

LAMPIRAN A

PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Perhitungan Kapasitas Rancangan

Kapasitas produksi : 350.000 ton/tahun

Waktu operasi : 330 hari/tahun

1 hari kerja : 24 jam

Waktu operasi : 1 jam

Basis perhitungan : 1.000 kg/jam

Kapasitas produksi dalam 1 jam operasi

$$= \frac{350.000 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{tahun}} \times 1.000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{ton}}}{330 \frac{\text{hari}}{\text{tahun}} \times 24 \frac{\text{jam}}{\text{hari}}} = 44.191,92 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Neraca Massa Tiap Alat

Neraca massa tanpa reaksi :

$$\text{Akumulasi} = \text{Input} - \text{Output} + \text{generasi} - \text{konsumsi}$$

Asumsi proses dalam keadaan steady state sehingga akumulasi = 0. Karena tidak ada reaksi sehingga generasi dan konsumsi = 0, maka persamaan neraca massa menjadi :

$$0 = \text{Input} - \text{Output} + 0 - 0$$

$$\text{Input} = \text{Output}$$

Neraca massa dengan reaksi :

$$\text{Akumulasi} = \text{Input} - \text{Output} + \text{generasi} - \text{konsumsi}$$

Asumsi proses dalam keadaan steady state, sehingga akumulasi = 0, maka persamaan neraca massa menjadi :

$$0 = \text{Input} - \text{Output} + \text{generasi} - \text{konsumsi}$$

$$\text{Input} = \text{Output} - \text{generasi} + \text{konsumsi}$$

Penentuan Laju Alir Biodiesel

$$\begin{aligned}\text{BM Biodiesel} &= 296 \text{ kg/mol} \\ \text{Mol Biodiesel} &= \frac{44.191,92 \text{ kg/jam}}{296 \text{ kg/mol}} \\ &= 149,30 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol Trigliserida} &= \frac{1}{3} \times 149,30 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 49,77 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Penentuan Laju Alir Umpan

Konversi reaksi ditentukan sebesar 99,5% pada suhu 60°C.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol Trigliserida input} &= \frac{\text{mol bereaksi}}{\text{konversi}} \\ &= \frac{49,77 \text{ kmol/jam}}{0,995} \\ &= 50,02 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BM Trigliserida} = 884 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa Trigliserida input} &= n \times \text{BM} \\ &= 50,02 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 884 \text{ kg/mol} \\ &= 44.214 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BM Metanol} = 32 \text{ kg/mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol metanol input} &= 6 \times \text{mol trigliserida mula-mula} \\ &= 6 \times 50,02 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 300,09 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa metanol input} &= n \times \text{BM} \\ &= 300,09 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 32 \text{ kg/mol} \\ &= 9603,02 \text{ kg/jam kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Kebutuhan katalis

$$\begin{aligned}\text{mNaOH} &= 1\% \times \text{massa trigliserida mula-mula} \\ &= 1\% \times 44.214 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 442,14 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

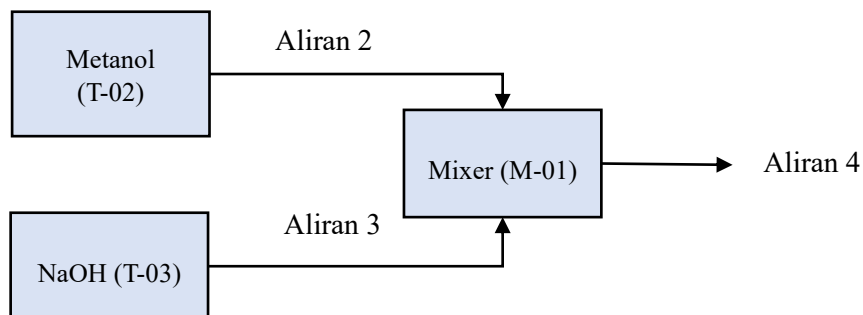
Penentuan produk gliserol

BM Gliserol = 92 kg/mol
 Mol gliserol = 49,77 kmol/jam
 Massa gliserol = $n \times \text{BM}$
 = 49,77 kmol/jam x 92 kg/mol
 = 4.578,44 kg/jam

	$\text{C}_{57}\text{H}_{104}\text{O}_6$	+	$3\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	$\rightarrow$	$3\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2$	+	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$
m	50,02		300,09		-		-
r	49,77		149,30		-		-
s	0,25		150,80		149,30		49,77

1. Neraca Massa pada Mixer (M-01)

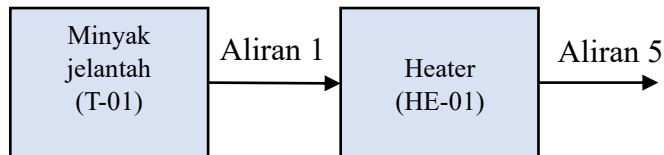
Mixer (M-01) berfungsi untuk mencampurkan metanol dan katalis NaOH sebelum dialirkan ke reaktor.



