

LAMPIRAN

A. Lampiran Perhitungan

1. Densitas (ρ)

$$\rho = \frac{\text{massa piknometer isi} - \text{massa piknometer kosong}}{\text{volume piknometer}}$$

Dimana : ρ = massa jenis / densitas (gr/ml)

Tabel 3. Data Perhitungan Densitas

No	Massa Piknometer Isi (gr)	Massa Piknometer Kosong (gr)	Volume Piknometer (ml)
1.	52,37	27,21	25
2.	52,29	27,21	25
3.	52,19	27,21	25
4.	52,25	27,21	25
5.	52,17	27,21	25

$$\text{a.) } \rho_1 (P = 30 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \rho = \frac{(52,37-27,21) \text{ gr}}{25 \text{ ml}} = 1,0064 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{b.) } \rho_2 (P = 40 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \rho = \frac{(52,29-27,21) \text{ gr}}{25 \text{ ml}} = 1,0032 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{c.) } \rho_3 (P = 50 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \rho = \frac{(52,19-27,21) \text{ gr}}{25 \text{ ml}} = 0,9992 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{d.) } \rho_4 (P = 60 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \rho = \frac{(52,25-27,21) \text{ gr}}{25 \text{ ml}} = 1,0016 \text{ gr/ml}$$

$$\text{e.) } \rho_5 (P = 70 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \rho = \frac{(52,17-27,21) \text{ gr}}{25 \text{ ml}} = 0,9984 \text{ gr/ml}$$

2. Viskositas (μ)

$$\mu = \frac{t_x \times \rho_x}{t_0 \times \rho_0} \times \mu_0$$

Keterangan :

- μ_x : viskositas sampel (Cp)
- μ_0 : viskositas air (Cp)
- t_x : waktu sampel (s)
- t_0 : waktu air (s)
- ρ_x : densitas sampel (g/ml)
- ρ_0 : densitas air (g/ml)

Tabel 4. Data Perhitungan Viskositas

Uji	Densitas sampel (gr/ml)	Densitas air (gr/ml)	Waktu sampel (s)	Waktu air (s)
1.	1,0064	1	0,94	0,8
2.	1,0032	1	0,91	0,8
3.	0,9992	1	0,87	0,8
4.	1,0016	1	0,89	0,8
5.	0,9984	1	0,84	0,8

$$\text{a) } \mu_1 (P = 30 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \frac{0,94 \times 1,0064 \text{ gr/ml}}{0,8 \times 1 \text{ gr/ml}} \times 1,002 \text{ cp} = 1,18489 \text{ cp} = 0,0011849 \text{ Pa.s}$$

$$\text{b) } \mu_2 (P = 40 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \frac{0,91 \times 1,0032 \text{ gr/ml}}{0,8 \times 1 \text{ gr/ml}} \times 1,002 \text{ cp} = 1,14342 \text{ cp} = 0,0011434 \text{ Pa.s}$$

$$\text{c) } \mu_3 (P = 50 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \frac{0,87 \times 0,9992 \text{ gr/ml}}{0,8 \times 1 \text{ gr/ml}} \times 1,002 \text{ cp} = 1,09142 \text{ cp} = 0,0010914 \text{ Pa.s}$$

$$\text{d) } \mu_4 (P = 60 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \frac{0,89 \times 1,0016 \text{ gr/ml}}{0,8 \times 1 \text{ gr/ml}} \times 1,002 \text{ cp} = 1,11651 \text{ cp} = 0,0011165 \text{ Pa.s}$$

$$\text{e) } \mu_5 (P = 70 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \frac{0,84 \times 0,9984 \text{ gr/ml}}{0,8 \times 1 \text{ gr/ml}} \times 1,002 \text{ cp} = 1,04832 \text{ cp} = 0,0010483 \text{ Pa.s}$$

3. Kadar Air (*Moisture Content*)

$$\text{Kadar Air} = \frac{B - C}{B} \times 100\%$$

Dengan keterangan berikut :

B = berat cawan + sampel awal (mg)

C = berat awan + sampel setelah dioven 1 jam (mg)

Tabel 5. Data Perhitungan Kadar Air (*Moisture Content*)

Uji	Tekanan	Plate	B (gr)	C (gr)
1.	30 kg/cm ²	1	740	520
		2	640	460
		3	600	440
2.	40 kg/cm ²	1	770	490
		2	650	480
		3	630	470
3.	50 kg/cm ²	1	820	630
		2	780	570
		3	670	520
4.	60 kg/cm ²	1	860	660
		2	800	650
		3	770	630
5.	70 kg/cm ²	1	880	680
		2	810	640
		3	790	630

a) MC 1

$$\text{Platte 1} = \frac{(740 - 520) \text{ gram}}{740 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 29,730 \%$$

$$\text{Platte 2} = \frac{(640 - 460) \text{ gram}}{640 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 28,125 \%$$

$$\text{Platte 3} = \frac{(600 - 440) \text{ gram}}{600 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 26,667 \%$$

b) MC 2

$$\text{Platte 1} = \frac{(770 - 550) \text{ gram}}{770 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 28,571 \%$$

$$\text{Platte 2} = \frac{(650 - 480) \text{ gram}}{650 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 26,154 \%$$

$$\text{Platte 3} = \frac{(630 - 470) \text{ gram}}{630 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 25,397 \%$$

c) MC 3

$$\text{Platte 1} = \frac{(820 - 630) \text{ gram}}{820 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 23,171 \%$$

$$\text{Platte 2} = \frac{(780 - 610) \text{ gram}}{780 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 21,795 \%$$

$$\text{Platte 3} = \frac{(670 - 530) \text{ gram}}{670 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 20,896 \%$$

d) MC 4

$$\text{Platte 1} = \frac{(860 - 670) \text{ gram}}{860 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 22,093 \%$$

$$\text{Platte 2} = \frac{(800 - 650) \text{ gram}}{800 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 21,25 \%$$

$$\text{Platte 3} = \frac{(770 - 630) \text{ gram}}{770 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 20,779 \%$$

e) MC 5

$$\text{Platte 1} = \frac{(880 - 690) \text{ gram}}{880 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 21,591 \%$$

$$\text{Platte 2} = \frac{(810 - 640) \text{ gram}}{810 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 20,988 \%$$

$$\text{Platte 3} = \frac{(790 - 630) \text{ gram}}{790 \text{ gram}} \times 100 \% = 20,253 \%$$

