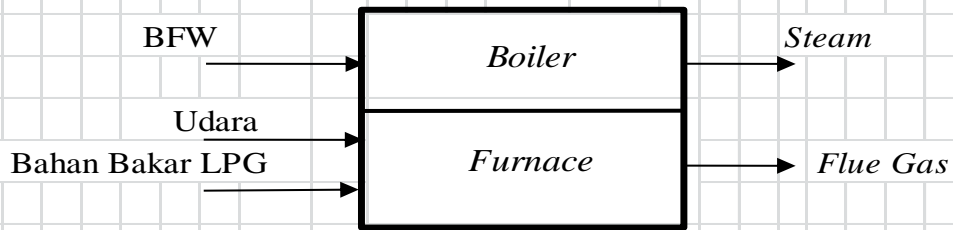


**LAMPIRAN III
PERHITUNGAN**



Gambar 14. Blog Diagram Neraca Massa

1. Tekanan *steam* = 5 Bar
2. Temperatur *Steam* = 155 °C
3. Temperatur Bahan bakar = 25 °C
4. Temperatur air masuk = 28 °C

A. Menghitung Neraca Massa

1. Menghitung Berat Molekul Rata - rata pada Bahan Bakar LPG

- Basis = 1 Kmol
 Flow Bahan Bakar = 2,00 kg

Tabel 21. Komposisi Bahan Bakar (%v)

Komposisi	% Vol	Fraksi Mol	BM	Kg
C ₂ H ₆	0,8	0,008	30	0,24
C ₃ H ₈	1,2	0,012	44	0,528
C ₄ H ₁₀	97,1	0,971	58	56,318
C ₅ H ₁₂	0,894	0,00894	72	0,6437
H ₂ S	0,001	0,00001	34	0,0003
H ₂ O	0,005	0,00005	18	0,0009
Total	100	1	-	57,7309

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BM Campuran} &= \frac{\text{Total Massa}}{\text{Mol}} \\
 &= \frac{57,7309 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ kmol}} \\
 &= 57,73092 \text{ kg/kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung mol setiap komponen

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kmol Bahan Bakar} &= \frac{\text{Kg Bahan Bakar}}{\text{BM Campuran}} \\
 &= \frac{2,0 \text{ kg}}{57,7309 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 0,0346 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 34,6435 \text{ mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

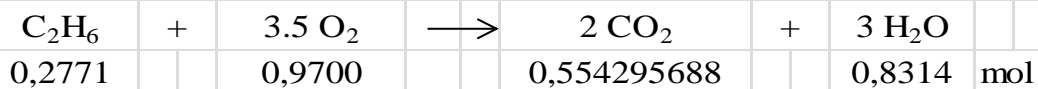
Tabel 22. Komponen Bahan Bakar

Komponen	% Vol	Mol	BM	gr
C ₂ H ₆	0,8	0,2771	30	8,3144
C ₃ H ₈	1,2	0,4157	44	18,2918
C ₄ H ₁₀	97,1	33,6388	58	1951,0515
C ₅ H ₁₂	0,894	0,3097	72	22,2993
H ₂ S	0,001	0,0003	34	0,0118
H ₂ O	0,005	0,0017	18	0,0312
Total	100	34,6435	-	2000

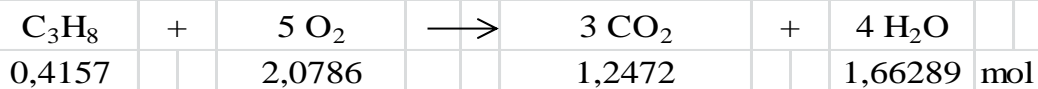
3. Menghitung O₂ Teoritis

Reaksi stokiometri pembakaran gas pada ruang bakar

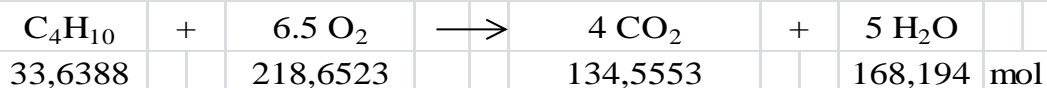
a. Etana



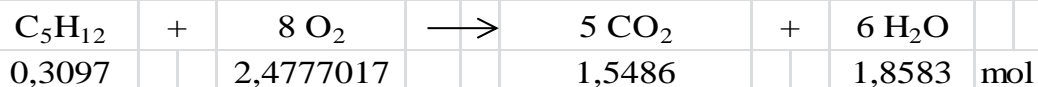
b. Propana



c. Butana



d. Pentana



Tabel 23. Rekapitulasi hasil pembakaran teoritis

Komponen	Mol		
	O ₂	CO ₂	H ₂ O
C ₂ H ₆	0,9700	0,5543	0,8314
C ₃ H ₈	2,0786	1,2472	1,6629
C ₄ H ₁₀	218,6523	134,5553	168,1941
C ₅ H ₁₂	2,4777	1,5486	1,8583
Total	224,1787	137,9053	172,5467

$$\text{O}_2 \text{ Teoritis} = 224,1787 \text{ mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Udara teoritis} &= \frac{100}{21} \times \text{O}_2 \text{ teoritis} \\ &= \frac{100}{21} \times 224,1787 \text{ mol} \\ &= 1067,517405 \text{ mol} = 1,07 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 30958,00474 \text{ gram} \\ &= 30,9580047 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

