,7387 \times 81,51) + (0,0573 \times 108,16) + (0,001 \times 494,77) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 328.3448 \frac{J}{mol.K}$$

Data $k^{[43]} = 0,131 \frac{W}{m.^{\circ}K}$

Properties fluida dingin (slurry) menggunakan pengaduk :

Nilai h dapat dihitung menggunakan :

$$\frac{h \cdot D_{shell}}{k} = a \left(\frac{Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} \right)^b \times \left(\frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^m \quad [41]$$

dimana : h = koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi, $\frac{W}{m^2.^{\circ}K}$

k = konduktivitas thermal, $\frac{W}{m.^{\circ}K}$

c_p = kapasitas panas, $\frac{Kj}{kg.^{\circ}K}$

μ = viskositas fluida, $\frac{kg}{m.s}$

μ_w = viskositas fluida pada suhu T_w , $\frac{kg}{m.s}$

D_{shell} = diameter tangki, m

Untuk pengaduk *anchor paddle* dengan Nre 300 s/d $4 \cdot 10^4$, koefisien transfer panas^[38]

a	b	M
0,36	2/3	0,18

$$\frac{10m}{\frac{W}{m^{\circ}K}} = 0,36 \left(\frac{(0,99m)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{50}{60}\right) rps \cdot 892,71 \frac{kg}{m^3}}{25 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{kg}{m.s}} \right)^{2/3} \cdot \left(\frac{328,35 \frac{kJ}{kmol.K} \cdot \frac{kmol}{831,9536kg} \cdot \frac{1000J}{1kJ} \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{kg}{m.s}}{0,131 \frac{W}{m^{\circ}K}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot x(l)^{0,18}$$

Asumsi $\rightarrow \mu_w \approx \mu_{slurry} = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{kg}{m.s}$

$$h = 32,67 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^{\circ}K}$$

Properties fluida panas (steam) menggunakan pengaduk :

$$h_{oi(steam)} = 1500 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F} \approx 8517,45 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^{\circ}K} \quad [41]$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h \times h_{oi}}{h + h_{oi}} \\ &= \frac{32,67 \times 8517,45}{32,67 + 8517,45} \\ &= 32,55 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^{\circ}K} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_d = 0,0005$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_d &= \frac{1}{R_d} \\ &= \frac{1}{0,0005} \\ &= 2000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_d &= \frac{U_c \times h_d}{U_c + h_d} \\ &= \frac{32,55 \times 2000}{32,55 + 2000} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 32,03 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K}$$

Luas permukaan jaket sebagai berikut :

$$\ln \left(\frac{T_{\text{steam}} - t_1}{T_{\text{steam}} - t_2} \right) = \frac{U_D \times A \times \theta}{M \times C_p} \quad [41]$$

dimana : t_1 = suhu masuk bahan, $^\circ K$

t_2 = suhu keluar bahan, $^\circ K$

U_D = overall heat transfer coefficient, $\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K}$

A = luas permukaan jaket, m^2

θ = waktu tinggal, detik

M = massa bahan selama waktu θ , kg

C_p = kapasitas panas bahan, $\frac{Kj}{kg \cdot ^\circ K}$

t_1 = bahan masuk = $333^\circ K \approx 60^\circ C$

t_2 = bahan keluar = $343^\circ K \approx 70^\circ C$

$$\ln \left(\frac{673^\circ K - 333^\circ K}{673^\circ K - 343^\circ K} \right) = \frac{32,03 \frac{W}{m^2 \cdot ^\circ K} \times A \times 7200 s}{37.506,71 kg \times 328,35 \frac{kJ}{kmol \cdot ^\circ K} \times \frac{kmol}{831,9536 kg} \times \frac{1000 J}{1 kJ}}$$

$$A = 2,02 m^2$$

$$ODs = IDs + (2 \times \text{tebal shell})$$

$$= 3,30 + (2 \times 0,056 m) = 3,41 m$$

Tinggi jaket dihitung dengan cara:

$$A = \pi ODs H_{\text{jaket}}$$

$$2,02 m^2 = 3,14 \times 3,41 m \times H_{\text{jaket}}$$

$$H_{\text{jaket}} = 0,2 \text{ m}$$

$H_{\text{jaket}} < H$ tangki total (6,60 m), sehingga memenuhi syarat

Debit steam dihitung sebagai berikut:

1 hari dalam reaktor *acid pretreatment* dilakukan sebanyak 3 batch, dimana untuk tiap batch membutuhkan waktu 7200 sekon.

$$Q \text{ yang dibutuhkan untuk memanaskan} = 788.250,23 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{batch}}$$

$$C_p = 3,9715 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{C}}$$

$$\lambda = 1675,57 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$C_p \cdot \Delta T = 3,9715 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{C}} (400 - 257,41) ^\circ\text{C} = 566,29 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{steam } 45 \text{ bar}} = 22,71 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\text{massa steam} = \frac{Q}{\lambda}$$

$$= \frac{788.250,23 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{batch}}}{(1675,57 + 566,29) \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}$$

$$= 351,61 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$$

$$\text{Debit steam} = \frac{\text{massa steam}}{\rho_{\text{steam}}}$$

$$= \frac{351,61 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{22,71 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}$$

$$= 15,48 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}}$$

$$1 \text{ batch} = 120 \text{ menit} \approx 2 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Debit steam} = 15,48 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}} \times \frac{1 \text{ batch}}{2 \text{ jam}}$$

$$= 7,74 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan steam masuk ditetapkan} = 3600 \text{ m/jam} = 1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Debit steam} = \text{Luas penampang masuk} \times \text{kecepatan steam masuk}$$

$$7,74 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{jam}} = (3,14 \times (\text{ID}_{\text{jaket}}^2 - \text{OD}_{\text{shell}}^2) \times 100 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\text{ID}_{\text{jaket}} = 3,42 \text{ m} \approx 134,81 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID}_{\text{jaket}} = \text{OD}_{\text{shell}} + 2 \text{ Js}$$

$$3,42 \text{ m} = 3,41 \text{ m} + 2 \text{ Js}$$

$$\text{Js} = 0,005 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{P} = 652,67 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_{\text{jaket}} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + C$$

$$t_{\text{jaket}} = \frac{652,67 \text{ psi} \times 134,81 \text{ in}}{2 \times 12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + \left(\frac{2}{16} \text{ in} \right)$$

$$= 2,25 \text{ in} \approx 2 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} \approx 0,06 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{OD}_{\text{jaket}} = \text{ID}_{\text{jaket}} + (2 \times \text{tebal jaket})$$

$$= 3,42 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,06 \text{ m}) = 3,54 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi:

- Nama = Reaktor Acid Pretreatment
- Fungsi = Tempat terjadinya reaksi antara metanol dengan FFA dengan katalis HCl
- Kapasitas = 39.506,71 kg
- Bahan konstruksi = *carbon steel* SA-283 grade C
- Diameter = 129,86 in
- Tinggi *shell* = 259,71 in
- Tebal *shell* = 2 ¼ in
- Tebal tutup bawah = 7/16 in
- Tebal tutup atas = ¼ in
- Tebal jaket = 2 ¼ in
- Pengaduk = Jenis : flat six blade turbine
Diameter : 38,96 in
Power : 5 HP
Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah
- Jumlah reaktor = 1 buah

16. Pompa (L-311)

Fungsi : mengangkut hasil reaksi dari reactor *acid pretreatment* menuju ke reaktor transesterifikasi

Tipe : *Gear pump*

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk slurry yang viskos

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Gear pump*

Ukuran pipa = 8 in sch. 40

Power motor = 1 HP

Bahan konstruksi = *stainless steel*

Jumlah = 1 buah

17. Reaktor Transesterifikasi (R-320)

Fungsi : Tempat untuk reaksi Beef Tallow dengan methanol dengan katalis KOH

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah flat yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket pemanas serta sebuah line dari gelas

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Biasa digunakan untuk *batch operation*
2. Adanya suatu pengadukan yang akan membuat reaksi lebih sempurna
3. Biasa digunakan untuk reaksi dengan katalis

Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 283 Grade C^[45]

Kondisi : Batch (1 hari 3 batch)

Media pemanas adalah superheated steam dengan tekanan 45 bar dan suhu 400 °C

Spesifikasi:

- Nama = Reaktor Transesterifikasi

- Fungsi = Tempat terjadinya reaksi metanol dengan beef tallow dengan katalis KOH
- Bahan konstruksi = *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)
- Kapasitas = 38.278,1667 kg
- Diameter = 139,29 in
- Tinggi *shell* = 278,59 in
- Tebal *shell* = 2 ½ in
- Tebal tutup bawah = ½ in
- Tebal tutup atas = ¼ in
- Tebal jaket pemanas = 2 ½ in
- Pengaduk = Jenis : flat six blade turbine
- Diameter : 41,79 in
- Power : 2 HP
- Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah
- Jumlah reaktor = 1 buah

18. Pompa (L-322)

Fungsi : mengangkut hasil reaksi dari reaktor transesterifikasi ke tangki penambahan CaCl_2

Tipe : *Gear Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk slurry yang viskos

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Gear Pump*

- Ukuran pipa = 8 in sch. 40
- Power motor = 1 HP
- Bahan Konstruksi = *Stainless stell*
- Jumlah = 1 buah

19. Tangki Penambahan CaCl₂ (M-411)

- Fungsi : Tempat untuk penambahan CaCl₂
- Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah flat yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk
- Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 283 Grade C^[45]
- Kondisi : Batch (1 hari 3 batch)

Tabel C.8. Komposisi Bahan Masuk dan Keluar dari Tangki Penambahan CaCl₂

Masuk dari (R 320)	Jumlah (kg)	Keluar ke (H 410)	Jumlah (kg)
Sabun	535.64	Sabun	535.64
Metil Ester	1.862,21	Metil Ester	1.862,21
Beef tallow	91.925,46	Beef tallow	91.925,46
Gliserol	10.101,00	Gliserol	10.101,00
Metanol	32.499,70	Metanol	32.499,70
KCl	3.887,94	KCl	3.887,94
KOH	1.772,28	KOH	1.772,28
Air	2.250,26	Air	2.250,26
CaCl2	98.20	CaCl2	98,20
Total	144.932,70	Total	144.932,70

Kapasitas = 144.932,70 kg/hari

Perhitungan :

Menentukan ukuran tangki :

$$\text{Kapasitas tiap batch} = 144.932,70 \text{ kg/hari} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{3 \text{ batch}} = 48.310,90 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Tabel.C.9. Komposisi dan densitas bahan didalam tangki penambahan CaCl₂

Bahan	Jumlah (kg)	Fraksi	Densitas (kg/m ³)
Sabun	535,64	0,0037	932
Metil Ester	1.862,21	0,013	856,449
Beef tallow	91.925,46	0,634	914
Gliserol	10.101,00	0,0697	1.261
Metanol	32.499,70	0,2246	791,8
KCl	3.887,94	0,0268	1.987
KOH	1.772,28	0,0122	2040
Air	2.250,26	0,0155	971,83
CaCl ₂	98,20	0,0007	2150
Total	144.932,70	1	

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{campuran}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} =$$

$$\frac{0,0037}{932} + \frac{0,013}{856,449} + \frac{0,634}{914} + \frac{0,0697}{1.261} + \frac{0,2246}{791,8} + \frac{0,0268}{1.987} + \frac{0,0122}{2040} + \frac{0,0155}{971,83} + \frac{0,0007}{2150}$$

ρ campuran = 917,6412 kg/m³ = 57,2863 lb_m/ft³

volume bahan = $\frac{48.310,90}{917,6412} = 52,6468 \text{ m}^3 = 1.859,12 \text{ ft}^3$

volume tangki = $\frac{1.859,12 \text{ ft}^3}{80\%} = 2.323,90 \text{ ft}^3$

Dipilih H = 1,5 . D ^[35]

Volume Total = $\frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H_{shell}$

2.323,90 ft³ = $\frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times D_{shell}$

2.323,90 ft³ = 1,18 D_{shell}³

D_{shell} = 12,54 ft ≈ 150,52 in

H_{shell} = 1,5 . D_{shell}

$$H_{shell} = 1,5 \cdot 12,54 \text{ ft} = 18,82 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari tinggi liquid pada shell (H')

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{shell}^2 \times H'$$

$$1.859,12 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (12,54 \text{ ft})^2 \times H'$$

$$H' = 15,05 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$P_{op} = \frac{\rho \times H'}{144} = \frac{57,2863 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 \times 15,05 \text{ ft}}{144} = 5,99 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{design} = 1,2 \times P_{op} = 1,2 \times 5,99 \text{ psi} = 7,19 \text{ psi}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c$$

Konstruksi carbon stell SA 283 grade C :

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

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

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

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 0,13 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar

$$\text{Tebal tutup bawah} = c \times D \times \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}}$$

$$= 0,45 \text{ in} \approx 1/2 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

Tebal tutup atas
$$= \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + c$$
$$= 0,18 \text{ in} \approx 1/4 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan dimensi pengaduk

Tipe = flat six blade turbine

Kecepatan putar (N) = 20 – 200 rpm (42, hal 141)

Diambil N = 100 rpm = 1,6667 rps

Dari tabel 3.4-1, hal 144 ^[42] diperoleh :

$\frac{Da}{D_{shell}} = \frac{3}{10}$	$W = \frac{Da}{5}$	$\frac{C}{D_{shell}} = \frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{J}{D_{shell}} = \frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{L}{Da} = \frac{1}{4}$
---------------------------------------	--------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------

- Dimana : Da = diameter pengaduk
- D_{shell} = diameter shell
- L = lebar blade
- W = tinggi blade
- C = jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki
- J = lebar baffle

Da = 3/10 . D_{shell} = 3/10 . 3,82 ft = 1,15 m = 3,76 ft ≈ 45,16 in

L = ¼ . Da = ¼ . 1,15 m = 0,29 m

W = 1/5 . Da = 1/5 . 1,15 = 0,23 m

C = 1/3 . D_{shell} = 1/3 . 3,82 m = 1,27 m

J = 1/12 . D_{shell} = 1/12 . 3,82 m = 0,32 m

μ_{slurry} = 25.10⁻³ kg/m.s = 0,01679 lb_m/ft.s^[32]

