

LAMPIRAN A
PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Kapasitas dan Diagram Alir Massa

1. Kapasitas perancangan/tahun = 100.000 Ton/Tahun
2. Waktu Operasi = 330 Hari
3. Satu Hari = 24 Jam
4. Produk yang diinginkan = Umpan 100.000 Ton/Tahun

$$= 100.000 \frac{\text{Ton}}{\text{Tahun}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ Kg}}{1 \text{ Tahun}} \times \frac{1 \text{ Tahun}}{330 \text{ Hari}} \times \frac{1 \text{ Hari}}{24 \text{ Jam}}$$
= 12626,263 Kg/Jam

Data berat molekul kandungan flue gas						
komponen	% Vol	fx mol	BM	Kg	Mol	Massa (Dalam 1000)
CO ₂	19,4	0,194	44	8,536	6,30063	277,2277531
H ₂ O	5,7	0,057	18	1,026	1,85122	33,32189254
O ₂	5	0,05	32	1,6	1,62387	51,96396497
N ₂	69,68	0,6968	28	19,5104	22,6303	633,6485889
SO ₂	0,15	0,0015	64	0,096	0,04872	3,117837898
Nox	0,006	0,00006	46	0,00276	0,00195	0,08963784
Fly Ash	0,001	0,00001	1	0,00001	0,00032	0,000324775

1. Neraca Massa Cooler

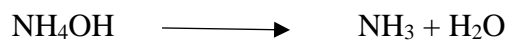


Komponen:

- a. CO₂ = Berat Molekul x Mol
 = 44 x 6,30063
 = 277,227 Kg/Jam
- b. H₂O = 18 x 1,85
 = 33,32 Kg/Jam
- c. O₂ = 32 x 1,62
 = 51,96 Kg/Jam
- d. N₂ = 28 x 22,63
 = 633,65
- e. SO₂ = 64 x 0,04872

- = 3,1178 Kg/Jam
- f. Nox = 46 x 0,00195
= 0,089 Kg/Jam
- g. Fly Ash = 1 x 0,00032
= 0,00032 Kg/Jam

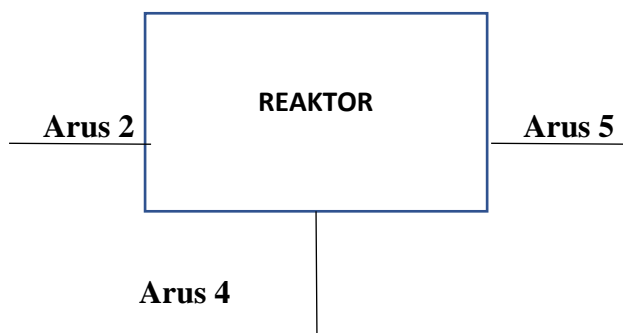
2. Neraca Massa Evaporator



Dengan basis NH_4OH 1000 Kg dengan komposisi NH_3 99,5% dan H_2O 0,05%
Maka;

- a. NH_3 = 0,995 x 1000
= 995 Kg/Jam
- b. H_2O = 0,005 x 1000
= 5 Kg/Jam

3. Neraca Massa Reaktor MBE



Reaksi



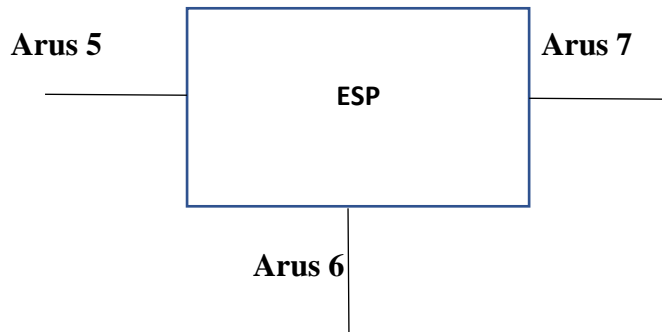
Dengan Konversi reaksi 98% maka;