4. Menghitung komposisi *dry flue gas*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AFR Teoritis} &= \frac{\text{massa udara teoritis}}{\text{massa bahan bakar}} \\ &= \frac{30,9580}{2,0} \\ &= 15,4790 \end{aligned}$$

Trail 1 AFR = 16 :1

$$\text{AFR Aktual} = 16:01$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Udara Kering Suplai} &= 16 \times 2,0 \text{ kg} \\ &= 32,00 \text{ kg} \\ &= 1,1034 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 1103,448 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{O}_2 \text{ dari udara} &= 0,21 \times \text{udara suplai} \\ &= 0,21 \times 1103,448 \text{ mol} \\ &= 231,7241 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{O}_2 \text{ sisa keluar stack gas} &= \text{O}_2 \text{ dari udara} - \text{O}_2 \text{ teoritis} \\ &= 231,7241 - 0,0000 \text{ mol} \\ &= 231,7241 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 24. Komposisi *Flue Gas Hasil Reaksi*

Komponen	mol	% mol
CO ₂ flue gas	137,9053	10,3872
H ₂ O	172,5467	12,9964
O ₂ sisa	36,5110	2,7500
N ₂	980,6897	73,8664
Total	1327,6527	100,0000

5. Menghitung komposisi *wet flue gas*

$$T \text{ udara bola kering} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$T \text{ udara bola basah} = 28 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 82 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Humidity} = 0,24 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O/mol udara kering}$$

(sumber: Hougen Hal 100)

$$\text{H}_2\text{O dari udara} = H \times \text{udara kering suplai}$$

$$= 0,24 \times 1241,379 \text{ mol}$$

$$= 297,931 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Total H}_2\text{O keluar stack gas} = \text{H}_2\text{O teoritis} + \text{H}_2\text{O dari udara}$$

$$+ \text{H}_2\text{O Bahan Bakar}$$

$$= 172,5467 + 297,93103 \text{ mol}$$

$$= 470,4777 \text{ mol}$$

Tabel 25. Komposisi *Wet Flue Gas*

Komponen	mol	% mol
CO ₂ flue gas	137,9053	11,9388
O ₂ sisa	36,5110	3,1608
N ₂	980,6897	84,9004
H ₂ O	470,4777	40,7303
Total	1155,1060	100,0000

Tabel 26. Neraca Massa pada *Furnace*

Komponen	Input (kg)	Output (kg)
Bahan Bakar	2	
O ₂ udara	8,34207	3,1608
H ₂ O udara	5,3628	12,9964
CO ₂		11,9388
N ₂ udara	84,9004	84,9004
Total	112,9964	112,9964

6. Neraca massa seputar *Boiler Furnace*

Tabel 27. Neraca Massa seputar *Boiler Furnace*

Komponen	Input (kg)	Output (kg)
Bahan Bakar	2,0	-
O ₂ udara	8,3421	3,1608
H ₂ O udara	5,3628	12,9964
N ₂ udara	84,9004	84,9004
CO ₂	-	11,9388
BFW	20	-
Steam	-	15
Blowdown	-	5
Total	132,9964	132,9964

Menghitung Neraca Energi pada Tekanan 5 Bar

Data operasi pada tekanan 5 bar

1	Tekanan <i>steam</i>	=	5	Bar
2	.Temperatur Udara	=	30	°C
3	.Temperatur Bahan Bakar	=	25	°C
4	.Temperatur Air Masuk	=	28	°C
5	.Temperatur <i>flue gas</i>	=	219	°C
6	.Temperatur <i>Reference</i>	=	25	°C
7	.Temperatur dinding <i>furnace</i>	=	150	°C
8	.Temperatur <i>Steam</i>	=	155	°C
9	Temperatur Blowdown	=	100	°C
10	Massa Bahan Bakar	=	2,0	kg
11	BFW	=	20	kg/jam
12	Blowdown	=	5	kg/jam
13	Massa Saturated steam	=	15	kg/jam