N = 1,6667 rps

$$N_{RE} = \frac{Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} = 80.484,20$$

Dari fig 3.4-4, hal 145 [42] didapat $N_p = 6$

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

$$P = N_p \cdot Da^5 \cdot N^3 \cdot \rho = 5.325,30 \text{ W} = 8,48 \text{ HP}$$

Dari figure 14 – 38. [40], hal 521, $\eta = 80 \%$

$$HP = \frac{8,48 \text{ HP}}{80 \%} = 9,98 \text{ HP} \approx 10 \text{ HP}$$

$$Sg \text{ camp} = \frac{57,29}{62,4} = 0,92$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah pengaduk} &= \frac{Sg \text{ camp} \cdot H_{shell}}{D_{shell}} \\ &= \frac{0,92 \cdot 2,60}{1,73} = 1,38 \approx 2 \text{ pengaduk} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi:

- Nama = Tangki Penambahan CaCl_2
- Fungsi = Tempat dilakukan penambahan CaCl_2
- Bahan konstruksi = *Carbon stell* SA-283 grade C
- Kapasitas = 48.310,90 kg
- Diameter = 150,52 in
- Tinggi *shell* = 225,79 in
- Tebal *shell* = 3/16 in
- Tebal tutup atas = 1/2 in
- Tebal alas = 1/4 in

- Pengaduk = Jenis : flat six blade turbine
Diameter : 45,16 in
Power : 10 HP
Jumlah pengaduk : 2 buah
- Jumlah reaktor = 1 buah

20. Pompa (L-412)

Fungsi : mengangkut hasil penambahan CaCl_2 ke *podbeilniak centrifuge*

Tipe : *Gear Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk viskositas yang rendah

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Gear Pump*

Ukuran pipa = 8 in sch. 40

Power motor = 1 HP

Bahan Konstruksi = *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah = 1 buah

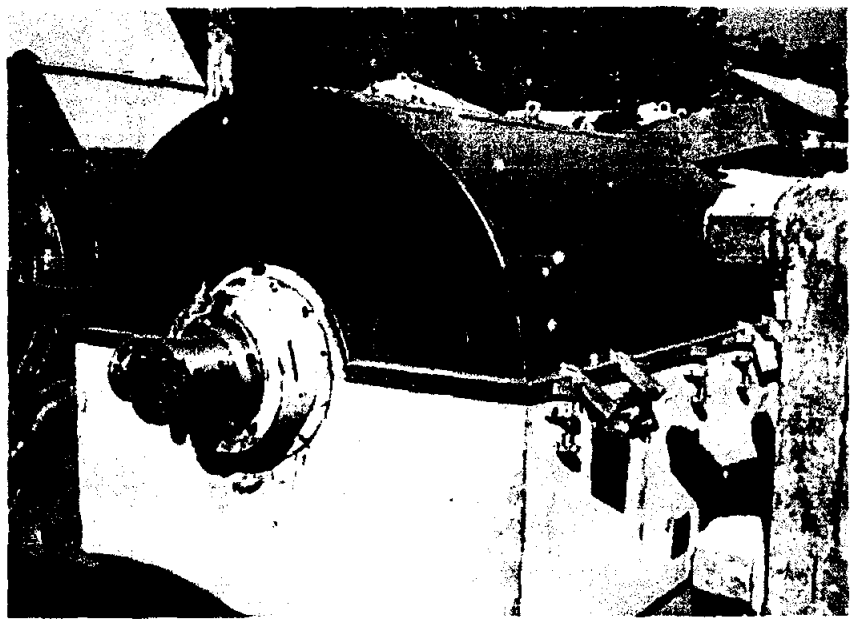
21. Centrifuge (H-410)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi antara sabun dengan CaCl_2 , dan pemisahan antara lapisan biodiesel dengan gliserol.

Tipe : *Podbielniak Centrifuge*

Dasar pemilihan : Biasa digunakan untuk produk biodiesel^[39]

Cara kerja alat : Sebuah cairan akan diputar dengan kecepatan putaran tertentu, sehingga dengan adanya gaya sentrifugal yang diberikan maka carian tersebut akan terpisah menjadi dua lapisan. Lapisan atas yang memiliki densitas lebih rendah dan lapisan bawah yang memiliki densitas lebih tinggi.



Gambar C.23. Podbielniak Centrifuge

Tabel C.10. Komposisi jumlah dan densitas bahan masuk ke *podbielniak centrifuge*

Bahan	Jumlah (kg)	Fraksi	Densitas (kg/m ³)
Sabun	535,64	0,0037	932
Metil Ester	1.862,21	0,013	856,449
Beef tallow	91.925,46	0,634	914
Gliserol	10.101,00	0,0697	1.261
Metanol	32.499,70	0,2246	791,8
KCl	3.887,94	0,0268	1.987
KOH	1.772,28	0,0122	2040
Air	2.250,26	0,0155	971,83
CaCl ₂	98,20	0,0007	2150
Total	144.932,70	1	

Kapasitas tiap batch = 144.932,70 kg/hari x $\frac{1 \text{ hari}}{3 \text{ batch}}$ = 48.310,90 kg/batch

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{campuran}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} =$$

$$\frac{0,0037}{932} + \frac{0,013}{856,449} + \frac{0,634}{914} + \frac{0,0697}{1.261} + \frac{0,2246}{791,8} + \frac{0,0268}{1.987} + \frac{0,0122}{2040} + \frac{0,0155}{971,83} + \frac{0,0007}{2150}$$

$$\rho_{campuran} = 917,6412 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 57,2863 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$$

$$\text{Waktu operasi} = 40 \text{ menit/batch} \approx 0,67 \text{ jam/batch}$$

$$\text{Rate bahan masuk} = \frac{48.310,90 \text{ kg / batch}}{0,67 \text{ jam / batch}}$$

$$= 72.105,8209 \text{ kg/jam} \approx 158.966,95 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan Volumetrik} = \frac{158.966,95 \text{ lb/jam}}{57,2863 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 2774,9558 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 20.759,444 \text{ gal/jam} = 345,99 \text{ gal/menit}$$

Untuk kecepatan volumetric 345,99 gal/menit maka didapatkan spesifikasi ^[28]:

$$\text{Tinggi centrifuge} = 1,22 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Diameter centrifuge} = 1,22 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan putaran} = 1600 \text{ RPM}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 15 \text{ HP}$$

$$\text{Bahan} = \textit{Stainless Steel}$$

Spesifikasi:

$$\text{Nama} = \text{Centrifuge}$$

$$\text{Tipe} = \text{Podbeilniak Centrifuge}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 345,99 \text{ gal/menit}$$

$$\text{Tinggi centrifuge} = 14,63 \text{ m}$$

Diameter centrifuge	= 14,63 m
Kecepatan putaran	= 1600 rpm
Power motor	= 15 HP
Bahan	= <i>Stainless Steel</i>
Jumlah	= 1 buah

22. Pompa (L-421)

Fungsi : mengangkut hasil pemisahan *light product* dari *podbeilniak centrifuge* ke tangki pencuci biodiesel

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk viskositas yang rendah

Spesifikasi:

Tipe	= <i>Centrifugal Pump</i>
Ukuran pipa	= 8 in sch. 40
Power motor	= ½ HP
Bahan Konstruksi	= <i>Cast Iron</i>
Jumlah	= 1 buah

23. Tangki Pencucian Biodiesel (H-420)

Fungsi : Memisahkan lapisan biodiesel dengan lapisan gliserol

Tipe : Continuous gravity decanter dengan silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah flat

Dasar Pemilihan :

- 1. Biasa digunakan untuk pemisahan liquid-liquid
- 2. Biaya pembuatan dan perawatan murah

Tabel C.11 Komposisi bahan masuk dan keluar dari tangki pencucian biodiesel

Masuk	Jumlah (kg)	Keluar	Jumlah (kg)	
			Lapisan Non-Polar	Lapisan Polar
Metil Ester	90.086,95	Metil Ester	89.186,08	900,87
Gliserol	115,04	Gliserol	17,84	97,20
Metanol	146,25	Metanol	29,25	117,00
KOH	0,12	KOH	0,00	0,12
Air	54.209,01	Air	53,51	54.155,50
Total	144.557,37	Total	89.286,68	55.270,69

Tabel C.12. Fraksi dan densitas bahan masuk dari tangki pencucian biodiesel

Masuk	Jumlah (kg)	Fraksi	Densitas
Metil Ester	90.086,95	0,6232	856,449
Gliserol	115,04	0,0008	1.261
Metanol	146,25	0,001	791,8
KOH	0,12	-	2040
Air	54.209,01	0,375	971,83
Total	144.557,37	1	

Kapasitas = 144.557,37 kg/hari

1 hari = 3 batch

Kapasitas tiap batch = 144.557,37 kg/hari x 1 hari/3 batch = 48.185,79 kg/batch

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{campuran}} = \sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{0,6232}{856.449} + \frac{0,0008}{1.261} + \frac{0,001}{791,8} + \frac{0,375}{971,83}$$

$$\rho_{campuran} = 896,5208 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 55,9678 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$$

$$\text{volume bahan} = \frac{48.185,79}{896,5208} = 53,7475 \text{ m}^3 = 1.897,99 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{volume tangki} = \frac{1.897,99 \text{ ft}^3}{80\%} = 2.372,48 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Dipilih } H = D^{[46]}$$

$$\text{Volume Total} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H_{\text{shell}}$$

$$2.372,48 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times D_{\text{shell}}$$

$$2.372,48 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,7854 D_{\text{shell}}^3$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = 11,48 \text{ ft} \approx 137,71 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = D_{\text{shell}}$$

Mencari tinggi liquid pada shell (H')

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H'$$

$$1.897,99 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (11,48 \text{ ft})^2 \times H'$$

$$H' = 18,36 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$P_{\text{op}} = \frac{\rho \times H'}{144} = \frac{55,9678 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 \times 18,36 \text{ ft}}{144} = 7,14 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{op}} = 1,2 \times 7,14 \text{ psi} = 8,56 \text{ psi}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c$$

Konstruksi carbon stell SA 283 grade C :

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

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

Factor korosi = 1/8

Tebal *shell* = 0,13 in $\approx$ 3/16 in

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal tutup bawah} &= c \times D \times \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} \\ &= 0,48 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal tutup atas} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + c \\ &= 0,18 \text{ in} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi:

- Nama = Tangki Pencucian Biodiesel
- Fungsi = Tempat dilakukan pencucian terhadap biodiesel, dengan penambahan air untuk membentuk lapisan polar dan non polar.
- Bahan konstruksi = *Carbon stell* SA-283 grade C
- Kapasitas = 48.185,79 kg
- Diameter = 137,71 in
- Tinggi *shell* = 275,41 in
- Tebal *shell* = 3/16 in
- Tebal tutup atas = $\frac{1}{2}$ in
- Tebal alas = $\frac{1}{4}$ in
- Jumlah = 1 buah

24. Pompa (L-422)

Fungsi : mengangkut hasil pencucian biodiesel ke tangki penyimpanan metil ester

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk viskositas yang rendah

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Centrifugal Pump*

Ukuran pipa = 8 in sch. 40

Power motor = 1,5 HP

Bahan Konstruksi = *Cast Iron*

Jumlah = 1 buah

25. Tangki Penyimpan Metil Ester (F-430)

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan metil ester

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar

Dasar Pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan atmosfer

Perhitungan :

Metil ester dalam tangki penyimpanan : 91.925,46 kg/hari

Kapasitas penyimpanan : 5 hari

ρ metil ester = $856,449 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 53,4662 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

$$\text{volume bahan} = \frac{91.925,46 \text{ kg/hari} \times 5 \text{ hari}}{856,449 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 512,68 \text{ m}^3 = 18.104,23 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{volume tangki} = \frac{\text{volume bahan}}{80\%} = \frac{18.104,23 \text{ ft}^3}{80\%} = 22.630,29 \text{ ft}^3$$

Dipilih $H = D^{[46]}$

$$\text{Volume Total} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H_{\text{shell}}$$

$$22.630,29 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times D_{\text{shell}}$$

$$22.630,29 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,7854 D_{\text{shell}}^3$$

$$D_{\text{shell}} = 30,66 \text{ ft} \approx 367,95 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = D_{\text{shell}}$$

Mencari tinggi liquid pada shell (H')

$$\text{Volume bahan} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_{\text{shell}}^2 \times H'$$

$$18.104,23 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (30,66 \text{ ft})^2 \times H'$$

$$H' = 24,53 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung tekanan operasi :

$$P_{\text{op}} = \frac{\rho \times H}{144} = \frac{53,4662 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times 24,53 \text{ ft}}{144} = 9,53 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{op}} = 1,2 \times 9,53 \text{ psi} = 11,4 \text{ psi}$$

Menentukan tebal shell :

$$\text{Tebal shell} = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E} + c$$

Konstruksi carbon stell SA 283 grade C :

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

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

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

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 0,13 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup bawah :

Tutup bawah berbentuk datar

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal tutup bawah} &= c \times D \times \sqrt{\frac{P}{f}} \\ &= 1,38 \text{ in} \approx 1 \frac{7}{16} \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal tutup atas :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tebal tutup atas} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + c \\ &= 0,33 \text{ in} \approx 7/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 459.627,30 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Diameter tangki} = 367,95 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki} = 367,95 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal tutup bawah} = 1 \frac{7}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal tutup atas} = 7/16 \text{ in}$$

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

26. Pompa (L-441)

Fungsi : mengangkut hasil pemisahan *heavy product* dari *podbeilniak centrifuge* ke tangki pencuci gliserol

Tipe : *Gear Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk slurry yang viskos

Spesifikasi:

Tipe	= <i>Gear Pump</i>
Ukuran pipa	= 6 in sch. 40
Power motor	= 1/4 HP
Bahan Konstruksi	= <i>Stainless Steel</i>
Jumlah	= 1 buah

27. Tangki Pencucian Gliserol (H-440)

Fungsi : Memisahkan lapisan gliserol dengan lapisan metanol dan air

Tipe : Continuous gravity decanter

Dasar Pemilihan :

1. Biasa digunakan untuk pemisahan liquid – liquid
2. Biaya pembuatan dan perawatan murah

Spesifikasi:

- Nama = Tangki Pencucian Gliserol
- Fungsi = Tempat dilakukan pencucian terhadap gliserol, dengan penambahan air untuk membentuk lapisan polar dan non polar.
- Kapasitas = 85.930,74 kg
- Bahan konstruksi = *Carbon steel* SA-283 grade C
- Diameter = 113,78 in
- Tinggi *shell* = 227,57 in
- Tebal *shell* = 3/16 in

- Tebal tutup bawah = 3/8 in
- Tebal tutup atas = 3/16 in
- Jumlah = 1 buah

28. Pompa (L-442)

Fungsi : mengangkut hasil dari tangki pencucian gliserol ke *intermediate tank*

Tipe : *Gear Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk slurry yang viskos

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Gear Pump*

Ukuran pipa = 8 in sch. 40

Power motor = 1 HP

Bahan Konstruksi = *Stainless Steel*

Jumlah = 1 buah

29. Intermediate Tank (F-512)

Fungsi : untuk menampung hasil pencucian gliserol sebelum masuk ke evaporator

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar

Dasar Pemilihan : beroperasi pada tekanan atmosfer

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas = 85.930,74 kg/hari

Diameter tangki = 113,81 in

Tinggi tangki	= 227,63 in
Tebal shell	= 3/16 in
Tebal tutup bawah	= 3/8 in
Tebal tutup atas	= 3/16 in
Jumlah	= 1 buah

30. Evaporator (V-510)

Tipe : Evaporator Single Efek, Short Tube Vertical

Fungsi : Menguapkan methanol dan air

Dasar Pemilihan :

1. Digunakan untuk liquid yang memiliki viskositas rendah
2. Biaya pembuatan lebih murah
3. Mudah untuk pembersihannya

Kondisi operasi : Suhu operasi = $110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 230\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$

Tekanan operasi = 1,43 bar = 20,74 psia

Suhu steam masuk = $400\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 752\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$

Tekanan steam = 45 bar = 652,67 psia

Untuk tipe ini , koefisien heat transfer (U_D) = 200-500 Btu/jam.ft².°F

Dipilih $U_D = 450\text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2\text{.}^{\circ}\text{F}$

Batasan Short Tube Evaporator^[43] :

Tinggi tube = 3-6 ft

Diameter tube > 3 in

Kecepatan uap = 4 ft/det

Dipilih pipa 3 in IPS ; OD 3,5 in ; sch 40 ; panjang 3 ft

Didapat $a'' = 0,917 \text{ ft}^2/\text{det}$

Dipilih tinggi tube = 6 ft

Dari Appendix B didapat :

$Q_{\text{steam}} = 84.513.521.804,50 \text{ J/hari} = 80.103.047,98 \text{ Btu/hari}$

$U_{\text{ap}} (V_o) = 109.815,19 \text{ kg/hari} = 242.098,57 \text{ lb}_m/\text{hari}$

$$A = \frac{Q}{(U_D \times \Delta T')} = \frac{80.103.047,98}{450 \times (752 - 230) \times 24} = 15,01 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah tube} = A/(a'' \times 4) = \frac{15,01}{0,917 \times 4} = 4,09$$

Diambil jumlah tube = 5 buah

Pada 230 °F. spesifik volume untuk steam jenuh : $V_s = 1,2102 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg} = 19,38 \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}_m$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik} &= V_o \times V_s \\ &= 242.098,57 \text{ lb}_m/\text{hari} \times 19,38 \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}_m \\ &= 4.693.089,52 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas penampang evaporator} &= \frac{\text{rate.volumetrik}}{\text{kec.uap}} = \frac{4.693.089,52}{3600 \times 24} \\ &= 54,30 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas penampang evaporator (D)} &= \sqrt{\frac{Ax4}{3,14}} = \sqrt{\frac{54,30 \times 4}{3,14}} \\ &= 4,37 \text{ ft} \approx 52,47 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Penentuan tinggi evaporator

Tinggi cairan diatas tube ditetapkan = 1 ft

Tinggi cairan dalam silinder (t_{l liq})= tinggi tube + tinggi cairan

$$t_{l \text{ liq}} = (6 + 1) \text{ ft} = 7 \text{ ft}$$

$$t_{l \text{ liq}} = 80\% \times \text{tinggi evaporator}$$

$$= 80\% \times 7 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 8,75 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diambil tinggi evaporator} = 9 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan tebal shell

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,5 P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 \times 20,74 = 31,11 \text{ psia}$$

Dari Brownell App D didapat :

Bahan *carbon steel* , SA-283, grade C

$$\text{Digunakan welded butt joint : } e = 0,8$$

$$C = 0,125$$

$$f = 12650$$

$$P = P_{\text{steam}} - P_{\text{design}}$$

$$= 652,67 \text{ psia} - 31,11 \text{ psia}$$

$$= 621,56 \text{ psia}$$

Tebal shell dihitung dengan persamaan^[45]

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2((S \times E) - (0,6 \times P))} + c$$

$$= \frac{621,56 \times 52,47}{2((12650 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 621,56))} + 0,125$$

$$= 1,83 \text{ in} \approx 2 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan tebal konis

Tebal konis dihitung dengan persamaan^[45]

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot \cos \alpha (S.E - 0,6 P)} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{konis}} &= \frac{621,56 \cdot 52,47}{2 \cdot \cos 45 (12.650 \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 621,56)} + 0,125 \\ &= 1,33 \text{ in} \approx 1 \frac{3}{8} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Standart Dished Head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal tutup atas} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E - 0,2 \times P} + c \\ &= \frac{621,56 \times 52,47}{((2 \times 12.650 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 621,56))} + 0,125 \\ &= 1,77 \text{ in} \approx 2 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi :

- Nama = Evaporator
- Fungsi = Menguapkan methanol dan air
- Tipe = Evaporator Single Efek, Short Tube Vertical
- Bahan konstruksi = *carbon steel* SA-283 grade C
- Kapasitas = 109.815,19 kg
- tinggi evaporator = 9 ft
- Jumlah tube = 5 buah
- penampang = 52,47 in
- Tebal *shell* = 2 in
- Tebal konis = 1 3/8 in
- Tebal tutup atas = 2 in
- Jumlah = 1 buah

31. Pompa (L-513)

Fungsi : mengangkut hasil dari evaporator ke tangki penyimpan gliserol

Tipe : *Gear Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk slurry yang viskos

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Gear Pump*

Ukuran pipa = 1/2 in sch. 40

Power motor = 1/3 HP

Bahan Konstruksi = *Stainless Stell*

Jumlah = 1 buah

32. Tangki Penyimpan Gliserol (F-520)

Fungsi : untuk menyimpan gliserol

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas = 196.798,98 kg

Bahan konstruksi = *Carbon stell SA 283 Grade C*

Diameter tangki = 247,52 in

Tinggi tangki = 247,52 in

Tebal shell = 3/16 in

Tebal tutup bawah = 1 in

Tebal tutup atas = 5/16 in

Jumlah = 1 buah

33. Pompa (L-611)

Fungsi : mengangkut metanol dan air hasil dari evaporator ke cooler

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk viskositas yang rendah

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Centrifugal Pump*

Ukuran pipa = 2 in sch. 40

Power motor = ¼ HP

Bahan Konstruksi = *Cast Iron*

Jumlah = 1 buah

34. Cooler (E-612)

Fungsi : Mendinginkan metanol dan air yang keluar dari evaporator sebelum masuk ke kolom distilasi

Tipe : Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger

Dasar Pemilihan :

1. Luas perpindahan panas besar.
2. Dapat digunakan untuk tekanan tinggi
3. Mempunyai kapasitas aliran yang besar.

Bahan masuk: $\text{CH}_3\text{OH} + \text{Air} = 111.276 \text{ kg/hari} = 245.317,07 \text{ lbm/hari}$

Dari Neraca Panas diketahui:

Panas yang harus didinginkan (q_r) = 57.689.567,60 kJ/hari

= 54.678.944,89 Btu/hari

Digunakan air pendingin dengan :

suhu masuk 30 °C = 113 °F

suhu keluar 55 °C = 86 °F

Cp 4,18 kJ/kg.°C.

Cp.ΔT = 4,18 kJ/kg.°C x (55-30) °C = 104,5 kJ/kg

Massa air pendingin = $\frac{Q}{Cp.\Delta T}$

= $\frac{57.689.567,60 \text{ kJ/hari}}{104,5 \text{ kJ/kg}}$

= 551.789,26 kg/hari = 1.216.474,61 lbm/hr

Suhu bahan masuk = 120 °C = 284 °F

Suhu bahan keluar = 55 °C = 131 °F

Tabel C.13. Suhu Bahan dan Media Pendingin dalam Cooler

Fluida Panas		Fluida Dingin	Beda Suhu
284 °F	Suhu Tinggi	113 °F	167 °F
131 °F	Suhu Rendah	86 °F	77 °F
117 °F	Beda Suhu	27 °F	90 °F

$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{2.3 \log(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)} = \frac{167 - 77}{2.3 \log(167 / 77)} = 116,38 \text{ °F}$

ta =(113+86)/2 = 99,5°F

Ta =(284+131)/2 = 189,50°F

Fluida panas dialirkan di dalam shell; fluida dingin di dalam tube

Dari Tabel 8 41, untuk sistem *Medium Organic-Light Organic*; UD = 35-70 Btu/h ft°F

Trial: UD pada 50 Btu/h.ft².°F

Pipa yang digunakan:

- Panjang pipa (L) : 5 ft
- OD : $\frac{3}{4}$ in
- BWG : 16
- ID : 0,62 in

Dari Tabel 10-41^[30] didapat harga $a''t$ (outside surface per lin ft) = 0,1963 ft²

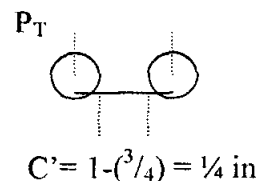
$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{54.678.944,89 \text{ Btu/hari} / 24(\text{jam} / \text{hari})}{50(\text{Btu} / \text{h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ F) \cdot 116,38^\circ F} = 261,01 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tube (Nt)} = \frac{A}{L_t \times a''t} = \frac{261,01}{5 \times 0,1963} = 265,93$$

Asumsi tube dengan 6 passes. Maka dari Tabel 9-41^[30] didapat Chiller dengan spesifikasi:

Type Heat Exchanger: 1-6 Shell and Tube HE

- Diameter dalam shell (ID): 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ in
- Baffle spacing : 1,67 ft = 20,04 in
- Diameter luar tube (OD) : $\frac{3}{4}$ in 16 BWG
- Panjang tube : 5 ft
- Pitch : 1 in square pitch
- Jumlah tube : 272
- Passes : 6 passes



Check harga A dan U_D :

$$A = L_t \times a''t \times N_t = 5 \times 0,1963 \times 265 = 266,97 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = Q / (A \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}) = (54.678.944,89 / 24) / (266,97 \times 116,38) = 73,33 \text{ Btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ F$$

Perpindahan Panas :

Fluida panas: Bagian Shell

Fluida dingin: Bagian Tube

Luas Perpindahan Panas

Asumsi: maximum Baffle Space

$a' = 0,302 \text{ in}^2$ (Tabel 10)

$$a_s = ID \times C'B/144 P_T$$

$$a_t = Nt. a' / 144 n$$

$$= 21 \frac{1}{4} \times 0,25 \times 20,04/144.1$$

$$= 272. 0,302/144. 6$$

$$= 0,74 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 0,10 \text{ ft}^2$$

Loading

$$G_s = W/a_s$$

$$G_t = w/a_t$$

$$= 245.319,07/0,74$$

$$= 1.216.474,61/0,10$$

$$= 331.812,49 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

$$= 533.125,80 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

$$V = Gt/3600\rho$$

$$= 533.125,80/(3600.24(80,46))$$

$$= 0,10 \text{ fps}$$

Bilangan Reynold

Pada $T_a = 189,50^\circ\text{F}$

Pada $t_a = 99,50^\circ\text{F}$

$$\mu_s = 0,18 \text{ lbm/ft.hr}$$

$$\mu_t = 0,46 \text{ lbm/ft.hr}$$

$$D_e = 0,88 \text{ ft (Fig. 28)}$$

$$D_t = 0,62/12 = 0,052 \text{ ft}$$

$$N_{ReS} = D_s \cdot G_s / \mu$$

$$N_{Ret} = D_t \cdot G_t / \mu$$

$$= \frac{0,88(331.812,49)}{0,18}$$

$$= \frac{0,052(533.125,80)}{0,46}$$

$$= 657.554,41$$

$$= 60.104,35$$

$$jH = 545 \text{ (Fig.28)}$$

$$h_i = 925 \text{ (41, fig.25)}$$

$$k = 0,15 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2(^{\circ}\text{F/ft}) \text{ (tabel 5)}$$

$$C_p = 51,89 \text{ Btu/lbm.ft}$$

$$(C_p \cdot \mu/k)^{1/3} = (51,89 \cdot 0,18/0,15)^{1/3} = 5,40$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \times ID/OD$$

$$h_o = jH \cdot (k/D_e) \cdot (C_p \cdot \mu/k)^{1/3}$$

$$= 925 \times 0,62/0,75$$

$$= 545 \cdot (0,15/0,88) \cdot (5,40)$$

$$= 764,67 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$= 488,62 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Pressure Drop :

$$N_{ReS} = 657.554,41$$

$$N_{Ret} = 60.104,35$$

$$f = 0,0009 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \text{ (Fig 29)}$$

$$f = 0,00008 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \text{ (Fig 26)}$$

$$s = 1$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L_n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D_s} \text{ (Pers 7.45)}$$

$$s = 0,96$$

$$= \frac{0,00008 \cdot 533.125,80^2 \cdot 5 \times 6}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,052 \times 1}$$

$$(N+1) = 12 \cdot L/B$$

$$= 3,04 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 12 \cdot 5/20,04$$

$$(V^2/2g) = 0,31 \text{ (41, fig.27)}$$

$$= 35,93 \approx 36$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot D_s \cdot (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D_{p,s}} \text{ (Pers 7.45)}$$

$$\Delta P_{\tau} = (4n/s)(V^2/2g) \text{ (Pers 7.46)}$$

$$= \frac{0,0009 \times 331.812,49^2 \times 1,77 \times 36}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,88 \times 0,96}$$

$$= (4 \times 6/1)(0,31)$$

$$= 6,70 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,14 \text{ p}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$

$$= 3,04 + 6,70 = 9,74 \text{ psi}$$

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{488,62 \times 764,67}{488,62 + 764,67} = 298,12 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C U_D} = \frac{298,12 - 73,33}{298,12 \times 73,33} = 0,01 \text{ hr.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F/Btu}$$