- a. SO_2 bereaksi = 0,98 x 0,048716 Kmol
= 0,047742 Kmol

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,047742 \text{ Kmol} \times 64 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
&= 3,055 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
\text{SO}_2 \text{ Sisa} &= 0,048716 \text{ Kmol} - 0,047742 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 0,000974 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 0,000974 \text{ Kmol} \times 64 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
&= 0,062357 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
\text{b. NH}_3 \text{ bereaksi} &= 2 \times 0,047742 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 0,095484 \text{ Kmol} \times 17 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
&= 1,623 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
&= 995 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 8,3267 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
&= 986,6732 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
\text{NH}_3 \text{ Sisa} &= 0,5852 \text{ Kmol} - 0,095484 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 0,48981 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 0,48981 \text{ Kmol} \times 17 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
&= 8,3267 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
\text{c. H}_2\text{O bereaksi} &= 0,047742 \text{ Kmol} \\
\text{H}_2\text{O sisa} &= 1,851216 \text{ Kmol} - 0,047742 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 1,803474 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 1,803474 \text{ Kmol} \times 18 \text{ Kg/kmol} \\
&= 32,46254 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
\text{d. (NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_3 \text{ terbentuk} &= 0,047742 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 0,047742 \text{ Kmol} \times 116 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
&= 5,53806 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
&= 1000 \text{ Kg/jam} / 116 \\
&= 8,62 \text{ Kg/jam} \\
&= 8,62 \times 116 \times 0,15 \\
&= 149,83 \text{ Kg/jam} \\
\text{e. O}_2 \text{ Bereaksi} &= 0,5 \times 0,046787 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 0,023394 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 0,023394 \text{ Kmol} \times 32 \text{ Kg/kmol} \\
&= 0,748 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
\text{O}_2 \text{ Sisa} &= 1,6238 \text{ Kmol} - 0,023394 \text{ Kmol} \\
&= 1,60048 \text{ Kmol} \times 32 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \\
&= 51,21 \text{ Kg/Jam}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{f. } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ Terbentuk} &= 1000 \text{ Kg} / 132 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \times 0,99 \\
 &= 7,5 \text{ Kmol} \\
 &= 7,5 \text{ Kmol} \times 132 \text{ Kg/Kmol} \times 0,85 \\
 &= 841,5 \text{ Kg/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Neraca Massa ESP



Komponen

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_3 &= \text{Arus 6 Output} \\
 &= 0,25 \times 149,83 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
 &= 37,46 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
 &= \text{Arus 7 Output} \\
 &= 0,75 \times 149,83 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
 &= 112,37 \text{ Kg/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b. } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 &= \text{Arus 6 Output} \\
 &= 0,99 \times 841,5 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
 &= 833,085 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
 &= \text{Arus 7 Output} \\
 &= 0,01 \times 841,5 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
 &= 8,415 \text{ Kg/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total produk} &= 37,45 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 833,085 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
 &= 870,5 \text{ Kg/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dalam perhitungan neraca massa dengan basis umpan 1000 Kg/Jam maka diperlukan faktor koreksi supaya produk yang diinginkan sesuai dengan kapasitas produksi yang diinginkan.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Faktor Koreksi} &= \text{Produk yang diinginkan} / \text{Produk yang dihasilkan} \\
 &= 12626,26 \text{ Kg/Jam} : 870,5 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\
 &= 14,50
 \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	Arus 1	Arus 2	Arus 3	Arus 4	Arus 5	Arus 6	Arus 7
CO ₂	277,2278	277,2278			277,2278		277,2278
H ₂ O	33,32189	33,32189		5	37,46254		37,46254
O ₂	51,96396	51,96396			51,21537		51,21537
N ₂	633,6486	633,6486			633,6486		633,6486
SO ₂	3,117838	3,117838			0,062357		0,062357
Nox	0,089638	0,089638			0,089638		0,089638
Fly Ash	0,000325	0,000325			0,000325		0,000325
NH ₄ OH			1000				
NH ₃				995	8,326776		8,326776
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₃					149,8319	37,45797	112,3739
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄					841,5	833,085	8,415
Total	999,37	999,37	1000	1000	1999,365	870,543	1128,822