Komponen	Input (kg/jam)		Output (kg/jam)
	Aliran 2	Aliran 3	Aliran 4
Metanol	9.603,02	0	9.603,02
NaOH	0	442,14	442,14
Total	9.603,02	442,14	10.045,16

2. Neraca Massa pada Heater (HE-01)

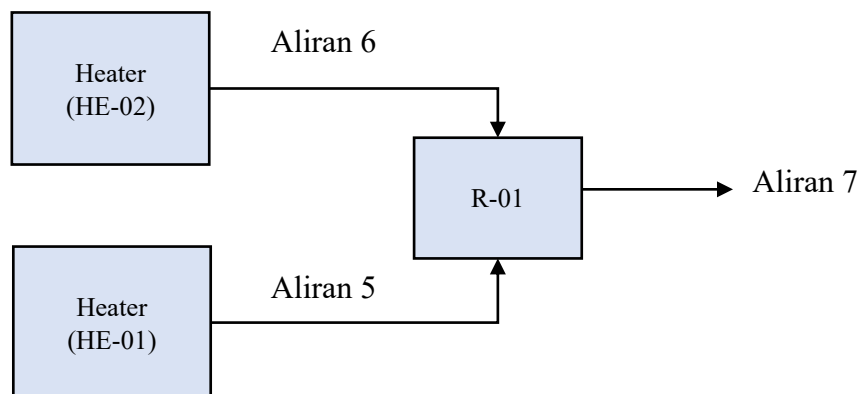
Heater HE-01 digunakan untuk menaikkan temperatur minyak jelantah sebelum masuk ke reaktor dari 30°C ke 60°C.



Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output (kg/jam)
	Aliran 1	Aliran 5
Minyak Jelantah (Trigliserida)	44.214	44.214
Total	44.214	44.214

3. Neraca Massa Reaktor Transesterifikasi

Reaktor R-01 berfungsi untuk mengkonversi trigliserida menjadi metil ester dan gliserol dengan katalis basa NaOH.

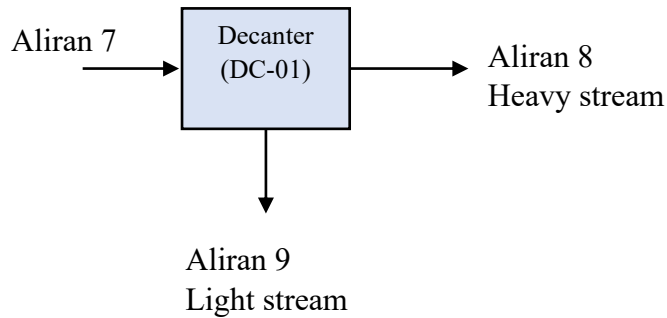


Neraca Massa pada Reaktor Transesterifikasi (R-01)

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output (kg/jam)
Trigliserida	44.214	221,07
Metanol	9.603,02	4.825,52
NaOH	442,14	442,14
Gliserol	-	4.578,44
Biodisel	-	44.191,92
Total	54.259,09	54.259,09

4. Neraca Massa pada Decanter (DC-01)

Decanter (DC-01) digunakan untuk memisahkan fasa ringan dan fasa berat berdasarkan perbedaan densitas.



Neraca Massa pada Decanter (DC-01)

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output (kg/jam)	
	aliran 7	aliran 8	aliran 9
Trigliserida	221,07	221,07	0
Metanol	4.825,52	4.825,52	0
NaOH	442,14	0	442,14
Gliserol	4.578,44	0	4.578,44
Biodisel	44.191,92	44.191,92	0
Total	54.259,09	49.238,51	5.020,58

5. Neraca Massa pada Menara Distilasi (MD-01)

MD-01 berfungsi untuk memisahkan metil ester dari campuran metanol dan trigliserida.

Komposisi Umpan Masuk Pada Menara Distilasi (MD-01)

Komponen	kmol/jam	kg/jam	fraksi mol	fraksi berat	Titik Didih
Trigliserida	0.25	221.07	0,0008	0,0045	606,75°C
Metanol	150.8	4.825.52	0,5021	0,0980	64,7°C
Biodiesel	149.3	44.191.92	0,4971	0,8975	375,36°C

Diasumsikan :

- Sebagai komponen ringan (Light Key) adalah metanol dan sedikit trigliserida

- Sebagai komponen berat (Heavy Key) adalah Biodiesel dan trigliserida
- Metanol yang diinginkan 99% dari umpan berada di Distilat & 1% berada di produk bottom

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa Metanol Distilat} &= 0.99 \times \text{massa metanol} \\ &= 4.777.26 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol Metanol Distilat} &= \frac{\text{massa metanol distilat}}{\text{BM metanol}} \\ &= 149.3 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa metanol bottom} &= \text{Massa metanol umpan} - \text{massa metanol distilat} \\ &= 4.825.52 - 4.777.26 \\ &= 48,26 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol metanol bottom} &= \frac{\text{massa metanol bottom}}{\text{BM metanol}} \\ &= 1,5 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