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel

Jumlah : 1 buah

35. Pompa (L-613)

Fungsi : mengangkut metanol dan air hasil pendinginan dari cooler ke kolom distilasi

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk viskositas yang rendah

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Centrifugal Pump*

Ukuran pipa = 2 in sch. 40

Power motor = ¼ HP

Bahan Konstruksi *Cast iron*

Jumlah = 1 buah

36. Kolom Distilasi (D-610)

Fungsi : memisahkan CH₃OH dan H₂O dalam kolom distilasi

Type : sieve tray

Kondisi operasi : - suhu feed masuk = 55 °C

- tekanan operasi = 1,5 atm = 22,044 psia

- umpan masuk berupa liquid jenuh (q=1,0224)

Perhitungan :

Dari neraca massa diperoleh :

Umpan masuk = 30.839,22 kg/jam = 962.453,53 kmol/jam

Produk atas = 30.777,55 kg/jam = 960.528,62 kmol/jam

Produk bawah = 61,68 kg/jam = 1.924,91 kmol/jam

A. Menentukan jumlah stage

a. suhu produk atas = 66,11 °C = 339,11 K

$$\alpha_{atas} = \left(\frac{P_{CH_3OH}}{P_{H_2O}} \right)_{atas} = \frac{987,72}{401,70} = 2,4589$$

b. suhu produk bawah = 98,89 °C = 371,89 °K

$$\alpha_{bawah} = \left(\frac{P_{CH_3OH}}{P_{H_2O}} \right)_{bawah} = \frac{2139,49}{931,33} = 2,2973$$

$$\alpha_{av} = \sqrt{(\alpha_{atas})(\alpha_{bawah})} = \sqrt{(2,4589)(2,2973)} = 2,3767$$

$$Nm = \frac{\log \left[\left(\frac{x_D}{1-x_D} \right) \left(\frac{1-x_W}{x_W} \right) \right]}{\log(\alpha_{av})}$$

dimana : Nm = jumlah stage minimum

x_D = kmol komponen metanol dalam produk atas

x_W = kmol komponen metanol dalam produk bawah

α_{av} = relative volatility rata-rata

$$N_{min} = \frac{\log \left[\left(\frac{0,9965}{1-0,9965} \right) \left(\frac{1-0,0004}{0,0004} \right) \right]}{\log(2,3767)} = 15,5654$$

$$(1-q)\theta^2 + [(\alpha_{av}-1)x_F + q(\alpha_{av}+1) - \alpha_{av}] \theta - \alpha_{av}q = 0 \quad [42]$$

$$(1-1,0224) \times \theta^2 + [(2,3767 - 1) \times 0,82 + 1,0224 \times (2,3767+1) - 2,3767] \times \theta - 2,3767 \times 1,0224 = 0$$

$$\theta = 0,6858$$

$$R_m = -1 + \frac{\alpha_{av} \cdot x_D}{\alpha_{av} - \theta} + \frac{1 - x_D}{1 - \theta}$$

$$R_m = -1 + \frac{2,3767 \times 0,82}{2,3767 - 0,6858} + \frac{1 - 0,82}{1 - 0,6858}$$

$$R_m = 0,7255$$

$$R = 1,2 \quad R_m = 1,2 \times 0,7255 = 0,8706$$

$$\frac{R}{R+1} = \frac{0,8706}{0,8706+1} = 0,4654$$

$$\frac{R_m}{R_m+1} = \frac{0,7255}{0,7255+1} = 0,4205$$

$$\frac{N_m}{N} = 0,38$$

$$N = \frac{15,5654}{0,38} = 40,9616 \approx 41 \text{ tray}$$

Dari nearaca panas :

$$\frac{L}{D} = R = 0,8706$$

$$L = 0,8706 \times (963.945,44 \text{ kmol/hari}) = 839.210,9001 \text{ mol/hari}$$

$$V = L + D$$

$$V = 839.210,9001 \text{ mol/hari} + 963.945,44 \text{ mol/hari}$$

$$= 1.803.156,34 \text{ mol/hari}$$

Pada saturatuion temperature pada top dari tower $y_1 = x_D$,

$$H_1 = 35.315,4434$$

$$h_D = 8,3828$$

Selanjutnya dilakukan pendekatan pada salah satu titik diambil titik $x_n = 0,80$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{L_n}{V_{n+1}} x_n + \frac{D}{V_{n+1}} x_D$$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{839.210,9001}{1.803.156,34} 0,80 + \frac{963.945,44}{1.803.156,34} 0,9965$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,9051$$

Pada $x_n = 0,80$;

$$h_n = x_a \times C_{pa} \times (T - T_0) + (1-x_a) \times C_{pm} (T - T_0) + \Delta H \text{ soln}$$

$$= 0,8 \times 83,8539 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (67,5 - 64,7) \text{ (K)} + (1-0,8) \times 76,3318 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (67,5 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}$$

$$= 230,5785 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Pada $Y_{n+1} = 0,9051$;

$$H_{n+1} = 0,9051 \times (35.278 \text{ (J/mol)} + 68,5207 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (68 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) + (1-0,9051) \times (42070,66 \text{ (J/mol)} + 36,8977 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (68 - 64,7) \text{ (K)})$$

$$= 45321,6013 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$V_{n+1} \times H_{n+1} = (V_{n+1} - D) \times h_n + V_1 \times H_1 - L \times h_D$$

$$V_{n+1} \times 45321,6013 = (V_{n+1} - 963.945,44) \times 230,5785 + 1.803.156,34 \times 35.315,4434 - 839210,9001 \times 8,3828$$

$$V_{n+1} = 1.407.152,948$$

$$1.407.152,948 = L_n + 963.945,44$$

$$L_n = 443207,508$$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{L_n}{V_{n+1}} x_n + \frac{D}{V_{n+1}} x_D$$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{443207,508}{1407152,948} 0,8 + \frac{963.945,44}{1.407.152,948} 0,9965$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,9346$$

$$x_n = 0,9$$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{839.210,9001}{1.803.156,34} 0,90 + \frac{963.945,44}{1.803.156,34} 0,9965$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,9516$$

$$\text{Pada } x_n = 0,9 ; h_n = 108,0322$$

$$\text{Pada } Y_{n+1} = 0,9516 ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{n+1} &= 0,9516 \times (35.278 \text{ (J/mol)} + 68,5207 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (66 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) + (1 - 0,9516) \times \\ &(42070,66 \text{ (J/mol)} + 36,8977 \text{ (J/mol.K)} \times (66 - 64,7) \text{ (K)}) \\ &= 35.693,8519 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{n+1} \times H_{n+1} = (V_{n+1} - D) \times h_n + V_1 \times H_1 - L \times h_D$$

$$V_{n+1} \times 35.693,8519 = (V_{n+1} - 963.945,44) \times 108,0322 + 1.803.156,34 \times 35.315,4434 - 839210,9001 \times 8,3828$$

$$V_{n+1} = 1.786.332,143$$

$$1.786.332,143 = L_n + 963.945,44$$

$$L_n = 822386,703$$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{L_n}{V_{n+1}} x_n + \frac{D}{V_{n+1}} x_D$$

$$Y_{n+1} = \frac{822.386,703}{1.786.332,143} 0,9 + \frac{963.945,44}{1.786.332,143} 0,9965$$

$$Y_{n+1} = 0,95207$$

$$q_c = V_1 \times H_1 - L \times h_D - D \cdot h_D$$

$$q_c = 1.803.156,34 \times 35.315,4434 - 839210,9001 \times 8,3828 - 963.945,44 \times 8,3828$$

$$q_c = 6,3664 \times 10^{10} \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$x_w = 0,04 \% \text{ mol}$$

$$q_R = D \times h_D + W \times h_w + q_c - F \cdot h_f$$

$$q_R = 963.945,44 \times 8,3828 + 4.382.326,17 \times 2.245,3381 + 6,3664 \times 10^{10} - 5.346.271,61 \times (-800,2492)$$

$$q_R = 7,7790 \times 10^{10} \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Karena termasuk reboiler, maka jumlah tray teoritis = 41 - 1 = 40 tray teoritis

Lokasi feed :

$$\text{Log } \frac{N_s}{N_s} = 0,206 \times \log \left[\left(\frac{x_{HF}}{x_{LF}} \right) \frac{W}{D} \left(\frac{x_{LW}}{x_{HD}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Log } \frac{N_s}{N_s} = 0,206 \times \log \left[\left(\frac{0,82}{0,18} \right) \frac{963.945,44}{4.382.326,17} \left(\frac{0,0004}{0,0035} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Log } \frac{N_c}{N_s} = -0,3879$$

$$\frac{N_c}{N_s} = 0,4093 ; N_e = 0,4093 N_s$$

$$N_e + N_s = 0,4093 N_s + N_s = 41 \text{ stages}$$

$$N_s = 29,0925 \approx 29 \text{ tray}$$

$$N_e = 11,9076 \approx 12 \text{ tray}$$

Dari perhitungan didapatkan feed tray dari methanol pada tray ke 12 dari top.

Menghitung plate total :

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata kolom distilasi} = \frac{66,11 + 98,89}{2} = 82,5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\mu \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} = 0,295 \text{ cp} \quad (41, \text{ Fig. 14})$$

$$\mu \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 0,347 \text{ cp} \quad (41, \text{ Fig. 14})$$

$$\mu^{1/3} \text{ camp} = (0,18 \times 0,295^{1/3}) + (0,82 \times 0,347^{1/3})$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,3372 \text{ cp}$$

$$\alpha_{av} \cdot \mu = (2,3767)(0,3372) = 0,8014$$

Dari Fig. 6-25 ^[61], dengan menggunakan absis $8,014 \times 10^{-3}$ didapat : $E_o = 0,51$

$$\text{Jadi jumlah stage actual yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{40,9616}{0,51} = 80,3169 \approx 80$$

Kondisi Uap :

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran massa} = 1.803.156,34 \text{ kmol/hari}$$

=

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{v, \text{camp}}} = \frac{x_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{v, \text{air}}} + \frac{x_{\text{metanol}}}{\rho_{v, \text{metanol}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{v, \text{camp}}} = \frac{0,0002}{0,5965} + \frac{0,998}{1,0524}$$

$$\rho_{v, \text{camp}} = \frac{1}{0,9486} = 1,0541 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$Q = \frac{57.687,6205 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hari}}}{1,0541 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 54.726,8955 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 0,6334 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Kondisi Cairan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan aliran massa cairan} &= F + L = 78.976,10 \text{ kg/hari} + 26.848,5205 \\ &= 105.824,6205 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Suhu Feed = 55 °C

Komponen	massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T in (K)	T ref (K)	Q (J/hari)
metanol	30.839,22	962.453,53	81,27	328,00	298,00	2.346.552.830,63
air	78.975,97	4.383.818,08	75,21	328,00	298,00	9.890.956.478,08

Suhu L = 64,7 °C ; L = 26.848,5205 kg/hari

Komposisi L = Komposisi V = Komposisi D (99,65 % metanol dan 0,35 % air)

Komponen	massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (J/mol.K)	T L(K)	T ref (K)	Q (J/hari)
Metanol	26.754,55	834.975,97	81,74	337,70	298,00	2.709.568.026,50
Air	93,97	5.216,10	75,30	337,70	298,00	15.593.920,72

$Q_{\text{total}} = 2.346.552.830,63 \text{ (J/hari)} + 9.890.956.478,08 \text{ (J/hari)} + 2.709.568.026,50 \text{ (J/hari)} + 15.593.920,72 \text{ (J/hari)}$

$$Q_{\text{total}} = 14.962.671.255,93 \text{ (J/hari)}$$

$$Cp_{\text{rata-rata metanol}} = (81,27 + 81,74)/2 = 81,51 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$Cp_{\text{rata-rata air}} = (75,21 + 75,30)/2 = 75,255 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$Q_{\text{total}} = m_{\text{air}} \times C_{p\text{air}} \times (T_{\text{camp.}} - T_{\text{ref}}) + m_{\text{metanol}} \times C_{p\text{metanol}} \times (T_{\text{camp.}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$14.962.671.255,93 \text{ (J/hari)} = 4.389.034,18 \text{ mol/hari} \times 75,255 \text{ J/mol.K} \times (T_{\text{camp.}} - 298) \text{ (K)} + (1.797.429,50 \text{ mol/hari} \times 81,51 \text{ J/mol.K} \times (T_{\text{camp.}} - 298) \text{ (K)})$$

$$14.962.671.255,93 \text{ (J/hari)} = 146.499.491,26 \times (T_{\text{camp.}} - 298) \text{ (K)} + 330.301.651,65 \times (T_{\text{camp.}} - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$14.962.671.255,93 \text{ (J/hari)} = 476.801.142,91 \times (T_{\text{camp.}} - 298) \text{ (K)}$$

$$14.962.671.255,93 \text{ (J/hari)} = 476.801.142,91 T_{\text{camp.}} - 142.086.740.586,97$$

$$T_{\text{camp.}} = (14.962.671.255,93 + 142.086.740.586,97) / 476.801.142,91$$

$$T_{\text{camp.}} = 329,28 \text{ K} = 56,38 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = 986,3215 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{metanol}} = 23,6886 \text{ mol/l} = 759,036 \text{ gr/l} = 759,036 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{l, \text{camp}}} = \frac{x_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{l, \text{air}}} + \frac{x_{\text{metanol}}}{\rho_{l, \text{metanol}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{l, \text{camp}}} = \frac{0,9992}{986,3215} + \frac{0,0008}{759,036}$$

$$\rho_{l, \text{camp.}} = \frac{1}{1,0141 \times 10^{-3}} = 986,1933 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$Q = \frac{105.824,6205 \text{ kg/hari}}{986,1933 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 107,3062 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 1,242 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Beban uap

$$\left\{ \frac{\rho_L - \rho_V}{\rho_V} \right\}^{0,5} = \left\{ \frac{986,1933 - 1,0541}{1,0541} \right\}^{0,5} = 30,5709$$

$$V_{\text{beban}} = \frac{Q_{\text{uap}}}{\left\{ \frac{\rho_L - \rho_V}{\rho_V} \right\}^{0,5}} = \frac{0,6334}{30,5709} = 0,0207$$

