

LAMPIRAN A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Kapasitas Produksi	=	16.000	ton/tahun	:	330 hari/tahun
	=	48,4848	ton/hari	x	1000 kg/ton
	=	48484,8485	kg/hari	:	24 jam/hari
	=	2020,2020	kg/jam		
Operasi	=	330 hari/tahun ; 24 jam/hari			
Basis Waktu	=	1 jam			
Bahan baku yang dibutuhkan	=	10.367,9149	ton/tahun		
	=	31.417,9240	kg/hari		
	=	1.309,0802	kg etilen/jam		

Tabel Atom relatif

No	Atom	Ar
1	C	12,011
2	H	1,008
3	O	15,999
4	W	183,85
5	S	32,066
6	P	30,974

Tabel Berat Massa Berbagai Komponen

No	Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)
1	C ₂ H ₅ OH	46,07
2	C ₂ H ₄	28,05
3	H ₂ O	18,02
4	H ₃ PO ₄	97,99
5	CH ₄	16,04
6	C ₂ H ₆	30,07
8	O ₂	32,00

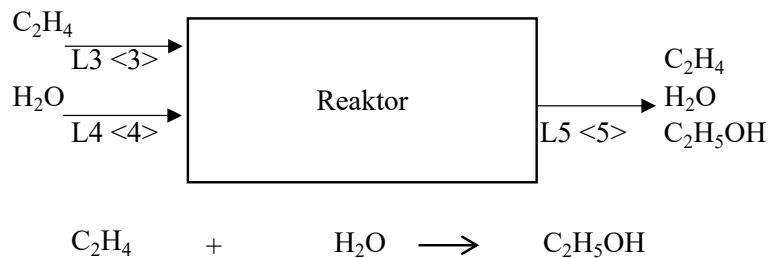
Tabel Komposisi Bahan Baku Etilen

Komponen	% Berat
C ₂ H ₄	99,90%
CH ₄	0,05%
C ₂ H ₆	0,05%
Total	100%

Tabel Titik Didih Berbagai Komponen

Komponen	Nama Senyawa	Titik Didih
		1 atm(°C)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	Etanol	78,37
C ₂ H ₄	Etilen	-103,9
CH ₄	Metana	-161,4
C ₂ H ₆	Etana	-88,5
H ₃ PO ₄	Asam Fosfat	407
H ₂ O	Air	100

- 1. Nama Alat** : **Reaktor**
Kode : 1R-01
Fungsi : Untuk mereaksikan C₂H₄ dengan H₂O
Sistem : *Continue*
Konversi reaksi : 95%



Perhitungan Bahan Baku Komposisi Etilen

- Etilen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 &= \frac{(\text{komposisi} \times \text{basis})}{\text{BM C}_2\text{H}_4} \\ &= \frac{99,90\% \times 1309,08 \text{ kg/jam}}{28,05} \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= \frac{1307,7711 \text{ kg/jam}}{28,0540 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\ &= 46,6162 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$
- Etana

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C}_2\text{H}_6 &= \text{komposisi} \times \text{basis} \\ &= 0,05\% \times 1309,08 \\ &= 0,6545 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$
- Metana

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CH}_4 &= \text{komposisi} \times \text{basis} \\ &= 0,05\% \times 1309,08 \\ &= 0,6545 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi = 95%

Stokiometri Reaksi

Reaksi Utama:

	1	C_2H_4	+	1	H_2O	$\longrightarrow$	1	C_2H_5OH
m (kmol)	46,62			46,6162				
r (kmol)	44,29			44,2854			44,2854	
s (kmol)	2,3308			2,3308	$\longrightarrow$		44,2854	
s (kg)	65,389			41,9895			2040,1840	

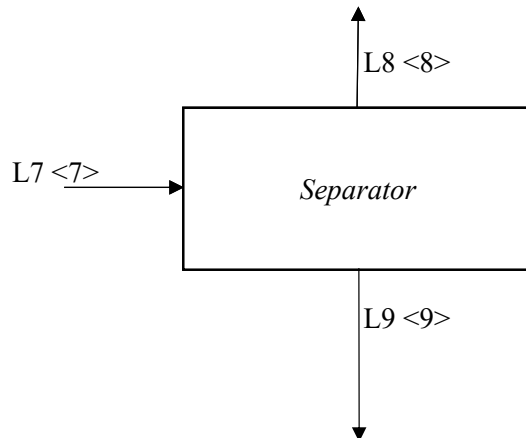
Perhitungan H_2O masuk reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa } H_2O &= \text{mol} \times \text{BM} \\
 &= 46,6162 \times 18,0150 \\
 &= 839,7910 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel Neraca Massa Reaktor

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
F3 <3>		L5 <5>	
$C_2H_{4(g)}$	1307,7711	$C_2H_{4(g)}$	65,3886
$C_2H_{6(g)}$	0,6545	$C_2H_{6(g)}$	0,6545
$CH_{4(g)}$	0,6545	$CH_{4(g)}$	0,6545
F4 <4>		H_2O	41,9895
H_2O	839,7910	C_2H_5OH	2040,1840
Total	2148,8711	Total	2148,8711

- 2. Nama Alat** : **Separator**
Kode : 1S-01
Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan gas dan liquid
Sistem : *Continue*



Diketahui :

Aliran L7 <7> adalah laju massa keluar dari kondensor

Komponen	BM	Fraksi	Massa (kg)	kmol	Fraksi mol
C ₂ H ₄	28,05	0,0304	65,3886	2,3308	0,0476
C ₂ H ₆	30,07	0,0003	0,6545	0,0218	0,0004
CH ₄	16,04	0,0003	0,6545	0,0408	0,0008
H ₂ O	18,02	0,0195	41,9895	2,3308	0,0476
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46,07	0,9494	2040,1840	44,2854	0,9036
Total		1	2148,8711	49,0096	1,0000

Menghitung suhu separator

Untuk menghitung suhu masuk separator dapat dilakukan dengan menggunakan persamaan Antoine sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Persamaan Antoine : } \log(P_i^{\text{saturated}}) = A - \frac{B}{T + C}$$

(Carl L. Yaws second edition, tabel 1)

Dengan : $P_i^{\text{saturated}}$ = tekanan saturated bahan ; mmHg
 T = temperatur operasi ; Celcius
 A, B, C = Konstanta Antoine

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}}$$

$$y_i = x_i \times K_i$$

Dengan : x_i = fraksi mol liquid
 y_i = fraksi mol vapor

Data konstanta Antoine di Carl L. Yaws

Komponen	A	B	C
C ₂ H ₆	6,952	698,930	260,264
CH ₄	6,844	435,453	271,361
C ₂ H ₄	6,969	649,806	262,730
H ₂ O	8,056	1723,64	233,080
C ₂ H ₅ OH	8,129	1660,87	238,131

T = Celcius

P = mmHg

Sumber : Carl L. Yaws 2Ed;

HandBook

Trial suhu bubble point = 31,28 °C
Tekanan = 1 atm
= 3040 mmHg

$$\begin{aligned} \log(P_i^{\text{saturated}}) \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= A - \frac{B}{T + C} \\ &= 8,1288 - \frac{1660,8713}{(31,28 + 238,131)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_i^{\text{saturated}} \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= 1,9640 \\
 &= 92 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{3040 \text{ mmHg}} \\
 &= 0,0303 \text{ atm} \\
 K_i &= \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}} = \frac{0,0303 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 0,03028 \text{ atm} \\
 y_i &= x_i \times K_i \\
 &= 0,9036 \times 0,0303 \\
 &= 0,0274
 \end{aligned}$$

Nilai bubble point dari feed adalah sebagai berikut :

Komponen	ln Pi sat (mmhg)	Pi sat (mmHg)	Pi sat (atm)	Ki	xi	yi = xi*Ki
C ₂ H ₆	4,5545	35854	11,7942	11,7942	0,0004	0,0052
CH ₄	5,4049	254064	83,5737	83,5737	0,0008	0,0696
C ₂ H ₄	4,7586	57356	18,8672	18,8672	0,0476	0,8973
H ₂ O	1,5358	34,3373	0,0113	0,0113	0,0476	0,0005
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1,9640	92,048	0,0303	0,0303	0,9036	0,0274
Total					1,0000	1,0000

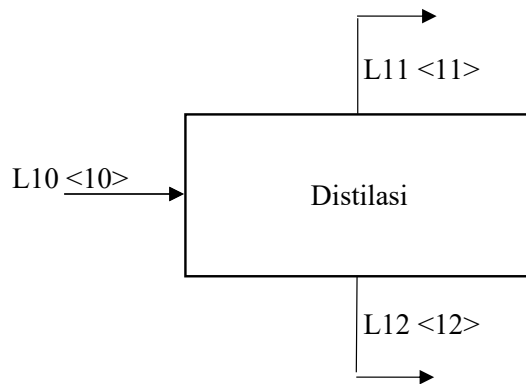
Trial bubble point pada feed memenuhi ; $\sum y_i = 1$

Berdasarkan trial suhu bubble point, maka diambil = 31,28 °C
suhu feed separator

Tabel Neraca Massa Separator

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
L7 <7>		L8 <8>	
C ₂ H _{6(g)}	0,6545	C ₂ H _{6(g)}	0,6545
CH _{4(g)}	0,6545	CH _{4(g)}	0,6545
C ₂ H _{4(g)}	65,3886	C ₂ H _{4(g)}	65,3886
H ₂ O	41,9895	L9 <9>	
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,1840	H ₂ O	41,9895
		C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,1840
Total	2148,8711	Total	2148,8711

3. Nama Alat : **Distilasi**
Kode : 1D-01
Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan etanol dan air dari campuran liquid
Sistem : *Continue*



Diketahui :

Laju massa masuk destilasi dari aliran L10 <10>

Komponen	BM	Fraksi	Massa (kg)	kmol	Fraksi mol
H ₂ O	18,02	0,0202	41,9895	2,3308	0,0500
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46,07	0,9798	2040,1840	44,2854	0,9500
Total		1,0000	2082,1735	46,6162	1,0000

Light Key = C₂H₅OH (komponen paling ringan pada bottom)
 Heavy Key = H₂O (komponen paling berat pada destilat)

Perhitungan distribusi komponen :

untuk menghasilkan produk atas etanol dengan kadar 99%,

maka direncanakan :

Distribusi komponen produk (top)

C₂H₅OH = 99%

H₂O = 1% (Heavy Key)

Distribusi komponen produk (bottom)

C₂H₅OH = 1% (Light Key)

H₂O = 99%

kmol destilat C₂H₅OH = feed C₂H₅OH x distribusi C₂H₅OH pada destilat
 = 44,2854 x 0,99
 = 43,84254324 kmol

kmol bottom C₂H₅OH = feed C₂H₅OH x distribusi C₂H₅OH pada bottom
 = 44,2854 x 0,01
 = 0,4429 kmol

Distribusi mol masing - masing komponen :

Komponen	F (kmol)	X _F	Distilat	X _D	Bottom	X _B
H ₂ O	2,3308	0,0500	0,0233	0,0005	2,3075	0,8390
C ₂ H ₅ OH	44,2854	0,9500	43,8425	0,9995	0,4429	0,1610
Total	46,6162	1,0000	43,8659	1,0000	2,7504	1,0000

Distribusi berat masing - masing komponen :

Komponen	F (kg)	X _F	Distilat	X _D	Bottom	X _B
H ₂ O	41,9895	0,0202	0,4199	0,0002	41,5697	0,6708
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,1840	0,9798	2019,7821	0,9998	20,4018	0,3292
Total	2082,1735	1,0000	2020,2020	1,0000	61,9715	1,0000

Menghitung Suhu Feed dengan Bubble Point

Persamaan Antoine : $\log (P_i^{\text{saturated}}) = A - \frac{B}{T + C}$

(Carl L. Yaws second edition, tabel 1)

Dengan : $P_i^{\text{saturated}}$ = tekanan saturated bahan ; mmHg
 T = temperatur operasi ; Celcius
 A, B, C = Konstanta Antoine

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}}$$

$$y_i = x_i \times K_i$$

Dengan : x_i = fraksi mol liquid
 y_i = fraksi mol vapor

Data konstanta Antoine di Carl L. Yaws

Komponen	A	B	C	T = Celcius P = mmHg Sumber : Carl L. Yaws 2Ed; HandBook
H ₂ O	8,056	1723,64	233,080	
C ₂ H ₅ OH	8,129	1660,87	238,131	

Menghitung bubble point feed dengan persamaan antoine.

Trial suhu bubble point = 79,10 °C

Tekanan = 1 atm

= 760 mmHg

$$\log (P_i^{\text{saturated}})_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = A - \frac{B}{T + C}$$

$$= 8,1288 - \frac{1660,8713}{(79,10 + 238,131)}$$

$$= 2,8932$$

$$P_i^{\text{saturated}}_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = (2,8932)$$

$$= 10$$

$$= 781,91 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}}$$

$$= 1,0288 \text{ atm}$$

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1,0288}{1 \text{ atm}} = 1,0288 \text{ atm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_i &= x_i \times K_i \\
 &= 0,9500 \times 1,0288 \\
 &= 0,9774
 \end{aligned}$$

Nilai bubble point dari feed adalah sebagai berikut :

Komponen	ln Pi sat (mmhg)	Pi sat (mmHg)	Pi sat (atm)	Ki	xi	yi = xi*Ki
H ₂ O	2,5344	342,256	0,4503	0,45	0,0500	0,0225
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2,8932	781,91	1,0288	1,03	0,9500	0,9774
Total					1,0000	0,9999

Trial bubble point pada feed memenuhi ; $\sum y_i = 1$

Trial bubble point pada feed memenuhi ; $P_i < 1$ = YA

Berdasarkan trial suhu bubble point, maka diambil suhu feed masuk = 79,10 °C

Menghitung Suhu Distilat

Menghitung suhu bubble point

Persamaan Antoine : $\log(P_i^{\text{saturated}}) = A - \frac{B}{T + C}$

(Carl L. Yaws second edition, tabel 1)

Dengan : $P_i^{\text{saturated}}$ = tekanan saturated bahan ; mmHg
 T = temperatur operasi ; Celcius
 A, B, C = Konstanta Antoine

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}}$$

$$y_i = x_i \times K_i$$

Menghitung suhu dew point

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}}$$

$$x_i = \frac{y_i}{K_i}$$

Dengan : x_i = fraksi mol liquid
 y_i = fraksi mol vapor

Data konstanta Antoine di Carl L. Yaws

Komponen	A	B	C
H ₂ O	8,056	1723,64	233,080
C ₂ H ₅ OH	8,129	1660,87	238,131

T = Celcius

P = mmHg

Sumber : Carl L. Yaws 2Ed;
HandBook

Menghitung bubble point distilat dengan persamaan antoine.

Trial suhu bubble point = 78,36 °C

Tekanan = 1 atm

$$= 760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log (P_i^{\text{saturated}}) \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= A - \frac{B}{T + C} \\ &= 8,1288 - \frac{1660,8713}{(78,36 + 238,131)} \\ &= 2,8809 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_i^{\text{saturated}} \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= \frac{(2,8809)}{10} \\ &= 760,21 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} \\ &= 1,0003 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1,0003 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 1,0003 \text{ atm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_i &= x_i \times K_i \\ &= 0,9995 \times 1,0003 \\ &= 0,9997 \end{aligned}$$

Nilai bubble point dari feed adalah sebagai berikut :

Komponen	ln Pi sat (mmhg)	Pi sat (mmHg)	Pi sat (atm)	Ki	xi	yi = xi*Ki
H ₂ O	2,5212	332,084	0,4370	0,44	0,0005	0,0002
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2,8809	760,21	1,0003	1,00	0,9995	0,9997
Total					1,0000	1,000

Trial bubble point pada distilat memenuhi ; $\sum y_i = 1$

Trial bubble point pada distilat memenuhi ; $P_i < 1 = \text{YA}$

Berdasarkan trial suhu bubble point, maka diambil suhu distilat = 78,36 °C

Data konstanta Antoine di Carl L. Yaws

Komponen	A	B	C	T = Celcius P = mmHg Sumber : Carl L. Yaws 2Ed; HandBook
H ₂ O	8,056	1723,64	233,080	
C ₂ H ₅ OH	8,129	1660,87	238,131	

Menghitung dew point distilat dengan persamaan antoine.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Trial suhu dew point} &= 62,23 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Tekanan} &= 1 \text{ atm} \\ &= 760 \text{ mmHg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\log (P_i^{\text{saturated}}) \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = A - \frac{B}{T + C}$$

$$= 8,1288 - \frac{1660,8713}{(62,23 + 238,131)}$$

$$= 2,5992$$

$$P_i^{\text{saturated}} \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = \frac{(2,5992)}{10}$$

$$= 397,36 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}}$$

$$= 0,5228 \text{ atm}$$

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}} = \frac{0,5228 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 0,5228 \text{ atm}$$

$$x_i = \frac{y_i}{K_i} = \frac{0,9995}{0,5228} = 1,9116$$

Nilai dew point dari distilat adalah sebagai berikut :

Komponen	ln Pi sat (mmhg)	Pi sat (mmHg)	Pi sat (atm)	Ki	yi	xi = yi/Ki
H ₂ O	2,2190	165,586	0,2179	0,22	0,0005	-0,9116
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2,5992	397,36	0,5228	0,52	0,9995	1,9116
Total					1,000	1,000

Trial dew point pada distilat memenuhi ; $\sum y_i = 1$

Trial dew point pada distilat memenuhi ; $P_i < 1$ = YA

Berdasarkan trial suhu bubble point, maka diambil suhu distilat = 62,23 °C

Menghitung Suhu Bottom

Menghitung suhu bubble point

Persamaan Antoine : $\log (P_i^{\text{saturated}}) = A - \frac{B}{T + C}$

(Carl L. Yaws second edition, tabel 1)

Dengan : $P_i^{\text{saturated}}$ = tekanan saturated bahan ; mmHg
 T = temperatur operasi ; Celcius
 A, B, C = Konstanta Antoine

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}}$$

$$y_i = x_i \times K_i$$

Menghitung suhu dew point

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}}$$

$$x_i = \frac{y_i}{K_i}$$

Dengan : x_i = fraksi mol liquid
 y_i = fraksi mol vapor

Data konstanta Antoine di Carl L. Yaws

Komponen	A	B	C
H ₂ O	8,056	1723,64	233,080
C ₂ H ₅ OH	8,129	1660,87	238,131

T = Celcius

P = mmHg

Sumber : Carl L. Yaws 2Ed;
HandBook

Menghitung bubble point pada bottom dengan persamaan antoine.

Trial suhu bubble point = 95,17 °C
 Tekanan = 1 atm
 = 760 mmHg

$$\begin{aligned} \log (P_i^{\text{saturated}}) \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= A - \frac{B}{T + C} \\ &= 8,1288 - \frac{1660,8713}{(95,17 + 238,131)} \\ &= 3,1456 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_i^{\text{saturated}} \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= 10^{(3,1456)} \\ &= 1398,41 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} \\ &= 1,8400 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1,8400 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 1,8400 \text{ atm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_i &= x_i \times K_i \\ &= 0,1610 \times 1,8400 \\ &= 0,2963 \end{aligned}$$

Nilai bubble point pada bottom adalah sebagai berikut :

Komponen	ln Pi sat (mmhg)	Pi sat (mmHg)	Pi sat (atm)	Ki	xi	yi = xi*Ki
H ₂ O	2,8047	637,832	0,8393	0,8393	0,8390	0,7041
C ₂ H ₅ OH	3,1456	1398,41	1,8400	1,8400	0,1610	0,2963
Total					1,0000	1,000

Trial bubble point pada bttom memenuhi ; $\sum y_i = 1$

Trial bubble point pada bottom memenuhi ; $P_i < 1$ = YA

Berdasarkan trial suhu bubble point, maka diambil suhu bottom = 95,17 °C

Data konstanta Antoine di Carl L. Yaws

Komponen	A	B	C
H ₂ O	8,056	1723,64	233,080
C ₂ H ₅ OH	8,129	1660,87	238,131

T = Celcius

P = mmHg

Sumber : Carl L. Yaws 2Ed;
HandBook

Menghitung dew point pada bottom dengan persamaan antoine.

Trial suhu dew point = 97,47 °C
 Tekanan = 1 atm
 = 760 mmHg

$$\begin{aligned}
 \log (P_i^{\text{saturated}}) \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= A - \frac{B}{T + C} \\
 &= 8,1288 - \frac{1660,8713}{(97,47 + 238,131)} \\
 &= 3,1797
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_i^{\text{saturated}} \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= 10^{(3,1797)} \\
 &= 1512,66 \text{ mmHg} \times \frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ mmHg}} \\
 &= 1,9903 \text{ atm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_i = \frac{P_i^{\text{saturated}}}{P_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1,9903 \text{ atm}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 1,9903 \text{ atm}$$

$$x_i = \frac{y_i}{K_i} = \frac{0,1610}{1,9903} = 0,0809$$

Nilai dew point pada bottom adalah sebagai berikut :

Komponen	ln Pi sat (mmhg)	Pi sat (mmHg)	Pi sat (atm)	Ki	yi	xi = yi/Ki
H ₂ O	2,8412	693,738	0,9128	0,9128	0,8390	0,9191
C ₂ H ₅ OH	3,1797	1512,6616	1,9903	1,9903	0,1610	0,0809
Total					1,0000	1,0000

Trial bubble point pada bottom memenuhi ; $\sum y_i = 1$

Trial bubble point pada bottom memenuhi ; $P_i < 1$ = YA

Berdasarkan trial suhu bubble point, maka diambil suhu bottom = 97,47 °C

Menghitung Plate Teoritis

Komponen	Ki Feed	α_{ij} Feed	Ki Destilat	α_{ij} Feed	Ki Bottom	α_{ij} Bottom
H ₂ O	0,4503	0,4377	0,4370	0,4368	0,8393	0,4561
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1,0288	1,00	1,0003	1,000	1,8400	1,000

Light Key = C₂H₅OH

Heavy Key = H₂O

Keterangan i = komponen ; j = heavy key (Perry ed.9, P.13-33)

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{\alpha_{C_2H_5OH}}{\alpha_{H_2O}} = \frac{K_i C_2H_5OH}{K_i H_2O}$$

$$\alpha_{LKD} = \frac{K_i \text{LK bubble point distilat}}{K_i \text{HK bubble point distilat}} = \frac{1,0003}{0,4370} = 2,2892$$

$$\alpha_{LKB} = \frac{K_i \text{LK bubble point bottom}}{K_i \text{HK bubble point bottom}} = \frac{1,8400}{0,8393} = 2,1924$$

$$\alpha_{\text{average}} = (\alpha_L \text{ distilat} \times \alpha_L \text{ bottom})^{0,5} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, pers.11.7-13})$$

$$\alpha_{\text{av}} = \frac{\alpha_{LKD} + \alpha_{LKB}}{2} = \frac{2,2892 + 2,1924}{2}$$

$$= 2,241$$

$$N_{\text{min}} = \frac{\log \left[\left(\frac{X_{LK}}{X_{HK}} \right) D \times \left(\frac{X_{HK}}{X_{LK}} \right) B \right]}{\log \alpha_{\text{ave}}} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, pers.11.7-12})$$

$$= \frac{\log \left(\left(\frac{2019}{1,0734} \right) \times \left(\frac{51,99}{10,0} \right) \right)}{\log 2,2408}$$

$$= \frac{3,9913}{0,3504}$$

$$N_{\text{min}} = 11,3903$$

Memplotkan nilai R/ R+1 dan Rm/Rm+1 pada Coulson (Page 673)

diperoleh Nm/N adalah = 0,10

Sehingga jumlah stage (N) teoritis adalah

$$\frac{N_m}{N} = 0,10$$

$$N = \frac{11,3903}{0,10}$$

$$= 118 \text{ buah}$$

Menentukan refluks minimum

$$1 - q = \sum \frac{\alpha_i x_{if}}{\alpha_i - \theta} \quad Rm + 1 = \sum \frac{\alpha_i x_{iD}}{\alpha_i - \theta}$$

dimana feed masuk dalam keadaan liquid pada titik didihnya q = 1

(Dikutip dari Geankoplis, 1993; hlmn 687)

$$\theta = 0,0507$$

Komponen	X _F	α _i	(α _i -θ)	1-q
H ₂ O	0,0500	0,4377	0,3870	0,0565
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,9500	1,0000	0,9493	1,0007
Total	1,0000			1

Hasil $(1-q) = 1$; maka $q = -0,06$

Komponen	X_d	a_i	$(a_i - q)$	$R_m + 1$
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,9995	1,0000	0,9493	1,0528
H ₂ O	0,0005	0,4377	0,3870	0,0006
Total	1,0000			1,0534

$$R_{m+1} = 1,0534 \text{ (Positif)}$$

$$R_m = 0,0534$$

Perhitungan $(1 - q) = 1$ dan nilai $R_{\min}$ adalah positif

maka trial 1 adalah benar.

