

TUGAS AKHIR
KONVERSI ENERGI

PERENCANAAN ULANG INSTALASI HEATER
DRAIN PUMP (HDP)
PADA PLTU UNIT 3 PT. PJB UP GRESIK

Oleh:

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Pembimbing:

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Surabaya 2015



PENDAHULUAN

LATAR BELAKANG

Feed Water Heater Drain System memiliki peranan yang sangat penting dalam siklus PLTU unit 3 dan 4 sebagai penambah suplai air kondensat yang menuju ke deaerator. Temperatur air yang masih tinggi di heater drain tank dapat menambah efisiensi siklus.



Terjadi backflow pada bulan maret 2015 yang menyebabkan pompa heater drain pump trip.

PERUMUSAN MASALAH

Sehingga permasalahannya:

Bagaimana Perencanaan Ulang Instalasi *Heater Drain Pump*, *Pemilihan Pompa* dan *Perawatan* pada Instalasi Perpipaan *Feed Water Heater Drain System* pada PLTU Unit 3 PT. PJB UP Gresik.

BATASAN MASALAH



Analisa Pompa *Heater Drain Pump* Unit 3



Perhitungan Head Effektif Instalasi dimulai *Dari Heater Drain Tank* Sampai Pipa Air Kondensat



Tidak Ada Perpindahan Panas



Fluida Bersifat *Incompressible*, Alirannya *Steady State*, *Steady Flow* dan *Fully Develop*



Temperatur tiap Section Konstan kecuali masuk ke *Heat Exchanger*

TUJUAN PENULISAN

Menghitung *Head Effektif instalasi* baik secara Analitis maupun Numerik

Melakukan pemilihan tipe pompa yang sesuai dengan instalasi *Feed Water Heater Drain System*

Mempelajari perawatan pompa *Heater Drain Pump*

MANFAAT PENULISAN

Mengetahui besar nilai Head Efektif Instalasi

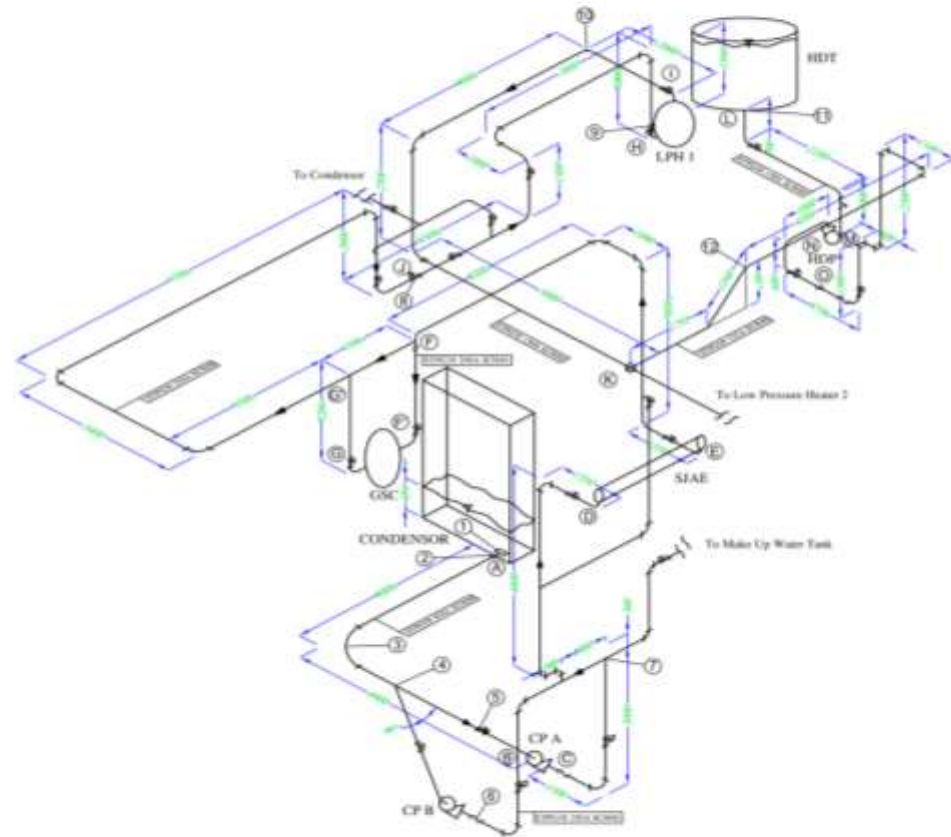
Diharapkan dengan dilakukannya pemilihan ulang pompa HDP ini dapat digunakan pedoman dalam mengembangkan sistem produksi pada PLTU UP Gresik Unit 3 secara optimal



DASAR TEORI

GAMBAR INSTALASI

12	5	Elbow 90°
11	1	Pipe Entrance Rounded
10	1	Elbow 45°
9	2	Globe Valve
8	2	Control Valve
7	4	Tee Branch
6	2	Swing Check Valve
5	11	Gate Valve
4	7	Tee Through
3	36	Elbow 90°
2	4	Reducer
1	2	Strainer
NO.	JUMLAH	KETERANGAN



	SKALA	: 1:1	ORGANISASI	: A. SUMARYANTO	PERINGATAN : NO. 01
	SATUAN	: mm	SRP	: 211208013	
	TANGGAL	: 18-06-13	DIBUAT	: Dr. & HERU MUBMANTO MI	
D3 MESIN ITS		INSTALASI CONDENSATE WATER DAN FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM			NO. 01