4. Perhitungan α

$$\alpha = \frac{Kp \cdot A^2 \cdot \Delta P}{\mu \cdot Cs}$$

Tabel 6. Data Perhitungan Tahanan Filter Cake (α)

Uji	Kp (S/m^6)	A (m^2)	$-\Delta P$ (N/m^2)	μ (Pa.s)	Cs kg/m^3
1.	1825,6	0,2209	2.941.995	1,0011849	201,88
2.	2611,2	0,2209	3.922.660	1,0011434	201,88
3.	2600,2	0,2209	4.903.325	1,0010914	201,88
4.	2589,2	0,2209	5.883.990	1,0011165	201,88
5.	2574,3	0,2209	6.864.655	1,0010483	201,88

$$a) \alpha_1 (P = 30 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \frac{1825,6 \text{ S/m}^6 \times (0,2209 \text{ m}^2)^2 \times 2.941.995 \text{ N/m}^2}{0,001185 \text{ Pa.s} \times 201,88 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 2.191.278.887,90 \text{ m/kg}$$

- b) $\alpha 2 (P = 40 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \frac{2611,2 \text{ S/m}^6 \times (0,2209 \text{ m}^2)^2 \times 3.922.660 \text{ N/m}^2}{0,0011434 \text{ Pa.s} \times 201,88 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 4.330.550.934,24 \text{ m/kg}$
- c) $\alpha 3 (P = 50 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \frac{2600,2 \text{ S/m}^6 \times (0,2209 \text{ m}^2)^2 \times 4.903.325 \text{ N/m}^2}{0,0010914 \text{ Pa.s} \times 201,88 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 5.647.206.351,61 \text{ m/kg}$
- d) $\alpha 4 (P = 60 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \frac{2589,2 \text{ S/m}^6 \times (0,2209 \text{ m}^2)^2 \times 5.883.990 \text{ N/m}^2}{0,0011165 \text{ Pa.s} \times 201,88 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 6.596.340.087,61 \text{ m/kg}$
- e) $\alpha 5 (P = 70 \text{ kg/cm}^2) = \frac{2574,3 \text{ S/m}^6 \times (0,2209 \text{ m}^2)^2 \times 6.864.655 \text{ N/m}^2}{0,0010483 \text{ Pa.s} \times 201,88 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 8.149.146.629,19 \text{ m/kg}$

5. Tahanan Medium Filter (Rm)

$$R_m = \frac{B A (-\Delta P)}{\mu} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Dimana :

R_m = tahanan medium filter (m^{-1}) μ = viskositas (Pa.s)

$-\Delta P$ = *pressure drop* (N/ m^2) A = luas filter (m^2)

B = Intersep (S/m^3)

Tabel 7. Data Perhitungan Tahanan Medium Filter (Rm)

Uji	B (S/m^3)	A (m^2)	$-\Delta P$ (N/m^2)	μ (Pa.s)
1.	1825,6	0,2209	2.941.995	0,0011849
2.	2611,2	0,2209	3.922.660	0,0011434
3.	2600,2	0,2209	4.903.325	0,0010914
4.	2589,2	0,2209	5.883.990	0,0011165
5.	2574,3	0,2209	6.864.655	0,0010483

- a) $R_m 1 = \frac{1825,6 \text{ S/m}^6 \times 0,2209 \text{ m}^2 \times 2.941.995 \text{ N/m}^2}{0,001185 \text{ Pa.s}} = 2,425 \text{ E}+12 \text{ 1/m}$
- b) $R_m 2 = \frac{2611,2 \text{ S/m}^6 \times 0,2209 \text{ m}^2 \times 3.922.660 \text{ N/m}^2}{0,0011434 \text{ Pa.s}} = 4,312 \text{ E}+12 \text{ 1/m}$
- c) $R_m 3 = \frac{2600,2 \text{ S/m}^6 \times 0,2209 \text{ m}^2 \times 4.903.325 \text{ N/m}^2}{0,0010914 \text{ Pa.s}} = 5,804 \text{ E}+12 \text{ 1/m}$
- d) $R_m 2 = \frac{2589,2 \text{ S/m}^6 \times 0,2209 \text{ m}^2 \times 5.883.990 \text{ N/m}^2}{0,0011165 \text{ Pa.s}} = 6,992 \text{ E}+12 \text{ 1/m}$
- e) $R_m 2 = \frac{2574,3 \text{ S/m}^6 \times 0,2209 \text{ m}^2 \times 6.864.655 \text{ N/m}^2}{0,0010483 \text{ Pa.s}} = 9,072 \text{ E}+12 \text{ 1/m}$

B. Lampiran Foto



Gambar 7. Penimbangan Lumpur



Gambar 8. Cake pada *filter cloths*



Gambar 9. Pengoprasian alat *filter press*



Gambar 10. Alat Filtrasi Gambar



Gambar 11. Cake yang telah di oven



Gambar 12. Larutan PAC