

**APPENDIX A**  
**PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA**

## APPENDIX A

## PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas produksi} &: 2600 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{tahun}} = 8.666,67 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hari}} \\ &= 8.666,67 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hari}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hari}}{3 \text{ batch}} = 2.888,89 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}\end{aligned}$$

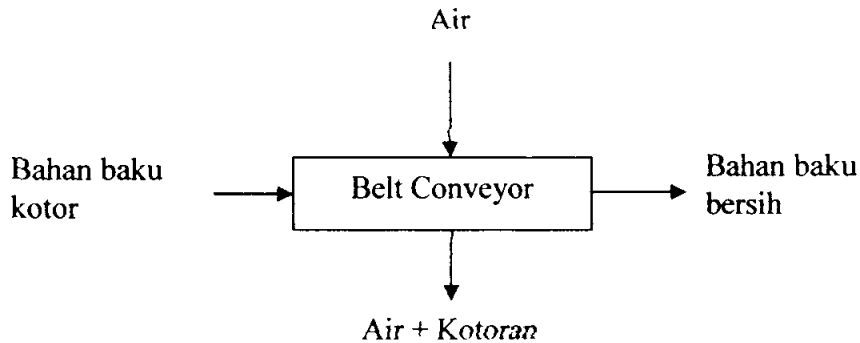
Asumsi : Dalam satu tahun terdapat 300 hari kerja

Proses : Batch

Tabel A.1. Komposisi bahan dalam pembuatan saos tomat

| Komposisi bahan dalam pembuatan saos tomat | % Berat |
|--------------------------------------------|---------|
| Air                                        | 42,68   |
| Tomat                                      | 42,68   |
| Cabai merah                                | 2,13    |
| Garam                                      | 1,71    |
| Gula pasir                                 | 6,40    |
| Cuka                                       | 1,31    |
| Tepung Maizena                             | 1,49    |
| Lada bubuk                                 | 0,43    |
| Cengkih bubuk                              | 0,04    |
| Bawang putih bubuk                         | 0,85    |
| Kayu manis bubuk                           | 0,04    |
| Na - benzoat                               | 0,02    |
| MSG                                        | 0,11    |
| Pewarna                                    | 0,11    |

Sumber : <http://www.sedap-sekejap.com/artikel/2002/edisi3/files/teknologi.htm>

1. *Belt Conveyor I (J-110)*

Asumsi :

- Semua pengotor keluar bersama dengan air pencuci yang digunakan sebagai pencuci.
- Air yang terikut dalam buah tomat dan cabai merah = 0,01 % massa air pencuci masuk.

Data – data yang diperoleh Haryoto, 1998 :

1. Kandungan pengotor = 0,05 % massa buah tomat dan cabai merah kotor tanpa mesokorp.
2. Air pencuci yang digunakan =  $\pm 10$  kali massa tomat dan cabai merah kotor tanpa mesokorp.

**Masuk :**

$$\text{Tomat} = \frac{42,68}{100} \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 1.232,98 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Cabai merah} = \frac{2,13}{100} \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 61,53 \text{ kg/batch} +$$

$$1.294,51 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan air untuk mencuci} = 10 \times 1.294,51 = 12.945,10 \text{ kg/batch}$$

**Keluar :****Ke tangki perendaman :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ Tomat dan cabai merah bersih} &= 99,95 \% \times 1.294,51 \text{ kg/batch} \\
 &= 1.293,86 \text{ kg/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{ Massa air yang terikut pada tomat dan cabai merah}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,01 \% \times 12.945,10 \text{ kg/batch} \\
 &= 1,29 \text{ kg/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Ke bak penampung air pencuci :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ Pengotor} &= 0,05 \% \times 1.294,51 \text{ kg/batch} \\
 &= 0,65 \text{ kg/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ Sisa air pencuci} &= 12.945,10 \text{ kg/batch} - 1,29 \text{ kg/batch} \\
 &= 12.943,81 \text{ kg/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sisa air pencuci akan dipakai kembali pada proses pencucian berikutnya (*recycle*) dan dilewatkan pada *sand filter* untuk pemisahan kotoran. Air yang hilang akibat tercecce dilantai dan melewati *sand filter* dapat diasumsi sebesar 10 % dari air yang *direcycle*. Sehingga diperlukan *make up water* sebesar:

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Sisa air pencuci} &= 12.943,81 \text{ kg/batch} \\
 - \text{ Air yang hilang dari } recycle &= 10 \% \times 12.943,81 \text{ kg/batch} \\
 &= 1.294,38 \text{ kg/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Air yang dapat dipakai untuk proses pencucian

$$= 12.943,81 \text{ kg/batch} - 1.294,38 \text{ kg/batch}$$

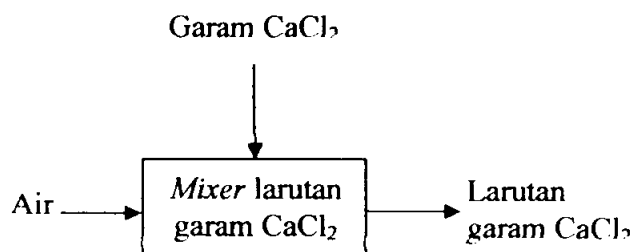
$$= 11.649,43 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Jadi, *make up water* yang perlu ditambahkan pada tangki pencucian sebesar

$$= 12.945,10 \text{ kg/batch} - 11.649,43 \text{ kg/batch} = 1.295,67 \text{ kg/batch}$$

| Massa masuk, kg/batch                                                                                                                                                                                      | Massa keluar, kg/batch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bahan baku kotor dari gudang tomat dan cabai merah (F-111) :</b><br>- Tomat kotor : 1.232,98<br>- Cabai merah kotor : 61,53<br><br><b>Pada belt conveyor (J-110) ditambahkan :</b><br>- Air : 12.945,10 | <b>Bahan baku bersih menuju ke tangki perendaman (F-113) :</b><br>- Tomat dan cabai merah bersih : 1.293,86<br>- Air yang terikut pada tomat dan cabai merah bersih : 1,29<br><br><b>Ke bak penampung air pencuci :</b><br>- Pengotor : 0,65<br>- Sisa air pencuci : 12.943,81 |
| Total = 14.239,61                                                                                                                                                                                          | Total = 14.239,61                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

## 2. Mixer $\text{CaCl}_2$ (M-114)



Dari [www.sedap-sekejap.com](http://www.sedap-sekejap.com) didapatkan :

- Air yang digunakan untuk merendam bahan baku = 3 kali bahan baku bersih masuk.

Bahan baku bersih yang akan masuk ke tangki perendaman :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tomat bersih} &= 1.232,36 \text{ kg/batch} \\ \text{Cabai merah bersih} &= 61,50 \text{ kg/batch} + \\ &\hline &1.293,86 \text{ kg/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan air untuk merendam} = 3 \times 1.293,86 = 3.881,58 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$V_{\text{air yang dibutuhkan}} = \frac{\text{massa air untuk merendam}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} = \frac{3.881,58 \text{ kg/batch}}{0,9957 \text{ kg/l}} = 3.898,34 \text{ lt/batch}$$

Larutan garam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  yang digunakan untuk merendam bahan baku tomat dan cabai merah bersih berkonsentrasi :

$$10 \text{ ppm} = 10 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{lt}} \text{ ppm} = \frac{w}{w_o} \Rightarrow w = \text{ppm} \times w_o$$

Dimana :

$$\text{ppm} = \text{Konsentrasi larutan (part per million, } \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{lt}} \text{)}$$

$$w = \text{Berat bahan terlarut (mg)}$$

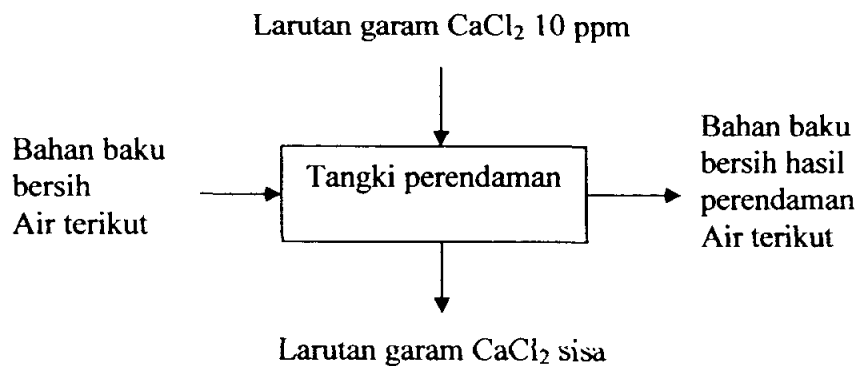
$$w_o = \text{Volume pelarut (lt)}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat garam } \text{CaCl}_2 \text{ yang terlarut} &= 10 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{lt}} \times 3.898,34 \text{ lt/batch} \\ &= 38.983,40 \text{ mg/batch} \\ &= 0,04 \text{ kg/batch} \end{aligned}$$

| Massa masuk, $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$                                                                                                                                                            | Massa keluar, $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Garam <math>\text{CaCl}_2</math> dari gudang :</b><br>- Garam $\text{CaCl}_2$ : 0,04<br><br><b>Di dalam tangki mixer larutan <math>\text{CaCl}_2</math> (M-114) ditambahkan :</b><br>- Air : 3.881,58 | <b>Larutan <math>\text{CaCl}_2</math> menuju ke tangki perendaman (F-113) :</b><br>- larutan garam : 3.881,62 |
| Total = 3.881,62                                                                                                                                                                                         | Total = 3.881,62                                                                                              |

### 3. Tangki Perendaman (F-113)



Asumsi :

- Air yang terikut dalam bahan baku bersih setelah perendaman = 0,01 % massa air perendaman masuk.

#### Masuk :

Bahan baku bersih masuk ke tangki perendaman :

$$\text{Tomat bersih} = 1.232,36 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$$

$$\text{Cabai merah bersih} = 61,50 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$$

---


$$1.293,86 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$$

Total air dalam tangki perendaman = larutan garam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  + air terikut  
sewaktu pencucian

$$= (3.881,62 + 1.29) \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$= 3.882,91 \text{ kg/batch}$$

**Keluar :**

**Menuju ke tangki perebusan (Cooker) :**

Dari hasil percobaan larutan garam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  yang masuk dalam tomat dan cabai merah adalah 0,1 % dan 2,48 % dari berat bahan, sehingga berat larutan yang masuk dalam :

- Tomat bersih  $= 0,1 \% \times 1.232,36 = 1,23 \text{ kg/batch}$

- Cabe merah bersih  $= 2,48 \% \times 61,50 = 1,53 \text{ kg/batch}$

Sehingga berat bahan baku bersih setelah perendaman adalah :

- Tomat  $= 1.232,36 + 1,23 = 1.233,59 \text{ kg/batch}$

- Cabe merah  $= 61,50 + 1,53 = 63,03 \text{ kg/batch}$

Massa air rendaman yang terikut pada tomat dan cabai merah

$$= 0,01 \% \times 3.885,49 \text{ kg/batch} = 0,39 \text{ kg/batch}$$

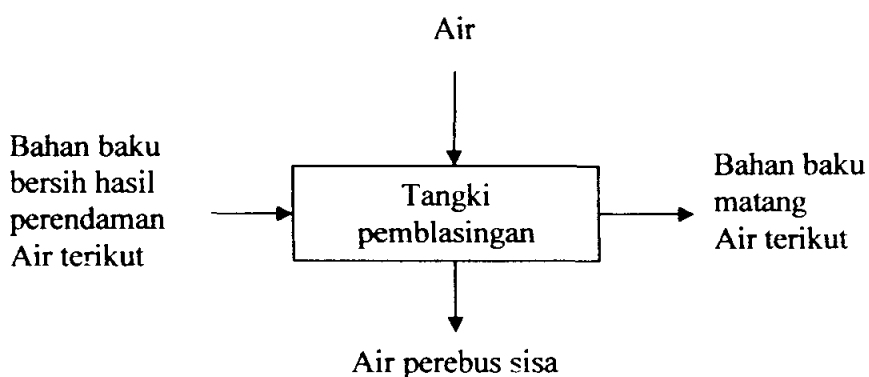
**Ke Bak Penampungan Air Rendaman :**

$$\text{Sisa air rendaman} = 3.882,91 \text{ kg/batch} - (0,39 + 1,23 + 1,53) \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$= 3.879,76 \text{ kg/batch}$$

| Massa masuk, $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Massa keluar, $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bahan baku bersih dari bucket elevator (J-112) :</b><br>- Tomat bersih : 1.232,36<br>- Cabai merah bersih : 61,50<br>- Air yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku pada waktu pencucian : 1,29<br><br><b>Di dalam tangki perendaman (F-113) ditambahkan :</b><br>- Larutan garam $\text{CaCl}_2$ : 3.881,62 | <b>Bahan baku hasil perendaman menuju ke cooker (F-120):</b><br>- Tomat : 1.233,59<br>- Cabai merah : 63,03<br>- Larutan garam $\text{CaCl}_2$ yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku setelah keluar dari tangki perendaman : 0,39<br><br><b>Larutan garam <math>\text{CaCl}_2</math> sisa yang menuju ke bak penampungan air rendaman</b><br><div style="text-align: right;">: 3.879,76</div> |
| Total = 5.176,77                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Total = 5.176,77                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

#### 4. Tangki Perebusan (Cooker) (F-120)



Asumsi :

- Air yang terikut dalam bahan baku matang setelah perebusan = 0,01 % massa air perebusan masuk.

Dari [www.sedap-sekejap.com](http://www.sedap-sekejap.com) didapatkan :

- Air yang digunakan untuk merebus bahan baku = 3 kali bahan baku hasil rendaman masuk.

**Masuk :**

Bahan baku hasil perendaman masuk ke tangki perebusan :

$$\text{Tomat} = 1.233,59 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Cabai merah} = 63,03 \text{ kg/batch} +$$

$$\hline 1.296,62 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan air untuk merebus} = 3 \times 1.296,62 = 3.889,86 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Total air = kebutuhan air untuk merebus + air yang terikut di permukaan  
bahan baku setelah keluar dari tangki perendaman

$$\text{Total air} = (3.889,86 + 0,39) \text{ kg/batch} = 3.890,25 \text{ kg/batch}$$

**Keluar :**

Ke tangki penampung I :

Dari hasil percobaan air perebus yang masuk dalam tomat dan cabai merah  
adalah 2,02 % dan 24,79 %, sehingga air perebus yang masuk dalam :

$$\text{- Tomat} = 2,02 \% \times 1.233,59 = 24,92 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{- Cabai merah} = 24,79 \% \times 63,03 = 15,63 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Sehingga berat bahan baku bersih setelah perebusan adalah :

$$\text{- Tomat matang} = 1.233,59 + 24,92 = 1.258,51 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\text{- Cabe merah matang} = 63,03 + 15,63 = 78,66 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Massa air rebusan yang terikut pada tomat dan cabai merah

$$= 0,01 \% \times 3.890,25 \text{ kg/batch} = 0,39 \text{ kg/batch}$$

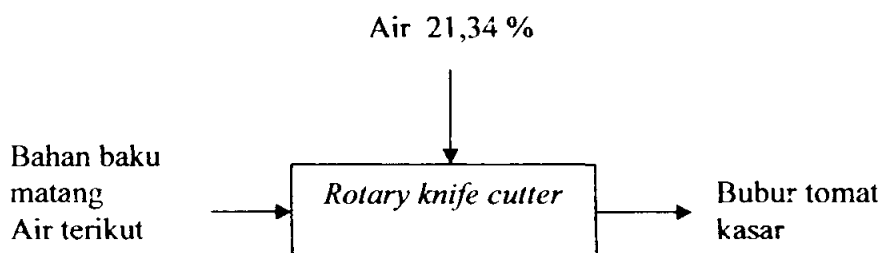
Ke Bak Penampungan Air Rebusan :

$$\text{Sisa air perebus} = [3.890,25 - (24,92 + 15,63 + 0,39)] \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$= 3.849,31 \text{ kg/batch}$$

| Massa masuk, kg/batch                                                                                             | Massa keluar, kg/batch                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Bahan baku hasil rendaman dari bucket elevator II (J-121) :</i></b>                                         | <b><i>Bahan baku matang menuju ke tangki penampung I (F-124):</i></b>                          |
| - Tomat : 1.233,59                                                                                                | - Tomat matang : 1.258,51                                                                      |
| - Cabai merah : 63,03                                                                                             | - Cabai merah matang : 78,66                                                                   |
| - Larutan garam $\text{CaCl}_2$ yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku setelah keluar dari tangki perendaman : 0,39 | - Air perebus yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku setelah keluar dari tangki perebusan : 0,39 |
| <b><i>Di dalam cooker (F-120) ditambahkan :</i></b>                                                               | <b><i>Menuju ke bak penampungan air rebusan :</i></b>                                          |
| - Air : 3.889,86                                                                                                  | - Air perebus sisa : 3.849,31                                                                  |
| Total = 5.186,87                                                                                                  | Total = 5.186,87                                                                               |

### 5. Rotary Knife Cutter (C-213)



Asumsi :

- Tidak ada bahan yang tertinggal dalam alat pemotong

Bahan baku matang masuk ke *rotary knife cutter* :

$$\text{Tomat matang} = 1.258,51 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cabai merah matang} &= 78,66 \text{ kg/batch} + \\ &\quad \underline{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ &\quad 1.337,17 \text{ kg/batch} \end{aligned}$$

Komposisi dalam buah tomat, (Haryoto,1998) :

- $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 94 \% \times 1.232,36 = 1.158,42 \text{ kg/batch}$
- $\text{Padatan (kulit, biji, padatan)} = 6 \% \times 1.232,36 = 73,94 \text{ kg/batch}$

Komposisi dalam cabai merah, (Setiadi, 1990) :

- $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 90,9 \% \times 61,50 = 55,90 \text{ kg/batch}$
- $\text{Padatan (kulit, biji, padatan)} = 9,1 \% \times 61,50 = 5,60 \text{ kg/batch}$

Secara keseluruhan air yang terkandung didalam bubur saus kasar terdiri atas :

|         |                                                                              | Tomat    | Cabai merah |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1.      | Air yang terkandung di dalam bahan                                           | 1.158,42 | 55,90       |
| 2.      | Air yang masuk pada saat perendaman                                          | 1,23     | 1,53        |
| 3.      | Air yang masuk pada saat perebusan                                           | 24,92    | 15,63       |
| 4.      | Air yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku setelah keluar dari tangki perebusan | 0,39     |             |
| Total = |                                                                              | 1.258,02 |             |

Air yang ditambahkan didalam rotary knife cutter =  $21,34 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch}$

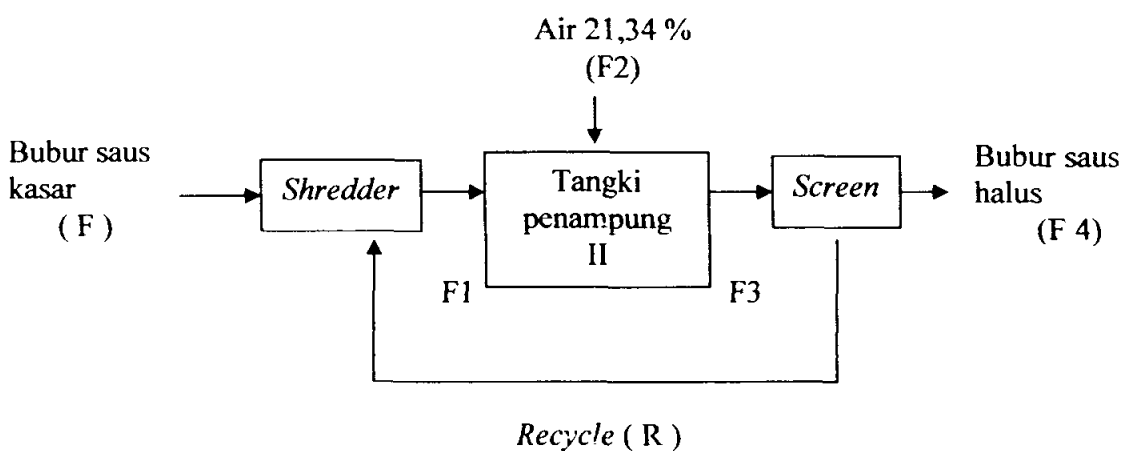
$$= 616,49 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Sehingga total air yang terkandung didalam bubur saus kasar setelah keluar

$$\text{dari rotary knife cutter} = 1.258,02 + 616,49 = 1.874,51 \text{ kg/batch}$$

| Massa masuk, kg/batch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Massa keluar, kg/batch                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bahan baku matang dari bucket elevator IV (J-126):</b><br>- Tomat matang : 1.258,51<br>- Cabai merah matang : 78,66<br>- Air perebus yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku setelah keluar dari tangki perebusan : 0,39<br><br><b>Didalam rotary knife cutter (C-213) ditambahkan :</b><br>- Air : 616,49<br><br>Total = 1.954,05 | <b>Bubur tomat kasar menuju ke shredder (C-212) :</b><br>- Padatan tomat : 73,94<br>- Padatan Cabai merah : 5,60<br>- Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur saus kasar : 1.874,51<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>Total = 1.954,05 |

#### 6. Shredder (C-212)



$$\text{Air proses yang ditambahkan} = 21,34 \% \times 2.888,89 = 616,49 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Neraca massa di screen adalah :

$$F_3 = F_4 + R \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$R = F_3 - F_4 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Asumsi bubur tomat dan cabe merah yang tertahan adalah 20 %

Maka :

$$F_4 = (1 - 0,2) F_3$$

$$F_4 = 0,8 F_3 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Neraca massa total :

$$F + F_2 = F_4 \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

$$F_4 = 1.954,05 \text{ kg/batch} + 616,49 \text{ kg/batch} = 2.570,54 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$F_3 = \frac{F_4}{0,8} = \frac{2.570,54 \text{ kg/batch}}{0,8} = 3.213,18 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$R = F_3 - F_4 = 3.213,18 - 2.570,54 = 642,64 \text{ kg/batch}$$

| Massa masuk, $\text{kg/batch}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Massa keluar, $\text{kg/batch}$                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Bubur tomat halus dari shredder (C-212) :</i></b><br>- Padatan tomat : 73,94<br>- Padatan Cabai merah : 5,60<br>- Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur saus kasar : 1.874,51<br><br><b><i>Didalam tangki penampung II (F-211) ditambahkan :</i></b><br>- Air : 616,49<br><br>Total = 2.570,54 | <b><i>Bubur tomat halus menuju ke tangki penampung III (F-215) :</i></b><br>- Padatan tomat : 73,94<br>- Padatan Cabai merah : 5,60<br>- Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat halus : 2.491<br><br>Total = 2.570,54 |

```

graph LR
    A["Rempah – Rempah masuk :  
- Lada bubuk  
- Cengkih bubuk  
- Kayu manis bubuk  
- Merica bubuk"] --> B["Mixer Bumbu"]
    B --> C["Campuran rempah – rempah"]

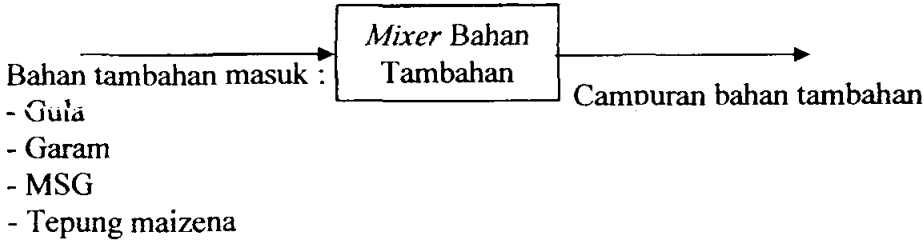
```

|                    |                                                                        |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lada bubuk         | $= 0,43 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 12,42 \text{ kg/batch}$  |
| Cengkeh bubuk      | $= 0,04 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 1,16 \text{ kg/batch}$   |
| Bawang putih bubuk | $= 0,85 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 24,56 \text{ kg/batch}$  |
| Kayu manis bubuk   | $= 0,04 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 1,16 \text{ kg/batch} +$ |
|                    | <hr/> 39,30 kg/batch                                                   |

Maka total campuran rempah – rempah yang keluar dari *mixer* rempah – rempah adalah 39,30 kg/batch

| Massa masuk, $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$                                                                                                                                         | Massa keluar, $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Rempah – rempah dari gudang menuju mixer bumbu (M-222) :</i></b><br>- Lada bubuk : 12,42<br>- Cengkeh bubuk : 1,16<br>- Bawang putih bubuk : 24,56<br>- Kayu manis bubuk : 1,16 | <b><i>Campuran rempah – rempah menuju mixer I (M-220) :</i></b><br>Rempah – rempah : 39,30 |
| Total = 39,30                                                                                                                                                                         | Total = 39,30                                                                              |

8. *Mixer* bahan tambahan 1 (M-223)



Bahan tambahan masuk terdiri dari :

Gula

$= 6,40 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 184,89 \text{ kg/batch}$

Garam

$= 1,71 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 49,40 \text{ kg/batch}$

MSG

$= 0,11 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 3,18 \text{ kg/batch}$

Tepung Maizena

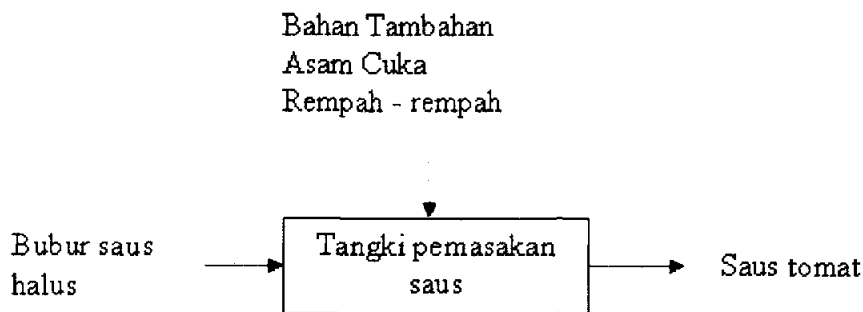
$= 1,49 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 43,04 \text{ kg/batch} +$   

280,51 kg/batch

Maka total campuran bahan tambahan yang keluar dari *mixer* bahan tambahan adalah 280,51 kg/batch

| Massa masuk, kg/batch                                                     | Massa keluar, kg/batch                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bahan tambahan dari gudang menuju mixer bahan tambahan I (M-223) :</b> | <b>Campuran bahan tambahan menuju mixer I (M-220) :</b> |
| - Gula : 184,89                                                           | Bahan tambahan : 280,51                                 |
| - Garam : 49,40                                                           |                                                         |
| - MSG : 3,18                                                              |                                                         |
| - Tepung Maizena : 43,04                                                  |                                                         |
| Total = 280,51                                                            | Total = 280,51                                          |

## 9. Mixer I (M-220)

**Masuk :**Dari tangki penampung III :

- Padatan tomat =  $73,94 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Padatan Cabai merah =  $5,60 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat halus =  $2.491 \text{ kg/batch}$

Pada mixer I ditambahkan :

- Rempah – rempah =  $39,30 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Bahan tambahan =  $280,51 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Asam cuka =  $1,31 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 37,84 \text{ kg/batch}$

Digunakan asam cuka berkadar 25 % yang terdiri atas :

- Asam cuka murni =  $25 \% \times 37,84 \text{ kg/batch} = 9,46 \text{ kg/batch}$
  - Air =  $75 \% \times 37,84 \text{ kg/batch} = 28,38 \text{ kg/batch} +$
- $$\underline{37,84 \text{ kg/batch}}$$

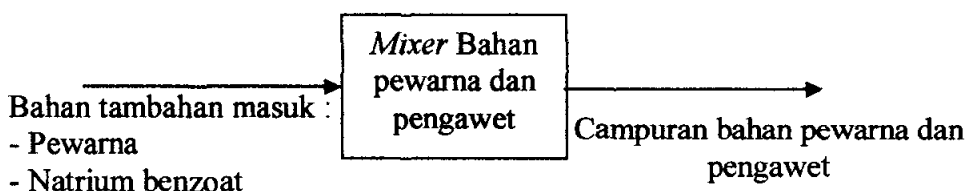
**Keluar :**

- Padatan tomat :  $73,94 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Padatan Cabai merah :  $5,60 \text{ kg/batch}$

- Total air dalam saus :  $2.491 + 28,38 = 2.519,38 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Rempah – rempah :  $39,30 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Bahan tambahan :  $280,51 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Asam cuka murni :  $9,46 \text{ kg/batch}$

| Massa masuk, $\text{kg/batch}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Massa keluar, $\text{kg/batch}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Bubur tomat halus dari tangki penampung II (F-215) :</i></b><br>- Padatan tomat : 73,94<br>- Padatan Cabai merah : 5,60<br>- Total air dalam bubur tomat : 2.491<br><br><b><i>Didalam mixer I (M-220) ditambahkan :</i></b><br>- Rempah – rempah : 39,30<br>- Bahan tambahan : 280,51<br>- Asam cuka : 37,84<br><br>Total = 2.928,19 | <b><i>Saus tomat menuju ke mixer II (M-310) :</i></b><br>- Padatan tomat : 73,94<br>- Padatan Cabai merah : 5,60<br>- Total air dalam saus : 2.519,38<br>- Rempah – rempah : 39,30<br>- Bahan tambahan : 280,51<br>- Asam cuka murni : 9,46<br><br>Total = 2.928,19 |

#### 10. Mixer Bahan Tambahan II (M-312)



Bahan pewarna dan pengawet masuk terdiri dari :

$$\text{Zat pewarna} = 0,11 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 3,18 \text{ kg/batch}$$

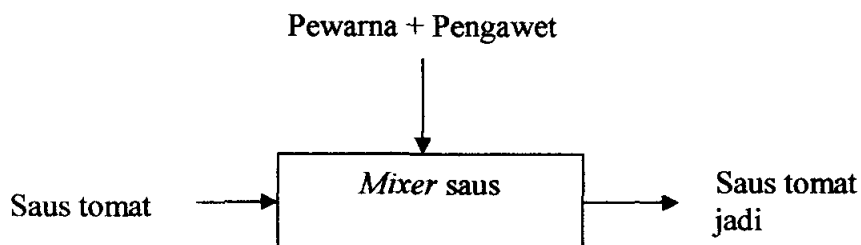
$$\text{Natrium benzoate} = 0,02 \% \times 2.888,89 \text{ kg/batch} = 0,58 \text{ kg/batch} +$$

$$3,76 \text{ kg/batch}$$

Maka total campuran bahan pewarna dan pengawet yang keluar dari *mixer* bahan pewarna dan pengawet adalah  $3,76 \text{ kg/batch}$

| Massa masuk, $\text{kg/batch}$                                                    | Massa keluar, $\text{kg/batch}$                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Bahan tambahan dari gudang menuju mixer bahan tambahan II (M-312) :</i></b> | <b><i>Campuran bahan pewarna dan pengawet menuju mixer II (M-310) :</i></b> |
| - Zat pewarna : 3,18                                                              | Bahan pewarna dan pengawet : 3,76                                           |
| - Natrium benzoate : 0,58                                                         |                                                                             |
| Total = 3,76                                                                      | Total = 3,76                                                                |

### 11. Mixer II (M-310)



#### Masuk :

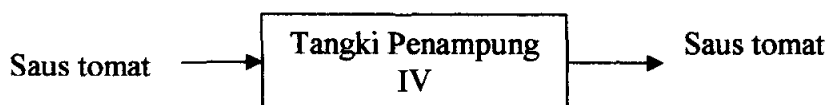
Dari tangki penampung saus :

- Padatan tomat =  $73,94 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Padatan Cabai merah =  $5,60 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Total air dalam saus =  $2.519,38 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Rempah – rempah =  $39,30 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Bahan tambahan =  $280,51 \text{ kg/batch}$
- Asam cuka murni =  $9,46 \text{ kg/batch}$

Pada mixer II ditambahkan :

Saus tomat : 2.931,95

| Massa masuk, $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Massa keluar, $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}$                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b><i>Saus tomat dari mixer I (M-220) :</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Padatan tomat : 73,94</li> <li>- Padatan Cabai merah : 5,60</li> <li>- Total air dalam saus : 2.519,38</li> <li>- Rempah – rempah : 39,30</li> <li>- Bahan tambahan : 280,51</li> <li>- Asam cuka murni : 9,46</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Pada mixer II (M-310) ditambahkan :</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bahan pewarna dan pengawet : 3,76</li> </ul> | <p><b><i>Saus tomat menuju ke tangki penampung saus (F-314) :</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Saus tomat : 2.931,95</li> </ul> |
| Total = 2.931,95                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Total = 2.931,95                                                                                                                                    |



- Padatan tomat = 73,94 kg/batch
- Padatan Cabai merah = 5,60 kg/batch
- Total air dalam saus = 2.519,38 kg/batch

- Rempah – rempah = 39,30 kg/batch
- Bahan tambahan = 280,51 kg/batch
- Asam cuka murni = 9,46 kg/batch
- Bahan pewarna dan pengawet : 3,76 kg/batch

**Keluar :****Ke mesin pengemasan :**

Saus tomat : 2.931,95 kg/batch

| Massa masuk, kg/batch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Massa keluar, kg/batch                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Saus tomat dari mixer II (M-310) :</i></b><br>- Padatan tomat : 73,94<br>- Padatan Cabai merah : 5,60<br>- Total air dalam saus : 2.519,38<br>- Rempah – rempah : 39,30<br>- Bahan tambahan : 280,51<br>- Asam cuka murni : 9,46<br>- Bahan pewarna dan pengawet : 3,76 | <b><i>Saus tomat menuju ke pegemasan :</i></b><br>- Saus tomat : 2.931,95 |
| Total = 2.931,95                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Total = 2.931,95                                                          |

**APPENDIX B**  
**PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS**

## APPENDIX B

## PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Basis operasi : 1 batch

Satuan panas : kkal

Suhu reference ( $T_o$ ) : 25 °C

Suhu operasi : 30 °C

Cp untuk masing – masing komponen adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Cp air pada suhu 30 °C =  $0,9987 \frac{\text{kkal}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}}$ , (Geankoplis, tabel A.2-5, p.

856)

2. Cp tomat =  $3,98 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}} = 0,9512 \frac{\text{kkal}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}}$ , (Geankoplis, tabel A.4-1, p.

890)

3. Cp cabai merah =  $3,919 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}} = 0,9367 \frac{\text{kkal}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}}$ , (Heldman, tabel 6, p.

226)

4. Cp lada bubuk =  $1,239.10^{-3} \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}} = 0,0003 \frac{\text{kkal}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}}$ , (Heldman, tabel 6,

p. 226)

5. Cp bawang putih bubuk =  $2,88.10^{-3} \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}} = 0,0007 \frac{\text{kkal}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{C}}$ , (Heldman,

tabel 6, p. 226)

6. Cp cengkih bubuk =  $(10 \times 1,8) + (13 \times 2,3) + (2 \times 4)$

Eugenol ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{OOH}$ ) =  $18 + 29,9 + 8$

$$= 55,9 \text{ kal/mol } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,34 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{Himmelblau, tabel 4.2, p. 384})$$

$$7. \text{ Cp kayu manis bubuk} = (9 \times 1,8) + (8 \times 2,3) + (1 \times 4,0)$$

$$\text{Cinnamaldehyde (C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O)} = 16,2 + 18,4 + 4$$

$$= 38,6 \text{ kal/mol } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,29 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{Himmelblau, tabel 4.2, p. 384})$$

$$8. \text{ Cp tepung maizena} = 3,316 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,0008 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{Heldman, tabel 6, p. 226})$$

$$9. \text{ Cp MSG} = (5 \times 1,8) + (8 \times 2,3) + (2 \times 6,2) + (4 \times 4)$$

$$(\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{NNaO}_4) = 9 + 18,4 + 12,4 + 16$$

$$= 55,8 \text{ kal/mol } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,33 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{Himmelblau, tabel 4.2, p. 384})$$

$$10. \text{ Cp asam cuka} = \sum X_i \cdot \text{Cp}_i$$

$$(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = (0,25 \times \text{Cp asam cuka}) + (0,75 \times \text{Cp air})$$

$$= (0,25 \times 0,5210 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}) + (0,75 \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= 0,8793 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{Geankoplis, tabel A-3-11, p. 875})$$

$$11. \text{ Cp garam (NaCl)} = (2 \times 6,2)$$

$$= 12,4 \text{ kal/mol } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,21 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{Himmelblau, tabel 4.2, p. 384})$$

$$12. \text{ Cp gula pasir} = (12 \times 1,8) + (22 \times 2,3) + (11 \times 4)$$

$$(\text{Sukrosa/ } \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}) = 21,6 + 50,6 + 44$$

$$= 116,2 \text{ kal/mol } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,34 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{Himmelblau, tabel 4.2, p. 384})$$

$$13. \text{ Cp padatan tomat (asumsi : Cp biji = Cp kulit = Cp padatan dalam tomat)}$$

$$\text{Cp campuran} = \sum X_i \cdot \text{Cp}_i$$

$$\text{Cp tomat} = (0,05 \times \text{Cp padatan}) + (0,95 \times \text{Cp tomat})$$

$$0,9512 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} = (0,05 \times \text{Cp padatan}) + (0,95 \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\text{Cp padatan} = 0,0487 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} (\text{Geankoplis, table A-4-1 p 890})$$

$$14. \text{ Cp padatan cabai (asumsi : Cp biji = Cp kulit = Cp padatan dalam tomat)}$$

$$\text{Cp campuran} = \sum X_i \cdot \text{Cp}_i$$

$$\text{Cp cabai merah} = (0,091 \times \text{Cp padatan}) + (0,909 \times \text{Cp tomat})$$

$$0,9367 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} = (0,091 \times \text{Cp padatan}) + (0,909 \times 0,9987$$

$$\text{kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\text{Cp padatan cabai merah} = 0,3174 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{Heldman, tabel 6, p. 226})$$

$$15. \text{ Cp zat pewarna (Allura red AC SpheroClean)}$$

$$(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{S}_2\text{Na}_2) = (18 \times 1,8) + (14 \times 2,3) + (8 \times 4) + (6 \times 6,2)$$

$$= 133,8 \text{ kal/mol } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,27 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{http://www.rohadyechem.com})$$

$$16. \text{ Garam CaCl}_2 = (3 \times 6,2)$$

$$= 18,6 \text{ kal/mol}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,17 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{Himmelblau, tabel 4.2, p. 384})$$

$$17. \text{ Cp natrium benzoat} = (7 \times 1,8) + (5 \times 2,3) + (2 \times 4) + 6,2$$

$$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COONa}) = 12,6 + 11,5 + 8 + 6,2$$

$$= 38,3 \text{ kal/mol}^\circ\text{C}$$

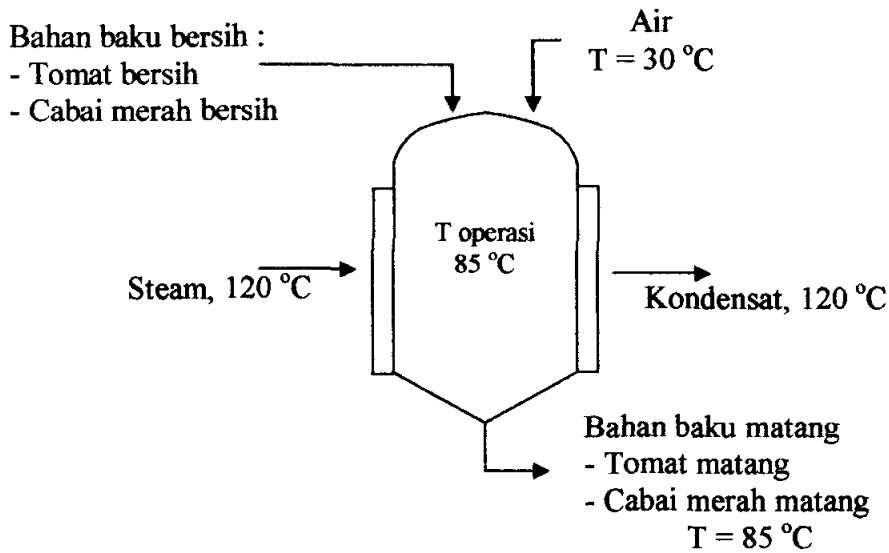
$$= 0,27 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}, (\text{Himmelblau, tabel 4.2, p. 384})$$

$$18. \text{ Cp saus tomat} = \sum X_i \cdot C_{pi}$$

Tabel B.1. Cp Saus tomat

| Bahan pembuatan saus tomat | komposisi (X) | Cp bahan (Cpi) | X.Cpi      |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| Air                        | 0,4268        | 0,9987         | 0,42624516 |
| Tomat                      | 0,4268        | 0,9512         | 0,40597216 |
| Cabai merah                | 0,0213        | 0,9367         | 0,01995171 |
| Garam                      | 0,0171        | 0,21           | 0,003591   |
| Gula pasir                 | 0,064         | 0,34           | 0,02176    |
| Cuka                       | 0,0131        | 0,8793         | 0,01151883 |
| Tepung maizena             | 0,0149        | 0,0008         | 0,00001192 |
| Lada bubuk                 | 0,0043        | 0,0003         | 0,00000129 |
| Cengkih bubuk              | 0,0004        | 0,34           | 0,000136   |
| Bawang putih bubuk         | 0,0085        | 0,0007         | 0,00000595 |
| Kayu manis bubuk           | 0,0004        | 0,29           | 0,000116   |
| MSG                        | 0,0011        | 0,33           | 0,000363   |
| Natrium benzoat            | 0,0002        | 0,27           | 0,000054   |
| Pewarna                    | 0,0011        | 0,32           | 0,000352   |
| Cp saus tomat              |               | $\sum X.Cpi$   | 0,89007902 |

Jadi Cp dari saus tomat adalah  $0,8901 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C}$