- Trigliserida yang berada di Distilat 0,1% dan 0,99% berada di produk bottom

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa Trigliserida Distilat} &= 0.001 \times \text{massa trigliserida} \\ &= 0.22 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol Trigliserida Distilat} &= \frac{\text{massa trigliserida distilat}}{\text{BM trigliserida}} \\ &= 0.0003 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa Trigliserida bottom} &= \text{Massa trigliserida umpan} - \text{massa trigliserida distilat} \\ &= 221.07 - 0.22 \\ &= 220.85 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol Trigliserida bottom} &= \frac{\text{massa trigliserida bottom}}{\text{BM trigliserida}} \\ &= 0,25 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

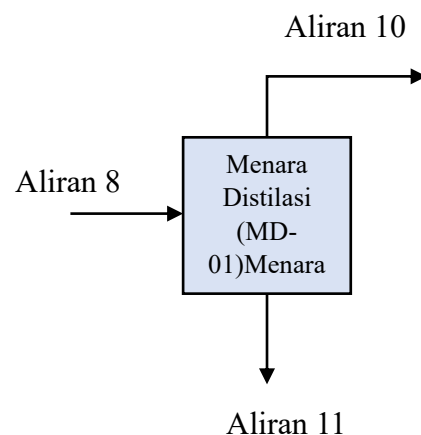
- Biodiesel sebagai Heavy Key yang diinginkan 1% dari umpan berada di Distilat dan 99% di Bottom

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa Biodiesel Distilat} &= 0.01 \times \text{massa biodiesel} \\ &= 441.92 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol Biodiesel Distilat} &= \frac{\text{massa biodiesel distilat}}{\text{BM biodiesel}} \\ &= 1,5 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa Biodiesel bottom} &= \text{Massa biodiesel umpan} - \text{massa} \\ &\quad \text{biodiesel distilat} \\ &= 44.191.92 - 441.92 \\ &= 43.750 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol Biodiesel bottom} &= \frac{\text{massa biodiesel bottom}}{\text{BM biodiesel}} \\ &= 147,8 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$



Neraca Massa pada Menara Distilasi (MD-01)

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output (kg/jam)	
	aliran 8	aliran 10	aliran 11
Trigliserida	221,07	0,0003	220,85
Metanol	4.825,52	4.777,26	48,26
Biodisel	44.191,92	441,92	4.3750
Total	49.238,51	5.219,18	44.019,10

Penentuan Kondisi Operasi

Komposisi bahan masuk Menara Distilasi (MD-01)

Komponen	Massa (kg)	kmol	fraksi mol (xi)
Trigliserida	221,07	0.25	0,0008
Metanol	4.825,52	150,80	0,5021
Biodisel	44.191,92	149,30	0,4971
Total	49.238,51	300,35	

Koefisien Antoine untuk masing - masing komponen

Komponen	A	B	C
Trigliserida	6,6759	2.618,447	40,00
Metanol	8,0840	1.580,4585	239,096
Biodisel	7,0604	2.296,2868	171,334

Temperatur komponen yang masuk Menara Distilasi I : 60°C

$$\log_{10} P_i^{\text{sat}} = A - \frac{B}{T+C} \quad (\text{Yaws, 1999})$$

$$P_{\text{dew}} = \frac{1}{\frac{y_1}{P_1^{\text{sat}}} + \frac{y_2}{P_2^{\text{sat}}}} \quad P_{\text{bubble}} = x_1 P_1^{\text{sat}} + x_2 P_2^{\text{sat}}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \frac{P_{\text{dew}} + P_{\text{bubble}}}{2}$$

Sehingga didapat :

$$P_{\text{dew}} = 0.00274 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{\text{bubble}} = 316.73 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 158.37 \text{ mmHg}$$

6. Neraca Massa pada Menara Distilasi (MD-02)

Menara Destilasi II (MD-02) berfungsi untuk memisahkan metanol sebagai produk atas untuk *directcycle* dan trigliserida sebagai produk bawah yang dialirkan ke unit pengolahan limbah.

Diasumsikan :

- Metanol yang diinginkan 99,5% dari umpan berada di Distilast & 0,5% berada di produk bottom

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa Metanol Distilat} &= 0.99 \times \text{massa metanol} \\ &= 4.753.38 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol Metanol Distilat} &= \frac{\text{massa metanol distilat}}{\text{BM metanol}} \\ &= 148,5 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

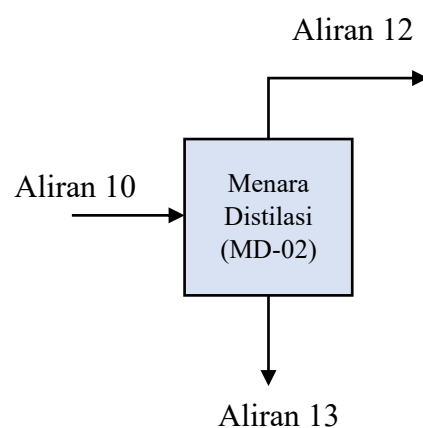
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa metanol bottom} &= \text{Massa metanol umpan} - \text{massa metanol distilat} \\ &= 4.777,26 - 4.753,38 \\ &= 23,89 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol metanol bottom} &= \frac{\text{massa metanol bottom}}{\text{BM metanol}} \\ &= 0.7464 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$