B. Menghitung Neraca Energi

INPUT

Basis Operasi	=	1	Jam
bahan bakar	=	2,0	kg/jam
HHV	=	11920,799	

1. Menghitung Entalpi *Bahan Bakar*

Tref	=	25	°C
T _{LPG}	=	25	°C
$Q = n \times C_p (T_{LPG} - T_{ref})$			
Maka, $Q = 0$ Kcal			

2. Menghitung *Heating Value* Bahan Bakar

massa LPG	=	2,0	kg
HHV _{LPG}	=	11920,799	
$Q = m \times HHV$			
$= 2,0 \times 11920,799$			
$= 23841,598$ Kcal			

3. Menghitung Entalpi Udara

Cp rata-rata udara pada 30 °C = 6,3860 Kcal/kmol (hougen, 254)			
Temperatur udara	=	303	
udara kering	=	1,2414	
Temperatur referensi	=	25	= 298 K
Temperatur udara	=	30	= 303 K

Dari tabel.17 Hougen hal 255 diperoleh	a = 6,3860		
	b = 0,0018		
	c = -0,0000002656		
$C_p = a + bT + cT^2$	(eq. 21 Hougen hal 253)		
$= a + \frac{b}{2}T_2 + T_1 + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2)$			
$C_p \text{ udara} = 6,3860 + \frac{0,0018}{2} \cdot 601 \text{ K} + \frac{-0,000000266}{3} \cdot 270907 \text{ K}$			
$= 6,8915 \text{ Kcal/kmol.k}$			
$Q = n \text{ udara} \times C_p \text{ udara} (T_{\text{udara}} - T_{\text{ref}})$			
$= 1,2414 \text{ kmol} \times 6,8915 \times 5$			
$= 42,776 \text{ Kcal}$			
4. Laten heat H₂O dari udara			
Pada, T = 30 °C			
$m_{\text{udara}} = 5,3628 \text{ kg}$			
maka nilai H _{fg} = 2430,5 kJ/kg			
$= 2430,5 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 0,2 \text{ kkal/kj}$			
$= 583,32 \text{ kkal/kg}$			
Maka <i>Laten Heat</i> udara,			
$Q = m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times H_{\text{fg}} \text{ udara}$			
$= 5,3628 \text{ kg} \times 583,320 \text{ kkal/kg}$			
$= 3128,2 \text{ Kcal}$			
5. Menghitung Entalpi Boiler Feed Water (BFW)			
$T_{\text{air masuk}} = 28 \text{ °C}$			
$h_{\text{BFW}} = 117,43 \text{ KJ/kg}$			
$= 27,94497 \text{ kcal/kg}$			
$Q = m \times H_{\text{f}} \text{ BFW}$			
$= 20,00 \text{ kg} \times 27,945 \text{ kcal/kg}$			
$= 558,8994 \text{ Kcal}$			
OUTPUT			
1. Menghitung Entalpi flue gas			
$T_{\text{fluegas}} = 219 \text{ °C} = 492$			
$T_{\text{ref}} = 25 \text{ °C} = 298$			
$C_p = a + bT + cT^2$			
$= a + \frac{b}{2}T_2 + T_1 + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2)$			
$= 6,3 + \frac{0,01014}{2} \cdot 790 \text{ °K} + \frac{-0,000003415}{3} \cdot 477484 \text{ °K}$			
$= 10,5012314 \text{ Kcal/Kmol.K}$			

Dengan cara yang sama, Entalpi *flue gas* dari komponen lain dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut :

Tabel 28. Entalpi *Flue gas*

Komponen	a	bx10-3	cx10-6	T	n	Cp	ΔT	Q(gcal)
CO2	6,339	0,0101	-3,4E-06	492	137,9	10,5012	194	280935,2442
O2	6,117	0,0032	-1E-06	492	36,81	7,43189	194	53072,16467
H2O	7,136	0,0026	4,59E-08	492	222,2	8,44599	194	364079,6335
N2	6,457	0,0032	-6,9E-08	492	980,8	7,99846	194	1521908,878
Total								2219995,92
								985,80816

(Cp dalam satuan gcal/gmol.K)

2. Menghitung panas penguapan pada *flue gas*

$$\text{Pada, } T = 219 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hfg} &= 1870 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 0,2 \text{ kcal/kj} \\ &= 448,800 \text{ kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \text{Massa H}_2\text{O dalam flue gas} \times \text{Hfg} \\ &= 5832,78432 \text{ kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, Total Entalpi pada *flue gas*

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Total Entalpi flue gas} + \text{Panas penguapan pada flue gas} \\ &= 3999,6 + 5832,8 \text{ kcal/kg} \\ &= 9832,4 \end{aligned}$$

