

### LAMPIRAN 3 PERHITUNGAN DESAIN

1) Data Desain

Jenis Boiler	=	<i>Water Tube Boiler</i>	
Jenis Furnace	=	<i>Box Longitudinal Coil Steam Water Tube Boiler</i>	
Jenis Proses	=	<i>Steady State</i>	
Fluida kerja	=	<i>Water</i>	
Bahan Bakar	=	<i>Solar</i>	
Kapasitas Listrik	=	1000 watt	
Steam	=	<i>Superheated</i>	(P = 6 Bar T = 240 °C)
Kapasitas Desain	=	Listrik	1000 watt

2) Perhitungan

a. Menghitung kebutuhan input energi Generator

- Listrik yang dihasilkan dari generator	=	1000 watt
	=	1000 J/s
	=	1000 J/s
	=	859,845 Kcal/jam

- Efisiensi generator secara teori sebesar = 80% (Marsudi,Djiteng, 2005)  
Sehingga pada penentuan desain ini menganggap efisiensi generator sebesar 80%  
Maka

$$P_{gen} = W \times \eta_{gen} \quad (\text{Anang, Joko dan Susatyo Handoko. 2011})$$

$$W = \frac{100}{80} \times 859,845 \text{ Kcal/jam}$$

$$= 1074,81 \text{ Kcal/jam}$$

b. Menghitung kebutuhan energi input di turbin uap

Menggunakan persamaan

$$W_t = \eta_{\text{turbin uap}} \times W_{gen} \quad (\text{Anang, Joko dan Susatyo Handoko. 2011})$$

Diketahui :

- Efisiensi turbin uap secara teori sebesar = 30 % (Perry,"Chem.Eng. Handbook")

Sehingga pada penentuan desain ini menganggap efisiensi turbin uap sebesar 30%

$$\eta_{\text{turbin uap}} = 30 \%$$

Maka

$$P_{\text{gen}} = W \times \eta_{\text{gen}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\text{tin}} &= \frac{100}{30} \times 1074,81 \text{ Kcal/jam} \\ &= 3582,68845 \text{ Kcal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\text{tout}} &= 3583 \text{ Kcal/jam} - 1075 \text{ Kcal/jam} \\ &= 2507,88192 \text{ Kcal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

c. Data Desain

$$P = 5,5 \text{ Bar}$$

$$T = 240 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Didapat nilai h dari tabel steam

$$\text{serta temperatur} = 240 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Maka nilai h} = 2934,63 \text{ kJ/kg} = 700,9 \text{ kcal/kg}$$

(Tabel Steam Moran & Saphiro)

$$Q_{\text{BFW}} = m_{\text{BFW}} \times h \quad (\text{Anang, Joko dan Susatyo Handoko. 2011})$$

$$3582,69 \text{ kcal/jam} = m_{\text{BFW}} \times 700,924 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m_{\text{BFW}} = \frac{3582,69 \text{ Kcal/jam}}{700,9243 \text{ Kcal/kg}}$$

$$m_{\text{BFW}} = 5,1113768 \text{ kg/jam}$$

d. Menghitung kebutuhan energi input di *steam drum*

Menggunakan persamaan

$$W_{\text{sd}} = \eta_{\text{steam drum}} \times W_{\text{t}}$$

(Anang, Joko dan Susatyo Handoko. 2011)

Diketahui :

Efisiensi *steam drum* secara teori sebesar = 73,15-74,39 %

(Susanto, Heri 2008)

Sehingga pada penentuan desain ini menganggap efisiensi *steam drum* sebesar

$$\eta_{\text{steam drum}} = 70 \%$$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} W_{sd} &= \eta_{\text{steam drum}} \times W_t \\ W_{sd} &= \frac{100}{70} \times 3582,69 \text{ Kcal/jam} \\ &= 5118,13 \text{ Kcal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Perhitungan *Volume Steam Drum*

Asumsi volume steam drum = volume steam

$$\rho = 2,92 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ (thermexcel.com)}$$

(pada tekanan 5,5 bar)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{\text{massa steam}}{\rho_{\text{steam}}} \\ &= \frac{5,1114 \text{ kg/jam}}{2,92} \\ &= 1,750472 \text{ m}^3 = 1750,472 \text{ dm}^3 = 1750,472 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

- e. Menghitung kebutuhan energi input di ruang bakar

Menggunakan persamaan

$$W_{rd} = \eta_{\text{ruang bakar}} \times W_{sd}$$

(Anang, Joko dan Susatyo Handoko. 2011)

Diketahui :

- Efisiensi ruang bakar secara teori sebesar = 35 %

(<https://energy.gov/energysaver/furnaces-and-boilers>)

Sehingga pada penentuan desain ini menganggap efisiensi ruang bakar sebesar

$$\eta_{\text{ruang bakar}} = 35 \%$$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} W_{rd} &= \eta_{\text{ruang bakar}} \times W_{sd} \\ W_{rd} &= \frac{100}{35} \times 5118,13 \text{ Kcal/jam} = 14623,2 \text{ Kcal/jam} \end{aligned}$$

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Menghitung bahan bakar solar

$$\text{Dik} = \text{HHV}_{\text{solar}} = 45,9 \text{ MJ/Kg} \quad (\text{engineeringtoolbox.com})$$

$$\text{HHV}_{\text{solar}} = 10963,02681 \text{ Kcal/kg}$$

Maka,

$$Q_{\text{rb}} = m_{\text{solar}} \times \text{HHV}_{\text{solar}}$$

$$14623,2 \text{ kcal/menit} = m_{\text{solar}} \times 10963,02681 \text{ Kcal/kg}$$

$$m_{\text{solar}} = \frac{14623,2182 \text{ Kcal/jam}}{10963,02681 \text{ Kcal/kg}}$$