1. Tangki Perebusan (*Cooker*) (F-120)

Massa masuk :

b. Tomat bersih :  $1.233,59\text{ kg/batch}$

c. Cabai merah bersih :  $63,03\text{ kg/batch}$

d. Larutan garam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku setelah keluar dari tangki perendaman :  $0,39\text{ kg/batch}$

e. Air :  $3.889,86\text{ kg/batch}$

Asumsi :  $Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \times Q_{\text{supply}}$

Neraca panas total adalah

**Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar**

$$\sum \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} + Q_{\text{supply}} = \sum \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan masuk dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1.233,59 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9512 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 5.866,95 \text{ kkal/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{cabai}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 63,03 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9367 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 295,20 \text{ kkal/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{CaCl}_2} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,39 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,17 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 0,33 \text{ kkal/batch} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3.889,86 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 19.424,02 \text{ kkal/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} &= (5.866,95 + 295,20 + 0,33 + 19.424,02) \text{ kkal/batch} \\ &= 25.586,50 \text{ kkal/batch} \end{aligned}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan keluar dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.233,59 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9512 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (85 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 70.403,45 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{cabai}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 63,03 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9367 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (85 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 119,23 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{CaCl}_2} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,39 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,17 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (85 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 3,98 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

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

$$= 3.889,86 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (85 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 233.088,19 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = (70.403,45 + 119,23 + 3,98 + 233.088,19) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$= 303.614,85 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar**

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} + Q_{\text{supply}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$25.586,50 \text{ kkal/batch} + Q_{\text{supply}} = 303.614,85 \text{ kkal/batch} + 0,05 Q_{\text{supply}}$$

$$0,95 Q_{\text{supply}} = 278.028,35 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$Q_{\text{supply}} = 292.661,42 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 0,05 \times 292.661,42 \text{ kkal/batch} = 14.633,07 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

Steam yang digunakan bersuhu 120 °C, dari Geankoplis, App. A.2-9, didapat

$$\text{harga : } H_V = 2.706,30 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_L = 503,71 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = H_V - H_L$$

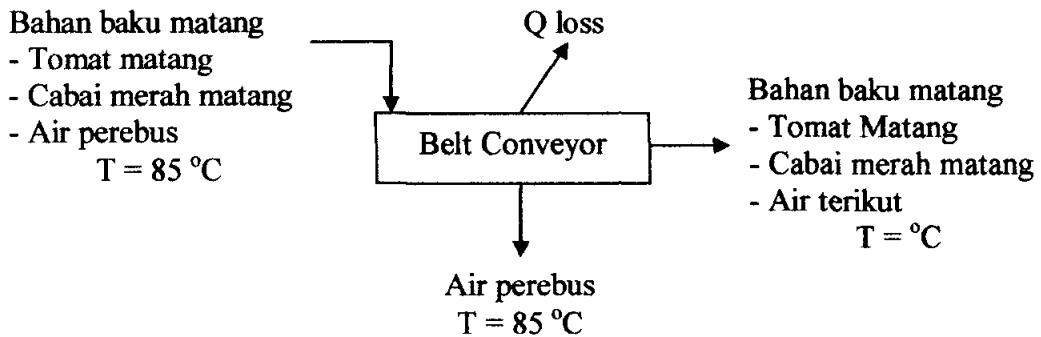
$$= (2.706,30 - 503,71) \text{ kJ/kg} = 2.202,59 \text{ kJ/kg} = 526,43 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$Q_{\text{supply}} = m_{\text{steam}} \times \lambda_{\text{steam}}$$

$$292.661,42 \text{ kkal/batch} = m_1 \times 526,43 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$m_{\text{steam}} = \frac{292.661,42 \text{ kkal/batch}}{526,43 \text{ kkal/kg}} = 555,94 \text{ kg/batch}$$

| Entalpi masuk, kkal/batch                                                     | Entalpi keluar, kkal/batch                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bahan baku hasil rendaman dari bucket elevator II (J-121) :</b>            | <b>Bahan baku matang menuju ke belt conveyor III (J-122):</b>                 |
| - Tomat : 5.866,95                                                            | - Tomat matang : 70.403,45                                                    |
| - Cabai merah : 295,20                                                        | - Cabai merah matang : 119,23                                                 |
| - Larutan garam CaCl <sub>2</sub> yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku : 0,33 | - Larutan garam CaCl <sub>2</sub> yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku : 3,98 |
| - Air : 19.424,02                                                             | - Air : 233.088,19                                                            |
| <b>Q supply : 292.661,42</b>                                                  | <b>Q loss : 14.633,07</b>                                                     |
| <b>Total = 318.247,92</b>                                                     | <b>Total = 318.247,91</b>                                                     |

2. *Belt Conveyor III* (J-122)

Neraca panas total =

**Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar**

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} = Q_{\text{loss}} + \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} + \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{sisir air perebus}}$$

**Panas masuk belt conveyor di hitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{masuk belt conveyor}} &= Q_{\text{keluar tangki perebusan}} \\ &= 303.614,85 \text{ kkal/batch} \end{aligned}$$

**Panas keluar belt conveyor di hitung sebagai berikut :**

Asumsi terjadi kehilangan panas, panas yang hilang ke lingkungan selama perjalanan di belt conveyor dan bucket elevator dari *cooker* menuju tangki penampung bahan matang sehingga  $T_{\text{input}} \neq T_{\text{output}}$

diasumsi  $Q_{\text{loss}}$  karena hilang ke lingkungan = 15 % dari  $Q_{\text{masuk}}$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 0,15 \times 303.614,85 = 45.542,23 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{keluar}} &= Q_{\text{masuk}} - Q_{\text{loss}} \\ &= (303.614,85 - 45.542,23) \text{ kkal/batch} = 258.072,62 \text{ kkal/batch} \end{aligned}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan keluar dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{tomat matang}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.258,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9512 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 1.197,09 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{cabai matang}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 78,66 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9367 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 73,68 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

**Entalpi air perebus yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku masuk ke tangki penampung bahan matang di hitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,39 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 0,39 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

**Entalpi sisa air perebus menuju ke bak penampung air rebusan di hitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 3.849,31 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 3.844,31 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{keluar}} = (1.197,09 + 73,68 + 0,39 + 3.844,31) \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 5.115,47 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Suhu output ditrial sampai entalpi masuk = entalpi keluar

$$258.072,62 \text{ kkal/batch} = 5.115,47 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Dari hasil trial diperoleh T output = 75,44944502 °C ≈ 75,4494 °C

Jadi entalpi keluar *belt conveyor* adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{tomat matang}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1.258,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9512 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (75,4494 - 25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 60.392,71 \text{ kkal/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{cabai matang}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 78,66 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9367 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (75,4494 - 25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 3.717,15 \text{ kkal/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,39 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (75,4494 - 25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 19,65 \text{ kkal/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} &= (60.392,71 + 3.717,15 + 19,65) \text{ kkal/batch} \\ &= 64.129,51 \text{ kkal/batch}\end{aligned}$$

Entalpi sisa air perebus menuju ke bak penampung air rebusan :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 3.849,31 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (75,4494 - 25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 193.942,93 \text{ kkal/batch}\end{aligned}$$

**Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar**

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} = Q_{\text{loss}} + \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} + \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{sisa air perebus}}$$

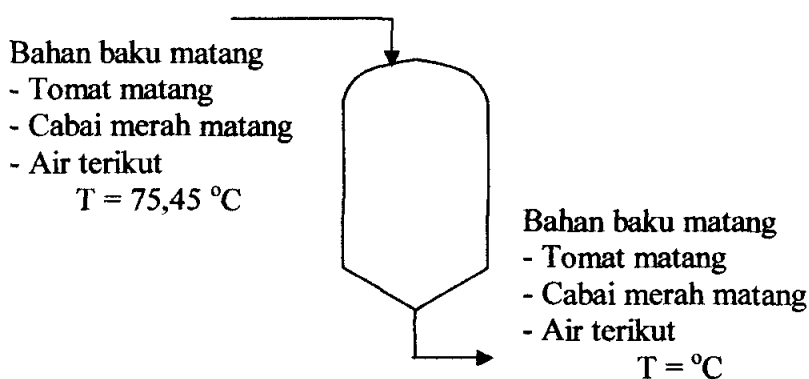
$$303.614,85 \text{ kkal/batch} = (45.542,23 + 64.129,51 + 193.942,93) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$303.614,85 \text{ kkal/batch} = 303.614,67 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

(Trial suhu output *belt conveyor* dianggap benar)

| Entalpi masuk, kkal/batch                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Entalpi keluar, kkal/batch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bahan baku matang dari tangki perebusan (F-120) :</b><br>- Tomat matang : 70.403,45<br>- Cabai merah matang : 119,23<br>- Larutan garam $\text{CaCl}_2$ yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku : 3,98<br>- Air : 233.088,19 | <b>Bahan baku matang menuju ke tangki penampung I (F-124) :</b><br>- Tomat : 63.303,45<br>- Cabai merah : 3.896,31<br>- Air perebus yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku : 20,60<br><br><b>Ke bak penampung air rebusan :</b><br>- Air : 203.290,36<br>- Q loss : 47.737,19 |
| Total = 303.614,85                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Total = 303.614,67                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

### 3. Tangki Penampung I (F-124)



Neraca panas total =

Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar

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

**Panas masuk tangki penampung bahan matang di hitung sebagai berikut :**

$$Q_{\text{masuk tangki penampung bahan matang}} = Q_{\text{keluar belt conveyor}}$$

$$= 67.220,36 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Panas keluar tangki bahan penampung di hitung sebagai berikut :**

Asumsi terjadi kehilangan panas, sehingga  $T_{\text{input}} \neq T_{\text{output}}$

diasumsi  $Q_{\text{loss}}$  karena hilang ke lingkungan = 10 % dari  $Q_{\text{masuk}}$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 0,10 \times 67.220,36 = 6.722,04 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

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

$$= (67.220,36 - 6.722,04) \text{ kkal/batch} = 60.498,32 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan keluar dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{tomat matang}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.258,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9512 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1.197,09 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{cabai matang}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 78,66 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9367 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 73,68 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

**Entalpi air perebus yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku masuk ke tangki penampung bahan matang di hitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,39 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,39 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{keluar}} &= (1.197,09 + 73,68 + 0,39) \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 1.271,16 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

Suhu output ditrial sampai entalpi masuk = entalpi keluar

$$60.498,32 \text{ kkal/batch} = 1.271,16 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

Dari hasil trial diperoleh T output = 72,59300167  $^\circ\text{C} \approx 72,5930 ^\circ\text{C}$

Jadi entalpi keluar tangki penampung bahan matang adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{tomat matang}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 1.258,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9512 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (72,5930 - 25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 56.973,30 \text{ kkal/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{cabai matang}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 78,66 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9367 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (72,5930 - 25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 3.506,49 \text{ kkal/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{air}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,39 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (72,5930 - 25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 18,53 \text{ kkal/batch}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} &= (56.973,30 + 3.506,49 + 18,53) \text{ kkal/batch} \\ &= 60.498,32 \text{ kkal/batch}\end{aligned}$$

**Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar**

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

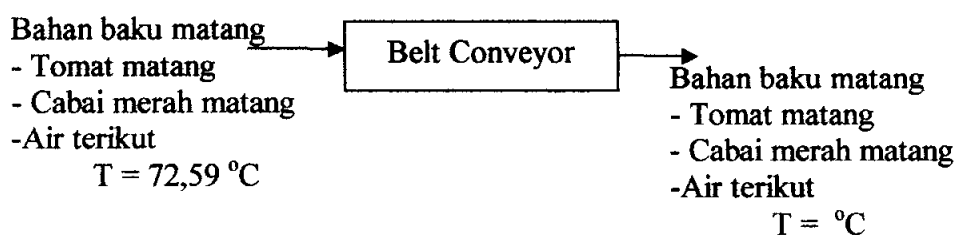
$$67.220,36 \text{ kkal/batch} = (6.722,04 + 60.498,32) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$67.220,36 \text{ kkal/batch} = 67.220,36 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

(Trial suhu output tangki penampung bahan benar)

| Entalpi masuk, kkal/batch                                   | Entalpi keluar, kkal/batch                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bahan baku matang dari bucket elevator III (J-123) :</b> | <b>Bahan baku matang menuju ke belt conveyor IV (J-125):</b> |
| - Tomat : 63.303,45                                         | - Tomat : 56.973,30                                          |
| - Cabai merah : 3.896,31                                    | - Cabai merah : 3.506,49                                     |
| - Air perebus yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku : 20,60   | - Air perebus yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku : 18,53    |
|                                                             | $Q_{\text{loss}} : 6.722,04$                                 |
| Total = 67.220,36                                           | Total = 67.220,36                                            |

#### 4. Belt conveyor IV (J-125)



Neraca panas total =

Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar

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

**Panas masuk belt conveyor di hitung sebagai berikut :**

$$Q_{\text{masuk belt conveyor}} = Q_{\text{keluar tangki penampung bahan matang}}$$

$$= 60.498,32 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Panas keluar belt conveyor di hitung sebagai berikut :**

Asumsi terjadi kehilangan panas, panas yang hilang ke lingkungan selama perjalanan di belt conveyor dan bucket elevator dari tangki penampung bahan matang menuju *rotary knife cutter* sehingga  $T_{\text{input}} \neq T_{\text{output}}$

diasumsi  $Q_{\text{loss}}$  karena hilang ke lingkungan = 15 % dari  $Q_{\text{masuk}}$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 0,15 \times 60.498,32 = 9.074,75 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

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

$$= (60.498,32 - 9.074,75) \text{ kkal/batch} = 51.423,57 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan keluar dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{tomat matang}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.258,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9512 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1.197,09 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{cabai matang}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 78,66 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9367 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 73,68 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

**Entalpi air perebus yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku masuk ke tangki penampung bahan matang di hitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 0,39 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,39 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{keluar}} = (1.197,09 + 73,68 + 0,39) \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1.271,16 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

Suhu output ditrial sampai entalpi masuk = entalpi keluar

$$51.423,57 \text{ kkal/batch} = 1.271,16 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

Dari hasil trial diperoleh T output = 65,45404984  $^\circ\text{C} \approx 65,4540 ^\circ\text{C}$

Jadi entalpi keluar *belt conveyor* adalah :

$$\Delta H_{\text{tomat matang}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.258,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9512 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (65,4540 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 48.427,19 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{cabai matang}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 78,66 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9367 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (65,4540 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 2.980,60 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

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

$$= 0,39 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (65,4540 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 15,76 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = (48.427,19 + 2.980,60 + 15,76) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$= 51.423,55 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar**

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

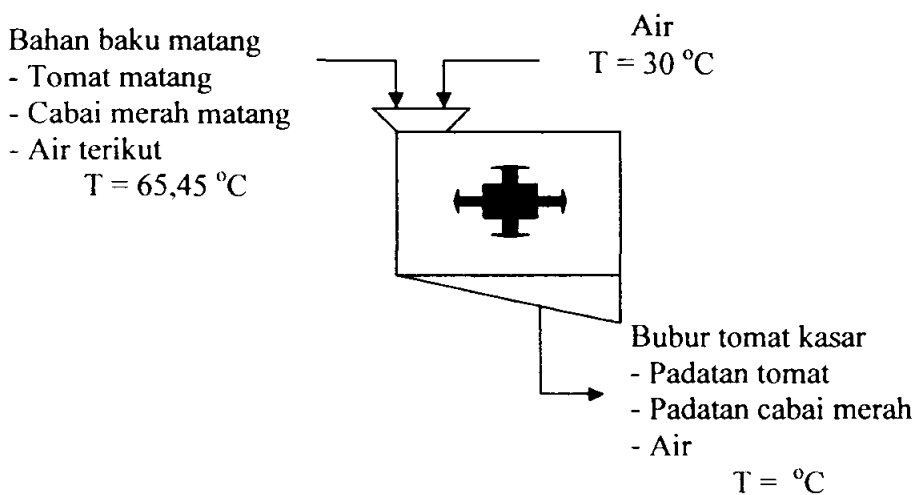
$$60.498,32 \text{ kkal/batch} = (9.074,75 + 51.423,55) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$60.498,32 \text{ kkal/batch} = 60.498,30 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

(Trial suhu output belt conveyor dianggap benar)

| Entalpi masuk, kkal/batch                                  | Entalpi keluar, kkal/batch                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bahan baku matang dari tangki penampung I (F-124) :</b> | <b>Bahan baku matang menuju ke rotary knife cutter (C-213):</b> |
| - Tomat : 56.973,30                                        | - Tomat : 48.427,19                                             |
| - Cabai merah : 3.506,49                                   | - Cabai merah : 2.980,60                                        |
| - Air perebus yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku : 18,53  | - Air perebus yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku : 15,76       |
|                                                            | $Q_{\text{loss}} : 9.074,75$                                    |
| Total = 60.498,32                                          | Total = 60.498,30                                               |

### 5. Rotary Knife Cutter (C-213)



Massa masuk :

b. Tomat matang : 1.258,51 kg/batch

c. Cabai merah matang : 78,66 kg/batch

d. Air perebus yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku setelah keluar dari tangki

perebusan : 0,39 kg/batch

e. Air : 616,49 kg/batch

Neraca panas total =

**Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar**

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

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan masuk dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{tomat matang}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.258,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9512 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (65,4540 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 48.427,27 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{cabai matang}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 78,66 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9367 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (65,4540 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 2.980,68 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

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

$$= 0,39 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (65,4540 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 15,76 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{air tambahan}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 616,49 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 3.078,44 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} = (48.427,27 + 2.980,68 + 15,76 + 3.078,44) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$= 54.502,15 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Total panas keluar dari rotary knife cutter dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Sigma Q_{\text{keluar}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} - Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$\text{Diasumsi : } Q_{\text{loss}} = 30 \% \times \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}}$$

$$= 0,3 \times 54.502,15 \text{ kkal/batch} = 16.350,64 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} - Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$= (54.502,15 - 16.350,64) \text{ kkal/batch} = 38.151,51 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan keluar menuju shredder di hitung sebagai berikut ;**

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 73,94 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,0487 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 3,60 \text{ kkal/batch. }^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan cabai}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 5,60 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,3174 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1,78 \text{ kkal/batch. }^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

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

$$= 1.874,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1.872,07 \text{ kkal/batch. }^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = 1.877,45 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma Q_{\text{keluar}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}}$$

$$38.151,51 \text{ kkal/batch} = 1.877,45 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

Dari hasil trial diperoleh  $T_{\text{output}} = 45,32091933 ^\circ\text{C} \approx 45,3209 ^\circ\text{C}$

Jadi entalpi bahan keluar dari rotary knife cutter adalah :

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 73,94 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,0487 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (45,3209 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 73,17 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan cabai}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 5,60 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,3174 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (45,3209 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 36,12 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

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

$$= 1.874,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (45,3209 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 38.042,21 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = (73,17 + 36,12 + 38.042,21) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$= 38.151,50 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

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

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

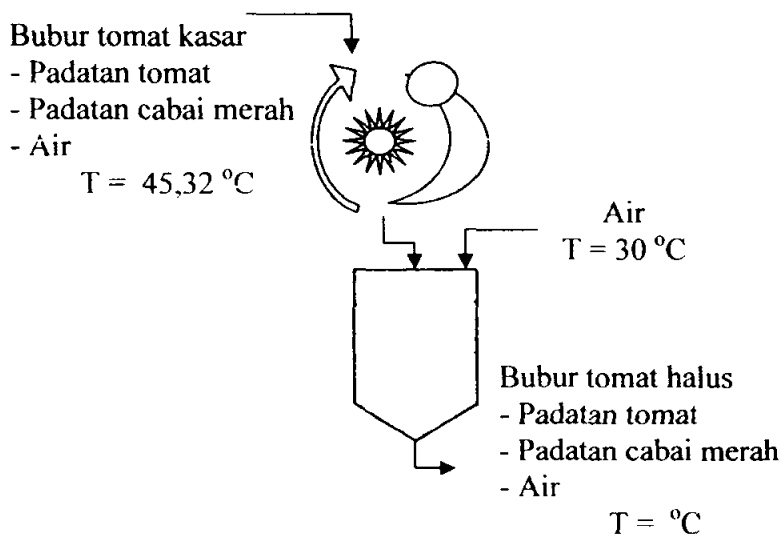
$$54.502,15 \text{ kkal/batch} = (16.350,64 + 38.151,50) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$54.502,15 \text{ kkal/batch} = 54.502,14 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

(Trial suhu output *rotary knife cutter* dianggap benar)

| Entalpi masuk, kkal/batch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Entalpi keluar, kkal/batch                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bahan baku matang dari bucket elevator IV (J-126) :</b><br>- Tomat matang : 48.427,27<br>- Cabai merah matang : 2.980,68<br>- Air perebus yang terikut di permukaan bahan baku : 15,76<br><br><b>Didalam rotary knife cutter (C-213) ditambahkan :</b><br>- Air : 3.078,44<br><br>Total = 54.502,15 | <b>Bubur tomat kasar menuju ke shredder (C-212) :</b><br>- Padatan tomat : 73,17<br>- Padatan cabai merah : 36,12<br>- Air : 38.042,21<br><br>Q loss : 16.350,64<br><br>Total = 54.502,14 |

## 6. Tangki Penampung II (F-211)



Massa masuk :

b. Padatan tomat :  $73,94 \text{ kg/batch}$

c. Padatan cabai merah :  $5,60 \text{ kg/batch}$

d. Air yang terkandung didalam bubur saus kasar :  $1.874,51 \text{ kg/batch}$

e. Air :  $616,49 \text{ kg/batch}$

Neraca panas total =

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

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

Entalpi bahan masuk dihitung sebagai berikut :

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 73,94 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,0487 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (45,3209 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 73,17 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan cabai}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 5,60 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,3174 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (45,3209 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 36,11 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{air dalam bubur}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.874,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (45,3209 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 38.042,21 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{air tambahan}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 616,49 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 3.078,44 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} = (73,17 + 36,11 + 38.042,21 + 3.078,44) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$= 41.229,93 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Total panas keluar dari shredder dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Sigma Q_{\text{keluar}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} - Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$\text{Diasumsi : } Q_{\text{loss}} = 30 \% \times \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}}$$

$$= 0,3 \times 41.229,93 \text{ kkal/batch} = 12.368,98 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} - Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$= (41.229,93 - 12.368,98) \text{ kkal/batch} = 28.860,95 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan keluar menuju ke tangki penampung bubur tomat II di hitung sebagai berikut ;**

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 73,94 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,0487 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 3,60 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan cabai}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 5,60 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,3174 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 1,78 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{air total dalam bubur}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2.491 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 2.487,76 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = 2.493,14 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma Q_{\text{keluar}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}}$$

$$28.860,95 \text{ kkal/batch} = 2.493,14 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Dari hasil trial diperoleh T output = 36,57613705  $^{\circ}\text{C} \approx 36,5761^{\circ}\text{C}$

Jadi entalpi bahan keluar dari screen adalah :

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 73,94 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,0487 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (36,5761 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 41,68 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan cabai}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 5,60 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,3174 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (36,5761 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 20,58 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{air total dalam bubur}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2.491 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (36,5761 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 28.798,58 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = (41,68 + 20,58 + 28.798,58) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$= 28.860,84 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar

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

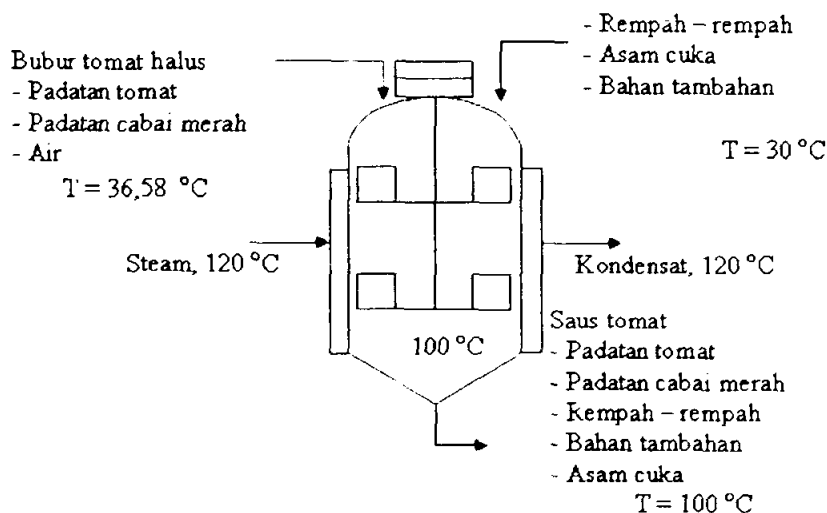
$$41.229,93 \text{ kkal/batch} = (12.368,98 + 28.860,84) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$41.229,93 \text{ kkal/batch} = 41.229,82 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

(Trial suhu output *screen* dianggap benar)

| Entalpi masuk, kkal/batch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Entalpi keluar, kkal/batch                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bubur tomat halus dari shredder (C-212) :</b><br>- Padatan tomat : 73,17<br>- Padatan cabai merah : 36,11<br>- Air yang terkandung dalam bubur saus kasar : 38.042,21<br><br><b>Didalam tangki penampung II (F-211) ditambahkan :</b><br>- Air : 3.078,44<br><br>Total = 41.229,93 | <b>Bubur tomat halus menuju ke tangki penampung III (F-215) :</b><br>- Padatan tomat : 41,68<br>- Padatan cabai merah : 20,58<br>- Air yang terkandung dalam bubur saus halus : 28.798,58<br><br>Q loss : 12.368,98<br><br>Total = 41.229,82 |

### 7. Mixer I (M-220)



Massa masuk :

a. Bubur tomat halus =  $2.570,54 \text{ kg/batch}$

b. Rempah – rempah =  $39,30 \text{ kg/batch}$

c. Bahan tambahan =  $280,51 \text{ kg/batch}$

c. Asam cuka =  $37,84 \text{ kg/batch}$

Asumsi :  $Q_{loss} = 5 \% \times Q_{supply}$

Neraca panas total adalah

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

$$\sum \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} + Q_{\text{supply}} = \sum \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan masuk dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 73,94 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,0487 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (36,5761 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 41,68 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan cabai}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 5,60 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,3174 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (36,5761 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 20,58 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{air dalam bubur}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2.491 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (36,5761 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 28.798,58 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{rempah-rempah}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 39,30 \text{ kg/batch} \times 1,5484 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 0,03 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{bahan tambahan}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 280,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 2,5726 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 36,08 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{asam cuka}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 37,84 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,8793 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 42,24 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} = 28.939,19 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan keluar dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 73,94 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,0487 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 270,07 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan cabai}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 5,60 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,3174 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 133,31 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{air dalam saus tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2.519,38 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 188.707,86 \text{ kkal/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{rempah-rempah}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 39,30 \text{ kg/batch} \times 1,5484 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 0,46 \text{ kkal/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{bahan tambahan}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 280,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 2,5726 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 541,23 \text{ kkal/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{asam cuka}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 9,46 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,5210 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C} \\
 &= 369,65 \text{ kkal/batch}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = 190.022,58 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar**

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} + Q_{\text{supply}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} + Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$28.939,19 \text{ kkal/batch} + Q_{\text{supply}} = 190.022,58 \text{ kkal/batch} + 0,05 Q_{\text{supply}}$$

$$0,95 Q_{\text{supply}} = 161.083,39 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$Q_{\text{supply}} = 169.561,46 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 0,05 \times 169.561,46 \text{ kkal/batch} = 8.478,07 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

Steam yang digunakan bersuhu 120 °C, dari Geankoplis, App. A.2-9, didapat

$$\text{harga : } H_V = 2.706,30 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_L = 503,71 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = H_V - H_L$$

$$= (2.706,30 - 503,71) \text{ kJ/kg} = 2.202,59 \text{ kJ/kg} = 526,43 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

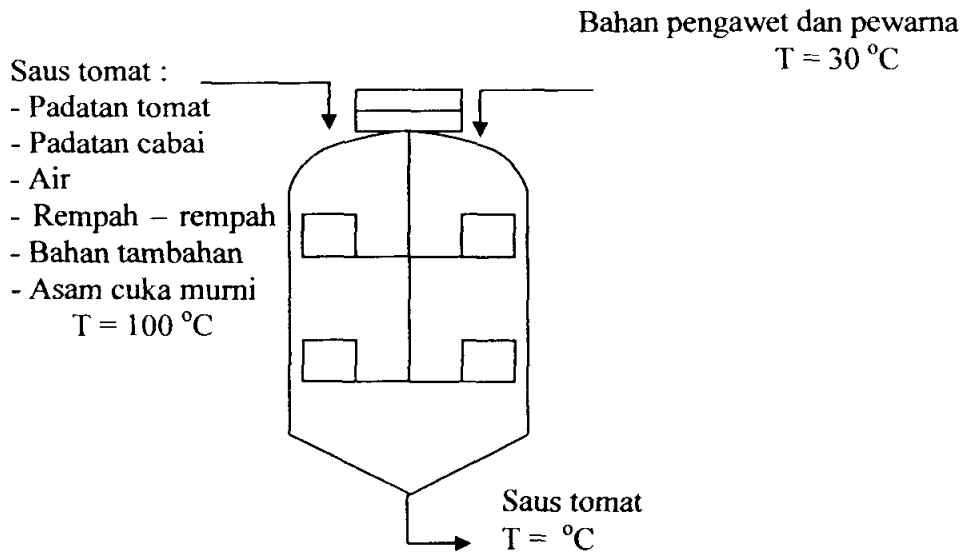
$$Q_{\text{supply}} = m_{\text{steam}} \times \lambda_{\text{steam}}$$

$$169.561,46 \text{ kkal/batch} = m \times 526,43 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

$$m_{\text{steam}} = \frac{169.561,46 \text{ kkal/batch}}{526,43 \text{ kkal/kg}} = 322,10 \text{ kg/batch}$$

| Entalpi masuk, kkal/batch                                          | Entalpi keluar, kkal/batch                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <b><i>Bubur tomat halus dari tangki penampung III (F-215):</i></b> | <b><i>Saus tomat menuju ke mixer II (M-310) :</i></b> |
| - Padatan tomat : 41,68                                            | - Padatan tomat : 270,07                              |
| - Padatan cabai merah : 20,58                                      | - Padatan cabai merah : 133,31                        |
| - Air yang terkandung di dalam bubur saus halus : 28.798,58        | - Air dalam saus : 188.707,86                         |
|                                                                    | - Rempah – rempah : 0,46                              |
|                                                                    | - Bahan tambahan : 541,23                             |
| <b><i>Pada mixer I (M-220) ditambahkan :</i></b>                   | - Asam cuka : 369,65                                  |
| - Rempah – rempah : 0,03                                           |                                                       |
| - Bahan tambahan : 36,08                                           | - Q loss : 8.478,07                                   |
| - Asam cuka : 42,24                                                |                                                       |
| - Q supply : 169.561,46                                            |                                                       |
| Total = 198.500,65                                                 | Total = 198.500,65                                    |

## 8. Mixer II (M-310)



Massa masuk :

- a. Padatan tomat : 73,94 kg/batch
- b. Padatan Cabai merah : 5,60 kg/batch
- c. Total air dalam saus : 2.519,38 kg/batch
- d. Rempah – rempah : 39,30 kg/batch
- e. Bahan tambahan : 280,51 kg/batch
- f. Asam cuka murni : 9,46 kg/batch
- g. Bahan pengawet dan pewarna : 3,76 kg/batch

Neraca panas total =

Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar

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

**Entalpi bahan masuk dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 73,94 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,0487 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 270,07 \text{ kkal/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{padatan cabai}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 5,60 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,3174 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 133,31 \text{ kkal/batch.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{air dalam saus tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2.519,38 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,9987 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 188.707,86 \text{ kkal/batch.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{rempah-rempah}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 39,30 \text{ kg/batch} \times 1,5484 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 0,46 \text{ kkal/batch.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{bahan tambahan}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 280,51 \text{ kg/batch} \times 2,5726 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 541,23 \text{ kkal/batch.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{asam cuka}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 9,46 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,5210 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (100 - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 369,65 \text{ kkal/batch.}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{pewarna pengawet}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 9,46 \text{ kg/batch} \times 4,06.10^{-4} \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (30 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 0,02 \text{ kkal/batch.}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} = 190.022,6 \text{ kkal/batch.}$$

**Total panas keluar dari mixer saus dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Sigma Q_{\text{keluar}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} - Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$\text{Diasumsi : } Q_{\text{loss}} = 30 \% \times \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}}$$

$$= 0,3 \times 190.022,6 \text{ kkal/batch} = 57.006,78 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$Q_{\text{keluar}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan masuk}} - Q_{\text{loss}}$$

$$= (190.022,6 - 57.006,78) \text{ kkal/batch} = 133.015,82 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan keluar menuju ke tangki penampung saus di hitung sebagai berikut ;**

$$\Delta H_{\text{saus tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2.931,95 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,8901 \text{ kkal/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} \times (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 2.609,73 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = 2.609,73 \text{ kkal/batch. }^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma Q_{\text{keluar}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}}$$

$$133.015,82 \text{ kkal/batch} = 2.609,73 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

Dari hasil trial diperoleh T output = 75,96918838  $^\circ\text{C} \approx 75,9692 ^\circ\text{C}$

Jadi entalpi bahan keluar dari *mixer saus* adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{saus tomat}} &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2.931,95 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,8901 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (75,9692 - 25) ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 133.015,78 \text{ kkal/batch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = 133.015,78 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

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

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

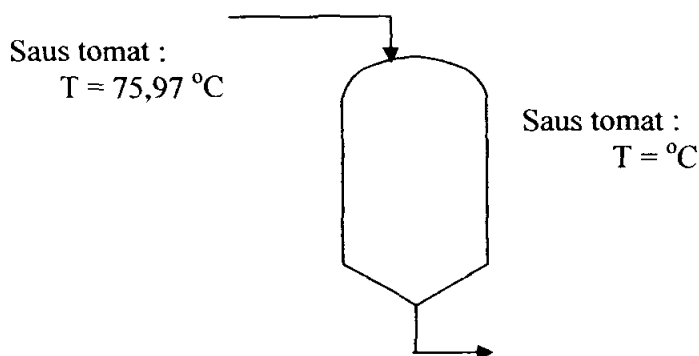
$$190.022,6 \text{ kkal/batch} = (57.006,78 + 133.015,78) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$190.022,6 \text{ kkal/batch} = 190.022,56 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

(Trial suhu output *screen* dianggap benar)

| Entalpi masuk, kkal/batch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Entalpi keluar, kkal/batch                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Saus tomat dari mixer I (M-220) :</b><br>- Padatan tomat : 270,07<br>- Padatan Cabai merah : 133,31<br>- Total air dalam saus : 188.707,86<br>- Rempah – rempah : 0,46<br>- Bahan tambahan : 541,23<br>- Asam cuka murni : 369,65<br><br><b>Didalam mixer II (M-310) ditambahkan :</b><br>- Bahan pewarna dan pengawet : 0,02 | <b>Saus tomat menuju ke tangki penampung IV (F-314) :</b><br>- Saus tomat : 133.015,78<br><br>Q loss : 57.006,78 |
| Total = 190.022,6                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Total = 190.022,56                                                                                               |

## 9. Tangki Penampung IV (F-314)



Neraca panas total =

**Entalpi masuk = Entalpi keluar**

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

**Panas masuk tangki penampung di hitung sebagai berikut :**

$$Q_{\text{masuk tangki penampung saus}} = Q_{\text{keluar mixer saus}}$$

$$= 133.015,78 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Panas keluar tangki penampung di hitung sebagai berikut :**

Asumsi terjadi kehilangan panas, sehingga  $T_{\text{input}} \neq T_{\text{output}}$

diasumsi  $Q_{\text{loss}}$  karena hilang ke lingkungan = 10 % dari  $Q_{\text{masuk}}$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 0,10 \times 133.015,78 = 13.301,58 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

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

$$= (133.015,78 - 13.301,58) \text{ kkal/batch} = 119.714 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

**Entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ) bahan keluar dihitung sebagai berikut :**

$$\Delta H_{\text{saus tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2.931,95 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,8901 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (T - 25)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 2.609,73 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = 2.609,73 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Sigma Q_{\text{keluar}} = \Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}}$$

$$119.714 \text{ kkal/batch} = 2.609,73 \text{ kkal/batch} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \cdot (T_2 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

Dari hasil trial diperoleh T output = 70,87217835  $^\circ\text{C} \approx 70,8722 ^\circ\text{C}$

Jadi entalpi keluar tangki penampung saus adalah :

$$\Delta H_{\text{saus tomat}} = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$= 2.931,95 \text{ kg/batch} \times 0,8901 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \times (70,8722 - 25) ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 119.714 \text{ kkal/batch.}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H_{\text{bahan keluar}} = 119.714 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

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

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

$$133.015,78 \text{ kkal/batch} = (13.301,58 + 119.714) \text{ kkal/batch}$$

$$133.015,78 \text{ kkal/batch} = 113.015,58 \text{ kkal/batch}$$

(Trial suhu output tangki penampung bahan benar)

| Entalpi masuk, kkal/batch                          | Entalpi keluar, kkal/batch                     |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Saus tomat dari tangki penampung IV (F-314)</b> | <b>Saus tomat menuju ke mesin pengemasan :</b> |
| - Saus tomat : 133.015,78                          | - Saus tomat : 119.714                         |
|                                                    | - Q <sub>loss</sub> : 13.301,58                |
| Total = 133.015,78                                 | Total = 133.015,58                             |

**APPENDIX C**  
**PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI PERALATAN**

## APPENDIX C

### SPESIFIKASI ALAT

#### 1. Warehouse Tomat dan Cabai merah (F-111)

Fungsi : Untuk menyimpan peti kayu berisi tomat dan cabai merah

Tipe : Gedung dengan konstruksi beton

Dasar pemilihan : Peti kayu bahan baku harus kering maka harus disimpan dibawah atap dan berdinding.

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

$P = 1\text{ atm}$

#### Perhitungan :

❖ Tomat yang dibutuhkan =  $3.698,93\text{ kg/hari}$

Berat tomat per peti kayu =  $30\text{ kg/peti kayu}$

Dengan spesifikasi peti kayu  $p = 90\text{ cm}$ ,  $l = 80\text{ cm}$ ,  $t = 70\text{ cm}$  (Hartuti Nur, Musaddad Darkam, 2003)

Peti kayu berisi tomat yang dibutuhkan :

$$= \frac{3.698,93\text{ kg/hari}}{30\text{ kg/peti kayu}} = 123,30\text{ peti kayu/hari}$$

Total peti kayu berisi tomat yang disimpan selama 7 hari :

$$= 123,30\text{ peti kayu/hari} \times 7\text{ hari} = 863,1\text{ peti kayu} \sim 864\text{ peti kayu}$$

❖ Cabai merah yang dibutuhkan =  $184,60 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hari}}$

Berat cabai merah per peti kayu =  $30 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{peti kayu}}$

Peti kayu berisi cabai merah yang dibutuhkan :

$$= \frac{184,60 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hari}}}{30 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{peti kayu}}} = 6,15 \frac{\text{peti kayu}}{\text{hari}}$$

Total peti kayu berisi cabai merah yang disimpan selama 7 hari :

$$= 6,15 \frac{\text{peti kayu}}{\text{hari}} \times 7 \text{ hari} = 43,05 \text{ peti kayu} \sim 44 \text{ peti kayu}$$

Total peti kayu yang berada di warehouse =  $(864 + 44) \text{ peti kayu}$

$$= 908 \text{ peti kayu}$$

Ditetapkan :

- Jenis karung yang dipakai adalah karung dengan daya tampung 50 kg kedelai

- Spesifikasi peti kayu yang digunakan sebagai pengemasan :

$$p = 80 \text{ cm}, l = 60 \text{ cm}, t = 40 \text{ cm}$$

- Panjang tumpukan = 12 m (15 peti kayu)

- Lebar tumpukan = 6 m (10 peti kayu)

- Lebar jalan = 4 m

$$\text{Tinggi tumpukan} = \frac{457,632 \text{ m}^3}{12 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m}} = 6,36 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tingkat tumpukan} = \frac{908 \text{ peti kayu}}{(15 \times 10) \text{ peti kayu}} = 6,05 \text{ tingkat tumpukan}$$

$$\text{Panjang gudang} = 12 \text{ m} + (2 \times 4 \text{ m}) = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar gudang} = 6 \text{ m} + (2 \times 4 \text{ m}) = 14 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi gudang} = 6,36 \text{ m} + 4 \text{ m} = 10,36 \text{ m} \approx 10 \text{ m}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

- ▲ Kapasitas total = 908 peti kayu
- ▲ Tinggi warehouse = 10 m
- ▲ Panjang warehouse = 20 m
- ▲ Lebar warehouse = 14 m
- ▲ Bahan konstruksi = beton
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 unit

**2. Belt Conveyor I (J-110)**

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut tomat dan cabai merah kotor dari tempat penyimpanan (F-111) ke *bucket elevator* I (J-112).

Tipe : Belt conveyor.

Waktu tinggal : 10 menit = 600 s = 0,17 jam

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengangkut bahan yang berbentuk padatan.

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

**Perhitungan :**

$$\text{Massa bahan masuk} = 14.239,61 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} = 83,76 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\text{Panjang belt} = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Sudut elevasi} = 0^\circ$$

Dari Perry, 7<sup>th</sup> ed, tabel 21-7 diperoleh :

$$\text{- Lebar belt} = 35 \text{ cm}$$

- *Belt plies* = 3 – 5
- Kecepatan *belt* = 91,5 m/menit
- Kapasitas = 96 ton/jam

$$\text{Kecepatan belt} = \frac{83,76 \text{ ton/jam}}{96 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 91,5 \text{ m/menit} = 79,8338 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\text{hp} = \text{kapasitas} \times H \times 0,002 \times C \quad [\text{Perry, 3}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed p.1355}]$$

dimana : H = panjang *belt conveyor* (m)

C = Material factor, dan dari Perry, 3<sup>th</sup> ed, hal 1356 untuk tomat  
harga C = 1

$$\text{hp} = 83,76 \text{ ton/jam} \times 10 \text{ m} \times 0,002 \times 1 = 1,6752 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad [\text{Perry, 3}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, p.521}]$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{1,6752 \text{ hp}}{0,8} \text{ hp} = 2,094 \text{ hp} \approx 2,5 \text{ hp}$$

### Spesifikasi :

- ▲ Kapasitas total = 83,76 ton/jam
- ▲ Panjang horizontal = 10 m
- ▲ Kecepatan *belt* = 79,8338 m/menit
- ▲ Tenaga motor = 2,5 hp
- ▲ Bahan konstruksi = *Rubber* dan *Stainless steel*
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 unit

3. *Bucket Elevator I (J-112)*

Fungsi : Mengangkut tomat dan cabai merah bersih dari *belt conveyor I (J-110)* ke tangki perendaman (F-113).