KOMPONEN-KOMPONEN



CONDENSOR



CONDENSATE PUMP



STEAM JET AIR EJECTOR



GLAND STEAM CONDENSOR

KOMPONEN-KOMPONEN



LOW PRESSURE HEATER 1



HEATER DRAIN TANK

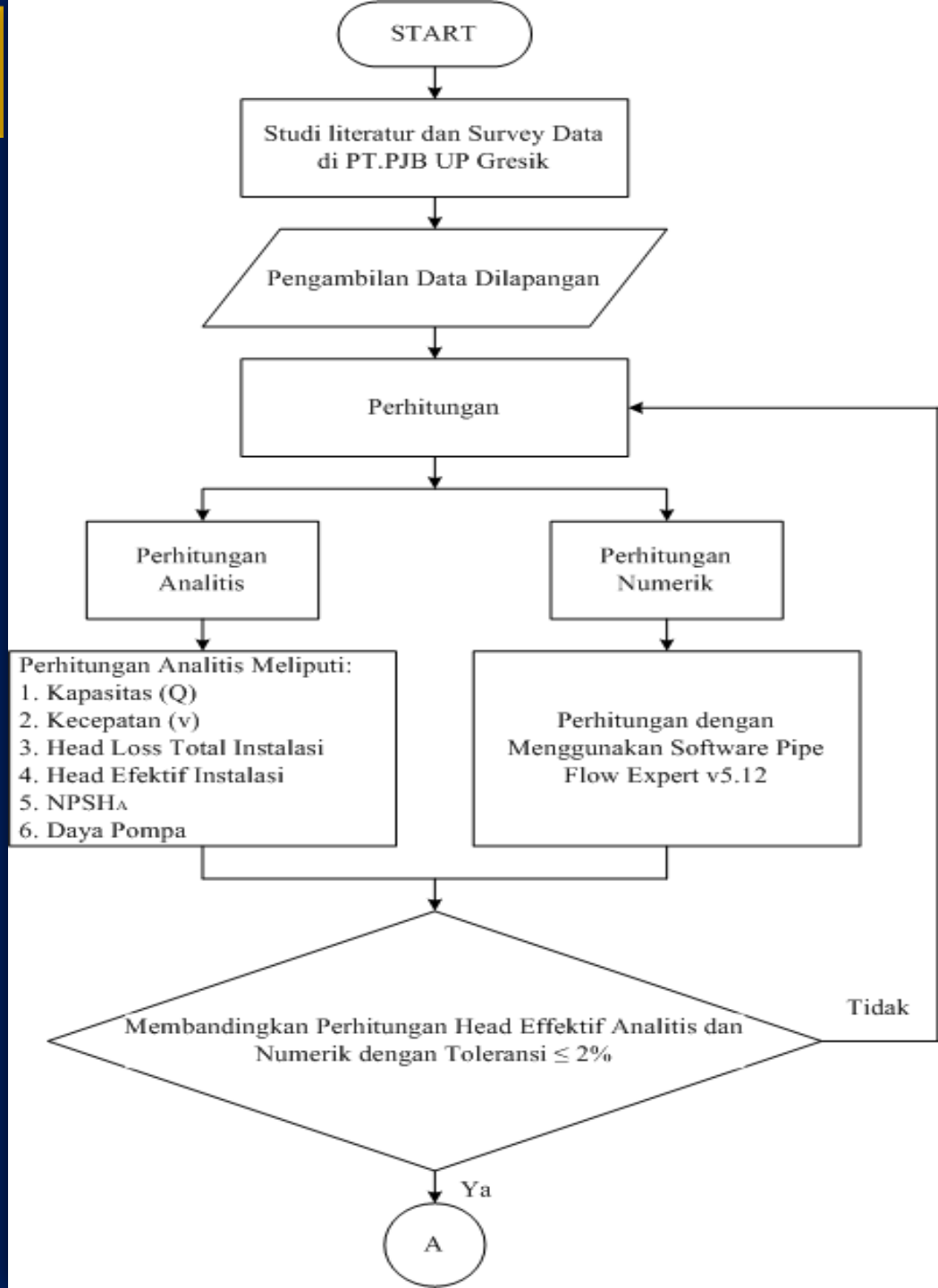


HEATER DRAIN PUMP

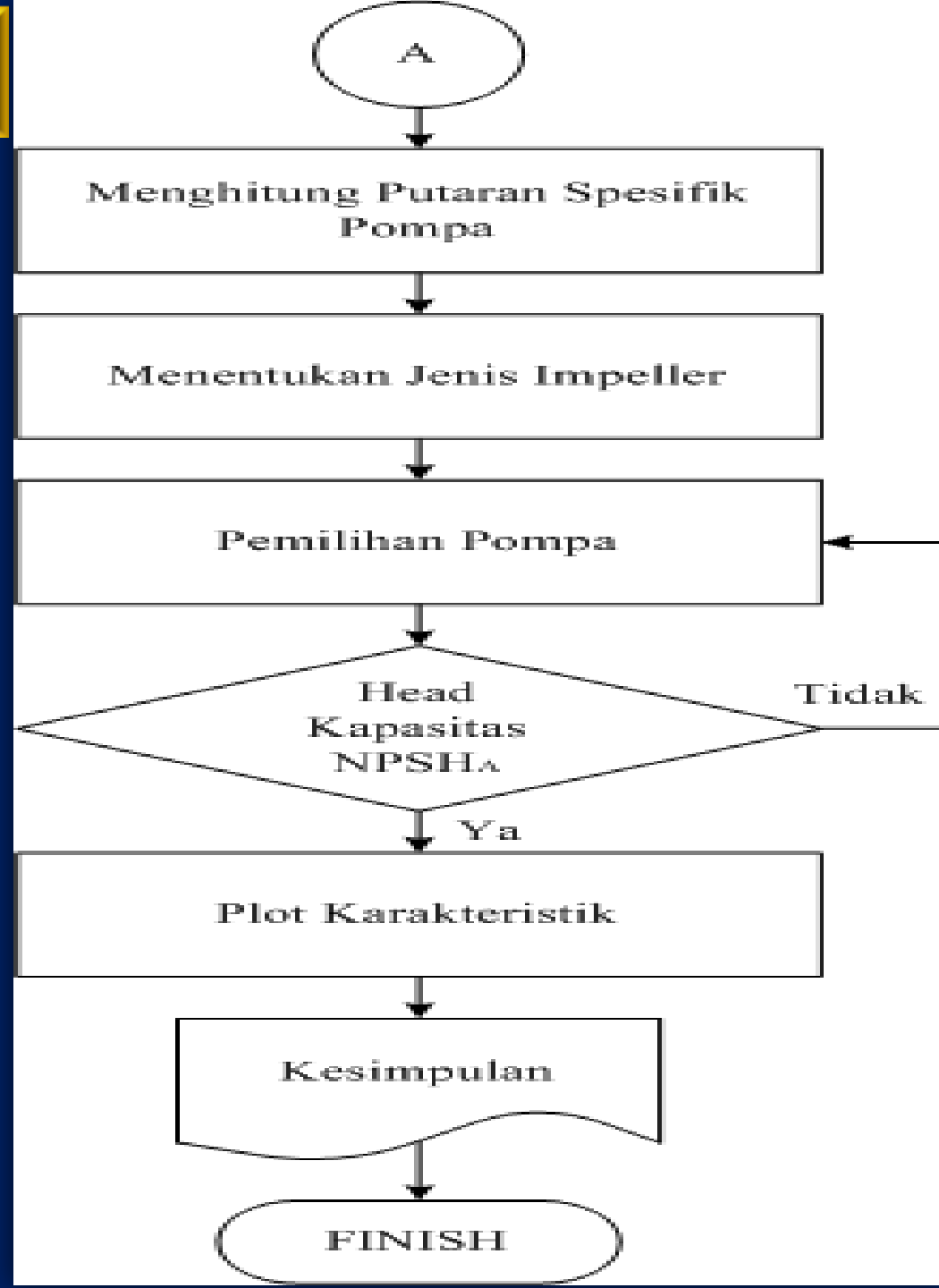


METODOLOGI

ANALITIS



ANALITIS



NUMERIK

START

Pembuatan Instansi Perpipaian dan Pompa pada Software Pipe Flow Expert v5.12 yang Terdiri Dari:

1. Perpipaian
2. Pompa
3. Suction Reservoir
4. Discharge Reservoir
5. Fitting dan Accessories

Menginput Data yang Terdiri Dari:

1. Material Pipa
2. Diameter Pipa
3. Data Pompa
4. Data Fluida
5. Nilai Koefisien Gesek Fitting dan Accessories
6. Tekanan dan Level Air di Suction Reservoir dan Discharge Reservoir