Setelah dikalikan faktor koreksi

Komponen	Arus 1	Arus 2	Arus 3	Arus 4	Arus 5	Arus 6	Arus 7
CO ₂	4020,882	4020,882			4020,882		4020,882
H ₂ O	483,2972	483,2972		72,51947	543,3527		543,3527
O ₂	753,6798	753,6798			742,8223		742,8223
N ₂	9190,372	9190,372			9190,372		9190,372
SO ₂	45,22079	45,22079			0,904416		0,904416
Nox	1,300098	1,300098			1,300098		1,300098
Fly Ash	0,00471	0,00471			0,00471		0,00471
NH ₄ OH			14503,89				
NH ₃				14431,37	120,7707		120,7707
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₃					2173,146	543,2865	1629,859
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄					12205,03	12082,98	122,0503
Total	14494,76	14494,76	14503,89	14503,89	28998,58	12626,3	16372,32

LAMPIRAN B
PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

1. Kapasitas Produksi = 100.000 Ton/Tahun
2. Basis Perhitungan = 1 Jam Operasi
3. Satuan Energi = Kilo Joule (KJ)
4. Satuan Massa = Kilogram (Kg)
5. Waktu Operasi = 330 Hari
6. Suhu Referensi = 25°C
7. Basis Neraca Massa = 1000 Kg/Jam
8. Produk yang diinginkan = 12626,26 Kg/Jam

Tabel B.1 Kapasitas Panas (Cp) Komponen dalam Kj/Kg°K

Komponen	Cp
CO ₂	0,846
H ₂ O	1,87
O ₂	0,918
N ₂	1,039
SO ₂	0,624
No _x	0,805
Fly Ash	0,01

Tabel B.2 Konstanta Antoine (Van Ness, 1987)

Komponen	A	B	C
CO ₂	6,339	0,01014	-0,000003145
H ₂ O	7,136	0,00264	0,0000000459
O ₂	6,117	0,003167	-0,000001005
N ₂	6,457	0,001389	-0,000000069
SO ₂	6,945	0,01001	-0,000003794

Tabel B.3 Panas Pembentukan ((ΔH_f) KJ/mol (Atkin's, 1996)

Komponen	Heat Formation
CO ₂	-393,77
H ₂ O	-286,03
O ₂	0
N ₂	0
SO ₂	-297
No _x	33,2
Fly Ash	0
NH ₄ OH	-334
NH ₃	-45,887

1. Cooler

Fungsi : Menurunkan suhu flue gas sebelum masuk reaktor

Panas Masuk :

Suhu Masuk : 125°C : 398°K

Suhu Referensi : 30°C : 303°K

dT : 95°K

Tabel B.4 Q1

Komponen	Massa (Kg/Jam)	Cp (Kj/Kg. K)	dT (K)	Q (kJ) = M.Cp.d T
CO ₂	4020,88182	0,846	95	323158,2719
H ₂ O	483,2971822	1,8723	95	85963,34485
O ₂	753,6798163	0,918	95	65728,41678
N ₂	9190,37168	1,039	95	907135,6367
SO ₂	45,22078898	0,624	95	2680,688371
No _x	1,300097683	0,805	95	99,42497032
Fly Ash	0,004710499	0,01	95	0,004474974
Total	14494,76			1384765,788

Q Masuk : M.Cp,dT
: 1384765,788 Kj

Panas Keluar :