Tipe : *Continuous-discharge bucket elevators*

Dasar pemilihan : Ekonomis dan cocok untuk mengangkut bahan secara vertikal

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

Laju alir masuk =  $1.295,15 \text{ kg/batch}$

Waktu tinggal =  $10 \text{ menit/batch} = 0,17 \text{ jam/batch}$

Kapasitas =  $7.618,53 \text{ kg/jam} = 7,62 \text{ ton/jam}$

Dari Perry 7<sup>th</sup> ed, table 21-8 p 21-15, untuk kapasitas  $7,62 \text{ ton/jam}$  diperoleh

data untuk kapasitas  $14 \text{ ton/jam}$  :

Ukuran bucket =  $6 \times 4 \times 4,25 \text{ in}$

Jarak bucket =  $12 \text{ in}$

Kecepatan bucket =  $225 \text{ ft/menit}$

Putaran head shaft =  $43 \text{ rpm}$

Shaft diameter = Head =  $1 \frac{15}{16} \text{ in}$ , Tail =  $1 \frac{11}{16} \text{ in}$

Diameter of pulleys = Head =  $20 \text{ in}$ , Tail =  $14 \text{ in}$

Lebar belt =  $7 \text{ in}$

Maka untuk kapasitas  $7,62 \text{ ton/jam}$  memperoleh spesifikasi bucket sebagai berikut :

- Kecepatan bucket  $= \frac{7,62 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 225 \text{ ft/menit} = 122,46 \text{ ft/menit}$
- Putaran head shaft  $= \frac{7,62 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 43 \text{ rpm} = 23,40 \text{ rpm}$
- Power bucket elevator (hp)  $= \frac{\text{TPH} \times L}{500} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Perry, 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, table 7 - 9})$

Dimana : TPH = Kapasitas ( $\text{ton/jam}$ ) =  $7,62 \text{ ton/jam}$

L = Tinggi elevasi bucket diambil = 20 ft

$$\text{Power bucket elevator (hp)} = \frac{7,62 \text{ ton/jam} \times 20 \text{ ft}}{500} = 0,3048 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, fig 13 - 38, p 551)

$$\text{Power motor yg dipakai} = \frac{100\%}{80\%} \times 0,3048 \text{ hp} = 0,381 \text{ hp} \approx 0,5 \text{ hp}$$

#### **Spesifikasi Alat :**

- ▲ Kapasitas  $= 7,62 \text{ ton/jam}$
- ▲ Kecepatan bucket  $= 122,46 \text{ ft/menit} = 37,33 \text{ m/menit}$
- ▲ Putaran head shaft  $= 23,40 \text{ rpm}$
- ▲ Shaft diameter  $= \text{Head} = 1 \frac{15}{16} \text{ in, Tail} = 1 \frac{11}{16} \text{ in}$
- ▲ Diameter of pulleys  $= \text{Head} = 20 \text{ in, Tail} = 14 \text{ in}$
- ▲ Lebar belt  $= 7 \text{ in} = 0,18 \text{ m}$

|                    |                                        |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
| ▲ Tinggi elevator  | = 20 ft = 6,10 m                       |
| ▲ Ukuran bucket    | = 6 × 4 × 4,25 in                      |
| ▲ Jarak bucket     | = 12 in = 0,30 m                       |
| ▲ Power motor      | = 0,5 hp                               |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = Driving head and boat = Carbon steel |
|                    | Roda = Carbon steel                    |
|                    | Bucket = Cast iron                     |
|                    | Belt = Rubber                          |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 unit                               |

#### 4. *Mixer CaCl<sub>2</sub> (M-114)*

Fungsi : Untuk melarutkan garam CaCl<sub>2</sub> dari gudang dengan air

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk.

Waktu tinggal : 5 menit

Kondisi operasi : T = 30 °C

#### Perhitungan :

#### Volume tangki :

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                | kg/<br>batch | Xi                    |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Garam CaCl <sub>2</sub> | 0,04         | 1,03.10 <sup>-5</sup> |
| Air                     | 3.881,58     | 1                     |
| Total                   | 3.881,62     | 1                     |

| Komponen                | $X_i$                | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{X_i}{\rho}$     |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Air                     | 1                    | 995,68                         | $1,0043 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Garam CaCl <sub>2</sub> | $1,03 \cdot 10^{-5}$ | 960                            | $1,0729 \cdot 10^{-8}$ |
| Total                   | 1                    |                                | $1,0043 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,0043 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 995,67 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,1603 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volume feed masuk} &= \frac{3.881,62 \text{ kg/batch}}{995,67 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 3,8985 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 137,67 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 137,67 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

➤ Campuran menempati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet \quad V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{137,67 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 172,09 \text{ ft}^3 = 4,8731 \text{ m}^3 = 4,87 \text{ m}^3$$

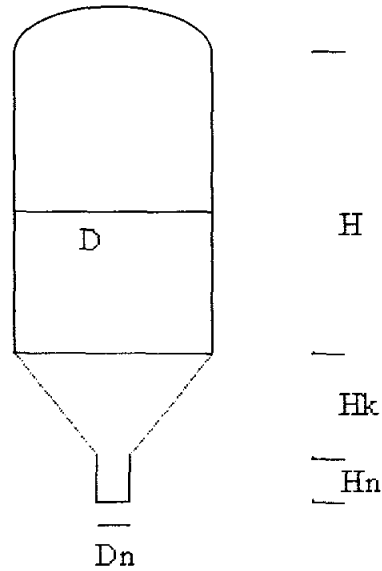
### Dimensi tangki :

Direncanakan :

➤ Diameter nozzle (Dn) = 3 in = 0,25 ft = 0,08 m

➤  $\alpha = 30^\circ$

➤ H = 1,5 D



Keterangan :

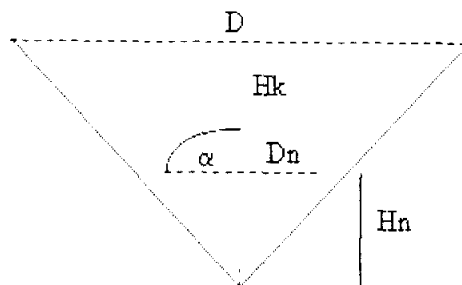
$D$  = Diameter shell

$H$  = Tinggi shell

$H_k$  = Tinggi konis

$H_n$  = Tinggi nozzle

$D_n$  = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung  $H_n$  dan  $H_k$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\
 &= 1,1775 D^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\
 &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\
 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,25)^3) \\
 &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0354
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 5.11})$$

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$172,09 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0354) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$172,09 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0354$$

$$172,1254 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 4,9676 \text{ ft} = 59,6116 \text{ in} = 1,5141 \text{ m} = 1,51 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 4,9676 \text{ ft} = 7,4514 \text{ ft} = 89,4173 \text{ in} = 2,2712 \text{ m} = 2,27 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} ((4,9676 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,25 \text{ ft})^3) \\
 &= 27,7756 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,7865 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle (Hn)} = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,2165 \text{ ft} = 0,0660 \text{ m} = 0,07 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis (Hk)} = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{4,9676 \text{ ft} - 0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 4,0856 \text{ ft} = 1,25 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 172,09 \text{ ft}^3 - 27,7756 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (4,9676 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 144,3144 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell (H}_1\text{)} = 7,4498 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki (H}_L\text{)} &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\ &\quad \text{dalam konis (H}_1 + \text{Hk)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 7,4498 \text{ ft} + 4,0856 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 11,5354 \text{ ft} = 3,5160 \text{ m} = 3,52 \text{ m}$$

### Tekanan Operasi :

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{camp}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{62,1602 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 11,5354 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 4,9795 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 4,9795 \text{ psi} = 5,9754 \text{ psi}$$

**Tebal tangki :**

Direncanakan :

- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)
- Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)
- Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

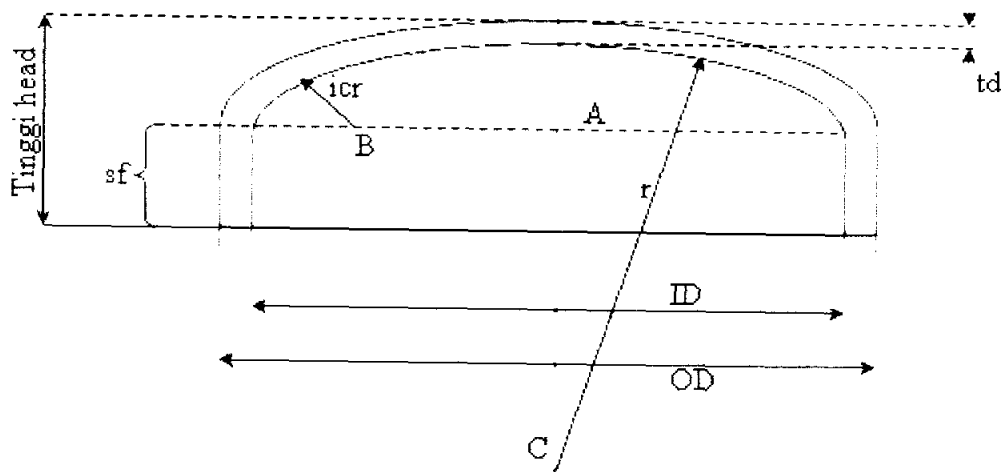
**a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :**

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{5,9754 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \times 59,6116 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,9754 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1345 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

**b. Tebal dished head :**

Dimana :

$td$  = Tebal minimum *dish (head/bottom)*, mm, in

$P$  = Internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

$r$  = Crown radius / radius of dish, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

$S$  = Allowable stress value, kPa, psi

$E$  = Joint efficiency

$c$  = Corrosion allowance, mm

$icr$  = Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius, in

- $OD = ID + 2t$

$$= 59,6116 \text{ in} + 2 \cdot (0,1875 \text{ in}) = 59,9866 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- OD standart = 60 in
- $r$  = 60 in
- $icr$  = 3,6250 in

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{60 \text{ in}}{3,6250 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7671 \text{ in}$
- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{59,6116 \text{ in}}{2} = 29,8058 \text{ in}$
- $AB = a - icr = 29,8058 \text{ in} - 3,6250 \text{ in} = 26,1808 \text{ in}$
- $BC = r - icr = 60 \text{ in} - 3,6250 \text{ in} = 56,3750 \text{ in}$
- $b = r - \left( \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} \right)$   

$$= 60 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(56,3750 \text{ in})^2 - (26,1808 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 10,0730 \text{ in}$$

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{5,9754 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 60 \text{ in} \times 1,7671 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,9754 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1461 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight

flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 10,0730 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 12,2605 \text{ in} = 0,31 \text{ m}$

### c. Tebal konis

- Dari Brownell and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{koni}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{koni}} = \frac{5,9754 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 59,6116 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,9754 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1387 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

- $H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \tan 30^\circ} = 0,2165 \text{ ft} = 2,5981 \text{ in} = 0,07 \text{ m}$
- $H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$

$$= \frac{4,9676 \text{ ft} - 0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 30^\circ} = 4,0856 \text{ ft} = 49,0267 \text{ in} = 1,25 \text{ m}$$

- Tinggi tangki total = Tinggi shell + Tinggi dish +  $H_k$  +  $H_n$ 

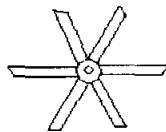
$$= (89,4173 + 12,2605 + 49,0267 + 2,5981) \text{ in}$$

$$= 153,3026 \text{ in} = 12,7752 \text{ ft} = 3,8939 \text{ m} = 3,89 \text{ m}$$

#### Agitator (Pengaduk):

Ditetapkan :

- Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan adalah  $45^\circ$  pitched six blade turbine.

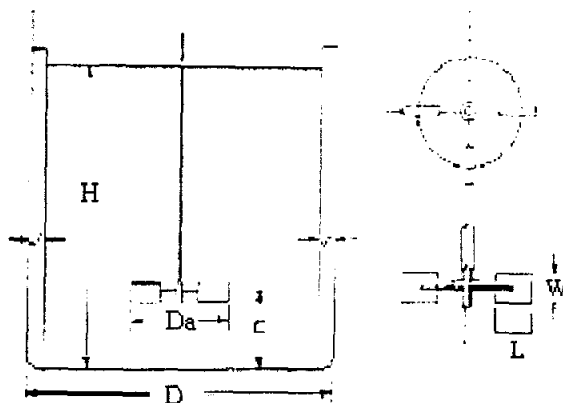


Dasar pemilihan  $45^\circ$  pitched six blade turbine : speednya tinggi, cocok untuk proses pengadukan liquid dengan viskositas rendah dan sedang ( $<200 \text{ Pa.s}$ )

- Kecepatan agitator adalah 150 rpm

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 150 rpm : viskositas liquid rendah, alirannya menjadi turbulent, sehingga Garam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  akan larut dengan cepat.

- Untuk mencegah timbulnya *vorteks*, maka digunakan 4 buah *baffles*.



Berdasarkan perbandingan sistem agitator standar dari 28, hal.144, Tabel 3.4-1, maka didapatkan nilai-nilai sebagai berikut :

$$Da = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 1,5141 \text{ m} = 0,6056 \text{ m} = 1,9870 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,6056 \text{ m} = 0,1211 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,6056 \text{ m} = 0,1514 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 1,5141 \text{ m} = 0,5047 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,5141 \text{ m} = 0,1262 \text{ m}$$

Dimana:  $Da$  = diameter pengaduk

$D$  = diameter tangki

$L$  = panjang *blade*

$W$  = lebar *blade*

$C$  = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

$J$  = lebar *baffle*

$$sg = \frac{\rho_{\text{mixed}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}(4^\circ \text{C})} = \frac{995,67 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}{1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 0,9957$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeler} = \frac{sg \times H}{D} = \frac{0,9957 \times 2,2712}{1,5141} = 3,41 \approx 4 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan pengadukan} = \pi \cdot Da \cdot N = \pi \times 0,6056 \times 150 = 285,24 \text{ m/menit}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan dari Geankoplis, p.155 yakni:

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

Dimana:  $Da$  = diameter impeler, m

$N$  = kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

$\rho$  = densitas,  $\text{kg} / \text{m}^3$

$\mu$  = viskositas campuran,  $\text{kg/m.s}$

Asumsi :  $\mu$  larutan garam  $\text{CaCl}_2 = \mu$  air ( $30^\circ\text{C}$ ) =  $0,8007 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{(150/60) \text{ putaran/dtk} \times (0,6056)^2 \text{ m}^2 \times 995,67 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,8007 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}}$$

$$= 1.140.137,78$$

Nilai  $N_p$  dicari dari Geankoplis, grafik 3.4-4, p.145. Untuk  $N_{\text{Re}} = 1.140.137,78$  dan jenis agitator  $45^\circ$  pitched six blade turbine (kurva 3), maka didapatkan nilai  $N_p = 1,5$ .

Power untuk satu buah pengaduk :

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \quad [\text{Geankoplis, p.145}]$$

$$= 1,5 \times 995,67 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (150/60)^3 \times (0,6056)^5 \text{ m}^5$$

$$= 1.900,89 \text{ W} = 1,9009 \text{ kW} = 2,5491 \text{ hp}$$

$$P = 4 \times 2,5491 \text{ hp} = 10,1964$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhause, 3<sup>th</sup> ed, fig.14-38, p.521, efisiensi motor = 86 %, maka :

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{10,1964 \text{ hp}}{0,86} = 11,8542 \text{ hp} \sim 12 \text{ hp}$$

### Spesifikasi Alat :

$$\blacktriangle \text{ Kapasitas} = 4,87 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\blacktriangle \text{ Diameter} = 1,51 \text{ m}$$

|                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Tinggi tangki    | = 3,89 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi shell     | = 2,27 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi dish      | = 0,31 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi konis     | = 1,25 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle    | = 0,07 m                                  |
| ▲ Tebal shell      | = 0,1345 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal dish       | = 0,1461 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal konis      | = 0,1387 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel SA – 240 grade C</i> |
| ▲ Pengaduk         | = <i>pitched six blade turbine</i>        |
| ▲ Power motor      | = 11,8542 hp ~ 12 hp                      |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 unit                                  |

### 5. Tangki Perendaman (F-113)

Fungsi : Untuk merendam tomat dan cabai merah dengan menggunakan larutan garam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  sebelum masuk tangki perebusan (F-120) yang berguna untuk menekan terjadinya perubahan – perubahan sifat produk selama pengolahan agar tomat yang dihasilkan tidak lembek/rusak.

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Waktu tinggal : 10 menit

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

Sistem : Batch

**Perhitungan :****Volume tangki :**

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                                                         | kg/<br>batch | Xi                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Tomat bersih                                                     | 1.232,36     | 0,2381                 |
| Cabai merah bersih                                               | 61,50        | 0,0119                 |
| Air yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku sewaktu proses pencucian | 1,29         | $2,4919 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Larutan garam $\text{CaCl}_2$                                    | 3.881,62     | 0,7498                 |
| Total                                                            | 5.176,77     | 1                      |

| Komponen                                                         | Xi                     | $\rho$<br>( $\text{kg/m}^3$ ) | $\frac{Xi}{\rho}$      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tomat bersih                                                     | 0,2381                 | 672                           | $3,5432 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Cabai merah bersih                                               | 0,0119                 | 184,60                        | $6,4464 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Air yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku sewaktu proses pencucian | $2,4919 \cdot 10^{-5}$ | 995,68                        | $2,5027 \cdot 10^{-8}$ |
| Larutan garam $\text{CaCl}_2$                                    | 0,7498                 | 995,67                        | $7,5306 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Total                                                            | 1                      |                               | $1,1719 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{Xi}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,1719 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 853,34 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 53,2745 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\text{Rate volume feed masuk} = \frac{5.176,77 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{853,34 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 6,07 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}}$$

$$= 214,23 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{batch}} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 214,23 \text{ ft}^3$$

Direncanakan :

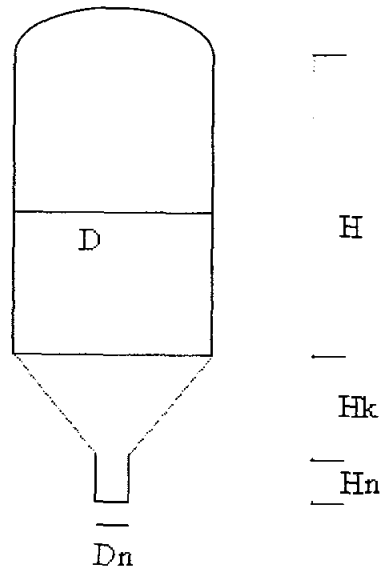
➤ Campuran menepati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet \quad V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{214,23 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 267,78 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,5831 \text{ m}^3 = 7,58 \text{ m}^3$$

**Dimensi tangki :**

Direncanakan :

- Diameter nozzle ( $D_n$ ) = 5 in = 0,42 ft = 0,13 m
- $\alpha = 30^\circ$
- $H = 1,5 D$



Keterangan :

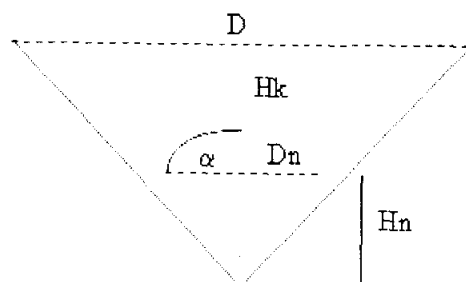
D = Diameter shell

H = Tinggi shell

Hk = Tinggi konis

Hn = Tinggi nozzle

Dn = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung  $H_n$  dan  $H_k$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ &= 1,1775 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,42)^3) \\ &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0168 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 5.11})$$

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$267,78 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0168) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$267,78 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0168$$

$$267,7968 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 5,7562 \text{ ft} = 69,0744 \text{ in} = 1,7545 \text{ m} = 1,75 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 5,7562 \text{ ft} = 8,6343 \text{ ft} = 103,6116 \text{ in} = 2,63 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} ((5,7562 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,42 \text{ ft})^3) \\
 &= 43,2034 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,2234 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle (Hn)} &= \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,3637 \text{ ft} = 0,1109 \text{ m} = 0,11 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis (Hk)} &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{5,7562 \text{ ft} - 0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 4,6213 \text{ ft} = 1,41 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 267,78 \text{ ft}^3 - 43,2034 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (5,7562 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 224,5766 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell (H}_1\text{)} = 8,6342 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki (H}_L\text{)} &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\
 &\quad \text{dalam konis} \quad (H_1 + H_k) \\
 &= 8,6342 \text{ ft} + 4,6213 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 13,2555 \text{ ft} = 4,0403 \text{ m} = 4,04 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Tekanan Operasi :

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{camp}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{53,2745 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 13,2555 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 4,9040 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 4,9040 \text{ psi} = 5,8848 \text{ psi}$$

### **Tebal tangki :**

Direncanakan :

- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)
- Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)
- Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

#### **a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :**

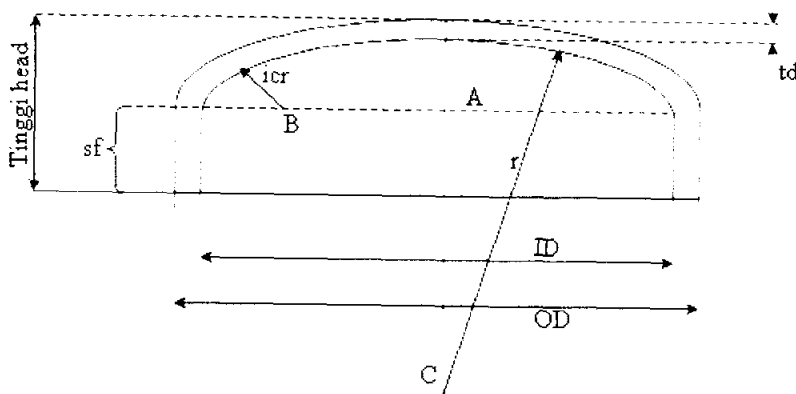
$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{5,8848 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \times 69,0744 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,8848 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1386 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

#### **c. Tebal dished head :**



Dimana :

td = Tebal minimum *dish (head/bottom)*, mm, in

P = *Internal design pressure*, kPa, psi (gauge)

r = *Crown radius / radius of dish*, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

S = *Allowable stress value*, kPa, psi

E = *Joint efficiency*

c = *Corrosion allowance*, mm

icr = *Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius*, in

- $OD = ID + 2t$

$$= 69,0744 \text{ in} + 2 \cdot (0,1875 \text{ in}) = 69,4494 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- OD standart = 72 in
- r = 72 in
- icr = 4,375 in

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{72 \text{ in}}{4,375 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7642 \text{ in}$

- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{69,0744 \text{ in}}{2} = 34,5372 \text{ in}$

- $AB = a - icr = 34,5372 \text{ in} - 4,375 \text{ in} = 30,1622 \text{ in}$

- $BC = r - icr = 72 \text{ in} - 4,375 \text{ in} = 67,6250 \text{ in}$

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

$$= 72 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(67,6250 \text{ in})^2 - (30,1622 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 11,4741 \text{ in}$$

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{5,8848 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 72 \text{ in} \times 1,7642 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,8848 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1499 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight

flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$

$$= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 11,4741 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$$

$$= 13,6616 \text{ in} = 0,35 \text{ m}$$

#### d. Tebal konis

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{koni}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{koni}} = \frac{5,8848 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 69,0744 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,8848 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1406 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

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

$$= \frac{0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \tan 30^\circ} = 0,3637 \text{ ft} = 4,3644 \text{ in} = 0,11 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= \frac{5,7562 \text{ ft} - 0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 30^\circ} = 4,6213 \text{ ft} = 55,4554 \text{ in} = 1,41 \text{ m}$$
- Tinggi tangki total = Tinggi shell + Tinggi dish +  $H_k$  +  $H_n$   

$$= (103,6116 + 13,6616 + 55,4554 + 4,3644) \text{ in}$$

$$= 177,0930 \text{ in} = 14,7558 \text{ ft} = 4,4982 \text{ m} = 4,50 \text{ m}$$

**Spesifikasi Alat :**

|                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas        | = 7,58 m <sup>3</sup>                     |
| ▲ Diameter         | = 1,75 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi tangki    | = 4,50 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi shell     | = 2,63 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi dish      | = 0,35 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi konis     | = 1,41 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle    | = 0,11 m                                  |
| ▲ Tebal shell      | = 0,1386 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal dish       | = 0,1499 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal konis      | = 0,1406 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel</i> SA – 240 grade C |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 buah                                  |

**8. *Belt Conveyor* II (J-115)**

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut tomat dan cabai merah dari tangki perendaman (F-113) menuju ke *bucket elevator* II (J-121).

Tipe : *Belt conveyor*.

Waktu tinggal : 10 menit = 600 s = 0,17 jam

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengangkut bahan yang berbentuk padatan.

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

### Perhitungan :

$$\text{Massa bahan masuk} = 5.176,77 \text{ kg/batch} = 30.451,59 \text{ kg/jam} = 30,45 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Panjang belt} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Sudut elevasi} = 0^{\circ}$$

Dari Perry, 7<sup>th</sup> ed, tabel 21-7 diperoleh :

$$\text{- Lebar belt} = 35 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{- Belt plies} = 3 - 5$$

$$\text{- Kecepatan belt} = 30,5 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\text{- Kapasitas} = 32 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan belt} = \frac{30,45 \text{ ton/jam}}{32 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 30,5 \text{ m/menit} = 29,0227 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\text{hp} = \text{kapasitas} \times H \times 0,002 \times C \quad [\text{Perry, 3}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed p.1355}]$$

dimana :  $H$  = panjang belt conveyor (m)

$C$  = Material factor, dan dari Perry, 3<sup>th</sup> ed, hal 1356 untuk tomat

$$\text{harga } C = 1$$

$$\text{hp} = 30,45 \text{ ton/jam} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 0,002 \times 1 = 0,3045 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

[Perry, 3<sup>th</sup> ed, p.521]

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,3045 \text{ hp}}{0,8} \text{ hp} = 0,3806 \text{ hp} \approx 0,5 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

- ▲ Kapasitas total = 30,45 ton/jam
- ▲ Panjang horizontal = 5 m
- ▲ Kecepatan belt = 29,02 m/menit
- ▲ Tenaga motor = 0,5 hp
- ▲ Bahan konstruksi = *Rubber dan Stainless steel*
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 buah

**9. *Bucket elevator* II (J-121)**

Fungsi : Mengangkut tomat dan cabai merah dari *belt conveyer* II (J-115) menuju ke tangki perebusan (*cooker*) (F-120).

Tipe : Centrifugal discharge bucket on belt

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengangkut bahan baku secara vertical.

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

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

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} : 10 \text{ menit/batch} = 0,17 \text{ jam/batch}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas bahan baku} : 1.297,01 \text{ kg/batch} = 7.629,47 \text{ kg/jam} = 7,63 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Sudut elevasi} = 90^\circ$$

Dari Perry 7<sup>th</sup> ed, table 21-8 p 21-15, untuk kapasitas 7,63 ton/jam diperoleh

data untuk kapasitas 14 ton/jam :

Ukuran bucket =  $6 \times 4 \times 4,25$  in

Jarak bucket = 12 in

Kecepatan bucket =  $225 \text{ ft}/\text{menit}$

Putaran head shaft = 43 rpm

Shaft diameter = Head =  $1 \frac{15}{16}$  in, Tail =  $1 \frac{11}{16}$  in

Diameter of pulleys = Head = 20 in, Tail = 14 in

Lebar belt = 7 in = 0,18 m

Maka untuk kapasitas  $7,63 \text{ ton}/\text{jam}$  memperoleh spesifikasi bucket sebagai berikut :

- Kecepatan bucket =  $\frac{7,63 \text{ ton}/\text{jam}}{14 \text{ ton}/\text{jam}} \times 225 \text{ ft}/\text{menit} = 122,63 \text{ ft}/\text{menit}$

- Putaran head shaft =  $\frac{7,63 \text{ ton}/\text{jam}}{14 \text{ ton}/\text{jam}} \times 43 \text{ rpm} = 23,44 \text{ rpm}$

- Power bucket elevator (hp) =  $\frac{\text{TPH} \times L}{500} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Perry, 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, table 7 - 9})$

Dimana : TPH = Kapasitas ( $\text{ton}/\text{jam}$ ) =  $7,63 \text{ ton}/\text{jam}$

L = Tinggi elevasi bucket diambil = 20 ft

$$\text{Power bucket elevator (hp)} = \frac{7,63 \text{ ton}/\text{jam} \times 20 \text{ ft}}{500} = 0,3052 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, fig 13 - 38, p 551)

$$\text{Power motor yg dipakai} = \frac{100 \%}{80 \%} \times 0,3052 \text{ hp} = 0,3815 \text{ hp} \approx 0,5 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Alat :**

- ▲ Kapasitas =  $7,63 \text{ ton/jam}$
- ▲ Kecepatan bucket =  $122,63 \text{ ft/menit} = 37,38 \text{ m/menit}$
- ▲ Putaran head shaft =  $23,44 \text{ rpm}$
- ▲ Shaft diameter = Head =  $1 \frac{15}{16} \text{ in}$ , Tail =  $1 \frac{11}{16} \text{ in}$
- ▲ Diameter of pulleys = Head =  $20 \text{ in}$ , Tail =  $14 \text{ in}$
- ▲ Lebar belt =  $7 \text{ in} = 0,18 \text{ m}$
- ▲ Tinggi elevator =  $20 \text{ ft} = 6 \text{ m}$
- ▲ Ukuran bucket =  $6 \times 4 \times 4,25 \text{ in}$
- ▲ Spasi bucket =  $12 \text{ in} = 0,30$
- ▲ Power motor =  $0,5 \text{ hp}$
- ▲ Bahan konstruksi = Driving head and boat = Carbon steel
  - Roda = Carbon steel
  - Bucket = Cast iron
  - Belt = Rubber
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 unit

**10. Tangki Perebusan (*Cooker*) (F-120)**

Fungsi : Untuk merebus tomat dan cabai merah yang berguna untuk memudahkan proses penggilingan, selain itu untuk mengurangi jumlah mikroba pada tomat sekaligus menonaktifkan enzim penyebab perubahan warna, dengan demikian warna saus yang dihasilkan menjadi bagus.

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan jaket pemanas.

Waktu tinggal : 10 menit

Kondisi operasi :  $T = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Sistem : Batch

### Perhitungan :

#### Volume tangki :

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                                                          | kg/<br>batch | Xi                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Tomat                                                             | 1.233,59     | 0,2378                 |
| Cabai merah                                                       | 63,03        | 0,0122                 |
| Larutan garam $\text{CaCl}_2$ yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku | 0,39         | $7,5190 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Air                                                               | 3.889,86     | 0,7499                 |
| Total                                                             | 5.186,87     | 1                      |

| Komponen                                                          | Xi                     | $\rho$<br>( $\text{kg/m}^3$ ) | $\frac{Xi}{\rho}$      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tomat                                                             | 0,2378                 | 672                           | $3,5387 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Cabai merah                                                       | 0,0122                 | 184,60                        | $6,6089 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Larutan garam $\text{CaCl}_2$ yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku | $7,5190 \cdot 10^{-5}$ | 995,67                        | $7,5517 \cdot 10^{-8}$ |
| Air                                                               | 0,7499                 | 995,68                        | $7,5315 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Total                                                             | 1                      |                               | $1,1732 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{Xi}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,1732 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 852,38 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 53,2146 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volume feed masuk} &= \frac{5.186,87 \text{ kg/batch}}{852,38 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 6,09 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 214,89 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 214,89 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

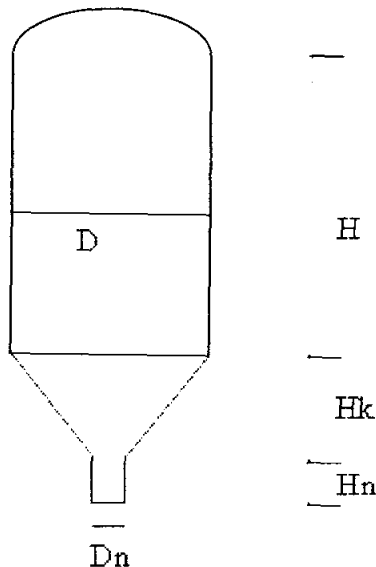
- Campuran menempati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{214,89 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 268,61 \text{ ft}^3 = 7,6065 \text{ m}^3 = 7,61 \text{ m}^3$$

### Dimensi tangki :

Direncanakan :

- Diameter nozzle ( $D_n$ ) = 5 in = 0,42 ft = 0,13 m ( $r = 0,065$  m)
- $\alpha = 30^\circ$
- $H = 1,5 D$



Keterangan :

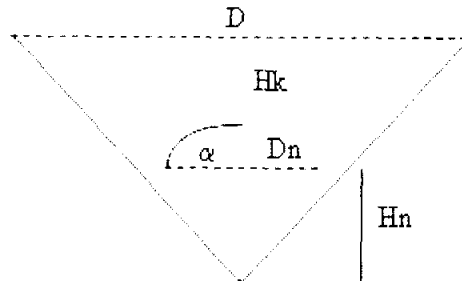
D = Diameter shell

H = Tinggi shell

Hk = Tinggi konis

$H_n$  = Tinggi nozzle

$D_n$  = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung  $H_n$  dan  $H_k$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ &= 1,1775 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,42)^3) \\ &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0168 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3$$

(Brownell and Young, pers 5.11)

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$268,61 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0168) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$268,61 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0168$$

$$268,6268 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 5,7621 \text{ ft} = 69,1457 \text{ in} = 1,7563 \text{ m} = 1,76 \text{ m} \quad (R = 0,8782 \text{ m})$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 5,7621 \text{ ft} = 8,6432 \text{ ft} = 103,7178 \text{ in} = 2,63 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \text{ tg } \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \text{ tg } 30^\circ} ((5,7621 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,42 \text{ ft})^3) \\ &= 43,3364 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,2272 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle } (H_n) &= \frac{D_n}{2 \text{ tg } \alpha} \\ &= \frac{0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \text{ tg } 30^\circ} = 0,3637 \text{ ft} = 0,1109 \text{ m} = 0,11 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis } (H_k) &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \text{tg } \alpha} \\ &= \frac{5,7621 \text{ ft} - 0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \text{tg } 30^\circ} = 4,6264 \text{ ft} = 1,41 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 268,61 \text{ ft}^3 - 43,3364 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (5,7621 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 225,2736 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell } (H_1) = 8,6433 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki } (H_L) &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\ &\quad \text{dalam konis} \quad (H_1 + H_k) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 8,6433 \text{ ft} + 4,6264 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 13,2697 \text{ ft} = 4,0447 \text{ m} = 4,04 \text{ m}$$

### Tekanan Operasi :

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{camp}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{53,2146 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 13,2697 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 4,9038 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 4,9038 \text{ psi} = 5,8845 \text{ psi}$$

### Tebal tangki :

Direncanakan :

➤ Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)

➤ Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)

➤ Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

#### a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :

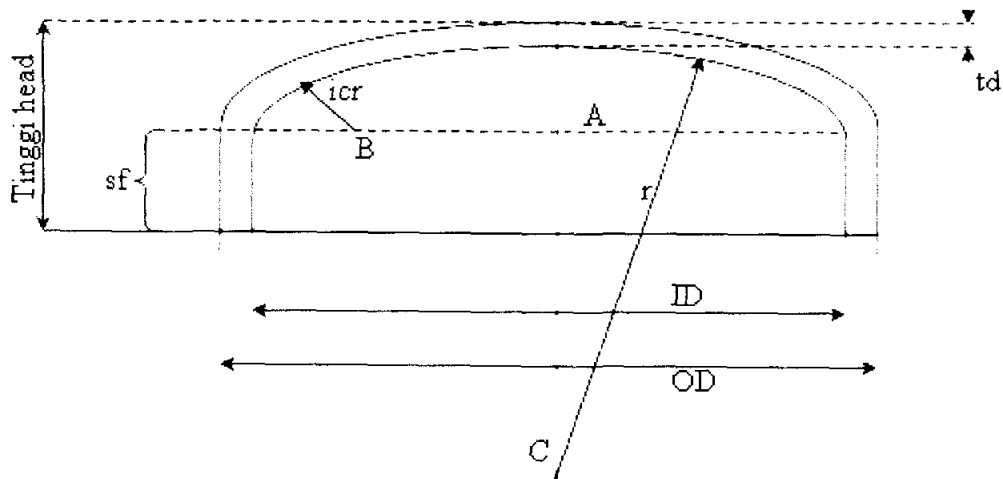
$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{5,8845 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \times 69,1457 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,8845 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1386 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

## b. Tebal dished head :



Dimana :

$td$  = Tebal minimum *dish (head/bottom)*, mm, in

$P$  = *Internal design pressure*, kPa, psi (gauge)

$r$  = *Crown radius / radius of dish*, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

$S$  = *Allowable stress value*, kPa, psi

$E$  = *Joint efficiency*

$c$  = *Corrosion allowance*, mm

$icr$  = *Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius*, in

- $OD = ID + 2 t$

$$= 69,1457 \text{ in} + 2.(0,1875 \text{ in}) = 69,5207 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- OD standart = 72 in
- $r$  = 72 in
- $icr$  = 4,375 in

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{72 \text{ in}}{4,375 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7642 \text{ in}$
- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{69,1457 \text{ in}}{2} = 34,5729 \text{ in}$
- $AB = a - icr = 34,5729 \text{ in} - 4,375 \text{ in} = 30,1979 \text{ in}$
- $BC = r - icr = 72 \text{ in} - 4,375 \text{ in} = 67,6250 \text{ in}$
- $b = r - \left( \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} \right)$   
 $= 72 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(67,6250 \text{ in})^2 - (30,1979 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 11,4919 \text{ in}$
- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{5,8845 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 72 \text{ in} \times 1,7642 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,8845 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1499 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 11,4919 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 13,6794 \text{ in} = 0,35 \text{ m}$

### c. Tebal konis

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{5,8845 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 69,1457 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,8845 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1407 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad H_n &= \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\ &= \frac{0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,3637 \text{ ft} = 4,3644 \text{ in} = 0,11 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad H_k &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\ &= \frac{5,7621 \text{ ft} - 0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 4,6264 \text{ ft} = 55,5167 \text{ in} = 1,41 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \text{Tinggi tangki total} &= \text{Tinggi shell} + \text{Tinggi dish} + H_k + H_n \\ &= (103,7178 + 13,6794 + 55,5167 + 4,3644) \text{ in} \\ &= 177,2783 \text{ in} = 14,7732 \text{ ft} = 4,5029 \text{ m} = 4,50 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Perancangan jaket pemanas :

Operasi pabrik per hari untuk tangki perebusan = 3 batch per hari dengan waktu pemanasan selama 0,17 jam per batch.

Dari neraca panas diketahui :

$$\text{Laju alir massa steam} = 555,94 \text{ kg/batch} = 3.270,24 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{steam}} (120^\circ\text{C}) = \frac{1}{0,8919 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}} = 1,1212 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, tabel A.2-9})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Debit steam} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa steam}}{\rho_{\text{steam}}} = \frac{3.270,24 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,1212 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 2.916,73 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,81 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil tebal jaket} = \text{tebal konis} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,004763 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{Oshell}} &= ID + 2 \times ts \\ &= 1,7563 \text{ m} + 2 \times 0,004763 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,7658 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan alir steam (V) diambil} = 1 \text{ ft/s} = 0,3048 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Debit} = A \times V$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,81 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{\text{Ijaket}}^2 - D_{\text{Oshell}}^2) \times V \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{\text{Ijaket}}^2 - (1,7658)^2) \times 0,3048 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$2,6575 \text{ m}^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{\text{Ijaket}}^2 - 3,1180)$$

$$6,5034 \text{ m}^2 = D_{\text{Ijaket}}^2$$

$$D_{\text{Ijaket}} = 2,5502 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{\text{Ijaket}} = D_{\text{Oshell}} + \text{jaket spacing}$$

$$2,5502 \text{ m} = 1,7658 \text{ m} + \text{jaket spacing}$$

$$\text{Jaket spacing} = 0,7844 \text{ m} \sim 0,78 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{\text{Ojaket}} = D_{\text{Ijaket}} + 2 \times \text{tebal jaket}$$

$$D_{\text{Ojaket}} = 2,5502 \text{ m} + 2 \times 0,78 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{\text{Ojaket}} = 4,119 \text{ m}$$

$$\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_1)}{(T_2 - t_1)} = \frac{U \times A \times \theta}{M \times C} \quad (\text{Kern, pers 18.7, hal 627})$$

$$\text{Overall } U_D = 100 - 200 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}, \text{ diambil } U_D = 200 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} =$$

$$4.085,94 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \quad (\text{Kern tabel 8, hal 840})$$

Keterangan :

$$T_1 = \text{suhu steam masuk} = 120 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = \text{suhu steam keluar} = 85 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_1 = \text{suhu bahan masuk} = 30 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\theta = \text{waktu} = 10 \text{ menit} = 0,17 \text{ jam}$$

$$M = \text{massa bahan dalam tangki} = 5.186,87 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$C = 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\ln \frac{(120 - 30)}{(85 - 30)} = \frac{4.085,94 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \times A \times 0,17 \text{ jam}}{5.186,87 \text{ kg} \times 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$0,4925 = \frac{694,61 \text{ } \frac{1}{\text{m}^2} \times A}{21.686,30}$$

$$A = 15,3763 \text{ m}^2$$

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

$$15,3763 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \cdot D_{\text{shell}} \cdot H_j + (\pi \cdot R \cdot S - \pi \cdot r \cdot s)$$

$$= \pi \times 1,7658 \text{ m} \times H_j + \pi \times \left( R \times \frac{R}{\sin \alpha} - r \times \frac{r}{\sin \alpha} \right)$$

$$= \pi \times 1,7658 \text{ m} \times H_j + \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha} \times (R^2 - r^2)$$

$$= \pi \times 1,7658 \text{ m} \times H_j + \frac{\pi}{\sin 30} \times (0,8782^2 - 0,065^2)$$

$$= \pi \times 1,7658 \text{ m} \times H_j + 4,8168 \text{ m}^2$$

$$10,5595 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \times 1,7658 \text{ m} \times H_j$$

$$H_{\text{jaket}} = 1,90 \text{ m} < H_{\text{shell}} (2,63 \text{ m}) \rightarrow \text{memenuhi syarat}$$

### Spesifikasi Alat :

|                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas        | = 7,61 m <sup>3</sup>                     |
| ▲ Diameter         | = 1,76 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi tangki    | = 4,50 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi shell     | = 2,63 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi dish      | = 0,35 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi konis     | = 1,41 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle    | = 0,11 m                                  |
| ▲ Tebal shell      | = 0,1386 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal dish       | = 0,1499 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal konis      | = 0,1407 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tinggi jaket     | = 1,90 m                                  |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel</i> SA – 240 grade C |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 unit                                  |

### 11. *Belt Conveyor* III (J-122)

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut tomat dan cabai merah matang dari tangki perebusan (F-120) menuju ke *bucket elevator* III (J-123).