- Triglicerida yang berada di produk bottom 100%

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa trigliserida bottom} &= \text{Massa trigliserida umpan} - \text{massa trigliserida distilat} \\ &= 0.0003 - 0 \\ &= 0.0003 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mol Trigliserida bottom} &= \frac{\text{massa trigliserida bottom}}{\text{BM trigliserida}} \\ &= 0.0000008 \text{ kmol/jam}\end{aligned}$$



Neraca Massa pada Menara Distilasi (MD-02)

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output (kg/jam)	
	aliran 10	aliran 12	aliran 13
Trigliserida	0,0003	0	0,0003
Metanol	4.777,26	4.753,38	23,89
Total	4.777,26	4.753,38	23,89

Penentuan Kondisi Operasi

Komposisi bahan masuk Menara Distilasi (MD-02)

Komponen	Massa (kg)	kmol
Trigliserida	0.0003	0,00000005
Metanol	4777,26	0,99999995

Koefisien Antoine untuk masing - masing komponen

Komponen	A	B	C
Trigliserida	6,6759	2.618,447	40,00
Metanol	8,0840	1.580,4585	239,096

Temperatur komponen yang masuk Menara Distilasi I : 60°C

$$\log_{10} P_i^{\text{sat}} = A - \frac{B}{T+C} \quad (\text{Yaws, 1999})$$

$$P_{\text{dew}} = \frac{1}{\frac{y_1}{P_1^{\text{sat}}} + \frac{y_2}{P_2^{\text{sat}}}} \quad P_{\text{bubble}} = x_1 P_1^{\text{sat}} + x_2 P_2^{\text{sat}}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \frac{P_{\text{dew}} + P_{\text{bubble}}}{2}$$

Sehingga didapat :

$$P_{\text{dew}} = 630.84 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{\text{bubble}} = 5.9 \times 10^{-13} \text{ mmHg}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 315.42 \text{ mmHg}$$

LAMPIRAN B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Perhitungan Kapasitas Rancangan

Kapasitas produksi : 350.000 ton/tahun

Waktu operasi : 330 hari/tahun

1 hari kerja : 24 jam

Waktu operasi : 1 jam

Basis perhitungan : 1.000 kg/jam

Kapasitas produksi dalam 1 jam operasi

$$= \frac{350.000 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{tahun}} \times 1.000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{ton}}}{330 \frac{\text{hari}}{\text{tahun}} \times 24 \frac{\text{jam}}{\text{hari}}} = 44.191,92 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Tref : 25 °C (298 K)

Tabel Data Cp

Komponen	Cp (kJ/kg°K)	Referensi
Trigliserida	2	Perry & Green, 2008
Metanol (cair)	2,51	Perry & Green, 2008
Biodiesel (FAME)	2,1	Van Gerpen dkk., 2004
Gliserol	2,4	Perry & Green, 2008
Campuran metanol–NaOH	2,8	Treybal, 1980

1. Neraca Panas pada Heater (HE-01)

Tref = 25 °C = 298 K

Tin = 30°C = 303 K

Tout = 60°C = 333 K

Massa Minyak = 44.214 kg/jam

Cp = 2 kJ/kg°K

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{in} &= m \times Cp \times (T_{in} - T_{ref}) \\
 &= 44.214 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2 \text{ kJ/kg°K} \times (303 - 298)\text{K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 44.139 \text{ kJ/jam} \\
Q_{\text{supply (steam)}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}}) \\
&= 44.214 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \times (333 - 303)\text{K} \\
&= 2.652.836 \text{ kJ/jam} \\
Q_{\text{out}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\
&= 44.214 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \times (333 - 298)\text{K} \\
&= 3.094.975 \text{ kJ/jam}
\end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas pada Heater (HE-01)

Aliran	Panas Masuk (kJ/jam)	Panas Keluar (kJ/Jam)
Minyak masuk (30°C)	442.139	-
Minyak keluar (60°C)	-	3.094.975
Beban Steam	2.652.836	-
Total	3.094.975	3.094.975

2. Neraca Panas pada Heater (HE-02)

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{\text{ref}} &= 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K} \\
T_{\text{in}} &= 30^\circ\text{C} = 303 \text{ K} \\
T_{\text{out}} &= 60^\circ\text{C} = 333 \text{ K} \\
\text{Massa camp.} &= 10.045,16 \text{ kg/jam} \\
C_p &= 2,8 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \\
Q_{\text{in}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{in}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\
&= 10.045,16 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2,8 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \times (303 - 298)\text{K} \\
&= 140.632 \text{ kJ/jam} \\
Q_{\text{supply (steam)}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}}) \\
&= 10.045,16 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2,8 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \times (303 - 298)\text{K} \\
&= 843.794 \text{ kJ/jam} \\
Q_{\text{out}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\
&= 10.045,16 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2,8 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \times (333 - 298)\text{K} \\
&= 984.426 \text{ kJ/jam}
\end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas pada Heater (HE-02)