Optimum Reflux Ratio = 1,1 s/d 1,5 $R_{\min}$

(Perry 6ed,p.13-34)

Digunakan $(R_{\text{opt}}) = 1,5$ kali $R_{\min}$

$$R_m = 0,0534$$

$$R_{\text{opt}} = 1,5 \times R_m$$

$$= 0,0801$$

$$\frac{R}{R + 1} = \frac{0,0801}{0,0801 + 1}$$

$$= 0,0742$$

$$\frac{R_m}{R_m + 1} = \frac{0,0534}{0,0534 + 1}$$

$$= 0,0507$$

Menghitung massa pada laju alir atas dan laju alir bawah

Menghitung massa pada laju alir atas

Menghitung aliran kondensor yang ada di refluks

$$R_{\text{opt}} = L_D / D$$

$$L_D = R_{\text{opt}} \times D$$

$$L_D = 2,2248 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Komponen	BM	Fraksi	Massa (kg)	kmol	Fraksi mol
H ₂ O	18,02	0,00021	0,0213	0,001182145	0,00053
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46,07	0,99979	102,4397	2,223615239	0,99947
Total		1,0000	102,4610	2,2248	1,0000

Menghitung aliran masuk kondensor

$$V_D = L_D + D$$

$$= 2,2248 + 43,8659$$

$$= 46,0906 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Komponen	BM	Fraksi	Massa (kg)	kmol	Fraksi mol
H ₂ O	18,02	0,00021	0,4412	0,024490249	0,00053
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46,07	0,99979	2122,2219	46,06615848	0,99947
Total		1,0000	2122,6630	46,0906	1,0000

Massa masuk kondensor = massa masuk akumulator yang membedakan hanya fasa komponen saja, serta faksi massa maupun fraksi mol sama.

Menghitung aliran keluar kondensor menuju tangki penyimpanan produk

Komponen	BM	Fraksi	Massa (kg)	kmol	Fraksi mol
H ₂ O	18,02	0,00021	0,4199	0,023308104	0,00053
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46,07	0,99979	2019,7821	43,84254324	0,99947
Total		1,0000	2020,2020	43,8659	1,0000

Tabel Neraca Massa Akumulator

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
LD <D>		Lr <r>	
H ₂ O	0,4412	H ₂ O	0,0213
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2122,2219	C ₂ H ₅ OH	102,4397
		L11 <11>	
		H ₂ O	0,4199
		C ₂ H ₅ OH	2019,7821
Total	2122,6630	Total	2122,6630

Menghitung massa pada laju alir bawah

Menghitung massa keluar reboiler

$$V_B = V_D$$

(Warren L. McCabe)

$$V_B = 46,0906 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Komponen	BM	Fraksi	Massa (kg)	kmol	Fraksi mol
H ₂ O	18,02	0,67079	696,6270	38,66927309	0,83898
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46,07	0,32921	341,8954	7,421375643	0,16102
Total		1,0000	1038,5223	46,0906	1,0000

Massa masuk keluar reboiler = massa masuk kondensor yang membedakan hanya faksi massa dan fraksi mol.

Menghitung massa masuk reboiler

$$L_B = V_B + B$$

$$= 46,0906 + 2,7504$$

$$= 48,8410 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Komponen	BM	Fraksi	Massa (kg)	kmol	Fraksi mol
H ₂ O	18,02	0,67079	738,1966	40,97677537	0,83898
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46,07	0,32921	362,2972	7,864229616	0,16102
Total		1,0000	1100,4938	48,8410	1,0000

Menghitung aliran keluar kondensor menuju tangki penyimpanan produk

Komponen	BM	Fraksi	Massa (kg)	kmol	Fraksi mol
H ₂ O	18,02	0,67079	41,5697	2,307502276	0,83898
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46,07	0,32921	20,4018	0,442853972	0,16102
Total		1,0000	61,9715	2,7504	1,0000

Tabel Neraca Massa Reboiler

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
LR <R>		Lr <r>	
H ₂ O	738,1966	H ₂ O	696,6270
C ₂ H ₅ OH	362,2972	C ₂ H ₅ OH	341,8954
		L12 <12>	
		H ₂ O	41,5697
		C ₂ H ₅ OH	20,4018
Total	1100,4938	Total	1100,4938

Tabel Neraca Massa Distilasi

Masuk (kg/jam)		Keluar (kg/jam)	
L10 <10>		L11 <11>	
H ₂ O	41,9895	H ₂ O	0,4199
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,1840	C ₂ H ₅ OH	2019,7821
		L12 <12>	
		H ₂ O	41,5697
		C ₂ H ₅ OH	20,4018
Total	2082,1735	Total	2082,1735

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kemurnian Produk} &= \frac{\text{Massa C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}{\text{Massa total}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{2019,7821}{2020,2020} \times 100\% \\
 &= 99,98\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinjauan Kapasitas Produksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dengan bahan baku etilen} &= 1.309,0802 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \text{Didapatkan etanol} &= 2.020,2020 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 48.484,8485 \text{ kg/hari (24 jam proses)} \\
 &= 16.000.000 \text{ kg/tahun (330 hari kerja)} \\
 &= 16.000,0000 \text{ ton/tahun} \\
 \text{Rencana kapasitas produksi} &= 16.000,0000 \text{ ton/tahun} \\
 &= 2.020,2020 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \text{Maka faktor scale-up kapasitas} &= 1,0000 \text{ (Cek, harus = 1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

LAMPIRAN B PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Kapasitas Produksi	=	16.000	ton/tahun
	=	48,4848	ton/hari
	=	48484,85	kg/hari
	=	2020,202	kg/jam
Waktu Operasi	=	330	hari
	=	24	jam
Satuan	=	Kilo kalori (kkal)	
Suhu referensi	=	25 °C	
	=	298,2	K

Persamaan umum neraca panas

$$\text{Akumulasi} = \Delta H \text{ masuk} - \Delta H \text{ keluar} - Q + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi} + Q \text{ loss}$$

$$\text{Akumulasi} + \Delta H \text{ masuk} + Q = \Delta H \text{ keluar} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi} + Q \text{ loss}$$

Dimana :

$$H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p dT$$

$$C_p = a + b(T) + c(T)^3 + d(T)^4$$

$$= a \times (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{b}{2} \times (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{c}{3} \times (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{d}{4} \times (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4)$$

Keterangan :	=	entalpi (kj/kg atau kkal/kg)
	=	1 kkal = 4,186 kJ
	=	0, bila tidak ada reaksi
	=	mol
	=	positif (+) butuh pemanas
	=	negatif (-) untuk butuh pendingin
	=	panas yang hilang asumsi 5%
	=	diizinkan hingga 10% (Urlich: 431)
	=	0 untuk kondisi steady state
	=	suhu (°C atau K)
	=	suhu reference (25°C atau 298,15 K)
	=	specific heat (kkal/kmol.K)
	=	konstanta Cp

Data Berat Molekul Untuk Beberapa Komponen

Komponen	Nama Senyawa	BM
		kg/kmol
C ₂ H ₄	Etilen	28
CH ₄	Metana	16
C ₂ H ₆	Etana	30
H ₂ O	Air	18
C ₂ H ₄ OH	Etanol	46

Data Konstanta Antoine Untuk Beberapa Komponen

Komponen	A	B	C	T = Celcius P = mmHg
C ₂ H ₄	6,9687	649,8057	262,7300	
CH ₄	6,8438	435,4534	271,3610	
C ₂ H ₆	6,9519	698,9298	260,2640	
H ₂ O	5,1094	1678,9400	228,9700	
C ₂ H ₄ OH	7,6812	1332,0400	199,2000	

*(Carl L. Yaws)***Data Kapasitas Panas Untuk Beberapa Komponen Fase Liquid**

Komponen	BM	A	B	C	D
C ₂ H ₄	28	25,597	5,71E-01	-3,36E-03	8,41E-06
CH ₄	16	-0,018	1,20E+00	-9,87E-03	3,17E-05
C ₂ H ₆	30	38,332	4,10E-01	-2,30E-03	5,93E-06
H ₂ O	18	92,053	-4,00,E-02	-2,11,E-04	5,35,E-07
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46	59,342	3,64E-01	-1,22E-03	1,80E-06

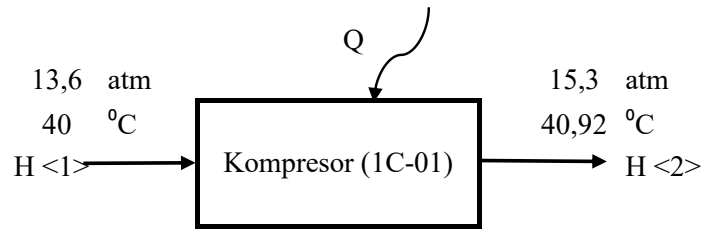
Data konstanta A,B,C,D : *(Carl L. Yaws)***Data Kapasitas Panas Untuk Beberapa Komponen Fase Gas**

Komponen	BM	A	B	C	D	E
C ₂ H ₄	28	32,083	-1,48E-02	2,48E-04	-2,38E-07	6,83E-11
CH ₄	16	34,942	-4,00E-02	1,92E-04	-1,53E-07	3,93E-11
C ₂ H ₆	30	28,146	4,34E-02	1,89E-04	-1,91E-07	5,34E-11
H ₂ O	18	33,93	-8,42E-03	2,99E-05	-1,78E-08	3,69E-12
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46	27,091	1,11E-01	1,10E-04	-1,50E-07	4,66E-11

Data konstanta A,B,C,D : *(Carl L. Yaws)*

1. Kompresor (1C-01)

Fungsi : untuk menaikkan tekanan sebelum masuk reaktor



Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q = \Delta H \text{ Keluar}$$

$$H <1> + Q = H <2>$$

$\Delta H \text{ Masuk}$

$$H <1> T_{in} = 40 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 313,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{ref} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T \\ &= n \times A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4) \end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <1>

Komponen	Laju Massa kg/jam	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
		kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
C ₂ H ₄	1307,771	28	46,706	667,577	7448,9807
CH ₄	0,655	16	0,041	549,391	5,3693
C ₂ H ₆	0,655	30	0,022	812,151	4,2332
Total	1308,426				7458,5832

$$\Delta H \text{ Masuk} = H <1>$$

$$= 7458,5832 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Menghitung suhu keluar kompresor

$$\text{Tekanan Masuk (P1)} = 13,6 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Tekanan Keluar (P2)} = 15,3 \text{ atm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu Masuk (T1)} &= 40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 313,2 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1,238 \text{ (interpolasi)}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{((\gamma-1)/\gamma)}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{40} = \left[\frac{15,3}{13,6} \right] \left(\frac{1,238 - 1}{1,238} \right)$$

$$\frac{T_2}{40} = \left[\frac{15,3}{13,6} \right] 0,192$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_2 &= 40,92 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &= 314,1 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

ΔH Keluar

$$\begin{aligned}H_{<2> \text{ T out}} &= 40,92 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 314,07 \text{ K} \\ T_{\text{ref}} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= n \times A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4)\end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <2>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
C ₂ H ₄	1307,771	28	46,706	708,874	7909,7798
CH ₄	0,655	16	0,041	583,195	5,6997
C ₂ H ₆	0,655	30	0,022	862,515	4,4958
Total	1308,426				7915,4795

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Keluar} &= H_{<2>} \\ &= 7915,4795 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

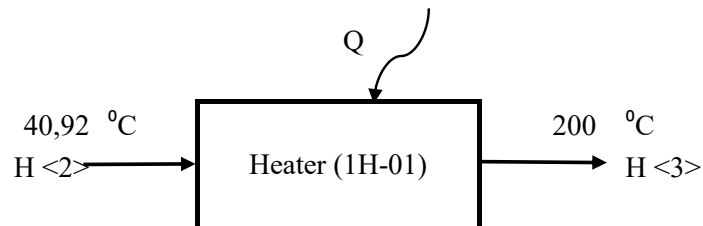
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} \\ H <1> + Q &= H <2> \\ 7458,5832 + Q &= 7915,48 \\ Q &= 456,8963 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Tabel Neraca Panas Kompresor

Aliran Masuk (kkal/jam)		Aliran Keluar (kkal/jam)	
H <1>	7458,5832	H <2>	7915,4795
Q	456,8963		
Total	7915,4795	Total	7915,4795

2. Heater (1H-01)

Fungsi : untuk menaikkan suhu sebelum masuk reaktor



Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} \\ H <2> + Q &= H <3>\end{aligned}$$

ΔH Masuk

$$\begin{aligned}H <2> T_{in} &= 40,92 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 314,07 \text{ K} \\ T_{ref} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= n \times A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4)\end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <2>

Komponen	Laju Massa kg/jam	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
		kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
C ₂ H ₄	1307,771	28	46,706	708,874	7909,7798
CH ₄	0,655	16	0,041	583,195	5,6997
C ₂ H ₆	0,655	30	0,022	862,515	4,4958
Total	1308,426				7915,4795

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} &= H <2> \\ &= 7915,4795 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

ΔH Keluar

$$\begin{aligned}H <3> T \text{ out} &= 200 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 473,15 \text{ K} \\ T_{\text{ref}} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= n \times A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4)\end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <3>

Komponen	Laju Massa kg/jam	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
		kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
C ₂ H ₄	1307,771	28	46,706	8955,541	99927,9623
CH ₄	0,655	16	0,041	7049,782	68,8991
C ₂ H ₆	0,655	30	0,022	11087,582	57,7928
Total	1308,426				99996,861

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Keluar} &= H <3> \\ &= 99996,861 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} \\ H <2> + Q &= H <3> \\ 7915,4795 + Q &= 99996,8614 \\ Q &= 92081,3818 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Steam

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu} &= 200 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \text{Tekanan} &= 1553,80 \text{ kPa} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, A.2-9}) \\ &= 15,33 \text{ atm} \\ \lambda \text{ steam} &= 1940,750 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, A.2-9}) \\ &= 463,645 \text{ kkal/kg} \\ Q \text{ steam} &= M \text{ steam} \times \lambda \text{ steam} \\ M \text{ steam} &= \frac{Q \text{ steam}}{\lambda \text{ steam}} \\ &= \frac{92081,38}{463,645} \\ &= 198,6031 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

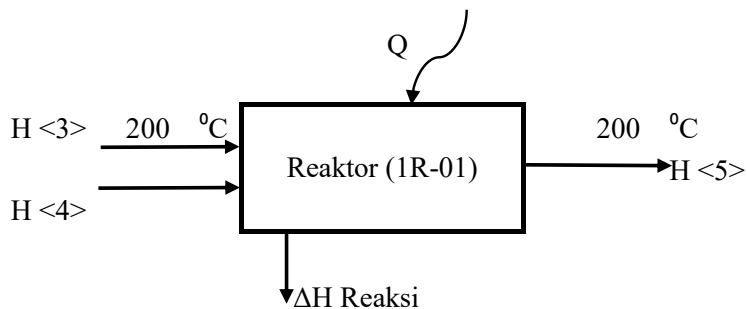
Sehingga massa steam untuk pemanas sebesar 198,6031 kg/jam

Tabel Neraca Panas Heater

Aliran Masuk (kkal/jam)		Aliran Keluar (kkal/jam)	
H <2>	7915,4795	H <3>	99996,8614
Q	92081,3818		
Total	99996,8614	Total	99996,8614

3. Reaktor (1R-01)

Fungsi : untuk mereaksikan bahan baku menjadi produk



Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi} \\ H <3> + H <4> + Q &= H <5> + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi}\end{aligned}$$

ΔH Masuk

$$H_{<3> T \text{ in}} = 200 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 473,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= n \times A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4)$$

Tabel H <3>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
C ₂ H ₄	1307,771	28	46,706	8955,541	99927,9623
CH ₄	0,655	16	0,041	7049,782	68,8991
C ₂ H ₆	0,655	30	0,022	11087,582	57,7928
Total	1308,426				99996,861

$$H_{<4> T \text{ in}} = 200 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 473,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Tabel H <4>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
H ₂ O	839,791	18	46,655	5989,486	66758,9914
Total	839,791				66758,991

$$\Delta H_{\text{Masuk}} = H_{<3>} + H_{<4>}$$

$$= 166755,853 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

ΔH Keluar

$$H_{<5> T \text{ out}} = 200 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 473,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= n \times A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4)$$

Tabel H <5>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
C ₂ H ₄	65,389	28	2,335	8955,541	4996,3981
CH ₄	0,655	16	0,041	7049,782	68,8991
C ₂ H ₆	0,655	30	0,022	11087,582	57,7928
H ₂ O	41,990	18	2,333	5989,486	3337,9496
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,184	46	44,352	13713,619	145306,5238
Total	2148,871				153767,5634

$$\Delta H_{\text{Keluar}} = H_{<5>} = 153767,5634 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

ΔH Reaksi

$$\Delta H_{\text{Reaksi}} = \Delta H_{\text{fProduk}} - \Delta H_{\text{fReaktan}}$$

Keterangan :

ΔH Reaktan = Entalpi bahan masuk

ΔH Produk = Entalpi bahan keluar

ΔH R, Tref = Panas Reaksi pada suhu reference

Tref = Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

ΔH R, 298,15K = ΣH_F^o Produk - ΔH_F^o Reaktan

H_F^o = Panas pembentukan bahan

1 J = 0,2389 kkal

Data Panas Pembentukan Standar (ΔH_F^o 298,15)

Komponen	ΔH _F ^o kkal/kmol
C ₂ H ₄	218,849
CH ₄	-313,269
C ₂ H ₆	-354,404
H ₂ O	-1012,248
C ₂ H ₅ OH	-952,825

(M. Himmelblau 7th ed, Table F-1 App. F)

Reaksi



Dari neraca massa

$$\text{mol C}_2\text{H}_4 = 44,285 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{mol H}_2\text{O} = 44,285 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{mol C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = 44,285 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{R}} &= \Delta H_{\text{F Produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{F Reaktan}} \\ &= -42196,254 - -35135,986 \\ &= -7060,2676 \text{ kkal}\end{aligned}$$

ΔH Reaksi = negatif (-), maka reaksi berjalan secara eksotermis (menghasilkan panas)

Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi} \\ H <3> + H <4> + Q &= H <5> + \Delta H \text{ Reaksi} \\ 99996,8614 + 66758,9914 + Q &= 153767,56 + -7060,2676 \\ 166755,8528 + Q &= 146707,2958 \\ Q &= -20048,5570 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan panas yang diserap} &= 20048,5570 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} &= 30^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich; 427}) \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} &= 45^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich; 427}) \\ \text{Cp air pendingin} &= 1 \text{ kkal/kg}^\circ\text{C} \quad (\text{Perry, T.2-355}) \\ \text{Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)} &= \frac{Q}{\text{Cp} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\ &= \frac{20048,5570}{1 \times (45 - 30)} \\ &= 1336,5705 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

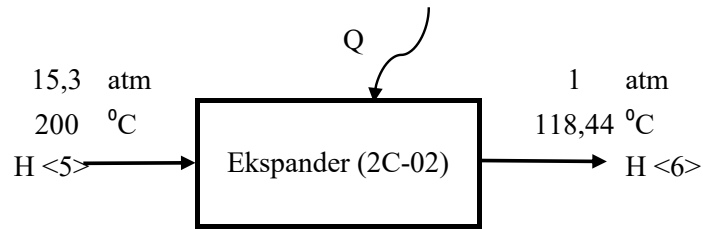
Sehingga massa air untuk pendingin sebesar 1336,5705 kg/jam

Tabel Neraca Panas Reaktor

Aliran Masuk (kkal/jam)		Aliran Keluar (kkal/jam)	
H <3>	99996,8614	H <5>	153767,5634
H <4>	66758,9914	ΔH Reaksi	-7060,2676
Q	-20048,5570		
Total	146707,2958	Total	146707,2958

4. Ekspander (2C-02)

Fungsi : untuk menurunkan tekanan



Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q = \Delta H \text{ Keluar}$$

$$H <5> + Q = H <6>$$

$\Delta H \text{ Masuk}$

$$H <5> T \text{ in} = 200 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 473,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \Delta T \\ &= n \times A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4) \end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <5>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
C ₂ H ₄	65,389	28	2,335	8955,541	4996,3981
CH ₄	0,655	16	0,041	7049,782	68,8991
C ₂ H ₆	0,655	30	0,022	11087,582	57,7928
H ₂ O	41,990	18	2,333	5989,486	3337,9496
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,184	46	44,352	13713,619	145306,5238
Total	2148,871				153767,5634

$$\Delta H \text{ Keluar} = H <5>$$

$$= 153767,5634 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Menghitung suhu keluar expander

$$\text{Tekanan Masuk (P1)} = 15,3 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Tekanan Keluar (P2)} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Suhu Masuk (T1)} = 200 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 473,2 \text{ K}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1,238 \text{ (interpolasi)}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{((\gamma-1)/\gamma)}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{200} = \left[\frac{1}{15,3} \right]^{(\frac{1,238 - 1}{1,238})}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{200} = \left[\frac{1}{15,3} \right]^{0,192}$$

$$T_2 = 118,4 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 391,6 \text{ K}$$

ΔH Keluar

$$H_{<6> \text{ T out}} = 118,4 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 391,59 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= n \times A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4) \end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <6>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kkal/jam
C ₂ H ₄	65,389	28	2,335	4456,111	2486,1152
CH ₄	0,655	16	0,041	3579,142	34,9798
C ₂ H ₆	0,655	30	0,022	5477,045	28,5485
H ₂ O	41,990	18	2,333	3169,403	1766,3129
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,184	46	44,352	6795,827	72007,1077
Total	2148,871				76323,0640

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Keluar} &= H <6> \\ &= 76323,0640 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