3. Menghitung Entalpi Saturated Steam

$$m_{\text{steam}} = 15 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Pada, } P = 5 \text{ bar } T_{\text{steam}} = 193 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hg} &= 2748,70 \text{ KJ/kg} \\ &= 656,95 \text{ Kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Steam}} &= m_{\text{steam}} \times \text{hg} \\ &= 15 \text{ kg} \times 656,95 \\ &= 9854,25 \text{ Kcal} \\ &= 41,3322 \text{ \%} \end{aligned}$$

4. Menghitung Entalpi Blowdown

$$T_{\text{blowdown}} = 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hf} &= 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 100,08 \text{ kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$m = 5 \text{ Kg}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \text{hf} \times m \\ &= 100,08 \text{ kcal/kg} \times 5 \text{ kg} \\ &= 500,4 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

5. Menghitung Heat Loss radiasi permukaan Furnace

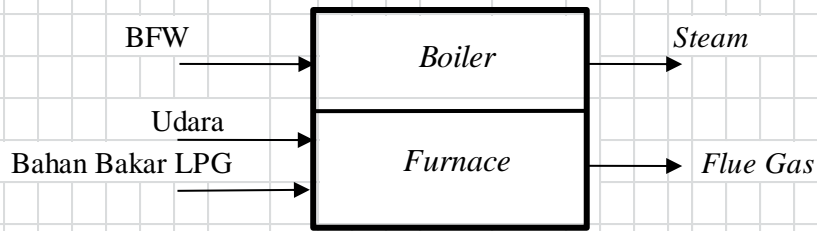
ϵ	0,78				
σ	5.67×10^{-8}	$W/m^2 \cdot K$			(Sumber, Holman . Hal 351)
A	2,8	m^2			
T_s	150 °C	=	423 °K		
T_{ref}	25 °C	=	298 °K		
$Q = \epsilon \cdot \Sigma \cdot A_{furnace} \left(\frac{T_s^4}{1000} - \frac{T_{ref}^4}{1000} \right)$					
=	0,78	x	5.67×10^{-8}	x	$2,8 \times \left(\frac{3,E+10}{1000} - \frac{7,9E+09}{1000} \right)$
=	2,9880	Watt			
=	10,75685652	Kj/jam	x	0,24 Kcal/Kj	3,E+07
=	2,581645565	Kcal/jam			7886150
					2,E+07

6. Menghitung Heat Loss Konveksi dari permukaan Furnace

$T_{dinding\ lu}$	=	150 °C	423 °K		
T_{ref}	=	25 °C	298 °K		
ΔT	=	398 °K			
Panjang	=	100 cm	=	1 m	
Lebar	=	58 cm	=	0,58 m	
Tinggi	=	70 cm	=	0,7 m	
A luas	=	2 (p. L + p.t + L.t)			
	=	2	x	0,58	+ + 0,41
	=	3,3720	m		
h	=	1,42	$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{L} \right)$		(Sumber: J.P. Holman Hal.315)
	=	1,42	$\left(\frac{398}{1} \right)$		
	=	6,34248	$W/m^2 \cdot C$		
Q	=	h x A x ΔT			(Sumber: J.P. Holman Hal.315)
	=	6,34248	$W/m^2 \cdot C$	$3,3720 m^2$	x 398
	=	8511,96	J/s/1000(3600)		
	=	30643,1	Kj/jam		
	=	30643,1	Kj/jam	0,2 kkal/kj	
	=	7354,34	kkal/jam		

Tabel 29. Neraca Energi seputar *Boiler Furnace*

Komponen	Input (Kcal)	%	Output (Kcal)	%
Entalpi Bahan bakar LPG	0,0000	0,00	-	-
<i>Heating Value</i> LPG	23841,5980	86,47	-	-
Entalpi <i>Boiler Feed Water</i>	558,8994	0,90	-	-
Entalpi udara kering	42,7755	0,16	-	-
Laten Heat H ₂ O udara	3128,2285	11,35	-	-
<i>Heat loss flue gas</i>	-	-	9832,38	35,7
Entalpi Saturated <i>Steam</i>	-	-	2748,7000	9,97
<i>Heat loss Blowdown</i>	-	-	500,4000	1,81
Entalpi <i>Blowdown</i>	-	-	500,7500	1,82
<i>Heat Loss</i> Radiasi	-	-	10,7569	0,039
<i>Heat Loss</i> Konveksi	-	-	7354,3364	26,67
Panas yang tak teranalisis dalam sistem	-	-	6624,1738	24,03
Total	27571,5014	100	27571,5014	100,0
Efisiensi	=	$\frac{\text{Entalpi Steam}}{\text{HHV}_{\text{LPG}}}$	100 %	
	=	$\frac{9854,25}{23841,598}$	100 %	
	=	0,41332	100 %	
	=	41,33 %		
SFC	=	$\frac{\text{massa bahan bakar}}{\text{Massa steam}}$		
	=	$\frac{2,0}{15}$		
	=	0,1333		