Tipe : *Belt conveyor*.

Waktu tinggal : 10 menit = 600 s = 0,17 jam

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengangkut bahan yang berbentuk padatan.

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

### Perhitungan :

$$\text{Massa bahan masuk} = 5.186,87 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} = 30.511 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}} = 30,5 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\text{Panjang belt} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Sudut elevasi} = 0^{\circ}$$

Dari Perry, 7<sup>th</sup> ed, tabel 21-7 diperoleh :

$$\text{- Lebar belt} = 35 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{- Belt plies} = 3 - 5$$

$$\text{- Kecepatan belt} = 30,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{menit}}$$

$$\text{- Kapasitas} = 32 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan belt} = \frac{30,5 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}}}{32 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}}} \times 30,5 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{menit}} = 29,07 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{menit}}$$

$$\text{hp} = \text{kapasitas} \times H \times 0,002 \times C \quad [\text{Perry, 3}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed p.1355}]$$

dimana :  $H$  = panjang belt conveyor (m)

$C$  = Material factor, dan dari Perry, 3<sup>th</sup> ed, hal 1356 untuk tomat

$$\text{harga } C = 1$$

$$\text{hp} = 30,5 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 0,002 \times 1 = 0,305 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

$$[\text{Perry, 3}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, p.521}]$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,305 \text{ hp}}{0,8} \text{ hp} = 0,3813 \text{ hp} \approx 0,5 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi :**

- ▲ Kapasitas total = 30,5 ton/jam
- ▲ Panjang horizontal = 5 m
- ▲ Kecepatan belt = 29,07 m/menit
- ▲ Tenaga motor = 0,5 hp
- ▲ Bahan konstruksi = *Rubber dan Stainless steel*
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 unit

**12. Bucket elevator III (J-123)**

Fungsi : Mengangkut tomat dan cabai merah matang dari *belt conveyor* III (J-122) menuju ke tangki penampung I (F-124).

Tipe : *Centrifugal discharge bucket on belt*

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengangkut bahan baku secara vertical.

Kondisi operasi : T = 85 °C

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

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} : 10 \text{ menit/batch} = 0,17 \text{ jam/batch}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas bahan baku} : 1.337,56 \text{ kg/batch} = 7.868 \text{ kg/jam} = 7,87 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Sudut elevasi} = 90^\circ$$

Dari Perry 7<sup>th</sup> ed, table 21-8 p 21-15, untuk kapasitas  $7,87 \text{ ton/jam}$  diperoleh

data untuk kapasitas  $14 \text{ ton/jam}$  :

Ukuran bucket =  $6 \times 4 \times 4,25 \text{ in}$

Jarak bucket =  $12 \text{ in}$

Kecepatan bucket =  $225 \text{ ft/menit}$

Putaran head shaft =  $43 \text{ rpm}$

Shaft diameter = Head =  $1 \frac{15}{16} \text{ in}$ , Tail =  $1 \frac{11}{16} \text{ in}$

Diameter of pulleys = Head =  $20 \text{ in}$ , Tail =  $14 \text{ in}$

Lebar belt =  $7 \text{ in}$

Maka untuk kapasitas  $7,87 \text{ ton/jam}$  memperoleh spesifikasi bucket sebagai berikut :

- Kecepatan bucket =  $\frac{7,87 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 225 \text{ ft/menit} = 126,48 \text{ ft/menit}$

- Putaran head shaft =  $\frac{7,87 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 43 \text{ rpm} = 24,17 \text{ rpm}$

- Power bucket elevator (hp) =  $\frac{\text{TPH} \times L}{500} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Perry, 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, table 7 - 9})$

Dimana : TPH = Kapasitas ( $\text{ton/jam}$ ) =  $7,87 \text{ ton/jam}$

L = Tinggi elevasi bucket diambil =  $16 \text{ ft}$

$$\text{Power bucket elevator (hp)} = \frac{7,87 \text{ ton/jam} \times 16 \text{ ft}}{500} = 0,2518 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, fig 13 - 38, p 551)

$$\text{Power motor yg dipakai} = \frac{100\%}{80\%} \times 0,2518 \text{ hp} = 0,3148 \text{ hp} \approx 0,5 \text{ hp}$$

### **Spesifikasi Alat :**

- ▲ Kapasitas = 7,87 ton/jam
- ▲ Kecepatan bucket = 126,48 ft/menit = 38,55 m/menit
- ▲ Putaran head shaft = 24,17 rpm
- ▲ Shaft diameter = Head = 1  $\frac{15}{16}$  in, Tail = 1  $\frac{11}{16}$  in
- ▲ Diameter of pulleys = Head = 20 in, Tail = 14 in
- ▲ Lebar belt = 7 in = 0,18 m
- ▲ Tinggi elevator = 16 ft = 4,88 m
- ▲ Ukuran bucket = 6 × 4 × 4,25 in
- ▲ Spasi bucket = 12 in = 0,30
- ▲ Power motor = 0,5 hp
- ▲ Bahan konstruksi = Driving head and boat = Carbon steel
  - Roda = Carbon steel
  - Bucket = Cast iron
  - Belt = Rubber
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 unit

**13. Tangki Penampung I (F-124)**

Fungsi : Untuk menampung bahan baku matang sebelum menuju ke *rotary knife cutter* (C-213).

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Waktu tinggal : 15 menit

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

Sistem : Batch

**Perhitungan :****Volume tangki :**

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                                                         | kg/<br>batch | Xi                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Tomat bersih                                                     | 1.258,51     | 0,9409                 |
| Cabai merah bersih                                               | 78,66        | 0,0588                 |
| Air yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku sewaktu proses perebusan | 0,39         | $2,9158 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Total                                                            | 1.337,56     | 1                      |

| Komponen                                                         | Xi                     | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{Xi}{\rho}$      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tomat bersih                                                     | 0,9409                 | 672                            | $1,4001 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Cabai merah bersih                                               | 0,0588                 | 184,60                         | $3,1853 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Air yang terikut dipermukaan bahan baku sewaktu proses perebusan | $2,9158 \cdot 10^{-4}$ | 995,68                         | $2,9285 \cdot 10^{-7}$ |
| Total                                                            | 1                      |                                | $1,7189 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{Xi}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,7189 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 581,76 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 36,3196 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volume feed masuk} &= \frac{1.337,56 \text{ kg/batch}}{581,76 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 2,2992 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 81,19 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 81,19 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

➤ Campuran menepati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{81,19 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 101,4889 \text{ ft}^3 = 2,8740 \text{ m}^3 = 2,87 \text{ m}^3$$

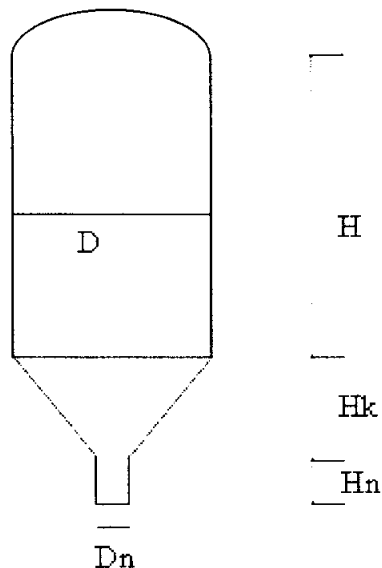
### Dimensi tangki :

Direncanakan :

➤ Diameter nozzle ( $D_n$ ) = 5 in = 0,42 ft = 0,13 m

➤  $\alpha = 30^\circ$

➤  $H = 1,5 D$



Keterangan :

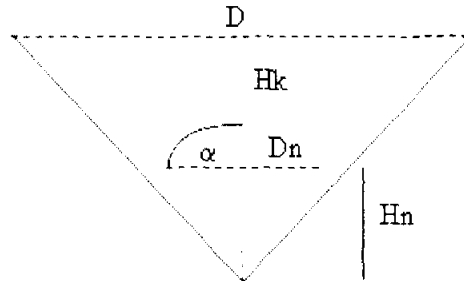
$D$  = Diameter shell

$H$  = Tinggi shell

$H_k$  = Tinggi konis

$H_n$  = Tinggi nozzle

$D_n$  = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung  $H_n$  dan  $H_k$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ &= 1,1775 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,42)^3) \\ &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0168 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3$$

(Brownell and Young, pers 5.11)

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$101,49 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0168) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$101,49 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0168$$

$$101,5068 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 4,1658 \text{ ft} = 49,9897 \text{ in} = 1,2697 \text{ m} = 1,27 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 4,1658 \text{ ft} = 6,2487 \text{ ft} = 74,9844 \text{ in} = 1,9046 \text{ m} = 1,90 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \text{ tg } \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \text{ tg } 30^\circ} ((4,1658 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,42 \text{ ft})^3) \\ &= 16,3655 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,4634 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle (Hn)} &= \frac{D_n}{2 \text{ tg } \alpha} \\ &= \frac{0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \text{ tg } 30^\circ} = 0,3637 \text{ ft} = 0,1109 \text{ m} = 0,11 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis (Hk)} &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \text{tg } \alpha} \\ &= \frac{4,1658 \text{ ft} - 0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \text{tg } 30^\circ} = 3,2440 \text{ ft} = 0,99 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 101,49 \text{ ft}^3 - 16,3655 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (4,1658 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 85,1245 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell (H}_1\text{)} = 6,2487 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki (H}_L\text{)} &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\ &\quad \text{dalam konis} \quad (H_1 + H_k) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6,2487 \text{ ft} + 3,2440 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 9,4927 \text{ ft} = 2,8934 \text{ m} = 2,89 \text{ m}$$

### **Tekanan Operasi :**

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet \quad P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{camp}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{36,3196 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 9,4927 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 2,3942 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet \quad P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 2,3942 \text{ psi} = 2,8731 \text{ psi}$$

### **Tebal tangki :**

Direncanakan :

➤ Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)

➤ Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)

➤ Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

#### **a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :**

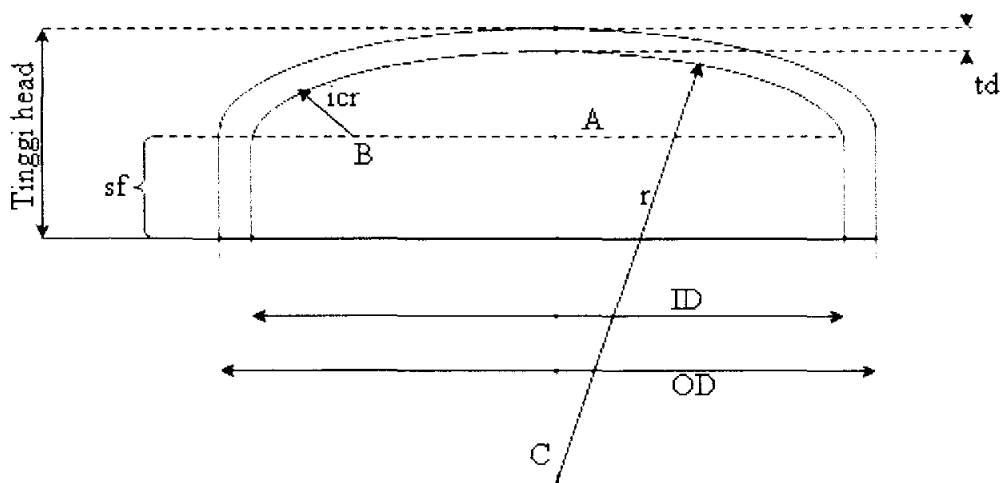
$$\bullet \quad t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$\bullet \quad t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{2,8731 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \times 49,9897 \text{ in}}{2(18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 2,8731 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1298 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

## b. Tebal dished head :



Dimana :

$td$  = Tebal minimum *dish (head/bottom)*, mm, in

$P$  = *Internal design pressure*, kPa, psi (gauge)

$r$  = *Crown radius / radius of dish*, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

$S$  = *Allowable stress value*, kPa, psi

$E$  = *Joint efficiency*

$c$  = *Corrosion allowance*, mm

$icr$  = *Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius*, in

- $OD = ID + 2t$

$$= 49,9897 \text{ in} + 2.(0,1875 \text{ in}) = 50,3647 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- OD standart = 54 in
- $r$  = 54 in
- $icr$  = 3,25 in

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{54 \text{ in}}{3,25 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7690 \text{ in}$
- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{49,9897 \text{ in}}{2} = 24,9949 \text{ in}$
- $AB = a - icr = 24,9949 \text{ in} - 3,25 \text{ in} = 21,7449 \text{ in}$
- $BC = r - icr = 54 \text{ in} - 3,25 \text{ in} = 50,7500 \text{ in}$
- $b = r - \left( \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} \right)$   
 $= 54 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(50,7500 \text{ in})^2 - (21,7449 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 8,1446 \text{ in}$
- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{dish} = \frac{P_{desain} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{desain}} + c$$

$$t_{dish} = \frac{2,8731 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 54 \text{ in} \times 1,7690 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 2,8731 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1341 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight

flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 8,1446 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 10,3321 \text{ in} = 0,26 \text{ m}$

**c. Tebal konis**

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{kons}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{kons}} = \frac{2,8731 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 49,9897 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 2,8731 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1305 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

- $H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$

$$= \frac{0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,3637 \text{ ft} = 4,3644 \text{ in} = 0,11 \text{ m}$$

- $H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$

$$= \frac{4,1658 \text{ ft} - 0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 3,2440 \text{ ft} = 38,9285 \text{ in} = 0,99 \text{ m}$$

- Tinggi tangki total = Tinggi shell + Tinggi dish + Hk + Hn

$$= (74,9844 + 10,3321 + 38,9285 + 4,3644) \text{ in}$$

$$= 128,6094 \text{ in} = 10,7175 \text{ ft} = 3,2667 \text{ m} = 3,27 \text{ m}$$

**Spesifikasi Alat :**

|                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas     | = 2,87 m <sup>3</sup> |
| ▲ Diameter      | = 1,27 m              |
| ▲ Tinggi tangki | = 3,27 m              |
| ▲ Tinggi shell  | = 1,90 m              |
| ▲ Tinggi dish   | = 0,26 m              |
| ▲ Tinggi konis  | = 0,99 m              |

|                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle    | = 0,11 m                                  |
| ▲ Tebal shell      | = 0,1298 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal dish       | = 0,1341 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal konis      | = 0,1305 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel</i> SA – 240 grade C |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 unit                                  |

#### 14. *Belt Conveyor* IV (J-125)

Fungsi : Untuk mengangkut tomat dan cabai merah matang dari tangki penampung I (F-124) ke *bucket elevator* IV (J-126).

Tipe : *Belt conveyor*.

Waktu tinggal : 10 menit = 600 s = 0,17 jam

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengangkut bahan yang berbentuk padatan.

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

#### Perhitungan :

$$\text{Massa bahan masuk} = 1.337,56 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} = 7.868 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}} = 7,87 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}}$$

$$\text{Panjang belt} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Sudut elevasi} = 0^\circ$$

Dari Perry, 7<sup>th</sup> ed, tabel 21-7 diperoleh :

$$\text{- Lebar belt} = 35 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{- Belt plies} = 3 - 5$$

$$- \text{Kecepatan belt} = 30,5 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$- \text{Kapasitas} = 32 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan belt} = \frac{7,87 \text{ ton/jam}}{32 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 30,5 \text{ m/menit} = 7,50 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\text{hp} = \text{kapasitas} \times H \times 0,002 \times C \quad [\text{Perry, 3}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed p.1355}]$$

dimana : H = panjang belt conveyor (m)

C = Material factor, dan dari Perry, 3<sup>th</sup> ed, hal 1356 untuk tomat

harga C = 1

$$\text{hp} = 7,87 \text{ ton/jam} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 0,002 \times 1 = 0,0787 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% \quad [\text{Perry, 3}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, p.521}]$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,0787 \text{ hp}}{0,8} \text{ hp} = 0,0938 \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi :

$$\blacktriangle \text{ Kapasitas total} = 7,87 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\blacktriangle \text{ Panjang horizontal} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\blacktriangle \text{ Kecepatan belt} = 7,50 \text{ m/menit}$$

$$\blacktriangle \text{ Tenaga motor} = 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

$$\blacktriangle \text{ Bahan konstruksi} = \text{Rubber dan Stainless steel}$$

$$\blacktriangle \text{ Jumlah} = 1 \text{ unit}$$

**15. Bucket Elevator IV (J-126)**

Fungsi : Mengangkut tomat dan cabai merah matang dari *belt conveyor IV* (J-125) menuju ke *rotary knife cutter* (C-213).

Tipe : *Centrifugal discharge bucket on belt*

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengangkut bahan baku secara vertical.

Kondisi operasi :  $T = 78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$P = 1\text{ atm}$

Waktu tinggal :  $10\text{ menit}/\text{batch} = 0,17\text{ jam}/\text{batch}$

Kapasitas bahan baku :  $1.337,56\text{ kg}/\text{batch} = 7.868\text{ kg}/\text{jam} = 7,87\text{ ton}/\text{jam}$

Sudut elevasi =  $90^{\circ}$

Dari Perry 7<sup>th</sup> ed, table 21–8 p 21–15, untuk kapasitas  $7,87\text{ ton}/\text{jam}$  diperoleh

data untuk kapasitas  $14\text{ ton}/\text{jam}$  :

Ukuran bucket =  $6 \times 4 \times 4,25\text{ in}$

Jarak bucket =  $12\text{ in}$

Kecepatan bucket =  $225\text{ ft}/\text{menit}$

Putaran head shaft =  $43\text{ rpm}$

Shaft diameter = Head =  $1\frac{15}{16}\text{ in}$ , Tail =  $1\frac{1}{16}\text{ in}$

Diameter of pulleys = Head =  $20\text{ in}$ , Tail =  $14\text{ in}$

Lebar belt =  $7\text{ in}$

Maka untuk kapasitas  $7,87 \text{ ton/jam}$  memperoleh spesifikasi bucket sebagai berikut :

- Kecepatan bucket  $= \frac{7,87 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 225 \text{ ft/menit} = 126,48 \text{ ft/menit}$
- Putaran head shaft  $= \frac{7,87 \text{ ton/jam}}{14 \text{ ton/jam}} \times 43 \text{ rpm} = 24,17 \text{ rpm}$
- Power bucket elevator (hp)  $= \frac{\text{TPH} \times L}{500} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Perry, 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, table 7 - 9})$

Dimana : TPH = Kapasitas ( $\text{ton/jam}$ ) =  $7,87 \text{ ton/jam}$

L = Tinggi elevasi bucket diambil = 33 ft

$$\text{Power bucket elevator (hp)} = \frac{7,87 \text{ ton/jam} \times 33 \text{ ft}}{500} = 0,51942 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters & Timmerhaus, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, fig 13 - 38, p 551)

$$\text{Power motor yg dipakai} = \frac{100 \%}{80 \%} \times 0,51942 \text{ hp} = 0,3148 \text{ hp} \approx 0,6 \text{ hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Alat :

- ▲ Kapasitas  $= 7,87 \text{ ton/jam}$
- ▲ Kecepatan bucket  $= 126,48 \text{ ft/menit} = 38,55 \text{ m/menit}$
- ▲ Putaran head shaft  $= 24,17 \text{ rpm}$
- ▲ Shaft diameter  $= \text{Head} = 1 \frac{15}{16} \text{ in, Tail} = 1 \frac{11}{16} \text{ in}$
- ▲ Diameter of pulleys  $= \text{Head} = 20 \text{ in, Tail} = 14 \text{ in}$
- ▲ Lebar belt  $= 7 \text{ in} = 0,18 \text{ m}$

|                    |                                        |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
| ▲ Tinggi elevator  | = 16 ft = 4,88 m                       |
| ▲ Ukuran bucket    | = 6 × 4 × 4,25 in                      |
| ▲ Spasi bucket     | = 12 in = 0,30                         |
| ▲ Power motor      | = 0,5 hp                               |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = Driving head and boat = Carbon steel |
|                    | Roda = Carbon steel                    |
|                    | Bucket = Cast iron                     |
|                    | Belt = Rubber                          |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 unit                               |

#### 16. Rotary Knife Cutter (C-213)

Fungsi : Untuk memotong tomat dan cabai merah matang yang hasil cacahannya kasar

Dasar pemilihan : - Umum digunakan dan murah  
- Mudah mengatur ukuran tomat dan cabe keluar

Waktu tinggal :  $30 \text{ menit} / \text{batch} = 0,5 \text{ jam} / \text{batch}$

Kapasitas bahan baku :  $1.954,05 \text{ kg} / \text{batch} = 3.908,1 \text{ kg} / \text{jam} = 8.615,93 \text{ lb} / \text{jam}$

#### Perhitungan :

Dari Perry 6<sup>th</sup>., p. 8 – 29., table 8 – 16 :

Untuk feed rate  $1000 \text{ lb} / \text{jam}$ , screen opening = 1,5 in, power = 11 hp

Jumlah mesin yang dibutuhkan =  $\frac{8.615,93 \text{ lb} / \text{jam}}{1000 \text{ lb} / \text{jam}} = 8,6160 \text{ mesin} \approx 9 \text{ mesin}$

Spesifikasi Alat :

|                    |                                                      |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas        | $= 3.908,1 \text{ kg/jam} = 8.615,93 \text{ lb/jam}$ |
| ▲ Screen opening   | $= 1,5 \text{ in}$                                   |
| ▲ Power            | $= 11 \text{ hp}$                                    |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | $= \textit{Stainless steel}$                         |
| ▲ Jumlah           | $= 1 \text{ unit}$                                   |

**17. Shredder (C-212)**

Fungsi : Untuk mencacah, merobek serta menghaluskan tomat dan cabai merah matang.

Tipe : Gruendler shredder (Hugot, 1986, p.64)

Waktu tinggal :  $30 \text{ menit/batch} = 0,5 \text{ jam/batch}$

Kapasitas bahan baku :  $1.954,05 \text{ kg/batch} = 3.908,10 \text{ kg/jam} = 3,91 \text{ ton/jam}$

Model : 1.220 mm (Hugot, 1986, p. 61)

Jumlah hammer : 66 buah

Dimensi hammer :  $325 \text{ mm} \times 110 \text{ mm} \times 40 \text{ mm}$

Berat hammer : 10 kg (Hugot, p. 65)

Power :  $14 \text{ kW/ton/jam}$

$: 14 \text{ kW/ton/jam} \times 3,91 \text{ ton/jam} = 54,74 \text{ kW}$

$: 73,41 \text{ hp} \sim 75 \text{ hp}$

**18. Tangki Penampung II (F-211)**

Fungsi : Untuk menampung bubur tomat yang sudah lumat

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Waktu tinggal : 15 menit

Sistem : Batch

**Perhitungan :****Volume tangki :**

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                                      | kg/<br>batch | Xi                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 73,94        | 0,0288                 |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | 5,60         | $2,1785 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 2.491        | 0,9691                 |
| Total                                         | 2.570,54     | 1                      |

| Komponen                                      | Xi                     | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{Xi}{\rho}$      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 0,0288                 | 672                            | $4,2857 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | $2,1785 \cdot 10^{-3}$ | 184,60                         | $1,1801 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 0,9691                 | 995,68                         | $9,7330 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Total                                         | 1                      |                                | $1,0280 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{Xi}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,0280 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 972,8024 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 60,7326 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\text{Rate volume feed masuk} = \frac{2.570,54 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{972,8024 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 2,6424 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}}$$

$$= 93,3123 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{batch} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 93,3123 \text{ ft}^3$$

Direncanakan :

➤ Campuran menepati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{93,3123 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 116,6404 \text{ ft}^3 = 3,3030 \text{ m}^3 = 3,30 \text{ m}^3$$

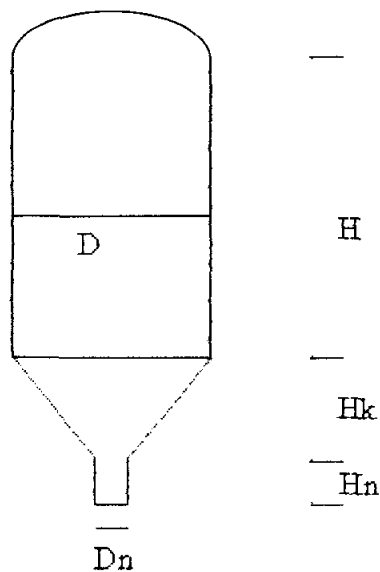
### Dimensi tangki :

Direncanakan :

➤ Diameter nozzle ( $D_n$ ) = 5 in = 0,42 ft = 0,13 m

➤  $\alpha = 30^\circ$

➤  $H = 1,5 D$



Keterangan :

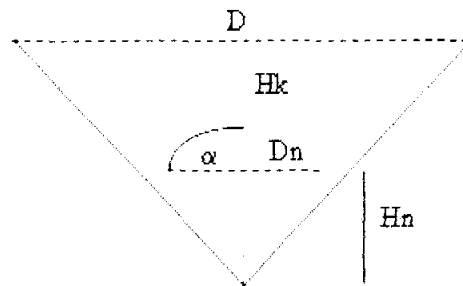
D = Diameter shell

H = Tinggi shell

Hk = Tinggi konis

Hn = Tinggi nozzle

Dn = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung Hn dan Hk

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ &= 1,1775 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,42)^3) \\ &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0168 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 5.11})$$

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$116,6404 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0168) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$116,6404 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0168$$

$$116,6572 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 4,3635 \text{ ft} = 52,3623 \text{ in} = 1,3300 \text{ m} = 1,33 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 4,3635 \text{ ft} = 6,5453 \text{ ft} = 78,5430 \text{ in} = 1,9950 \text{ m} = 2,00 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \text{ tg } \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \text{ tg } 30^\circ} ((4,3635 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,42 \text{ ft})^3) \\ &= 18,8103 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,5327 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle } (H_n) &= \frac{D_n}{2 \text{ tg } \alpha} \\ &= \frac{0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \text{ tg } 30^\circ} = 0,3637 \text{ ft} = 0,1109 \text{ m} = 0,11 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis } (H_k) &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \text{tg } \alpha} \\ &= \frac{4,3635 \text{ ft} - 0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \text{tg } 30^\circ} = 3,4152 \text{ ft} = 1,04 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 116,6404 \text{ ft}^3 - 18,8103 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (4,3635 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 97,8301 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell } (H_1) = 6,5454 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki } (H_L) &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\ &\quad \text{dalam konis } (H_1 + H_k) \\ &= 6,5454 \text{ ft} + 3,4152 \text{ ft} \\ &= 9,9606 \text{ ft} = 3,0360 \text{ m} = 3,04 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Tekanan Operasi :**

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{camp}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{60,7326 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 9,9606 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 4,2009 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 4,2009 \text{ psi} = 5,0411 \text{ psi}$$

**Tebal tangki :**

Direncanakan :

➤ Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)

➤ Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)

➤ Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

**a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :**

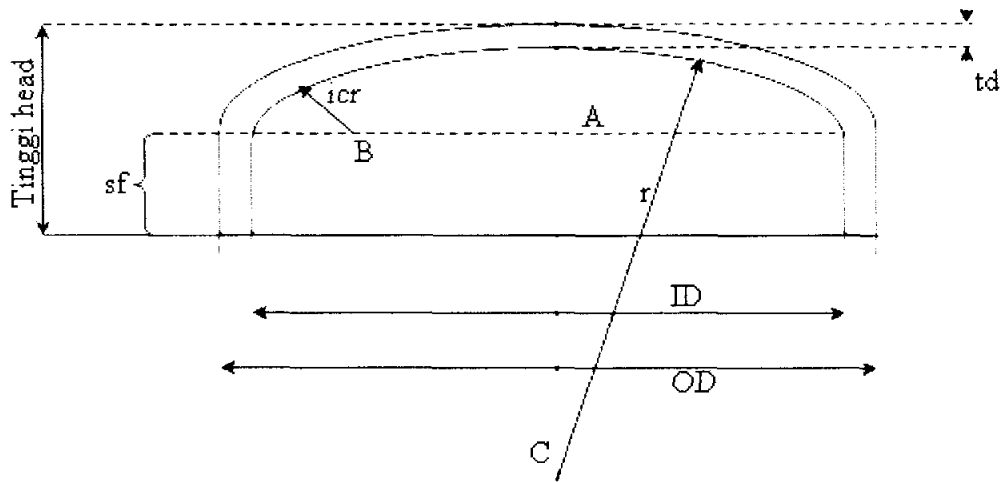
$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{5,0411 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \times 52,3623 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,0411 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1338 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

## b. Tebal dished head :



Dimana :

td = Tebal minimum *dish (head/bottom)*, mm, inP = *Internal design pressure*, kPa, psi (gauge)r = *Crown radius / radius of dish*, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

S = *Allowable stress value*, kPa, psiE = *Joint efficiency*c = *Corrosion allowance*, mmicr = *Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius*, in

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad OD &= ID + 2t \\ &= 52,3623 \text{ in} + 2 \cdot (0,1875 \text{ in}) = 52,7373 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- OD standart = 54 in
- r = 54 in
- icr = 3,25 in

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{54 \text{ in}}{3,25 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7690 \text{ in}$

- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{52,3623 \text{ in}}{2} = 26,1812 \text{ in}$

- $AB = a - icr = 26,1812 \text{ in} - 3,25 \text{ in} = 22,9312 \text{ in}$

- $BC = r - icr = 54 \text{ in} - 3,25 \text{ in} = 50,75 \text{ in}$

- $b = r - \left( \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} \right)$   
 $= 54 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(50,75 \text{ in})^2 - (22,9312 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 8,7261 \text{ in}$

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{5,0411 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 54 \text{ in} \times 1,7690 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,0411 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1411 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight

$$\text{flange (sf)} = 2 \text{ in}$$

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $td + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 8,7261 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 10,9136 \text{ in} = 0,28 \text{ m}$

**c. Tebal konis**

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{5,0411 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \times 52,3623 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,0411 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1352 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

- $H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$

$$= \frac{0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,3637 \text{ ft} = 4,3644 \text{ in} = 0,11 \text{ m}$$

- $H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$

$$= \frac{4,3635 \text{ ft} - 0,42 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 3,4152 \text{ ft} = 40,9821 \text{ in} = 1,04 \text{ m}$$

- Tinggi tangki total = Tinggi shell + Tinggi dish + Hk + Hn

$$= (78,5430 + 10,9136 + 40,9821 + 4,3644) \text{ in}$$

$$= 134,8031 \text{ in} = 11,2336 \text{ ft} = 3,4240 \text{ m} = 3,42 \text{ m}$$

**Spesifikasi Alat :**

|                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas     | = 3,30 m <sup>3</sup> |
| ▲ Diameter      | = 1,33 m              |
| ▲ Tinggi tangki | = 3,42 m              |
| ▲ Tinggi shell  | = 2,00 m              |
| ▲ Tinggi dish   | = 0,28 m              |
| ▲ Tinggi konis  | = 1,04 m              |

|                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle    | = 0,11 m                                  |
| ▲ Tebal shell      | = 0.1338 in ~ 0.1875 in = 0.0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal dish       | = 0,1411 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal konis      | = 0,1352 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel</i> SA – 240 grade C |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 unit                                  |

### 19. Vibrating Screen (H-210)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan bubur tomat yang sudah lumat dan bubur tomat yang masih kasar.

Tipe : Vibrating screen dengan ukuran 100 mesh

Waktu tinggal :  $30 \text{ menit/batch} = 0,5 \text{ jam/batch}$

Kapasitas :  $2.570,54 \text{ kg/batch} = 5.141,08 \text{ kg/jam} = 5,14 \text{ ton/jam}$

#### Perhitungan :

Menentukan luas ayakan :

$$A = \frac{0,4 \times Ct}{Cu \times Foa \times Fs} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Perry } 7^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, eq 19.7, p 19 – 23})$$

Dimana :

A = Luas ayakan ( $\text{ft}^2$ )

Ct = Kapasitas ( $\text{ton/jam}$ ) =  $5,14 \text{ ton/jam}$

Cu = Kapasitas unit =  $0,14 \text{ ton/jam} \cdot \text{ft}^2$  (Perry  $7^{\text{th}}$  ed, fig 19.21, p 19 – 24)

$$F_{oa} = \text{Faktor opening area} = 100 \left\{ \frac{a}{a+d} \right\}^2 \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, eq 19.5, p 19 - 24})$$

$$a = \text{Bukaan bersih} = 0,0059 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, tabel 19.6, p 19 - 20})$$

$$d = \text{Diameter kawat} = 0,0043 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, tabel 19.6, p 19 - 20})$$

$$F_s = \text{Faktor slot area} = 1,0 \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, tabel 19.7, p 19 - 23})$$

$$F_{oa} = 100 \left\{ \frac{a}{a+d} \right\}^2 = 100 \left\{ \frac{0,0059}{0,0059 + 0,0043} \right\}^2 = 33,46 \%$$

$$A = \frac{0,4 \times 5,14 \text{ ton/jam}}{0,14 \text{ ton/jam.ft}^2 \times 33,46 \% \times 1} = 43,7596 \text{ ft}^2 = 43,76 \text{ ft}^2 = 4,07 \text{ m}^2$$

### Spesifikasi Alat :

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 5,14 \text{ ton/jam}$$

$$\text{Bentuk saringan} = \text{Square}$$

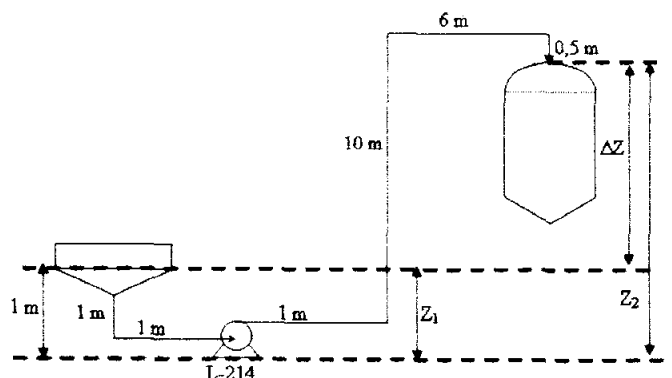
$$\text{Luas ayakan} = 4,07 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Ukuran} = 100 \text{ mesh}$$

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

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

## 20. Pompa I (L-214)



Fungsi : Untuk memompa bubur tomat yang lolos dari *vibrating screen*  
(H-210) menuju ke tangki penampung III (F-215)

Tipe : Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengalirkan liquid

### Perhitungan :

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                                      | kg/<br>batch | Xi                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 73,94        | 0,0288                 |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | 5,60         | $2,1785 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 2.491        | 0,9691                 |
| Total                                         | 2.570,54     | 1                      |

| Komponen                                      | Xi                     | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{Xi}{\rho}$      |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 0,0288                 | 672                            | $4,2857 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | $2,1785 \cdot 10^{-3}$ | 184,60                         | $1,1801 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 0,9691                 | 995,68                         | $9,7330 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Total                                         | 1                      |                                | $1,0280 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{Xi}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,0280 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 972,8024 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 60,7326 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 0,324 \times \rho_{\text{campuran}}^{0,5} \quad (\text{Perry } 5^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, pp 3 - 246})$$

$$= 0,324 \times (60,7326)^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,5250 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{h}} = 7,0138 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{s}} = 1,0438 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}$$

Tiap 1 batch pompa beroperasi selama 30 menit

$$\text{Rate campuran (m)} = 2.570,54 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} = 1,4281 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} = 3,1484 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{Rate volume feed masuk (q)} = \frac{3,1484 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{s}}}{60,7326 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} = 0,0518 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$= 1,4669 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$= 23,2501 \frac{\text{U.S. gal}}{\text{min}}$$

Asumsi : aliran turbulent

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus edisi IV, hal 496 pers. 15 didapatkan persamaan :

$$Di_{\text{optimum}} = 3,9 \times q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

$$Di_{\text{optimum}} = 3,9 \times (0,0518)^{0,45} \times (60,7326)^{0,13}$$

$$Di_{\text{optimum}} = 1,7553 \text{ in} = 0,0446 \text{ m}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed App A.5 – 1, hal 892 didapatkan

$$\text{Nominal pipe size} = 2 \text{ in} = 0,0508 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Sch no} = 40$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,0525 \text{ m} = 0,1722 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{OD} = 2,2375 \text{ in} = 0,0568 \text{ m} = 0,1865 \text{ ft}$$

$$A_p = 21,65 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 = 0,02330 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha} (V_2^2 - V_1^2) + g(Z_2 - Z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

Diperoleh  $W_s$  untuk :

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran } V_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran } (V_2) = \frac{Q}{A_p} = \frac{0,0518 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,02330 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,2232 \text{ ft/s} = 0,6776 \text{ m/s}$$

$$NR_e = \frac{D_i \times V \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,1722 \text{ ft} \times 2,2232 \text{ ft/s} \times 60,7326 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{1,0438 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 22.274,93$$

(asumsi aliran turbulent benar  $\rightarrow \alpha = 1$ )

Bahan pipa yang digunakan adalah Commercial steel, menurut Geankoplis, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, p 88, fig 2.10 – 3, diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,0525 \text{ m}} = 8,76 \cdot 10^{-4} \rightarrow f = 0,005$$

Diperkirakan panjang pipa lurus = 19,5 m = 63,9756 ft

Dari Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, table 2.10 – 1, p. 93 didapatkan untuk :

4 buah elbow 90° =  $Le/D = 35$ ,  $Le = 4 \times 35 \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 24,1080 \text{ ft}$

2 gate valve =  $Le/D = 9$ ,  $Le = 2 \times 9 \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 3,0996 \text{ ft}$

Panjang total pipa = 63,9756 ft + 24,1080 ft + 3,0996 ft = 91,1832 ft

Friksi yang terjadi adalah :

1. Friksi yang disebabkan oleh pipa lurus sepanjang 91,1832 ft = 27,7930 m

$$F_f = 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{V_2^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 89})$$

$$F_f = 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{27,7930 \text{ m}}{0,0525 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,6776 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 2,4307 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 2,4307 \text{ J/kg}$$

2. Friksi yang disebabkan oleh *fitting and valve*

Digunakan : 4 buah *elbow* 90° dan 2 buah *gate valve*

Dari tabel 2.10-1 Geankoplis 1997, didapatkan harga :

$$K_f = 4(0,75) + 2(0,17) = 3,34$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{V_2^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 94})$$

$$h_f = 3,34 \times \frac{(0,6776 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 0,7668 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 0,7668 \text{ J/kg}$$

3. Friksi yang disebabkan karena *sudden contraction* (friksi aliran keluar dari *vibrating screen* ke pipa)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times \frac{V_2^2}{2\alpha} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 93})$$

Karena  $A_1$  (luas *vibrating screen*) lebih besar  $A_2$  (luas pipa) maka

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} \approx 0 \text{ (diabaikan)}$$

$$h_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{(0,6776 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 1} = 0,1263 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 0,1263 \text{ J/kg}$$

4. Friksi yang disebabkan karena *sudden expansion* (friksi aliran dari pipa ke tangki penampung bubur tomat II)

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right) \times \frac{V_2^2}{2\alpha} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 93})$$

Karena  $A_2$  (luas tangki penampung bubur tomat II) lebih besar  $A_1$  (luas

pipa) maka :  $\frac{A_1}{A_2} \approx 0$  (diabaikan)

$$h_{ex} = (1 - 0) \times \frac{(0,6776 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 1} = 0,2296 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 0,2296 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Total friksi} = \sum F = F_f + h_f + h_c + h_{ex}$$

$$= (2,4307 + 0,7668 + 0,1263 + 0,2296) \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$= 3,5534 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 3,5534 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 0$$

$$Z_2 - Z_1 = (10 - 0,5) \text{ m} - (1 + 1) \text{ m} = 7,5 \text{ m}$$

$$V_1 = 0, V_2 = 0,6776 \text{ m/s}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha} (V_2^2 - V_1^2) + g(Z_2 - Z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 1} \left( (0,6776 \text{ m/s})^2 - (0 \text{ m/s})^2 \right) + 10 \text{ m/s}^2 (7,5000 \text{ m}) + 3,5534 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 + W_s = 0$$

$$0,2296 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 + 75 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 + 3,5534 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 + W_s = 0$$

$$W_s = -78,783 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = -78,783 \text{ J/kg}$$

Untuk rate volumetric 23,2501 U.S. gal/min dari Peter and Timmerhaus 5<sup>th</sup> ed,

fig 12 – 17, p. 516, memperoleh hasil efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 50 %

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 1000} = \frac{-W_s \cdot q \cdot \rho}{\eta \cdot 1000}$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-(-78,783 \text{ J/kg}) \times 1,4669 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 972,8024 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,50 \times 1000}$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = 0,2248 \text{ J/s} = 0,2248 \text{ W} = 0,2248 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kW} = 3,0153 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus 5<sup>th</sup> ed, fig 12 – 18, p. 516, didapatkan efisiensi motor ( $\eta$ ) = 80 %

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{3,0153 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp}}{0,8} = 3,7691 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Alat :**

- ▲ Kapasitas = 2,64 m<sup>3</sup>
- ▲ Bahan = *Stainless steel*
- ▲ Diameter pipa = 2 in sch 40
- ▲ Efisiensi pompa = 50 %
- ▲ Efisiensi motor = 80 %
- ▲ Power motor = 0,25 hp
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 unit

**21. Tangki Penampung III (F-215)**

Fungsi : Untuk menampung bubur tomat hasil penyaringan, sebelum dimasukkan ke *mixer* I (M-220).