Aliran	Panas Masuk (kJ/jam)	Panas Keluar (kJ/Jam)
Campuran masuk (30°C)	140.632	-
Campuran keluar (60°C)	-	984.426
Beban Steam	843.794	-
Total	984.426	984.426

3. Neraca Panas pada Reaktor Transesterifikasi (R-01)

- Perhitungan Panas Masuk (Q_{in})
 - Dari HE-01 (Minyak 60°C) = 3.094.975 kJ/jam
 - Dari HE-02 (Metanol 60°C) = 984.426 kJ/jam
 - Total Q_{in} = 4.079.402 kJ/jam

- Perhitungan Panas Keluar (Q_{out})

Berdasarkan neraca massa, komponen keluar reaktor

Komponen	Output (kg/jam)	C _p (kJ/kg°K)
Trigliserida	221,07	2
Metanol	4.825,52	2,51
Gliserol	4.578,44	2,4
Biodisel	44.191,92	2,1
Total	54.259,09	

$$Q_{\text{biodiesel}} = m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{in}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$= 3.248.106,06 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q_{\text{metanol}} = m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{in}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$= 423.921,92 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q_{\text{trigliserida}} = m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{in}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$= 15.474,87 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q_{\text{gliserol}} = m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{in}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$= 384.589,13 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

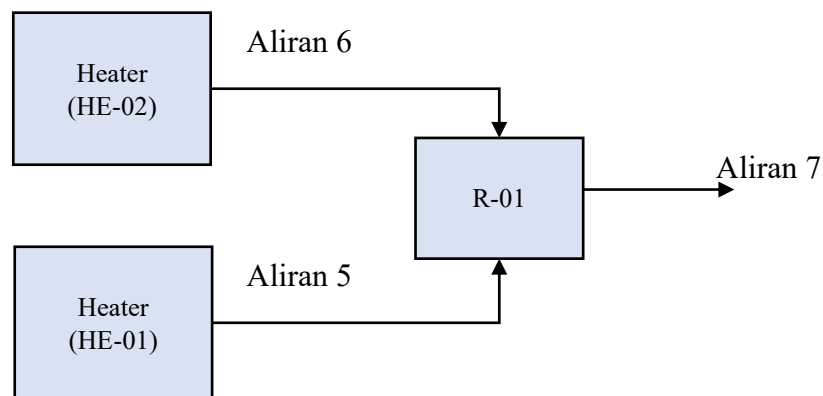
$$\text{Total} = 4.072.091,99 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

- Penentuan Panas Reaksi (ΔH_{rx})

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{rx} &= Q_{out} - Q_{in} \\ &= -7309,01 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Nilai negatif menunjukkan reaksi bersifat Eksotermis (melepas panas).

Agar suhu tetap 60°C, panas ini harus dikeluarkan dari sistem.



Neraca Panas pada Reaktor Transesterifikasi (R-01)

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ/jam)	Panas Keluar (kJ/Jam)
Aliran umpan trigliserida	3.094.975,00	-
Aliran umpan metanol	984.426,00	-
Aliran produk keluar	-	4.072.091,99
Panas reaksi (ΔH)	-	7.309,01
Total	4.079.401	4.079.401

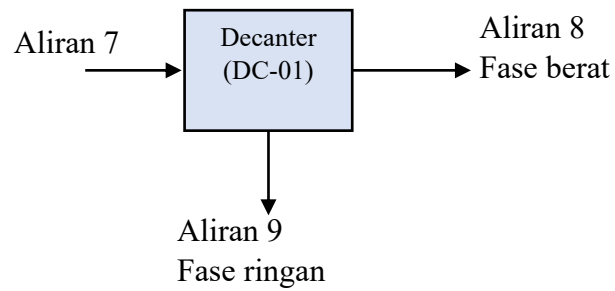
4. Neraca Panas pada Decanter (D-01)

$$\text{Aliran masuk} = 4.079.401 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Aliran keluar

$$\text{Fase ringan} = 3.687.502,86 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{Fase berat} = 384.589,13 \text{ kJ/jam}$$



Neraca Panas pada Decanter (D-01)

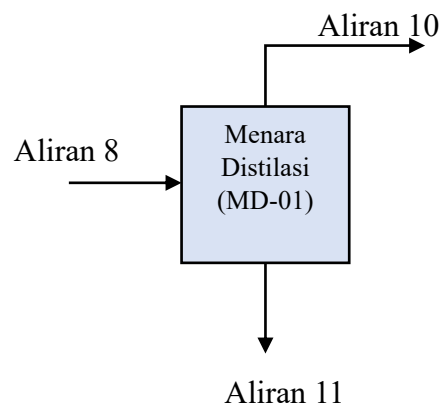
Komponen	Panas Masuk (kj/jam)	Panas Keluar (kJ/Jam)
Aliran masuk	4.072.091,72	-
Aliran fase ringan (atas)	-	3.687.502,86
Aliran fase berat (bawah)	-	384.589,13
Total	4.072.092	4.072.092

5. Neraca Panas pada Menara Distilasi (MD-01)

Suhu Umpan (T_F) = 60 °C

Suhu Puncak (T_D) = 64,7 °C

Suhu Bawah (T_B) = 75 °C



Komponen	Input (kg/jam)
	aliran 8
Trigliserida	221,07
Metanol	4.825,52
Biodisel	44.191,92
Total	49.238,51

1. Panas masuk = 3.687.502,86 kJ/jam

2. Panas keluar

a. Aliran Distilat / Top (Aliran 10 - Metanol Recycle)

Massa metanol = 4.825,52 kg/jam

Wujud = Cair pada 64,7°C.