Gambar 15. Blog Diagram Neraca Massa

1. Tekanan *steam* = 10 Bar
2. Temperatur *Steam* = 183 °C
3. Temperatur Bahan bakar = 25 °C
4. Temperatur air masuk = 28 °C

A. Menghitung Neraca Massa

1. Menghitung Berat Molekul Rata - rata pada Bahan Bakar LPG

- Basis = 1 Kmol
 Flow Bahan Bakar = 2.30 kg

Tabel 30. Komposisi Bahan Bakar (%v)

Komposisi	%Vol	Fraksi Mol	BM	Kg
C ₂ H ₆	0,8	0,008	30	0,24
C ₃ H ₈	1,2	0,012	44	0,528
C ₄ H ₁₀	97,1	0,971	58	56,318
C ₅ H ₁₂	0,894	0,00894	72	0,6437
H ₂ S	0,001	0,00001	34	0,0003
H ₂ O	0,005	0,00005	18	0,0009
Total	100	1	-	57,7309

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BM Campuran} &= \frac{\text{Total Massa}}{\text{Mol}} \\
 &= \frac{57,7309 \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ kmol}} \\
 &= 57,73092 \text{ kg/kmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung mol setiap komponen

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kmol Bahan Bakar} &= \frac{\text{Kg Bahan Bakar}}{\text{BM Campuran}} \\
 &= \frac{2,3 \text{ kg}}{57,7309 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 0,0398 \text{ kmol} \\
 &= 39,8400 \text{ mol}
 \end{aligned}$$

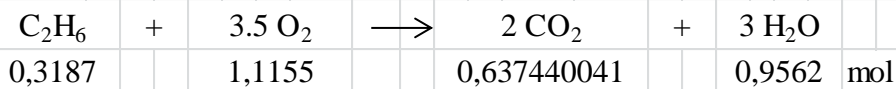
Tabel 31. Komponen Bahan Bakar

Komponen	%Vol	Mol	BM	gr
C ₂ H ₆	0,8	0,3187	30	9,5616
C ₃ H ₈	1,2	0,4781	44	21,0355
C ₄ H ₁₀	97,1	38,6846	58	2243,7093
C ₅ H ₁₂	0,894	0,3562	72	25,6442
H ₂ S	0,001	0,0004	34	0,0135
H ₂ O	0,005	0,0020	18	0,0359
Total	100	39,8400	-	2300

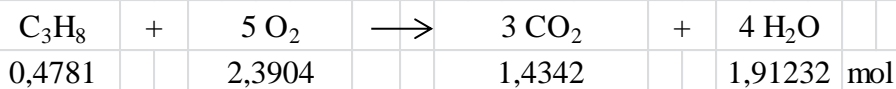
3. Menghitung O₂ Teoritis

Reaksi stokiometri pembakaran gas pada ruang bakar

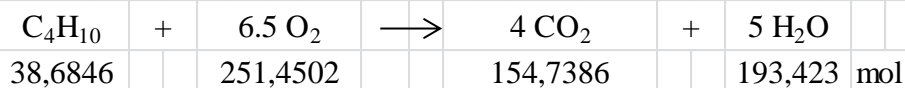
a. Etana



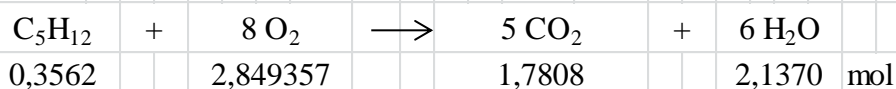
b. Propana



c. Butana



d. Pentana



Tabel 32. Rekapitulasi hasil pembakaran teoritis

Komponen	Mol		
	O ₂	CO ₂	H ₂ O
C ₂ H ₆	1,1155	0,6374	0,9562
C ₃ H ₈	2,3904	1,4342	1,9123
C ₄ H ₁₀	251,4502	154,7386	193,4232
C ₅ H ₁₂	2,8494	1,7808	2,1370
Total	257,8055	158,5911	198,4287

$$\text{O}_2 \text{ Teoritis} = 257,8055 \text{ mol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Udara teoritis} &= \frac{100}{21} \times \text{O}_2 \text{ teoritis} \\ &= \frac{100}{21} \times 257,8055 \text{ mol} \\ &= 1227,645016 \text{ mol} = 1,23 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 35601,70546 \text{ gram} \\ &= 35,6017055 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