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Waktu tinggal : 60 menit

Sistem : Batch

**Perhitungan :****Volume tangki :**

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                                            | kg/<br>batch | Xi                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                       | 73,94        | 0,0288                 |
| Padatan cabai merah                                 | 5,60         | $2,1785 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat halus | 2.491        | 0,9691                 |
| Total                                               | 2.570,54     | 1                      |

| Komponen                                            | $X_i$                  | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{X_i}{\rho}$     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                       | 0,0288                 | 672                            | $4,2857 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Padatan cabai merah                                 | $2,1785 \cdot 10^{-3}$ | 184,60                         | $1,1801 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat halus | 0,9691                 | 995,68                         | $9,7330 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Total                                               | 1                      |                                | $1,0280 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,0280 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 972,7626 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 60,7301 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volume feed masuk} &= \frac{2.570,54 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{972,7626 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 2,6425 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}} \\ &= 93,3161 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{batch}} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 93,32 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

➤ Campuran menepati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{93,3161 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 116,6452 \text{ ft}^3 = 3,3031 \text{ m}^3 = 3,30 \text{ m}^3$$

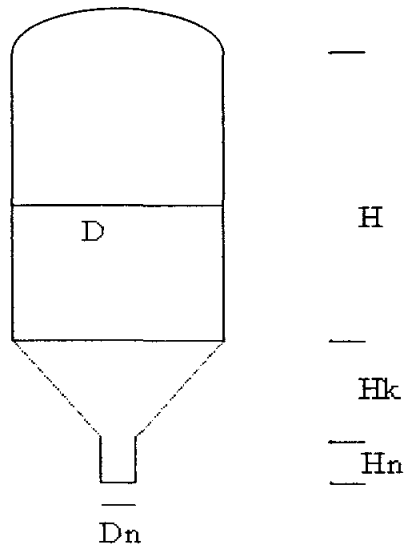
### **Dimensi tangki :**

Direncanakan :

➤ Diameter nozzle (Dn) = 2 in = 0,17 ft = 0,05 m

➤  $\alpha = 30^\circ$

➤ H = 1,5 D



Keterangan :

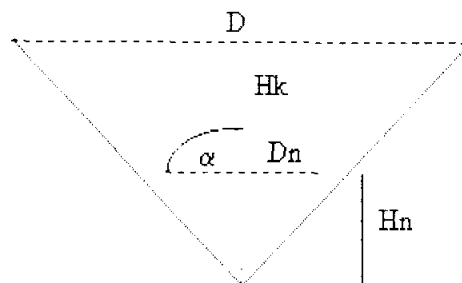
$D$  = Diameter shell

$H$  = Tinggi shell

$H_k$  = Tinggi konis

$H_n$  = Tinggi nozzle

$D_n$  = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung  $H_n$  dan  $H_k$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\
 &= 1,1775 D^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\
 &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\
 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,17)^3) \\
 &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0011
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 5.11})$$

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$116,6452 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0011) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$116,6452 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0011$$

$$116,6463 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 4,3634 \text{ ft} = 52,3607 \text{ in} = 1,3300 \text{ m} = 1,33 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 4,3634 \text{ ft} = 6,5451 \text{ ft} = 78,5412 \text{ in} = 1,9950 \text{ m} = 2,00 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} ((4,3634 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,17 \text{ ft})^3) \\
 &= 18,8247 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,5331 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle (Hn)} = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,1472 \text{ ft} = 0,0449 \text{ m} = 0,04 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis (Hk)} &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\ &= \frac{4,3634 \text{ ft} - 0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 3,6316 \text{ ft} = 1,11 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 116,6452 \text{ ft}^3 - 18,8247 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (4,3634 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 97,8205 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell (H}_1\text{)} = 6,5450 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki (H}_L\text{)} &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\ &\quad \text{dalam konis (H}_1 + \text{Hk)} \\ &= 6,5450 \text{ ft} + 3,6316 \text{ ft} \\ &= 10,1766 \text{ ft} = 3,1019 \text{ m} = 3,10 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Tekanan Operasi :

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{bahan}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{60,7301 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 10,1766 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 4,2918 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 4,2918 \text{ psi} = 5,1502 \text{ psi}$$

**Tebal tangki :**

Direncanakan :

- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel SA – 240 grade C* di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)
- Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)
- Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

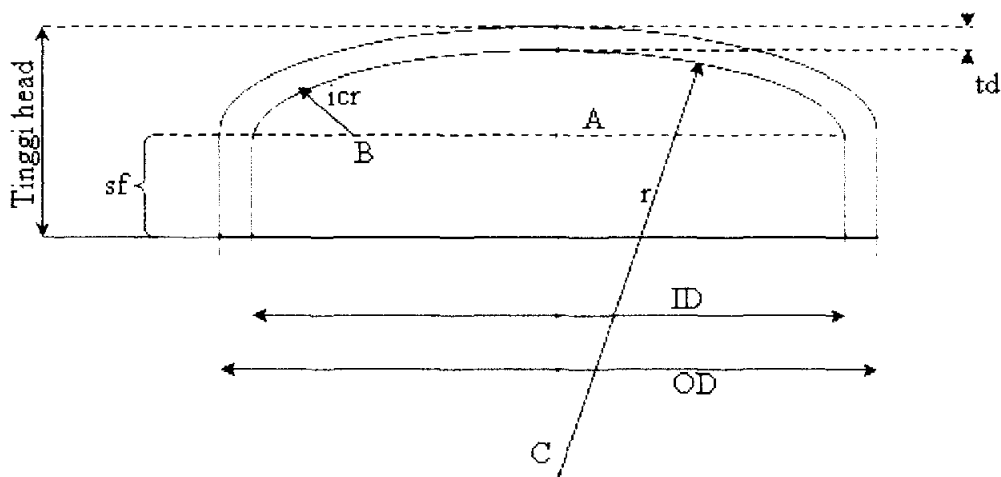
**a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :**

$$\bullet \quad t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$\bullet \quad t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{5,1502 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \times 52,3607 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,1502 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1340 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

**b. Tebal dished head :**

Dimana :

$$td = \text{Tebal minimum dish (head/bottom), mm, in}$$

$P$  = Internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

$r$  = Crown radius / radius of dish, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

$S$  = Allowable stress value, kPa, psi

$E$  = Joint efficiency

$c$  = Corrosion allowance, mm

$icr$  = Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius, in

- $OD = ID + 2t$   
 $= 52,3607 \text{ in} + 2.(0,1875 \text{ in}) = 52,7357 \text{ in}$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- $OD \text{ standart} = 54 \text{ in}$
- $r = 54 \text{ in}$
- $icr = 3,25 \text{ in}$

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{54 \text{ in}}{3,25 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7690 \text{ in}$

- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{52,3607 \text{ in}}{2} = 26,1804 \text{ in}$

- $AB = a - icr = 26,1804 \text{ in} - 3,25 \text{ in} = 22,9304 \text{ in}$

- $BC = r - icr = 54 \text{ in} - 3,25 \text{ in} = 50,75 \text{ in}$

- $b = r - \left( \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} \right)$   
 $= 54 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(50,75 \text{ in})^2 - (22,9304 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 8,7257 \text{ in}$

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{5,1502 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 54 \text{ in} \times 1,7690 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,1502 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1414 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 8,7257 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 10,9132 \text{ in} = 0,28 \text{ m}$

### c. Tebal konis

- Dari Brownell and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{koni}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{koni}} = \frac{5,1502 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 52,3607 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,1502 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1354 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

- $H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \tan 30^\circ} = 0,1472 \text{ ft} = 1,7667 \text{ in} = 0,04 \text{ m}$
- $H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$

$$= \frac{4,3634 \text{ ft} - 0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \text{tg } 30^\circ} = 3,6316 \text{ ft} = 43,5792 \text{ in} = 1,11 \text{ m}$$

- Tinggi tangki total = Tinggi shell + Tinggi dish + Hk + Hn  
 $= (78,5312 + 10,9132 + 43,5792 + 1,7667) \text{ in}$   
 $= 134,7903 \text{ in} = 11,2325 \text{ ft} = 3,4237 \text{ m} = 3,42 \text{ m}$

#### **Spesifikasi Alat :**

|                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas        | = 3,30 m <sup>3</sup>                     |
| ▲ Diameter         | = 1,33 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi tangki    | = 3,42 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi shell     | = 2,00 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi dish      | = 0,28 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi konis     | = 1,11 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle    | = 0,04 m                                  |
| ▲ Tebal shell      | = 0,1340 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal dish       | = 0,1414 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal konis      | = 0,1354 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel SA – 240 grade C</i> |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 unit                                  |

[illegible]

**Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengalirkan liquid**

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                                            | kg<br>/batch | Xi                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                       | 73,94        | 0,0288                 |
| Padatan cabai merah                                 | 5,60         | $2,1785 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat halus | 2.491        | 0,9691                 |
| Total                                               | 2.570,54     | 1                      |

| Komponen                                            | $X_i$                  | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{X_i}{\rho}$     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                       | 0,0288                 | 672                            | $4,2857 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Padatan cabai merah                                 | $2,1785 \cdot 10^{-3}$ | 184,60                         | $1.1801 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat halus | 0,9691                 | 995,68                         | $9,7330 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Total                                               | 1                      |                                | $1,0280 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,0280 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 972,7626 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 60,7301 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 0,324 \times \rho_{\text{campuran}}^{0,5} \quad (\text{Perry } 5^{\text{th}} \text{ ed, pp 3 - 246})$$

$$= 0,324 \times (60,7301)^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,5250 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{h}} = 7,0138 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{s}} = 1,0438 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}$$

Tiap 1 batch pompa beroperasi selama 30 menit

$$\text{Rate campuran (m)} = 2.570,54 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} = 1,4281 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} = 3,1484 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{Rate volume feed masuk (q)} = \frac{3,1484 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{s}}}{60,7301 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} = 0,0518 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$= 1,4669 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$= 23,2507 \frac{\text{U.S. gal}}{\text{min}}$$

Asumsi : aliran turbulent

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus edisi IV, hal 496 pers. 15 didapatkan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ optimum}} = 3,9 \times q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i \text{ optimum}} = 3,9 \times (0,0518)^{0,45} \times (60,7301)^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i \text{ optimum}} = 1,7553 \text{ in} = 0,0446 \text{ m}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed App A.5 - 1, hal 892 didapatkan

$$\text{Nominal pipe size} = 2 \text{ in} = 0,0508 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Sch no} = 40$$

$$ID = 2,0670 \text{ in} = 0,0525 \text{ m} = 0,1722 \text{ ft}$$

$$OD = 2,2375 \text{ in} = 0,0568 \text{ m} = 0,1865 \text{ ft}$$

$$A_p = 21,65 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 = 0,02330 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha}(V_2^2 - V_1^2) + g(Z_2 - Z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

Diperoleh  $W_s$  untuk :

Kecepatan aliran  $V_1 = 0$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran } (V_2) = \frac{Q}{A_p} = \frac{0,0518 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,02330 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,2232 \text{ ft/s} = 0,6776 \text{ m/s}$$

$$NR_e = \frac{D_i \times V \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,1722 \text{ ft} \times 2,2232 \text{ ft/s} \times 60,7301 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{1,0438 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 22.274,01$$

(asumsi aliran turbulenta benar  $\rightarrow \alpha = 1$ )

Bahan pipa yang digunakan adalah Commercial steel, menurut Geankoplis, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, p 88, fig 2.10 – 3, memperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,0525 \text{ m}} = 8,76 \cdot 10^{-4} \rightarrow f = 0,005$$

Diperkirakan panjang pipa lurus = 19,5 m = 63,9756 ft

Dari Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, table 2.10 – 1, p. 93 didapatkan untuk :

$$4 \text{ buah elbow } 90^\circ = L_e/D = 35, L_e = 4 \times 35 \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 24,1080 \text{ ft}$$

$$2 \text{ gate valve} = L_e/D = 9, L_e = 2 \times 9 \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 3,0996 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang total pipa} = 63,9756 \text{ ft} + 24,1080 \text{ ft} + 3,0996 \text{ ft} = 91,1832 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi adalah :

1. Friksi yang disebabkan oleh pipa lurus sepanjang 91,1832 ft = 27,7930 m

$$F_f = 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{V_2^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 89})$$

$$F_f = 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{27,7930 \text{ m}}{0,0525 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,6776 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 2,4307 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 2,4307 \text{ J/kg}$$

2. Friksi yang disebabkan oleh *fitting* dan *valve*

Digunakan : 4 buah *elbow* 90° dan 2 buah *gate valve*

Dari tabel 2.10-1 Geankoplis 1997, didapatkan harga :

$$K_f = 4(0,75) + 2(0,17) = 3,34$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{V_2^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 94})$$

$$h_f = 3,34 \times \frac{(0,6776 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 0,7668 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 0,7668 \text{ J/kg}$$

3. Friksi yang disebabkan karena *sudden contraction* (friksi aliran keluar dari tangki penampung bubur tomat II ke pipa)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times \frac{V_2^2}{2\alpha} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 93})$$

Karena  $A_1$  (luas tangki penampung bubur tomat) lebih besar  $A_2$  (luas pipa)

$$\text{maka : } \frac{A_2}{A_1} \approx 0 \text{ (diabaikan)}$$

$$h_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{(0,6776 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 1} = 0,1263 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 0,1263 \text{ J/kg}$$

4. Friksi yang disebabkan karena *sudden expansion* (friksi aliran dari pipa ke *mixer* pemasak saus)

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right) \times \frac{V_2^2}{2\alpha} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{rd} \text{ ed, p 93})$$

Karena  $A_2$  (luas *mixer* pemasak saus) lebih besar  $A_1$  (luas pipa) maka

$$\therefore \frac{A_1}{A_2} \approx 0 \text{ (diabaikan)}$$

$$h_{ex} = (1 - 0) \times \frac{(0,6776 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 1} = 0,2296 \text{ m/s}^2 = 0,2296 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Total friksi} = \sum F = F_f + h_f + h_c + h_{ex}$$

$$= (2,4307 + 0,7668 + 0,1263 + 0,2296) \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$= 3,5534 \text{ m/s}^2 = 3,5534 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} - 1 \text{ atm} = 0$$

$$Z_2 - Z_1 = (10 - 0,5) \text{ m} - (3,1019 + 1) \text{ m} = 5,3981 \text{ m}$$

$$V_1 = 0, V_2 = 0,6776 \text{ m/s}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha} (V_2^2 - V_1^2) + g(Z_2 - Z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 1} \left( (0,6776 \text{ m/s})^2 - (0 \text{ m/s})^2 \right) + 10 \text{ m/s}^2 (5,3981 \text{ m}) + 3,5534 \text{ m/s}^2 + W_s = 0$$

$$0,2296 \text{ m/s}^2 + 53,9810 \text{ m/s}^2 + 0 + 3,5534 \text{ m/s}^2 + W_s = 0$$

$$W_s = -57,764 \text{ m/s}^2 = -57,764 \text{ J/kg}$$

Untuk rate volumetric 23,2507 U.S. gal/min dari Peter and Timmerhaus 5<sup>th</sup> ed,

fig 12 – 17, p. 516, memperoleh hasil efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 50 %

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 1000} = \frac{-W_s \cdot q \cdot \rho}{\eta \cdot 1000}$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-\left(-57,764 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}\right) \times 1,4669 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \times 972,7626 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}{0,50 \times 1000}$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = 0,1649 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = 0,1649 \text{ W} = 0,1649 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kW} = 2,2113 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus 5<sup>th</sup> ed, fig 12 – 18, p. 521, didapatkan efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 80 %

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{2,2113 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp}}{0,8} = 2,7642 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Alat :

- ▲ Kapasitas = 2,64 m<sup>3</sup>
- ▲ Bahan = *Stainless steel*
- ▲ Diameter pipa = 2 in sch 40
- ▲ Efisiensi pompa = 50 %
- ▲ Efisiensi motor = 80 %
- ▲ Power motor = 0,25 hp
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 unit

### 23. *Mixer Rempah – rempah (M-222)*

Fungsi : Untuk mencampur lada bubuk, bawang putih bubuk, kayu manis bubuk, cengkih bubuk dari *warehouse* sebelum dimasukkan ke *mixer I (M-220)*.

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk.

Waktu tinggal : 10 menit

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

### Perhitungan :

#### Volume tangki :

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen           | kg/<br>batch | Xi     |
|--------------------|--------------|--------|
| Lada bubuk         | 12,42        | 0,3160 |
| Cengkih bubuk      | 1,16         | 0,0295 |
| Bawang putih bubuk | 24,56        | 0,6249 |
| Kayu manis bubuk   | 1,16         | 0,0295 |
| Total              | 39,3         | 1      |

| Komponen           | Xi     | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{Xi}{\rho}$      |
|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Lada bubuk         | 0,3160 | 340                            | $9,2941 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Cengkih bubuk      | 0,0295 | 770                            | $3,8312 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Bawang putih bubuk | 0,6249 | 320                            | $1,9528 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Kayu manis bubuk   | 0,0295 | 560                            | $5,2679 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total              | 1      |                                | $2,9732 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{Xi}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{2,9732 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 336,34 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 20,9978 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volume feed masuk} &= \frac{39,3 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{336,34 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 0,1168 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}} \\ &= 4,1262 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{batch}} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 4,13 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

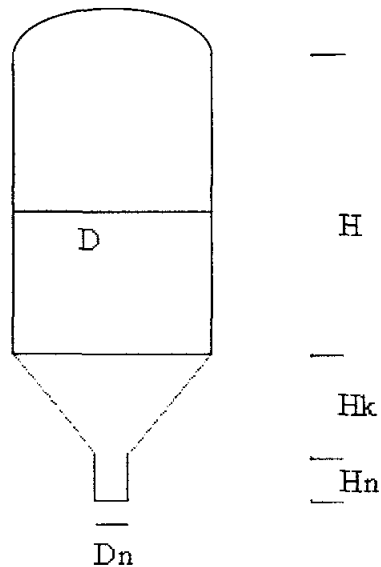
➤ Campuran menepati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet \quad V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{4,1262 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 5,1578 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,1461 \text{ m}^3 = 0,15 \text{ m}^3$$

**Dimensi tangki :**

Direncanakan :

- Diameter nozzle ( $D_n$ ) = 3 in = 0,25 ft = 0,08 m
- $\alpha = 30^\circ$
- $H = 1,5 D$



Keterangan :

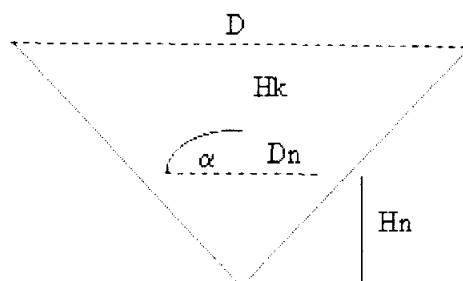
$D$  = Diameter shell

$H$  = Tinggi shell

$H_k$  = Tinggi konis

$H_n$  = Tinggi nozzle

$D_n$  = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung  $H_n$  dan  $H_k$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ &= 1,1775 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,25)^3) \\ &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0354 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 5.11})$$

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$5,1578 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0354) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$5,1578 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0354$$

$$5,1932 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 1,5465 \text{ ft} = 18,5580 \text{ in} = 0,4714 \text{ m} = 0,47 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 1,5465 \text{ ft} = 2,3198 \text{ ft} = 27,8370 \text{ in} = 0,7071 \text{ m} = 0,71 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} ((1,5465 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,25 \text{ ft})^3) \\
 &= 0,8346 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,0236 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle (Hn)} &= \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,2165 \text{ ft} = 0,0660 \text{ m} = 0,07 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis (Hk)} &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{1,5465 \text{ ft} - 0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 1,1228 \text{ ft} = 0,34 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 5,1578 \text{ ft}^3 - 0,8346 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (1,5465 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 4,3232 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell (H}_1\text{)} = 2,3027 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki (H}_L\text{)} &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\
 &\quad \text{dalam konis} \quad (H_1 + H_k) \\
 &= 2,3027 \text{ ft} + 1,1228 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 3,4255 \text{ ft} = 1,0441 \text{ m} = 1,04 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Tekanan Operasi :

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{camp}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{20,9978 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 3,4255 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 0,4995 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 0,4995 \text{ psi} = 0,5994 \text{ psi}$$

### **Tebal tangki :**

Direncanakan :

- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)
- Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)
- Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

#### **a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :**

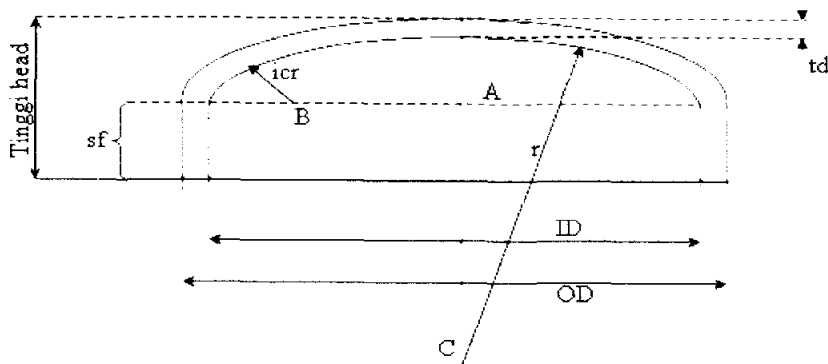
$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{0,5994 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \times 18,5580 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,5994 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1254 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

#### **b. Tebal dished head :**



Dimana :

$t_d$  = Tebal minimum *dish (head/bottom)*, mm, in

$P$  = *Internal design pressure*, kPa, psi (gauge)

$r$  = *Crown radius / radius of dish*, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

$S$  = *Allowable stress value*, kPa, psi

$E$  = *Joint efficiency*

$c$  = *Corrosion allowance*, mm

$icr$  = *Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius*, in

- $OD = ID + 2 t$

$$= 18,5580 \text{ in} + 2.(0,1875 \text{ in}) = 18,9330 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- $OD \text{ standart} = 20 \text{ in}$
- $r = 20 \text{ in}$
- $icr = 1,25 \text{ in}$

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{20 \text{ in}}{1,25 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,75 \text{ in}$

- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{18,5580 \text{ in}}{2} = 9,2790 \text{ in}$

- $AB = a - icr = 9,2790 \text{ in} - 1,25 \text{ in} = 8,0290 \text{ in}$

- $BC = r - icr = 20 \text{ in} - 1,25 \text{ in} = 18,75 \text{ in}$

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

$$= 20 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(18,75 \text{ in})^2 - (8,0290 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 3,0560 \text{ in}$$

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{0,5994 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 20 \text{ in} \times 1,75 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 0,5994 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1257 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 3,0560 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 5,2435 \text{ in} = 0,13 \text{ m}$

### c. Tebal konis

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{0,5994 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 18,5580 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,5994 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1254 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

- $H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \tan 30^\circ} = 0,2165 \text{ ft} = 2,5981 \text{ in} = 0,07 \text{ m}$

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

$$= \frac{1,5465 \text{ ft} - 0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 30^\circ} = 1,1228 \text{ ft} = 13,4736 \text{ in} = 0,34 \text{ m}$$
- Tinggi tangki total = Tinggi shell + Tinggi dish +  $H_k$  +  $H_n$

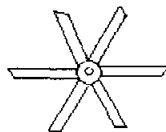
$$= (27,8370 + 5,2435 + 13,4736 + 2,5981) \text{ in}$$

$$= 49,1522 \text{ in} = 4,0960 \text{ ft} = 1,2485 \text{ m} = 1,25 \text{ m}$$

### Agitator (Pengaduk):

Ditetapkan :

- Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan adalah  $45^\circ$  pitched six blade turbine.

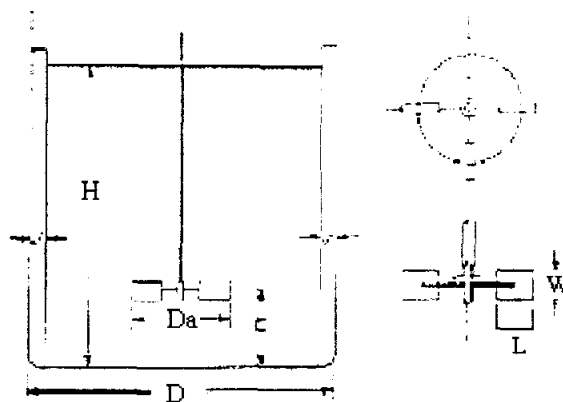


Dasar pemilihan  $45^\circ$  pitched six blade turbine : speednya tinggi, cocok untuk proses pengadukan dengan viskositas rendah dan sedang ( $<200 \text{ Pa.s}$ )

- Kecepatan agitator adalah 150 rpm

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 150 rpm : viskositas rendah, alirannya menjadi turbulent, sehingga campuran rempah – rempah akan cepat homogen .

- Untuk mencegah timbulnya *vorteks*, maka digunakan 4 buah *baffles*.



Berdasarkan perbandingan sistem agitator standar dari Geankoplis, hal.144, Tabel 3.4-1, maka didapatkan nilai-nilai sebagai berikut :

$$Da = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 0,4714 \text{ m} = 0,1886 \text{ m} = 0,6186 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,1886 \text{ m} = 0,0377 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,1886 \text{ m} = 0,0472 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 0,4714 \text{ m} = 0,1571 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D = \frac{1}{12} \times 0,4714 \text{ m} = 0,0393 \text{ m}$$

Dimana:  $Da$  = diameter pengaduk

$D$  = diameter tangki

$L$  = panjang *blade*

$W$  = lebar *blade*

$C$  = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

$J$  = lebar *baffle*

$$sg = \frac{\rho_{\text{mixed}}}{\rho_{\text{air}} (4^{\circ}\text{C})} = \frac{336,34 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}{1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 0,3363$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeler} = \frac{sg \times H}{D} = \frac{0,3363 \times 0,7071 \text{ m}}{0,4714 \text{ m}} = 0,5045 \approx 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan pengadukan} = \pi \cdot Da \cdot N = \pi \times 0,1886 \times 150 = 88,8306 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{menit}}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan dari Geankoplis, p.155 yakni:

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

Dimana: Da = diameter impeler, m

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

$\rho$  = densitas, kg / m<sup>3</sup>

$\mu$  = viskositas campuran, kg/m.s

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 0,324 \times \rho_{\text{campuran}}^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,324 \times (20,9978)^{0,5}$$

$$= 1,4847 \text{ lb/ft.h} = 4,1241 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s} = 6,1372 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(150/60) \text{ putaran/dtk} \times (0,1886)^2 \text{ m}^2 \times 336,34 \text{ kg/m}^3}{6,1372 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.s}}$$

$$= 48.733,95$$

Nilai Np dicari dari Geankoplis, grafik 3.4-4, p.145. Untuk  $N_{Re} = 48.733,95$  dan jenis agitator 45° *pitched six blade turbine* (kurva 3), maka didapatkan nilai Np = 1,5.

Power untuk satu buah pengaduk :

$$P = Np \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \quad [\text{Geankoplis, p.145}]$$

$$= 1,5 \times 336,34 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (150/60)^3 \times (0,1886)^5 \text{ m}^5$$

$$= 1,8810 \text{ W} = 1,88 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kW} = 0,0025 \text{ hp}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhause, 3<sup>th</sup> ed, fig.14-38, p.521, efisiensi motor = 80 %, maka :

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,0025 \text{ hp}}{0,8} = 3,1531 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ hp} \sim 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Alat :**

|                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas        | = 0,15 m <sup>3</sup>                     |
| ▲ Diameter         | = 0,47 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi tangki    | = 1,25 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi shell     | = 0,71 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi dish      | = 0,13 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi konis     | = 0,34 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle    | = 0,07 m                                  |
| ▲ Tebal shell      | = 0,1254 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal dish       | = 0,1257 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal konis      | = 0,1254 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel SA – 240 grade C</i> |
| ▲ Pengaduk         | = <i>pitched six blade turbine</i>        |
| ▲ Power motor      | = 0,25 hp                                 |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 unit                                  |

**24. Mixer Bahan Tambahan I (M-223)**

Fungsi : Untuk mencampur tepung maizena, gula, garam, MSG dan asam cuka dari gudang menuju ke *mixer* I (M-220)

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk.

Waktu tinggal : 10 menit

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

**Perhitungan :**

**Volume tangki :**

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen       | kg/<br>batch | $X_i$  |
|----------------|--------------|--------|
| Tepung maizena | 43,04        | 0,1534 |
| Gula           | 184,89       | 0,6591 |
| Garam          | 49,40        | 0,1761 |
| MSG            | 3,18         | 0,0113 |
| Total          | 280,51       | 1      |

| Komponen       | $X_i$  | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{X_i}{\rho}$     |
|----------------|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Tepung maizena | 0,1534 | 620                            | $2,4742 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Gula           | 0,6591 | 850                            | $7,7541 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Garam          | 0,1761 | 1030                           | $1,7097 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| MSG            | 0,0113 | 880                            | $1,2841 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total          | 1      |                                | $1,2066 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,2066 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 828,78 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 51,7409 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\text{Rate volume feed masuk} = \frac{280,51 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{828,78 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 0,3385 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}}$$

$$= 11,9522 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{batch}} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 11,95 \text{ ft}^3$$

Direncanakan :

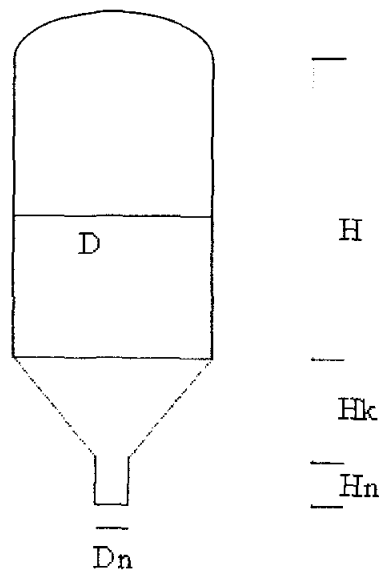
- Campuran menepati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet \quad V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{11,9522 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 14,9403 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,4231 \text{ m}^3 = 0,42 \text{ m}^3$$

**Dimensi tangki :**

Direncanakan :

- Diameter nozzle ( $D_n$ ) = 3 in  $\approx$  0,25 ft = 0,08 m
- $\alpha = 30^\circ$
- $H = 1,5 D$



Keterangan :

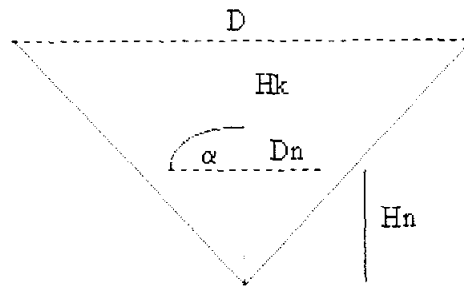
$D$  = Diameter shell

$H$  = Tinggi shell

$H_k$  = Tinggi konis

$H_n$  = Tinggi nozzle

$D_n$  = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung Hn dan Hk

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ &= 1,1775 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,25)^3) \\ &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0354 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 5.11})$$

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$14,9403 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0354) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$14,9403 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0354$$

$$14,9757 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 2,2012 \text{ ft} = 26,4146 \text{ in} = 0,6709 \text{ m} = 0,67 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 2,2012 \text{ ft} = 3,3018 \text{ ft} = 39,6216 \text{ in} = 1,0064 \text{ m} = 1,01 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \text{ tg } \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \text{ tg } 30^\circ} ((2,2012 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,25 \text{ ft})^3) \\ &= 2,4134 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,0683 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle (Hn)} &= \frac{D_n}{2 \text{ tg } \alpha} \\ &= \frac{0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \text{ tg } 30^\circ} = 0,2165 \text{ ft} = 0,0660 \text{ m} = 0,07 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis (Hk)} &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \text{tg} \cdot \alpha} \\ &= \frac{2,2012 \text{ ft} - 0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \text{tg } 30^\circ} = 1,6898 \text{ ft} = 0,52 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 14,9403 \text{ ft}^3 - 2,4134 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (2,2012 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 12,5269 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell (H}_1\text{)} = 3,2935 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki (H}_L\text{)} &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\ &\quad \text{dalam konis (H}_1 + \text{Hk)} \\ &= 3,2935 \text{ ft} + 1,6898 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4,9833 \text{ ft} = 1,5189 \text{ m} = 1,52 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Tekanan Operasi :**

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{camp}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{51,7409 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 4,9833 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 1,7906 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 1,7906 \text{ psi} = 2,1487 \text{ psi}$$

**Tebal tangki :**

Direncanakan :

$\triangleright$  Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,

(Brownell and Young, p 342)

$\triangleright$  Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)

$\triangleright$  Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

**a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :**

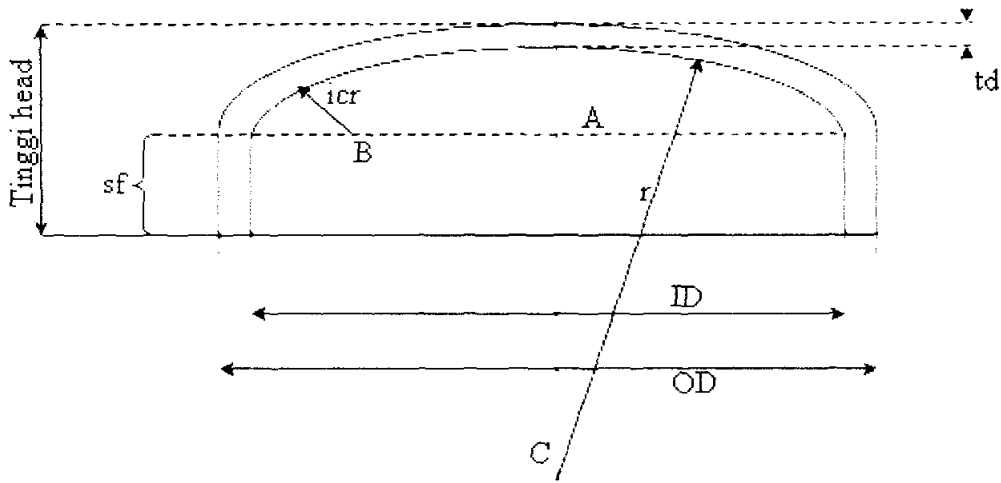
$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{2,1487 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \times 26,4146 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 2,1487 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1269 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

## b. Tebal dished head :



Dimana :

td = Tebal minimum *dish* (head/bottom), mm, in

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

r = Crown radius / radius of dish, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

S = Allowable stress value, kPa, psi

E = Joint efficiency

c = Corrosion allowance, mm

icr = Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius, in

- $OD = ID + 2t$

$$= 26,4146 \text{ in} + 2.(0,1875 \text{ in}) = 26,7896 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- OD standart = 28 in
- r = 26 in
- icr = 1,75 in

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{26 \text{ in}}{1,75 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7136 \text{ in}$

- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{26,4146 \text{ in}}{2} = 13,2073 \text{ in}$

- $AB = a - icr = 13,2073 \text{ in} - 1,75 \text{ in} = 11,4573 \text{ in}$

- $BC = r - icr = 26 \text{ in} - 1,75 \text{ in} = 24,25 \text{ in}$

- $b = r - \left( \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} \right)$   
 $= 26 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(24,25 \text{ in})^2 - (11,4573 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 4,6273 \text{ in}$

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{2,1487 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 26 \text{ in} \times 1,7136 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 2,1487 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1282 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight

flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 4,6273 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 6,8148 \text{ in} = 0,17 \text{ m}$

## c. Tebal konis

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{koni}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{koni}} = \frac{2,1487 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 26,4146 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 2,1487 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1272 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

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

$$= \frac{0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \tan 30^\circ} = 0,2165 \text{ ft} = 2,5981 \text{ in} = 0,07 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= \frac{2,2012 \text{ ft} - 0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 30^\circ} = 1,6898 \text{ ft} = 20,2775 \text{ in} = 0,52 \text{ m}$$

- Tinggi tangki total = Tinggi shell + Tinggi dish +  $H_k$  +  $H_n$

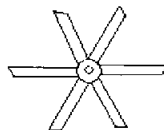
$$= (39,6216 + 6,8148 + 20,2775 + 2,5981) \text{ in}$$

$$= 69,3120 \text{ in} = 5,7760 \text{ ft} = 1,7605 \text{ m} = 1,76 \text{ m}$$

**Agitator (Pengaduk):**

Ditetapkan :

- Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan adalah *45° pitched six blade turbine*.

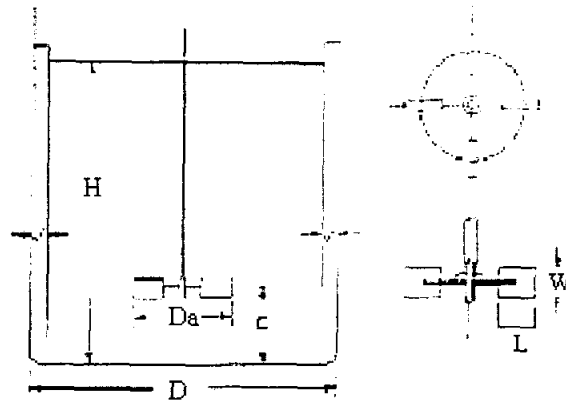


Dasar pemilihan *45° pitched six blade turbine* : speednya tinggi, cocok untuk proses pengadukan dengan viskositas rendah dan sedang (<200 Pa.s)

- Kecepatan agitator adalah 150 rpm

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 150 rpm : viskositas liquid rendah, alirannya menjadi turbulent, sehingga campuran bahan pembantu cepat homogen.

- Untuk mencegah timbulnya *vorteks*, maka digunakan 4 buah *baffles*.



Berdasarkan perbandingan sistem agitator standar dari Geankoplis, hal.144, Tabel 3.4-1, maka didapatkan nilai-nilai sebagai berikut :

$$Da = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 0,6709 \text{ m} = 0,2684 \text{ m} = 0,8804 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,2684 \text{ m} = 0,0537 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,2684 \text{ m} = 0,0671 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 0,6709 \text{ m} = 0,0895 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D = \frac{1}{12} \times 0,6709 \text{ m} = 0,0559 \text{ m}$$

Dimana:  $Da$  = diameter pengaduk

$D$  = diameter tangki

$L$  = panjang *blade*

$W$  = lebar *blade*

$C$  = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

$J$  = lebar *baffle*

$$sg = \frac{\rho_{\text{mixed}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}(4^{\circ}\text{C})} = \frac{828,78 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0,8288$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeler} = \frac{sg \times H}{D} = \frac{0,8288 \times 1,0064}{0,6709} = 1,2433 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan pengadukan} = \pi \cdot Da \cdot N = \pi \times 0,2684 \times 150 = 126,4164 \text{ m/menit}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan dari Geankoplis, p.155 yakni:

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

Dimana:  $Da$  = diameter impeler, m

$N$  = kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

$\rho$  = densitas,  $\text{kg/m}^3$

$\mu$  = viskositas campuran,  $\text{kg/m.s}$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 0,324 \times \rho_{\text{campuran}}^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,324 \times (51,7409)^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,3306 \text{ lb/ft.h} = 6,4738 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s} = 9,6339 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(150/60) \text{ putaran/dtk} \times (0,2684)^2 \text{ m}^2 \times 828,78 \text{ kg/m}^3}{9,6339 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg/m.s}}$$

$$= 154.932,37$$

Nilai  $N_p$  dicari dari Geankoplis, grafik 3.4-4, p.145. Untuk  $N_{Re} = 154.932,37$  dan jenis agitator  $45^\circ$  pitched six blade turbine (kurva 3), maka didapatkan nilai  $N_p = 1,5$ .

Power untuk satu buah pengaduk :

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \quad [\text{Geankoplis, p.145}]$$

$$= 1,5 \times 828,78 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (150/60)^3 \times (0,2684)^5 \text{ m}^5$$

$$= 27,0560 \text{ W} = 0,0271 \text{ kW} = 0,0363 \text{ hp}$$

$$P = 2 \times 0,0363 \text{ hp} = 0,0726 \text{ hp}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhause, 3<sup>th</sup> ed, fig.14-38, p.521, efisiensi motor = 80 %, maka :

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,0726 \text{ hp}}{0,8} = 0,0908 \text{ hp} \sim 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Alat :**

|                 |                                    |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas     | = 0,42 m <sup>3</sup>              |
| ▲ Diameter      | = 0,67 m                           |
| ▲ Tinggi tangki | = 1,76 m                           |
| ▲ Tinggi shell  | = 1,01 m                           |
| ▲ Tinggi dish   | = 0,17 m                           |
| ▲ Tinggi konis  | = 0,52 m                           |
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle | = 0,07 m                           |
| ▲ Tebal shell   | = 0,1269 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m |
| ▲ Tebal dish    | = 0,1282 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m |
| ▲ Tebal konis   | = 0,1272 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m |

- ▲ Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel SA – 240 grade C*
- ▲ Pengaduk = *Pitched six blade turbine*
- ▲ Power motor = 0,25 hp
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 unit

### 25. Mixer I (M-220)

Fungsi : Untuk memasak bubur tomat menjadi saus dengan penambahan bahan – bahan pembantu.