ΔT = 64,7°C – 25°C = 39,27°C

Q_{Distilat} = $m \times C_p \times \Delta T$

= 475.640,40 kJ/jam

b. Aliran Bottom / Bawah (Aliran 11 - Crude Biodiesel)

Biodiesel + Trigliserida = 44.412,99 kg/jam

ΔT = 50°C

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

= 44.191,92 kg/jam x 2,1 kJ/kg°C x 50K

= 4.640.151,52 kJ/jam

$Q_{\text{trigliserida}}$ = 221,07 kg/jam x 2 kJ/kg°C x 50K

= 22.106,96 kJ/jam

Q_{bottom} = 4.662.258,48 kJ/jam

3. Beban Kondensor (Q_c)

Q_c = $m \times \lambda$

= 4.825,52 kg/jam x 1.100 kJ/kg

= 5.308.071,89 kJ/jam

4. Beban Boiler

$$\text{Input} + Q_R = \text{Output} + Q_c$$

$$Q_{\text{Feed}} + Q_R = Q_D + Q_B + Q_C$$

$$3.687.502,86 \text{ kJ/jam} + Q_R = 475.640,40 \text{ kJ/jam} + 475.640,40 \text{ kJ/jam} + 475.640,40 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q_R = 6.758.467,91 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Neraca Panas pada Menara Distilasi (MD-01)

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ/jam)	Panas Keluar (kJ/Jam)
Panas Umpan (Feed)	3.687.502,86	-
Beban reboiler (Q_R)	6.758.467,91	-
Panas Distilat (Q_D)	-	475.640,40
Panas Bottom (Q_B)	-	4.662.258,48
Panas Kondensor (Q_C)	-	5.308.071,891
Total	10.445.970,77	10.445.970,77

6. Neraca Panas pada Menara Distilasi (MD-02)

Neraca Massa pada Menara Distilasi (MD-02)

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)
	aliran 10
Trigliserida	0,0003
Metanol	4.777,26
Total	5.046,59

$$C_p \text{ Trigliserida} = 2 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K}$$

$$C_p \text{ metanol} = 2,51 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{metanol}} = 1.100 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Suhu referensi (Tref)} = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

1. Perhitungan Panas Masuk

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{metanol}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{in}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\&= 4.777,26 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2,51 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \times (60 - 25) \\&= 419.683,70 \text{ kJ/jam} \\Q_{\text{triglicerida}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{in}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\&= 0,0003 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \times (60 - 25) \\&= 0,02 \text{ kJ/jam} \\ \text{Total } (Q_{\text{Feed}}) &= Q_{\text{metanol}} + Q_{\text{triglicerida}} \\&= 419.682,72 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan Panas Keluar

a. Panas sensibel distilat

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{distilat}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{in}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\&= 4.777,26 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2,51 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \times (64,7 - 25) \\&= 476.040,10 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

b. Panas sensibel bottom

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{bottom}} &= m \times C_p \times (T_{\text{in}} - T_{\text{ref}}) \\&= 0,0003 \text{ kg/jam} \times 2 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{K} \times (75 - 25) \\&= 0,025 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan Beban Kondensor (Q_C)

Kondensor bertugas mengubah fase uap metanol menjadi cair (jenuh)

$$\text{Massa Distilat (D)} = 4.777,26 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Refluks} = 1$$

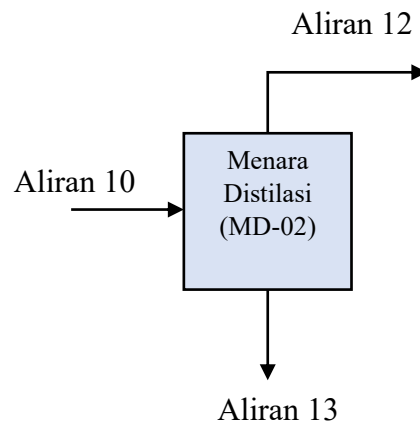
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa uap masuk kondensor (V)} &= D \times (1+R) \\&= 9.554,53 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Beban panas kondensor} &= V \times \lambda_{\text{metanol}} \\&= 9.554,53 \text{ kg/jam} \times 1.100 \text{ kJ/kg} \\&= 10.509.982,34 \text{ kJ/jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Input} + Q_R = \text{Output} + Q_C$$

$$Q_{\text{Feed}} + Q_R = Q_D + Q_B + Q_C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 419.682,72 \text{ kJ/jam} + Q_R &= 476.040,10 \text{ kJ/jam} + 0,025 \text{ kJ/jam} + \\
 &\quad 10.509.982,34 \text{ kJ/jam} \\
 Q_R &= 10.566.339,74 \text{ kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$