4. Menghitung komposisi *dry flue gas*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AFR Teoritis} &= \frac{\text{massa udara teoritis}}{\text{massa bahan bakar}} \\ &= \frac{35,6017}{2,3} \\ &= 15,4790 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Trail 1 AFR} = 16 : 1$$

$$\text{AFR Aktual} = 16:01$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Udara Kering Suplai} &= 16 \times 2,3 \text{ kg} \\ &= 36,80 \text{ kg} \\ &= 1,2690 \text{ kmol} \\ &= 1268,966 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{O}_2 \text{ dari udara} &= 0,21 \times \text{udara suplai} \\ &= 0,21 \times 1268,966 \text{ mol} \\ &= 266,4828 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{O}_2 \text{ sisa keluar stack gas} &= \text{O}_2 \text{ dari udara} - \text{O}_2 \text{ teoritis} \\ &= 266,4828 - \text{#####} \text{ mol} \\ &= 8,6773 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

N ₂ keluar dari stack gas	=	0,79	x	udara suplai
	=	0,79	x	1268,966 mol
	=	1002,4828		mol
% O ₂ Excess	=	$\frac{\text{O}_2 \text{ dari udara} - \text{O}_2 \text{ teoritis}}{\text{O}_2 \text{ dari udara}}$		x 100 %
	=	$\frac{266,5 - 257,805}{266,5}$	x	100 %
	=	0,0326	x	100 %
	=	3,256		%
menurut rekomendasi dari testo %excess O ₂ berkisar antara 10-30%				
Trail 2 AFR = 18 :1				
AFR Aktual	=	18:01		
Udara Kering Suplai	=	18	x	2,3 kg
	=	41,40		kg
	=	1,4276		kmol
	=	1427,586		mol
O ₂ dari udara	=	0,21	x	udara suplai
	=	0,21	x	1427,586 mol
	=	299,7931		mol
O ₂ sisa keluar stack gas	=	O ₂ dari udara - O ₂ teoritis		
	=	299,7931	-	##### mol
	=	41,9877		mol
N ₂ keluar dari stack gas	=	0,79	x	udara suplai
	=	0,79	x	1427,586 mol
	=	1127,7931		mol
% O ₂ Excess	=	$\frac{\text{O}_2 \text{ dari udara} - \text{O}_2 \text{ teoritis}}{\text{O}_2 \text{ dari udara}}$		x 100 %
	=	$\frac{299,8 - 257,805}{299,8}$	x	100 %
	=	0,1401	x	100 %
	=	14,006		%

Tabel 33. Komposisi Flue Gas Hasil Reaksi

Komponen	mol	% mol
CO ₂ flue gas	158,5911	10,3872
H ₂ O	198,4287	12,9964
O ₂ sisa	41,9877	2,7500
N ₂	1127,7931	73,8664
Total	1526,8006	100,0000

5. Menghitung komposisi wet flue gas

T udara bola kering	=	30 °C	=	86 °F
T udara bola basah	=	28 °C	=	82 °F
Humidity	=	0,24 mol H ₂ O/mol udara kering		
		<i>(sumber: Hougen Hal 100)</i>		
H ₂ O dari udara	=	H x udara kering suplai		
	=	0,24 x 1427,586		mol
	=	342,6207		mol

Total H ₂ O keluar stack gas	=	H ₂ O teoritis	+	H ₂ O dari udara	
		+ H ₂ O Bahan Bakar			
	=	198,4287	+	342,62069 mol	
	=	541,0494 mol			

Tabel 34. Komposisi Wet Flue Gas

Komponen	mol	% mol
CO ₂ flue gas	158,5911	11,9388
O ₂ sisa	41,9877	3,1608
N ₂	1127,7931	84,9004
H ₂ O	541,0494	40,7303
Total	1328,3719	100,0000

Tabel 35. Neraca Massa pada Furnace

Komponen	Input (kg)	Output (kg)
Bahan Bakar	2,3	
O ₂ udara	9,59338	3,1608
H ₂ O udara	6,1672	12,9964
CO ₂		11,9388
N ₂ udara	84,9004	84,9004
Total	112,9964	112,9964

6. Neraca massa seputar *Boiler Furnace***Tabel 36. Neraca Massa seputar *Boiler Furnace***

Komponen	Input (kg)	Output (kg)
Bahan Bakar	2,3	-
O ₂ udara	9,5934	3,1608
H ₂ O udara	6,1672	12,9964
N ₂ udara	84,9004	84,9004
CO ₂	-	11,9388
BFW	20	-
Steam	-	15
Blowdown	-	5
Total	132,9964	132,9964