Calculate

Result

FINISH



PERHITUNGAN

CONDENSATE WATER SYSTEM

Perhitungan Kapasitas Nominal Pompa:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} &= 432,623 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{\text{ton}} \times \frac{\text{jam}}{3600 \text{ s}} \\ &= 120,17 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}\end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel B.1 (Properties of Water) (Lampiran 7), dengan $T_1 = 43,1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ maka di dapatkan massa jenis air sebesar:

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 990,84 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \\ Q &= \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho} = \frac{120,17 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}}{990,84 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \\ &= 0,12128 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Kapasitas Setiap Section:

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{(A-B)(C-D)} &= \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{120,17 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}}{990,84 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 0,12128 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}\end{aligned}$$

Section	Kapasitas
A – B	0,12128
C – D	0,12128
E – F	0,12131
F – G'	0,09768
F – F'	0,02351
G – G'	0,02379
G' – H	0,12147
I – J	0,12415
J – K	0,12415

CONDENSATE WATER SYSTEM

Perhitungan Kecepatan Setiap Section:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{v}_{A-B} &= \frac{Q_{A-B}}{A_{A-B}} \\ &= \frac{4Q_{A-B}}{\pi(D_{A-B})^2} \\ &= \frac{4 \times 0,12128 \frac{m^3}{s}}{\pi(0,428650)^2 m^2} \\ &= 0,840 \frac{m}{s}\end{aligned}$$

Section	Kecepatan
A – B	0,84041
C – D	2,38394
E – F	2,38394
F – G'	2,38453
F – F'	1,92005
G – G'	0,72841
G' – H	0,73709
I – J	2,38768
J – K	6,66082

CONDENSATE WATER SYSTEM

Perhitungan Head Loss Mayor:

$$Re = \frac{0,84041 \frac{m}{s} \times 0,428650 \text{ m}}{6,2366 \times 10^{-7} \frac{m^2}{s}} = 5,77627 \times 10^5$$

$$Hl_{AB} = 0,0143 \times \frac{8,9 \text{ m}}{0,428650} \times \frac{0,84041^2 \frac{m^2}{s^2}}{2 \times 9,81 \frac{m}{s}} = 0,0107 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{e}{D} = \frac{0,046 \text{ mm}}{428,650 \text{ mm}} = 0,00011$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = -2 \log \left(\frac{\frac{e}{D}}{3,7} + \frac{2,51}{Re \sqrt{f}} \right)$$



$$f = 0,0143$$

Section	Head Loss Mayor
A – B	0,0107
C – D	0,1956
E – F	0,1676
F – G'	0,0163
F – F'	0,0050
G – G'	0,0047
G' – H	0,4635
I – J	0,1419
J – K	1,1156

CONDENSATE WATER SYSTEM

Perhitungan Head Loss Minor:

Kerugian pada Foot Valve with Strainer Hinged Disk $k=0,9$ pada diameter pipe size 24 inch (Lampiran 14), maka head loss minornya

$$H_{lm} = K \times \frac{\bar{v}_{AB}^2}{2g}$$
$$= 0,9 \times \frac{0,84041^2 \frac{m^2}{s^2}}{2 \times 9,81 \frac{m}{s^2}}$$

$$= 0,0324 \text{ m}$$

Section	Head Loss Minor
A – B	0,0770
C – D	1,6308
E – F	0,4898
F – G'	0,2104
F – F'	0,0279
G – G'	0,0324
G' – H	3,6118
I – J	1,7909
J – K	0,7724

CONDENSATE WATER SYSTEM

Perhitungan Head Loss Heat Exchanger:

$$\Delta P \text{ (Pressure Drop)} = 0,5 \text{ mAq}$$

$$= 4903.19 \text{ Pa}$$

$$Hl_{\text{Steam Jet Air Ejector}} = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho_{\text{air } 43,1^{\circ}\text{C}} \times g}$$

$$= \frac{4903,19 \text{ Pa}}{990,84 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} \times \frac{\text{N}}{\text{Pa} \times \text{m}^2} \times \frac{\text{kg} \times \text{m}}{\text{N} \times \text{s}^2}$$

$$= 0,5044 \text{ m}$$

$$\sum H_{\text{loss total (C-K)}} = \sum H_{\text{loss mayor}} + \sum H_{\text{loss minor}}$$

$$+ \sum H_{\text{loss heat exchanger}}$$

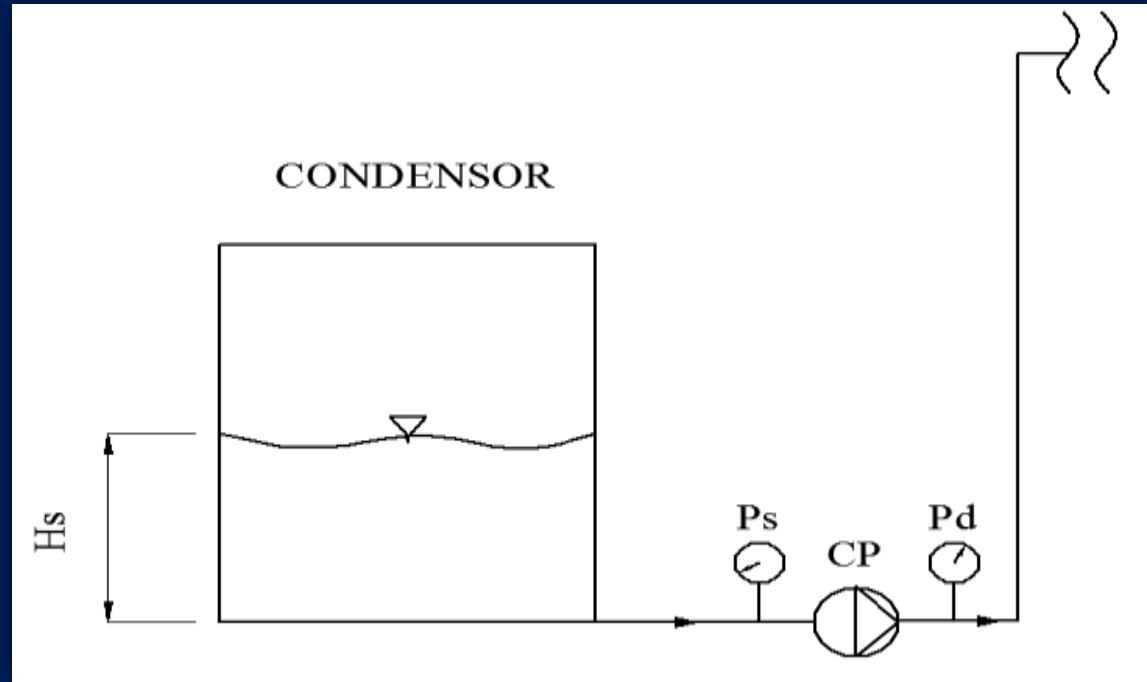
$$= 2,1102 \text{ m} + 8,5163 \text{ m} + 10,3971 \text{ m}$$

$$= \mathbf{21,0236 \text{ m}}$$

Heat Exchanger	Head Loss
SJAE	0,5044
GSC	3,0273
LPH 1	6,8654

CONDENSATE WATER SYSTEM

Perhitungan Tekanan Ps:

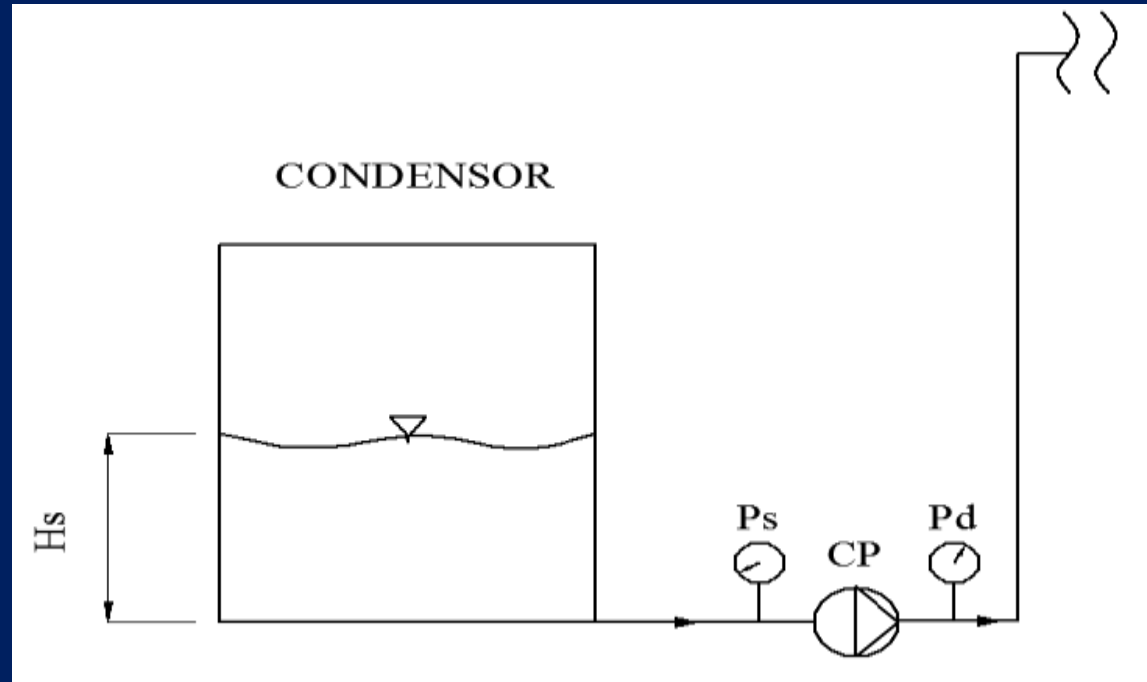


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P_{ps}}{\gamma} &= \frac{P_{sr}}{\gamma} + \frac{\bar{v}_{sr}^2 - \bar{v}_{ps}^2}{2g} + (Z_{sr} - Z_{ps}) - \sum H_{LT (sr-ps)} \\ &= \frac{-8665,954 \text{ Pa}}{990,84 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} + \frac{0^2 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} - 0,84041^2 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}{2 \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} + 0,684 \text{ m} - 0,0877 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{ps} = -3220,283 \text{ Pa}$$

CONDENSATE WATER SYSTEM

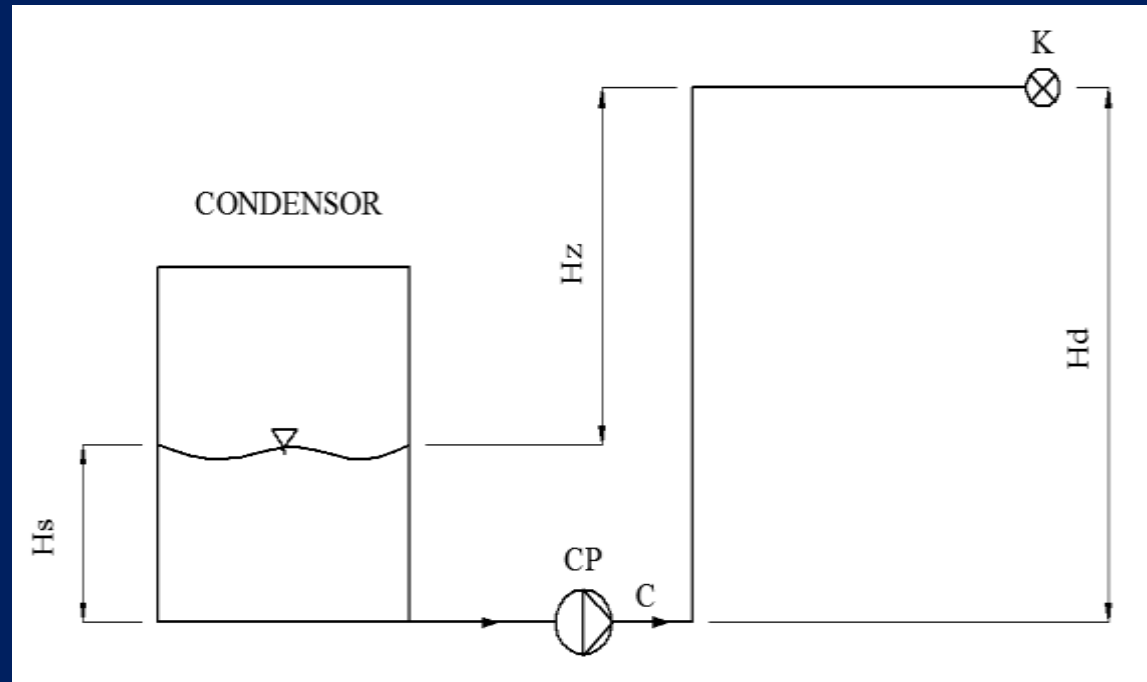
Perhitungan Tekanan Pd:



$$P_d = \left[H_{eff} - \frac{(\bar{v}_d^2 - \bar{v}_s^2)}{2g} \right] \gamma + P_s$$
$$= \left[205 \text{ m} - \frac{2,38394^2 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2} - 0,84041^2 \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}}{2 \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} \right] = 1,987 \text{ Mpa}$$

CONDENSATE WATER SYSTEM

Perhitungan Tekanan di Titik K:

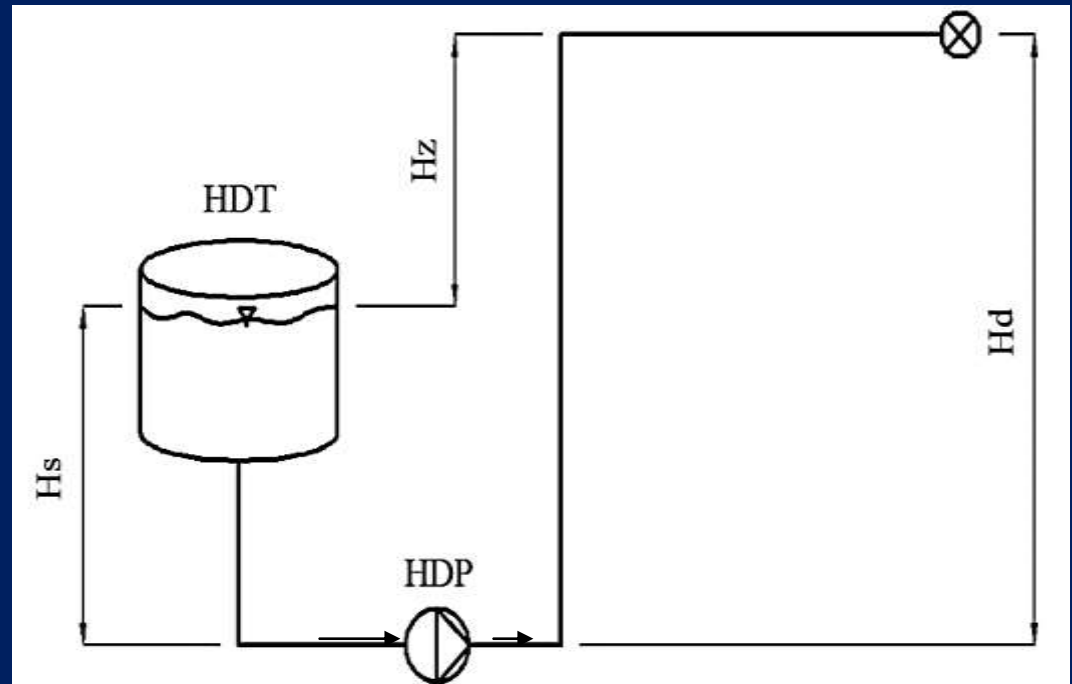


$$\frac{P_k}{\gamma} = \frac{P_c}{\gamma} + \frac{\bar{v}_c^2 - \bar{v}_k^2}{2g} + (Z_c - Z_k) - \sum H_{LT(C-K)}$$

$$P_k = \left[\frac{1,987 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}}{990,84 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} \times \frac{\text{N}}{\text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^2} \times \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{N} \cdot \text{s}^2} \right] + (-29,0952 \text{ m}) = 1,665 \text{ Mpa}$$

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Perhitungan Head Statis :



$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{statis} &= \left[\frac{P_{dr} - P_{sr}}{\gamma} \right] + (H_d - H_s) \\
 &= \left[\frac{1,665 \text{ Mpa} - 0,064 \text{ Mpa}}{965,85 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} \right] + (2,313 - 3,26) \text{ m} \\
 &= \left[\frac{(1,665 - 0,064) \times 10^6 \text{ pa}}{965,85 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} \times \frac{\text{N}}{\text{Pa} \cdot \text{m}^2} \times \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{N} \cdot \text{s}^2} \right] + (-0,947 \text{ m}) \\
 &= 168,971 - 0,947 \text{ m} \\
 &= 168,024 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Perhitungan Kapasitas Nominal Pompa:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} &= 102,206 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{jam}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{\text{ton}} \times \frac{\text{jam}}{3600 \text{ s}} \\ &= 28,39 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}\end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel B.1 (Properties of Water) (Lampiran 7), dengan $T_1 = 89,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ maka di dapatkan massa jenis air sebesar:

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 965,85 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \\ Q &= \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho} = \frac{28,39 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}}{965,85 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \\ &= 0,0294 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Kapasitas Setiap Section:

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{(L-K)} &= \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{28,39 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}}{965,85 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 0,0294 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}\end{aligned}$$

Section	Kapasitas
L - M	0,0294
N - O	0,0294
O - K	0,0294

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Perhitungan Kecepatan Setiap Section:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{v}_{L-M} &= \frac{Q_{L-M}}{A_{L-M}} \\ &= \frac{4Q_{L-M}}{\pi(D_{L-M})^2} \\ &= \frac{4 \times 0,0294 \frac{m^3}{s}}{\pi(0,202717)^2 m^2} \\ &= 0,9109 \frac{m}{s}\end{aligned}$$

Section	Kecepatan
L – M	0,9109
N – O	1,5773
O – K	2,2778

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Perhitungan Head Loss Mayor:

$$Re = \frac{0,9109 \frac{m}{s} \times 0,154051 \text{ m}}{3,2588 \times 10^{-7} \frac{m^2}{s}} = 5,6664 \times 10^5$$

$$\frac{e}{D} = \frac{0,046 \text{ mm}}{202,717 \text{ mm}} = 0,00023$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = -2 \log \left(\frac{\frac{e}{D}}{3,7} + \frac{2,51}{Re \sqrt{f}} \right)$$



$$f = 0,0155$$

$$Hl_{LM} = 0,0155 \times \frac{3,9 \text{ m}}{0,202717} \times \frac{0,9109^2 \frac{m^2}{s^2}}{2 \times 9,81 \frac{m}{s}} = 0,0126 \text{ m}$$

Section	Head Loss Mayor
L – M	0,0126
N – O	0,0321
O – K	0,4862

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Perhitungan Head Loss Minor:

Kerugian pada pipe entrance rounded $k=0,24$ pada diameter pipe size 8 inch (lampiran 11), maka head loss minornya:

$$H_{lm} = K \times \frac{\bar{v}_{LM}^2}{2g}$$

$$= 0,24 \times \frac{0,9109^2 \frac{m^2}{s^2}}{2 \times 9,81 \frac{m}{s^2}}$$

$$= 0,0101 \text{ m}$$

Section	Head Loss Minor
L – M	0,0842
N – O	0,7646
O – K	1,3672

$$\sum H_{\text{loss total}} = \sum H_{\text{loss mayor}} + \sum H_{\text{loss minor}}$$

$$= 0,5309 \text{ m} + 2,2160 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,7469 \text{ m}$$

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Perhitungan Head Dinamis:

$$\begin{aligned} H_{dynamis} &= \left(\frac{\bar{v}_{dr}^2}{2g} \right) + \sum H_{loss\ total} \\ &= \left(\frac{2,2778^2 \frac{m^2}{s^2}}{2 \times 9,81 \frac{m}{s^2}} \right) + 2,7469\ m \\ &= 3,0113\ m \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Instalasi