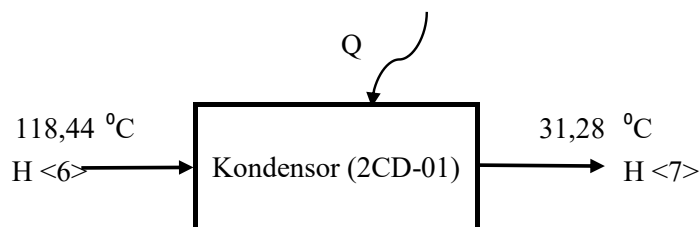
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} \\ H <5> + Q &= H <6> \\ 153767,5634 + Q &= 76323,0640 \\ Q &= -77444,4994 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Tabel Neraca Panas Kompresor

Aliran Masuk (kkal/jam)		Aliran Keluar (kkal/jam)	
H <5>	153767,5634	H <6>	76323,0640
Q	-77444,4994		
Total	76323,0640	Total	76323,0640

5. Kondensor (2CD-01)

Fungsi : untuk mengubah produk dari fase gas menjadi fase cair



Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} \\ H <6> + Q &= H <7>\end{aligned}$$

ΔH Masuk

$$\begin{aligned}H <6> T_{in} &= 118,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 391,5932 \text{ K} \\ T_{ref} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= n \times A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4)\end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <6>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
C ₂ H ₄	65,389	28	2,335	4456,111	2486,1152
CH ₄	0,655	16	0,041	3579,142	34,9798
C ₂ H ₆	0,655	30	0,022	5477,045	28,5485
H ₂ O	41,990	18	2,333	3169,403	1766,3129
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,184	46	44,352	6795,827	72007,1077
Total	2148,871				76323,0640

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} &= H <6> \\ &= 76323,0640 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

 ΔH Keluar

$$\begin{aligned}H <7> T_{\text{out}} &= 31 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 304,43 \text{ K} \\ T_{\text{ref}} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

Data Laten Heat of vaporization

Komponen	λ kJ/kmol
H ₂ O	2395,7500
C ₂ H ₅ OH	426,4744

$$\begin{aligned}H &= (n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \cdot dT) + (n \cdot \lambda) \quad (\text{terjadi perubahan fasa}) \\ &= (n \times (A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4))) + (n \cdot \lambda)\end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <7>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol
C ₂ H ₄	65,389	28	2,335	277,532
CH ₄	0,655	16	0,041	229,087
C ₂ H ₆	0,655	30	0,022	337,163
H ₂ O	41,990	18	2,333	474,324

C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,184	46	44,352	677,259
Total	2148,871			

Komponen	λ	$n.\lambda$	$H = (n \times C_p \Delta T) + (n.\lambda)$
	kJ/kmol	kJ/kmol	kkal/jam
C ₂ H ₄	-	-	154,8383
CH ₄	-	-	2,2389
C ₂ H ₆	-	-	1,7574
H ₂ O	2395,750	5588,692	1599,4964
C ₂ H ₅ OH	426,474	18914,919	11694,9198
Total			13453,2508

$$\Delta H \text{ Keluar} = H_{<7>} \\ = 13453,2508 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} \\ H_{<6>} + Q &= H_{<7>} \\ 76323,0640 + Q &= 13453,2508 \\ Q &= -62869,8132 \text{ kkal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan panas yang diserap} &= 62869,8132 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} &= 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich; 427}) \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} &= 45 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich; 427}) \\ \text{Cp air pendingin} &= 1 \text{ kkal/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Perry, T.2-355}) \\ \text{Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)} &= \frac{Q}{C_p \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\ &= \frac{62869,8132}{1 \times (45 - 30)} \\ &= 4191,321 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

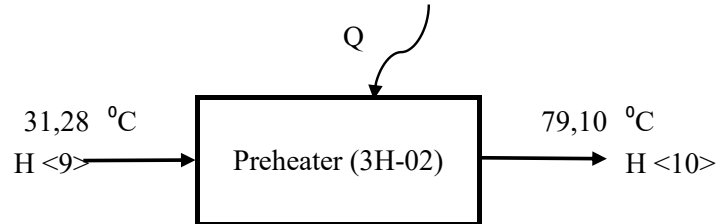
Sehingga massa air untuk pendingin sebesar 4191,3209 kg/jam

Tabel Neraca Panas Kondensor

Aliran Masuk (kkal/jam)		Aliran Keluar (kkal/jam)	
H <6>	76323,0640	H <7>	13453,2508
Q	-62869,8132		
Total	13453,2508	Total	13453,2508

6. Preheater (3H-02)

Fungsi : untuk menaikkan suhu sebelum masuk ke menara destilasi



Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} \\ H <9> + Q &= H <10>\end{aligned}$$

ΔH Masuk

$$\begin{aligned}H <9> T_{in} &= 31,28 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 304,4338 \text{ K} \\ T_{ref} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= n \times A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4)\end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <9>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
H ₂ O	41,990	18	2,333	474,324	264,3412
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,184	46	44,352	677,259	7176,0897
Total	2082,174				7440,4310

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} &= H <9> \\ &= 7440,4310 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

ΔH Keluar

$$\begin{aligned}H <10> T_{out} &= 79,10 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 352,25 \text{ K} \\ T_{ref} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

Data Laten Heat of vaporization

Komponen	λ kJ/kmol
H ₂ O	2395,7500
C ₂ H ₅ OH	426,4744

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= (n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T) + (n \cdot \lambda) \quad (\text{terjadi perubahan fasa}) \\
 &= (n \times (A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4))) + (n \cdot \lambda)
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <10>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol
H ₂ O	41,9895	18,000	2,3328	4068,4237
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,1840	46,000	44,3518	3785,3158
Total	2082,174			

Komponen	λ	$n \cdot \lambda$	$H = (n \times C_p dT) + (n \cdot \lambda)$
	kJ/kmol	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
H ₂ O	-	-	2267,3388
C ₂ H ₅ OH	426,4744	18914,9189	44627,2124
Total			46894,5512

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ Keluar} &= H <10> \\
 &= 46894,5512 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} \\
 H <9> + Q &= H <10> \\
 7440,4310 + Q &= 46894,5512 \\
 Q &= 39454,1202 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Steam

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu} &= 200 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \text{Tekanan} &= 1553,80 \text{ kPa} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, A.2-9}) \\ &= 15,33 \text{ atm} \\ \lambda \text{ steam} &= 1940,75 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, A.2-9}) \\ &= 463,645 \text{ kkal/kg} \\ Q \text{ steam} &= M \text{ steam} \times \lambda \text{ steam} \\ M \text{ steam} &= \frac{Q \text{ steam}}{\lambda \text{ steam}} \\ &= \frac{39454,120}{463,645} \\ &= 85,0955 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

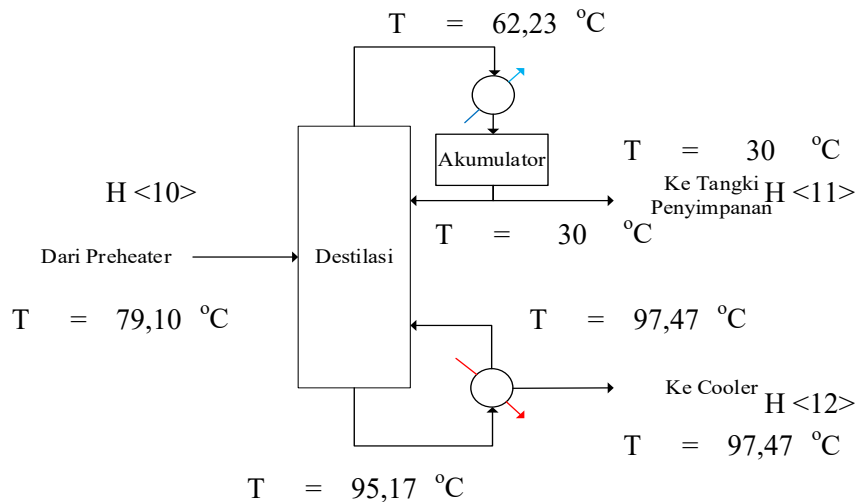
Sehingga massa steam untuk pemanas sebesar 85,0955 kg/jam

Tabel Neraca Panas Preheater

Aliran Masuk (kkal/jam)		Aliran Keluar (kkal/jam)	
H <9>	7440,4310	H <10>	46894,5512
Q	39454,1202		
Total	46894,5512	Total	46894,5512

7. Menara Destilasi (3D-01)

Fungsi : untuk memisahkan etanol dan air berdasarkan suhu titik didihnya



Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ masuk} + Q \text{ steam} &= \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ air} \\ H <10> + Q \text{ steam} &= (H <11> + H <12>) + Q \text{ air}\end{aligned}$$

ΔH Masuk

$$H <10> T \text{ in} = 79,10 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 352,25 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= n \times A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4)$$

Tabel H <10>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
H ₂ O	41,9895	18	2,3328	4068,4237	2267,3388
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,1840	46	44,3518	3785,3158	40108,3823
Total	2082,174				42375,7211

$$\Delta H \text{ Masuk} = H <10>$$

$$= 42375,7211 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

ΔH Keluar

$$H <11> T \text{ out} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$H = n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= n \times A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4)$$

Tabel H <11>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kcal/jam
H ₂ O	0,4199	18	0,0233	377,4864	2,1037

C ₂ H ₅ OH	2019,7821	46	43,9083	538,5019	5648,7906
Total	2020,202				5650,8943

$$H_{<11> T_{out}} = 97 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 370,62 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{ref} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

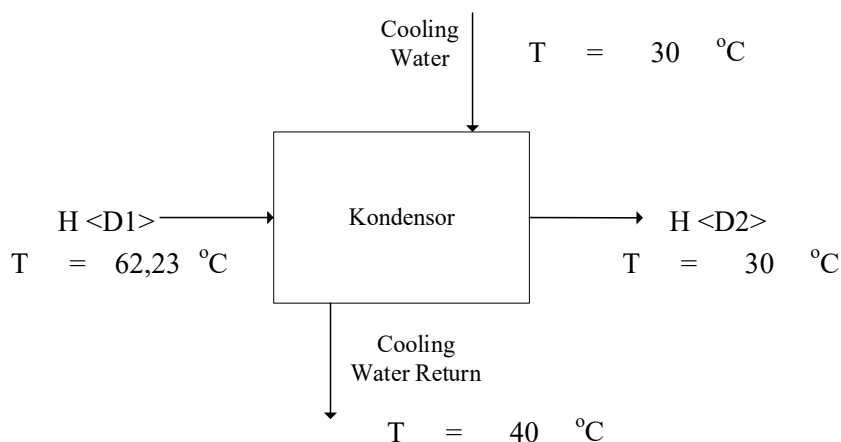
Tabel H <12>

Komponen	Laju Massa kg/jam	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
		kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kkal/jam
H ₂ O	41,5697	18	2,3094	5451,681	3007,8477
C ₂ H ₅ OH	20,4018	46	0,4435	8158,102	864,4147
Total	61,9715				3872,2624

$$\Delta H_{\text{Keluar}} = H_{<11>} + H_{<12>}$$

$$= 9523,1567 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Menghitung entalpi kondensor



Persamaan Neraca Panas Kondensor

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

$$H_{<D1>} = H_{<D2>} + Q_{\text{air}}$$

ΔH_{Masuk}

$$H_{<D1> T_{in}} = 62,23 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 335,38 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{ref} = 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

Data Laten Heat of vaporization

Komponen	λ kJ/kmol
H ₂ O	2395,7500
C ₂ H ₅ OH	426,4744

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= (n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T) + (n \cdot \lambda) \quad (\text{terjadi perubahan fasa}) \\
 &= (n \times (A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4))) + (n \cdot \lambda)
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <D1>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol
H ₂ O	0,4412	18	0,0245	1256,1485
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2122,2219	46	46,1353	4088,7743
Total	2122,663			

Komponen	λ	n. λ	H = (n x Cp dT) + (n. λ)
	kJ/kmol	kJ/kmol	kkal/jam
H ₂ O	-	-	7,3556
C ₂ H ₅ OH	426,4744	19675,5072	49766,3922
Total			49773,7478

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H \text{ Masuk} &= H <D1> \\
 &= 49773,7478 \text{ kkal/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

ΔH Keluar

$$\begin{aligned}
 H <D2> T_{out} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K} \\
 T_{ref} &= 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= n \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \Delta T \\
 &= n \times (A (T - T_{ref}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{ref}^2) + \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{ref}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{ref}^4))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4)$$

Tabel H <D2>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kkal/jam
H ₂ O	0,4412	18	0,0245	377,4864	2,2104
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2122,2219	46	46,1353	538,5019	5935,2871
Total	2122,663				5937,4975

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Keluar} &= H \text{ <D2>} \\ &= 5937,4975 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Neraca Panas Kondensor

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ masuk} &= \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ air} \\ H \text{ <D1>} &= H \text{ <D2>} + Q \text{ air} \\ 49773,748 &= 5937,4975 + Q \text{ air} \\ Q \text{ air} &= 43836,250 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan panas yang diserap} &= 43836,2503 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} &= 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich; 427}) \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} &= 45 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich; 427}) \\ \text{Cp air pendingin} &= 1 \text{ kkal/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Perry, T.2-355}) \\ \text{Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)} &= \frac{Q}{Cp \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\ &= \frac{43836,2503}{1 \times (45 - 30)} \\ &= 2922,4167 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga massa air untuk pendingin sebesar 2922,4167 kg/jam

Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ masuk} + Q \text{ steam} &= \Delta H \text{ keluar} + Q \text{ air} \\ H \text{ <10>} + Q \text{ steam} &= (H \text{ <11>} + H \text{ <12>}) + Q \text{ air} \\ 42375,721 + Q \text{ steam} &= 9523,1567 + 43836,2503 \\ Q \text{ steam} &= 10983,6859 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Steam

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Suhu} &= 300 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \text{Tekanan} &= 8581 \text{ kPa} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, A.2-9}) \\ &= 84,69 \text{ atm} \\ \text{Hv} &= 2749 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, A.2-9})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_l &= 1344 \text{ kJ/kg} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, A.2-9}) \\
 \lambda_{\text{steam}} &= H_v - H_l \\
 &= 1405 \text{ kJ/kg} \\
 &= 335,655 \text{ kkal/kg} \\
 Q_{\text{steam}} &= M_{\text{steam}} \times \lambda_{\text{steam}} \\
 M_{\text{steam}} &= \frac{Q_{\text{steam}}}{\lambda_{\text{steam}}} \\
 &= \frac{10983,6859}{335,655} \\
 &= 32,7232 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

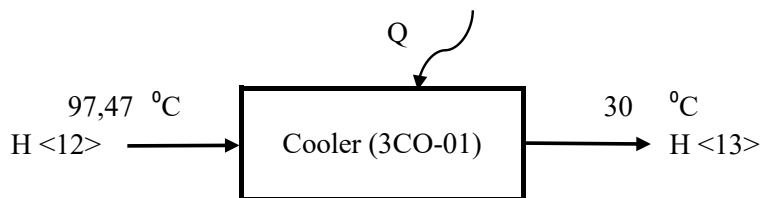
Sehingga massa steam untuk pemanas sebesar 32,7232 kg/jam

Tabel Neraca Panas Destilasi

Aliran Masuk (kkal/jam)		Aliran Keluar (kkal/jam)	
H <10>	42375,7211	H <11>	5650,8943
Q steam	10983,6859	H <12>	3872,2624
		Q air	43836,2503
Total	53359,4070	Total	53359,4070

8. Cooler (3CO-01)

Fungsi : untuk mendinginkan produk bawah hasil destilasi



Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{Masuk}} + Q &= \Delta H_{\text{Keluar}} \\
 H <12> + Q &= H <13>
 \end{aligned}$$

ΔH_{Masuk}

$$\begin{aligned}
 H <12> T_{\text{in}} &= 97,47 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 370,62 \text{ K} \\
 T_{\text{ref}} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= n \times A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \\
 &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <12>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT	H = n x Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol	kkal/jam
H ₂ O	41,5697	18	2,3094	5451,681	3007,8477
C ₂ H ₅ OH	20,4018	46	0,4435	8158,102	864,4147
Total	61,9715				3872,2624

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} &= H <12> \\ &= 3872,2624 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

 ΔH Keluar

$$\begin{aligned}H <13> T_{\text{out}} &= 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K} \\ T_{\text{ref}} &= 25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

Data Laten Heat of vaporization

Komponen	λ kJ/kmol
H ₂ O	2395,7500
C ₂ H ₅ OH	426,4744

$$\begin{aligned}H &= (n \int_{T_{\text{ref}}}^T C_p \cdot \Delta T) + (n \cdot \lambda) \quad (\text{terjadi perubahan fasa}) \\ &= (n \times (A (T - T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{B}{2} (T^2 - T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{C}{3} (T^3 - T_{\text{ref}}^3) + \frac{D}{4} (T^4 - T_{\text{ref}}^4))) + (n \cdot \lambda)\end{aligned}$$

Tabel H <13>

Komponen	Laju Massa	BM	n	Cp dT
	kg/jam	kg/kmol	kmol/jam	kJ/kmol
H ₂ O	41,570	18	2,309	377,486
C ₂ H ₅ OH	20,402	46	0,444	538,502
Total	61,971			

Komponen	λ	n. λ	H = (n x Cp dT) + (n. λ)
	kJ/kmol	kJ/kmol	kkal/jam
H ₂ O	2395,7500	5532,8054	1530,0736
C ₂ H ₅ OH	426,4744	189,1492	102,2468
Total			1632,3204

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Keluar} &= H <13> \\ &= 1632,3204 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Neraca Panas Total

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ Masuk} + Q &= \Delta H \text{ Keluar} \\ H <12> + Q &= H <13> \\ 3872,2624 + Q &= 1632,3204 \\ Q &= -2239,9420 \text{ kkal/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan panas yang diserap} &= 2239,9420 \text{ kkal/jam} \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} &= 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich; 427}) \\ \text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} &= 45 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Ulrich; 427}) \\ \text{Cp air pendingin} &= 1 \text{ kkal/kg.}^{\circ}\text{C} \quad (\text{Perry, T.2-355}) \\ \text{Kebutuhan air pendingin (m)} &= \frac{Q}{\text{Cp} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\ &= \frac{2239,9420}{1 \times (45 - 30)} \\ &= 149,3295 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga massa air untuk pendingin sebesar 149,3295 kg/jam

Tabel Neraca Panas Cooler

Aliran Masuk (kkal/jam)		Aliran Keluar (kkal/jam)	
H <12>	3872,2624	H <13>	1632,3204
Q	-2239,9420		
Total	1632,3204	Total	1632,3204

1) **Nama Alat** : **Tangki penampung C₂H₄**
Kode : 1TK-01
Fungsi : Untuk menampung gas etilen
Tipe : Tangki berbentuk spherical
Bahan : High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316

F allowable	=	18750	
Tipe pengelasan	=	Double welded butt joint	(E = 0,8)
Faktor korosi	=	0,125	
Volume ruang kosong	=	10%	Volume total
Waktu tinggal	=	1 bulan	= 30 hari = 720 jam
Jumlah storage	=	7	buah
<u>Kondisi Operasi</u>			
Suhu bahan	=	40	°C
	=	313	K
Tekanan	=	13,60	atm
	=	199,86424	psia
Massa masuk etilen	=	1309,0802	kg/jam
	=	2886,52177	lb/jam

Densitas

$$\text{Density} = A \times B^{-(1-(1/T_c)^n)} \quad (\text{Pers. Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid})$$

Komponenten	A	B	n	Tc (K)
C ₂ H ₄	0,2143	0,2806	0,2857	282,3600
CH ₄	0,1560	0,2881	0,2770	190,5800
C ₂ H ₆	0,2009	0,2733	0,2833	305,4200

Komponen	Mass Rate	xi	$\rho = \text{gr/cm}^3$	xi.pi
C ₂ H ₄	5947,7252	0,999	1,1780	1,1768
CH ₄	2,9768	0,0005	0,6570	0,0003
C ₂ H ₆	2,9768	0,0005	1,3562	0,0007
TOTAL	5953,6789	1	3,1912	1,1778

$$\rho_l = 1,1778 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 73,4965 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

ρ campuran	=	73,4965	lb/ft ³
Rate masuk	=	1309,0802	kg/jam
	=	2886,5218	lb/jam
Rate volumetrik	=	$\frac{2886,52177}{73,4965}$	
	=	39,2743	ft ³ /jam

b. Menghitung Volume Tangki

Untuk menentukan volume tangki, maka diasumsikan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Waktu tinggal} &= 30 \text{ hari} \\
 &= 720 \text{ jam} \\
 \text{Tinggi silinder} &= 1 \text{ di} \\
 \text{Volume ruang kosong} &= 10\% V_T \\
 \text{Jumlah} &= 7 \text{ buah} \\
 \text{Sehingga} \\
 \text{Volume Liquid} &= \frac{\text{rate volumetrik} \times \text{waktu tinggal}}{\text{jumlah}} \\
 &= \frac{39,2743 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 720 \text{ jam}}{7} \\
 \text{Volume liquid} &= 4039,63948 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= 90\% \times \text{volume tangki} \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\text{Volume liquid}}{90\%} \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{4039,64}{90\%} \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= 4488,4883 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung diameter tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Asumsi : } L_s &= 1,0 D \\
 V_{\text{total}} &= V_{\text{spherical}} \\
 V_{\text{total}} &= \frac{1}{6} \times \pi \times D^3 \\
 D^3 &= \frac{V_{\text{total}} \times 6}{\pi} \\
 D^3 &= \frac{4488,5 \times 6}{\pi} \\
 D^3 &= 8572,38123 \\
 D \text{ tangki} &= 20,4660 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 245,5925 \text{ in} \\
 &= 6,2380 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung tinggi liquid

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{liquid}} &= \frac{1}{6} \times \pi \times D^3 \\
 D^3 &= \frac{V_{\text{liquid}} \times 6}{\pi} \\
 D^3 &= \frac{4039,6395 \times 6}{\pi} \\
 D^3 &= 7715,143107 \\
 D &= 19,7597 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 237,1169 \text{ in} \\
 &= 6,0228 \text{ m} \\
 \\
 \text{L liquid} &= 19,7597 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 237,1169 \text{ in} \\
 &= 6,0228 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Menghitung tekanan design

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tekanan hidrostatik (ph)} &= \frac{\rho \times (H-L)}{144} \\
 &= \frac{73,4965 \times (19,760 - 1)}{144} \\
 &= 9,5748 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_i &= (P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}) \times 1,05 \\
 &= (199,8642 + 9,5748) \times 1,0500 \\
 &= 219,9110 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Menentukan tebal sphrical (ts)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tebal silinder} &= \frac{P_i \cdot r_i}{(f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{219,911 \times 245,592}{[(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 219,91)]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 3,6325 + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= \frac{30,0602}{8} \\
 &= \frac{30}{8} \text{ in} \\
 &= 3 \frac{3}{4} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= d_i + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 245,592 + (2 \times 3 \frac{12}{16}) \\
 &= 253,092 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= 396 \text{ in} \\
 d_o &= 33,0000 \text{ ft} \\
 t_s &= 3 \frac{12}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$d_{i \text{ baru}} = d_o - 2 \text{ ts}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 396 - (2 \times 3 \frac{12}{16}) \\
 &= 388,500 \text{ in} \\
 &= 32,3750 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi silinder (Ls)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ls &= 1 \times di \\
 &= 1 \times 32,3750 \\
 &= 32,375 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 388,5 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi tanki C₂H₄