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan pengaduk dan jaket pemanas.

Waktu tinggal : 60 menit

Kondisi operasi :  $T = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Sistem : Batch

#### Perhitungan :

#### Volume tangki :

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                                      | kg/<br>batch | Xi                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 73,94        | 0,0253                 |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | 5,60         | $1,9124 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 2.491        | 0,8507                 |
| Rempah - rempah                               | 39,30        | 0,0134                 |
| Bahan pembantu                                | 280,51       | 0,0958                 |
| Asam cuka                                     | 37,84        | 0,0129                 |
| Total                                         | 2.928,19     | 1                      |

| Komponen                                      | $X_i$                  | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{X_i}{\rho}$     |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 0,0253                 | 672                            | $3,7649 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | $1,9124 \cdot 10^{-3}$ | 184,60                         | $1,0360 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 0,8507                 | 995,68                         | $8,5439 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Rempah – rempah                               | 0,0134                 | 336,34                         | $3,9841 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Bahan pembantu                                | 0,0958                 | 828,78                         | $1,1559 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Asam cuka                                     | 0,0129                 | 560                            | $2,3036 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total                                         | 1                      |                                | $1,0809 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,0809 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 925,1841 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 57,7598 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\text{Rate volume feed masuk} = \frac{2.928,19 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{925,1841 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 3,1650 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}}$$

$$= 111,77 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{batch}} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 111,77 \text{ ft}^3$$

Direncanakan :

➤ Campuran menepati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{111,77 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 139,7077 \text{ ft}^3 = 3,9562 \text{ m}^3 = 3,96 \text{ m}^3$$

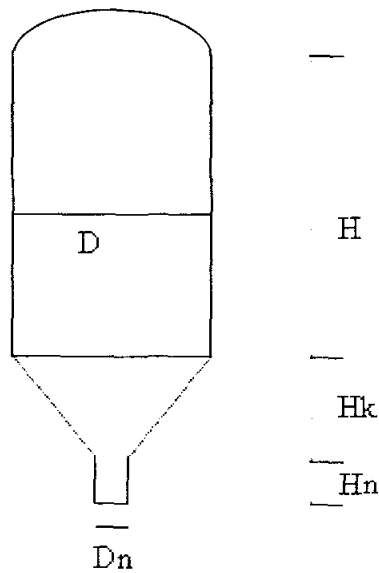
### Dimensi tangki :

Direncanakan :

➤ Diameter nozzle (Dn) = 2 in = 0,17 ft = 0,05 m

➤  $\alpha = 30^\circ$

➤  $H = 1,5 D$



Keterangan :

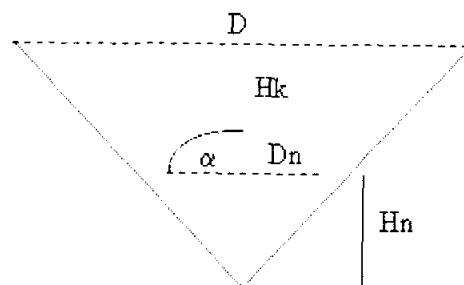
$D$  = Diameter shell

$H$  = Tinggi shell

$H_k$  = Tinggi konis

$H_n$  = Tinggi nozzle

$D_n$  = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung  $H_n$  dan  $H_k$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\
 &= 1,1775 D^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{konis}} &= V_1 - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\
 &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\
 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,17)^3) \\
 &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0011
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 5.11})$$

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$139,7077 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0011) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$139,7077 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0011$$

$$139,7088 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 4,6338 \text{ ft} = 55,6062 \text{ in} = 1,4124 \text{ m} = 1,41 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 4,6338 \text{ ft} = 6,9507 \text{ ft} = 83,4084 \text{ in} = 2,1186 \text{ m} = 2,12 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} ((4,6331 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,17 \text{ ft})^3) \\
 &= 22,5358 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,6382 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle (Hn)} = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,1472 \text{ ft} = 0,0449 \text{ m} = 0,04 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis (Hk)} &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\ &= \frac{4,6338 \text{ ft} - 0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 3,8658 \text{ ft} = 1,18 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 139,7077 \text{ ft}^3 - 22,5358 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (4,6338 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 117,1719 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell (H}_1\text{)} = 6,9515 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki (H}_L\text{)} &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\ &\quad \text{dalam konis (H}_1 + \text{Hk)} \\ &= 6,9515 \text{ ft} + 3,8658 \text{ ft} \\ &= 10,8173 \text{ ft} = 3,2972 \text{ m} = 3,30 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Tekanan Operasi :

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{bahan}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{57,7598 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 10,8173 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 4,3389 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 4,3389 \text{ psi} = 5,2067 \text{ psi}$$

**Tebal tangki :**

Direncanakan :

- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)
- Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)
- Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

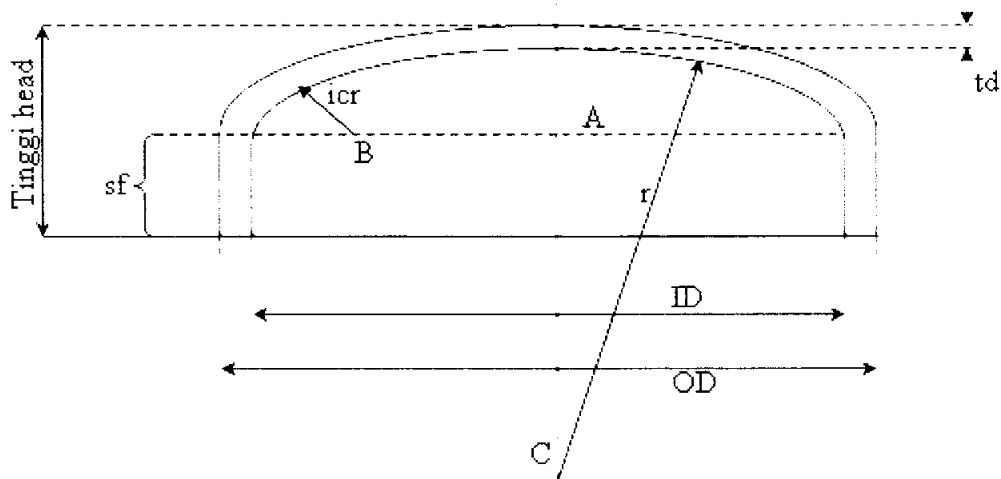
**a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :**

$$\bullet \quad t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$\bullet \quad t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{5,2067 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 55,6062 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,2067 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1347 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

**b. Tebal dished head :**

Dimana :

$td$  = Tebal minimum *dish (head/bottom)*, mm, in

$P$  = Internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

$r$  = Crown radius / radius of dish, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

$S$  = Allowable stress value, kPa, psi

$E$  = Joint efficiency

$c$  = Corrosion allowance, mm

$icr$  = Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius, in

- $OD = ID + 2t$   
 $= 55,6062 \text{ in} + 2 \cdot (0,1875 \text{ in}) = 55,9812 \text{ in}$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- $OD \text{ standart} = 60 \text{ in}$
- $r = 60 \text{ in}$
- $icr = 3,625 \text{ in}$

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{60 \text{ in}}{3,625 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7671 \text{ in}$
- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{55,9812 \text{ in}}{2} = 27,9906 \text{ in}$
- $AB = a - icr = 27,9906 \text{ in} - 3,6250 \text{ in} = 24,3656 \text{ in}$
- $BC = r - icr = 60 \text{ in} - 3,6250 \text{ in} = 56,3750 \text{ in}$
- $b = r - \left( \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} \right)$   
 $= 60 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(56,3750 \text{ in})^2 - (24,3656 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 9,1624 \text{ in}$
- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{5,2067 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 60 \text{ in} \times 1,7671 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,2067 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1434 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight

flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 9,1624 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 11,3499 \text{ in} = 0,29 \text{ m}$

### c. Tebal konis

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{5,2067 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 55,6062 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,2067 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1361 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

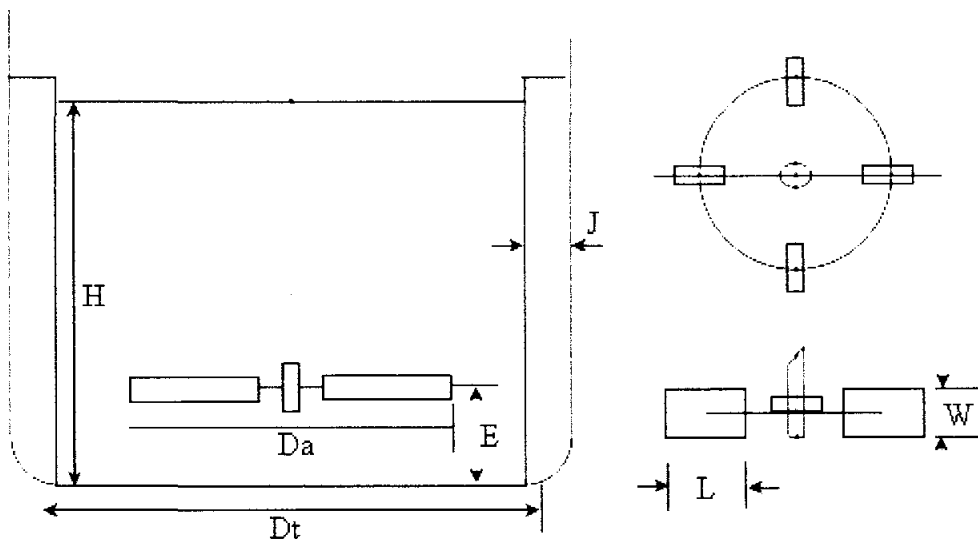
- $H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \tan 30^\circ} = 0,1472 \text{ ft} = 1,7667 \text{ in} = 0,04 \text{ m}$
- $H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$

$$= \frac{4,6338 \text{ ft} - 0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 30^\circ} = 3,8658 \text{ ft} = 46,3892 \text{ in} = 1,18 \text{ m}$$

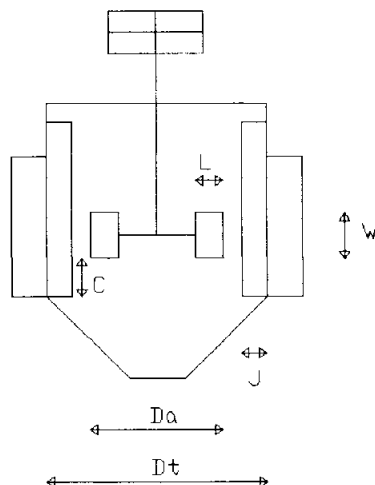
- Tinggi tangki total = Tinggi shell + Tinggi dish + Hk + Hn  
 $= (83,4084 + 11,3499 + 46,3892 + 1,7667) \text{ in}$   
 $= 142,9142 \text{ in} = 11,9095 \text{ ft} = 3,6301 \text{ m} = 3,63 \text{ m}$

#### Perancangan pengaduk :

Diambil type pengaduk six flat blade turbine dengan disk.



Gambar C.1. Pengaduk



Gambar C.2. Tangki pemasak saus

Dari Mc. Cabe, 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 243, memperoleh :

$$\frac{Da}{Dt} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow Da = \frac{1}{3} \times 4,6338 \text{ ft} = 1,5446 \text{ ft} = 0,4708 \text{ m} = 0,47 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{H}{Dt} = 1 \rightarrow H = Dt = 4,6338 \text{ ft} = 1,4124 \text{ m} = 1,41 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{J}{Dt} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} \times 4,6338 \text{ ft} = 0,3862 \text{ ft} = 0,1177 \text{ m} = 0,12 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{E}{Dt} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow E = \frac{1}{3} \times 4,6338 \text{ ft} = 1,5446 \text{ ft} = 0,4708 \text{ m} = 0,47 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{W}{Da} = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow W = \frac{1}{5} \times 1,5446 \text{ ft} = 0,3089 \text{ ft} = 0,0942 \text{ m} = 0,09 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{L}{Da} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow L = \frac{1}{4} \times 1,5446 \text{ ft} = 0,3862 \text{ ft} = 0,1177 \text{ m} = 0,12 \text{ m}$$

Dimana :

Da = Diameter pengaduk/impeller

Dt = Diameter tangki

H = Tinggi liquid dalam shell

J = Lebar baffle

E = Jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengduk

W = Lebar blade

L = Panjang blade

$$\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}, 4^\circ\text{C}} = 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$Sg = \frac{57,7598 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 0,9256$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquid} \times Sg}{\text{Diameter shell}} = \frac{10,8173 \text{ ft} \times 0,9256}{4,6338 \text{ ft}} = 2,1608$$

Diambil jumlah pengaduk = 3 buah

Dari Mc. Cabe 5<sup>th</sup> ed diperoleh kecepatan agitator = 20 – 200 rpm

Diambil kecepatan agitator = 200 rpm = 3,3333 rps

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 0,324 \times (\rho_{\text{campuran}})^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,324 \times (57,7598)^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,4624 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft. h}} = 6,8400 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft. s}}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{N \times Da \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{3,3333 \text{ rps} \times (1,5446 \text{ ft})^2 \times 57,7598 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}}{6,8400 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft. s}}} = 671.546,43$$

Dari fig 3.4 – 4, Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., p. 145, diperoleh  $N_p = 1,5$

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

Dimana :

$N_p$  = Power number

$P$  = Power pengaduk

$N$  = Kecepatan pengaduk

$\rho$  = Massa jenis bahan

$$P = 1,5 \times 925,1841 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times (3,3333 \text{ rps})^3 \times (0,4708 \text{ m})^5$$

$$= 1.188,8441 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3}{\text{s}^2} \times \frac{1 \text{ J}}{1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}$$

$$= 1.188,8441 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = 1.188,8441 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kW} = 1,5943 \text{ hp}$$

Power untuk 3 buah pengaduk =  $3 \times 1,5943 \text{ hp} = 4,7828 \text{ hp}$

Dari fig 12.18, p 516, Peter and Timmerhause, 5<sup>rd</sup> ed, memperoleh efisiensi

motor = 85 %

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{4,7828 \text{ hp}}{0,85} = 5,6268 \text{ hp} \approx 6 \text{ hp}$$

**Perancangan jaket pemanas :**

Operasi pabrik per hari untuk tangki perebusan = 3 batch per hari dengan waktu pemanasan selama 1 jam per batch.

Dari neraca panas diketahui :

$$\text{Laju alir massa steam} = 322,10 \text{ kg/batch} = 322,10 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{steam}} (120^{\circ}\text{C}) = \frac{1}{0,8919 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}} = 1,1212 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, tabel A.2-9})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Debit steam} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa steam}}{\rho_{\text{steam}}} = \frac{322,10 \text{ kg/jam}}{1,1212 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 287,2815 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0798 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil tebal jaket} = \text{tebal konis} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,004763 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{shell}} &= ID + 2 \times t_s \\ &= 1,4124 \text{ m} + 2 \times 0,004763 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,4219 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan alir steam (V) diambil} = 1 \text{ ft/s} = 0,3048 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Debit} = A \times V$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,0798 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{\text{jaket}}^2 - D_{\text{shell}}^2) \times V \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{\text{jaket}}^2 - (1,4219)^2) \times 0,3048 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$0,2618 \text{ m}^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_{\text{jaket}}^2 - 2,0218)$$

$$2,3553 \text{ m}^2 = D_{\text{jaket}}^2$$

$$D_{i_{jaket}} = 1,5347 \text{ m}$$

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

$$1,5347 \text{ m} = 1,4219 \text{ m} + \text{jaket spacing}$$

$$\text{Jaket spacing} = 0,1128 \text{ m} \sim 0,11 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{o_{jaket}} = D_{i_{jaket}} + 2 \times \text{tebal jaket}$$

$$D_{o_{jaket}} = 1,5347 \text{ m} + 2 \times 0,1128 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{o_{jaket}} = 1,7603 \text{ m}$$

$$\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_1)}{(T_2 - t_1)} = \frac{U \times A \times \theta}{M \times C} \quad (\text{Kern, pers 18.7, hal 627})$$

$$\text{Overall } U_D = 50 - 100 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}, \text{ diambil } U_D = 75 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} =$$

$$1.533,141 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \quad (\text{Kern tabel 8, hal 840})$$

Keterangan :

$$T_1 = \text{suhu steam masuk} = 120 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = \text{suhu steam keluar} = 100 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_1 = \text{suhu bahan masuk} = 30^\circ\text{C}$$

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

$$M = \text{massa bahan dalam tangki} = 2.928,19 \text{ kg/batch}$$

$$C = 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\ln \frac{(120 - 30)}{(100 - 30)} = \frac{1.533,141 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \times A \times 1 \text{ jam}}{2.928,19 \text{ kg} \times 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$1,0986 = \frac{1.533,141 \text{ m}^2 \times A}{12.242,76}$$

$$A = 8,7728 \text{ m}^2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 8,7728 \text{ m}^2 &= \pi \cdot D_{\text{shell}} \cdot H_j + (\pi \cdot R \cdot S - \pi \cdot r \cdot s) \\ &= \pi \times 1,4219 \text{ m} \times H_j + \pi \times \left( R \times \frac{R}{\sin \alpha} - r \times \frac{r}{\sin \alpha} \right) \\ &= \pi \times 1,4219 \text{ m} \times H_j + \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha} \times (R^2 - r^2) \\ &= \pi \times 1,4219 \text{ m} \times H_j + \frac{\pi}{\sin 30} \times (0,7062^2 - 0,0259^2) \\ &= \pi \times 1,4219 \text{ m} \times H_j + 3,1277 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$5,6451 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \times 1,4219 \text{ m} \times H_j$$

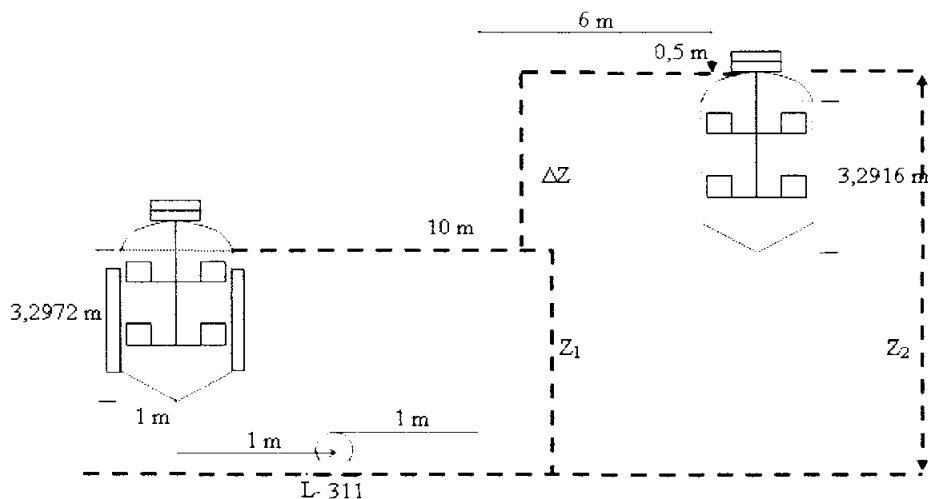
$$H_{\text{jaket}} = 1,2644 \text{ m} < H_{\text{shell}} (2,1186 \text{ m}) \rightarrow \text{memenuhi syarat}$$

#### Spesifikasi Alat :

|                    |                                            |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas        | = 3,96 m <sup>3</sup>                      |
| ▲ Diameter         | = 1,41 m                                   |
| ▲ Tinggi tangki    | = 3,63 m                                   |
| ▲ Tinggi shell     | = 2,12 m                                   |
| ▲ Tinggi dish      | = 0,29 m                                   |
| ▲ Tinggi konis     | = 1,18 m                                   |
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle    | = 0,04 m                                   |
| ▲ Tebal shell      | = 0,1347 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m         |
| ▲ Tebal dish       | = 0,1434 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m         |
| ▲ Tebal konis      | = 0,1361 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m         |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel SA – 240 grade C</i>  |
| ▲ Pengaduk         | = <i>Six flate blade turbine with disk</i> |

- ▲ Power motor = 6 hp
- ▲ Tinggi jaket = 1,2636 m ~ 1,26 m
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 unit

## 26. Pompa III (L-311)



Fungsi : Untuk memompa saus tomat dari *mixer* I (M-220) ke *mixer* II (M-310).

Tipe : Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan : Cocok untuk mengalirkan liquid

### Perhitungan :

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                                      | kg / batch | Xi                     |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 73,94      | 0,0253                 |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | 5,60       | $1,9124 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 2.491      | 0,8507                 |
| Rempah - rempah                               | 39,30      | 0,0134                 |
| Bahan pembantu                                | 280,51     | 0,0958                 |
| Asam cuka                                     | 37,84      | 0,0129                 |
| Total                                         | 2.928,19   | 1                      |

| Komponen                                      | $X_i$                  | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{X_i}{\rho}$     |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 0,0253                 | 672                            | $3,7649 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | $1,9124 \cdot 10^{-3}$ | 184,60                         | $1,0360 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 0,8507                 | 995,68                         | $8,5439 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Rempah – rempah                               | 0,0134                 | 336,34                         | $3,9841 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Bahan pembantu                                | 0,0958                 | 828,78                         | $1,1559 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Asam cuka                                     | 0,0129                 | 560                            | $2,3036 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total                                         | 1                      |                                | $1,0809 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,0809 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 925,1841 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 57,7598 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 0,324 \times (\rho_{\text{campuran}})^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,324 \times (57,7598)^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,4624 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{h}} = 6,8400 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{s}} = 1,0179 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}$$

Tiap 1 batch pompa beroperasi selama 30 menit

$$\text{Rate campuran (m)} = 2.928,19 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} = 1,6268 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} = 3,5864 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{Rate volume feed masuk (q)} = \frac{3,5864 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{s}}}{57,7598 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} = 0,0621 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$= 1,7583 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$= 27,8695 \frac{\text{U.S. gal}}{\text{min}}$$

Asumsi : aliran turbulent

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus edisi IV, hal 496 pers. 15 didapatkan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ optimum}} = 3,9 \times q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i \text{ optimum}} = 3,9 \times (0,0621)^{0,45} \times (57,7598)^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i \text{ optimum}} = 1,8922 \text{ in} = 0,0481 \text{ m}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed App A.5 – 1, hal 892 didapatkan

$$\text{Nominal pipe size} = 2 \text{ in} = 0,0508 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Sch no} = 40$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,0525 \text{ m} = 0,1722 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{OD} = 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,0603 \text{ m} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$A_p = 21,65 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 = 0,02330 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha} (V_2^2 - V_1^2) + g(Z_2 - Z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

Diperoleh  $W_s$  untuk :

Kecepatan aliran  $V_1 = 0$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran } (V_2) = \frac{Q}{A_p} = \frac{0,0621 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,02330 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,6652 \text{ ft/s} = 0,8124 \text{ m/s}$$

$$NR_c = \frac{D_i \times V \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,1722 \text{ ft} \times 2,6652 \text{ ft/s} \times 57,7598 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{1,0179 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 26.042,55$$

(asumsi aliran turbulenta benar  $\rightarrow \alpha = 1$ )

Bahan pipa yang digunakan adalah Commercial steel, menurut Geankoplis, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, p 88, fig 2.10 – 3, memperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\text{ID}} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,0525 \text{ m}} = 8,762 \cdot 10^{-4} \rightarrow f = 0,005$$

Diperkirakan panjang pipa lurus = 19,5 m = 63,9756 ft

Dari Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, table 2.10 – 1, p. 93 didapatkan untuk :

4 buah elbow  $90^\circ = L_e/D = 35$ ,  $L_e = 4 \times 35 \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 24,1080 \text{ ft}$

2 gate valve  $= L_e/D = 9$ ,  $L_e = 2 \times 9 \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 3,0996 \text{ ft}$

Panjang total pipa =  $63,9756 \text{ ft} + 24,1080 \text{ ft} + 3,0996 \text{ ft} = 91,1832 \text{ ft}$

Friksi yang terjadi adalah :

1. Friksi yang disebabkan oleh pipa lurus sepanjang  $91,1832 \text{ ft} = 27,7930 \text{ m}$

$$F_f = 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{V_2^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 89})$$

$$F_f = 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{27,7930 \text{ m}}{0,0525 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,8124 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 3,4939 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 3,4939 \text{ J/kg}$$

2. Friksi yang disebabkan oleh *fitting* dan *valve*

Digunakan : 4 buah *elbow*  $90^\circ$  dan 2 buah *gate valve*

Dari tabel 2.10-1 Geankoplis 1997, didapatkan harga :

$$K_f = 4(0,75) + 2(0,17) = 3,34$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{V_2^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 94})$$

$$h_f = 3,34 \times \frac{(0,8124 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 1,1022 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 1,1022 \text{ J/kg}$$

3. Friksi yang disebabkan karena *sudden contraction* (friksi aliran keluar dari *mixer* pemasak saus ke pipa)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times \frac{V_2^2}{2\alpha} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 93})$$

Karena  $A_1$  (luas *mixer* pemasak saus) lebih besar  $A_2$  (luas pipa)

$$\text{maka: } \frac{A_2}{A_1} \approx 0 \text{ (diabaikan)}$$

$$h_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{(0,8124 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 1} = 0,1815 \text{ m/s}^2 = 0,1815 \text{ J/kg}$$

4. Friksi yang disebabkan karena *sudden expansion* (friksi aliran dari pipa ke *mixer* saus)

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right) \times \frac{V_2^2}{2\alpha} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 93})$$

Karena  $A_2$  (luas *mixer* saus) lebih besar  $A_1$  (luas pipa) maka :  $\frac{A_1}{A_2} \approx 0$

(diabaikan)

$$h_{ex} = (1 - 0) \times \frac{(0,8124 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 1} = 0,3300 \text{ m/s}^2 = 0,3300 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Total friksi} = \sum F = F_f + h_f + h_c + h_{ex}$$

$$= (3,4939 + 1,1022 + 0,1815 + 0,3300) \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$= 5,1076 \text{ m/s}^2 = 5,1076 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} - 1 \text{ atm} = 0 \text{ atm}$$

$$Z_2 - Z_1 = (10 - 0,5) \text{ m} - (3,2972 + 1) \text{ m} = 5,2028 \text{ m}$$

$$V_1 = 0, V_2 = 0,8124 \text{ m/s}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha} (V_2^2 - V_1^2) + g(Z_2 - Z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 1} \left( (0,8124 \text{ m/s})^2 - (0 \text{ m/s})^2 \right) + 10 \text{ m/s}^2 (5,2028 \text{ m}) + 5,1076 \text{ m/s}^2 + W_s = 0$$

$$0,3300 \text{ m/s}^2 + 52,028 \text{ m/s}^2 + 0 + 5,1076 \text{ m/s}^2 + W_s = 0$$

$$W_s = - 57,4656 \text{ m/s}^2 = - 57,4656 \text{ J/kg}$$

Untuk rate volumetric 27,8695 U.S. gal/min dari Peter and Timmerhaus 5<sup>th</sup> ed, fig 12 – 17, p. 516, memperoleh hasil efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 50 %

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 1000} = \frac{-W_s \cdot q \cdot \rho}{\eta \cdot 1000}$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-\left(-57,4656 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}\right) \times 1,7583 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \times 925,1841 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}{0,50 \times 1000}$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = 0,1870 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = 0,1870 \text{ W} = 0,1870 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kW} = 2,5072 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus 5<sup>th</sup> ed, fig 12 – 18, p. 516, didapatkan efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 80 %

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{2,5072 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp}}{0,8} = 3,1340 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

#### **Spesifikasi Alat :**

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas       | = 3,16 m <sup>3</sup>    |
| ▲ Bahan           | = <i>Stainless steel</i> |
| ▲ Diameter pipa   | = 2 in sch 40            |
| ▲ Efisiensi pompa | = 50 %                   |
| ▲ Efisiensi motor | = 80 %                   |
| ▲ Power motor     | = 0,25 hp                |
| ▲ Jumlah          | = 1 unit                 |

### **27. Mixer Bahan Tambahan II (M-312)**

Fungsi : Untuk mencampur natrium benzoate dan pewarna dari gudang menuju ke *mixer* II (M-310)

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis yang dilengkapi dengan pengaduk.

Waktu tinggal : 5 menit

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

### Perhitungan :

#### Volume tangki :

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen        | kg/<br>batch | $X_i$  |
|-----------------|--------------|--------|
| Zat pewarna     | 3,18         | 0,8457 |
| Natrium benzoat | 0,58         | 0,1543 |
| Total           | 3,76         | 1      |

| Komponen        | $X_i$  | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{X_i}{\rho}$     |
|-----------------|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Zat pewarna     | 0,8457 | 640                            | $1,3214 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |
| Natrium benzoat | 0,1543 | 649,78                         | $2,3746 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Total           | 1      |                                | $1,5589 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,5589 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 641,49 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 40,0478 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Rate volume feed masuk} = \frac{3,76 \text{ kg/batch}}{641,49 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 5,86 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{batch}$$

$$= 0,2070 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 0,2070 \text{ ft}^3$$

Direncanakan :

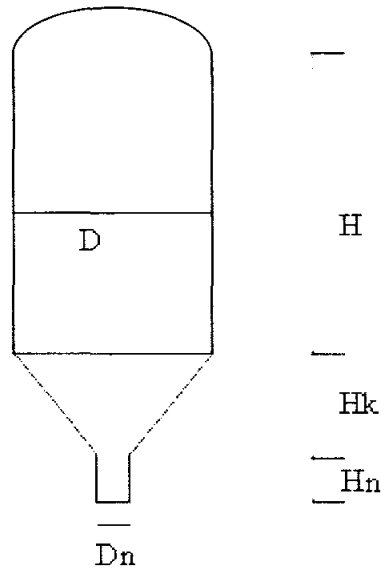
➤ Campuran menepati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet \quad V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{0,2070 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 0,2587 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,2587 \text{ m}^3 = 0,26 \text{ m}^3$$

**Dimensi tangki :**

Direncanakan :

- Diameter nozzle ( $D_n$ ) = 3 in = 0,25 ft = 0,08 m
- $\alpha = 30^\circ$
- $H = 1,5 D$



Keterangan :

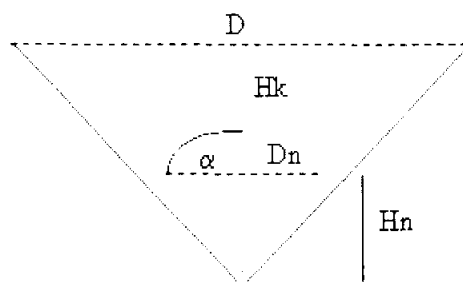
$D$  = Diameter shell

$H$  = Tinggi shell

$H_k$  = Tinggi konis

$H_n$  = Tinggi nozzle

$D_n$  = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung  $H_n$  dan  $H_k$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ &= 1,1775 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,25)^3) \\ &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0354 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 5.11})$$

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$0,2587 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0354) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$0,2587 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0354$$

$$0,2941 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 0,5939 \text{ ft} = 7,1268 \text{ in} = 0,1810 \text{ m} = 0,18 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 0,5939 \text{ ft} = 0,8909 \text{ ft} = 10,6902 \text{ in} = 0,2715 \text{ m} = 0,27 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} ((0,5939 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,25 \text{ ft})^3) \\
 &= 0,0439 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,00124 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle (Hn)} &= \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,2165 \text{ ft} = 0,0660 \text{ m} = 0,07 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis (Hk)} &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{0,5939 \text{ ft} - 0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,2978 \text{ ft} = 0,09 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 0,2587 \text{ ft}^3 - 0,0439 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (0,5939 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 0,2148 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell (H}_1\text{)} = 0,7758 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki (H}_L\text{)} &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\
 &\quad \text{dalam konis} \quad (H_1 + H_k) \\
 &= 0,7758 \text{ ft} + 0,2978 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 1,0736 \text{ ft} = 0,3272 \text{ m} = 0,32 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

### **Tekanan Operasi :**

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{camp}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{40,0478 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 1,0736 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 0,2986 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 0,2986 \text{ psi} = 0,3583 \text{ psi}$$

### **Tebal tangki :**

Direncanakan :

- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)
- Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)
- Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

#### **a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :**

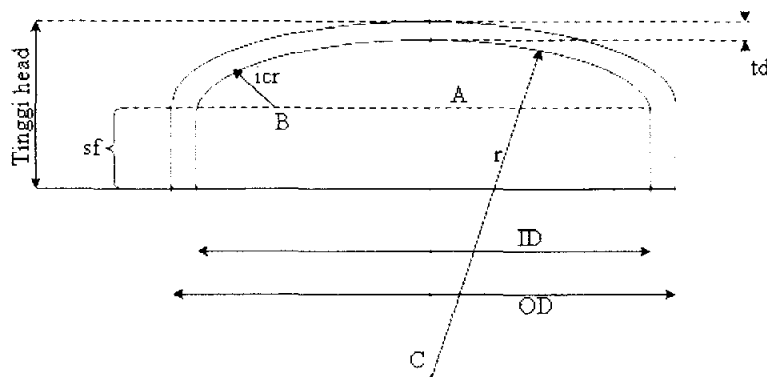
$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$\bullet t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{0,3583 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \times 0,5939 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,3583 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2})} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1250 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

#### **b. Tebal dished head :**



Dimana :

$t_d$  = Tebal minimum *dish (head/bottom)*, mm, in

$P$  = *Internal design pressure*, kPa, psi (gauge)

$r$  = *Crown radius / radius of dish*, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

$S$  = *Allowable stress value*, kPa, psi

$E$  = *Joint efficiency*

$c$  = *Corrosion allowance*, mm

$icr$  = *Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius*, in

- $OD = ID + 2 t$

$$= 7,1268 \text{ in} + 2.(0,1875 \text{ in}) = 7,5018 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- $OD \text{ standart} = 12 \text{ in}$
- $r = 12 \text{ in}$
- $icr = 0,75 \text{ in}$

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{12 \text{ in}}{0,75 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,75 \text{ in}$

- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{7,1268 \text{ in}}{2} = 3,5634 \text{ in}$

- $AB = a - icr = 3,5634 \text{ in} - 0,75 \text{ in} = 2,8134 \text{ in}$

- $BC = r - icr = 12 \text{ in} - 0,75 \text{ in} = 11,25 \text{ in}$

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

$$= 12 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(11,25 \text{ in})^2 - (2,8134 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 1,1075 \text{ in}$$

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{0,3583 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 12 \text{ in} \times 1,75 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 0,3583 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1253 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight

flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 1,1075 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 3,2950 \text{ in} = 0,0837 \text{ m}$

### c. Tebal konis

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{koni}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{koni}} = \frac{0,3583 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 7,1268 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,3583 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1251 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

- $H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \tan 30^\circ} = 0,2165 \text{ ft} = 2,5981 \text{ in} = 0,07 \text{ m}$

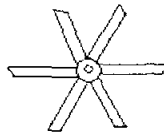
$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \quad H_k &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{0,5939 \text{ ft} - 0,25 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 30^\circ} = 0,2978 \text{ ft} = 3,5739 \text{ in} = 0,0908 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \quad \text{Tinggi tangki total} &= \text{Tinggi shell} + \text{Tinggi dish} + H_k + H_n \\
 &= (10,6902 + 3,2950 + 3,5739 + 2,5981) \text{ in} \\
 &= 20,1572 \text{ in} = 1,6798 \text{ ft} = 0,51 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### **Agitator (Pengaduk):**

Ditetapkan :

- Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan adalah *45° pitched six blade turbine*.

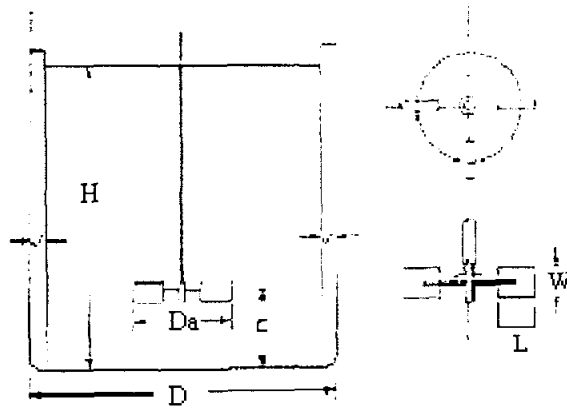


Dasar pemilihan *45° pitched six blade turbine* : speednya tinggi, cocok untuk proses pengadukan campuran dengan viskositas rendah dan sedang (<200 Pa.s)

- Kecepatan agitator adalah 150 rpm

Dasar pemilihan kecepatan 150 rpm : viskositas campuran rendah, alirannya menjadi turbulent, sehingga campuran natrium benzoate dan zat pewarna akan cepat homogen.

- Untuk mencegah timbulnya *vorteks*, maka digunakan 4 buah *baffles*.



Berdasarkan perbandingan sistem agitator standar dari Geankoplis, hal.144, Tabel 3.4-1, maka didapatkan nilai-nilai sebagai berikut :

$$Da = 0,4 D = 0,4 \times 0,1810 \text{ m} = 0,0724 \text{ m} = 1,9870 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,0724 \text{ m} = 0,0145 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,0724 \text{ m} = 0,0181 \text{ m}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3} D = \frac{1}{3} \times 0,1810 \text{ m} = 0,0603 \text{ m}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D = \frac{1}{12} \times 0,1810 \text{ m} = 0,0151 \text{ m}$$

Dimana:  $Da$  = diameter pengaduk

$D$  = diameter tangki

$L$  = panjang *blade*

$W$  = lebar *blade*

$C$  = jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

$J$  = lebar *baffle*

$$sg = \frac{\rho_{\text{mixed}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}(4^{\circ}\text{C})} = \frac{641,49 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}{1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 0,6415$$

$$\text{Jumlah impeler} = \frac{sg \times H}{D} = \frac{0,6415 \times 0,2715}{0,1810} = 0,96 \approx 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan pengadukan} = \pi \cdot Da \cdot N = \pi \times 0,0724 \times 150 = 34,1004 \text{ m/menit}$$

Power yang dibutuhkan dihitung dengan persamaan dari Geankoplis, p.155 yakni:

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

Dimana: Da = diameter impeler, m

N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

$\rho$  = densitas, kg / m<sup>3</sup>

$\mu$  = viskositas campuran, kg/m.s

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 0,324 \times \rho_{\text{campuran}}^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,324 \times (641,49)^{0,5}$$

$$= 8,2062 \text{ lb/ft.h} = 2,2795 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s} = 3,3922 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{(150/60) \text{ putaran/dtk} \times (0,0724)^2 \text{ m}^2 \times 641,49 \text{ kg/m}^3}{3,3922 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}}$$

$$= 2.478,14$$

Nilai Np dicari dari Geankoplis, grafik 3.4-4, p.145. Untuk  $N_{Re} = 2.478,14$  dan jenis agitator  $45^\circ$  pitched six blade turbine (kurva 3), maka didapatkan nilai Np = 1,7.

Power untuk satu buah pengaduk :

$$P = Np \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5 \quad [\text{Geankoplis, p.145}]$$

$$= 1,7 \times 641,49 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times (150/60)^3 \times (0,0724)^5 \text{ m}^5$$

$$= 0,0339 \text{ W} = 0,0339 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kW} = 0,0455 \text{ hp}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhause, 3<sup>th</sup> ed, fig.14-38, p.521, efisiensi motor = 80 %, maka :

$$\text{Power yang dibutuhkan} = \frac{0,0455 \text{ hp}}{0,8} = 0,0569 \text{ hp} \sim 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

**Spesifikasi Alat :**

|                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas        | = 0,26 m <sup>3</sup>                     |
| ▲ Diameter         | = 0,18 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi tangki    | = 0,51 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi shell     | = 0,21 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi dish      | = 1 m                                     |
| ▲ Tinggi konis     | = 0,09 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle    | = 0,07 m                                  |
| ▲ Tebal shell      | = 0,1250 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal dish       | = 0,1253 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal konis      | = 0,1251 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel SA – 240 grade C</i> |
| ▲ Pengaduk         | = <i>pitched six blade turbine</i>        |
| ▲ Power motor      | = 0,25 hp                                 |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 unit                                  |

**28. Mixer II (M-310)**

Fungsi : Untuk mencampur saus tomat dengan zat pewarna dan natrium benzoate dari *mixer* bahan tambahan II (M-312).

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis dilengkapi dengan pengaduk.