Suhu Keluar : 60°C : 333°K

Suhu Referensi : 30°C : 303°K

dT : 35°K

Tabel B.5 Q2

Komponen	Massa (Kg/Jam)	Cp (Kj/Kg. K)	dT (K)	Q (kJ) = M.Cp.d T
CO ₂	4020,88182	0,846	35	119058,3107
H ₂ O	483,2971822	1,8723	35	31670,706
O ₂	753,6798163	0,918	35	24215,7325
N ₂	9190,37168	1,039	35	334207,8661
SO ₂	45,22078898	0,624	35	987,6220313
No _x	1,300097683	0,805	35	36,63025222
Fly Ash	0,004710499	0,01	35	0,001648675
Total	14494,76			510176,8693

Q Keluar : M.Cp.dT
: 510176,8693 Kj

Menghitung panas yang diserap:

Q pendingin : Q Masuk – Q Keluar
: 1384765,788 Kj – 510176,8693 Kj
: 874588,9187 Kj

Menghitung kebutuhan pendingin

Input Air masuk : 30 °C : 303°K
Output Air masuk : 65°C : 338°K
dT : 35°K
Q Pendingin : 510176,86 Kj / 1,87 Kj/Kg°K x 35°K
: 7785,334 Kg

2. Evaporator

Fungsi : Untuk menguapkan larutan NH₄OH sebelum diumpankan ke reaktor

Panas Masuk :

Suhu Masuk : 30°C : 303°K
Suhu Referensi : 25°C : 298°K
dT : 5°K

Tabel B.6 Q3

Komponen	Massa (Kg/Jam)	Cp (Kj/Kg. K)	dT (K)	Q (kJ) = M.Cp.d T
NH ₄ OH	14503,89355	0,43	5	31183,37113
NH ₃		2,2	5	0
H ₂ O		1,87	5	0
Total	14503,89			31183,37113

Q Masuk : M.Cp,dT
 : 31183,37 Kj
 Panas Keluar :
 Suhu Keluar : 85°C : 358°K
 Suhu Referensi : 25°C : 298°K
 dT : 60°K

Tabel B.7 Q4

Komponen	Massa (Kg/Jam)	Cp (Kj/Kg. K)	dT (K)	Q (kJ) = M.Cp.d T
NH ₄ OH		0,43	60	0
NH ₃	14431,37408	2,2	60	1904941,379
H ₂ O	72,51947	1,8723	60	8146,691967
Total	14503,89			1913088,071

Q Keluar : M.Cp.dT
 : 1913088,071 Kj

Menghitung Q Steam:

Q pendingin : Q Masuk – Q Keluar
 : 1913088,071 Kj – 31183,371 Kj
 : 1881904,699 Kj

Menghitung kebutuhan steam S1

Pada T = 100 C dan P = 1 atm maka $\lambda = 2256,92$ Kj/Kg

Q Pemanas : 1881904,699 Kj/ 2256,92 Kj/Kg
 : 833,837 Kg

3. Reaktor

Menghitung Panas pembentukan

ΔH_f Reaktan :
 ΔH_f SO₂ : mol SO₂ x ΔH_f SO₂
 : 0,04872 mol x -297 Kj/mol
 : - 14,468 Kj

Reaktan Total : -14,468 Kj

ΔH_f Produk :
 ΔH_f (NH₄)₂SO₃ : mol (NH₄)₂SO₃ x ΔH_f (NH₄)₂SO₃
 : 0,046787 mol x -365,5 Kj/mol
 : - 17,100 Kj

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 & : \text{mol } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \times \Delta H_f (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \\ & : 0,000955 \text{ mol} \times -1180,9 \text{ Kj/mol} \\ & : - 1,127 \text{ Kj} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Produk Total} & : -17,100 \text{ Kj} + (-1,127 \text{ Kj}) \\ & : -18,228 \text{ Kj} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Panas Reaksi

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_r 298 \text{ K} & : \Delta H_f \text{ Produk} - \Delta H_f \text{ Reaktan} \\ & : (-18,228 \text{ Kj}) - (-14,468 \text{ Kj}) \\ & : -3,759 \text{ Kj} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi berlangsung secara eksotermis