Menghitung Neraca Energi pada Tekanan 10 Bar

Data operasi pada tekanan 10 bar

1	Tekanan <i>steam</i>	=	10	Bar
2	Temperatur Udara	=	30	°C
3	Temperatur Bahan Bakar	=	25	°C
4	Temperatur Air Masuk	=	28	°C
5	Temperatur <i>flue gas</i>	=	221	°C
6	Temperatur <i>Reference</i>	=	25	°C
7	Temperatur dinding <i>furnace</i>	=	150	°C
8	Temperatur <i>Steam</i>	=	179	°C
9	Temperatur Blowdown	=	100	°C
10	Massa Bahan Bakar	=	2,3	kg
11	BFW	=	20	kg/jam
12	Blowdown	=	5	kg/jam
13	Massa Saturated steam	=	15	kg/jam

B. Menghitung Neraca Energi

INPUT

Basis Operasi	=	1	Jam
bahan bakar	=	2,3	kg/jam
HHV	=	11920,799	

1. Menghitung Entalpi *Bahan Bakar*

Tref	=	25	°C
T _{LPG}	=	25	°C
Q	=	n x Cp (T _{LPG} - Tref)	
Maka, Q	=	0	Kcal

2. Menghitung *Heating Value* Bahan Bakar

massa LPG	=	2,3	kg	
HHV _{LPG}	=	11920,799		
Q	=	m	x	HHV
	=	2,3	x	11920,799
	=	27417,838		Kcal

3. Menghitung Entalpi Udara

Cp rata-rata udara pada 30 °C	=	6,3860	Kcal/kmol (hougen, 254)
Temperatur udara	=	303	
udara kering	=	1,4276	
Temperatur referensi	=	25	= 298 K
Temperatur udara	=	30	= 303 K

Dari tabel.17 Hougen hal 255 diperoleh	a =	6,3860		
	b =	0,0018		
	c =	-0,0000002656		
$C_p = a + bT + cT^2$	(eq. 21 Hougen hal 253)			
$= a + \frac{b}{2}T_2 + T_1 + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2)$				
$C_p \text{ udara}$	$= 6,3860 + \frac{0,0018}{2} \cdot 601 \text{ K} + \frac{-0,000000266}{3} \cdot 270907 \text{ K}$			
	$= 6,8915 \text{ Kcal/kmol.k}$			
$Q = n \text{ udara} \times C_p \text{ udara} (T_{\text{udara}} - T_{\text{ref}})$				
$= 1,4276 \text{ kmol} \times 6,8915 \times 5$				
$= 49,192 \text{ Kcal}$				
4. Laten heat H₂O dari udara				
Pada, T	=	30 °C		
m_{udara}	=	6,1672 kg		
maka nilai H _{fg}	=	2430,5 kJ/kg		
	=	2430,5 kJ/kg x 0,2 kkal/kj		
	=	583,32 kcal/kg		
Maka <i>Laten Heat</i> udara,				
Q	=	$m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times H_{\text{fg}} \text{ udara}$		
	=	6,1672 kg x 583,320 kcal/kg		
	=	3597,5 Kcal		
5. Menghitung Entalpi Boiler Feed Water (BFW)				
$T_{\text{air masuk}}$	=	28 °C		
$h_{\text{f BFW}}$	=	117,43 KJ/kg		
	=	27,94497 kcal/kg		
Q	=	$m \times H_{\text{f BFW}}$		
	=	20,00 kg x 27,945 kcal/kg		
	=	558,8994 Kcal		
OUTPUT				
1. Menghitung Entalpi flue gas				
T_{fluegas}	=	221 °C = 494		
T _{ref}	=	25 °C = 298		
C_p	=	$a + bT + cT^2$		
	=	$a + \frac{b}{2}T_2 + T_1 + \frac{c}{3}(T_2^2 + T_2 T_1 + T_1^2)$		
	=	$6,3 + \frac{0,01014}{2} \cdot 792 \text{ °K} + \frac{-0,000003415}{3} \cdot 480052 \text{ °K}$		
	=	10,5147771 Kcal/Kmol.K		

Dengan cara yang sama, Entalpi *flue gas* dari komponen lain dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut :

Tabel 30. Entalpi *flue gas*

Komponen	a	bx10-3	cx10-6	T	n	Cp	ΔT	Q(gcal)
CO2	6,339	0,0101	-3,4E-06	494	137,9	10,5148	196	284197,6
O2	6,117	0,0032	-1E-06	494	36,81	7,43624	196	53650,7
H2O	7,136	0,0026	4,59E-08	494	222,2	8,45136	196	368066,924
N2	6,457	0,0032	-6,9E-08	494	980,8	8,00466	196	1538790,13
Total								2244705,355
								985,80816

(Cp dalam satuan gcal/gmol.K)

2. Menghitung panas penguapan pada *flue gas*

$$\text{Pada, } T = 221 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hfg} &= 1853,0 \text{ kJ/kg} \times 0,24 \text{ kcal/kj} \\ &= 444,720 \text{ kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \text{Massa H}_2\text{O dalam flue gas} \times \text{Hfg} \\ &= 5779,759008 \text{ kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, Total Entalpi pada *flue gas*