Fungsi	: Untuk menampung C ₂ H ₄
Tipe	: Tangki berbentuk spherichal dan tutup bawah standard dishead
Bahan	: High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316
Volume	: 4.488,4883 ft ³ = 127,0996 m ³
Tebal silinder	: 3,7500 in = 0,0254 m
Diameter dalam (di)	: 32,3750 in = 0,8223 m
Diameter luar (do)	: 33,0000 in = 0,8382 m

- 2) **Nama Alat** : **Kompresor**
Kode : 1C-01
Fungsi : Untuk meningkatkan tekanan menjadi 15,3 atm
Tipe : Radial

Kondisi gas masuk kompresor

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa} &= 1309,0802 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 2886,5218 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 P_1 &= 13,6000 \text{ atm} \\
 &= 199,8656 \text{ psia} \\
 P_2 &= 15,3000 \text{ atm} \\
 &= 224,8488 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan

Tenaga yang dikeluarkan oleh kompresor adalah

$$Ws = \frac{\dot{e}_i \cdot m \cdot (P_2 - P_1)}{\rho} \quad (\text{pers. Ulrich p. 116})$$

Dimana

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{e}_i &= \text{effisiensi turbin} \\
 m &= \text{masa masuk kompresor} \\
 P_2 - P_1 &= \text{kenaikan tekanan} \\
 \rho &= \text{densitas}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_2 - P_1 &= 15,30 - 13,60 \\
&= 1,70 \text{ atm} \\
&= 3597,57 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \\
m &= 2886,52177 \text{ lb/jam} \\
\rho &= 73,4965 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
\text{Asumsi} \\
\epsilon_i &= 70\% \\
W_s &= \frac{70\% \times 2886,52177 \times (3597,56890)}{73,4965} \\
&= 98904,3316 \text{ lbf. Ft/jam} \\
&= 0,0500 \text{ Hp} \\
&= 1,0000 \text{ Hp}
\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Kompresor

Fungsi	: Untuk menampung tekanan menjadi 15,3 atm
Tipe	: Radial
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Stainless Steel 304</i>
Kapasitas	: 39,2743 ft ³
Daya	: 1,0000 hp
Jumlah	: 1,0000 buah

3) Nama Alat	: Kondensor-1
Kode	: 2CD-01
Fungsi	: Mengkondensasikan produk yang keluar dari expander
Tipe	: Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger

Kondisi operasi :

Suhu air masuk (T ₁)	=	27 °C	=	80,6 °F	=	300,15 °K
Suhu air keluar (T ₂)	=	40 °C	=	80,6 °F	=	300,15 °K
Suhu bahan masuk (t ₁)	=	118 °C	=	244,4 °F	=	391,15 °K
Suhu bahan keluar (t ₂)	=	45 °C	=	113 °F	=	318,15 °K

Perhitungan

Massa bahan masuk	=	2148,871 kg/jam	=	4737,450 lb/jam
Massa air masuk	=	4191,321 kg/jam	=	9240,281 lb/jam

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{av} \text{ air masuk} &= \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{27 + 40}{2} = 33,5 \text{ °C} \\
t_{av} \text{ bahan masuk} &= \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{118 + 45}{2} = 81,5 \text{ °C}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
q &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
&= 4737,450 \times 1,0000 \times 131
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 622500,92 \text{ Btu/jam} \\
 Q &= 62869,8132 \text{ kJ/jam} \\
 &= 59589,0853 \text{ Btu/h}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan ΔT

$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{81 - 81}{113 - 244} = 0,0000 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 S &= \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{113 - 244}{81 - 244} = 0,8022 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

From DQ Kern fig 18 page 828

$$\text{LMTD Correction Factor (F}_T\text{)} = 1$$

Menentukan LMTD

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta T \text{ hot} &= t_2 - T_1 = 113 - 80,6 = 32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 \Delta T \text{ cold} &= t_1 - T_2 = 244,4 - 80,6 = 163,8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LMTD} &= \frac{\Delta T \text{ hot} - \Delta T \text{ cold}}{\ln (\Delta T \text{ hot} / \Delta T \text{ cold})} = \frac{32,4 - 163,8}{\ln (32,4 / 163,8)} = 81 \\
 \Delta t_{\text{av}} &= \frac{\Delta T \text{ hot} + \Delta T \text{ cold}}{2} = \frac{32,4 + 163,8}{2} = 98 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 \Delta t &= F_T \times \text{LMTD} = 1 \times 98,100 = 98,100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tube dan shell

- Asumsi Tube

From DQ Kern Fig.28

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 1,00 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Pt} &= 1 \frac{1}{4} \\
 \text{de} &= 0,99 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

From DQ Kern Table 10 hal 843

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 1,00 \text{ in} \quad \text{BWG} = 8 \\
 \text{ID} &= 0,670 \text{ in} \\
 a' &= 0,355 \text{ in}^2 \\
 a'' &= 0,262 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 L &= 10 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{59589,0853}{2,618 \times 98,1} = 232,0214 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 Nt &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} = \frac{232,0214}{10 \times 0,262} = 88,6
 \end{aligned}$$

From DQ Kern table 9 page 841

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nt &= 68 \\
 \text{ID}_s &= 15 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} = 1,27 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{shell passes} &= 4 \\ B &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Tube (Fluida Panas)	Shell (Fluida Dingin)
$\begin{aligned}at' &= 0,355 \text{ in}^2 \\ at &= \frac{Nt \times at'}{144 \times n} \\ &= \frac{88,6 \times 0,355}{144 \times 4} \\ &= 0,0546 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned}B &= 2 \\ C &= \frac{Pt - OD}{1 - 1,00} \\ &= 0,25 \\ as &= \frac{ID_s \times C \times B}{144 \times Pt} \times \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \frac{15 \times 0,25 \times 2}{144 \times 1} \times \frac{1}{4} \\ &= 0,0106 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned}Gt &= \frac{W}{at} \\ &= \frac{9240,281}{0,0546} \\ &= 169169,04 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2\end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned}Gs &= \frac{W}{as} \\ &= \frac{4737,450}{0,0106} \\ &= 447339,54 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2\end{aligned}$
$Tc = 178,7 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$	$tc = 92,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
$ID = 0,670 \text{ in} = 0,0558 \text{ ft}$	$Ds = 0,99 \text{ in} = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$
<i>From DQ Kern Fig 14</i> $\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ pada } Tc &= 178,7 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \quad 0,043 \text{ Cp} \\ \mu &= 0,04 \times 2,42 \\ &= 0,1041 \text{ lb/ft.h} \\ Nre &= \frac{ID \times Gt}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0558 \times 169169,04}{0,1041} \\ &= 90767,55\end{aligned}$	<i>From DQ Kern Fig 14</i> $\begin{aligned}\mu \text{ pada } Tav &= 92,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \quad 0,13 \text{ Cp} \\ \mu &= 0,13 \times 2,42 \\ &= 0,3146 \text{ lb/ft.h} \\ Nre &= \frac{ID \times Gs}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0825 \times 447339,5357}{0,3146} \\ &= 117309,3188\end{aligned}$
$hi = 1500$	$From DQ Kern Fig 28, jH = 18$
<i>From DQ Kern Fig 26</i> $f = 0,00040 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$	<i>From Geankoplis App A.2-6</i> $k = 0,3710 \text{ Btu/h.ft F}$
<i>From DQ Kern Table 7</i> $s = 0,00056$	$\left(\frac{Cp \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} =$
$\Delta Pt = \frac{f \times Gt^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times ID \times s \times \phi s}$	$\left(\frac{0,13 \times 0,3146}{0,371} \right)^{1/3} =$
$= 0,0017 \text{ psi}$	$= 0,4795$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_o &= jH \frac{k \times (C_p \times \mu)^{1/3}}{D_s} \\
 &= 18 \times \frac{0,4795}{0,0825} \\
 &= 104,6152 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F} \\
 &\text{From } DQ \text{ Kern Fig 29} \\
 f &= 0,0028 \\
 s &= 1 \\
 N + 1 &= 12 \times \frac{L}{B} \\
 &= 12 \times \frac{10}{2} = 60 \\
 \Delta P_s &= \frac{f \times G_s^2 \times ID \times (N+1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e \times s \times \phi_s} \\
 &= 9,921 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\
 &= \frac{1500 \times 104,6152}{1500 + 104,6152} \\
 &= 97,7946 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= N_t \times L \times a'' = 88,6 \times 10 \times 0,262 = 232,021 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 U_D &= \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T} = \frac{59589,0853}{232,02 \times 98,1} = 2,618 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F} \\
 R_{d \text{ hit}} &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} = \frac{97,79 - 2,618}{97,79 \times 2,618} = 0,372 > 0,001
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena nilai $R_d > 0,001 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$, maka $R_d \text{ hit}$ memenuhi

Spesifikasi Kondensor

Nama alat	: Kondensor
Kode alat	: 2CD-01
Tipe	: Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger
Material	: Commercial steel
Jumlah	: 1 unit
Fungsi	: Mengkondensasikan produk yang keluar dari expander
Beban panas, Q	: 62869,8132 kJ/jam
Media pendingin	: Air
Massa pendingin	: 4191,3209 kg/jam
Perpindahan panas, A	: 232,0214 ft ²
$\Delta t \text{ LMTD}$	: 81,09 °F
Koef perindahan panas, U_D :	2,618 Btu/hr ft ² F

$$\rho_f = 0,8037 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 50,1507 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Densitas Gas

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{BM} \times P}{R \times T} \quad R = 83,14472 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{bar/mol} \cdot \text{K}$$

Komponen	BM	T (K)	P (bar)
C ₂ H ₆	30,07	304,4338	1,0132
CH ₄	16,04	304,4338	1,0132
C ₂ H ₄	28,05	304,4338	1,0132

Komponen	xi	$\rho = \text{gr/cm}^3$	xi. ρ
C ₂ H ₆	0,0304	0,0012	0,0000366
CH ₄	0,0003	0,0006	0,0000002
C ₂ H ₄	0,0003	0,0011	0,0000003
Total	0,031		0,0000372

$$\rho_v = 0,0012 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 0,0747 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Densitas liquid

$$\text{Density} = A \times B^{-1(1-T/T_c)^n} \quad (\text{Pers. Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid})$$

Komponen	A	B	n	T _c (K)
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,2857	647,13
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,2657	0,264	0,2367	516,25

Komponen	xi	$\rho = \text{gr/cm}^3$	xi. ρ
H ₂ O	0,0195	1,0217	0,0200
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,9494	0,7814	0,7419
Total	0,969		0,7619

$$\rho_l = 0,7863 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 49,0635 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

b. Menghitung Volume Tangki

Untuk menentukan volume tangki, maka diasumsikan

Waktu tinggal = 15 menit

= 0,25 jam

Tinggi silinder = 3 di

Volume ruang kosong = 20% V_T

Jumlah = 1 buah

Sehingga

$$\text{Volume Liquid} = \frac{\text{massa uap}}{\rho_{\text{uap}}} + \frac{\text{massa liquid}}{\rho_{\text{liquid}}} \times \text{waktu tinggal}$$

$$= \frac{66,6976}{0,0747} + \frac{2082,1735}{49,0635} \times \text{waktu tinggal}$$

$$= (892,70 + 42,44) \times 0,25 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 233,784096 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 80\% \times \text{volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\text{Volume liquid}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{233,7841}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 292,2301 \text{ ft}^3$$

c. Menghitung diameter flash drum

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{total}} &= 2 \times V_{\text{tutup}} + V_{\text{silinder}} \\ 292,2 &= 0,1694 \text{ di}^3 + \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times L_s \right] \\ 292,2 &= 0,1694 \text{ di}^3 + \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times 3 \text{ di} \right] \\ 292,2 &= 0,1694 \text{ di}^3 + 2,3562 \text{ di}^3 \\ 292,2 &= 2,5256 \text{ di}^3 \\ \text{di}^3 &= 115,7 \\ \text{di} &= 4,8729 \text{ ft} \\ &= 58,4747 \text{ in} \\ &= 1,4853 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung tinggi liquid dalam tangki

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{liquida}} &= V_{\text{liquida dalam silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup}} \\ V_{\text{liquida}} &= \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times L_s \right] + 0,0847 \text{ di}^3 \\ 233,784096 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 4,87^2 \times L_s \\ L_s &= \frac{233,7840961}{23,745 \times 0,7854} + 9,8004 \\ &= 13,061 \text{ ft} \\ &= 156,74 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

e. Menghitung tekanan design

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan hidrostatik (ph)} &= \frac{\rho \times (H-1)}{144} \\ &= \frac{50,1507 \times (13,0613 - 1)}{144} \\ &= 4,2006 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_i &= (P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}) \times 1,05 \\ &= (14,6960 + 4,2006) \times 1,05 \\ &= 19,8414 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

f. Menentukan tebal sphrical (ts)

$$\text{tebal silinder} = \frac{P_i \cdot \text{di}}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6P_i)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{19,8414 \times 58,4747}{2 [(\frac{18750}{x} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 19,841)]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
&= 0,0387 + \frac{1}{8} \\
&= \frac{1,3096}{8} \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \text{ in} \\
&= 1/8 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

g. Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
do &= di + 2 ts \\
&= 58,4747 + (2 \times 1/8) \\
&= 58,7247 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$\begin{aligned}
do &= 60 \text{ in} \\
&= 5,0000 \text{ ft} \\
ts &= 1/8 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
di_{\text{baru}} &= do - 2 ts \\
&= 60 - (2 \times 1/8) \\
&= 59,7500 \text{ in} \\
&= 4,9792 \text{ ft}
\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi silinder (Ls)

$$\begin{aligned}
Ls &= 3 \times di \\
&= 3 \times 4,9792 \\
&= 14,9375 \text{ ft} \\
&= 179,2500 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

h. Menghitung dimensi tutup atas dan bawah

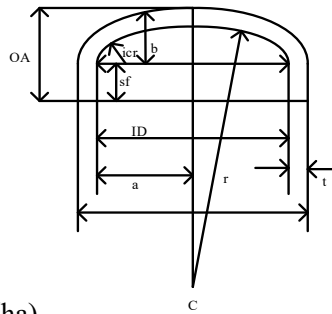
Bentuk tutup atas dan tutup bawah adalah standar dish, sehingga

$$r = di_{\text{baru}} = 4,9792 \text{ ft} = 59,75 \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup atas (tha)

$$\begin{aligned}
tha &= \frac{0,855 Pi \cdot di}{(f \cdot E - 0,1 Pi)} + C \\
&= \frac{0,885 \times 19,841 \times 59,750}{[(\frac{18750}{x} \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 19,841)]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
&= 0,0700 + \frac{1}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1,5596}{8} \\
 &= \frac{2}{8} \text{ in} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$



Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

Dengan $do = 60 \text{ in}$
 $icr = 8,7500 \text{ in}$
 $r = 60 \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young page 90)

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= \frac{do}{2} - icr \\
 &= \frac{60}{2} - 8,75 \\
 &= 21,2500 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC &= r - icr \\
 &= 60 - 8,75 \\
 &= 51,2500 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 60 - (51,25^2 - 21,25^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 13,3631 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

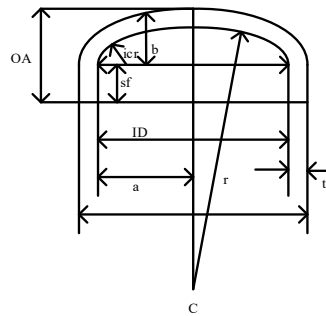
$$sf = \frac{2}{in} \text{ (Brownell & Young page 90)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tinggi tutup} &= b + sf + tha \\
 &= 13,3631 + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= 15,6131 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,3011 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal tutup bawah (thb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 thb &= \frac{0,855 \text{ Pi} \cdot di}{(f \cdot E - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,8850 \times 19,8414 \times 59,7500}{[(\frac{0,8850}{18750} \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times \frac{19,841}{19,841})]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,0700 + \frac{1}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1,5596}{8} \\
 &= \frac{2}{8} \text{ in} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$



Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)

Dengan $do = 60 \text{ in}$
 $icr = 8,7500 \text{ in}$
 $r = 60 \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young page 90)

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= \frac{do}{2} - icr \\
 &= \frac{60}{2} - 8,75 \\
 &= 21,25 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC &= r - icr \\
 &= 60 - 8,75 \\
 &= 51,25 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 60 - (51,25^2 - 21,25^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 13,3631 \text{ in} \\
 sf &= \frac{b}{2} \text{ in} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young page 90})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tinggi tutup} &= b + sf + thb \\
 &= 13,36 + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \\
 &= 15,61 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,3011 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

i. Menghitung tinggi separator (H)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tangki (H)} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi tutup atas} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\
 &= 14,938 \text{ ft} + 1,3011 \text{ ft} + 1,3011 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 17,5397 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 210,4762 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Separator

Fungsi	:	Untuk memisahkan komponen gas dan liquid hasil keluar dari reaktor
Tipe	:	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah dan atas berbentuk standar dish
Bahan Konstruksi	:	<i>Carboon steel - SA 240 M Type 316</i>
Jumlah Tangki	:	1,000 buah
Volume Tangki	:	292,230 ft ³
Diameter Dalam (di)	:	4,979 ft
Diameter Luar (do)	:	5,000 ft
Tebal Silinder (ts)	:	1/4 in
Tinggi Tutup Atas (ha)	:	1,3011 ft
Tebal Tutup Atas (tha)	:	1/4 in
Tinggi Tutup Bawah (hb)	:	1,3011 ft
Tebal Tutup Bawah (thb)	:	1/4 in
Tinggi Storage	:	17,5397 ft

- 5) **Nama Alat** : **Pompa-1**
- Kode : 2P-01
- Fungsi : Untuk mengalirkan C₂H₅OH dan air menuju distilasi
- Tipe : Pompa centrifugal
- Kondisi operasi : Suhu (T) : 45 °C
Tekanan (P) : 1 atm
- Perancangan
- Rate bahan masuk(m) = 2.082,1735 kg/jam
= 4.590,4068 lb/jam
= 1,2751 lb/s

Komposisi Bahan Masuk

Komponen	Mass Rate (kg/jam)	Fraksi (Xi)	ρi (kg/m ³)	xi/ρi
C ₂ H ₅ OH	2040,1840	0,9798	789,0000	0,0012
H ₂ O	41,9895	0,0202	995,6800	0,0000
Total	2082,1735	1,0000		0,0013

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ campuran} &= \frac{1}{\sum x_i/\rho_i} = 792,3167 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 49,4643 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \rho \text{ bahan masuk} &= 49,4643 \text{ lb/ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

Komposisi Bahan Masuk

Komponen	μ (cp)	μ (lb/ft.s)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,795	5,342E-04
H ₂ O	0,018	1,209E-05
μ larutan C ₆ H ₁₀		5,463E-04

Menghitung *rate* volumetrik (Q)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik} &= 4590,4068 \quad / \quad 49,4643 \\ &= 92,8024 \quad \text{ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0258 \quad \text{ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Aliran Turbulen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 4 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 4 \times 0,193 \times 1,661 \\ &= 1,248 \quad \text{in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Standardisasi ID} = 1 \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{in sch 40}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inside Diameter (ID)} &= 1,3800 \quad \text{in} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, APP.A.5-1, hal 996}) \\ &= 0,1150 \quad \text{ft} \\ &= 0,0351 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Outside Diameter (OD)} &= 1,6600 \quad \text{in} \\ &= 0,1383 \quad \text{ft} \\ &= 0,0422 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inside Cross Sectional} &= 0,0060 \quad \text{ft}^2 \\ \text{Area (A)} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Kecepatan Aliran Fluida

$$\text{Kecepatan Aliran (v)} = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{0,0258 \quad \text{ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0060 \quad \text{ft}^2} = 4,2964 \quad \text{ft/s}$$

Menentukan Bilangan Reynold (NRe)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NRe} &= \frac{D \cdot v \cdot \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,1150 \cdot 4,2964 \cdot 49,4643}{0,0005} \\ &= 4,474 \cdot 10^4 > 4.000 \quad (\text{Turbulen}) \\ \alpha &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

From Geankoplis fig. 2.10-3

$$\text{Bahan Pipa} = \text{Commercial steel}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalent Roughness } (\epsilon) &= 0,000046 \quad \text{m} \\ \epsilon/D &= 0,001312 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Fanning Friction Factor (f)} = 0,007$$

Asumsi

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang pipa lurus} &= 30 \quad \text{m} \\ &= 1181,1 \quad \text{in} \\ &= 98,425 \quad \text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Elbow } 90^\circ &= 4 \quad \text{buah} \\ L_e/D &= 17 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{elbow}} &= 17 \times 4 \times 0,115 \\ &= 7,8200 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gate valve} &= 1 \text{ buah} \\ L_c/D &= 9 \\ L_{\text{Gate valve}} &= 9 \times 1 \times 0,115 \\ &= 1,0350 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang total pipa } (\Delta L) &= 98,4252 + 7,8200 + 1,0350 \\ &= 107,28 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1287,36 \text{ in} \\ &= 32,6990 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan *Friction Loss*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Friction in the straight pipe} &= \frac{4f \times v^2 \times \Delta L}{2\alpha \times gc \times D} \\ &= \frac{4 \cdot 0,0070 \times 18,46 \times 32,70}{2 \cdot 1 \times 32,174 \times 0,1150} \\ &= 2,2839 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Contraction loss at tank exit

$$\begin{aligned} K_c &= 0,55 \left(1 - A_2/A_1 \right) \\ A_2/A_1 &= 0 \text{ karena } A_1 > A_2 \\ &= 0,55 \left(1 - 0 \right) \\ &= 0,55 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_c &= K_c \frac{v^2}{2\alpha \cdot gc} \\ &= 0,55 \frac{18,4591033}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 32,174} \\ &= 0,1578 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Friction in elbow

Elbow 90°

From Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal 93

Jumlah *elbow* = 4 buah

$$\begin{aligned} K_f &= 0,75 \\ h_f &= \frac{K_f \cdot v^2}{2 \cdot gc} \\ &= \frac{0,75 \cdot 18,459}{2 \cdot 32,174} \\ &= 0,2151 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \\ h_f \text{ elbow total} &= 4 \times 0,2151 \\ &= 0,8606 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Friction in valve*Gate valve wide open**(Geankoplis, Tabel 2.10-1 Hal 93)*

Jumlah gate valve = 1 buah

$$K_f = 0,17$$

$$h_f = \frac{K_f \cdot v^2}{2 \cdot gc}$$

$$= \frac{0,17 \cdot 18,4591}{2 \cdot 32,1740}$$

$$= 0,0488 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$h_f \text{ gate valve total} = 1 \times 0,0488$$

$$= 0,0488 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Expansion loss at tank entrance

$$K_{ex} = (1 - A_1/A_2) \text{ , } A_1/A_2 = 0 \text{ karena } A_1 < A_2$$

$$= (1 - 0)$$

$$= 1$$

$$H_{ex} = K_{ex} \frac{v^2}{2 \cdot gc}$$

$$= 1 \frac{18,45910327}{2 \cdot 32,174}$$

$$= 0,2869 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = \text{Friction in the straight pipe} + \text{Contraction loss at tank exit} +$$

$$\text{Friction in elbow} + \text{Friction in gate valve} +$$

$$\text{Expansion loss at the tank entrance}$$

$$= 2,2839 + 0,1578 + 0,8606 + 0,0488 + 0,2869$$

$$= 3,6379 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Menentukan Daya Pompa