Panas Masuk :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu Masuk} & : 65^\circ\text{C} & : 338^\circ\text{K} \\ \text{Suhu Referensi} & : 25^\circ\text{C} & : 298^\circ\text{K} \\ dT & : 40^\circ\text{K} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel B.8 Q5

Komponen	Massa (Kg/Jam)	Cp (Kj/Kg. K)	dT (K)	Q (kJ) = M.Cp.d T
CO ₂	4020,88182	0,846	40	136066,6408
H ₂ O	555,8166499	1,8723	40	41626,22055
O ₂	753,6798163	0,918	40	27675,12285
N ₂	9190,37168	1,039	40	381951,847
SO ₂	45,22078898	0,624	40	1128,710893
No _x	1,300097683	0,805	40	41,8631454
Fly Ash	0,004710499	0,01	40	0,0018842
NH ₃	14431,37408	2,2	40	1269960,919
Total	28998,65			1858451,326

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ Masuk} & : M.Cp,dT \\ & : 1858451,326 \text{ Kj} \end{aligned}$$

Panas Keluar :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu Keluar} & : 74^\circ\text{C} & : 347^\circ\text{K} \\ \text{Suhu Referensi} & : 25^\circ\text{C} & : 298^\circ\text{K} \\ dT & : 49^\circ\text{K} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel B.9 Q6

Komponen	Massa (Kg/Jam)	Cp (Kj/Kg. K)	dT (K)	Q (kJ) = M.Cp.d T
CO ₂	4020,8818	0,846	49	166681,635
H ₂ O	543,3527	1,8723	49	49848,641
O ₂	742,8223	0,918	49	33413,63292
N ₂	9190,3717	1,039	49	467891,0126
SO ₂	0,9044	0,624	49	27,65341688
Nox	1,3001	0,805	49	51,28235311
Fly Ash	0,0047	0,01	49	0,002308144
NH ₃	120,7706675	2,2	49	13019,07796
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₃	2173,145878	0,69	49	73474,06213
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	12205,02642	0,639	49	382151,5823
Total	14620			1186558,582

Q Keluar : M.Cp.dT
: 1186558,582 Kj

Menghitung Q Steam:

Qpendingin : Q Masuk – Q Keluar
: 1858451,32Kj – 1186558,582 Kj
: 671892,74 Kj

Menghitung kebutuhan steam S1

Input air masuk : 30°C : 303°K
Output air masuk : 50°C : 323°K
dT : 20°K
Q steam : 671892,74 Kj/ 1,87 Kj/Kg°K x 20°K
: 17942,97 Kg

4. ESP

Fungsi : Memisahkan,menangkap dan mengendapkan butiran/serbuk (NH₄)₂SO₄ dan NH₄SO₃ yang didispersi dengan ukuran 0,001 – 10 mikron

Panas Masuk :

Suhu Masuk : 74°C : 347°K
Suhu Referensi : 25°C : 298°K
dT : 49°K

Tabel B.10 Q7

Komponen	Massa (Kg/Jam)	Cp (Kj/Kg. K)	dT (K)	Q (kJ) = M.Cp.d T
CO ₂	4020,88182	0,846	49	166681,635
H ₂ O	543,35267	1,8723	49	49848,641
O ₂	742,8223049	0,918	49	33413,63292
N ₂	9190,37168	1,039	49	467891,0126
SO ₂	0,90441578	0,624	49	27,65341688
No _x	1,300097683	0,805	49	51,28235311
Fly Ash	0,004710499	0,01	49	0,002308144
NH ₃	120,7706675	2,2	49	13019,07796
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₃	2173,145878	0,69	49	73474,06213
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	12205,02642	0,639	49	382151,5823
Total	28998,58			1186558,582

Q Masuk : M.Cp,dT
: 1186558,582 Kj

Panas Keluar :