Tower diameter = 1 m

Faktor sistem = 1

Faktor flood = 80 %

Tray spacing $t = 0,5$ m

Parameter Aliran

$$F_{lv} = (L/V)(\rho_V / \rho_L)^{0,5}$$

$$= (839.210,9001 \text{ kmol/hari} / 1.803.156,34 \text{ kmol/hari}) (1,0541 / 986,1933)^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,0152$$

Kapasitas uap (C_{sb})

Asumsi plate 18 in = 0,458 m dengan $F_{lv} = 0,0152$

Didapat harga $C_{sb} \approx 0,1$

$$U_{nf} = C_{sb} / ((\rho_L - \rho_V) / \rho_V)^{0,5}$$

$$U_{nf} = 0,1 \times ((986,1933 - 1,0541) / 1,0541)^{0,5}$$

$$U_{nf} = 3,0571 \text{ m/s}$$

Tabel 6.2 ; $\alpha = 0,0744 \times t + 0,01173$

$$= 0,0744 \times 0,5 + 0,01173 = 0,04893$$

$$\beta = 0,0304 \times t + 0,015$$

$$= 0,0304 \times 0,5 + 0,015 = 0,0302$$

Mencari surface tension

Komponen	X _B	BM	P
H ₂ O	0,2553	18	(2 x 15,5)+20 = 51
CH ₄ O	0,6625	32	(1x 9) + (4 x 15,5) + (1 x 20) = 91

$\rho_l = 986,1933 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 986,1933 \text{ kg/m}^3 / (0,9992 \times 18 + 0,0008 \times 32) \text{ (kg/kmol)}$
 $= 54,7545 \text{ kmol/m}^3 = 54,7545 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/cm}^3$

$\rho_v = 1,0541 \text{ kg/m}^3 / (0,002 \times 18 + 0,998 \times 32) \text{ (kg/kmol)}$
 $= 0,033 \text{ kmol/m}^3 = 0,033 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/cm}^3$

$\sigma_{mix}^{1/4} = \sum_{i=1}^n [P_i] (\rho_{L,mix} x_i - \rho_{G,mix} y_i)$

$\rho_{G,mix} \llll \rho_{L,mix} \rightarrow \text{jadi } \rho_{G,mix} \text{ diabaikan}$

$\sigma_{mix}^{1/4} = 51 \times 54,7545 \times 10^{-3} \times 0,9992 + 91 \times 54,7545 \times 10^{-3} \times 0,0008$
 $= 2,7942$

$\sigma_{mix} = 60,9607 \text{ dyne/cm} = 0,0609607 \text{ N/m}$

dimana : σ_{mix} = surface tension campuran, dyne/cm

$[P_i]$ = parachor komponen I (47, tabel 3-343)

$\rho_{L,mix}$ = density liquid campuran, mol/cm³

$\rho_{G,mix}$ = density uap campuran, mol/cm³

x_i = mol fraksi komponen I dalam fase liquid

y_i = mol fraksi komponen I dalam fase uap

$\rho_{G,mix} \llll \rho_{L,mix} \rightarrow \text{jadi } \rho_{G,mix} \text{ diabaikan}$

$\sigma_{mix}^{1/4} = [(0,0037(131) + (0,2553)(51) + (0,6625)(331) + (0,0785)(331))0,0172$
 $= 3,3112 \text{ dn/cm}$

$$\sigma_{mix} = 120,2080 \text{ dn/cm}$$

$$\sigma_{mix} = 0,1202 \text{ N/m}$$

karena F_{lv} lebih kecil dari 0,1 maka digunakan harga 0,1

$$C_F = [\alpha \log (1/F_{lv}) + \beta] \times (\sigma/0,02)^{0,2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_F &= [0,04893 \log (1/0,1) + 0,0302] \times (0,0609607 / 0,02)^{0,2} \\ &= 0,0989 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_F = C_F ((\rho_l - \rho_v)/\rho_v)^{0,5}$$

$$V_F = 0,0989 ((986,1933 - 1,0541)/1,0541)^{0,5}$$

$$V_F = 3,0235 \text{ m/s}$$

Untuk flooding 80 %, maka flooding velocity , $v = 2,4188 \text{ m/s}$

$$0,6334 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$A_n = V/v = (0,6334 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} / 2,4188 \text{ m/s}) = 0,2619$$

Weir length = 0,7 T karena straight, rectangular weirs, cross-flow trays 8,808

Didapat dari tabe 6.1 dengan satu downspout area

$$A_t = 0,2619 / (1 - 0,08808) = 0,2872 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_t = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2$$

$$d = ((A_t \times 4) / \pi)^{0,5}$$

$$d = (((0,2872 \text{ m}^2 \times 4) / \pi)^{0,5} = 0,6047 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{koreksi nilai } A_t = \pi/4 \times 0,6047^2 = 0,2872 \text{ m}^2$$

$$W = 0,55 \times d = 0,55 \times 0,6047 = 0,3326 \text{ m}$$

$$A_d = 0,08808 \times A_t = 0,08808 \times 0,2872 = 0,0253 \text{ m}^2 \text{ downspout cross section}$$

$$A_a = A_t - 2 \times A_d - (\text{area untuk tray support} + \text{disengaging dan zone distribusi})$$

Menggunakan 25 mm wide support ring beam antara downspout dan wide dissengaging

=15 % x 0,6047 dan zone distribusi sehingga area total 0,1157:

$$A_a = 0,2872 - 2 \times 0,0253 - 0,1157 = 0,1209 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q/W = \frac{1,242 \times 10^{-3}}{0,3326} = 0,0037 \text{ m/s}$$

Weir crest h_1 dan weir height h_w

$$\text{Trial } h_1 = 25 \text{ mm} = 0,025 \text{ m}$$

$$h_1/d = 0,025/0,6047 = 0,0413$$

$d/W = 0,6047/0,4233 = 1,4285$, kemudian dari persamaan 6.34 didapat :

$$\frac{W_{eff}}{W}^2 = \left(\frac{d}{W}\right)^2 - \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{d}{W}\right)^2 - 1 \right]^{0,5} + \frac{2h_1}{d} \frac{d}{W} \right\}^2$$

$$\frac{W_{eff}}{W}^2 = 1,4285^2 - \left\{ \left[1,4285^2 - 1 \right]^{0,5} + 2 \times 0,0413 \times 1,4285 \right\}^2$$

$$\frac{W_{eff}}{W} = 0,7454$$

$$\frac{W_{eff}}{W} = 0,8633$$

Kemudian dihitung kembali h_1 dengan persamaan 6.33 :

$$h_1 = 0,666 \left(\frac{L}{W} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{W}{W_{eff}} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$h_1 = 0,666 \times \left(\frac{1,242 \times 10^{-3}}{0,4233} \right)^{2/3} (0,8633)^{2/3}$$

$$h_1 = 0,0124 \text{ m}$$

trial ulang dengan $h_1 = 0,0124$

$$h_1/d = 0,0124/0,6047 = 0,0205$$

$d/W = 0,6047/0,4233 = 1,4285$, kemudian dari persamaan 6.34 didapat :

$$\frac{W_{eff}}{W} = 0,9365$$

Kemudian dihitung kembali h_1 dengan persamaan 6.33 :

$$h_1 = 0,666 \left(\frac{L}{W} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{W}{W_{eff}} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$h_1 = 0,0131 \text{ m}$$

trial ulang dengan $h_1 = 0,0131$

$$h_1/d = 0,0131/0,6047 = 0,0217$$

$d/W = 0,6047/0,4233 = 1,4285$, kemudian dari persamaan 6.34 didapat :

$$\frac{W_{eff}}{W} = 0,9326$$

Kemudian dihitung kembali h_1 dengan persamaan 6.33 :

$$h_1 = 0,666 \left(\frac{L}{W} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{W}{W_{eff}} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$h_1 = 0,0124 \text{ m}$$

$$h_w = 50 \text{ mm} = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

Dry pressure drop

Diambil $d_o = 3 \text{ mm}$

$$l = 2 \text{ mm}$$

$$C_o = 1,09 \left(\frac{d_o}{I} \right)^{0,25} = 1,09 \left(\frac{0,003}{0,002} \right)^{0,25} = 1,2063$$

$$p' = 2,5 \text{ s/d } 5 \text{ d}_o \approx 3 \text{ d}_o$$

$$\left(\frac{A_o}{A_a} \right) = 0,907 \left(\frac{d_o}{p'} \right)^2 = 0,907 \left(\frac{0,003}{0,0075} \right)^2 = 0,1451$$

$$A_i = A_a \times 0,1008 = 0,1209 \times 0,1451 = 0,0175 \text{ m}^2$$

$$V_o = \frac{Q}{A_o} = \frac{0,6334 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{0,0175 \text{ m}^2} = 36,1943 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Suhu rata-rata kolom distilasi} = 98,89 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\mu \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} = 0,0121 \text{ cp} \quad (41, \text{ Fig.15})$$

$$\mu \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 0,22 \text{ cp} \quad (41, \text{ Fig.14})$$

$$\mu^{1/3} \text{ camp} = (0,9996 \times 0,0121^{1/3}) + (0,0004 \times 0,22^{1/3})$$

$$\mu_{\text{gas camp}} = 0,0121 \text{ cp}$$

$$\text{Hole Reynolds number} = \frac{d_o \cdot V_o \cdot \rho_g}{\mu_g} = \frac{0,003 \cdot 36,1943 \cdot 1,0541}{0,0121 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 9459,2756$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{D} = \frac{4,6 \times 10^{-5}}{0,003} = 0,0153$$

$$f = 0,015$$

dari persamaan 6.36

$$\frac{2 \times h_D \times g \times \rho_l}{V_o^2 \times \rho_g} = C_o \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{A_o}{A_n} \right) + \frac{4lf}{d_o} + \left(1 - \frac{A_o}{A_n} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$h_D = C_o \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{A_o}{A_n} \right) + \frac{4lf}{d_o} + \left(1 - \frac{A_o}{A_n} \right)^2 \right] \times \frac{V_o^2 \times \rho_g}{2 \times g \times \rho_l}$$

$$h_D = 1,2063 \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{0,0175}{0,2619} \right) + \frac{4 \times 0,002 \times 0,015}{0,003} + \left(1 - \frac{0,0175}{0,2619} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\times \frac{36,1943^2 \times 1,0541}{2 \times 9,807 \times 986,1933}$$

$$h_D = 0,1192 \text{ m} = 4,6929 \text{ in}$$

Hydraulic Pressure drop h_L

$$V_a = \frac{0,6334}{0,1209} = 5,2392 \text{ m/s}$$

$$z = \frac{T + W}{2} = \frac{0,6047 + 0,3326}{2} = 0,4687 \text{ m}$$

$$h_L = 6,1 \times 10^{-3} + 0,725 h_w - 0,238 \times h_w \times V_a \times \rho_g^{0,5} + 1,225 \times \frac{Q}{z}$$

$$h_L = 6,1 \times 10^{-3} + 0,725 \times 0,05 - 0,238 \times 0,05 \times 5,2392 \times 1,0541^{0,5} + 1,225 \times \frac{1,242 \times 10^{-3}}{0,4687} = 0,0334 \text{ m}$$

Residual pressure drop h_R persamaan 6.42

$$h_R = \frac{6 \times \sigma \times g_c}{\rho_l \times d_n \times g} = \frac{6 \times 0,1202 \times 1}{986,1933 \times 0,003 \times 9,807} = 0,0249 \text{ m}$$

$$h_G = h_D + h_L + h_R = 0,1192 \text{ m} + 0,0334 \text{ m} + 0,0249 \text{ m} = 0,1775 \text{ m}$$

Pressure loss at liquid entrance

$$h_2 = \frac{3}{2g} \times \left(\frac{Q}{A_{da}} \right)^2$$

$$\text{downspout apron} = h_w - 0,025 = 0,05 - 0,025 = 0,025$$

$$\text{Luas area untuk aliran liquid dibawah apron} = 0,025 \times W$$

$$= 0,025 \times 0,4233$$

$$= 0,0106 \text{ m}^2$$

Karena luas area untuk aliran liquid dibawah apron lebih rendah dari downspout apron maka $A_{da} = 0,0106 \text{ m}^2$

$$h_2 = \frac{3}{2 \times 9,807} \times \left(\frac{1,242 \times 10^{-3}}{0,0106} \right)^2 = 0,0021 \text{ m}$$

Backup in downspout

$$h_3 = h_{G1} + h_2 = 0,1775 \text{ m} + 0,0021 \text{ m} = 0,1796 \text{ m}$$

Check flooding

$$h_w + h_1 + h_3 < t/2$$

$$h_w + h_1 + h_3 = 0,05 + 0,0124 + 0,1796 = 0,242 \text{ m}$$

$$t/2 = 0,5 \text{ m}/2 = 0,25 \text{ m}$$

Oleh karena itu pemilihan tray spacing masih memenuhi persyaratan

Weeping velocity

Untuk $W/T = 0,7$; weir = $0,3296T$ (Tabel 6.1 Treybal)

Weir = $0,3296 \times 0,6047 = 0,1993 \text{ m}$ dari pusat tower.

$$Z = 2 \times \text{Weir} = 2 \times 0,1993 = 0,3986 \text{ m}$$

Persamaan 6.46

$$\frac{V_{ow} \times \mu_g}{\sigma \times g_c} = 0,0229 \left(\frac{\mu_g^2}{\sigma \times g_c \times \rho_g \times d_o} \frac{\rho_l}{\rho_g} \right)^{0,379} \left(\frac{1}{d_o} \right)^{0,293} \left(\frac{2 \times A_a \times d_o}{\sqrt{3} \times p^{1,3}} \right)^{2,8/(Z/d_o)^{0,724}}$$

$$V_{ow} = 0,0229 \left(\frac{\mu_g^2}{\sigma \times g_c \times \rho_g \times d_o} \frac{\rho_l}{\rho_g} \right)^{0,379} \left(\frac{1}{d_o} \right)^{0,293} \left(\frac{2 \times A_a \times d_o}{\sqrt{3} \times p^{1,3}} \right)^{2,8/(Z/d_o)^{0,724}} \times \frac{\sigma \times g_c}{\mu_g}$$

$$V_{ow} = 0,0229 \left(\frac{0,0121^2}{0,1202 \times 1 \times 1,0541 \times 0,003} \frac{986,1933}{1,0541} \right)^{0,379} \times \left(\frac{0,002}{0,003} \right)^{0,293} \times$$

$$\left(\frac{2 \times 0,1209 \times 0,003}{\sqrt{3} \times 0,0075^3} \right)^{2,8 / (0,3986 / 0,003)^{0,724}} = 0,3317 \text{ m/s}$$