Waktu tinggal : 30 menit

Kondisi operasi :  $T = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Sistem : Batch

**Perhitungan :****Volume tangki :**

Massa bahan masuk :

| Komponen                                      | kg/<br>batch | Xi     |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 73,94        | 0,0252 |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | 5,60         | 0,002  |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 2.519,38     | 0,8593 |
| Rempah - rempah                               | 39,30        | 0,0134 |
| Bahan pembantu                                | 280,51       | 0,0957 |
| Asam cuka                                     | 9,46         | 0,0032 |
| Bahan pewarna dan pengawet                    | 3,76         | 0,0012 |
| Total                                         | 2.931,95     | 1      |

| Komponen                                      | Xi     | $\rho$<br>(kg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | $\frac{Xi}{\rho}$      |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 0,0252 | 672                            | $3,75 \cdot 10^{-5}$   |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | 0,002  | 184,60                         | $1,0834 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 0,8593 | 995,68                         | $8,6303 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Rempah - rempah                               | 0,0134 | 336,34                         | $3,9841 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Bahan pembantu                                | 0,0957 | 828,78                         | $1,1547 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Asam cuka                                     | 0,0032 | 560                            | $5,7143 \cdot 10^{-6}$ |
| Bahan pewarna dan pengawet                    | 0,0012 | 641,49                         | $1,8706 \cdot 10^{-6}$ |
| Total                                         | 1      |                                | $1,0743 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,0743 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 930,8387 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 58,1128 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\text{Rate volume feed masuk} = \frac{2.931,95 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}}}{930,8387 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 3,1498 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{batch}}$$

$$= 111,2299 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{batch}} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 111,23 \text{ ft}^3$$

Direncanakan :

➤ Campuran menempati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet \quad V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{111,2299 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 139,0373 \text{ ft}^3 = 3,9372 \text{ m}^3 = 3,94 \text{ m}^3$$

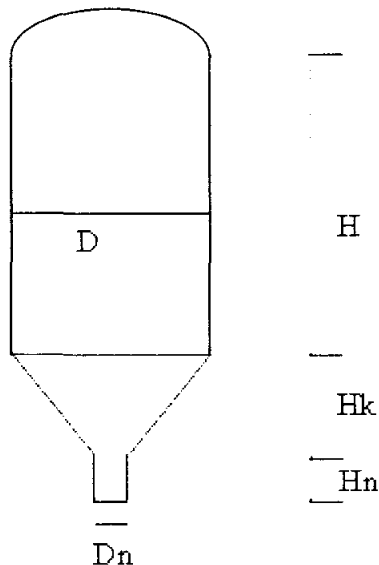
### Dimensi tangki :

Direncanakan :

➤ Diameter nozzle (Dn) = 2 in = 0,17 ft

➤  $\alpha = 30^\circ$

➤  $H = 1,5 D$



Keterangan :

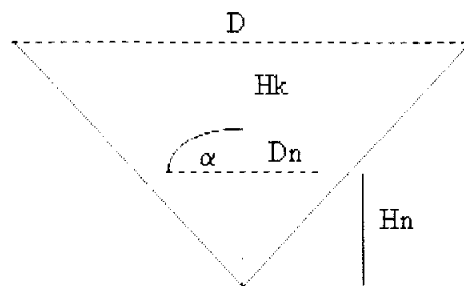
D = Diameter shell

H = Tinggi shell

Hk = Tinggi konis

Hn = Tinggi nozzle

Dn = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung Hn dan Hk

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\ &= 1,1775 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\
&= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
&= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,17)^3) \\
&= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0011
\end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 5.11})$$

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$139,0373 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0011) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$139,0373 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0011$$

$$139,0384 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 4,6264 \text{ ft} = 55,5171 \text{ in} = 1,4101 \text{ m} = 1,41 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 4,6264 \text{ ft} = 6,9396 \text{ ft} = 83,2752 \text{ in} = 2,1152 \text{ m} = 2,12 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} ((4,6264 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,17 \text{ ft})^3) \\
&= 22,4381 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,6354 \text{ m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle (Hn)} &= \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\
&= \frac{0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,1472 \text{ ft} = 0,0449 \text{ m} = 0,04 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis (Hk)} = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{4,6264 \text{ ft} - 0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 30^\circ} = 3,8594 \text{ ft} = 1,18 \text{ m}$$

Volume camp dalam shell = Vol camp total – Vol camp dalam konis

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 139,0373 \text{ ft}^3 - 22,4381 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (4,6264 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 116,5992 \text{ ft}^3$$

Tinggi camp dalam shell ( $H_1$ ) = 6,9397 ft

Tinggi camp dalam tangki ( $H_L$ ) = Tinggi camp dalam shell + Tinggi camp dalam konis ( $H_1 + H_k$ )

$$= 6,9397 \text{ ft} + 3,8594 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 10,7991 \text{ ft} = 3,2916 \text{ m} = 3,30 \text{ m}$$

### Tekanan Operasi :

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{bahan}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{58,1128 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 10,7991 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 4,3581 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 4,3581 \text{ psi} = 5,2297 \text{ psi}$$

### Tebal tangki :

Direncanakan :

$\triangleright$  Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)

$\triangleright$  Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup>ed)

$\triangleright$  Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

## a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :

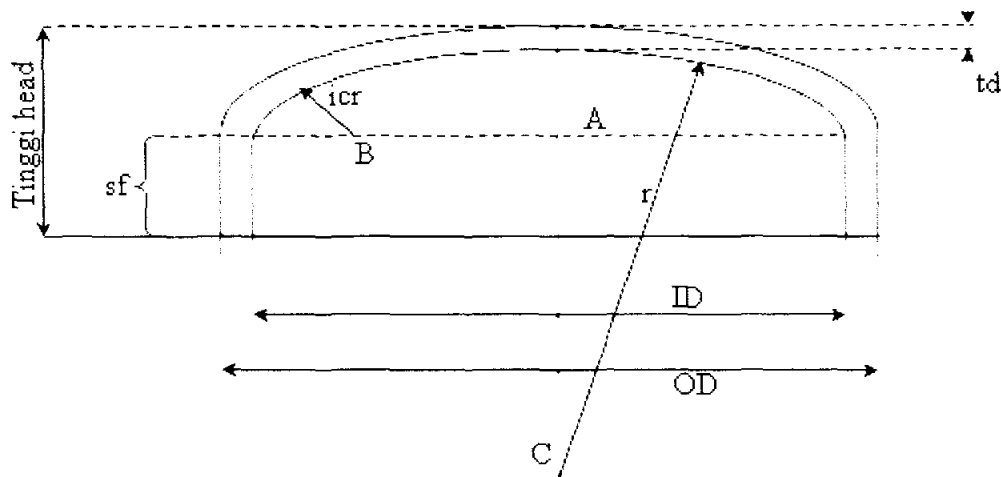
$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 55,5171 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1347 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

## b. Tebal dished head :



Dimana :

$td$  = Tebal minimum *dish* (head/bottom), mm, in

$P$  = Internal design pressure, kPa, psi (gauge)

$r$  = Crown radius / radius of dish, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

$S$  = Allowable stress value, kPa, psi

$E$  = Joint efficiency

$c$  = Corrosion allowance, mm

$icr$  = Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius, in

- $OD = ID + 2t$

$$= 55,5171 \text{ in} + 2 \cdot (0,1875 \text{ in}) = 55,8921 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- $OD \text{ standart} = 60 \text{ in}$

- $r = 60 \text{ in}$

- $icr = 3,6250 \text{ in}$

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{60 \text{ in}}{3,6250 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7671 \text{ in}$

- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{55,5171 \text{ in}}{2} = 27,7586 \text{ in}$

- $AB = a - icr = 27,7586 \text{ in} - 3,6250 \text{ in} = 24,1336 \text{ in}$

- $BC = r - icr = 60 \text{ in} - 3,6250 \text{ in} = 56,3750 \text{ in}$

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

$$= 60 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(56,3750 \text{ in})^2 - (24,1336 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 9,0519 \text{ in}$$

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 60 \text{ in} \times 1,7671 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1435 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 9,0519 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 11,2394 \text{ in} = 0,29 \text{ m}$

### c. Tebal konis

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 55,5171 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1362 \text{ in}$$

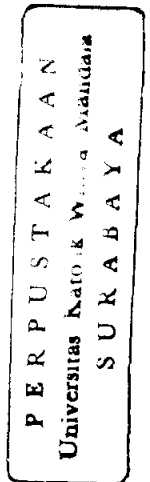
Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

- $H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \tan 30^\circ} = 0,1472 \text{ ft} = 1,7667 \text{ in} = 0,04 \text{ m}$

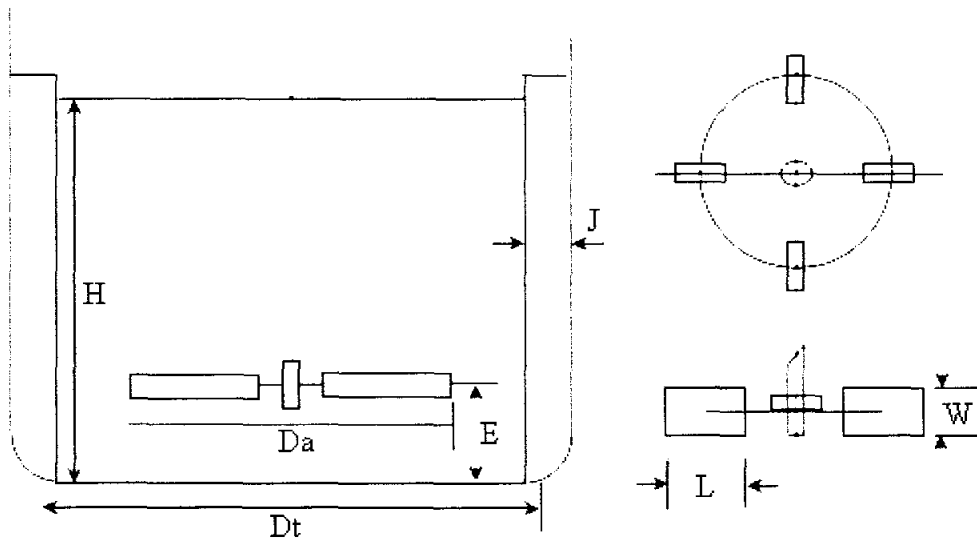
- $H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{4,6264 \text{ ft} - 0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \tan 30^\circ} = 3,8594 \text{ ft} = 46,3123 \text{ in} = 1,18 \text{ m}$

- Tinggi tangki total = Tinggi shell + Tinggi dish +  $H_k$  +  $H_n$   
 $= (83,2752 + 11,2394 + 46,3123 + 1,7667) \text{ in}$   
 $= 142,5936 \text{ in} = 11,8828 \text{ ft} = 3,6219 \text{ m} = 3,62 \text{ m}$



**Perancangan pengaduk :**

Diambil type pengaduk six flat blade turbine dengan disk.



Gambar. Pengaduk

Dari Mc. Cabe, 5<sup>th</sup> ed., p. 243, memperoleh :

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow D_a = \frac{1}{3} \times 4,6264 \text{ ft} = 1,5421 \text{ ft} = 0,4700 \text{ m} = 0,47 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{H}{D_t} = 1 \rightarrow H = D_t = 4,6264 \text{ ft} = 1,4101 \text{ m} = 1,41 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow J = \frac{1}{12} \times 4,6264 \text{ ft} = 0,3855 \text{ ft} = 0,1175 \text{ m} = 0,12 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{E}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow E = \frac{1}{3} \times 4,6264 \text{ ft} = 1,5421 \text{ ft} = 0,4700 \text{ m} = 0,47 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow W = \frac{1}{5} \times 1,5421 \text{ ft} = 0,3084 \text{ ft} = 0,0940 \text{ m} = 0,09 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow L = \frac{1}{4} \times 1,5421 \text{ ft} = 0,3855 \text{ ft} = 0,1175 \text{ m} = 0,12 \text{ m}$$

Dimana :

$D_a$  = Diameter pengaduk/impeller

$D_t$  = Diameter tangki

$H$  = Tinggi liquid dalam shell

J = Lebar baffle

E = Jarak dari dasar tangki ke pusat pengaduk

W = Lebar blade

L = Panjang blade

$$\rho_{\text{H}_2\text{O}, 4^\circ\text{C}} = 62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Sg} = \frac{58,1128 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 0,9313$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{\text{Tinggi liquid} \times \text{Sg}}{\text{Diameter shell}} = \frac{10,7991 \text{ ft} \times 0,9313}{4,6264 \text{ ft}} = 2,1739$$

Diambil jumlah pengaduk = 3 buah

Dari Mc. Cabe 5<sup>th</sup> ed diperoleh kecepatan agitator = 20 – 200 rpm

Diambil kecepatan agitator = 200 rpm = 3,3333 rps

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{campuran}} &= 0,324 \times (\rho_{\text{campuran}})^{0,5} \\ &= 0,324 \times (58,1128)^{0,5} \\ &= 2,4699 \text{ lb/ft.h} = 6,8609 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{N \times \text{Da} \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{3,3333 \text{ rps} \times (1,5421 \text{ ft})^2 \times 58,1128 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{6,8609 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 671.413,68$$

Dari fig 3.4 – 4, Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., p. 145, diperoleh  $N_p = 1,7$

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

Dimana :

$N_p$  = Power number

P = Power pengaduk

N = Kecepatan pengaduk

$\rho$  = Massa jenis bahan

$$P = 1,7 \times 930,8387 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times (3,3333 \text{ rps})^3 \times (0,4700 \text{ m})^5$$

$$= 1.344,1132 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^3}{\text{s}^2} \times \frac{1 \text{ J}}{1 \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}$$

$$= 1.344,1132 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = 1.344,1132 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kW} = 1,8025 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power untuk 3 buah pengaduk} = 3 \times 1,8025 \text{ hp} = 5,4075 \text{ hp}$$

Dari fig 12.18, p 516, Peter and Timmerhause, 5<sup>rd</sup> ed, memperoleh efisiensi motor = 85 %

$$\text{Power motor yang dipakai} = \frac{5,4075 \text{ hp}}{0,85} = 6,3617 \text{ hp} \approx 7 \text{ hp}$$

#### **Spesifikasi Alat :**

- ▲ Kapasitas = 3,94 m<sup>3</sup>
- ▲ Diameter = 1,41 m
- ▲ Tinggi tangki = 3,62 m
- ▲ Tinggi shell = 2,12 m
- ▲ Tinggi dish = 0,29 m
- ▲ Tinggi konis = 1,18 m
- ▲ Tinggi nozzle = 0,04 m
- ▲ Tebal shell = 0,1347 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m
- ▲ Tebal dish = 0,1435 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m
- ▲ Tebal konis = 0,1362 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m
- ▲ Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C

- ## Pra Rencana Pabrik Saus Tomat

|                            |          |        |
|----------------------------|----------|--------|
| Asam cuka                  | 9,46     | 0,0032 |
| Bahan pewarna dan pengawet | 3,76     | 0,0012 |
| Total                      | 2.931,95 | 1      |

| Komponen                                      | $X_i$  | $\rho$<br>( $\text{kg/m}^3$ ) | $\frac{X_i}{\rho}$     |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Padatan tomat                                 | 0,0252 | 672                           | $3,75 \cdot 10^{-5}$   |
| Padatan cabai merah                           | 0,002  | 184,60                        | $1,0834 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Total air yang terkandung didalam bubur tomat | 0,8593 | 995,68                        | $8,6303 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Rempah - rempah                               | 0,0134 | 336,34                        | $3,9841 \cdot 10^{-5}$ |
| Bahan pembantu                                | 0,0957 | 828,78                        | $1,1547 \cdot 10^{-4}$ |
| Asam cuka                                     | 0,0032 | 560                           | $5,7143 \cdot 10^{-6}$ |
| Bahan pewarna dan pengawet                    | 0,0012 | 641,49                        | $1,8706 \cdot 10^{-6}$ |
| Total                                         | 1      |                               | $1,0743 \cdot 10^{-3}$ |

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum \frac{X_i}{\rho}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{1,0743 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 930,8387 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 58,1128 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 0,324 \times (\rho_{\text{campuran}})^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,324 \times (58,1128)^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,4699 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{h}} = 6,8609 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{s}} = 1,0210 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{s}}$$

Tiap 1 batch pompa beroperasi selama 30 menit

$$\text{Rate campuran (m)} = 2.931,95 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{batch}} = 1,6289 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} = 3,5910 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\text{Rate volume feed masuk (q)} = \frac{3,5910 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{s}}}{58,1128 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} = 0,0618 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$= 1,7499 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

$$= 27,7360 \frac{\text{U.S. gal}}{\text{min}}$$

Asumsi : aliran turbulenta

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus edisi IV, hal 496 pers. 15 didapatkan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ optimum}} = 3,9 \times q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i \text{ optimum}} = 3,9 \times (0,0618)^{0,45} \times (58,1128)^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i \text{ optimum}} = 1,8896 \text{ in} = 0,0480 \text{ m}$$

Dari Geankoplis, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed App A.5 – 1, hal 892 didapatkan

$$\text{Nominal pipe size} = 2 \text{ in} = 0,0508 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Sch no} = 40$$

$$\text{ID} = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,0525 \text{ m} = 0,1722 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{OD} = 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,0603 \text{ m} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$A_p = 21,65 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2 = 0,02330 \text{ ft}^2$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha} (V_2^2 - V_1^2) + g(Z_2 - Z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

Diperoleh  $W_s$  untuk :

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran } V_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran } (V_2) = \frac{Q}{A_p} = \frac{0,0618 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,02330 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,6524 \text{ ft/s} = 0,8084 \text{ m/s}$$

$$NR_e = \frac{D_i \times V \times \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,1722 \text{ ft} \times 2,6524 \text{ ft/s} \times 58,1128 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{1,0210 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}} = 25.996,70$$

(asumsi aliran turbulent benar  $\rightarrow \alpha = 1$ )

Bahan pipa yang digunakan adalah Commercial steel, menurut Geankoplis, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, p 88, fig 2.10 – 3, memperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{ID} = \frac{4,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}}{0,0525 \text{ m}} = 8,762 \cdot 10^{-4} \rightarrow f = 0,005$$

Diperkirakan panjang pipa lurus = 19,5 m = 63,9756 ft

Dari Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, table 2.10 – 1, p. 93 didapatkan untuk :

4 buah elbow 90° =  $Le/D = 35$ ,  $Le = 4 \times 35 \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 24,1080 \text{ ft}$

2 gate valve =  $Le/D = 9$ ,  $Le = 2 \times 9 \times 0,1722 \text{ ft} = 3,0996 \text{ ft}$

Panjang total pipa = 63,9756 ft + 24,1080 ft + 3,0996 ft = 91,1832 ft

Friksi yang terjadi adalah :

1. Friksi yang disebabkan oleh pipa lurus sepanjang 91,1832 ft = 27,7930 m

$$F_f = 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{V_2^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 89})$$

$$F_f = 4 \times 0,005 \times \frac{27,7930 \text{ m}}{0,0525 \text{ m}} \times \frac{(0,8084 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 3,4596 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 3,4596 \text{ J/kg}$$

2. Friksi yang disebabkan oleh *fitting and valve*

Digunakan : 4 buah *elbow* 90° dan 2 buah *gate valve*

Dari tabel 2.10-1 Geankoplis 1997, didapatkan harga :

$$K_f = 4(0,75) + 2(0,17) = 3,34$$

$$h_f = K_f \times \frac{V_2^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 94})$$

$$h_f = 3,34 \times \frac{(0,8084 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} = 1,0914 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 1,0914 \text{ J/kg}$$

3. Friksi yang disebabkan karena *sudden contraction* (friksi aliran keluar dari *mixer* saus ke pipa)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) \times \frac{V_2^2}{2\alpha} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 93})$$

Karena  $A_1$  (luas *mixer* saus) lebih besar  $A_2$  (luas pipa) maka:  $\frac{A_2}{A_1} \approx 0$

(diabaikan)

$$h_c = 0,55 \times (1 - 0) \times \frac{(0,8084 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 1} = 0,1797 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 0,1797 \text{ J/kg}$$

4. Friksi yang disebabkan karena *sudden expansion* (friksi aliran dari pipa ke tangki penampung saus tomat)

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right) \times \frac{V_2^2}{2\alpha} \dots\dots\dots(\text{Geankoplis, 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ ed, p 93})$$

Karena  $A_2$  (luas tangki penampung saus) lebih besar  $A_1$  (luas pipa) maka

$$\therefore \frac{A_1}{A_2} \approx 0 \text{ (diabaikan)}$$

$$h_{ex} = (1 - 0) \times \frac{(0,8084 \text{ m/s})^2}{2 \times 1} = 0,3268 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 0,3268 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{Total friksi} = \sum F = F_f + h_f + h_c + h_{ex}$$

$$= (3,4596 + 1,0914 + 0,1797 + 0,3268) \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$= 5,0575 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2 = 5,0575 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} - 1 \text{ atm} = 0 \text{ atm}$$

$$Z_2 - Z_1 = (10 - 0,5) \text{ m} - (3,2916 + 1) \text{ m} = 5,2084 \text{ m}$$

$$V_1 = 0, V_2 = 0,8124 \text{ m/s}$$

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha}(V_2^2 - V_1^2) + g(Z_2 - Z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 1} \left( \left( 0,8084 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)^2 - \left( 0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right)^2 \right) + 10 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} (5,2084 \text{ m}) + 5,0575 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} + W_s = 0$$

$$0,3268 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} + 52,084 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} + 5,0575 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} + W_s = 0$$

$$W_s = - 57,4683 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} = - 57,4683 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}}$$

Untuk rate volumetric  $27,7360 \frac{\text{U.S. gal}}{\text{min}}$  dari Peter and Timmerhaus 5<sup>th</sup> ed,

fig 12 – 17, p. 516, memperoleh hasil efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 50 %

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 1000} = \frac{-W_s \cdot q \cdot \rho}{\eta \cdot 1000}$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = \frac{- \left( -57,4683 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} \right) \times 1,7499 \cdot 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \times 930,8387 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}{0,50 \times 1000}$$

$$\text{Brake hp} = 0,1872 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{s}} = 0,1872 \text{ W} = 0,1872 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kW} = 2,5104 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp}$$

Dari Peter and Timmerhaus 5<sup>th</sup> ed, fig 12 – 18, p. 516, didapatkan efisiensi pompa ( $\eta$ ) = 80 %

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{2,5104 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp}}{0,8} = 3,1380 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

### Spesifikasi Alat :

- ▲ Kapasitas =  $3,15 \text{ m}^3$
- ▲ Bahan = *Stainless steel*
- ▲ Diameter pipa = 2 in sch 40
- ▲ Efisiensi pompa = 50 %
- ▲ Efisiensi motor = 80 %
- ▲ Power motor = 0,25 hp
- ▲ Jumlah = 1 unit

**30. Tangki Penampung IV (F-314)**

Fungsi : Untuk menampung saus dari *mixer* II (M-310) sebelum dilakukan pengemasan.

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Waktu tinggal : 30 menit

**Perhitungan :****Volume tangki :**

Massa bahan masuk :

Saus tomat :  $2.931,95 \text{ kg/batch}$

$$\rho_{\text{saus tomat}} = 1,1709 \text{ kg/dm}^3 = 1.170,9 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volume feed masuk} &= \frac{2.931,95 \text{ kg/batch}}{930,8387 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 3,1498 \text{ m}^3/\text{batch} \\ &= 111,2299 \text{ ft}^3/\text{batch} \times 1 \text{ batch} = 111,23 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan :

➤ Campuran menepati 80 % volume tangki

$$\bullet \quad V_{\text{total tangki}} = \frac{111,2299 \text{ ft}^3}{0,8} = 139,0373 \text{ ft}^3 = 3,9372 \text{ m}^3 = 3,94 \text{ m}^3$$

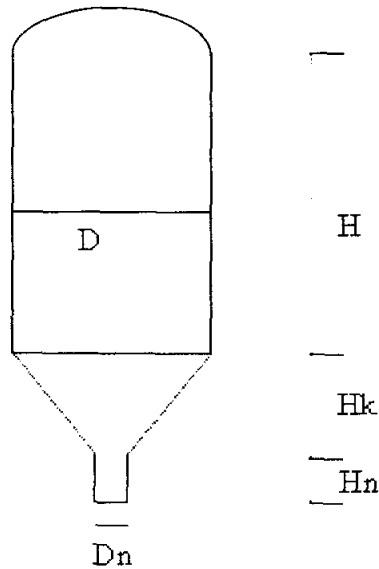
**Dimensi tangki :**

Direncanakan :

➤ Diameter nozzle ( $D_n$ ) = 2 in = 0,17 ft = 0,05 m

➤  $\alpha = 30^\circ$

$$\triangleright H = 1,5 D$$



Keterangan :

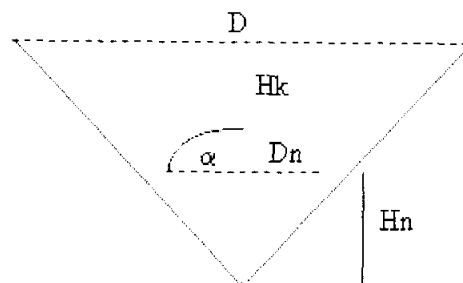
$D$  = Diameter shell

$H$  = Tinggi shell

$H_k$  = Tinggi konis

$H_n$  = Tinggi nozzle

$D_n$  = Diameter nozzle



Dari gambar diatas dapat dicari persamaan untuk menghitung  $H_n$  dan  $H_k$

$$H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times H \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times 1,5 D \\
 &= 1,1775 D^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{konis}} &= V_t - V_{\text{nozzle}} \\
 &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \right) H_k - \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_n^2 \right) H_n \\
 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D^2 \right) \left( \frac{D}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{12} D_n^2 \right) \left( \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{24} \frac{D_n^3}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} (D^3 - (0,17)^3) \\
 &= 0,2266 D^3 - 0,0011
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{dished head}} = 0,000049 D_i^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 5.11})$$

$$V_{\text{total tangki}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{konis}} + V_{\text{dished head}}$$

$$139,0373 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,1775 D^3 + (0,2266 D^3 - 0,0011) + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$139,0373 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3 - 0,0011$$

$$139,0384 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4041 D^3$$

$$D = 4,6264 \text{ ft} = 55,5171 \text{ in} = 1,4101 \text{ m} = 1,41 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 1,5 \times 4,6264 \text{ ft} = 6,9396 \text{ ft} = 83,2752 \text{ in} = 2,1152 \text{ m} = 2,12 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol campuran dalam konis} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} ((4,6264 \text{ ft})^3 - (0,17 \text{ ft})^3) \\
 &= 22,4381 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,6354 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam nozzle (Hn)} = \frac{D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 0,1472 \text{ ft} = 0,0449 \text{ m} = 0,04 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi campuran dalam konis (Hk)} &= \frac{D - D_n}{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha} \\ &= \frac{4,6264 \text{ ft} - 0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ} = 3,8594 \text{ ft} = 1,18 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume camp dalam shell} = \text{Vol camp total} - \text{Vol camp dalam konis}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H_1 = 139,0373 \text{ ft}^3 - 22,4381 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} (4,6264 \text{ ft})^2 H_1 = 116,5992 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi camp dalam shell (H}_1\text{)} = 6,9397 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi camp dalam tangki (H}_L\text{)} &= \text{Tinggi camp dalam shell} + \text{Tinggi camp} \\ &\quad \text{dalam konis (H}_1 + \text{Hk)} \\ &= 6,9397 \text{ ft} + 3,8594 \text{ ft} \\ &= 10,7991 \text{ ft} = 3,2916 \text{ m} = 3,30 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Tekanan Operasi :

Direncanakan :

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

$$\bullet P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} H_{\text{bahan}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 3.17})$$

$$= \frac{58,1128 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 10,7991 \text{ ft} \times 1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 4,3581 \text{ psi}$$

$$\bullet P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 \times 4,3581 \text{ psi} = 5,2297 \text{ psi}$$

### Tebal tangki :

Direncanakan :

- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* SA – 240 grade C di mana  $f = 18750$ ,  
(Brownell and Young, p 342)
- Faktor korosi = 0,125 in, (Perry's, 7<sup>th</sup> ed)
- Sambungan las, dipilih tipe double welded butt joint  $E = 0,8$

**a. Tebal shell (tebal tangki) :**

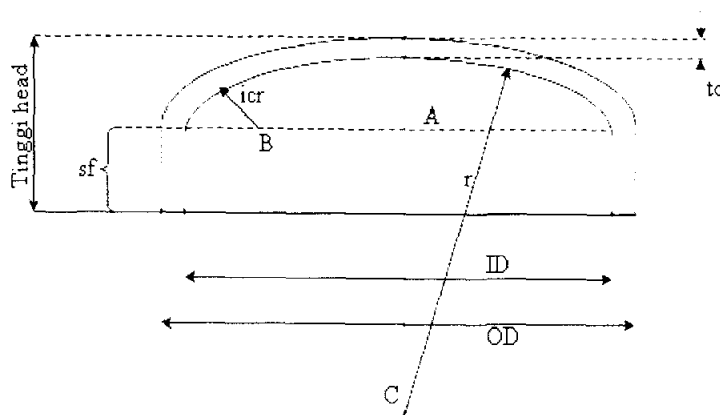
$$\bullet \quad t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 13-1})$$

$$\bullet \quad t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 55,5171 \text{ in}}{2 \cdot (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1347 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} \sim \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}, \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, table 5.7})$$

$$\text{ditetapkan tebal standar} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

**c. Tebal dished head :**



Dimana :

$td$  = Tebal minimum *dish* (head/bottom), mm, in

$P$  = *Internal design pressure*, kPa, psi (gauge)

$r$  = *Crown radius / radius of dish*, in

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

$S$  = Allowable stress value, kPa, psi

$E$  = Joint efficiency

$c$  = Corrosion allowance, mm

$icr$  = Inside corner radius / Knuckle radius, in

- $OD = ID + 2t$

$$= 55,5171 \text{ in} + 2 \cdot (0,1875 \text{ in}) = 55,8921 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, table 5.7, p 91, didapat :

- $OD \text{ standart} = 60 \text{ in}$
- $r = 60 \text{ in}$
- $icr = 3,6250 \text{ in}$

Dari Brownell and Young, pers 7 – 76, p 138, didapat :

- $W = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{r}{icr} \right)^{0,5} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \left( \frac{60 \text{ in}}{3,6250 \text{ in}} \right)^{0,5} \right) = 1,7671 \text{ in}$

- $a = \frac{Di}{2} = \frac{55,5171 \text{ in}}{2} = 27,7586 \text{ in}$

- $AB = a - icr = 27,7586 \text{ in} - 3,6250 \text{ in} = 24,1336 \text{ in}$

- $BC = r - icr = 60 \text{ in} - 3,6250 \text{ in} = 56,3750 \text{ in}$

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

$$= 60 \text{ in} - \left( \sqrt{(56,3750 \text{ in})^2 - (24,1336 \text{ in})^2} \right) = 9,0519 \text{ in}$$

- Dari Brownel and Young, pers 7 – 77, hal. 138 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P_{\text{desain}}} + c$$

$$t_{\text{dish}} = \frac{5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 60 \text{ in} \times 1,7671 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1435 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal dish standart

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

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.8, hal 18 dipilih panjang straight

flange (sf) = 2 in

- Tinggi dish (OA) =  $t_d + b + sf$   
 $= 0,1875 \text{ in} + 9,0519 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$   
 $= 11,2394 \text{ in} = 0,29 \text{ m}$

#### d. Tebal konis

- Dari Brownell and Young, pers 6 – 154, hal 259 didapatkan :

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{P_{\text{desain}} \cdot D_i}{2 \cos \alpha \cdot (f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_{\text{desain}})} + c$$

$$t_{\text{konis}} = \frac{5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 55,5171 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,2297 \text{ lb/in}^2)} + 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,1362 \text{ in}$$

Pada Brownell and Young, table 5.7, hal 18 dipilih tebal konis standart

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

- $H_n = \frac{D_n}{2 \tan \alpha}$   
 $= \frac{0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \tan 30^\circ} = 0,1472 \text{ ft} = 1,7667 \text{ in} = 0,04 \text{ m}$
- $H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \cdot \tan \alpha}$

$$= \frac{4,6264 \text{ ft} - 0,17 \text{ ft}}{2 \cdot \text{tg } 30^\circ} = 3,8594 \text{ ft} = 46,3123 \text{ in} = 1,18 \text{ m}$$

- Tinggi tangki total = Tinggi shell + Tinggi dish + Hk + Hn  
 $= (83,2752 + 11,2394 + 46,3123 + 1,7667) \text{ in}$   
 $= 142,5936 \text{ in} = 11,8828 \text{ ft} = 3,6219 \text{ m} = 3,62 \text{ m}$

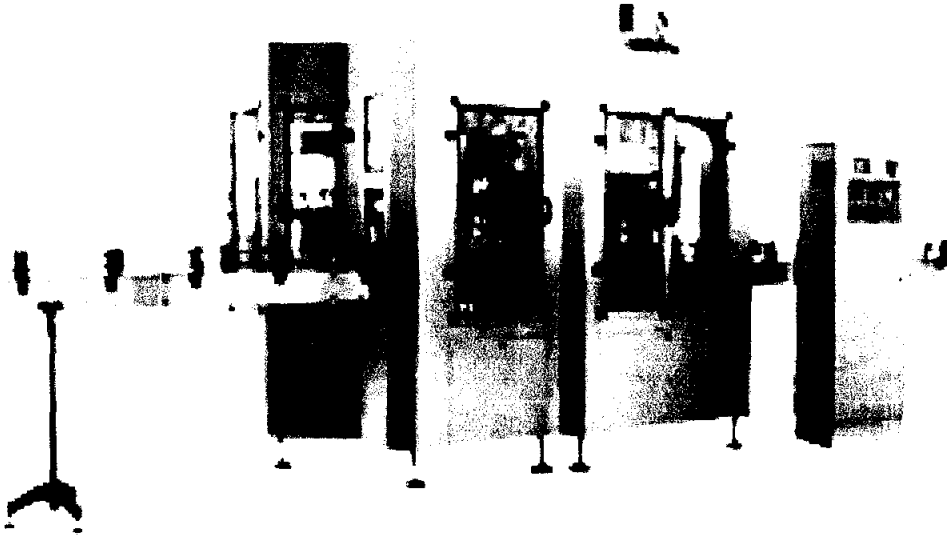
#### Spesifikasi Alat :

|                    |                                           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| ▲ Kapasitas        | = 3,94 m <sup>3</sup>                     |
| ▲ Diameter         | = 1,41 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi tangki    | = 3,62 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi shell     | = 2,12 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi dish      | = 0,29 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi konis     | = 1,18 m                                  |
| ▲ Tinggi nozzle    | = 0,04 m                                  |
| ▲ Tebal shell      | = 0,1347 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal dish       | = 0,1435 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Tebal konis      | = 0,1362 in ~ 0,1875 in = 0,0048 m        |
| ▲ Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel SA – 240 grade C</i> |
| ▲ Jumlah           | = 1 buah                                  |

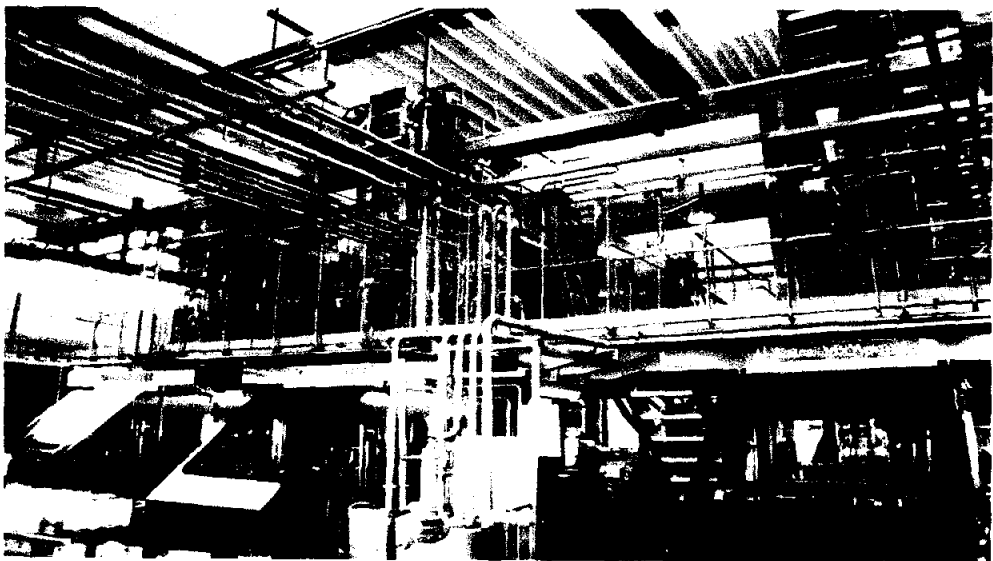
### 31. Mesin Pengemas (M-315)

Fungsi : Untuk mengisi saus tomat ke dalam botol

Tipe : *Automatic rotary high vacuum filler*



Gambar C.1. Mesin Pengemasan Tampak Samping



Gambar C.2. Mesin Pengemasan Tampak Depan

**Spesifikasi alat :**

Tipe = *Automatic rotary high vacuum filler*

Kemampuan packaging = 380 botol/menit

Volume packaging = 340 ml/botol

Power = 20 hp

Panjang = 2,5 m

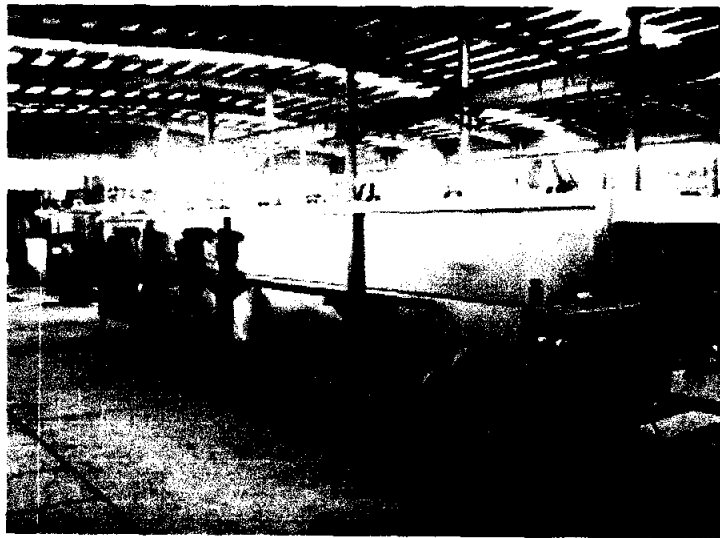
Tinggi = 1,8 m

|                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Lebar            | = 1,8 m                  |
| Bahan konstruksi | = <i>Stainless steel</i> |
| Jumlah           | = 1 unit                 |

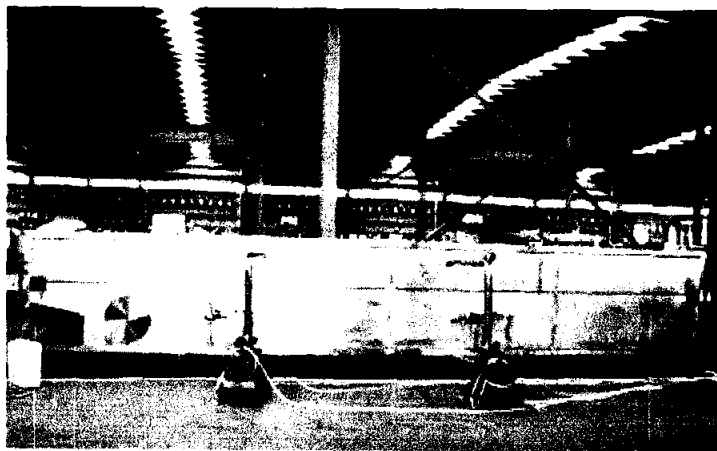
### 32. Mesin Sterilisasi (M-316)

Fungsi : Untuk mensterilisasi saus tomat dalam botol

Tipe : *Sell bottle warmer*



Gambar C.3. Mesin Sterilisasi Tampak Samping



Gambar C.4. Mesin Sterilisasi Tampak Depan

**Spesifikasi alat :**

**Tipe** : *Sell bottle warmer*

1. Kecepatan conveyor dapat dikontrol
2. Nozzle dan spray tube terbuat dari stainless steel
3. Kebutuhan steam dapat disesuaikan dengan suhu yang diinginkan

**APPENDIX D**  
**PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI**

## APPENDIX D

### PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

#### A. Metode Perkiraan Harga

Harga peralatan dapat mengalami perubahan karena kondisi ekonomi. Oleh karena itu, untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan pada tahun 2008 diperlukan suatu indeks yang dapat mengkonversikan harga peralatan sebelumnya menjadi harga ekivalen pada tahun 2008. Metode yang digunakan untuk menentukan harga peralatan adalah metode *Cost Index* yang dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\text{Harga alat pada tahun 2008} = \frac{\text{Cost index tahun 2008}}{\text{Cost index pada tahun A}} \times \text{Harga alat pada tahun A}$$

Pada pra rencana pabrik saus tomat ini, harga peralatan yang digunakan didasarkan pada harga alat yang terdapat pada pustaka Peters and Timmerhauss dan situs [www.enr.com](#). *Cost index* yang digunakan adalah dari Marshall and Swift Cost Index.

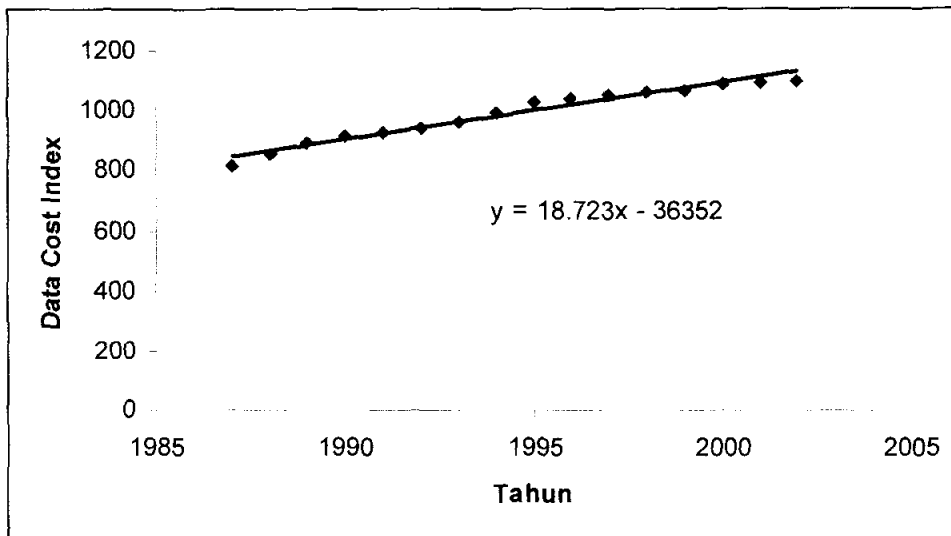
Dalam perhitungan ini digunakan index harga tahun 2002 = 1.102,5

Sedangkan indeks harga untuk tahun 2008 dapat dicari dengan ekstrapolasi dan linearisasi dari data *cost index* harga tahun sebelumnya yaitu sebagai berikut :

**Tabel D.1. Data – data cost index tahun 1987 – 2002 (Peter and Timmerhaus, 5<sup>th</sup> ed)**

| Tahun | Data Cost Index |
|-------|-----------------|
| 1987  | 814             |
| 1988  | 852             |
| 1989  | 895             |
| 1990  | 915,1           |
| 1991  | 930,6           |
| 1992  | 943,1           |
| 1993  | 964,2           |
| 1994  | 993,4           |

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| 1995 | 1.027,5 |
| 1996 | 1.039,1 |
| 1997 | 1.056,8 |
| 1998 | 1.061,9 |
| 1999 | 1.068,3 |
| 2000 | 1.089   |
| 2001 | 1.093,9 |
| 2002 | 1.102,5 |



**Gambar D.1. Data Cost Index dari tahun 1987 – 2002**

Dengan ekstrapolasi dan linearisasi dari data tahun sebelumnya sehingga diperoleh *cost index* untuk tahun 2008 adalah 1.243,784

### **B. Perhitungan Harga Peralatan**

Contoh perhitungan alat :

Nama alat : Tangki perendaman

Fungsi : Untuk merendam tomat dan cabai merah dengan menggunakan larutan garam  $\text{CaCl}_2$  sebelum masuk tangki perebusan yang berguna untuk menekan terjadinya perubahan – perubahan sifat produk selama pengolahan agar tomat yang dihasilkan tidak lembek/rusak.