Direncanakan :

$$Z_1 = 25 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 35 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (karena } P_1 = P_2 = 14,7 \text{ psia)}$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$v_2 = 4,296 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$-W_s = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \cdot \frac{(v_2^2 - v_1^2)}{gc} + g \frac{(Z_2 - Z_1)}{gc}$$

$$+ \frac{(P_2 - P_1)}{\rho} + \Sigma f$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1} \cdot \frac{(18,46^2 - 0^2)}{32,174} +$$

$$32,174 \frac{(35 - 25)}{32,174} + 0 + 3,638$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,2869 + 10 + 0 + 3,638 \\
 -W_s &= 13,9 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \\
 W_s &= -13,9 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

From Geankoplis, figure 3.3-2 - 136

$$\text{Efisiensi } (\eta) = 20\%$$

$$W_p = \frac{W_s}{-\eta} = \frac{-13,9}{-20\%} = 69,624 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}} \\
 &= 69,62 \times 1,275 \times \frac{1 \text{ hp}}{550 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}} \\
 &= 0,1614 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

From Peter and Timmerhaus, fig. 14-38, p.521

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{Pump horsepower}}{\text{Efisiensi motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0,1614}{80\%} = 0,2018 \text{ hp} = 1 \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa-1

Fungsi	: Untuk mengalirkan C ₂ H ₅ OH dan air menuju distilasi
Tipe	: Pompa centrifugal
Bahan	: <i>Commercial steel</i>
Daya	: 1 hp
Kapasitas	: 92,8024 ft ³ /jam

6) Nama Alat	: Distilasi
Kode	: 3D-01
Fungsi	: Untuk memisahkan C ₂ H ₅ OH dan air
Tipe	: Pompa centrifugal
Tipe kolom	: Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah dan atas berbentuk standar dish
Tipe tray	: <i>Sieve Tray</i>

Dasar Perancangan

- Tekanan operasi
- *Feed* masuk
- Suhu *feed* masuk
- Kolom distilasi dilengkapi kondenser *reflux* dan *reboiler* parsial

Direncanakan

- Bahan konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA- 135 Grade B

- f = 12750 (Brownell&Young 1959, APP-D4)
- Jenis pengelasan = Double welded butt joint
- E = 0,8 (Brownell&Young 1959, APP-D4)
- Faktor korosi = 1/16 in
- = 0,0625 in

Menghitung Plate Teoritis

Komponen	Ki Feed	α_{ij} Feed	Ki Destilat	α_{ij} Feed	Ki Bottom	α_{ij} Bottom
H ₂ O	0,4503	0,4377	0,4370	0,4368	0,8393	0,4561
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1,0288	1,00	1,0003	1,000	1,8400	1,000

Light Key = C₂H₅OH

Heavy Key = H₂O

Keterangan i = komponen ; j = heavy key (Perry ed.9, P.13-33)

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{\alpha_{C_2H_5OH}}{\alpha_{H_2O}} = \frac{K_i C_2H_5OH}{K_i H_2O}$$

$$\alpha_{LKD} = \frac{K_{LK} \text{ bubble point distilat}}{K_{HK} \text{ bubble point distilat}} = \frac{1,0003}{0,4370} = 2,2892$$

$$\alpha_{LKB} = \frac{K_{LK} \text{ bubble point bottom}}{K_{HK} \text{ bubble point bottom}} = \frac{1,8400}{0,8393} = 2,1924$$

$$\alpha_{\text{averag}} = (\alpha_L \text{ distilat} \times \alpha_L \text{ bottom})^{0,5} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, pers.11.7-13})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{av} &= \frac{\alpha_{LKD} + \alpha_{LKB}}{2} = \frac{2,2892 + 2,1924}{2} \\ &= 2,2408 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{\min} = \frac{\log \left[\left(\frac{X_{LK}}{X_{HK}} \right) D \times \left(\frac{X_{HK}}{X_{LK}} \right) B \right]}{\log \alpha_{ave}} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, pers.11.7-12})$$

$$= \frac{\log \left(\left(\frac{2019}{1,0734} \right) \times \left(\frac{51,99}{10,0} \right) \right)}{\log 2,2408}$$

$$= \frac{3,9913}{0,3504}$$

$$= \frac{3,9913}{0,3504}$$

$$N_{\min} = 11,39$$

Memplotkan nilai $R/R+1$ dan R_m/R_m+1 pada Coulson (Page 673)

diperoleh N_m/N adalah $= 0,10$

Sehingga jumlah stage (N) teoritis adalah

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{N_m}{N} &= 0,10 \\ N &= \frac{11,3903}{0,10} \\ &= 118 \text{ buah dengan reboiler} \\ &= 117 \text{ buah tanpa reboiler}\end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan letak umpan masuk

Didapatkan dari appendix A

$$\begin{aligned}X_{HF} &= 0,0500 & X_{HD} &= 0,0005 & D &= 43,87 \\ X_{LF} &= 0,9500 & X_{LB} &= 0,0233 & B &= 2,7504\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan lokasi feed stage dengan persamaan Kirk - Bride :

$$\begin{aligned}\log \frac{N_R}{N_S} &= 0,206 \cdot \log \left\{ \frac{Z_{HK,F}}{Z_{LK,F}} \cdot \frac{B}{D} \left(\frac{X_{LK,B}}{X_{HK,D}} \right)^2 \right\} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, pers.11.7-21}) \\ \log \frac{N_R}{N_S} &= 0,206 \cdot \log \left\{ \frac{0,0500}{0,9500} \cdot \frac{2,750}{43,866} \left(\frac{0,0233}{0,0005} \right)^2 \right\} \\ &= 0,1654\end{aligned}$$

$$N_R = 1,0000 \quad N_S$$

Dimana : N_R = jumlah stage pada bagian rectifying

N_S = jumlah stage pada bagian stripping

$$N = N_R + N_S$$

$$117 = 1,0000 \quad N_S + N_S$$

$$117 = 2,0000 \quad N_S$$

$$N_S = 59,00$$

$$N_R = 58$$

jadi, lokasi feed masuk pada tray ke 58 (dari bawah)

c. Menentukan distribusi beban massa pada kolom

Dari *App-A*, diperoleh :

Aliran uap masuk kondenser (V)

$$V = 46,0906 \text{ kgmol/jam}$$

$$= 101,6114 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

Aliran *liquid* keluar kondenser (L)

$$L = 2,2248 \text{ kgmol/jam}$$

$$= 4,9048 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

Aliran liquid masuk reboiler (L')

$$L' = 48,8410 \text{ kgmol/jam}$$

$$= 107,6749 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

Aliran uap keluar reboiler (V')

$$V' = 46,0906 \text{ kgmol/jam}$$

$$= 101,6114 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

Enriching

$$V = 101,6114 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

$$L = 4,9048 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

Exhausting

$$V' = 101,6114 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

$$L' = 107,6749 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

Dari App-A diperoleh

Komponen	BM	Xf	Xd	Xb	Yf	Yd	Yb
H ₂ O	18	0,0500	0,0005	0,8390	0,0500	0,0005	0,8390
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46	0,9500	0,9995	0,1610	0,9500	0,9995	0,1610
Total		1	1	1	1	1	1

Komponen	Feed		Distilat		Bottom	
	kmol/jam	kg/jam	kmol/jam	kg/jam	kmol/jam	kg/jam
H ₂ O	2,33	42	0,02	0	2,308	41,57
C ₂ H ₅ OH	44,29	2040	43,84	2020	0,443	20,40
Total	46,62	2082,2	43,866	2020,2	2,750	61,97

d. Perhitungan beban kolom distilasi

Bagian	Uap			Liquid		
	bmol/jam	BM	lb/jam	bmol/jam	BM	lb/jam
Enriching						
Atas	101,61	46,054	4679,6	4,9048	46,054	225,89
Bawah	101,61	44,666	4538,5	4,9048	47,919	235,03
Exhausting						
Atas	101,61	44,666	4538,5	107,67	47,919	5159,7
Bawah	101,61	22,52	2288,2	107,67	22,52	2424,8

Perhitungan beban distilasi terletak pada *Exhausting* bagian bawah

$$V = 2288,25 \text{ lb/jam}, \quad \text{BM} = 22,52$$

$$L = 2424,79358 \text{ lb/jam}, \quad \text{BM} = 22,52$$

Perhitungan densitas campuran

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Denistas uap pada T} &= 79,10 \text{ C} && (\text{perh. Trial T feed App A}) \\ &= 352,25 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\rho = \frac{\text{BM} \times T \times P}{V_o \times T_i \times P_o} \quad (\text{Kusnarjo, 2010})$$

$$= \frac{22,52 \times 273,15 \times 1}{359,05 \times 352,25 \times 1}$$

$$= 0,0486 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$= 0,0008 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$= 0,00003 \text{ mol/cm}^3$$

Densitas Liquid pada T = 78,36 C

= 351,51 K

$Density = A \times B^{-1(1-T/T_c)^n}$ (Pers. Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid)

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc	ρ	ρ
					g/cm ³	lb/ft ³
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,2857	647,13	0,9771	61
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,2657	0,264	0,2367	516,25	0,7342	45,838

Komponen	Xb	ρ	$\rho L = \rho \cdot Xb$		
		lb/ft ³	lb/ft ³	g/cm ³	mol/cm ³
H ₂ O	0,839	61	51,178	0,8198	0,0364
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,161	45,838	7,3807	0,1182	0,0052
Total	1	106,84	58,559	0,938	0,042

e. Menentukan *surface* tension bahan (t)

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma P_i X_i &= 760 \text{ mmHg} \\ &= 14,696 \text{ psia} \\ &= 1013249,1 \text{ dyne/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung surface tension

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^{1/4} &= \Sigma P_i X_i (X_i - \rho_L) \\ &= 1013249,1 (1 - 0,04165) \\ &= 971044,841 \\ \sigma &= 31,391 \text{ dyne/cm}\end{aligned}$$

f. Menentukan diameter dan tray spacing

Besar diameter kolom (dt) dapat ditaksir dengan menggunakan persamaan

$$d_t = 1,13 \sqrt{\frac{V_m}{G}}$$

dimana V_m adalah laju alir massa uap maksimum (lb/jam) yang harganya adalah $1,3 V_{uap}$

yang dapat dihubungkan dengan persamaan :

$$G = C \sqrt{\rho v (\rho l - \rho v)}$$

$$V = \frac{2288 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0486 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \times \frac{1 \text{ jam}}{3600 \text{ s}} = 13,0689 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$G = C \sqrt{0,2021 (49,6026 - 0,2021)}$$

Dengan memasukkan harga C untuk berbagi harga *tray spacing* (T) antara 10 in - 36 in akan didapatkan berbagai harga G dan dt yang paling optimal, sementara

Lw/d = 60% dengan harga Ad = 5,50% A

seperti yang terlihat pada Gambar 3.6

Apabila asumsi biaya untuk satu bagian tray, sebagai berikut:

- Silinder : Rp 50.000 /ft²
- Tray : Rp 40.000 /ft²
- Down comer : Rp 35.000 /ft²

maka harga berbagai diameter kolom dan berbagai biaya total untuk satu bagian tray apabila ditabelkan akan terlihat seperti pada tabel

- *shell* = $(\pi dt T) \times Rp / ft^2$
- *plate atau tray* = $((\pi/4).di^2 - At) \times Rp./ft^2$
- *down comer* = $W.d T \times Rp./ft^2$

Dari gambar 3.6, grafik hubungan *surface tension* dan faktor C

Tray spacing = 10-36 in (Kusnarjo, 2010)

Surface tension, σ = 31,391 dyne/cm

Untuk menaksir harga satu bagian tray, dari gambar 3.4 diasumsikan sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_w/d &= 65\% \\
 At &= 1,2626 \\
 A_d &= 5,50\% \text{ At} \\
 W_d &= 12\% \\
 &= 0,0599
 \end{aligned}$$

T	C	G	d _t	Biaya tiap bagian tray (Rp)			Total biaya
in		lb/ft ³	ft	Silinder	Tray	Down comer	Rp
10	180	66,965	0,499	7E+04	1,38E+04	2,10E+04	Rp100.040
12	300	111,61	0,387	6E+04	1,27E+04	2,52E+04	Rp98.594
15	450	167,41	0,316	6E+04	1,22E+04	3,14E+04	Rp105.647
18	560	208,34	0,283	7E+04	1,21E+04	3,77E+04	Rp116.441
20	680	252,98	0,257	7E+04	1,19E+04	4,19E+04	Rp121.056
24	720	267,86	0,250	8E+04	1,19E+04	5,03E+04	Rp140.577
30	760	282,74	0,243	1E+05	1,19E+04	6,29E+04	Rp170.107
36	800	297,62	0,237	1E+05	1,18E+04	7,55E+04	Rp198.833

Pada tabel diatas terlihat biaya satu bagian tray yang termurah terletak pada

$$\begin{aligned}
 T = 10 \text{ in dengan harga } dt &= 0,499 \text{ ft atau } 5,9904 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0 \text{ ft atau } 6 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Menentukan dimensi kolom

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah tray aktual} &= 118 \text{ buah} \\
 \text{Jumlah tray total} &= \text{tray aktual} + 1 \text{ tray kondenser} \\
 &= 119 \text{ buah} \\
 \text{Jarak antar tray (T)} &= 10 \text{ in} \\
 &= 25,4 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 0,254 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi shell} &= \text{Jumlah tray total} \times \text{jarak antar tray} \\
 &= 119 \times 10 \\
 &= 1190 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 3022,6 \text{ cm} \\
&= 30,226 \text{ m} \\
\text{Total } hl \text{ dalam shell} &= \text{Jumlah tray total} \times hl \\
&= 119 \times 3,4535 \\
&= 410,97 \text{ in} \\
&= 1043,9 \text{ cm} \\
&= 10,439 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

h. Menghitung tekanan design

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tekanan hidrostatik (ph)} &= \frac{\rho \times (H-I)}{144} \\
&= \frac{58,5590 \times (410,9665 - 1)}{144} \\
&= 166,7169 \text{ psia}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_i &= (P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}) \times 1,05 \\
&= (14,6959 + 166,7169) \times 1,05 \\
&= 190,4834 \text{ psia}
\end{aligned}$$

i. Menentukan tebal spherical (ts)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{tebal silinder} &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
&= \frac{190,483 \times 5,990}{2 \left[\left(\frac{12750}{0,057} \times 0,8 \right) - (0,6 \times 190,483) \right]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
&= \frac{1,4525}{8} \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \text{ in} \\
&= 1/8 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

j. Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
d_o &= d_i + 2 \text{ ts} \\
&= 5,990 + (2 \times 1/8) \\
&= 6,240 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$\begin{aligned}
d_o &= 78 \text{ in} \\
d_o &= 6,5 \text{ ft} \\
ts &= 1/8 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$d_{i \text{ baru}} = d_o - 2 \text{ ts}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 78 - (2 \times 1/8) \\
 &= 77,750 \text{ in} \\
 &= 6,4792 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

k. Menghitung dimensi tutup atas dan bawah

Bentuk tutup atas dan tutup bawah adalah standar dish, sehingga

$$r = \text{di baru} = 6,4792 \text{ ft} = 77,75 \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup atas (tha)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tha} &= \frac{55 \text{ Pi} \cdot \text{di}}{(f \cdot E - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 190,483 \times 77,750}{[(12750 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 190,483)]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1,2874 + \frac{1}{8}}{8} \\
 &= \frac{11,2992}{8} \\
 &= \frac{11}{8} \text{ in} \\
 &= 1 \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dengan } \text{do} &= 78 \text{ in} \\
 \text{icr} &= 4,75 \text{ in} \\
 r &= 78 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young page 87})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AB} &= \frac{\text{do}}{2} - \text{icr} \\
 &= \frac{78}{2} - 4,75 \\
 &= 34,25 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BC} &= r - \text{icr} \\
 &= 78 - 4,75 \\
 &= 73,25 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 78 - (73,25^2 - 34,25^2)^{0,5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 13,2505 \text{ in} \\
 \text{sf} &= 2 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young page 87})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tinggi tutup} &= b + \text{sf} + \text{tha} \\
 &= 13,25 + 2 + 1 \frac{3}{8} \\
 &= 16,63 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,3855 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal tutup bawah (thb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 thb &= \frac{0,855 \text{ Pi} \cdot di}{(f \cdot E - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 190,483 \times 77,750}{[(12750 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 190,483)]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1,2874 + \frac{1}{8}}{8} \\
 &= \frac{11,2992}{8} \\
 &= \frac{11}{8} \text{ in} \\
 &= 1 \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)

Dengan $do = 78 \text{ in}$
 $icr = 4,75 \text{ in}$
 $r = 78 \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young page 87)

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= \frac{do}{2} - icr \\
 &= \frac{78}{2} - 4,75 \\
 &= 34,25 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC &= r - icr \\
 &= 78 - 4,75 \\
 &= 73,25 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 78 - (73,25^2 - 34,25^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 13,2505 \text{ in} \\
 sf &= \frac{b}{2} \text{ in} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young page 87})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tinggi tutup} &= b + sf + thb \\
 &= 13,25 + 2 + 1 \frac{3}{8} \\
 &= 16,6255 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,3855 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Menghitung tinggi kolom destilasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi tutup atas} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\
 &= 1190 \text{ in} + 16,6255 \text{ in} + 16,6255 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1223,2510 \text{ in} \\
 &= 101,9376 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Distilasi

Fungsi	:	Untuk memisahkan etanol dengan air
Tipe	:	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah dan atas berbentuk standar dish
Bahan Konstruksi	:	<i>Carboon steel - SA 240 M Type 316</i>
Jumlah Kolom Distilasi	:	1,0000 buah
Jumlah Tray	:	118 buah
Diameter Dalam (di)	:	6,4792 ft
Diameter Luar (do)	:	6,5000 ft
Tebal Silinder (ts)	:	1/8 in
Tinggi Tutup Atas (ha)	:	1,3855 ft
Tebal Tutup Atas (tha)	:	1 3/8 in
Tinggi Tutup Bawah (hb)	:	1,3855 ft
Tebal Tutup Bawah (thb)	:	1 3/8 in
Tinggi Kolom Distilasi	:	101,9376 ft

- 7) **Nama Alat** : **Akumulator**
Kode : 3AC-01
Fungsi : Untuk menampung kondensat yang berasal dari kolom distilasi
Tipe : Silinder horizontal dengan tutup bawah dan atas berbentuk standar dish

Direncanakan	=	
Bahan konstruksi	=	Carbon Steel - SA 240 M Type 316
<i>F allowable</i>	=	18750
Tipe pengelasan	=	<i>Double welded butt joint</i> E = 0,8
Faktor korosi	=	0,125
Volume ruang kosong	=	10% Volume total
Waktu tinggal	=	30 menit 0,5 jam
Jumlah <i>storage</i>	=	1 buah
Kondisi		
Suhu bahan	=	30 °C 303,15 K
Tekanan	=	1 atm 14,696 psia

a. Menghitung Densitas

Densitas liquid

$$Density = A \times B^{-1(1-1/Tc)} \text{ (Pers. Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid)}$$

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc (K)
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,2857	647,13
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,2657	0,264	0,2367	516,25

Komponen	xi	$\rho = \text{gr/cm}^3$	xi. ρ
H ₂ O	0,0002	1,0229	0,0002
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,9998	0,7826	0,7825
Total	1		0,7827

$$\rho_l = 0,7827 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 48,8396 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

b. Menghitung Volume Tangki

Untuk menentukan volume tangki, maka diasumsikan

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 30,000 \text{ menit}$$

$$= 0,5 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Tinggi silinder} = 1,5 \text{ di}$$

$$\text{Volume ruang kosong} = 10\% V_T$$

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

Sehingga

$$\text{Volume Liquid} = \frac{\text{laju alir}}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \times \text{waktu tinggal}$$

$$= \frac{2122,66}{48,8396} \times \text{waktu tinggal}$$

$$= (43,46) \times 0,5 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 21,7310 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 90\% \times \text{volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\text{Volume liquid}}{90\%}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{21,7310}{90\%}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 24,1455 \text{ ft}^3$$

c. Menghitung diameter akumulator

$$V_{\text{total}} = 2 \times V_{\text{elipsodal}} + V_{\text{silinder}}$$

$$24,1 = 0,1308 \text{ di}^3 + \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times L_s \right]$$

$$24,1 = 0,1308 \text{ di}^3 + \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \times 1,5 \text{ di} \right]$$

$$24,1 = 0,1308 \text{ di}^3 + 1,1781 \text{ di}^3$$

$$24,1 = 1,3089 \text{ di}^3$$

$$\text{di}^3 = 18,4$$

$$\text{di} = 2,6423 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 31,7072 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,8054 \text{ m}$$

d. Menghitung tinggi liquida dalam tangki

$$V_{\text{liquida}} = V_{\text{liquida dalam silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{liquida}} &= \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2 \times L_s \right] + 0,1308 \text{ di}^3 \\
 21,7309512 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 2,64^2 \times L_s \\
 L_s &= \frac{21,73095122}{6,982 \times 0,7854} + 2,4129 \\
 &= 4,4031 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 52,838 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Menghitung tekanan design

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tekanan hidrostatik (ph)} &= \frac{\rho \times (H-l)}{144} \\
 &= \frac{48,8396 \times (4,4031 - 1)}{144} \\
 &= 1,1542 \text{ psia} \\
 P_i &= (P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}) \times 1,05 \\
 &= (14,6960 + 1,1542) \times 1,05 \\
 &= 16,6427 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Menentukan tebal sphrical (ts)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tebal silinder} &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{16,643 \times 31,707}{2 [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 16,643)]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,018 + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1,1408}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \text{ in} \\
 &= 1/8 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= d_i + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 31,707 + (2 \times 1/8) \\
 &= 31,957 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= 32 \text{ in} \\
 &= 2,6667 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{ts} &= 1/8 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 di_{\text{baru}} &= do - 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 32 - (2 \times 1/8) \\
 &= 31,750 \text{ in} \\
 &= 2,6458 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi silinder (Ls)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ls &= 1,5 \times di \\
 &= 1,5 \times 2,6458 \\
 &= 3,969 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 47,625 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

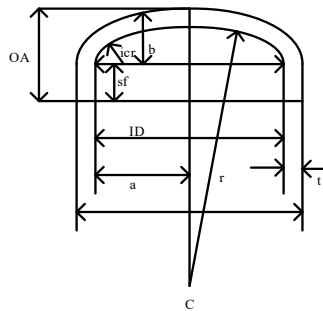
h. Menghitung dimensi tutup atas dan bawah

Bentuk tutup atas dan tutup bawah adalah standar dish, sehingga

$$r = di_{\text{baru}} = 2,6458 \text{ ft} = 31,75 \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup atas (tha)

$$\begin{aligned}
 tha &= \frac{0,855 \text{ Pi} \cdot di}{(f \cdot E - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 16,643 \times 31,750}{[(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 16,643)]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,0312 + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1,2494}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \text{ in} \\
 &= 1/8 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$



Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

Dengan $do = 32 \text{ in}$
 $icr = 3,25 \text{ in}$
 $r = 30 \text{ in}$ (Brownell & Young page 87)

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= \frac{do}{2} - icr \\
 &= \frac{32}{2} - 3,25 \\
 &= 12,75 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC &= r - icr \\
 &= 30 - 3,25 \\
 &= 26,75 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