Suhu Keluar : 45°C : 318°K

Suhu Referensi : 25°C : 298°K

dT : 20°K

Tabel B.11 Q8

Komponen	Massa (Kg/Jam)	Cp (Kj/Kg. K)	dT (K)	Q (kJ) = M.Cp.d T
CO ₂	4020,88182	0,846	20	68033,32039
H ₂ O	543,35267	1,8723	20	20346,38408
O ₂	742,8223049	0,918	20	13638,21752
N ₂	9190,37168	1,039	20	190975,9235
SO ₂	0,90441578	0,624	20	11,28710893
No _x	1,300097683	0,805	20	20,9315727
Fly Ash	0,004710499	0,01	20	0,0009421
NH ₃	120,7706675	2,2	20	5313,909372
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₃	2173,145878	0,69	20	29989,41311
(NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄	12205,02642	0,639	20	155980,2377
Total	28998,58			484309,6253

Q Keluar : M.Cp,dT
: 484309,62 Kj

Menghitung panas yang diserap:

Q pendingin : Q Masuk – Q Keluar
: 1186558,582 Kj – 484309,62 Kj
: 702248,96 Kj

Menghitung kebutuhan pendingin

Input Air masuk : 30 °C : 303°K
Output Air masuk : 50°C : 323°K
dT : 20°K
Q Pendingin : 702248,96 Kj / 1,87 Kj/Kg°K x 20°K
: 83196,35 Kg

LAMPIRAN C
PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. ESP (Pengendap Debu Elektrostatik)

Fungsi : Memisahkan, menangkap dan mengendapkan butiran serbuk (NH₄)SO₄ atau zat pada, terdispersi terutama gas dan serbuk dengan ukuran terendah 0,001 – 10 mikron.

Jenis : dry tipe, tangki segi empat tegak dengan bagian bawah kerucut.

Kondisi Operasi :

Tekanan : - 600mmHg

Suhu : 70 °C

Kapasitas : 28998,6 Kg/J

: 22306,62 m³/j

Menghitung konstanta, nilai k didapat dari persamaan

$$K = \frac{3\Sigma}{(k + 2)}$$

Dimana :

Σ = Konstanta dielektrik untuk jarak relative pada partikel bebas, $\Sigma = 2$

k = nilai konstanta 1,5 - 2,4, diambil k=2

maka $K = \frac{3 \times 2}{(2+2)} = 1,5$

Untuk menghitung gaya coulomb yang dialami spherical partikel

$$q = \pi \times dp^2 \times \Sigma_0 \times Ech$$

dimana :

dp : diameter (m)

Σ_0 : Jarak yang diijinkan 8,85 E-12 c/(v/m)

Ech : kekuatan pengisian daerah v/m (maksimal 10000)

Diambil

L : 2 m

P : 5 m

T : 6 m

Diketahui :

U : 150 m/min

Fg : 28998,6 Kg/J

P_g : 1,3 Kg/m³
 V : 22306,62 m³/j = 371,78 m³/menit
 d_p : 0,1 mm = 100 μm
 eff : 99,5 %
 We : 1-10 m/min (tabel 5.1 semen data book)
: 10 cm = 6 m/min
 μ : 0,0119 Kg/ms

sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}
 q &= 3.14 \times (100\mu\text{m})^2 \times 8.85\text{E-}12\text{c/v/m} \times 10000 \text{ v/m} \\
 &= 2.7789\text{E-}03
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk menghitung luas plate:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ln}(1-\eta) &= -A We/Q \\
 A &= -Q \text{Ln}(1-\eta)/We \\
 A &= -371,78 \text{ m}^3/\text{menit} \text{Ln}(1-0,9950)/6\text{m}/\text{menit} \\
 A &= 327,61 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika plate mempunyai 2 sisi pada setiap bagian maka jumlah plate keseluruhan:

$$A = A_p (n-1)$$

Dimana :

n : Jumlah plate
 A_p : 2 sisi plate area (P x L) x 2
: (5 x 2) x 2
: 20 m

Jadi

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &: \frac{A}{A_p} + 1 \\
 n &: \frac{327,61 \text{ m}^2}{20 \text{ m}} + 1 \\
 n &: 17,3805 \text{ plate} \quad : 18 \text{ Plate}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung dimensi efisiensi fraksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{c_1}{c_0} &= 1 - \eta \\
 \frac{c_1}{c_0} &= 1 - 0,995 \\
 \frac{c_1}{c_0} &= 0,005
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk menghitung jarak antar plate :