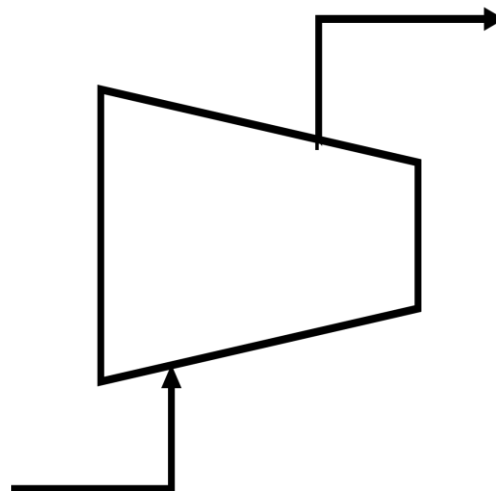
$$m_{\text{solar}} = 1,3339 \text{ kg/jam} = 1,3339 \text{ kg/jam}$$

f. Kompresor

Fungsi = Untuk mengalirkan dan menaikkan tekanan udara

Tipe = *Reciprocating Compressor*

Bahan = *Carbon Steel*



Data :

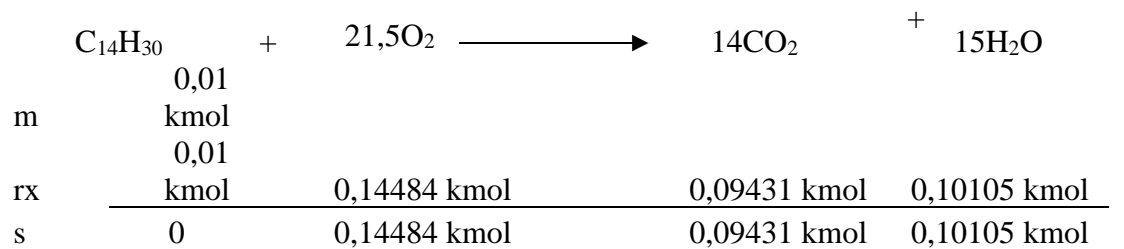
$$m_{\text{solar}} = 1,334 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume solar} &= \frac{\text{massa solar}}{\text{densitas solar}} \\
 &= \frac{1,334 \text{ kg/jam}}{0,874 \text{ kg/L}} \\
 &= 1,5262 \text{ L/jam} = 0,025 \text{ L/menit}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mol bahan bakar} &= \frac{\text{massa solar}}{\text{BM solar}} \\
 &= \frac{1,333866861 \text{ kg}}{198 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 0,00674 \text{ kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka,



$$\text{O}_2 \text{ yang dibutuhkan} = 0,14484 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{N}_2 \text{ dari udara} = \frac{79}{21} \times 0,14484 \text{ kmol}$$

$$= 0,54487 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Udara yang masuk} = \text{O}_2 + \text{N}_2$$

$$= 0,68971 \text{ kmol}$$

$$= 0,68971 \text{ kmol} \times 29 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$= 20,001587 \text{ kg}$$

Dengan menggunakan rasio udara bahan bakar = 15 : 1

Dimana secara teori nilai AFR pada pembakaran solar sekitar 14 - 15 : 1

Jadi,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Laju alir massa udara} &= 0,006736701 \text{ kmol} && \times 15 \\
 &= 0,10105052 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 0,10105052 \text{ kmol} && \times 29 \text{ kg/kmol} \\
 &= 2,930 \text{ kg} \\
 &= \frac{2,930 \text{ kg}}{33,28 \text{ kg/m}^3} && (\text{Ferry, Tabel 2-23 hal 2-96}) \\
 &= 0,09 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 88,06 \text{ L/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 1. Kapasitas Kompresor

Diketahui

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tekanan, } P_1 &= 1 \text{ atm} \\
 P_2 &= 4 \text{ atm} \\
 \text{Temperatur, } T_1 &= 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303 \text{ K} \\
 \text{Faktor keamanan} &= 10 \% \\
 \text{Laju alir volumetrik, } Q_f &= \frac{m}{\rho} \\
 &= \frac{20,001587 \text{ kg}}{33,28 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\
 &= 0,601027 \text{ m}^3 = 21,22508 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Faktor keamanan} &= (1 + 0,1) \times 0,601027 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 0,66113 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Rasio Kompresi, Rc

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_c &= \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{0,5} \\
 &= \frac{4}{1}^{0,5} \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Temperatur Output,  $T_2$ 

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

(Peter Timmerhaus, Eq.28 hal 525)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 303\text{K} (1/4)^{(1,41-1)/1,41} \\ &= 379,37 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

## 4. Power Kompresor, PW

Pada Mc. Cabe hal 120, efisiensi dari *reciprocating compressor* adalah 80-85%

$$\eta = 81 \%$$

$$PW = \frac{0,0643 \text{ kTQ}_f}{520 (k-1)\eta} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} - 1 \right] \quad (\text{Mc.Cabe, Eq. 8.29 hal 210})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{0,064 \times 1,41 \times 303 \text{ K} \times 21,225 \text{ ft}^3 (4/1)^{(1,41-1)/1,41}}{520 \times (1,41 - 1) \times 0,81} \\ &= 3,376368 \frac{4^{(1,41-1)/1,41}}{1} \\ &= 4,227 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$