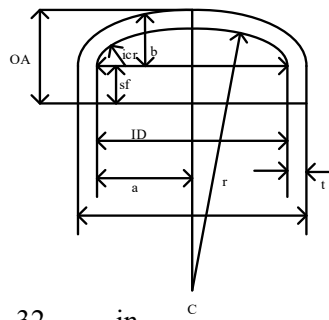
$$b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 30 - (26,75^2 - 12,75^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 6,4840 \text{ in} \\
 \text{sf} &= \frac{6,4840}{2} \text{ in} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young page 87})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tinggi tutup} &= b + \text{sf} + \text{tha} \\
 &= 6,48 + 2 + 1/8 \\
 &= 8,61 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,7174 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal tutup bawah (thb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{thb} &= \frac{0,855 \text{ Pi} \cdot d_i}{(f \cdot E - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 16,643 \times 31,750}{[(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 16,643)]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= 0,0312 + \frac{1}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1,2494}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \text{ in} \\
 &= 1/8 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$



Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dengan } d_o &= 32 \text{ in} \\
 i_{cr} &= 3,25 \text{ in} \\
 r &= 30 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young page 87}) \\
 AB &= \frac{d_o}{2} - i_{cr} \\
 &= \frac{32}{2} - 3,25 \\
 &= 12,75 \text{ in} \\
 BC &= r - i_{cr} \\
 &= 30 - 3,25 \\
 &= 26,75 \text{ in} \\
 b &= r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 30 - (26,75^2 - 12,75^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 6,4840 \text{ in} \\
 sf &= \frac{6,4840}{2} \text{ in} \quad (Brownell \& Young \text{ page } 87) \\
 \text{tinggi tutup} &= b + sf + thb \\
 &= 6,48 + 2 + 1/8 \\
 &= 8,61 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,7174 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

i. Menghitung tinggi akumulator (H)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tangki (H)} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi tutup atas} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\
 &= 3,969 \text{ ft} + 0,7174 \text{ ft} + 0,7174 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 5,4036 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 64,8431 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Akumulator

Fungsi	:	Untuk menampung kondensat yang berasal dari kolom distilasi
Tipe	:	Silinder horizontal dengan tutup bawah dan atas berbentuk standar dish
Bahan Konstruksi	:	Carboon steel - SA 240 M Type 316
Jumlah Tangki	:	1,0000 buah
Volume Tangki	:	24,1455 ft ³
Diameter Dalam (di)	:	2,6458 ft
Diameter Luar (do)	:	2,6667 ft
Tebal Silinder (ts)	:	1/8 in
Tinggi Tutup Atas (ha)	:	0,7174 ft
Tebal Tutup Atas (tha)	:	1/8 in
Tinggi Tutup Bawah (hb)	:	0,7174 ft
Tebal Tutup Bawah (thb)	:	1/8 in
Tinggi Storage	:	5,4036 ft

8) Nama Alat : **Reboiler**
Kode : 3RB-01
Fungsi : Menguapkan liquid kemudian kembali ke kolom distilasi
Tipe : Kettle Reboiler

Kondisi operasi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu steam masuk (T}_1\text{)} &= 160 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 320 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 433,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \\
 \text{Suhu steam keluar (T}_2\text{)} &= 160 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 320 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 433,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \\
 \text{Suhu bahan masuk (t}_1\text{)} &= 132 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 269,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 405,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} \\
 \text{Suhu bahan keluar (t}_2\text{)} &= 133 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 271 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 406,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa bahan masuk} &= 1100,494 \text{ kg/jam} = 2426,174 \text{ lb/jam} \\ \text{Massa steam masuk} &= 32,7232 \text{ kg/jam} = 72,1423 \text{ lb/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{av} \text{ steam masuk} &= \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{160 + 160}{2} = 160 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ t_{av} \text{ bahan masuk} &= \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{132 + 133}{2} = 132,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}q &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\ &= 2426,174 \times 4,4949 \times 1,8 \\ &= 19629,73 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ Q &= 10983,6859 \text{ kJ/jam} \\ &= 10410,5255 \text{ Btu/h}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan ΔT

$$\begin{aligned}R &= \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{320 - 320}{271 - 270} = 0,0000 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ S &= \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{271 - 270}{320 - 270} = 0,0357 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

From DQ Kern fig 18 page 828

$$\text{LMTD Correction Factor (F}_T\text{)} = 1$$

Menentukan LMTD

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta T \text{ hot} &= T_1 - t_2 = 320 - 271,4 = 49 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta T \text{ cold} &= T_2 - t_1 = 320 - 269,6 = 50,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LMTD} &= \frac{\Delta T \text{ hot} - \Delta T \text{ cold}}{\ln (\Delta T \text{ hot} / \Delta T \text{ cold})} = \frac{49 - 50}{\ln (49 / 50)} = 49 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta t_{av} &= \frac{\Delta T \text{ hot} + \Delta T \text{ cold}}{2} = \frac{48,6 + 50,4}{2} = 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta t &= F_T \times \text{LMTD} = 1 \times 49,5 = 49,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tube dan shell

- Asumsi Tube

From DQ Kern Fig.28

$$\begin{aligned}\text{OD} &= 1,00 \text{ in} \\ \text{Pt} &= 1 \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{de} &= 0,99 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

From DQ Kern Table 10 hal 843

$$\begin{aligned}\text{OD} &= 1,00 \text{ in} \quad \text{BWG} = 12 \\ \text{ID} &= 0,782 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}at' &= 0,479 \text{ in}^2 \\a'' &= 0,262 \text{ ft}^2 \\L &= 20 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{10410,5255}{5,236 \times 49,5} = 40,1669 \text{ ft}^2 \\Nt &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} = \frac{40,1669}{20 \times 0,262} = 7,7\end{aligned}$$

From DQ Kern table 9 page 841

$$\begin{aligned}Nt &= 26 \\ID,s &= 10 \text{ in} = 0,83 \text{ ft} \\shell \text{ passes} &= 4 \\B &= 5\end{aligned}$$

Tube (Fluida Dingin)	Shell (Fluida Panas)
$at' = 0,479 \text{ in}^2$ $at = \frac{Nt \times at'}{144 \times n}$ $= \frac{7,7 \times 0,479}{144 \times 4}$ $= 0,0064 \text{ ft}^2$	$B = 5$ $C = \frac{Pt - OD}{1 - 1,00}$ $= 0,25$ $as = \frac{ID,s \times C \times B}{144 \times Pt} \times \frac{1}{n}$ $= \frac{10 \times 0,25 \times 5}{144 \times 1} \times \frac{1}{4}$ $= 0,0174 \text{ ft}^2$
$Gt = \frac{W}{at}$ $= \frac{72,1423}{0,0064}$ $= 11308,5958 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$	$Gs = \frac{W}{as}$ $= \frac{2426,174}{0,0174}$ $= 139747,60 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$
$Tc = 270,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $ID = 0,782 \text{ in} = 0,0652 \text{ ft}$	$tc = 320 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ <i>From DQ Kern fig 28</i> $Ds = 0,99 \text{ in} = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$
<i>From DQ Kern Fig 14</i> $\mu \text{ pada } Tc \quad 270,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad 0,032 \text{ Cp}$ $\mu = 0,03 \times 2,42$ $= 0,0774 \text{ lb/ft.h}$ $Nre = \frac{ID \times Gt}{\mu}$	<i>From DQ Kern Fig 14</i> $\mu \text{ pada } Tav \quad 320 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad 0,22 \text{ Cp}$ $\mu = 0,22 \times 2,42$ $= 0,5324 \text{ lb/ft.h}$ $Nre = \frac{ID \times Gs}{\mu}$

$= \frac{0,0652 \times 11308,60}{0,0774}$ $= 9516,316$	$= \frac{0,0825 \times 139747,595}{0,5324}$ $= 21655,1026$
$h_i = 1500$ From DQ Kern Fig 26 $f = 0,00032 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ From DQ Kern Table 7 $s = 0,0016$ $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \times G^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times ID \times s \times \phi s}$ $= 0,5883 \text{ psi}$	From DQ Kern Fig 28, $jH = 110$ From Geankoplis App A.2-6 $k = 0,3710 \text{ Btu/h.ft F}$ $\left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} =$ $\left(\frac{0,22 \times 0,5324}{0,371} \right)^{1/3} = 0,6809$ $h_o = jH \frac{k}{D_s} \times \left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$ $= 110 \times \frac{0,6809}{0,0825}$ $= 907,8923 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$ From DQ Kern Fig 29 $f = 0,0018$ $s = 1$ $N + 1 = 12 \times \frac{L}{B}$ $= 12 \times \frac{20}{5} = 48$ $\Delta P_s = \frac{f \times G_s^2 \times ID \times (N+1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e \times s \times \phi s}$ $= 0,327 \text{ psi}$

$$U_c = \frac{h_i \times h_o}{h_i + h_o}$$

$$= \frac{1500 \times 907,8923}{1500 + 907,8923}$$

$$= 565,5728 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

$$A = N_t \times L \times a'' = 7,7 \times 20 \times 0,2618 = 40,167 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T} = \frac{10410,5255}{40,167 \times 49,5} = 5,236 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

$$R_d \text{ hit} = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} = \frac{565,57 - 5,236}{565,57 \times 5,236} = 0,189 > 0,001$$

Karena nilai $R_d > 0,001 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$, maka R_d hit memenuhi

Spesifikasi Reboiler

Nama alat	: Reboiler
Kode alat	: 3RB-01
Tipe	: Kettle Reboiler

Material	: Commercial steel
Jumlah	: 1 unit
Fungsi	: Menguapkan liquid kemudian kembali
Beban panas, Q	: 10983,7 kJ/jam
Media pemanas	: Steam gas
Massa pemanas	: 32,7232 kg/jam
Perpindahan panas, A	: 40,1669 ft ²
Δt LMTD	: 49,49 °F
Koef perpindahan panas, UD:	5,2360 Btu/hr ft ² F
Bagian shell	
ID	: 1,00 in
Baffle space	: 5
Passes	: 4
ΔP	: 0,5883 psi
Bagian tube	
OD	: 0,782 in
BWG; Pitch	: 12 ; square
Panjang	: 20 ft
Jumlah	: 26 buah
ΔP	: 0,327 psi

9) Nama Alat : **Cooler**
Kode : 3CO-01
Fungsi : Mendinginkan produk yang keluar fase liquid
Tipe : Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger

Kondisi operasi :

Suhu air masuk (T_1) = 27 °C = 80,6 °F = 300,15 °K
 Suhu air keluar (T_2) = 40 °C = 80,6 °F = 300,15 °K
 Suhu bahan masuk (t_1) = 133 °C = 271,4 °F = 406,15 °K
 Suhu bahan keluar (t_2) = 35 °C = 95 °F = 308,15 °K

Perhitungan

Massa bahan masuk = 61,971 kg/jam = 136,624 lb/jam
 Massa air masuk = 149,329 kg/jam = 329,215 lb/jam

$$T_{av} \text{ air masuk} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{27 + 40}{2} = 33,5 \text{ °C}$$

$$t_{av} \text{ bahan masuk} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{133 + 35}{2} = 84 \text{ °C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 q &= m \times C_p \times \Delta T \\
 &= 136,624 \times 1,0000 \times 176 \\
 &= 24100,43 \text{ Btu/jam} \\
 Q &= 2239,9420 \text{ kJ/jam} \\
 &= 2123,0554 \text{ Btu/h}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan ΔT

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{81 - 81}{95 - 271} = 0,0000 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{95 - 271}{81 - 271} = 0,9245 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

From DQ Kern fig 18 page 828

$$\text{LMTD Correction Factor } (F_T) = 1$$

Menentukan LMTD

$$\Delta T_{\text{hot}} = t_2 - T_1 = 95 - 80,6 = 14 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{cold}} = t_1 - T_2 = 271,4 - 80,6 = 190,8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta T_{\text{hot}} - \Delta T_{\text{cold}}}{\ln(\Delta T_{\text{hot}} / \Delta T_{\text{cold}})} = \frac{14 - 191}{\ln(14 / 191)} = 68 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_{\text{av}} = \frac{\Delta T_{\text{hot}} + \Delta T_{\text{cold}}}{2} = \frac{14 + 191}{2} = 103 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t = F_T \times \text{LMTD} = 1 \times 102,60 = 102,60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Menentukan tube dan shell

- Asumsi Tube

From DQ Kern Fig.28

$$\text{OD} = 1,00 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Pt} = 1 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{de} = 0,99 \text{ in}$$

From DQ Kern Table 10 hal 843

$$\text{OD} = 1,00 \text{ in} \quad \text{BWG} = 8$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,670 \text{ in}$$

$$a' = 0,355 \text{ in}^2$$

$$a'' = 0,262 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$L = 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{2123,0554}{2,618 \times 102,6} = 7,9040 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$N_t = \frac{A}{L \times a''} = \frac{7,9040}{10 \times 0,262} = 3,0$$

From DQ Kern table 9 page 841

$$N_t = 44$$

$$\text{ID}_s = 61 \text{ in} = 5,08 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{shell passes} = 8$$

$$B = 2$$

Tube (Fluida Panas)	Shell (Fluida Dingin)
$at' = 0,355 \text{ in}^2$ $at = \frac{N_t \times at'}{144 \times n}$ $= \frac{3,0 \times 0,355}{144 \times 8}$ $= 0,0009 \text{ ft}^2$	$B = 2$ $C = \frac{Pt - OD}{1 - 1,00}$ $= 0,25$ $as = \frac{ID_s \times C \times B}{144 \times Pt} \times \frac{1}{n}$ $61 \times 0,25 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{8}$ $= 0,0212 \text{ ft}^2$
$G_t = \frac{W}{at}$ $= \frac{329,215}{0,0009}$ $= 353858,17 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$	$G_s = \frac{W}{as}$ $= \frac{136,624}{0,0212}$ $= 6450,43 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$
$T_c = 183,2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $ID = 0,670 \text{ in} = 0,0558 \text{ ft}$	$t_c = 92,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ <i>From DQ Kern fig 28</i> $D_s = 0,99 \text{ in} = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$
<i>From DQ Kern Fig 14</i> $\mu \text{ pada } T_c \quad 183,2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \quad 0,043 \text{ Cp}$ $\mu = 0,04 \times 2,42$ $= 0,1041 \text{ lb/ft.h}$ $N_{re} = \frac{ID \times G_t}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0558 \times 353858,17}{0,1041}$ $= 189862,40$	<i>From DQ Kern Fig 14</i> $\mu \text{ pada } T_{av} \quad 92,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \quad 0,13 \text{ Cp}$ $\mu = 0,13 \times 2,42$ $= 0,3146 \text{ lb/ft.h}$ $N_{re} = \frac{ID \times G_s}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0825 \times 6450,4331}{0,3146}$ $= 1691,5471$
$hi = 1500$ <i>From DQ Kern Fig 26</i> $f = 0,00040 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ <i>From DQ Kern Table 7</i> $s = 0,00056$ $\Delta Pt = \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times ID \times s \times \phi s}$ $= 0,0069 \text{ psi}$	<i>From DQ Kern Fig 28, jH = 18</i> <i>From Geankoplis App A.2-6</i> $k = 0,3710 \text{ Btu/h.ft F}$ $(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k})^{1/3} =$ $(\frac{0,13 \times 0,3146}{0,371})^{1/3}$ $= 0,4795$ $ho = jH \frac{k}{D_s} \times \frac{(C_p \times \mu)^{1/3}}{k}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 18 \times \frac{0,4795}{0,0825} \\
 &= 104,6152 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F} \\
 &\text{From } DQ \text{ Kern Fig 29} \\
 f &= 0,0028 \\
 s &= 1 \\
 N + 1 &= 12 \times \frac{L}{B} \\
 &= 12 \times \frac{10}{2} = 60 \\
 \Delta P_s &= \frac{f \times G_s^2 \times ID \times (N+1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times De \times s \times \phi_s} \\
 &= 0,008 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\
 &= \frac{1500}{1500 + 104,6157} \times 104,6152 \\
 &= 97,7946 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F} \\
 A &= N_t \times L \times a'' = 3,0 \times 10 \times 0,262 = 7,904 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 U_D &= \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T} = \frac{2123,0554}{7,904 \times 102,6} = 2,618 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F} \\
 R_{d \text{ hit}} &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} = \frac{97,79 - 2,618}{97,79 \times 2,618} = 0,372 > 0,001
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena nilai $R_d > 0,001 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$, maka $R_d \text{ hit}$ memenuhi

Spesifikasi Cooler

Nama alat	: Cooler
Kode alat	: 3CO-01
Tipe	: Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger
Material	: Commercial steel
Jumlah	: 1 unit
Fungsi	: Mendinginkan produk yang keluar
Beban panas, Q	: 2239,9420 kJ/jam
Media pendingin	: Air
Massa pendingin	: 149,3295 kg/jam
Perpindahan panas, A	: 7,9040 ft ²
Δt LMTD	: 68,27 °F
Koef perindahan panas, UD:	2,618 Btu/hr ft ² F
Bagian shell	
OD	: 1,000 in
Baffle space	: 2
Passes	: 8
ΔP	: 0,0069 psi
Bagian tube	
ID	: 0,670 in
BWG; Pitch	: 8 ; square
Panjang	: 10 ft
Jumlah	: 44 buah
ΔP	: 0,0083 psi

10) Nama Alat : Heater
 Kode : 1H-01
 Fungsi : Menaikan suhu sebelum masuk ke reaktor
 Tipe : Kettle Reboiler

Kondisi operasi :

Suhu steam masuk (T_1) = 210 °C = 410 °F = 483,15 °K
 Suhu steam keluar (T_2) = 210 °C = 410 °F = 483,15 °K
 Suhu bahan masuk (t_1) = 41 °C = 105,66 °F = 314,07 °K
 Suhu bahan keluar (t_2) = 200 °C = 392 °F = 473,15 °K

Perhitungan

Massa bahan masuk = 1308,426 kg/jam = 2884,585 lb/jam
 Massa steam masuk = 198,6031 kg/jam = 437,8449 lb/jam

$T_{av} \text{ steam masuk} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{210 + 210}{2} = 210 \text{ °C}$
 $t_{av} \text{ bahan masuk} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{41 + 200}{2} = 120,46 \text{ °C}$

$q = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$
 = 2884,585 x 4,4949 x 286,34
 = 3712713,38 Btu/jam
 $Q = 92081,3818 \text{ kJ/jam}$
 = 87276,3102 Btu/h

Menentukan ΔT

$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{410 - 410}{392 - 106} = 0,0000 \text{ °F}$
 $S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{392 - 106}{410 - 106} = 0,9409 \text{ °F}$

From DQ Kern fig 18 page 828

LMTD Correction Factor (F_T) = 1

Menentukan LMTD

$\Delta T \text{ hot} = T_1 - t_2 = 410 - 392 = 18 \text{ °F}$
 $\Delta T \text{ cold} = T_2 - t_1 = 410 - 105,66 = 304,34 \text{ °F}$

$LMTD = \frac{\Delta T \text{ hot} - \Delta T \text{ cold}}{\ln (\Delta T \text{ hot} / \Delta T \text{ cold})} = \frac{18 - 304,34}{\ln (18 / 304,34)} = 101,26 \text{ °F}$

$\Delta t_{av} = \frac{\Delta T \text{ hot} + \Delta T \text{ cold}}{2} = \frac{18 + 304,34}{2} = 161,17 \text{ °F}$

$\Delta t = F_T \times LMTD = 1 \times 161,17 = 161,17 \text{ °F}$

Menentukan tube dan shell

- Asumsi Tube

From DQ Kern Fig.28

$$\text{OD} = 1,00 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Pt} = 1 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{de} = 0,99 \text{ in}$$

From DQ Kern Table 10 hal 843

$$\text{OD} = 1,00 \text{ in} \quad \text{BWG} = 12$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,782 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{at}' = 0,479 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{a}'' = 0,262 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{L} = 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{A} = \frac{\text{Q}}{\text{U}_D \times \Delta T} = \frac{87276,3102}{5,236 \times 161,17} = 103,4206 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Nt} = \frac{\text{A}}{\text{L} \times \text{a}''} = \frac{103,4206}{20 \times 0,262} = 19,8$$

From DQ Kern table 9 page 841

$$\text{Nt} = 26$$

$$\text{ID},s = 10 \text{ in} = 0,83 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{shell passes} = 4$$

$$\text{B} = 5$$

Tube (Fluida Dingin)	Shell (Fluida Panas)
$\text{at}' = 0,479 \text{ in}^2$ $\text{at} = \frac{\text{Nt} \times \text{at}'}{144 \times n}$ $= \frac{19,8 \times 0,479}{144 \times 4}$ $= 0,0164 \text{ ft}^2$	$\text{B} = 5$ $\text{C} = \frac{\text{Pt} - \text{OD}}{1 - 1,00}$ $= 0,25$ $\text{as} = \frac{\text{ID},s \times \text{C} \times \text{B}}{144 \times \text{Pt}} \times \frac{1}{n}$ $= \frac{10 \times 0,25 \times 5}{144 \times 1} \times \frac{1}{4}$ $= 0,0174 \text{ ft}^2$
$\text{Gt} = \frac{\text{W}}{\text{at}}$ $= \frac{437,8449}{0,0164}$ $= 26656,2963 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$	$\text{Gs} = \frac{\text{W}}{\text{as}}$ $= \frac{2884,585}{0,0174}$ $= 166152,08 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$
$\text{Tc} = 248,83 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$	$\text{tc} = 410 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

$ID = 0,782 \text{ in} = 0,0652 \text{ ft}$ <i>From DQ Kern Fig 14</i> $\mu \text{ pada } T_c = 248,83 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad 0,032 \text{ Cp}$ $\mu = 0,03 \times 2,42$ $= 0,0774 \text{ lb/ft.h}$ $Nre = \frac{ID \times Gt}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0652 \times 26656,30}{0,0774}$ $= 22431,585$ $hi = 1500$ <i>From DQ Kern Fig 26</i> $f = 0,00032 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ <i>From DQ Kern Table 7</i> $s = 0,0016$ $\Delta Pt = \frac{f \times Gt^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times ID \times s \times \phi s}$ $= \frac{3,2686 \text{ psi}}{}$	<i>From DQ Kern fig 28</i> $Ds = 0,99 \text{ in} = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$ <i>From DQ Kern Fig 14</i> $\mu \text{ pada } T_{av} = 410 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \quad 0,22 \text{ Cp}$ $\mu = 0,22 \times 2,42$ $= 0,5324 \text{ lb/ft.h}$ $Nre = \frac{ID \times Gs}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0825 \times 166152,08}{0,5324}$ $= 25746,7068$ <i>From DQ Kern Fig 28, jH = 110</i> <i>From Geankoplis App A.2-6</i> $k = 0,3710 \text{ Btu/h.ft F}$ $(\frac{Cp \times \mu}{k})^{1/3} =$ $(\frac{0,22 \times 0,5324}{0,371})^{1/3} =$ $0,6809$ $ho = jH \frac{k}{Ds} \times \frac{(Cp \times \mu)^{1/3}}{k}$ $= 110 \times \frac{0,6809}{0,0825}$ $= 907,8923 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$ <i>From DQ Kern Fig 29</i> $f = 0,0018$ $s = 1$ $N + 1 = 12 \times \frac{L}{B}$ $= 12 \times \frac{20}{5} = 48$ $\Delta Ps = \frac{f \times Gs^2 \times ID \times (N+1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times De \times s \times \phi s}$ $= \frac{0,462 \text{ psi}}{}$
--	--

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\
 &= \frac{1500 \times 907,8923}{1500 + 907,8923} \\
 &= 565,5728 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F} \\
 A &= N_t \times L \times a'' = 19,8 \times 20 \times 0,2618 = 103,4206 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T} = \frac{87276,3102}{103,42 \times 161,17} = 5,236 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

$$Rd \text{ hit} = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} = \frac{565,57 - 5,236}{565,57 \times 5,236} = 0,189 > 0,001$$

Karena nilai $Rd > 0,001 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}$, maka $Rd \text{ hit}$ memenuhi

Spesifikasi Heater

Nama alat	: Heater
Kode alat	: 1H-01
Tipe	: Kettle Reboiler
Material	: Commercial steel
Jumlah	: 1 unit
Fungsi	: Menaikan suhu sebelum masuk ke reaktor
Beban panas, Q	: 92081,4 kJ/jam
Media pemanas	: Steam gas
Massa pemanas	: 198,6031 kg/jam
Perpindahan panas, A	: 103,4206 ft ²
$\Delta t \text{ LMTD}$	: 101,26 °F
Koef perindahan panas, UD:	5,2360 Btu/hr ft ² F
Bagian shell	
ID	: 1,00 in
Baffle space	: 5
Passes	: 4
ΔP	: 3,2686 psi
Bagian tube	
OD	: 0,782 in
BWG; Pitch	: 12 ; square
Panjang	: 20 ft
Jumlah	: 26 buah
ΔP	: 0,462 psi

11). Reaktor

Fungsi : Mereaksikan etilen dengan air menjadi etanol pada temperatur 200°C dan tekanan 15 atm. Reaksi berjalan secara eksotermis yaitu reaksi yang melepaskan panas oleh karena itu diperlukan air pendingin yang teletak pada shell.