Entrainment

$$\frac{V}{V_F} = 0,8 ; \frac{L'}{G'} \left(\frac{\rho_*}{\rho_l} \right)^{0,5} = \frac{L}{V} \left(\frac{\rho_*}{\rho_l} \right)^{0,5} = 0,0152$$

Entrainment dibaca pada fig 6.17 $E = 0,17$

Design basis dari Applied Process Design for Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Vol.2 :

Ernest E. Ludwig

$$F_s = 17$$

$$h_w = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$h_l = h_{ow} = 0,0124 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{sl} = f \times h_w + h_{ow}$$

$$h_{sl} = 1 \times 0,05 \text{ m} + 0,0124 \text{ m} = 0,0624 \text{ m} = 2,4567 \text{ in}$$

$$h_e = 1,75 \text{ in}$$

Total wet tray pressure drop

$$h_t = h_D + h_e = 4,6929 \text{ in} + 1,75 \text{ in} = 6,4429 \text{ in}$$

Density dari liquid di top :

Komposisi top 99,8 % massa metanol dan 0,2 % massa air dengan suhu 66,11°C

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{l, \text{camp}}} = \frac{x_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{l, \text{air}}} + \frac{x_{\text{metanol}}}{\rho_{l, \text{metanol}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{l, \text{camp}}} = \frac{0,002}{981,1277} + \frac{0,998}{759,6}$$

$$\rho_{l, \text{camp.}} = 759,9437 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 47,4435 \text{ lb/cu. ft}$$

Density dari liquid di bottom :

Komposisi bottom 99,92 % massa air dan 0,08 % massa metanol dengan suhu 98,89 °C

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{l, \text{camp}}} = \frac{x_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{l, \text{air}}} + \frac{x_{\text{me tan ol}}}{\rho_{l, \text{me tan ol}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{l, \text{camp}}} = \frac{0,9992}{959,1526} + \frac{0,0008}{1,0558 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{l, \text{camp.}} = 1,3179 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,0823 \text{ lb/cu. ft}$$

$$\Delta P_{\text{tower}} = h_t \times N_{\text{act}} \times \left(\frac{\text{Liquid density top} + \text{liquid density bottom}}{2} \right)$$

$$\Delta P_{\text{tower}} = \frac{6,4429 \text{ in} \times 80}{1728 \text{ cu. in/cu. ft}} \times \left(\frac{47,4435 \text{ lb/cu. ft} + 0,0823 \text{ lb/cu. ft}}{2} \right) = 7,0881 \text{ psi}$$

Maka ditentukan operasional pressure = 1,5 atm = 22,05 psia

Untuk mencari ϵ dihitung dari Kiester dengan menggunakan persamaan 7.28

$$\epsilon = 0,492 \times (\mu_{L, \alpha_{av}})^{-0,245}$$

$$\epsilon = 0,492 \times (0,3372 \times 2,3767)^{-0,245} = 0,5194$$

Tinggi tray

$$H_s = \frac{N \cdot H_t}{\epsilon}$$

$$H_t = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$H_s = \frac{41 \times 0,5 \text{ m} \times 3,2808}{0,5194} = 129,4886 \text{ ft} = 39,4686 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan tebal dinding shell

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{operasi}} + 2,5 \text{ bar}$$

$$= 1,5 \cdot 1,0133 + 2,5 \text{ bar}$$

$$= 4,01995 \text{ bar} = 58,3018 \text{ psia}$$

$$c = \text{Faktor korosi maksimum} = 1/8 \text{ in} = 3,175 \text{ mm} = 0,0104 \text{ ft}$$

$$f = f_{\text{allow}} = 12650 \text{ psia untuk jenis carbon steel tipe SA 283 grade C}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint) tabel 13.2}$$

$$r = 0,30235 \text{ m} = 0,992 \text{ ft}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \cdot r}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + c$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{58,3018 \cdot 0,992}{12650 \cdot 0,8 - 0,6 \cdot 50,9538} + 0,0104 = 0,0161 \text{ ft} = 0,1934 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{diambil } t = 1/4 \text{ inch}$$

Perhitungan tebal tutup :

$$D_i = 0,6047 \text{ m} = 23,8071 \text{ in}$$

Jika digunakan tutup atas dan bawah jenis flanged dan dished head, maka :

$$D_o = D_i + 2 \cdot t_{\text{shell}} = 23,8071 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,25 \text{ in} = 24,3071 \text{ in} = 0,6074 \text{ m}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (double welded butt joint) table 13.2}$$

$$rc = D_i + t = 23,8071 \text{ in} + 0,25 \text{ in} = 24,0571 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 2,375$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{24,0571}{2,375}} \right) = 1,5457$$

$$t_h = \frac{P \cdot rc \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + c = \frac{50,9538 \cdot 23,9946 / 12 \cdot 1,5457}{2 \cdot 12650 \cdot 0,8 - 0,2 \cdot 50,9538} + 0,0104$$

$$= 0,0182 \text{ ft} = 0,2184 \text{ in} \approx 1/4 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan tinggi tutup :

$$D_o = 24,1821 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell table 5.7 dan 5.8 diketahui untuk $t = \frac{1}{4}$ in, $icr = 2,375$ in

$$r = 0,30235 \text{ m} = 0,992 \text{ ft} = 11,904 \text{ in}$$

$$sf = 3 \text{ inch}$$

$$Di = Do - 2.t = 24,1821 - 2 \times 0,25 \text{ in} = 23,6821 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{Di}{2} - icr = 9,46605$$

$$BC = r - icr = 11,904 \text{ in} - 2,375 \text{ in} = 9,529 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kedalaman dish (b)} &= r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 11,904 \text{ in} - \sqrt{9,529^2 - 9,46605^2} \\ &= 10,8105 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup} = t + b + sf = 0,25 \text{ in} + 10,8105 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ in}$$

$$= 14,0605 \text{ in} = 0,3571 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan tinggi kolom

$$\text{Tinggi kolom} = \text{tinggi shell} + 2 \times \text{tinggi tutup}$$

$$= 39,4686 \text{ m} + 2 \times 0,3571 \text{ m} = 40,1828 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan isolasi

Untuk isolasi digunakan isolator calsium silikat = 0,372 Btu in./($\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{hr} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$)

Dengan tebal 2 in.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter luar isolasi} &= Do + \left(\frac{2 \times \text{tebal isolasi}}{12} \right) \\ &= 24,1821 + \left(\frac{2 \times 2}{12} \right) = 24,5154 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Kondenser Distilasi 1 (E-614)

Fungsi : Mendinginkan distilat secara total

Tipe : Shell and Tube

Dasar Pemilihan :

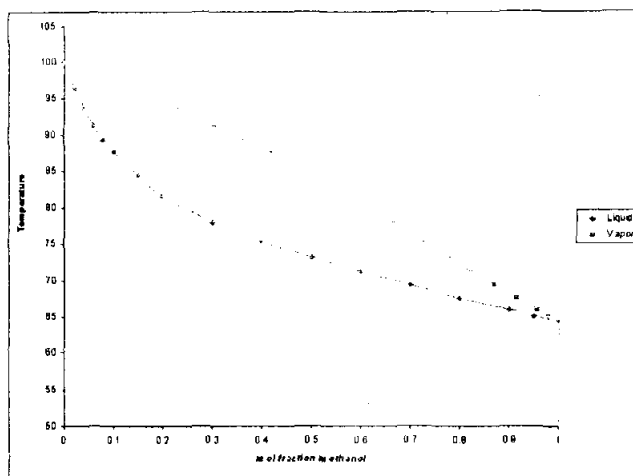
1. Luas perpindahan panas besar.
2. Dapat digunakan untuk tekanan tinggi
3. Mempunyai kapasitas aliran yang besar.

Perhitungan berdasarkan 41 :

Mencari dew point produk atas

Dew point dicari dengan trial dengan P operasi pada 1 atm (760 mmHg)

Dari pembacaan pada kurva kesetimbangan didapatkan



Gambar C.24. Hubungan antara Fraksi Mol Methanol dengan Temperatur

Dew point = 64,58 °C

Bubble point = 64,53 °C

Perhitungan Koefisien Transfer Panas :

P operasi = 1 atm

T gas masuk = 66,11 °C T liquid keluar = 64,58 °C

$q_c = 5,4909 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/hari} = 2.287.875 \text{ kJ/jam} = 2168478,57 \text{ btu/jam}.$

$R = 0,8706$

Komponen	D (mol/hari)	L = R . D (mol/hari)	V = (R+1)D (mol/hari)
CH ₃ OH	960.528,62	836.236,22	1.796.764,84
H ₂ O	3.416,82	2.974,68	6.391,50
	963.945,44	839.210,9	1.803.156,34

Rate gas masuk = 1.796.764,84 mol/hari + 6.391,50 mol/hari

= 1.803.156,34 mol/hari

= 52.572,48 kg/hari + 1.151,45 kg/hari

= 53.723,93 kg/hari = 2238,50 kg/jam

= 4.934,9971 lbm/jam

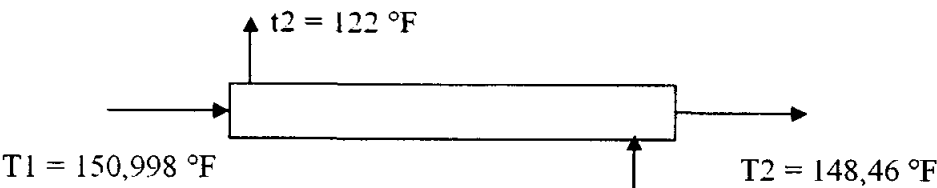
Asumsi perubahan suhu air pendingin adalah 30 °C sampai 50 °C.

$Q = m \times Cp \times \Delta T$

$m \text{ air} = \frac{Q}{Cp \times \Delta T} = \frac{2.287.875 \text{ kJ/jam}}{\int_{30}^{50} Cp \cdot dT}$

$m \text{ air pendingin} = \frac{2.287.875 \text{ kJ / jam}}{4,181 \text{ kJ / (kg.K)} \times (50 - 30) \text{ K}}$

= 27360,3803 kg/jam = 60318,6944 lb/jam.



$$t_1 = 86 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_1 = T_1 - t_2 = 150,998 - 122 = 28,998 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = T_2 - t_1 = 148,46 - 86 = 62,46 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2}\right)} = \frac{28,998 - 62,46}{\ln\left(\frac{28,998}{62,46}\right)} = 43,6101 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = 0,0705$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{122 - 86}{150,998 - 86} = 0,5539$$

Berdasarkan harga R dan S didapatkan : $F_T^{[41]} = 0,998$

$$\Delta T = \Delta T_{LMTD} \times F_T = 43,6101 \times 0,998 = 43,5229 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{150,998 + 148,46}{2} = 149,729 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{122 + 86}{2} = 104 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Trial UD} = 250 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Asumsi $\frac{3}{4}$ inch OD, 16 BWG, 1 inch triangular pitch, $L = 16 \text{ ft}$.

$$a_t' = 0,1963^{[41]}$$

$$Q = UD \cdot A \cdot \Delta T$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta T} = \frac{2168478,57}{250 \times 43,5229} = 199,2954 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = Nt \cdot a_t' \cdot L = Nt \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 16$$

$$Nt = 63,4537 \text{ tubes}$$

Dari tabel 9 41 diperoleh untuk 2-4 heat exchanger:

$$\text{ID} = 12 \text{ inch} \quad Nt = 76 \text{ tubes}$$

$$UD \text{ koreksi} \rightarrow A = Nt \cdot a'' \cdot L = 76 \cdot 3,338 \cdot 16 = 4059,008 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$UD = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T} = \frac{2168478,57}{4059,008 \times 43,5229} = 12,2749 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Hot Fluid Shell Side

$$B = ID/5 = 12 / 5 = 2,4 \text{ inch}$$

$$T_c = 148,86 + 0,68 \times 2,138$$

$$C' = P - OD = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = 0,25$$

$$= 150,6968 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$a_s = \frac{ID \times C' \times B}{144 \cdot P_T}$$

$$t_c = 86 + 0,68 \times 36$$

$$t_c = 110,48 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 43,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= \frac{12 \times 1/4 \times 2,4}{144 \cdot 1} = 0,05 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Mencari } \mu \text{ pada suhu } T_c = 150,6968 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$= 65,9427 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$G_s = W/a_s$$

$$\mu = 0,3818 \text{ cP} = 0,924 \text{ lb/ft.h}$$

$$= 4.934,9971 \text{ lbm/jam} / 0,05 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$D_e = 0,75 \text{ in} = 0,0625 \text{ ft (fig. 28)}$$

$$= 98.699,942 \text{ lb/jam} \cdot \text{ft}^2$$

$$De = 0,0608 \text{ ft (Figure 28, 41)}$$

$$N_{Res} = \frac{D_e \cdot G_s}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,0625 \times 98.699,942}{0,924} = 6676,1324$$

$$S_g = \frac{141,5}{131,5 + ^\circ\text{API}}$$

$$j_H = 44 \text{ (fig. 28)}$$

$$0,796 = \frac{141,5}{131,5 + ^\circ\text{API}}$$

$$\text{pada suhu } T_c = 150,6968 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$^\circ\text{API} = 46,2638$$

$$c = 0,649 \text{ Btu/lb.} ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$K_c = 0,012$$

$$k = 0,20197 \text{ W/m.} ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,1166 \text{ Btu/h.ft.} ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\frac{\Delta t_c}{\Delta t_h} = \frac{122 - 86}{150,998 - 148,86} = 16,8382$$