Tabel 6.7 Neraca Panas pada Menara Distilasi (MD-02)

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ/jam)	Panas Keluar (kJ/Jam)
Panas Umpan (Feed)	419.682,72	-
Beban reboiler (Q_R)	10.566.339,74	-
Panas Distilat (Q_D)	-	476.040,10
Panas Bottom (Q_B)	-	0,025
Panas Kondensor (Q_C)	-	10.509.982,34
Total	10.986.022,46	109.860.22,46

LAMPIRAN C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

a. Tangki Minyak Jelantah (T-01)

Fungsi = tempat penyimpanan minyak jelantah sebelum diproses lebih lanjut ke dalam unit pemanasan dan reaktor transesterifikasi.

Laju massa = 44.191,92 kg/jam

P minyak jelantah = 915,95 kg/m³

Waktu tinggal = 168 jam (7 hari)

- Perhitungan Volume Tangki

$$V = \frac{m \times t}{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{44.191,92 \text{ kg/jam} \times 168 \text{ jam}}{915,95 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 8105,5 \text{ m}^3$$

Tambahan safety faktor 10%

$$V = 1,1 \times V$$

$$= 8916,1 \text{ m}^3$$

- Perhitungan Dimensi Tangki

Tangki Silinder Vertikal

$$V = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H$$

Rasio standar

$$H = (1,5 - 3)D \quad (\text{untuk perhitungan dipilih } H = 2D)$$

Sehingga,

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2} D^3$$

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V \times 2}{\pi}}$$

$$= 17,8 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 35,7 \text{ m}$$

b. Tangki Metanol (T-02)

Fungsi = tempat menyimpan metanol cair sebelum
dicampurkan dengan katalis NaOH.

Laju massa = 9603,02 kg/jam

ρ metanol = 787,4 kg/m³

Waktu tinggal = 168 jam (7 hari)

- Perhitungan Volume Tangki

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{m \times t}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{9603,02 \text{ kg/jam} \times 168 \text{ jam}}{787,4 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 2048,9 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Tambahan safety faktor 10%

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 1,1 \times V \\ &= 2253,8 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- Perhitungan Dimensi Tangki

Tangki Silinder Vertikal

$$V = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H$$

Rasio standar

$$H = (1,5 - 3)D \quad (\text{untuk perhitungan dipilih } H = 2D)$$

Sehingga,

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2} D^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{V \times 2}{\pi}} \\ &= 11,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$H = 22,6 \text{ m}$$

c. Tangki NaOH (T-03)

Fungsi = tempat menyimpan NaOH cair sebelum
dicampurkan dengan metanol.

Laju massa = 441,92 kg/jam

$$\rho \text{ NaOH} = 1911,4 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 168 \text{ jam (7 hari)}$$

- Perhitungan Volume Tangki

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{m \times t}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{441,92 \text{ kg/jam} \times 168 \text{ jam}}{1911,4 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 38,8 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Tambahan safety faktor 20%

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 1,2 \times V \\ &= 46,6 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- Perhitungan Dimensi Tangki

Tangki Silinder Vertikal

$$V = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H$$

Rasio standar

$$H = (1,5 - 3)D \quad (\text{untuk perhitungan dipilih } H = 2D)$$

Sehingga,

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2} D^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{V \times 2}{\pi}} \\ &= 3,1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$H = 6,2 \text{ m}$$

d. Reaktor Transesterifikasi (R-01)

Fungsi = Mereaksikan Trigliserida dengan metanol
menggunakan katalis NaOH

$$\text{Laju massa} = 54.259,09 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 870 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 1 \text{ jam}$$

- Perhitungan Volume Tangki

$$V = \frac{m \times t}{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{54.259,09 \text{ kg/jam} \times 1 \text{ jam}}{780 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 62,4 \text{ m}^3$$

Tambahan safety faktor 10%

$$V = 1,1 \times V$$

$$= 68,6 \text{ m}^3$$

- Perhitungan Dimensi Tangki

Tangki Silinder Vertikal

$$V = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H$$

Rasio standar

$$H = 1,5D$$

Sehingga,

$$V = \frac{\pi}{2} D^3$$

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V \times 2}{\pi}}$$

$$= 3,5 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 5,3 \text{ m}$$

Tekanan Desain Reaktor

Reaktor beroperasi mendekati atmosfer, namun untuk desain mekanik digunakan tekanan desain minimum: 0,2 Mpa

Tekanan Izin Material

Untuk SS SA-167 Type 304 pada 60 °C :