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk dished head dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis.

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel SA – 240 grade C*

Kapasitas : 7,58 m<sup>3</sup>

Harga tahun 2002 : US \$ 7000

$$\text{Harga alat pada tahun 2008} = \frac{1.234,78}{1.102,5} \times \text{US \$ 7000} = \text{US \$ 7.839,90}$$

Dengan cara yang sama untuk mendapatkan harga alat yang lain seperti pada table

D.2.

**Tabel D.2. Tabel Harga Peralatan Proses dari**

| No.   | Nama Alat           | Kode  | Kapasitas    | Harga 2003 (US \$) | Jumlah | Harga 2008 (US \$) |
|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1.    | Rotary Knife Cutter | C-213 | 3,91 ton/jam | 3.800,00           | 1      | 4.079,54           |
| 2.    | Shredder            | C-212 | 3,91 ton/jam | 4.500,00           | 1      | 4.831,04           |
| Total |                     |       |              |                    |        | 8.910,8            |

**Tabel D.3. Tabel Harga Peralatan proses dari Peter and Timerhauss**

| No. | Nama Alat               | Kode  | Kapasitas           | Harga 2003 (US \$) | Jumlah | Harga 2008 (US \$) |
|-----|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1.  | Belt Conveyor I         | J-110 | 83,76 ton/jam       | 3.600,00           | 1      | 4.031,95           |
| 2.  | Bucket Elevator I       | J-112 | 7,62 ton/jam        | 4.300,00           | 1      | 4.815,94           |
| 3.  | Belt Conveyor II        | J-115 | 30,45 ton/jam       | 3.400,00           | 1      | 3.807,95           |
| 4.  | Bucket Elevator II      | J-121 | 7,63 ton/jam        | 4.300,00           | 1      | 4.815,94           |
| 5.  | Belt Conveyor III       | J-122 | 30,5 ton/jam        | 3.400,00           | 1      | 3.807,95           |
| 6.  | Bucket Elevator III     | J-123 | 7,87 ton/jam        | 4.200,00           | 1      | 4.703,94           |
| 7.  | Belt Conveyor IV        | J-125 | 7,87 ton/jam        | 3.400,00           | 1      | 3.807,95           |
| 8.  | Bucket Elevator IV      | J-126 | 7,87 ton/jam        | 4.600,00           | 1      | 5.151,93           |
| 9.  | Mixer CaCl <sub>2</sub> | M-114 | 4,87 m <sup>3</sup> | 5.400,00           | 1      | 6.047,92           |
| 10. | Tangki Perendaman       | F-113 | 7,58 m <sup>3</sup> | 7.000,00           | 1      | 7.839,90           |
| 11. | Tangki Perebusan        | F-120 | 7,61 m <sup>3</sup> | 16.000,00          | 1      | 17.919,77          |
| 12. | Tangki Penampung I      | F-124 | 2,87 m <sup>3</sup> | 4.600,00           | 1      | 5.151,93           |
| 13. | Tangki Penampung II     | F-211 | 3,30 m <sup>3</sup> | 4.800,00           | 1      | 5.375,93           |
| 14. | Vibrating Screen        | H-210 | 3,30 m <sup>3</sup> | 9.000,00           | 1      | 10.079,87          |

|       |                         |       |                     |           |   |            |
|-------|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|-----------|---|------------|
| 15.   | Tangki Penampung III    | F-215 | 3,30 m <sup>3</sup> | 4.800,00  | 1 | 5.375,93   |
| 16.   | Mixer Rempah - rempah   | M-222 | 0,15 m <sup>3</sup> | 2.000,00  | 1 | 2.239,97   |
| 17.   | Mixer Bahan Tambahan I  | M-223 | 0,42 m <sup>3</sup> | 2.200,00  | 1 | 2.463,97   |
| 18.   | Mixer I                 | M-220 | 3,96 m <sup>3</sup> | 17.000,00 | 1 | 19.039,75  |
| 19.   | Mixer Bahan Tambahan II | M-312 | 0,26 m <sup>3</sup> | 2.500,00  | 1 | 2.799,96   |
| 20.   | Mixer II                | M-310 | 3,94 m <sup>3</sup> | 9.000,00  | 1 | 10.079,87  |
| 21.   | Tangki Penampung IV     | F-314 | 3,94 m <sup>3</sup> | 5.000,00  | 1 | 5.599,93   |
| 22.   | Pompa I                 | L-214 | 2,64 m <sup>3</sup> | 1.500,00  | 1 | 1.679,98   |
| 23.   | Pompa II                | L-221 | 2,64 m <sup>3</sup> | 1.500,00  | 1 | 1.679,98   |
| 24.   | Pompa III               | L-311 | 3,16 m <sup>3</sup> | 1.500,00  | 1 | 1.679,98   |
| 25.   | Pompa IV                | L-313 | 3,15 m <sup>3</sup> | 1.500,00  | 1 | 1.679,98   |
| Total |                         |       |                     |           |   | 141.678,16 |

Tabel D.3. Tabel Harga Peralatan proses dari

| No.   | Nama Alat          | Kode  | Harga 2006 (US \$) | Jumlah | Harga 2008 (US \$) |
|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1.    | Mesin Pengemas     | M-315 | 36.000             | 1      | 36.848,78          |
| 2.    | Mesin Pasteurisasi | M-316 | 46.000             | 1      | 47.084,55          |
| 3.    | Alat Pengepakan    | -     | 26.000             | 1      | 26.613,01          |
| Total |                    |       |                    |        | 110.546,33         |

Tabel D.4. Tabel Harga Peralatan Utilitas

| No. | Nama Alat                                  | Kode  | Kapasitas           | Harga 2003 (US \$) | Jumlah | Harga 2008 (US \$) |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1.  | Pompa Air ke Tangki Demineralisasi         | L-411 | 14 gpm              | 1.500              | 1      | 1.679,98           |
| 2.  | Pompa Air Proses                           | L-412 | 18,22 gpm           | 1.500              | 1      | 1.679,98           |
| 3.  | Pompa Air Sanitasi                         | L-413 | 13,94 gpm           | 1.500              | 1      | 1.679,98           |
| 4.  | Pompa Bekas Air Proses ke Sand Filter      | L-414 | 14,31 gpm           | 1.500              | 1      | 1.679,98           |
| 5.  | Pompa Air ke Bak Penampung Air Bersih      | L-415 | 14,31 gpm           | 1.500              | 1      | 1.679,98           |
| 6.  | Pompa Air ke Pembuangan                    | L-416 | 8,54 gpm            | 1.500              | 1      | 1.679,98           |
| 7.  | Pompa Air ke Tangki Penampung Air Boiler   | L-421 | 14 gpm              | 1.500              | 1      | 1.679,98           |
| 8.  | Pompa Air Boiler                           | L-431 | 5,84 gpm            | 1.500              | 1      | 1.679,98           |
| 9.  | Pompa Air ke Tangki Penampungan Air Proses | L-441 | 14,31 gpm           | 1.500              | 1      | 1.679,98           |
| 10. | Pompa Bahan Bakar                          | L-451 | 25,09 gpm           | 1.500              | 1      | 1.679,98           |
| 11. | Boiler                                     | E-432 | 6.265,94 kJ         | 15.000             | 1      | 16.799,73          |
| 12. | Tangki Penampung Air Boiler                | F-430 | 3,31 m <sup>3</sup> | 6.000              | 1      | 6.719,89           |

|       |                              |       |                     |          |   |           |
|-------|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|----------|---|-----------|
| 13.   | Tangki Penampung Bahan Bakar | F-450 | 1,33 m <sup>3</sup> | 2.500,00 | 1 | 2.799,95  |
| 14.   | Tangki Demineralisasi        | H-420 | 1,23 m <sup>3</sup> | 3.400,00 | 1 | 3.807,94  |
| 15.   | Generator                    | -     |                     | 2.200,00 | 1 | 2.463,96  |
| 16.   | Blower                       | -     |                     | 500,00   | 1 | 559,99    |
| Total |                              |       |                     |          |   | 49.591,19 |

Asumsi : 1 US \$ = Rp 9.500,00

Jadi : Total harga alat = biaya alat proses + biaya alat utilitas

$$= (8.910,8 + 141.678,16 + 110.546,33 + 49.591,19) \$$$

$$= 311.086,27 \text{ US \$} = \underline{\text{Rp. 2.955.319.538,37}}$$

**Tabel D.5. Bak Utilitas**

| No.   | Nama Alat                            | Kode  | Jumlah | Luas (m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| 1.    | Bak Penampungan Air PDAM             | F-410 | 1      | 36                     |
| 2.    | Bak Penampung Air Pencuci            | F-121 | 1      | 24,5                   |
| 3.    | Bak Penampung Air <i>Sand Filter</i> | F-440 | 1      | 16,24                  |
| 4.    | Bak Penampung Air Rendaman           | F-125 | 1      | 7,30                   |
| 5.    | Bak Penampungan Air Rebusan          | F-130 | 1      | 7,26                   |
| 6.    | Gudang Bahan Baku                    | F-111 | 1      | 400                    |
| Total |                                      |       |        | 491,3                  |

Harga beton cor = Rp. 300.000,00/m<sup>2</sup> (CV. Maksindo Cipta Utama)

Total harga bak penampungan =  $491,3 \text{ m}^2 \times \text{Rp. 300.000,00/m}^2$

$$= \underline{\text{Rp. 147.390.000,00}}$$

Total harga seluruhnya = total harga alat + total harga bak penampungan

$$= \text{Rp. 2.955.319.538,37} + \text{Rp. 147.390.000,00}$$

$$= \underline{\text{Rp. 3.102.709.538,37}}$$

### C. Perhitungan Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

Harga tanah diperoleh dari kecamatan Pujon, sedangkan harga bangunan diperoleh dari CV. Maksindo Cipta Utama.

Tabel D.6. Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

|                                                                               | Luas (m <sup>2</sup> ) | Harga per m <sup>2</sup><br>(Rp.) | Harga Total (Rp.) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Tanah</b>                                                                  | 5.151                  | 500.000                           | 2.575.500.000     |
| <b>Bangunan</b>                                                               |                        |                                   |                   |
| Gudang bahan baku, Produk, Proses, Utilitas                                   | 1.572                  | 1.750.000                         | 2.751.000.000     |
| Kantor, Pos satpam, Toilet, Bengkel, Kantin, Klinik, Ruang generator, Mushola | 665                    | 1.150.000                         | 764.750.000       |
| Jalan, Area perluasan dan Halaman                                             | 2.914                  | 600.000                           | 1.748.400.000     |
| Total Harga Bangunan                                                          |                        |                                   | 5.264.150.000     |

Total harga tanah dan bangunan = **Rp. 7.839.650.000,00**

#### D. Perhitungan Harga Bahan Baku

Contoh perhitungan :

Tomat diperoleh dari supplier – supplier di seluruh kabupaten Malang dengan

harga = Rp. 3.000,00/kg. Dalam 1 hari dibutuhkan 3.698,94 kg/hari kedelai.

Kebutuhan kedelai setahun = 3.698,94 kg/hari . 300 hari/ tahun

$$= 1.109.682 \text{ kg/tahun}$$

Jadi : harga beli = Rp. 3.000,00/kg  $\times$  1.109.682 kg/tahun = Rp. 3.329.046.000,00

Dengan cara yang sama, maka diketahui harga bahan baku seperti terlihat pada

Tabel D.7.

Tabel D.7. Harga Bahan Baku

| Bahan              | Harga (Rp.)/kg | kg/hari  | kg/tahun  | Harga(Rp.)/tahun |
|--------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| Tomat              | 3.000          | 3.698,94 | 1.109.682 | 3.329.046.000    |
| Cabai merah        | 12.000         | 184,59   | 55.377    | 664.524.000      |
| Bawang putih bubuk | 58.500         | 73,68    | 22.104    | 1.293.084.000    |
| Lada bubuk         | 80.000         | 37,26    | 11.178    | 894.240.000      |
| Kayu manis bubuk   | 12.500         | 3,48     | 1.044     | 13.050.000       |
| Cengkeh bubuk      | 34.500         | 3,48     | 1.044     | 36.018.000       |
| Tepung maizena     | 8.000          | 129,12   | 38.736    | 309.888.000      |
| Gula               | 5.500          | 554,67   | 166.401   | 915.205.500      |
| Garam              | 3.500          | 148,2    | 44.460    | 155.610.000      |
| MSG                | 20.000         | 9,54     | 2.862     | 57.240.000       |
| Natrium benzoate   | 10.000         | 1,74     | 522       | 5.220.000        |

|                         |         |        |        |                                |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|
| Pewarna makanan         | 700.000 | 9,54   | 2.862  | 2.003.400.000                  |
| Asam cuka               | 8.000   | 113,52 | 34.056 | 272.448.000                    |
| Garam CaCl <sub>2</sub> | 10.000  | 0,12   | 36     | 360.000                        |
| <b>Total</b>            |         |        |        | <b><u>9.949.333.500,00</u></b> |

### E. Total Penjualan Produk

Produk saus tomat yang dihasilkan adalah  $8.795,85 \text{ kg/hari}$ . Sehingga produk yang dihasilkan adalah :

$$= 8.795,85 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hari}} \times \frac{1}{930,8387} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$$

$$= 9,4494 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{hari}} = 9.449,38 \frac{\text{lt}}{\text{hari}}$$

Sedangkan untuk kebutuhan penelitian pada bagian *quality control* digunakan  $780 \text{ ml/hari}$  saus tomat. Sehingga saus tomat yang dikemas dalam botol setiap hari adalah  $9.449,38 \text{ lt/hari} - 0,78 \text{ lt/hari} = 9.448,60 \text{ lt/hari}$

Produk dikemas dalam botol yang berisi 340 ml saus tomat. Sehingga jumlah kemasan produk per tahun adalah :

$$= \frac{9.448,60 \text{ lt/hari}}{0,34 \text{ lt/botol}} \times 300 \text{ hari/tahun} = 8.337.001,33 \sim 8.337.001 \text{ botol/tahun}$$

Dimana yang dipasarkan hanya  $8.337.001 \text{ botol/tahun}$  sedangkan sisanya adalah untuk keperluan sample pada bagian *Quality Control*.

Produk saus tomat yang dihasilkan pada pabrik dijual dengan harga Rp. 4.500,00 per botol, maka hasil dari penjualan produk per tahun adalah

$$= 8.337.001 \frac{\text{botol}}{\text{tahun}} \times \frac{\text{Rp. 4.550,00}}{\text{botol}} = \underline{\underline{\text{Rp. 37.933.356.059,74}}}$$

### F. Perhitungan Harga Bahan Kemasan

Saus tomat yang dihasilkan akan dikemas dalam botol tiap 340 ml. Berikut ini ditabelkan harga kemasan produk. **Tiap hari** dihasilkan 9.449.380 ml saus tomat, sebanyak 9.448.600 ml dipasarkan (27.790 botol @ 340 ml) sedangkan sisanya 780 ml disimpan sebagai sampel untuk bagian *Quality Control*.

**Tabel D.8. Harga bahan kemasan**

| Jenis kemasan      | Satuan | Rp per satuan | Jumlah kemasan per tahun | Harga kemasan per tahun (Rp)   |
|--------------------|--------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Botol kaca + tutup | 340 ml | 500           | 8.337.001,33             | 4.168.500.665,91               |
| Labeling (Sticker) | botol  | 300           | 8.337.001,33             | 2.501.100.399,54               |
| Karton             | karton | 1.000         | 208.425,03               | 208.425.003,30                 |
| <b>Total</b>       |        |               |                          | <b><u>6.878.026.098,74</u></b> |

### G. Biaya Utilitas

Perhitungan biaya utilitas terdiri dari biaya air PDAM, bahan bakar, bahan isian, zeolit dan regenerasinya serta biaya listrik.

#### a. Kebutuhan Air PDAM

$$\text{Kebutuhan air} = 105,85 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

Harga air PDAM untuk industri di Pandaan :

- $10\text{-}20 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 650,00$
- $20\text{-}30 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 750,00$
- $30\text{-}40 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 820,00$
- $> 40 \text{ m}^3 = \text{Rp. } 920,00$

Biaya air total :

- $10 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Rp. } 650,00 = \text{Rp. } 6.500,00$
- $10 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Rp. } 750,00 = \text{Rp. } 7.500,00$
- $10 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Rp. } 820,00 = \text{Rp. } 8.200,00$

- $75,85 \text{ m}^3 \times \text{Rp. } 920,00 = \text{Rp. } 69.782,00$

$$\text{Biaya Air Total} = \text{Rp. } 91.982/\text{hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Biaya air total per tahun} &= 300 \text{ hari} \times \text{Rp. } 91.982/\text{hari} \\ &= \underline{\text{Rp. } 27.594.600,00}\end{aligned}$$

**b. Kebutuhan Zeolite dan Regenerasinya**

$$\text{Kebutuhan zeolite tiap 3 minggu} = 400,68 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Harga zeolite} = \text{Rp. } 90.000,00/50 \text{ kg} = \text{Rp. } 1.800,00/\text{kg}$$

$$\text{Harga total zeolite} = \text{Rp. } 721.224,00$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan NaCl tiap 3 minggu} = 81,78 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Harga NaCl} = \text{Rp. } 1.500,00/\text{kg}$$

$$\text{Harga total NaCl} = \text{Rp. } 122.670,00$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Harga total zeolite dan NaCl} &= \text{Rp. } 721.224,00 + \text{Rp. } 122.670,00 \\ &= \underline{\text{Rp. } 843.894,00 \text{ (untuk tiap 3 minggu)}}\end{aligned}$$

Zeolite dan NaCl diganti 21 hari sekali, sehingga dalam 1 tahun dilakukan 14 kali pergantian bahan isian.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Harga total zeolite dan NaCl per tahun} &= 14 \times \text{Rp. } 843.894,00 \\ &= \underline{\text{Rp. } 11.814.516,00}\end{aligned}$$

**c. Kebutuhan Bahan Isian Sand Filter**

Bahan isian dari bak sand filter adalah kerikil, ijuk dan pasir. Dari PT. Sarana Prima Eguna

$$\text{Harga bahan isian} = \text{Rp. } 2.000.000,00/(144\text{m}^3).$$

$$\text{Volume bahan isian} = 23,40 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Harga total bahan isian} &= \text{Rp. } 2.000.000,00/(144\text{m}^3) \times 23,40 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= \text{Rp. } 325.000,00\end{aligned}$$

Bahan isian bak sand filter diganti 15 hari sekali, sehingga dalam 1 tahun dilakukan 20 kali pergantian bahan isian.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Harga total bahan isian per tahun} &= 20 \times \text{Rp. } 325.000,00 \\ &= \underline{\text{Rp. } 6.500.000,00}\end{aligned}$$

**d. Kebutuhan Listrik**

$$\text{Total kebutuhan listrik} = 137,66 \text{ kW}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Beban listrik terpasang} &= 1,25 \times 137,66 \text{ kW} \\ &= 172,07 \text{ kW}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Biaya beban per bulan} = \text{Rp. } 27.000,00/\text{kW.bulan} \quad (\text{Data dari PLN})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Biaya beban per tahun} &= \text{Rp. } 27.000,00/\text{kW.bulan} \times 172,07 \text{ kW} \times 12 \\ &= \underline{\text{Rp. } 55.750.761,00}\end{aligned}$$

Biaya penggunaan listrik :

$$\text{Pemakaian listrik} = 137,66 \text{ kW}$$

$$\text{Waktu beban puncak} = \text{Rp. } 435,-/\text{kWh (pk. 18.00–22.00)}$$

$$\text{Luar waktu beban puncak} = \text{Rp. } 161,-/\text{kWh (pk. 22.00–18.00)}$$

Dalam satu hari, pabrik beroperasi pada 4 jam waktu beban puncak, 20 jam luar waktu beban puncak. Biaya pemakaian listrik *full operation* selama 300 hari :

$$\begin{aligned}&= [(4 \text{ jam} \times 137,66 \text{ kW} \times \text{Rp. } 435,00/\text{kWh} \times 300 \text{ hari/tahun}) + (20 \text{ jam} \times \\ &\quad 137,66 \text{ kW} \times \text{Rp. } 161,00/\text{kWh} \times 300 \text{ hari/tahun}) ] \\ &= \underline{\text{Rp. } 204.832.425,60}\end{aligned}$$

Biaya pemakaian listrik *off operation* selama 65 hari :

$$\begin{aligned}&= (20 \text{ jam} \times 15 \text{ kW} \times \text{Rp. } 161,00/\text{kWh} \times 65 \text{ hari/tahun}) + (4 \text{ jam} \times 15 \text{ kW} \times \\ &\quad \text{Rp. } 435,00/\text{kWh} \times 65 \text{ hari/tahun})\end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 4.836.000,00$$

Total biaya listrik per tahun :

$$= \text{Rp. } 55.750.761,00 + \text{Rp. } 204.832.425,60 + \text{Rp. } 4.836.000,00$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 265.419.186,60$$

**e. Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar**

$$\text{Harga residual oil} = \text{Rp. } 4.000,00/\text{lt}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan residual oil} = 0,1900 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

Biaya kebutuhan *residual oil* per tahun :

$$= 300 \text{ hari} \times 190 \text{ lt}/\text{hari} \times \text{Rp. } 4.000,00/\text{lt}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 228.000.000,00$$

$$\text{Harga solar} = \text{Rp. } 6.400,00/\text{lt} \quad ( \quad )$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan solar} = 4.322,67 \text{ lt}/\text{tahun}$$

Biaya kebutuhan solar per tahun :

$$= 4.322,67 \text{ lt}/\text{tahun} \times \text{Rp. } 6.400,00/\text{lt}$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 27.665.088,00$$

$$\text{Total biaya bahan bakar} = \text{Rp. } 228.000.000,00 + \text{Rp. } 27.665.088,00$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 255.665.088,00$$

Total biaya utilitas :

$$= \text{Rp. } 27.594.600,00 + \text{Rp. } 11.814.516,00 + \text{Rp. } 6.500.000,00 + \text{Rp.}$$

$$265.419.186,60 + \text{Rp. } 255.665.088,00$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 566.993.390,60$$

## H. Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Perincian gaji karyawan disajikan dalam table D.9. berikut ini :

**Tabel D.9. Gaji karyawan**

| No.   | Kedudukan                              | Jumlah | Gaji (Rp.) | Total (Rp.) |
|-------|----------------------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| 1.    | Direktur Utama                         | 1      | 15.000.000 | 15.000.000  |
| 2.    | Direktur Teknik dan Produksi           | 1      | 7.500.000  | 7.500.000   |
| 3.    | Direktur Keuangan dan Administrasi     | 1      | 7.500.000  | 7.500.000   |
| 4.    | Kepala Teknik                          | 1      | 3.000.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 5.    | Kepala Produksi                        | 1      | 3.000.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 6.    | Kepala Umum dan Personalia             | 1      | 3.000.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 7.    | Kepala Pemasaran                       | 1      | 3.000.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 8.    | Kepala Administarsi dan Keuangan       | 1      | 3.000.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 9.    | Kepala Gudang                          | 1      | 3.000.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 10.   | Kepala <i>Research and Development</i> | 1      | 3.000.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 11.   | Sekretaris                             | 1      | 2.000.000  | 2.000.000   |
| 12.   | Resepsionis                            | 1      | 1.500.000  | 1.500.000   |
| 13.   | Kasi Produksi                          | 1      | 1.500.000  | 1.500.000   |
| 14.   | Kasi Utilitas                          | 1      | 1.500.000  | 1.500.000   |
| 15.   | Kasi Laboratorium                      | 1      | 1.500.000  | 1.500.000   |
| 16.   | Kasi Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan        | 1      | 1.500.000  | 1.500.000   |
| 17.   | Kasi Keamanan                          | 1      | 1.500.000  | 1.500.000   |
| 18.   | Kasi Personalia                        | 1      | 1.500.000  | 1.500.000   |
| 19.   | Kasi Pemasaran                         | 1      | 1.500.000  | 1.500.000   |
| 20.   | Kasi Keuangan                          | 1      | 1.500.000  | 1.500.000   |
| 21.   | Karyawan Proses                        | 45     | 1.200.000  | 54.000.000  |
| 22.   | Karyawan Pemeliharaan dan Perbaikan    | 8      | 1.500.000  | 12.000.000  |
| 23.   | Karyawan Laboratorium                  | 2      | 1.500.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 24.   | Karyawan Utilitas                      | 8      | 1.500.000  | 12.000.000  |
| 25.   | Karyawan Personalia                    | 2      | 1.500.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 26.   | Karyawan Keamanan                      | 12     | 1.500.000  | 18.000.000  |
| 27.   | Karyawan Administrasi dan Keuangan     | 2      | 1.500.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 28.   | Karyawan Gudang                        | 2      | 1.500.000  | 3.000.000   |
| 29.   | Karyawan Kebersihan                    | 4      | 800.000    | 3.200.000   |
| 30.   | Karyawan Pemasaran                     | 8      | 1.500.000  | 12.000.000  |
| 31.   | Karyawan Teknik                        | 3      | 1.200.000  | 3.600.000   |
| 32.   | Sopir                                  | 2      | 1.200.000  | 2.400.000   |
| 33.   | Kernet                                 | 2      | 1.000.000  | 2.000.000   |
| Total |                                        | 120    |            | 197.700.000 |

Total gaji karyawan per bulan = Rp. 197.700.000,00

Ditetapkan 1 tahun produksi adalah 12 bulan + 1 bulan tunjangan

Gaji karyawan per tahun = Rp. 197.700.000,00 × 13 bulan

= **Rp. 2.570.100.000,00**

Sistem pergantian kerja karyawan dibagi atas 3 shift/hari yang terdiri atas 3 regu secara bergantian. Shift pergantian kerja dilakukan dengan cara seperti pada table di bawah ini :

Tabel D.10. Shift pergantian kerja

| Shift \ Hari ke | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1               | P | P | S | S | M | M | L | L |
| 2               | S | S | M | M | L | L | P | P |
| 3               | M | M | L | L | P | P | S | S |

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

Jumlah karyawan di pabrik Saus Tomat adalah 60 orang yang terdiri dari :

1. Karyawan non shift

Karyawan yang bekerja non shift adalah karyawan R & D dan kantor dengan jam kerja Senin – Jumat pukul 08.00-16.00 WIB. Sedangkan untuk pesuruh dimulai lebih pagi yaitu jam 07.30 – 16.00 WIB.

2. Karyawan shift

Karyawan yang bekerja shift terdiri dari pegawai kesehatan, pegawai bagian bengkel, bagian *Quality Control*, bagian produksi, bagian utilitas, satpam, pegawai gudang bahan baku, dan pegawai gudang bahan jadi. Untuk karyawan proses dan pengemasan pergantian yang diterapkan adalah :

Shift 1 : 06.00 – 14.00

Shift 2 : 14.00 – 22.00

Shift 3 : 22.00 – 06.00

Sedangkan untuk karyawan bagian keamanan, pergantian yang diterapkan adalah sebagai berikut : Shift 1 : 06.00 – 14.00

Shift 2 : 14.00 – 22.00

Shift 3 : 22.00 – 06.00

## LAMPIRAN

**Tabel L.1. Kapasitas produksi per tahun pabrik saus tomat di seluruh Indonesia**

| Nama Perusahaan/Pengusaha                                          | Kapasitas produksi (kg/tahun) |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Kuda Terbang<br>Jl Yos Sudarso No 58, Kediri                       | 11.044                        |
| Jempol Jaya<br>Jl. Yos Sudarso No. 55, Kediri                      | 126.457                       |
| Tirta Agung<br>Jl. Supriadi No. 54 - 56, Jombang                   | 189.686                       |
| Cherry<br>Jl. Muharto No. 9, Kedung Kandang, Malang 65137          | 6.500                         |
| Midu Caos<br>Jl. Sofyan Yusuf No. 36, Kedung Kandang, Malang 65147 | 4.563                         |
| Rimba Ria<br>Jl. Kedinding Tengah 11/6 Kenjeran, Surabaya 60129    | 11.500                        |
| Sama Jaya<br>Jl. Ngelom Megare No. 345 Taman, Sidoarjo 61257       | 3.800                         |
| Sumber Rasa<br>Jl. Selorejo Blok A No. 73, Lowokwaru, Malang 65141 | 1.500                         |
| Cap Orang Dua<br>Ds. Ketapang Daya Sampang                         | 3.500                         |
| Sumber Sari<br>Jl. Gatot Subroto, Jombang                          | 202.332                       |
| Sang Ngoro<br>Jl. Gatot Subroto No. 18, Jombang                    | 126.457                       |
| NA<br>Ds. Tanjung Tirto, Malang                                    | 150.000                       |
| Cipta Rasa<br>Ds. Kemangsen, Sidoarjo                              | 151.749                       |
| Rocky<br>Jl. Muharto X/1, Malang                                   | 180.000                       |
| Sumber Rasa<br>Jl. Selorejo Blok A, Malang                         | 36.000                        |
| Dwi Jaya Sakti<br>Kapas Jaya No.17, Surabaya                       | 70.254                        |
| Levis<br>Jl. Petemon Barat No. 171, Surabaya                       | 43.909                        |
| Cap Jeruk<br>Jl. Ikan Dorang 2, Surabaya                           | 200.000                       |
| Natasari Prakorsa<br>Kel. Kembaran Kulon, Purbolinggo              | 72.000                        |
| PT. Indosentra Pelangi<br>Semarang                                 | 560.000.000                   |

|                                                                   |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Sidoharjo<br>Industri VIII/302 - 303 LIK, Semarang                | 277.503     |
| Mahkota<br>Industri XII/469, Semarang                             | 117.090     |
| Sumber Tirta Patiremna,<br>Cirebon                                | 31.614      |
| A.A Sopian<br>Jl. Abdul Kadir, Purwakarta                         | 2.500       |
| Omega<br>Jl. Kanggraksan No. 36, Cirebon                          | 325.000     |
| Saos Tomat<br>Jl. Karang Dawa, Cirebon                            | 10.000      |
| ACC<br>Jl. Gambir Laya RT 01/05, Cirebon                          | 1.200       |
| Sari Echo Murni<br>Nanggewer RT 01/03, Bogor                      | 6.323       |
| Sedap Segar<br>Sukatani, Bogor                                    | 35.000      |
| Zebra Terang<br>Cihideng, Bogor                                   | 17.564      |
| Saos Tomat<br>Kr. Dawa Pegambiran, Cirebon                        | 10.000      |
| PT. Heinz - ABC Indonesia<br>Jl. Daan Mogot KM. 12, Jakarta Barat | 450.500.000 |
| Super Mario<br>Jl. Kobet Kecil No. 54, Jakarta Timur              | 9.000       |
| PT. Lasallefood Indonesia<br>Depok 16952                          | 250.600.000 |
| Aneka Jaya<br>Jl. Cipinang Muara I, RT 14/11, Jakarta Timur       | 79.036      |
| PT. Mitratama Kencana Sejati<br>Cikarang 17530                    | 289.500.000 |
| Sari Cabe<br>Kelurahan Tengah RT 10/07, Jakarta Timur             | 185.892     |
| Morodadi Food Industry<br>Jl. Desa Kondang Bengkulu               | 2.529       |
| PT. Panca Rasa Pratama<br>Jl. DI. Panjaitan, KM 18 Kepulauan Riau | 5.269       |
| Harum Manis<br>Jl. Kenangan gg. Baru No. 2 Bengkalis, Pekanbaru   | 42.152      |
| Bintang Tiga<br>SP. Batuhampar, Kabupaten 50 Kota Sumatera Barat  | 210.762     |
| Jamins<br>Jl. Seikera No. 80, Medan                               | 4.215       |
| Bonsai<br>Ptaviv No. 15, Kabupaten Binjai                         | 422         |
| Cap Sin - sin                                                     | 35.127      |

|                                                                  |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Jl. Kaca Piring IV/2, Banjar Masin                               |               |
| Kompas<br>Jl. Ahmad Yani KM 6/557, Banjar Masin                  | 101.166       |
| Yongping<br>Jl. Veteran 255, Banjar Masin                        | 84.305        |
| Konghung<br>Jl. Veteran 485 RT 12, Banjar Masin                  | 52.560        |
| Air Mas<br>Jl. Veteran 117 RT 19, Banjar Masin                   | 2.700         |
| King dan Aroma<br>Jl. Veteran 257, Banjar Masin                  | 168.610       |
| Thang Jaya Nusantara<br>Jl. Veteran 255, Banjar Masin            | 84.305        |
| Tong Hung<br>Jl. Veteran 485, Banjar Masin                       | 60.418        |
| Sinar Rezeki<br>Jl. Kaca Piring IV/19 RT 02, Banjar Masin        | 37.996        |
| UD. Putra Mandiri/ Haji Hamdi<br>Jl. Pintu Air No. 63, Palaihari | 38.054        |
| Citra<br>Jl. Pramuka No. 53 RT 12, Banjar Masin                  | 60.699        |
| Sinar Rezeki<br>Jl. Kaca Piring IV/29 RT 02, Banjar Masin        | 37.996        |
| Saus Tomat Tong Hung Cap Hero<br>Kotamadya Pontianak             | 100.697       |
| Aroma dan King<br>Jl. Veteran 257, Banjar Masin                  | 281.016       |
| Sinar<br>Kel. Kairagi II Lingkungan I, Menado                    | 8.782         |
| UD. Adinata<br>Jl. Timor 119/12, Ujung Pandang                   | 14.636        |
| Total                                                            | 1.554.733.388 |

Sumber : Balai Pusat Statistik (2005)

**Tabel L.2. Daerah potensi tomat dan cabai merah di seluruh Jawa Timur**

| Daerah Penghasil     | Cabe (ton) | Tomat (ton) |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Kota Surabaya        | 153        | -           |
| Kabupaten Gresik     | 7.198      | 549         |
| Kabupaten Sidoarjo   | 184        | -           |
| Kabupaten Mojokerto  | 3.870      | 228         |
| Kabupaten Jombang    | 3.680      | 35          |
| Kabupaten Bojonegoro | 1.062      | 349         |
| Kabupaten Tuban      | 5.740      | 479         |
| Kabupaten Lamongan   | 1.780      | 85          |

|                       |        |        |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Kabupaten Madiun      | 510    | 121    |
| Kabupaten Magetan     | 1.870  | 224    |
| Kabupaten Ngawi       | 561    | 176    |
| Kabupaten Pacitan     | 1.075  | 370    |
| Kabupaten Ponorogo    | 2.140  | 110    |
| Kabupaten Kediri      | 18.387 | 1.626  |
| Kota Kediri           | 30     | 3      |
| Kabupaten Nganjuk     | 12.551 | 8      |
| Kabupaten Blitar      | 12.758 | 1.583  |
| Kota Blitar           | 155    | 35     |
| Kabupaten Tulungagung | 1.374  | 313    |
| Kabupaten Trenggalek  | 707    | 120    |
| Kabupaten Malang      | 31.126 | 16.106 |
| Kota Malang           | 228    | 155    |
| Kabupaten Pasuruan    | 1.779  | 51     |
| Kota Pasuruan         | 7      | -      |
| Kota Probolinggo      | 53     | 40     |
| Kabupaten Probolinggo | 3.729  | 4.344  |
| Kabupaten Lumajang    | 15.602 | 1.428  |
| Kabupaten Bondowoso   | 2.251  | 1.058  |
| Kabupaten Situbondo   | 1.345  | 220    |
| Kabupaten Jember      | 13.926 | 200    |
| Kabupaten Banyuwangi  | 17.806 | 3.478  |
| Kabupaten Pamekasan   | 18.645 | 417    |
| Kabupaten Sampang     | 7.268  | 369    |
| Kabupaten Sumenep     | 14.245 | 413    |
| Kabupaten Bangkalan   | 727    | 31     |

Sumber : Balai Pusat Statistik (2005)



**Gambar L.1. Peta jaringan listrik di wilayah pujon**



**Gambar L.1. Peta jaringan air minum di wilayah pujon**

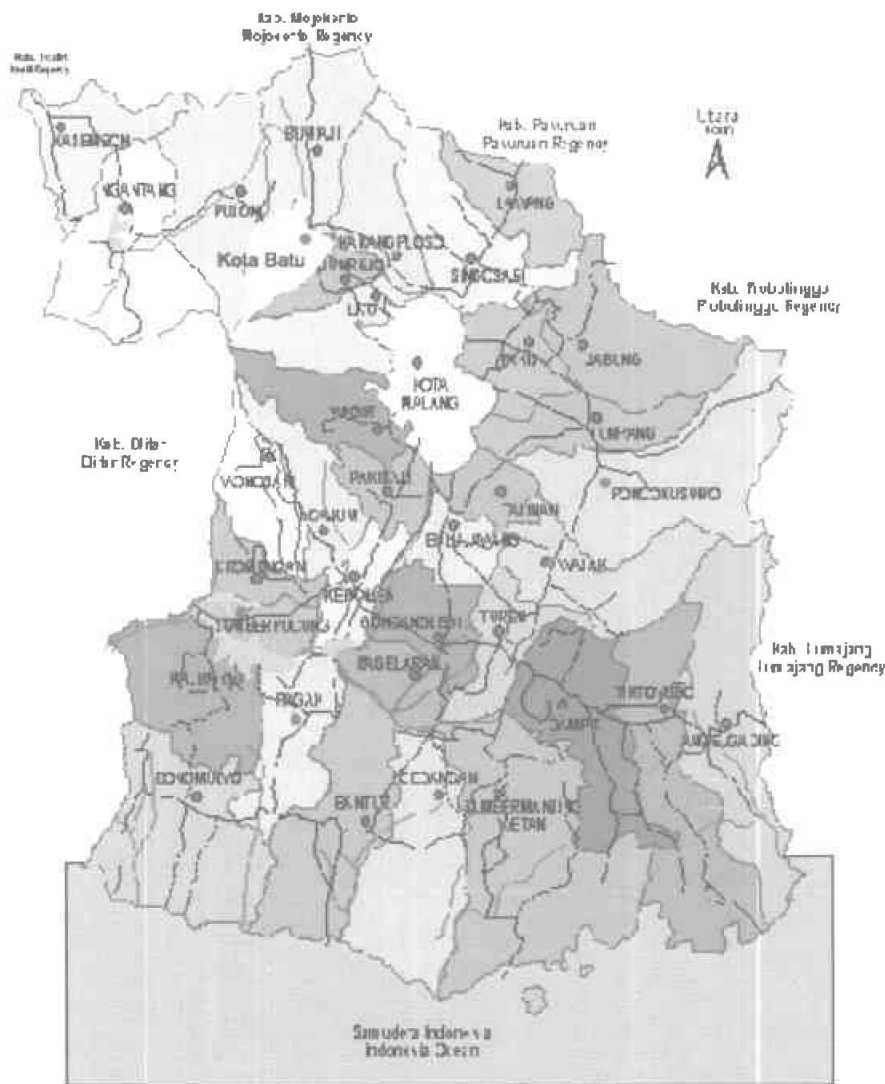


**Gambar L.1. Peta jaringan telepon di wilayah pujon**

Tabel L.2. Jumlah penduduk kecamatan Pujon

| JUMLAH PENDUDUK                               |             |                        |           |           |                 |                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| No                                            | Desa        | Luas(Km <sup>2</sup> ) | Laki-Laki | Perempuan | Jumlah Penduduk | Kepadatan Penduduk (Jiwa/Km <sup>2</sup> ) |
| 1                                             | BENDOSARI   | 12.3                   | 1,941     | 1,815     | 3756            | 305                                        |
| 2                                             | MADIREDO    | 11.33                  | 4,111     | 3,570     | 7681            | 672                                        |
| 3                                             | NGABAB      | 15.24                  | 3,320     | 3,288     | 6608            | 432                                        |
| 4                                             | NGROTO      | 3.28                   | 2,718     | 2,737     | 5455            | 1677                                       |
| 5                                             | PANDESARI   | 20.91                  | 4,461     | 4,329     | 8790            | 412                                        |
| 6                                             | PUJON KIDUL | 27.23                  | 1,805     | 1,835     | 3640            | 133                                        |
| 7                                             | PUJONLOR    | 3.39                   | 2,938     | 2,951     | 5889            | 1709                                       |
| 8                                             | SUKOMULYO   | 14.54                  | 2,777     | 2,720     | 5497            | 375                                        |
| 9                                             | TAWANGSARI  | 14.26                  | 2,426     | 2,363     | 4789            | 336                                        |
| 10                                            | WIYUREJO    | 8.3                    | 2,250     | 2,140     | 4390            | 529                                        |
| Jumlah Penduduk Kecamatan Pujon: 56,495 Orang |             |                        |           |           |                 |                                            |

Sumber: Pemerintah Kabupaten Malang Kecamatan Pujon Tahun 2005



Gambar L.4. Peta Kabupaten Malang



**Gambar L.5. Peta Kecamatan Pujon**