Kode : R-01
Tipe : Multi Tube Fixed Bed Reactor
Bahan : High Alloy Steel SA 240 grade M tipe 316
Tutup reaktor : Tangki berbentuk silinder vertikal dengan tutup atas dan tutup bawah standard dished
Jumlah : 1 unit
Rate Bahan : 2148,8711 kg/jam = 4737,401 lb/jam
Suhu Operasi : 200 °C = 473,15 K
Tekanan Operasi : 15,3 atm

Feed Masuk

1. Gliserol
2. Asam asetat

Feed masuk :

1. Gas Etilen

Komponen	Berat	Mol	BM	Yi	Yi. BM
	Kg/jam	Kmol/jam	kg/kmol		kg/kmol
CH ₂ = CH ₂	1307,7711	46,7061	28	0,9987	27,9624
CH ₄	0,6545	0,0409	16	0,0009	0,0140
C ₂ H ₆	0,6545	0,0218	30	0,0005	0,0140
Total	1309,08017	46,768837		1,0000	27,9904

Komponen	Tc (K)	Pc (atm)	Tc.Yi (K)	Pc.Yi (atm)
CH ₂ = CH ₂	282,3000	49,7409	281,9214	49,6742
CH ₄	190,6000	45,3886	0,1667	0,0397
C ₂ H ₆	305,3000	45,3886	0,1424	0,0212
Total	778,2000	422,7486	282,2305	49,7351

Komponen	ω	ω.Yi
CH ₂ = CH ₂	0,0870	0,0869
CH ₄	0,0120	0,00001
C ₂ H ₆	0,1000	0,00005
Total		0,08694

Maka diperoleh : **(Smith, 2005 ; p.102)**

$$Tr = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{473,1500 \text{ K}}{282,2305 \text{ K}} = 1,6765$$

$$Pr = \frac{P}{P_c} = \frac{15,3000 \text{ atm}}{422,7486 \text{ atm}} = 0,0362$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^0 &= 0,0830 - \frac{0,4220}{Tr^{1,6}} \\ &= 0,0830 - \frac{0,4220}{1,6765^{1,6}} \\ &= -0,1016 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^1 &= 0,1390 - \frac{0,1720}{Tr^{4,2}} \\ &= 0,1390 - \frac{0,1720}{1,6765^{4,2}} \\ &= 0,1194 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{B_{Pc}}{R T_c} = B^0 + \omega B^1$$

$$= -0,1016 + 0,0869 \times 0,1194$$

$$= -0,0912$$

$$Z = 1 + \frac{B_{Pc}}{R T_c} \times \frac{P_r}{T_r}$$

$$= 1 + (-0,0912) \times \frac{0,0362}{1,6765}$$

$$= 0,9980$$

2. Uap Steam

Komponen	Berat	Mol	BM	Yi	Yi. BM
	Kg/jam	Kmol/jam	kg/kmol		kg/kmol
H ₂ O	839,7910	46,6551	18	1,0000	18,0000
Total	839,7910	46,6551		1,0000	18,0000

Komponen	Tc (K)	Pc (atm)	Tc.Yi (K)	Pc.Yi (atm)
H ₂ O	417,2000	76,0918	417,2000	76,0918
Total	417,2000	493,2918	417,2000	76,0918

Komponen	ω	$\omega.Yi$
H ₂ O	0,0690	0,0690
Total	0,0690	0,0690

Maka diperoleh : (Smith, 2005 ; p.102)

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{473,1500 \text{ K}}{417,2000 \text{ K}} = 1,1341$$

$$P_r = \frac{P}{P_c} = \frac{15,30 \text{ atm}}{76,09 \text{ atm}} = 0,2011$$

$$B^0 = 0,0830 - \frac{0,4220}{T_r^{1,6}}$$

$$= 0,0830 - \frac{0,4220}{1,1341^{1,6}}$$

$$= -0,2620$$

$$B^1 = 0,1390 - \frac{0,1720}{T_r^{4,2}}$$

$$= 0,1390 - \frac{0,1720}{1,1341^{4,2}}$$

$$= 0,0376$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{B P_c}{R T_c} &= B^0 + \omega B^1 \\ &= -0,2620 + 0,0690 \times 0,0376 \\ &= -0,2594\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Z &= 1 + \frac{B P_c}{R T_c} \times \frac{P_r}{T_r} \\ &= 1 + (-0,2594) \times \frac{0,2011}{1,1341} \\ &= 0,9540\end{aligned}$$

Rancangan Dimensi Reaktor

a. Menentukan Densitas Umpan

1. Etilen

$$\begin{aligned}R &= 0,0821 \frac{\text{atm.m}^3}{\text{kmol.K}} \\ \rho &= \frac{P_{\text{operasi}} \times B M_{\text{campuran}}}{Z \cdot R \cdot T} \\ &= \frac{11,0516}{0,6900} \frac{\text{kg/m}^3}{\text{lb/ft}^3}\end{aligned}$$

2. Uap Steam

$$\begin{aligned}R &= 0,0821 \frac{\text{atm.m}^3}{\text{kmol.K}} \\ \rho &= \frac{P_{\text{operasi}} \times B M_{\text{campuran}}}{Z \cdot R \cdot T} \\ &= \frac{7,4351}{0,4642} \frac{\text{kg/m}^3}{\text{lb/ft}^3}\end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan Kecepatan Volumetrik Umpan

1. Etilen

$$\begin{aligned}v &= \frac{W}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{1309,0802 \text{ kg/jam}}{11,0516 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 118,4511 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

2. Uap Steam

$$\begin{aligned}v &= \frac{W}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{839,7910 \text{ kg/jam}}{7,4351 \text{ kg/m}^3}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 112,9502 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

c. Menentukan viskositas umpan

Viskositas gas bisa diestimasi dari Carl L. Yaws dari tabel 21-1

$$\begin{aligned} n_{\text{gas}} &= A + B.T + C.T^2 \\ T &= 200 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 473,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

1. Etilen

Komponen	A	B	C	n_{gas} (micropoise) Y (K)
CH ₂ = CH ₂	-3,9850	3,87E-01	-1,12E-04	
CH ₄	3,8440	4,01E-01	-1,43E-04	
C ₂ H ₆	0,5140	3,34E-01	-7,11E-05	

Komponen	xi	μ i (micropoise)	μ i (cps)	xi. μ i
CH ₂ = CH ₂	0,9990	154,1131	0,0154	0,0154
CH ₄	0,0005	161,6137	0,0162	0,0000
C ₂ H ₆	0,0005	142,8672	0,0143	0,0000
Total	1,0000	458,5940	0,0459	0,0154

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 0,0154 \text{ cp} \\ &= 0,0555 \text{ kg/m.jam} \end{aligned}$$

2. Uap Steam

Komponen	A	B	C	n_{gas} (micropoise) Y (K)
H ₂ O	44,2240	5,62E-01	-1,13E-04	

Komponen	xi	μ i (micropoise)	μ i (cps)	xi. μ i
H ₂ O	1,0000	284,8369	0,0285	0,0285
Total	1,0000	284,8369	0,0285	0,0285

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 0,0285 \text{ cp} \\ &= 0,1025 \text{ kg/m.jam} \end{aligned}$$

d. Menentukan Jenis dan Ukuran Tube

Direncanakan menggunakan tube dengan spesifikasi (Kern, 1965; T.11)

Digunakan : pipa 1 1/2 in sch 40

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Susunan} &= \text{Triangular} \\ \text{OD} &= 1,9000 &= 0,0483 \text{ m} \\ \text{ID} &= 1,6100 \text{ in} &= 0,0409 \text{ m} \\ \text{Flow area per pipe} &= 2,0400 \text{ in}^2 \\ \text{Surface per lin ft inside} &= 0,4980 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan Mass Velocity Umpan

Dari Hill, persamaan 13.2.8 hal 560 digunakan untuk menghitung mass velocity sebagai berikut :

Agar reaksi dapat berlangsung, maka aliran gas di dalam tube harus turbulen.
 Diambil nilai $N_{Re} = 3000$

1. Etilen

$$\begin{aligned} G_f &= \frac{N_{Re} \cdot \mu}{Dt} \\ &= \frac{3000 \times 0,0555}{0,0409} \\ &= 4070,0373 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

2. Uap Steam

$$\begin{aligned} G_f &= \frac{N_{Re} \cdot \mu}{Dt} \\ &= \frac{3000 \times 0,1025}{0,0409} \\ &= 7522,4687 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Total mass velocity umpan adalah $11592,5060 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{jam}$

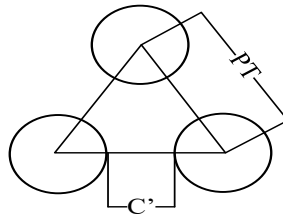
f. Menghitung Luas Penampang Semua Tube dalam Reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} A_t &= \frac{F_m}{G_f} \\ &= \frac{2148,8711 \text{ kg/jam}}{11592,5060 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{jam}} \\ &= 0,1854 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

g. Menentukan Jumlah Tube

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= \frac{A_t}{0,25 \cdot \pi \cdot ID^2} \\ &= \frac{0,1854}{0,25 \times 3,14 \times 0,0409^2} \\ &= 141 \text{ tube} \end{aligned}$$

h. Menentukan dimensi Shell



Jarak antar pusat pipa

$$\begin{aligned} P_t &= 1,25 \times OD \quad (\text{Kern, 1965}) \\ &= 1,25 \times 1,9 \\ &= 2,375 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antar pipa (clearance)

$$\begin{aligned} C' &= P_t - OD \quad (\text{Kern, 1965}) \\ &= 2,375 - 1,9 \\ &= 0,475 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas } \bigcirc = 2 \times N_t \times \text{Luas } \triangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas } \triangle &= \frac{1}{2} \times P_t^2 \times \sin 60^\circ \\
 &= 0,5 \times 2,3750^2 \times 0,8660 \\
 &= 2,4425
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas } \bigcirc = \frac{\pi}{4} \times D_s^2$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times D_s^2 = 2 \times N_t \times \text{Luas } \triangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_s &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times N_t \times \text{Luas } \triangle}{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 141 \times 2,4425}{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \\
 &= 29,6276 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,7525 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= 1,5 \times D \\
 &= 1,5 \times 29,6276 \\
 &= 44,4413 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,1288 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

i. Menghitung Buffle Space

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Buffle Space (B)} &= 0,25 \times D_s \quad (\text{Kern, 1965}) \\
 &= 0,25 \times 29,6276 \\
 &= 7,4069 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,1881 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

j. Menghitung tekanan design

Menentukan P design :

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 15,3 \text{ atm} = 224,9100 \text{ Psia}$$

P design diambil 10% lebih besar dari P operasi untuk faktor keamanan.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_i &= (P_{\text{operasi}}) \times 1,1 \\
 &= (224,9100) \times 1,1 \\
 &= 247,4010 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

k. Menentukan tebal sphrical (ts)

$$\text{tebal silinder} = \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2 \left[\left(\frac{247,401}{18750} \times 0,800 \right) - \left(0,6 \times \frac{29,628}{247,40} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{8}}{0,247 + \frac{1}{8}} \\
&= \frac{2,9742}{8} \\
&= \frac{3}{8} \text{ in} \\
&= \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

l. Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
do &= di + 2 \text{ ts} \\
&= 29,6276 + \left(2 \times \frac{3}{8} \right) \\
&= 30,3776 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$\begin{aligned}
do &= 34 \text{ in} \\
&= 3 \text{ ft} \\
ts &= \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
di_{\text{baru}} &= do - 2 \text{ ts} \\
&= 34 - \left(2 \times \frac{3}{8} \right) \\
&= 33,2500 \text{ in} \\
&= 2,7708 \text{ ft}
\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi silinder (Ls)

$$\begin{aligned}
Ls &= 1,5 \times di \\
&= 1,5 \times 2,7708 \\
&= 4,1563 \text{ ft} \\
&= 49,8750 \text{ in} \\
&= 1,2668 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

m. Menghitung dimensi tutup atas dan bawah

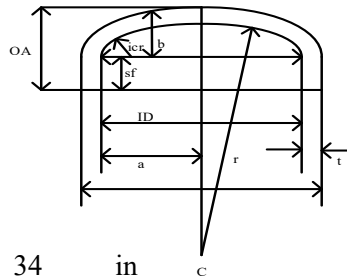
Bentuk tutup atas dan tutup bawah adalah standar dish, sehingga

$$r = di_{\text{baru}} = 2,7708 \text{ ft} = 33,250 \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup atas (tha) *(Brownell & Young, persamaan 13.12 hal 258)*

$$\begin{aligned}
tha &= \frac{0,855 \text{ Pi} \cdot di}{(f \cdot E - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
&= \frac{0,885 \times \frac{247,401}{18750} \times \frac{33,250}{0,800}}{\left[\left(\frac{247,401}{18750} \times 0,800 \right) - \left(0,1 \times \frac{247,40}{247,40} \right) \right]} + \frac{1}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,4861 + \frac{1}{8} \\
&= \frac{4,8891}{8} \\
&= \frac{5}{8} \text{ in} \\
&= 5/8 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$



Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

Dengan $do = 34 \text{ in}$
 $icr = 4,3750 \text{ in}$
 $r = 34,0 \text{ in}$ **(Brownell tabel 5.7 hal 90 -91)**

$$\begin{aligned}
AB &= \frac{do}{2} - icr \\
&= \frac{34}{2} - 4,375 \\
&= 12,625 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
BC &= r - icr \\
&= 34 - 4,375 \\
&= 29,625 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

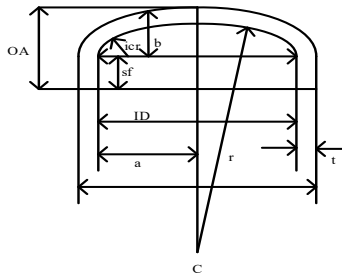
$$\begin{aligned}
b &= r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} \\
&= 34 - (29,625^2 - 12,625^2)^{0,5} \\
&= 7,1998 \text{ in} \\
sf &= 2 \text{ in} \quad \textbf{(Brownell tabel 5.8 hal 93)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{tinggi tutup} &= b + sf + tha \\
&= 7,20 + 2 + 0 \\
&= 9,20 \text{ in} \\
&= 0,7667 \text{ ft}
\end{aligned}$$

Tebal tutup bawah (thb) **(Brownell & Young, persamaan 13.12 hal 258)**

$$\begin{aligned}
thb &= \frac{0,855 \text{ Pi} \cdot di}{(f \cdot E - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
&= \frac{0,885 \times 247,401 \times 33,250}{[(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 247,40)]} + \frac{1}{8} \\
&= 0,4861 + \frac{1}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{4,8891}{8} \\
 &= \frac{5}{8} \text{ in} \\
 &= 5/8 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$



Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)

Dengan $do = 34 \text{ in}$
 $icr = 4,375 \text{ in}$
 $r = 34 \text{ in}$ (Brownell tabel 5.7 hal 90 -91)

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= \frac{do}{2} - icr \\
 &= \frac{34}{2} - 4,375 \\
 &= 12,625 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC &= r - icr \\
 &= 34 - 4,375 \\
 &= 29,625 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 34 - (29,625^2 - 12,625^2)^{0,5} \\
 &= 7,1998 \text{ in} \\
 sf &= \frac{b}{2} \text{ in} \quad \text{(Brownell tabel 5.8 hal 93)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tinggi tutup} &= b + sf + tha \\
 &= 7,20 + \frac{b}{2} + 0 \\
 &= 9,20 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,7667 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

n. Menghitung tinggi reaktor (H)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi reaktor (H)} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi tutup atas} + \text{tinggi tutup bawah} \\
 &= 4,156 \text{ ft} + 0,7667 \text{ ft} + 0,7667 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 5,6896 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 68,2746 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

o. Menghitung Kebutuhan Katalis

Data - data katalis adalah sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jenis} &= \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \\
 \text{Bentuk} &= \text{Liquid} \\
 \text{Porositas} &= 0,5 \\
 \text{Massa jenis} &= 1,88 \text{ gr/cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_t &= \text{Massa jenis} \times (1 - \varepsilon) \\ &= 1,8800 \times (1 - 0,5) \\ &= 0,9400 \text{ gr/cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_B &= \text{porositas bed (fungsi bentuk katalis dan diameter)} = 0,41 \\ \rho_B &= \rho_t \times (1 - \varepsilon_B) \\ &= 0,940 \times (1 - 0,41) \\ &= 0,5546 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \\ &= 554,6000 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= \rho_B \times N_t \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_t^2 \times H_{\text{katalis}} \\ &= 554,6 \times 141 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 0,0409^2 \times 1,0135 \quad (\text{Asumsi } H_{\text{katalis}} = 80\% H_t) \\ &= 104,1884 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

p. Menghitung Waktu Tinggal

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{bed}} &= \frac{W_{\text{katalis}}}{\rho_B} \\ &= \frac{104,1884 \text{ kg}}{554,6000 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 0,1879 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= \frac{W}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{2148,8711 \text{ kg/jam}}{18,4867 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 116,2387 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}t &= \frac{V_{\text{bed}}}{Q} \\ &= \frac{0,1879 \text{ m}^3}{116,2387 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} \\ &= 0,0016 \text{ jam} \\ &= 5,8182 \text{ detik}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Reaktor

Nama Alat	:	Reaktor
Kode alat	:	1R-01
Tipe	:	Fixed Bed Multi Tube Reactor
Jumlah	:	1 unit
Bahan Konstruksi	:	High Alloy Steel SA 240 grade M tipe 316
Fungsi	:	Tempat terjadinya reaksi antara etilen dengan air

menghasilkan etanol

Kondisi operasi

Temperatur	:	200	°C
Tekanan	:	15,3	atm

Dimensi reaktor

Diameter luar silinder (do)	:	2,833	ft
Diameter dalam silinder (di)	:	2,771	ft
Tinggi silinder (Ls)	:	4,156	ft
Tebal silinder (ts)	:	3/8	in
Tebal tutup atas (tha)	:	0,625	in
Tinggi tutup atas (ha)	:	0,767	ft
Tebal tutup bawah (thb)	:	0,625	in
Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)	:	0,767	ft
Tinggi reaktor (H)	:	5,690	ft

Diameter Tube : 1,610 in , Triangular

Panjang Tube : 39,900 in

Jumlah Tube : 141 Buah

LAMPIRAN D

PERHITUNGAN EVALUASI EKONOMI

Kapasitas Produksi	=	16.000 ton/tahun
	=	48,485 ton/hari
Waktu Operasi	=	1 hari = 24 jam
	=	1 tahun = 330 hari
Pabrik dibangun pada tahun	=	2027
Pabrik dioperasikan pada tahun	=	2030

Analisa ekonomi merupakan hal penting dalam perencanaan suatu pabrik, karena perhitungan layak ekonomi sangat menentukan apakah pabrik tersebut layak atau tidak untuk didirikan. Untuk meninjau analisa ekonomi tersebut, perlu adanya penaksiran beberapa faktor-faktor antara lain sebagai berikut :

1. Penaksiran modal industri (*Total Capital Investment*) yang terdiri dari :
 - a. Modal tetap (*Fixed Capital Investment* , FCI)
 - b. Modal kerja (*Working Capital Investment* , WCI)
2. Penentuan biaya produksi total (*Production Cost*) yang terdiri dari :
 - a. Biaya pembuatan (*Manufacturing Cost* , MC)
 - b. Biaya pengeluaran umum (*General Expences* , GE)
3. Analisa profibilitas yang terdiri dari :
 1. Analisa keuntungan/laba
 2. Laju pengembalian modal (*Rate of Return* , ROR)
 3. Laju investasi yang sehat (*Rate of Investment* , ROI)
 4. Lama pengembalian modal (*Pay-Out Periode* , POT)
 5. Titik impas (*Break Even Point* , BEP)

D.1 Penaksiran modal industri (*Total Capital Investment*)

Penaksiran modal (TCI, Total Capital Investment) yang meliputi :

- a. Biaya peralatan
- b. Modal tetap (FCI, Fixed Capital Investment)
- c. Modal kerja (WCI, Work Capital Investment)

1.1 Harga Peralatan

Harga peralatan berubah menurut waktu resmi sesuai dengan kondisi ekonomi dunia. Untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan saat ini, digunakan indeks seperti pada persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$C_A = C_B \times \frac{I_A}{I_B} \quad (\text{Ulrich, p. 269})$$

- Dimana :
- | | | |
|-------|---|------------------------------|
| C_A | = | Tafsiran harga alat saat ini |
| C_B | = | Harga alat pada tahun ke B |
| I_A | = | Indeks harga saat ini |
| I_B | = | Indeks harga pada tahun ke B |

Tabel 1 Indeks Harga Peralatan berdasarkan Peter and Timmerhaus "Plant Design and Economic for Chemical Engineering".

Tahun	Indeks
2010	550,80
2011	585,70
2012	584,60
2013	567,30
2014	579,80
2015	556,80
2016	541,70
2017	567,50
2018	603,10
2019	607,50
2020	703,60
2028	?