$$\text{Ln}\left(\frac{c_1}{c_0}\right) = -2 \times W \times H \times L / U \times H \times I$$

$$D = -2 \times W \times L / (U \times \ln(C1/C0))$$

$$D = 0.0302 \text{ m} = 3,02 \text{ cm}$$

Menghitung jumlah pintu masuk:

$$\begin{aligned} Nd &= \frac{Q}{U \times D \times H} \\ &= \frac{371,78 \text{ m}^3/\text{menit}}{150 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{menit}} \times 0.0302 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m}} \\ &= 13,68 \text{ buah} \\ &= 14 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Maka ukuran ESP (Electrical Static Precipitator)

H	= 6 m	dimana	H	: Tinggi ESP
P	= 5 m		P	: Panjang ESP
L	= 2 m		L	: Lebar ESP
D	= 0,0302 m		D	: Jarak antar plate
n	= 18 plate		n	: Jumlah plate

2. Evaporator

Fungsi : Menguapkan NH₄OH sebelum diumpankan ke dalam reaktor

Jenis : Short Tube Vertical Evaporator

T1 : 100°C : 212°F

T2 : 65°C : 149°F

t1 : 30°C : 86°F

t2 : 85°C : 185°F

komposisi umpan:

Umpan	Massa (kg/jam)	Kmol/jam	Fr mol	Cp (Kj/Kg°K)	p camp (gr/cm ³)	p camp (Cp)	k (W/m.K)
NH3	14431,37	8,6373	0,8723	36,6932	1,1671	0,0112	0,0190
H2O	72,51	1,2640	0,1277	31,5075	1,3090	0,0102	0,0213
Total	14503,89	9,9013	1	68,2007	2,4763	0,0214	0,0403

Fluida dingin

$$m = 14503,89 \text{ kg/jam} = 31908,558 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$C_p = 68,2007 \text{ Kj/KgK} = 1,6289E01 \text{ btu/(lb}^\circ\text{F)}$$

$$k = 4,0293E-02 \text{ W/(mxK)} = 2,3281E-02 \text{ btu/ftjam}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$p = 2,4763 \text{ gr/cm}^3 = 1,5459E+02 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu = 0,0214 \text{ Cp}$$

$$Q_c = mC_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$Q_c = 31908,558 \text{ lb/jam} \times 1,6289E01 \text{ btu/(lb}^\circ\text{F)} \times (212^\circ\text{F} - 149^\circ\text{F})$$

$$= 32744785,58 \text{ btu/jam}$$

Maka steam yang dibutuhkan:

$$W_s = m_a$$

$$C_p = 30,7245 \text{ Kj/Kg.K} = 7,3382 \text{ btu/(lb}^\circ\text{F)}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{Steam}} = 970,3$$

$$m_a = \frac{Q_c}{(\lambda + C_p \Delta T)}$$

$$= \frac{32744785,58 \text{ btu/jam}}{(970,3 + 7,3382 \text{ btu/(lb}^\circ\text{F)} \cdot 63^\circ\text{F})}$$

$$= 22856,733 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$= 10389,42 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_2)}{(T_2 - t_1)}}$$

$$= \frac{(212-185)-(149-86)}{\ln \frac{(212-185)}{(149-86)}}$$

$$= 42,488$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{(T_1 - t_1)}$$

$$= \frac{185 - 86}{(212 - 86)}$$

$$= 0,785$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{(t_2 - t_1)}$$

$$= \frac{212 - 149}{(185 - 86)}$$

$$= 0,636$$

$$F_t = 0,86$$

$$\Delta T = \text{LMTD} \times F_t$$

$$= 42,488 \times 0,86$$

$$= 36,5397$$