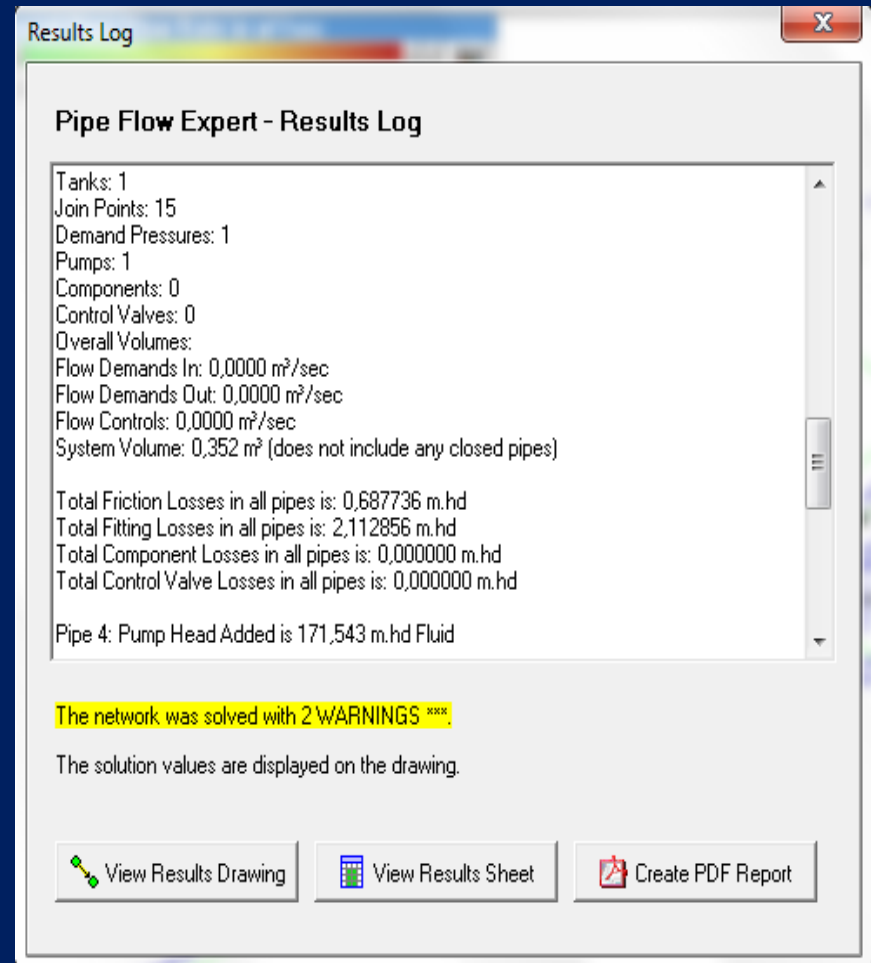
Head

Effektif

$$\begin{aligned} H_{eff} &= H_{statis} + H_{dynamis} \\ &= 168,024\ m + 3,0113\ m \\ &= 171,0353\ m \end{aligned}$$

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Head Effektif Instalasi Secara Numerik:



Results Log

Pipe Flow Expert - Results Log


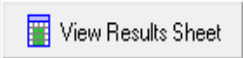

Tanks: 1
Join Points: 15
Demand Pressures: 1
Pumps: 1
Components: 0
Control Valves: 0
Overall Volumes:
Flow Demands In: 0,0000 m³/sec
Flow Demands Out: 0,0000 m³/sec
Flow Controls: 0,0000 m³/sec
System Volume: 0,352 m³ (does not include any closed pipes)

Total Friction Losses in all pipes is: 0,687736 m.hd
Total Fitting Losses in all pipes is: 2,112856 m.hd
Total Component Losses in all pipes is: 0,000000 m.hd
Total Control Valve Losses in all pipes is: 0,000000 m.hd

Pipe 4: Pump Head Added is 171,543 m.hd Fluid

The network was solved with 2 WARNINGS *:**

The solution values are displayed on the drawing.

 View Results Drawing  View Results Sheet  Create PDF Report

$$\text{Tingkat kesalahan} = \frac{H_{eff} - H_{eff\ PFE}}{H_{eff}} \times 100\%$$

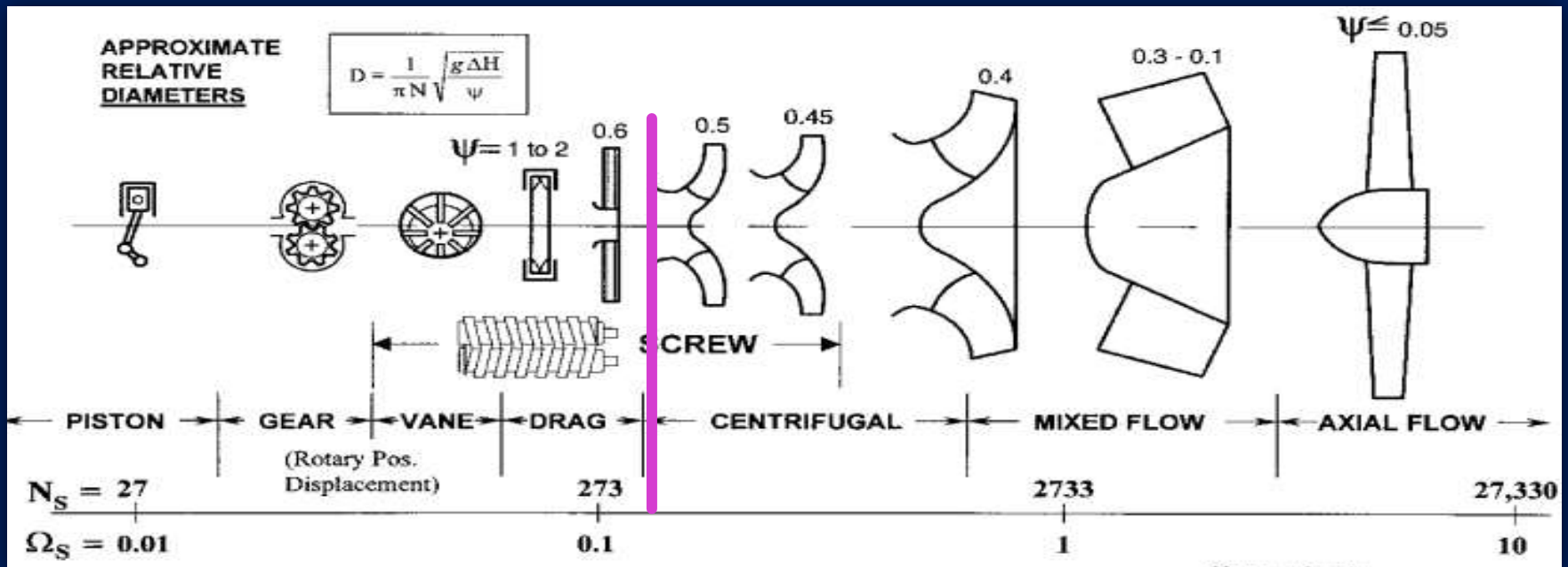
$$\text{Tingkat kesalahan} = \frac{171,0353\ m - 171,543\ m}{171,0353\ m} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Tingkat kesalahan} = 0,3\%$$

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Pemilihan Pompa Berdasarkan Putaran Spesifik:

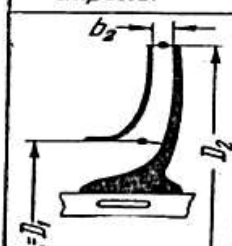
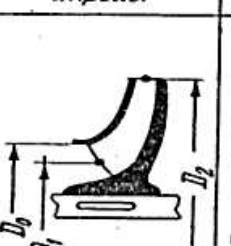

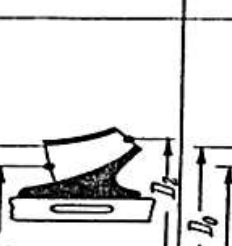
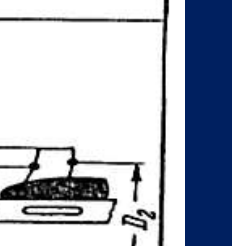
$$n_s = n \frac{\sqrt{Q}}{H_{eff}^{3/4}} = 1500 \text{ rpm} \frac{\sqrt{1,764 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{min}} \times \frac{\text{gal}}{3,785 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}^3}}}{\left(171,0353 \text{ m} \times \frac{\text{ft}}{0,3048 \text{ m}}\right)^{3/4}} = 280,87$$



FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Menentukan Jumlah Stage:

$$n_s = 3,65 \times 1500 \text{ rpm} \frac{\sqrt{0,0294 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}}}{(171,0353 \text{ m})^{3/4}} = 19,85$$

Centrifugal pumps			Mixed-flow impeller	Axial-flow impeller
Low-speed impeller	Moderate-speed impeller	High-speed impeller		
				
$n_{s1} = 40-80$ $\frac{D_2}{D_0} \approx 2.5$	$n_{s1} = 80-150$ $\frac{D_2}{D_0} \approx 2$	$n_{s1} = 150-300$ $\frac{D_2}{D_0} \approx 1.8-1.4$	$n_{s1} = 300-600$ $\frac{D_2}{D_0} \approx 1.2-1.1$	$n_{s1} = 600-2000$ $\frac{D_2}{D_0} \approx 0.8$

$$N_{s1} = 85$$

$$N_s = 19,85$$

$$i = \left(\frac{n_{s1}}{n_s} \right)^{4/3} = \left(\frac{85}{19,85} \right)^{4/3} = 6,95 \approx 7 \text{ stage}$$

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Perhitungan NPSHa:

$$\begin{aligned} NPSH_A &= \frac{P_a - P_v}{\gamma} + H_S - \sum H_{LT} \\ &= \frac{(0,064 - 0,06817) \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}}{965,85 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}} + 3,26 \text{ m} - 0,0968 \text{ m} \\ &= -0,4401 \text{ m} + 3,26 \text{ m} - 0,0968 \text{ m} \\ &= 2,72 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

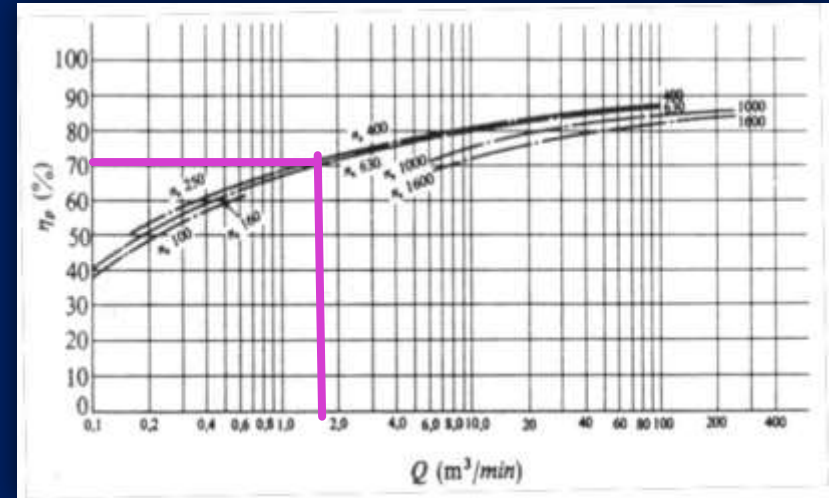
Perhitungan WHP:

$$\begin{aligned} WHP &= \rho \times g \times Q \times H_{eff} \\ WHP &= 965,85 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9,81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \times 0,0294 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}} \times 171,0353 \text{ m} \\ &= 47644,39 \text{ Watt} \\ &= 47,644 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Perhitungan Pshaft:

$$P_{shaft} = \frac{WHP}{\eta_p} = \frac{47,644 \text{ kW}}{0,7} = 68,06 \text{ kW}$$



Perhitungan Pmotor:

$$\begin{aligned} P_m &= \frac{P_{shaft}(1 + \alpha)}{\eta_t} \\ &= \frac{68,06 \text{ kW}(1 + 0,2)}{1} \\ &= 81,67 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

Jenis Penggerak Mula	α
Motor Induksi	0,1 – 0,2
Motor Bakar Kecil	0,15 – 0,25
Motor Bakar Besar	0,1 – 0,2

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Penentuan Jenis Pompa:

Perhitungan



■ $Q = 1,764 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$

■ $H_{\text{eff}} = 171,0353 \text{ m}$

■ $\text{Stage} = 7$

■ $\text{NPSH}_a = 2,72 \text{ m}$

■ $P_m = 81,67 \text{ kW}$

Data Pompa



■ $Q = 2 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$

■ $\text{Head} = 175 \text{ m}$

■ $\text{Stage} = 7$

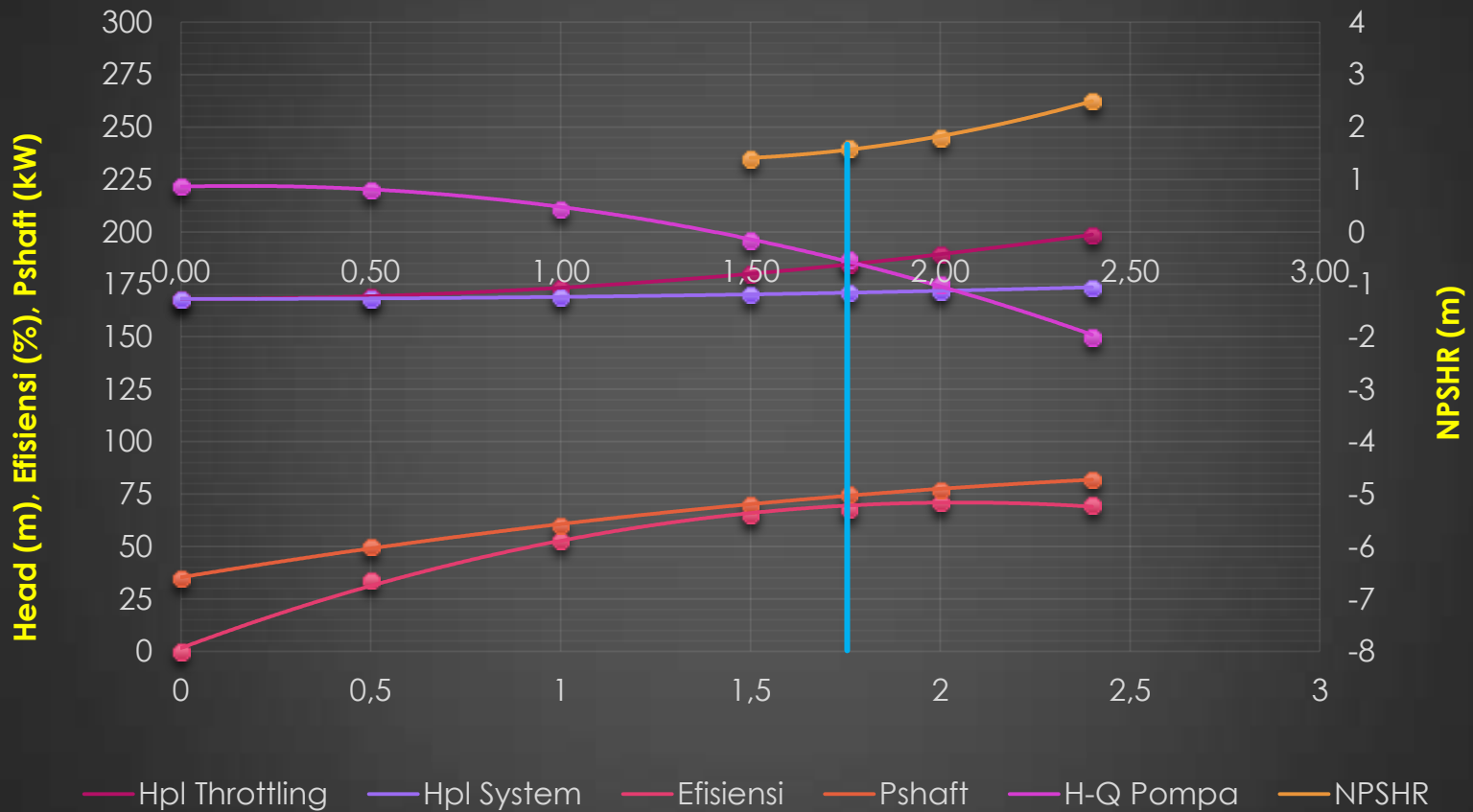
■ $\text{NPSH}_r = 2,1 \text{ m}$

■ $P_m = 85 \text{ kW}$

Pompa centrifugal multistage moderate speed impeller

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Karakteristik Kerja Secara Analitis:



Head Thrott = 184,59 m

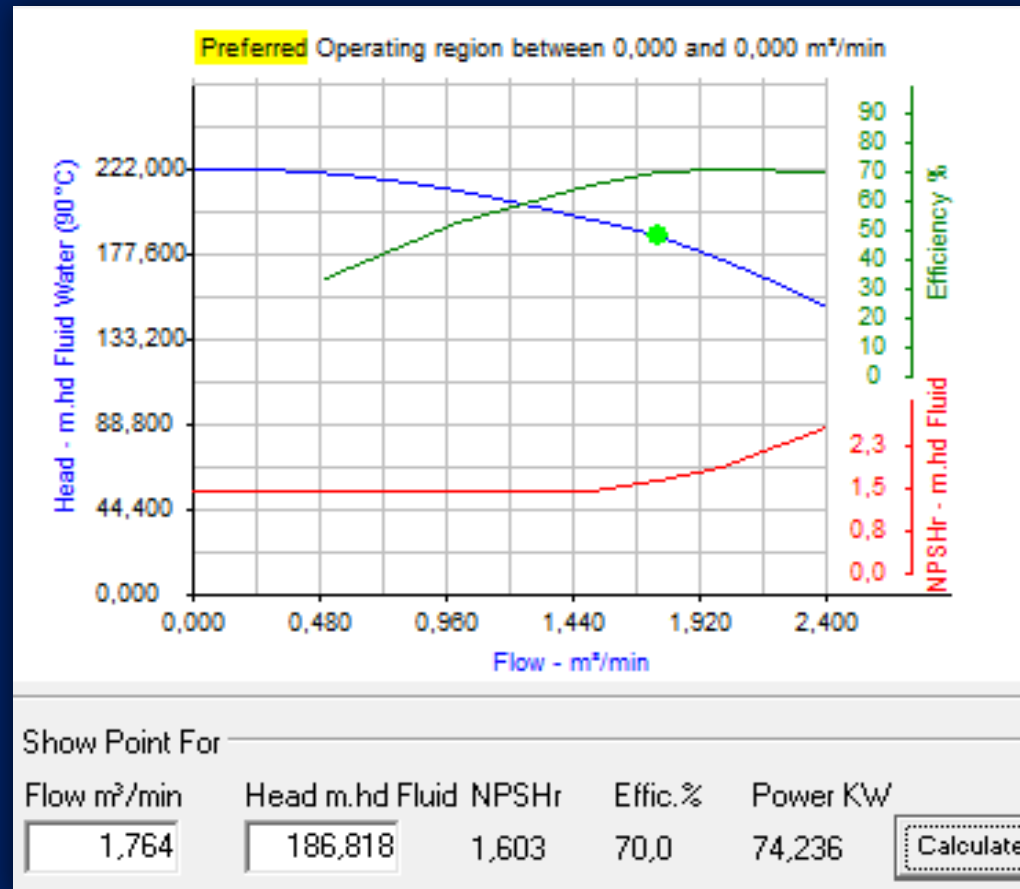
Efisiensi = 70%

NPSHr = 1,6 m

Pshaft = 75 kW

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Karakteristik Kerja Secara Numerik:



Head Thrott = 186,818 m

Efisiensi = 70%

NPSHr = 1,603 m

Pshaft = 74,236 kW

FEED WATER HEATER DRAIN SYSTEM

Perbandingan Karakteristik Kerja Secara Analitis & Karakteristik Kerja Secara Numerik:

Analitis

Numerik

Error

■ H thrott = 184,59 m

■ H thrott = 186,818 m

■ Error = 1,2%

■ NPSHr = 1,6 m

■ NPSHr = 1,603 m

■ Error = 0,19%

■ Efisiensi = 70%

■ Efisiensi = 70%

■ Error = 0%

■ Pshaft = 75 kW

■ Pshaft = 74,236 kW

■ Error = 1%



PENUTUP

KESIMPULAN

- ▶ Dari hasil perhitungan secara analitis didapatkan kapasitas pompa *Heater Drain Pump* $105,84 \frac{m^3}{h}$, $H_{\text{eff}} = 171,0353$ m, $NPSH_A = 2,72$ m dan 7 stage.
- ▶ Pada perhitungan numerik dengan *software pipe flow expert v5.15* didapatkan nilai $H_{\text{eff PFE}} = 171,543$ m. Jika dibandingkan dengan perhitungan secara analitis maka diketahui tingkat kesalahan perhitungan sebesar 0,3 %.
- ▶ Berdasarkan perhitungan diatas maka dipilih pompa sentrifugal multistage dengan kapasitas $120 \frac{m^3}{h}$, $H_{\text{effpompa}} = 175$ m, $NPSH_R = 2,1$ m dan 7 stage.
- ▶ Dari pemilihan pompa berdasarkan putaran spesifik, maka pemilihan pompa *Heater Drain Pump* dengan tipe TSM-7 pada PT. PJB UP Gresik PLTU Unit 3 sudah tepat.

KESIMPULAN

- ▶ Pemilihan pompa sudah benar sehingga *backflow* terjadi karena rusaknya *swing check valve* dan terjadi kerusakan pada pompa.
- ▶ Perawatan yang dapat dilakukan untuk menjaga kehandalan kinerja pompa *Heater Drain Pump* ada 4 yaitu perawatan sebelum menjalankan pompa, perawatan selama pengoperasian, perawatan untuk penghentian pompa dan perawatan tahunan (*assembly* dan *diassembly*).

SARAN

- ▶ Manajemen perawatan pada feed water heater drain system dilakukan secara teratur dan terjadwal mulai dari *Preventive Maintenance*, *Predictive Maintenance*, *Corrective Maintenance*, dan *Breakdown Maintenance* agar peralatan pada sistem instalasi mempunyai umur kerja yang panjang dengan performa yang maksimal.
- ▶ Perlu dijaga temperatur fluida kerja *heater drain pump* agar tidak melebihi $89,2^{\circ}\text{C}$ karena akan menyebabkan terjadinya keausan yang lebih cepat kepada pompa.