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{0,649 \cdot 0,924}{0,1166} \right)^{1/3} = 1,7261$$

$$F_c = 0.68$$

$$h_o = j_H \frac{k}{D_e} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \phi_s$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = j_H \frac{k}{D_e} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 44 \times \frac{0,1166}{0,625} \times \left(\frac{0,649 \cdot 0,924}{0,1166} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 14,1689$$

Tube wall temperature

$$t_w = t_c + \frac{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s}}{\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_i} + \frac{h_o}{\phi_s}} (T_c - t_c)$$

$$t_c = 110,48 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 43,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_w = 110,48 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} + \frac{14,1689}{780,1033 + 14,1689}$$

$$t_w = 110,4978 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\phi_s \approx 1$$

$$h_o = 14,1689$$

cold fluid tube side

$$a_t' = 0.302 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_t &= \frac{N_t \cdot a_t'}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{N_t \cdot a_t'}{144 \cdot n} \\ &= \frac{76.0302}{144 \cdot 4} = 0,0399 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_t = W/a_t$$

$$= 60318,6944 \text{ lb/jam} / 0,0399 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 1511746,727 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$$

$$D = 0,62/12 = 0,0517 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Pada } t_c = 110,48 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 43,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\mu = 0,48196 \text{ cP} = 1,1663 \text{ lb/ft} \cdot \text{h}$$

$$k = 0,20268 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,1171 \text{ Btu/h} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Ret}} &= \frac{D \cdot G_t}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0517 \cdot 1511746,727}{1,1663} \\ &= 67013,0376 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{G_t}{3600 \cdot \rho} \quad [41]$$

$$V = \frac{1511746,727}{3600 \cdot 992,25}$$

$$V = 6,7789 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$h_i = 1560$$

$$h_{io} = h_i + \frac{ID}{OD}$$

$$h_{io} = 1560 + \frac{0,62}{0,75}$$

$$= 1560 + \frac{0,62}{0,75} = 1560,8267$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{1560,8267 \times 14,1689}{1580,8267 + 14,1689}$$

$$= 13,8654$$

$$R_c = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d}$$

$$= \frac{13,8654 - 12,2749}{13,8654 \times 12,2749}$$

$$= 0,0093 \text{ jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/btu.}$$

Perhitungan Pressure Drop :

Shell Side

Mencari μ pada suhu $T_c = 150,6968 ^\circ\text{F}$

$$= 65,9427 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$G_s = 98.699,942 \text{ lb/jam} \cdot \text{ft}^2$$

$$\mu = 0,011$$

$$D_e = 0,75 \text{ in} = 0,0625 \text{ ft (fig. 28)}$$

$$N_{\text{Res}} = \frac{D_e \cdot G_s}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,0625 \times 98.699,942}{0,011}$$

$$= 560.795,125$$

$$f = 0,0009 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \quad (\text{figure 29, 41})$$

$$N+1 = 12 \times \frac{L}{B} = 12 \times \frac{16}{2,4} = 80$$

$$D_s = 12/12 = 1$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{0,0009 \cdot 98.699,942^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 80}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,0625 \cdot 0,796.1}$$

$$= 0,135 \text{ psi}$$

Tube Side

Untuk $Re_t = 67013,0376$

$$f = 0,00145$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s \cdot \phi_t}$$

$$= \frac{0,00145 \cdot 67013,0376^2 \cdot 16 \cdot 4}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,0517 \cdot 0,796.1}$$

$$= 0,194 \text{ psi}$$

Reboiler Distilasi I (E-617)

Fungsi : Menguapkan kembali bottom product dari kolom destilasi

Tipe : Shell and Tube Kettle Reboiler

Dasar Pemilihan :

1. Luas perpindahan panas besar.
2. Dapat digunakan untuk tekanan tinggi
3. Mempunyai kapasitas aliran yang besar.

Perhitungan Koefisien Transfer Panas :

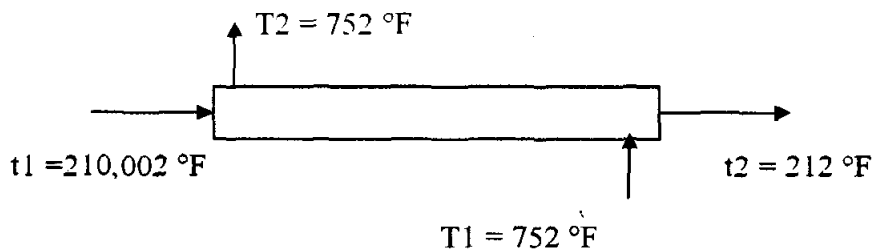
P operasi = 8,2 atm

T liquid masuk = 98,89 °C T gas keluar = 100 °C

$$Q_R = 6,9032 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/hari} = 2876333,333 \text{ kJ/jam} = 2726227,26 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 2241,8662 \text{ kJ/kg.}$$

$$m = \frac{Q_R}{\lambda} = \frac{2876333,333}{2241,8662} = 1283,0085 \text{ kg/jam} = 2828,5643 \text{ lb/jam}$$



$$\Delta T_1 = T_2 - t_1 = 752 - 210,002 = 541,998 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = T_1 - t_2 = 752 - 212 = 540 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2}\right)} = \frac{541,998 - 540}{\ln\left(\frac{541,998}{540}\right)} = 540,9984$$

$F_T = 1$ karena salah satu fluida suhunya konstan^[41]

$$\Delta T = \Delta T_{LMTD} \times F_T = 540,9984 \times 1 = 540,9984 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_c = 752 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{210,002 + 212}{2} = 211,001 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Trial UD} = 32 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Asumsi $\frac{3}{4}$ inch OD, 16 BWG, 1 inch triangular pitch, $L = 10 \text{ ft}$.

$$a'' = 0,1963^{[41]}$$

$$Q = UD \cdot A \cdot \Delta T$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta T} = \frac{2726227,26}{32 \times 540,9984} = 157,4766 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L = N_t \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 10$$

$$N_t = 80,2224 \text{ tubes}$$

Dari tabel 9 41 diperoleh untuk 2-4 heat exchanger:

$$\text{ID} = 17,25 \text{ inch} \quad N_t = 86 \text{ tubes}$$

$$\text{UD koreksi} \rightarrow A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L = 86 \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 10 = 168,818 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$UD = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{2726227,26}{157,4766 \cdot 540,9984} = 32 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Shell Side

Asumsi $h_o = 160$

$$t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \cdot (T_c - t_c)$$

$$= 211,001 + \frac{160}{298,8884 + 160} \cdot (752 - 211,001)$$

$$= 399,6304 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_w = t_w - t_c = 188,6294 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari figure 15.11, 41 diperoleh : $h_o = 88 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

Tube Side

$$a't = 0,302 \text{ inch}$$

$$a_t = \frac{N_t \cdot a't}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{86 \cdot 0,302}{144 \cdot 4} = 0,0451$$

$$G_t = W/a_t$$

$$= 2828,5643 / 0,0451$$

$$= 62.717,612 \text{ lb/jam} \cdot \text{ft}^2$$

$$\text{Pada } t_c = 211,001 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu = 0,2896 \cdot 2,42 = 0,7008 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$$

$$D = 0,62/12 = 0,0517 \text{ ft}$$

$$L/D = 10/0,0517 = 194,2879$$

$$R_{et} = \frac{D \cdot G_t}{\mu} = \frac{0,0517 \cdot 62717,612}{0,7008}$$

$$= 4626,8558$$

$$j_H = 16,8$$

$$k = 0,681 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$c = 4,2383 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$h_i = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \phi_t$$

$$\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 16,8 \cdot \frac{0,681}{0,0517} \left(\frac{4,2383 \cdot 0,7008}{0,681} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 361,5586$$

$$\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_i}{\phi_t} \times \frac{ID}{OD} = 361,5586 \times \frac{0,62}{0,75}$$

$$= 298,8884$$

ϕ_t diabaikan karena beda suhu tidak terlalu tinggi

$$h_{io} = 298,8884 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$c =$$

$$\frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{298,8884 \times 88}{298,8884 + 88} = 67,9839$$

Rd = $\frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{67,9839 - 32}{67,9839 \times 32} = 0,01654$

Perhitungan Pressure Drop :

Shell Side	Tube Side
Diabaikan	Untuk $Re_t = 4626,8558$
	$f^{(41)} = 0,00033$
	$\Delta Pt = \frac{f \cdot Gt^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s \cdot \phi_t}$
	$= \frac{0,00033 \cdot 62717,612^2 \cdot 10 \cdot 4}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,0517 \cdot 1,1}$
	$= 0,0197 \text{ psi}$

37. Tangki Penampung Metanol Hasil Distilasi (F-620)

Fungsi : untuk menampung methanol hasil distilasi

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan tutup dish dan alas datar

Dasar Pemilihan : Beroperasi pada tekanan atmosfer

Waktu Penyimpanan : 2 hari

Spesifikasi :

Kapasitas	= 61.555,10 kg
Diameter tangki	= 196,18 in
Tinggi tangki	= 196,18 in
Tebal shell	= 3/16 in
Tebal tutup bawah	= 1/2 in

Tebal tutup atas = 3/16 in

Jumlah = 1 buah

38. Pompa (L-141)

Fungsi : mengangkut metanol tangki penampung metanol hasil distilasi ke reaktor transesterifikasi dan reaktor esterifikasi

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk viskositas yang rendah

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Centrifugal Pump*

Ukuran pipa = 8 in sch. 40

Power motor = 5 HP

Bahan Konstruksi = *Cast iron*

Jumlah = 1 buah

39. Pompa (L-181)

Fungsi : mengangkut air dari bak penampung air pencuci ke tangki pencuci biodiesel dan tangki pencuci gliserol

Tipe : *Centrifugal Pump*

Dasar pemilihan : untuk viskositas yang rendah

Spesifikasi:

Tipe = *Centrifugal Pump*

Ukuran pipa = 8 in sch. 40

Power motor = 1 HP

Bahan Konstruksi = *Cast Iron*

Jumlah = 1 buah

APPENDIX D

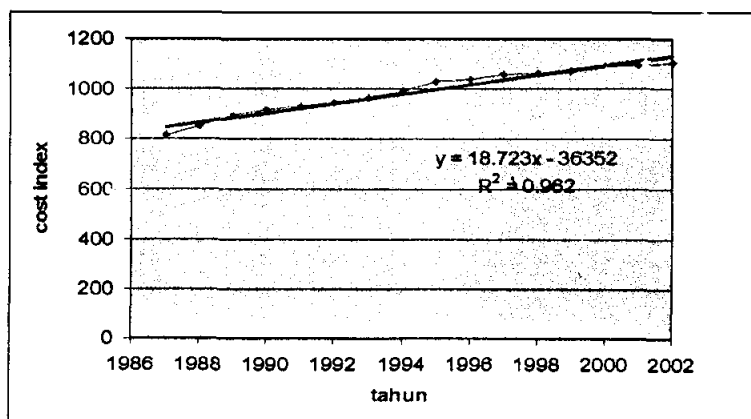
PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

Harga alat akan berubah setiap saat tergantung pada kondisi ekonomi dan politik, untuk itu dibutuhkan suatu metode yang dapat mengkonversikan harga alat pada beberapa tahun yang lalu, supaya dapat diperoleh harga yang ekuivalen pada saat pabrik beroperasi. Ekuivalensi itu dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Harga alat tahun Y} = \frac{\text{indeks harga tahun Y}}{\text{indeks harga tahun X}} \times \text{harga alat tahun X}$$

Harga peralatan yang digunakan pada prarencana pabrik biodiesel dari lemak sapi ini didasarkan pada harga alat yang terdapat pada ^[40] dan ^[47].

Cost index yang digunakan adalah Marshall & Swift Cost Index. Prarencana pabrik biodiesel dari lemak sapi dengan proses *acid pretreatment* akan didirikan pada tahun 2010, sehingga dengan menggunakan ekstrapolasi dan linearisasi didapatkan data-data tahun sebelumnya sebagai berikut



Gambar D.1 Grafik hubungan antara tahun versus *cost index* ^[40]

Dengan extrapolasi dan linearisasi dari data tahun sebelumnya diperoleh cost

indeks untuk tahun 2010 = 1281,32

A. Perhitungan harga peralatan

Contoh perhitungan :

Screw Conveyor

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut lemak sapi dari tangki penampung ke meat grinder

Bahan konstruksi : *carbon stell*

Jumlah : 3 buah

Kapasitas : 37.925,67 kg/jam

Cost Index 2007 : 1225,061

Harga tahun 2007 : Rp. 67.500.000/buah

Harga tahun 2010

$$: \frac{1281,32}{1225,061} \times \text{Rp. } 67.500.000 = \text{Rp. } 70.599.831,36/\text{buah}$$

Harga untuk 3 buah *screw conveyor* ~ Rp. 70.599.831,36/buah x 3 buah
= Rp 211.799.494,07

Menara Distilasi

Fungsi : Memisahkan komponen metanol dari air

Type : *Sieve tray tower*

Diameter = 0,6 ft

Bahan konstruksi = Carbon steel

Jumlah tray = 41 buah

Berat menara = 666,97 lb

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus, 1991, untuk sieve tray tower dari bahan carbon steel dengan diameter 0,6 ft; diperoleh harga = US\$ 400/tray (tahun 1979)

Tower dari carbon steel seberat 666,97 lb diperoleh harga =US\$ 8000 (tahun 1979)

Harga alat keseluruhan = $(41 \times \text{US\$ } 400) + \text{US\$ } 8000 = \text{US\$ } 24.400,00$

Cost index tahun 1979 = 700,817

Dengan cost indeks didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Harga alat saat ini} &= \frac{1281,32}{700,817} \times \$ 24.400,00 \\ &= \text{US\$ } 44.611,08\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah = 1 buah

Total harga = $1 \times \text{US\$ } 44.611,08 = \text{US\$ } 44.611,08$

Nilai tukar Rupiah terhadap Dollar US diperkirakan pada kisaran Rp. 9.000 per 1 US\$, sehingga harga kolom distilasi = $\text{US\$ } 44.611,08 \times \text{Rp. } 9.000/\text{US\$}$

$$= \text{Rp. } 419.937.963,28$$

Dengan cara yang sama untuk mendapatkan harga alat yang lain seperti pada tabel D.1.