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Total Entalpi flue gas} + \text{Panas penguapan pada flue gas} \\ &= 3999,6 \text{ kcal/kg} + 5779,8 \text{ kcal/kg} \\ &= 9779,4 \text{ kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

3. Menghitung Entalpi Saturated Steam

$$m_{\text{steam}} = 15 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Pada, } P = 10 \text{ bar} \quad T_{\text{steam}} = 221 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hg} &= 2801,00 \text{ Kj/kg} \\ &= 669,45 \text{ Kcal/kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Steam}} &= m_{\text{steam}} \times \text{hg} \\ &= 15 \text{ kg} \times 669,45 \\ &= 10041,75 \text{ Kcal} \\ &= 36,6249 \text{ \%} \end{aligned}$$

4. Menghitung Entalpi Blowdown

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{blowdown}} &= 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{hf} &= 419,04 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 100,08 \text{ kcal/kg} \\ m &= 5 \text{ Kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka, } Q &= \text{hf} \times m \\ &= 100,08 \text{ kcal/kg} \times 5 \text{ kg} \\ &= 500,4 \text{ kcal} \end{aligned}$$

5. Menghitung Heat Loss radiasi permukaan Furnace

ϵ	0,78				
σ	5.67×10^{-8}	$W/m^2 \cdot K$			(Sumber, Holman . Hal 351)
A	2,8	m^2			
T_s	150 °C	=	423 °K		
T_{ref}	25 °C	=	298 °K		
$Q = \epsilon \cdot \Sigma \cdot A_{furnace} ((T_s^4)/1000 - (T_{ref}^4)/1000)$					
=	0,78	x	5.67×10^{-8}	x	2,8 x $\left[\frac{3,E+10}{7,9E+09} \right]$
=	2,9880	Watt			
=	10,75685652	Kj/jam	x	0,24 Kcal/Kj	3,E+07
=	2,581645565	Kcal/jam			7886150
					2,E+07

6. Menghitung Heat Loss Konveksi dari permukaan Furnace

$T_{dinding\ luar}$	=	150 °C	423 °K		
T_{ref}	=	25 °C	298 °K		
ΔT	=	398 °K			
Panjang	=	100 cm	=	1 m	
Lebar	=	58 cm	=	0,58 m	
Tinggi	=	70 cm	=	0,7 m	
A luas	=	2 (p. L + p.t + L.t)			
	=	2	x	0,58	+ + 0,41
	=	3,3720	m		
h	=	1,42	$\left[\frac{\Delta T}{L} \right]$		(Sumber: J.P. Holman Hal.315)
	=	1,42	$\left[\frac{398}{1} \right]$		
	=	6,34248	$W/m^{\circ}C$		
Q	=	h x A x ΔT			(Sumber: J.P. Holman Hal.315)
	=	6,34248	$W/m^{\circ}C$	3,3720	m^2 x 398
	=	8511,96	J/s/1000(3600)		
	=	30643,1	Kj/jam		
	=	30643,1	Kj/jam	0,2	kcal/kj
	=	7354,34	kcal/jam		

Tabel 31. Neraca Energi seputar *Boiler Furnace*

Komponen	Input (Kcal)	%	Output (Kcal)	%
Entalpi Bahan bakar LPG	0,0000	0,00	-	-
<i>Heating Value</i> LPG	27417,8377	86,70	-	-
Entalpi <i>Boiler Feed Water</i>	558,8994	0,90	-	-
Entalpi udara kering	49,1915	0,16	-	-
Laten Heat H ₂ O udara	3597,4511	11,38	-	-
<i>Heat loss flue gas</i>	-	-	9779,36	30,9
Entalpi Saturated <i>Steam</i>	-	-	2801,0000	8,86
<i>Heat loss Blowdown</i>	-	-	500,4000	1,58
Entalpi <i>Blowdown</i>	-	-	500,7500	1,58
<i>Heat Loss</i> Radiasi	-	-	10,7569	0,034
<i>Heat Loss</i> Konveksi	-	-	7354,3364	23,26
Panas yang tak teranalisis dalam sistem	-	-	10676,7774	33,76
Total	31623,3797	100	31623,3797	100,0
Efisiensi	=	$\frac{\text{Entalpi Steam}}{\text{HHV}_{\text{LPG}}}$	100	%
	=	$\frac{10041,75}{27417,838}$	100	%
	=	0,36625	100	%
	=	36,62 %		
SFC	=	$\frac{\text{massa bahan bakar}}{\text{Massa steam}}$		
	=	$\frac{2,3}{15}$		
	=	0,1533		