Asumsi telah dilakukan perjanjian dengan vendor dan kontraktor bahwa peralatan yang dibeli pada tahun 2028 dan pabrik mulai beroperasi tahun 2030. Dengan metode Least Square, dapat dilakukan penaksiran indeks harga rata-rata pada tahun 2030. Penyelesaian dengan Least Square menghasilkan persamaan :

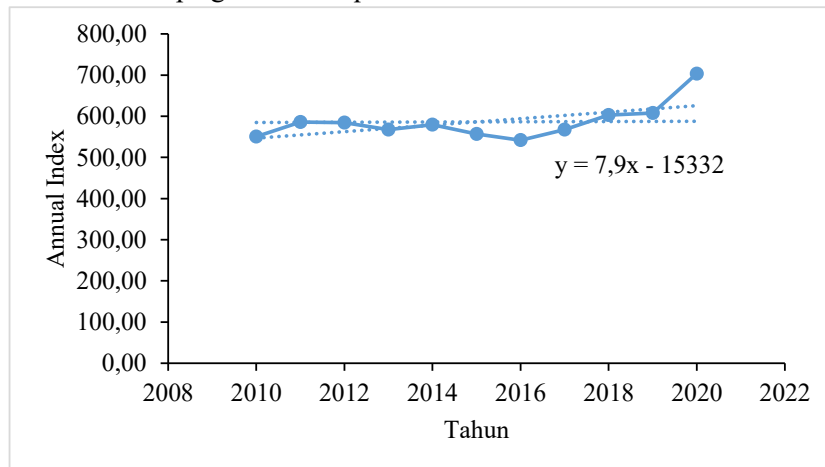
$$y = a + b (x - x')$$

(Timmerhauss 4th ed, Eq. 17.19)

Keterangan :

a = y' (harga rata-rata y)

b = Slope garis least square



Dari grafik tahun terhadap cost index diperoleh persamaan,

$$y = 7,9 x - 15332$$

Dengan persamaan tersebut dapat diperoleh :

Indeks harga tahun 2028 = 689,20

Contoh perhitungan alat

Nama alat = Heater
 Fungsi = Untuk menaikkan suhu komponen
 Harga tahun 2014 = \$ 576 (www.matche.com)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Indeks harga tahun 2014} &= 579,80 \\
 \text{Indeks harga tahun 2030} &= 689,20 \\
 \text{Harga tahun 2030} &= \$ 576 \times \frac{689,20}{579,80} = \$ 685
 \end{aligned}$$

Ditetapkan kurs 1 dollar (US \$) = Rp 16.832
(Bank Indonesia, diakses 16/2/2026, 05.49 WIB)

Tabel 2 Hasil Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Nama alat	jml	Harga satuan (US \$)		Total (Rp.)
		2014	2028	
Tangki etilen	1	52.500	62.406	1.050.417.827
Kompresor	1	53.700	63.832	1.074.427.377
Heater	1	28.500	33.878	570.226.820
Reaktor	1	92.100	109.478	1.842.732.988
Expander	1	53.700	63.832	1.074.427.377
Kondensor	1	28.100	33.402	562.223.637
Pompa 1	1	4.300	5.111	86.034.222
Separator	1	41.900	49.806	838.333.466
Preheater	1	28.500	33.878	570.226.820
Kondensor	1	28.100	33.402	562.223.637
Akumulator	1	10.400	12.362	208.082.770
Pompa 2	1	4.300	5.111	86.034.222
Reboiler	1	18.400	21.872	368.146.438
Cooler	1	19.100	22.704	382.152.009
Tangki etanol	1	49.500	58.840	990.393.951
Destilasi	1	93.200	110.786	1.864.741.742
Total harga peralatan (Rp.)				12.130.825.303

<https://www.matche.com/>

Untuk peralatan impor dikenakan biaya bea cukai, PPh-PPN, CIF, dan pengiriman sebesar 30% dari total keseluruhan peralatan, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Harga peralatan total} &= 130\% \times \text{Rp } 12.130.825.303 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 15.770.072.894
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan faktor keamanan (safety factor) sebesar 10%, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Harga peralatan total} &= 110\% \times \text{Rp } 15.770.072.894 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 17.347.080.183
 \end{aligned}$$

1.2 Analisa Modal tetap (FCI, Fixed Capital Investment)

Analisa Modal tetap (FCI, Fixed Capital Investment) yang meliputi :

- Biaya langsung (DC, *Direct Cost*)
- Biaya tidak langsung (IDC, *Indirect Cost*)

Tabel 3 *Direct Cost* (DC) dan *Indirect Cost* (IDC)

No	Jenis pengeluaran	Persentase	Harga
A	Direct Cost (DC)		
1	Pengadaan alat	100% x A.1	Rp 17.347.080.183
2	Instrumentasi dan kontrol	36% x A.1	Rp 6.244.948.866

3	Instalasi	47% x A.1	Rp	8.153.127.686
4	Perpipaan	68% x A.1	Rp	11.796.014.525
5	Pelistrikan	11% x A.1	Rp	1.908.178.820
6	Tanah dan bangunan	18% x A.1	Rp	3.122.474.433
7	Yard improvement	10% x A.1	Rp	1.734.708.018
8	Service Vacilities	70% x A.1	Rp	12.142.956.128
9	Total Direct Cost		Rp	62.449.488.660
B	Indirect Cost (IDC)			
10	Engineering and supervisid	33% x DC	Rp	20.608.331.258
11	Construction expenses	41% x DC	Rp	25.604.290.351
12	Legal expenses	4% x DC	Rp	2.497.979.546
13	Ongkos kontraktor	22% x DC	Rp	13.738.887.505
14	Biaya tak terduga	44% x DC	Rp	27.477.775.010
15	Total Indirect Cost		Rp	89.927.263.671

Dari analisa biaya langsung dan tidak langsung diperoleh,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{FCI} &= \text{DC} + \text{IDC} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 62.449.488.660 + \text{Rp } 89.927.263.671 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 152.376.752.331
 \end{aligned}$$

1.3 Penaksiran Modal kerja (WCI, *Work Capital Investment*)

Dari perhitungan analisa modal tetap/FCI dari diperoleh nilai WCI sebagai berikut.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{WCI} &= 20\% \text{ FCI} \\
 &= 20\% \times \text{Rp } 152.376.752.331 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 30.475.350.466
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga nilai total penaksiran modal investasi/TCI, *Total Capital Investment* :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TCI} &= \text{FCI} + \text{WCI} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 152.376.752.331 + \text{Rp } 30.475.350.466 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 182.852.102.797
 \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan dari hasil penaksiran analisa modal investasi :

1. Modal tetap (FCI) = Rp 152.376.752.331
2. Modal kerja (WCI) = Rp 30.475.350.466
3. Total investasi (TCI) = Rp 182.852.102.797

Sumber modal investasi terbagi menjadi 2 yaitu :

1. Modal sendiri (*equity*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 60\% \times \text{TCI} \\
 &= 60\% \times \text{Rp } 182.852.102.797 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 109.711.261.678
 \end{aligned}$$
2. Modal pinjaman bank (*loan*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 40\% \times \text{TCI} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 73.140.841.119
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2 Penentuan Biaya Produksi (Total Production Cost, TPC)

Penentuan biaya produksi (TPC, Total Production Cost) terdiri dari :

- a. Biaya bahan baku
- b. Biaya tenaga kerja
- c. Biaya produksi langsung (DPC, *Direct Production Cost*)

- d. Biaya tetap (FC, *Fixed Cost*)
- e. Biaya plant overhead (POC, *Plant Overhead Cost*)
- f. Biaya pengeluaran umum (GE, *General Cost*)
- g. Biaya manufaktur (MC, *Manufacture Cost*)

2.1 Harga Bahan Baku

Tabel 4 Harga Bahan Baku

Bahan Baku Utama				
No.	Bahan baku	Jumlah (kg/jam)	Harga/kg (Rp.)	Harga/Tahun (Rp.)
1	Etilen	1.309,0802	28.000	290.301.618.071
Total				290.301.618.071
Bahan Baku Pendukung				
No.	Bahan baku	Jumlah (kg/jam)	Harga/kg (Rp.)	Harga/Tahun (Rp.)
1	Asam fosfat	104,1884	30.129	24.861.266.191
Total				24.861.266.191

Biaya Bahan Baku Utama = Rp 290.301.618.071

Biaya Bahan Pendukung = Rp 24.861.266.191 +

Total Biaya Bahan Baku = Rp 315.162.884.262 kg/tahun

2.2 Biaya Tenaga Kerja

2.2.1 Penentuan Jumlah Tenaga Kerja Proses

Kapasitas produksi = 16.000 ton/tahun

Jumlah hari efektif dalam 1 tahu = 330 hari

Dengan kondisi rata-rata sebesar = $\frac{16000}{330} = 48,48485$ ton/hari

Berdasarkan fig. 6.8 Peter Timmerhauss 4th edition diperoleh:

Jumlah pekerja yang dibutuhkan = $65 \frac{(\text{orang}) (\text{jam})}{(\text{hari}) (\text{tahapan proses})}$

Karena ada 3 tahapan proses dalam pabrik yaitu (reaksi, pemisahan, dan pemurnian), maka karyawan proses yang diperlukan

Jumlah karyawan proses = $65 \frac{(\text{orang}) (\text{jam})}{(\text{hari}) (\text{tahapan proses})} \times 3$
 = $195 \frac{(\text{orang}) (\text{jam})}{(\text{hari})}$

Karena setiap hari ada 3 shift dimana karyawan bekerja 8 jam/hari, maka

Jumlah karyawan proses = $195 \frac{(\text{orang}) (\text{jam})}{(\text{hari})} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{8}$
 = 8 orang/shift

2.2.2 Susunan Tenaga Kerja

Tabel 5 Susunan Karyawan

No	Jabatan	Jml	Gaji per bulan (Rp.)	Jumlah (Rp.)
1	Direktur Utama	1	50.000.000	50.000.000

2	Direktur Komersil	1	40.000.000	40.000.000
3	Direktur Teknik dan	1	40.000.000	40.000.000
4	Direktur SDM dan Umum	2	40.000.000	80.000.000
5	Staff Ahli	4	22.000.000	88.000.000
6	Litbang	1	15.000.000	15.000.000
7	Kepala Bagian Produksi	1	12.000.000	12.000.000
8	Kepala Bagian Teknik	1	10.000.000	10.000.000
9	Kepala Bagian SDM	1	12.000.000	12.000.000
10	Kepala Bagian Umum	1	10.000.000	10.000.000
11	Kepala Bagian Keuangan	1	15.000.000	15.000.000
12	Kepala Bagian Pemasaran	1	20.000.000	20.000.000
13	Kepala Bagian Proses	4	13.000.000	52.000.000
14	Kepala Seksi	1	13.000.000	13.000.000
15	Kepala Seksi K3 dan	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
16	Kepala Seksi	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
17	Kepala Seksi Utilitas	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
18	Kepala Seksi	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
19	Kepala Seksi Akutansi	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
20	Kepala Seksi Pembelian	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
21	Kepala Seksi Pemasaran	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
22	Kepala Seksi Personalia	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
23	Kepala Seksi Diklat	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
24	Kepala Seksi Humas	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
25	Kepala Seksi Pelayanan	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
26	Sekretaris	3	8.000.000	24.000.000
27	Karyawan Bagian Proses	195	5.500.000	1.072.500.000
28	Karyawan Laboratorium	10	5.500.000	55.000.000
29	Karyawan K3 dan	7	5.500.000	38.500.000
30	Karyawan Pemeliharaan	7	5.500.000	38.500.000
31	Karyawan Utilitas	12	5.500.000	66.000.000
32	Karyawan Administrasi	4	5.500.000	22.000.000
33	Karyawan Akutansi	4	5.500.000	22.000.000
34	Karyawan Pembelian	8	5.500.000	44.000.000
35	Karyawan Pemasaran	10	5.500.000	55.000.000
36	Karyawan Personalia	4	5.500.000	22.000.000
37	Karyawan Diklat	4	5.500.000	22.000.000
38	Karyawan Humas	4	5.500.000	22.000.000
39	Karyawan Pelayanan	4	5.500.000	22.000.000
40	Karyawan Kebersihan	15	4.300.000	64.500.000
41	Karyawan Bagian Gudang	5	5.500.000	27.500.000
42	Karyawan Packing	10	5.500.000	55.000.000
43	Dokter	3	10.000.000	30.000.000
44	Perawat	3	4.500.000	13.500.000
45	Sopir	5	4.300.000	21.500.000

46	Satpam	12	4.500.000	54.000.000
Total		361	518.100.000	2.336.500.000
Total Gaji Per Tahun (Rp.)				28.038.000.000

2.3 Perhitungan biaya DPC, FC, POC, dan GE (c,d,e, dan f)

Tabel 6 Biaya DPC, FC, POC, dan GE

No	Jenis pengeluaran	Persentase	Harga
C	Biaya Produksi Langsung (DPC)		
1	Bahan baku (1 tahun)		Rp 315.162.884.262
2	Tenaga kerja		Rp 28.038.000.000
3	Biaya pengawasan	25% x A.2	Rp 7.009.500.000
4	Utilitas	10% x TPC	10% TPC
5	Maintenance	10% x FCI	Rp 15.237.675.233
6	Operating supplies	20% x A.5	Rp 3.047.535.047
7	Laboratorium	20% x A.2	Rp 5.607.600.000
8	Paten dan royalti	6% x TPC	6% TPC
Total DPC		Rp 374.103.194.542 + 16% TPC	
D	Biaya Tetap (FC)		
1	Depresiasi Alat	10% x FCI	Rp 15.237.675.233
2	Depresiasi bangunan	3% x FCI	Rp 4.571.302.570
3	Pajak kekayaan	4% x FCI	Rp 6.095.070.093
4	Asuransi	1% x FCI	Rp 1.523.767.523
5	Bunga bank	12% x FCI	Rp 18.285.210.280
Total Fixed Cost (FC)		Rp 45.713.025.699	
E	Biaya Overhead Pabrik (POC)		
Total Biaya Overhead		70% TK + BP + M	Rp 35.199.622.663
F	Biaya Pengeluaran Umum (General Expenses/GE)		
1	Biaya administrasi	6% x PP	Rp 3.017.110.514
2	Biaya distribusi dan pemasaran	5% x TPC	0,05 TPC
3	Biaya LITBANG	5% x TPC	0,05 TPC
Total Biaya Pengeluaran Umum (GE)		Rp 3.017.110.514 + 10% TPC	

Dari perhitungan **Tabel 6** tersebut dapat diketahui nilai TPC, DPC, GE, dan MC sebagai berikut.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TPC} &= \text{DPC} + \text{FC} + \text{Biaya Overhead} + \text{GE} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 458.032.953.418 + 26\% \text{ TPC} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 618.963.450.565
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{DPC} &= \text{Rp } 374.103.194.542 + 16\% \text{ TPC} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 473.137.346.632
 \end{aligned}$$

Sedangkan,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{GE} &= \text{Rp } 3.017.110.514 + 10\% \text{ TPC} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 64.913.455.571
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diperoleh,

$$\text{Total Manufacturing Cost (MC)} = \text{DPC} + \text{FC} + \text{POC}$$

$$= \text{Rp } 375.626.962.065 + 16\% \text{ TPC}$$

$$= \text{Rp } 474.661.114.156$$

Kesimpulan dari perhitungan diatas :

TPC =	Rp	618.963.450.565
DPC =	Rp	473.137.346.632
FC =	Rp	45.713.025.699
POC =	Rp	35.199.622.663
GE =	Rp	64.913.455.571
MC =	Rp	474.661.114.156

E.3 Analisa Profitabilitas

Analisa profitabilitas yang terdiri dari :

1. Analisa keuntungan/laba
2. Laju pengembalian modal (*Rate of Return* , ROR)
3. Laju investasi yang sehat (*Internal Rate of Return* , IRR)
4. Lama pengembalian modal (*Pay-Out Periode* , POT)
5. Titik impas (*Break Even Point* , BEP)

Sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Perpajakan Penghasilan tahun 1984 (UU no. 7/1983) dan Undang-Undang Ketentuan dan Tata Cara Perpajakan (UU

- 10% untuk laba sampai Rp. 50.000.000,-

- 15% untuk laba Rp. 50.000.000,- sampai Rp. 100.000.000,-

- 25% untuk laba > Rp. 100.000.000,-

Sumber: pajakku

Asumsi yang diambil adalah :

- a. Pajak penghasilan sebesar 25% per tahun
- b. Pengembalian pinjaman dalam waktu 10 tahun
- c. Umur pabrik 10 tahun
- d. Kapasitas produksi :

Tahun I	: 60% produksi total
Tahun II	: 80% produksi total
Tahun III	: 100% produksi total

3.1 Analisa Keuntungan/Laba Perusahaan

Laba Perusahaan, yaitu keuntungan yang diperoleh dari penjualan produk.

Harga Penjualan Produk

Tabel 7 Harga Penjualan Produk

No.	Produk	Jumlah (kg/jam)	Harga/kg (Rp)	Harga/Tahun (Rp.)
1	Etanol	2020,202	Rp 46.422	742.756.140.678
Total				742.756.140.678

Total penjualan per tahun = Rp 742.756.140.678 (kapasitas 100%)

dengan nilai TC = Rp 182.852.102.797

Laba kotor = Harga jual - Biaya Produksi

= Rp 742.756.140.678 - Rp 618.963.450.565

= Rp 123.792.690.113

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pajak penghasilan} &= 25\% \times \text{Laba kotor} \\
 &= 25\% \times \text{Rp } 123.792.690.113 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 30.948.172.528 \\
 \text{Laba bersih} &= \text{Laba kotor} - \text{Pajak penghasilan} \\
 &= \text{Rp } 123.792.690.113 - \text{Rp } 30.948.172.528 \\
 &= \text{Rp } 92.844.517.585
 \end{aligned}$$

3.2 Laju Pengembalian Modal (ROR, *Rate of Return*)

ROR adalah pernyataan umum yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan laba tahunan sebagai usaha untuk pengembalian modal.

$$\text{ROR} = \frac{\text{Laba bersih}}{\text{TCI}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{ROR} = 51\%$$

3.3 Laju investasi yang sehat (*Internal Rate of Return* , IRR)

IRR adalah persentase yang menggambarkan keuntungan rata-rata bunga pertahunnya dari semua pengeluaran dan pemasukan yang besarnya sama (*cashflow*). IRR menggambarkan suatu tingkatan suku bunga yang memberikan nilai total sama dengan total modal investasi. Bila bunga bank yang ada diperbankan selama usia pabrik lebih kecil dari IRR, maka pendirian pabrik

Tabel 8 Hasil Analisa Perhitungan IRR

Tahun	i		0,6736
	Cash Flow (CA)		NPV 1
			Actual Flow / (1+i) ^ n
1	Rp 20.678.553.186	Rp	12.356.070.144
2	Rp 70.948.838.922	Rp	25.331.780.969
3	Rp 157.119.254.755	Rp	33.520.466.803
4	Rp 244.935.339.512	Rp	31.224.271.412
5	Rp 334.397.093.196	Rp	25.472.030.886
6	Rp 425.504.515.804	Rp	19.367.138.949
7	Rp 518.257.607.337	Rp	14.095.068.680
8	Rp 612.656.367.796	Rp	9.956.316.143
9	Rp 708.700.797.179	Rp	6.881.844.632
10	Rp 800.905.332.404	Rp	4.647.114.180
Total	Rp 3.894.103.700.091	Rp	182.852.102.797
TCI =		Rp	182.852.102.797
IRR = Sig.NPV-TCI		Rp	-
IRR			0,6736

Dari analisa hasil perhitungan diperoleh IR 67,36% maka pabrik ini layak didirikan karena lebih besar dari bunga bank sebesar 15%.

3.4 Lama pengembalian modal (POT, *Pay-Out Periode*)

POT adalah waktu pengembalian modal yang dihasilkan berdasarkan keuntungan yang dicapai. Perhitungan ini diperlukan untuk mengetahui berapa lama investasi

yang telah dilakukan akan kembali.

Tabel 9 Hasil Analisa Perhitungan POT

Tahun	i		0,15	
	Cash Flow (CA)		NPV 1	
			Actual Flow / (1+i) ^ n	
1	Rp	20.678.553.186	Rp	17.981.350.596
2	Rp	50.270.285.736	Rp	38.011.558.213
3	Rp	86.170.415.833	Rp	56.658.447.165
4	Rp	87.816.084.758	Rp	50.209.131.476
5	Rp	89.461.753.683	Rp	44.478.302.630
6	Rp	91.107.422.608	Rp	39.388.252.986
7	Rp	92.753.091.533	Rp	34.869.322.675
8	Rp	94.398.760.459	Rp	30.859.122.243
9	Rp	96.044.429.384	Rp	27.301.821.160
10	Rp	92.204.535.225	Rp	22.791.550.943
Total	Rp	800.905.332.404	Rp	362.548.860.086

Tahun	i	
	ACC NPOV	
	Ac. Flow awal+akhir	
1	Rp	17.981.350.596
2	Rp	55.992.908.809
3	Rp	112.651.355.974
4	Rp	162.860.487.450
5	Rp	207.338.790.080
6	Rp	246.727.043.066
7	Rp	281.596.365.741
8	Rp	312.455.487.984
9	Rp	339.757.309.143
10	Rp	362.548.860.086
Total	Rp	2.099.909.958.929

Diketahui bahwa TCI : Rp 182.852.102.797

Letak TCI diantara dua data akumulasi *cash flow* yang terdapat pada tahun keempat dan kelima. Sehingga dapat dilakukan interpolasi pada tahun keempat dan kelima.

$$POT = \text{Tahun Awal} + \frac{\text{TCI} - \text{Acc cash flow awal}}{\text{Acc cash flow akhir} - \text{Acc cash flow awal}}$$

$$POT = 4,45 \text{ tahun}$$

3.5 Titik impas (*Break Even Point* , BEP)

BEP adalah titik dimana jika tingkat kapasitas pabrik berada pada titik tersebut maka pabrik tidak untung dan tidak rugi atau harga penjualan sama dengan biaya produksi.

$$BEP = \frac{FC + (0,3 \text{ SVC})}{S - 0,7\text{SVC} - VC} \times 100\%$$

Tabel 10 FC, VC, dan SVC

No	Jenis Pengeluaran	Harga
a.	Biaya Tetap (FC)	Rp 45.713.025.699
b.	Biaya Variabel (VC)	
	Bahan Baku pertahun	Rp 315.162.884.262
	Biaya Utilitas pertahun	Rp 61.896.345.057
	Total Biaya Variabel (VC)	Rp 377.059.229.319
c.	Biaya Semi Variabel (SVC)	
	Biaya Umum (GE)	Rp 64.913.455.571
	Biaya Overhead	Rp 35.199.622.663
	Plant supplies	Rp 3.047.535.047
	Biaya laboratorium dan kontrol	Rp 5.607.600.000
	Buruh pabrik langsung	Rp 28.038.000.000
	Pengawasan pabrik	Rp 7.009.500.000
	Patent dan Royalti	Rp 37.137.807.034
	Perawatan dan Pemeliharaan	Rp 15.237.675.233
	Total Biaya Semi Variabel (SVC)	Rp 196.191.195.547
d.	Harga Penjualan (S)	Rp 742.756.140.678

$$\text{Maka BEP} = \frac{\text{FC} + (0,3 \text{ SVC})}{\text{S} - 0,7\text{SVC} - \text{VC}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 45,79\%$$

$$\text{Titik BEP terjadi pada kapasitas} = 45,79\% \times 16.000 \text{ ton/tahun}$$

$$= 7.327 \text{ ton/tahun}$$

Tabel 11 BEP (Harga Satuan Miliar)

%kap.	Fixed cost (Miliar)	Total sale (Miliar)	Biaya produksi (Miliar)	Variable cost (Miliar)
0	46	0	105	0
100	46	743	619	377