Tabel D.1. Harga Peralatan Proses

Kode	Nama alat	Jumlah	Harga per satuan tahun 2010 (Rp)	Harga total tahun 2010 (Rp)
F-110	Silo lemak	3	445.249.603,08	1.335.748.809,24
J-211	Screw conveyor	3	70.599.831,36	211.799.494,07
F-140	Tangki penampung methanol	1	522.438.752,03	522.438.752,03
F-160	Silo KOH	1	219.330.142,74	219.330.142,74
F-150	Tangki penampung HCl	1	178.852.906,10	178.852.906,10
F-170	Silo CaCl ₂	1	15.061.297,36	1.5061.297,36
F-180	Bak penampung air pencuci	1	22.482.124,07	22.482.124,07
C-211	Crusher	3	42.915.284,15	12.8745.852,46
H-200, H-220				
H-230	Ekstraktor	3	1.990.915.244,22	5.972.745.732,66
H-240				
H-250	Tangki pendingin	2	3.403.853.202,41	6.807.706.404,82
R-310	Reaktor acid	1	3.060.267.356,48	3.060.267.356,48
R-320	Reaktor trans	1	433.012.298,98	433.012.298,98
M-411	Tangki penambahan CaCl ₂	1	255.100.723,96	255.100.723,96
H-410	Podbielniak centrifuge	1	282.399.325,42	282.399.325,42
H-420	Tangki pencuci biodiesel	1	255.100.723,96	255.100.723,96
F-430	Tangki penyimpan metil ester	1	308.756.595,79	308.756.595,79
H-440	Tangki pencuci gliserol	1	180.735.568,27	180.735.568,27
F-512	Intermediate tank	1	431.129.636,81	431.129.636,81
V-510	Evaporator	1	242.863.419,86	242.863.419,86
F-520	Tangki penampung gliserol	1	521.497.420,94	521.497.420,94
E-612	Cooler	1	185.442.223,69	185.442.223,69
D-610	Kolom distilasi	1	419.937.963,28	419.937.963,28
F-620	Tangki penampung metanol hasil	1	328.524.548,57	328.524.548,57
L-242, L-241, L-311, L-412, L-422, L-442, L-611, L-621, L-181				
	Pompa	16		2.926.800.000,00
	Total			25.246.479.321,59

Untuk harga peralatan utilitas dapat dilihat pada tabel D.2

Tabel D.2 Harga Peralatan Utilitas

Kode	Nama alat	Jumlah	Harga total
			tahun 2010 (Rp)
SF-110	Sand Filter	1	25.371.592,13
C-130	Clarifier	1	121.783.637,02
F-140, F-110	Bak penampung air jernih	2	50.743.184,27
SF-150	Sand Filter	1	25.371.592,13
F-160	Bak penampung air jernih	1	50.743.184,27
F-180	Bak penampung air sanitasi	1	2.042.819,19
F-170	Bak penampung air proses	1	172.943.307,99
DM-210	Tangki deminerlisasi	1	273.927.345,66
F-220	Tangki penampung deminerlisasi	1	74.298.451,93
F-230	Bak penampung cooling tower	1	4.430.034,83
OS-240	Tangki penghilang oksigen	1	226.860.791,42
CT-260	Cooling tower	1	1.057.114.808,16
E-250	Boiler	1	13.356.546.761,34
L-111, L-112, L-113, L-114, L-115, L-116, L-117, L-118, L-121, L-122, L-131, L-132, L-133, L-134, L-141, L-142, L-151, L-152,	Pemipa	34	696.585.002,71
	Total		16.138.762.513,06

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total biaya peralatan (E)} &= \text{biaya peralatan proses} + \text{peralatan utilitas} \\
 &= 25.246.479.321,59 + 16.138.762.513,06 \\
 &= 41.385.241.834,65
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Perhitungan Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas tanah} &= 5.400 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \text{Harga tanah / m}^2 &= \text{Rp. 150.000 [48]} \\
 \text{Total biaya tanah} &= 5.400 \text{ m}^2 \times \text{Rp. 150.000 / m}^2 \\
 &= \text{Rp. 810.000.000,00}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas bangunan = 1.028 m²

Harga bangunan /m² = Rp. 750.000

Total biaya bangunan = 1.028 m² × Rp. 750.000 / m²

= Rp. 771.000.000,00

C. Perhitungan Harga Bahan Baku

Harga bahan – bahan yang digunakan pada pra-rencana pabrik biodiesel dari lemak sapi ini didasarkan pada harga bahan yang terdapat pada ^[49], khusus untuk lemak sapi diadakan pengamatan ke pasar dan rumah potong hewan (RPH).

❖ Harga Bahan Baku

- 1. Lemak Sapi

Harga : Rp. 3500/kg

Kebutuhan : 37546413.73 kg/tahun

Total harga : Rp. 131.412.448.051,50

Tabel D.3 Harga untuk Bahan Baku Proses

Bahan Proses	jumlah/tahun	Harga per satuan Tahun 2010 (Rp)	Harga Total Tahun 2010 (Rp)
lemak sapi (kg)	37.546.413,73	3.500,00	131.412.448.051,50
Metanol (98%)-(gallon)	4.742.055,97	16.200,00	76.821.306.762,18
KOH (kg)	1.583.208,00	15.000,00	23.748.120.000,00
HCl(37%)-(liter)	528.259,40	9.112,50	4.813.763.813,89
CaCl2 (kg)	32.406,00	188.962,50	6.123.518.775,00
Total			242.919.157.402,56

❖ Harga Jual Produk

- 1. Biodiesel

Harga : Rp 9.000/liter

Produksi : 37.425.559,90 liter/tahun

Total harga : Rp. 336.830.039.079,96

2. Gliserol

Harga : 5.800.000 ton

Produksi : 10.261,66 ton/tahun

Total Harga : Rp. 59.517.634.380,00

Total Penjualan = Rp. 396.347.673.459,96

D. Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Perincian gaji karyawan disajikan pada tabel D.4. berikut ini :

Tabel D.4. Gaji Karyawan

No	Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji/bulan (Rp)	Total/bulan (Rp)
1.	Direktur utama	1	10.000.000,00	10.000.000,00
2.	Direktur teknik & produksi	1	5.000.000,00	5.000.000,00
3.	Direktur administrasi & keuangan	1	5.000.000,00	5.000.000,00
4.	Kabag produksi	1	4.000.000,00	4.000.000,00
5.	Kabag proses & utilitas	1	3.000.000,00	3.000.000,00
6.	Kabag R&D dan QC	1	3.000.000,00	3.000.000,00
7.	Karyawan proses	30	1.000.000,00	30.000.000,00
8.	Karyawan utilitas	12	800.000,00	9.600.000,00
9.	Karyawan QC	2	1.500.000,00	3.000.000,00
10.	Karyawan R&D	2	1.500.000,00	3.000.000,00
11.	Karyawan pemeliharaan & perbaikan	5	750.000,00	3.750.000,00
12.	Karyawan personalia	1	1.200.000,00	1.200.000,00
13.	Karyawan keamanan	6	800.000,00	4.800.000,00
14.	Sopir & pesuruh	9	750.000,00	6.750.000,00
	TOTAL	73		97.100.000,00

Total gaji karyawan per bulan = Rp. 97.100.000,00

Ditetapkan 1 tahun produksi adalah 12 bulan + 1 bulan tunjangan.

Gaji karyawan per tahun = Rp. 97.100.000,00 x 13 bulan
= Rp. 1.262.300.000,00-

Untuk karyawan QC, R&D, dan kantor jam kerja mulai dari jam 7.00 WIB sampai 17.00 WIB, sedangkan untuk karyawan yang lain dibagi menjadi 3 shift dengan 4 group dalam pembagian kerja.

Tabel D.5. Shift Pergantian Karyawan

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

Keterangan : P = Pagi ; S = Siang ; M = Malam ; L = Libur

Pergantian shift untuk bagian proses, gudang, pemeliharaan dan perbaikan, keamanan, dan utilitas :

- Shift 1 : 07.00 – 15.00 WIB
- Shift 2 : 15.00 – 23.00 WIB
- Shift 3 : 23.00 – 07.00 WIB

E. Perhitungan Biaya Utilitas

1. Kebutuhan air sungai

Kebutuhan air sungai = 1.359.978,028 m³/tahun

Harga air sungai adalah Rp. 200/m³ [50]

1.359.978,028 m³ x Rp. 200 = Rp. 280.154.443,77/ tahun

2. Kebutuhan Listrik

Dari bab utilitas diketahui bahwa lumen output dari pos satpam adalah 2.583,28 lumen. Efficacy dari lampu fluorescent adalah 85 lumen/watt. Sehingga,

$$\text{Power} = \frac{2.583,28 \text{ lumen}}{85 \text{ lumen/watt}} = 30,3915 \text{ watt} = 0,0304 \text{ kW}$$

Biaya listrik luar beban puncak (LWBP) untuk industri adalah Rp.620/kWh. Sedangkan, biaya listrik beban puncak (WBP) pada pukul 17.00 – 22.00 adalah 1,7 x LWBP. Lampu di pos satpam menyala selama 12 jam/hari, yaitu dari jam 17.00 – 05.00. Maka biaya listrik dihitung sebagai berikut :

$$\text{WBP} = 5 \text{ jam} \times 0,0304 \text{ kW} = 0,152 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Harga listrik WBP} = 1,7 \times \text{Rp } 620 / \text{kWh} \times 0,152 \text{ kWh} = \text{Rp } 160,208/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{LWBP} = 7 \text{ jam} \times 0,0304 \text{ kW} = 0,2128 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Harga listrik LWBP} = \text{Rp.}620 / \text{kWh} \times 0,2128 \text{ kWh} = \text{Rp.}131,936/\text{hari}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, biaya listrik dihitung sebagai berikut :

Tabel D.6. Biaya listrik dari lampu

Nama Penggunaan	Lumen output	Efficacy	Waktu	kW	kWh (WBP)	kWh (LWBP)	Harga WBP	Harga LBWP
Os Penerangan	2583,28	85	12	0,03	0,15	0,21	160,16	131,90
Perkir roda 2	4305,5	40	12	0,11	0,54	0,75	567,25	467,15
Perkir roda 4	20666,2	40	12	0,52	2,58	3,62	2722,77	2242,28
Penerangan dan Penerangan	98218,25	85	12	1,16	5,78	8,09	6089,53	5014,91
Area proses	90414,6	40	24	2,26	11,30	42,95	11912,12	26627,10
uang Silo	2952,7	40	24	0,07	0,37	1,40	389,02	869,57
ardu PLN	484,35	85	12	0,01	0,03	0,04	30,03	24,73
enerator	1076,35	85	12	0,01	0,06	0,09	66,73	54,96
tilitas	339054,9	40	24	8,48	42,38	161,05	44670,48	99851,67
laboratorium	2583,3	85	24	0,03	0,15	0,58	160,16	358,01
udang ahan baku	96872,25	40	24	2,42	12,11	46,01	12762,92	28528,88
engkel	5166,6	85	12	0,06	0,30	0,43	320,33	263,80
olet	968,7	85	12	0,01	0,06	0,08	60,06	49,46
uang ganti aryawan	3229,1	85	12	0,04	0,19	0,27	200,20	164,87
usholla	1291,6	85	12	0,02	0,08	0,11	80,08	65,95
linik	3229,1	85	12	0,04	0,19	0,27	200,20	164,87
lan dan ea erluasan	124643,1	40	12	3,12	15,58	21,81	16421,73	13523,78
antin	215,273	40	12	0,01	0,03	0,04	28,36	23,36
erkantoran tama	86109,19	85	24	1,01	5,07	19,25	5338,77	11933,72
Jumlah yang harus dibayarkan perhari							102180,92	190360,97
Jumlah yang harus dibayarkan pertahun							33719705,17	62819118,79

Tabel D.7 Biaya listrik dari alat

	kW	kWh(WBP)	kWh (LWBP)	WBP	LWBP	Harga per hari
Proses dan Utilitas	625,83	3.129,15	11.890,77	3.298.124,10	7.372.277,40	10.670.401,50
Jumlah yang harus dibayarkan pertahun						3.521.232.495

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total biaya listrik pertahun} &= \text{Rp. } 33719705,17 + 62819118,79 + \text{Rp. } 3521232495 \\ &= \text{Rp. } 3.617.771.319,-\end{aligned}$$

3. Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar

Bahan bakar yang digunakan adalah = *Industrial Diesel Oil*

Kebutuhan = 516.785,25 L/tahun

Harga solar = Rp 9.300 /L [51]

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Biaya solar per tahun} &= 516.785,25 \text{ L/tahun} \times \text{Rp } 9.300 /\text{L} \\ &= \text{Rp. } 4.806.102.825,00/\text{tahun}\end{aligned}$$

4. Kebutuhan Bahan Lain

Tabel D.8. Harga dari Bahan Utilitas lain

No	Bahan	Jumlah	Harga Total (Rp)
1	Oli (98,03 US @ barrel)	7.64 barrel/tahun	6.940.099,19
2	Anthracite (31,24 US @ ton)	3.858,57 ton/tahun	1.117.422.221,14
3	Sand (3 US @ m3)	1.012,98 m3/tahun	28.171.074,78
4	Garnet (1,3 US @ ton)	609,55 ton/tahun	7.345.687,05
5	Al ₂ SO ₄ (2.800 Rp @ 1 kg)	1.739.542,70 kg/tahun	5.016.841.135,26
6	Zeolite(197 US @ 12 kg)	26.877,87 kg/tahun	4.090.341.451,28
7	NaCl (287,95 US @12 kg)	12.097,14 kg/tahun	2.690.905.090,71
8	N ₂ H ₄ (43,10 US @500 ml)	3.142,25 Liter/tahun	2.510.892.254,41
	Total		15.468.859.013,82

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total biaya utilitas} &= \text{biaya air sungai} + \text{kebutuhan listrik} + \text{kebutuhan bahan bakar} \\ &\quad + \text{kebutuhan bahan lain} \\ &= \text{Rp. } 280.154.443,77 + \text{Rp. } 3.617.771.319 + \text{Rp. } \\ &\quad 4.806.102.825,00 + \text{Rp. } 15.468.859.013,82 \\ &= \text{Rp. } 23.733.620.139,09\end{aligned}$$