Tegangan izin, $\sigma = 138 \text{ MPa}$

Efisiensi las, $E = 0,85$

Perhitungan Tebal Shell Reaktor

$$t = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times \sigma \times E}$$

$$= 3 \text{ mm}$$

Tebal aktual

Tebal minimum fabrikasi SS = 6 mm

Corrosion allowance = 2 mm

t aktual = 8 mm

- Perhitungan Tinggi Head Reaktor

Jenis head Ellipsoidal 2:1

$$\begin{aligned} H &= D/4 \\ &= 0,88 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Tinggi Total Reaktor

Tinggi silinder = 5,3 m

bottom head = 0,88 m

top head = 0,88 m

Tinggi Total Reaktor = 7,0 m

e. Decanter (D-01)

Laju massa = 54.259,09 kg/jam

ρ campuran = 870 kg/m³

Waktu tinggal = 30 menit = 0,5 jam

Debit volumetric (Q) = 62,37 m³/jam

Volume Decanter = Q x t
= 31,2 m³

- Penentuan Dimensi Decanter Vertikal

$$H = 3D$$

Rumus Volume Silinder

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{V \times 4}{3\pi}} \\ &= 2,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$H = 7,5 \text{ m}$$

- Penentuan Head Atas dan Bawah
 Ellipsoidal 2 : 1
 Tinggi head
 $H = D/4$
 $= 0,63 \text{ m}$
 Tinggi total $= H + h = 8,80 \text{ m}$

f. Menara Distilasi (MD-01)

Laju alir total $= 49.238,51 \text{ kg/jam}$
 Fraksi metanol $= 0.25$
 Fraksi selain metanol $= 0.75$
 m metanol $= 12.309,63 \text{ kg/jam}$
 m lain $= 36.928,88 \text{ kg/jam}$

Spesifikasi pemisahan

Recovery metanol $= 99\%$
 Metanol di bottom $= 1\%$

Neraca Massa MD-01

Produk Atas (Distilat)
 $D = 12.183.53 \text{ kg/jam}$

Produk Bawah
 $B = 37.051.98 \text{ kg/jam}$

Penentuan Jumlah Tahap Teoritis

Relatif volatilitas, $\alpha = 4,0$

$$N_{min} = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{x_D}{1-x_D} \frac{1-x_B}{x_B} \right)}{\ln \alpha}$$

$$X_D = 0.99$$

$$X_B = 0.01$$

$$N_{\min} = 6.6$$

Jumlah Tray Aktual

$$\eta = 65\%$$

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = 10.20$$

dipilih tray sebanyak 12

Tinggi Menara MD-01

$$\text{Spasi tray} = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tray}} &= N \times \text{spasi tray} \\ &= 7.2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ruang disengagement + sump} = 2,0 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 9.2 \text{ m}$$

Diameter Menara MD-01

Debit uap puncak (pendekatan)

$$V' = 1,2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Kecepatan uap desain

$$u = 1,0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$A = \frac{1.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1.0 \text{ m/s}} = 1.2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} = 1.24 \text{ m}$$

g. Menara Distilasi (MD-02)

Memurnikan metanol hasil MD-01

$$\text{Laju alir} = 12.309,63 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Komposisi metanol} = 99\%$$

Spesifikasi Pemisahan

Distilat = 99,8% metanol

Bottom = 95% metanol

Distilat

$X_D \text{ MeOH} = 0.998$

$X_D \text{ trigliserida} = 0.002$

Bottom

$X_B \text{ MeOH} = 0.95$

$X_B \text{ trigliserida} = 0.05$

Penentuan Jumlah Tahap Teoritis

Relatif volatilitas, $\alpha = 4,0$

$$N_{min} = \frac{\ln \left(\frac{x_{D,LK}}{x_{D,HK}} \cdot \frac{x_{B,HK}}{x_{B,LK}} \right)}{\ln(\alpha)}$$

$N_{min} = 2.36$ tahap

Jumlah Tray Aktual

$\eta = 65\%$

$N \text{ aktual} = 3.6$ (dibulatkan menjadi 4)

Dalam praktik desain, biasanya ditambah margin operasi dipilih 6–8 tray (aman & stabil), maka dipilih tray 6

Tinggi Menara MD-02

Spasi tray = 0,6 m

$H \text{ tray} = N \times \text{spasi tray}$

= 4.8 m

Ruang disengagement + sump = 2,0 m

$H \text{ total} = 6.8 \text{ m}$

Densitas uap metanol = 1.2 kg/m³

Densitas cair metanol = 787.4 kg/m³

Kecepatan flooding

$$\text{flooding tray} = u_f = C \sqrt{\frac{\rho_L - \rho_V}{\rho_V}}$$

sieve tray

$$C = 0.30 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\mu_f = 7.68 \text{ m/s}$$

Kecepatan Operasi Aman

$$\mu_{op} = 70\% - 80\% \times u_f$$

$$\mu_{op} = 5.4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Debit volumetrik} \quad \dot{V} = \frac{\dot{m}_D}{\rho_V} = 2.8495 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Luas Penampang Kolom

$$A = \frac{\dot{V}}{\mu_{op}} = 0.53 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter Kolom MD-02

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}} = 0.8 \text{ m}$$