

INTISARI

Produksi kaprolaktam di pabrik ini menggunakan proses SNIA, yaitu dengan proses hidrogenasi asam benzoat pada tekanan 10 atm dan suhu 170°C dengan katalis palladium dan penyangga charcoal menghasilkan asam sikloheksan karboksilat. Asam sikloheksan karboksilat ini kemudian direaksikan dengan asam nirosil sulfat menghasilkan kaprolaktam dan asam sulfat. Asam sulfat ini selanjutnya dinetralkan dengan kalsium hidroksida menghasilkan gipsum.

Pabrik ini rencananya akan didirikan di daerah industri Gresik, Jawa Timur. Pabrik ini dirancang dengan kapasitas 75000 ton/tahun. Produk utama yang dihasilkan adalah kaprolaktam sebanyak 75000 ton/tahun. Pabrik ini juga menghasilkan produk samping berupa gipsum sebanyak 230000 ton/tahun. Bahan baku yang digunakan untuk produksi adalah asam benzoat sebanyak 94667,53 ton/tahun, gas hidrogen sebanyak 5638,06 ton/tahun dan asam nitrosil sulfat sebanyak 84228,93 ton/tahun. Bahan pembantu berupa kalsium oksida sebanyak 75193,67 ton/tahun. Total kebutuhan air sebanyak 1816000 ton/tahun, kebutuhan listrik sebesar 2,3 MW dan kebutuhan bahan bakar sebanyak 35000 kg.

Dari perhitungan ekonomi diperoleh modal tetap sebesar Rp 14.221.330.671,95 + \$ 26.120.993, modal kerja sebesar Rp 46.374.694.865 + \$ 68.630.743, biaya produksi sebesar Rp 198.194.089.666 + \$ 256.892.169, dan pengeluaran umum sebesar Rp 6.998.030.579 + \$ 33.422.662, keuntungan sebelum pajak sebesar \$ 9.923.866 dan keuntungan sesudah pajak sebesar \$ 4.961.933. ROI sebelum pajak 36% dan ROI setelah pajak 18%. POT sebelum pajak 2,5 tahun dan POT setelah pajak 3,5 tahun. BEP sebesar 59% kapasitas dan SDP sebesar 44% kapasitas dengan DCFRR sebesar 18,15%. Berdasarkan evaluasi ekonomi tersebut, pabrik kaprolaktam dari asam benzoat dengan kapasitas 75000 ton/tahun layak untuk dikaji lebih lanjut.

ABSTRACT

The synthesis of caprolactam in this plant is achieved through SNIA process, which is the process of hydrogenation of benzoic acid at a pressure of 10 atm and a temperature of 170° C with a palladium and charcoal buffer as catalyst to produce cyclohexane carboxylic acid. Then the cyclohexane carboxylic acid is reacted with nitrosylsulfuric acid to produce caprolactam and sulfuric acid. Sulfuric acid is neutralized with calcium hydroxide to produce gypsum.

The caprolactam plant is planned to be established in the Industrial Area of Gresik, East Java. The plant is designed with a capacity of 75000 tonnes/year. The main products produced is caprolactam with an amount of 75000 tonnes/year. The plant also produces secondary products, which is gypsum with an amount of 230000 tonnes/year. The caprolactam plant use raw materials for production such as benzoic acid with an amount of 94667,53 tonnes/year, hydrogen gas with an amount of 5638,06 tonnes/year and nitrosylsulfuric acid with an amount of 84228,93 tonnes/year. This plant also need supporting material such as calcium oxide with an amount of 75193,67 tonnes/year. Beside that, the caprolactam plant needs water with total requirement of 1816000 tonnes / year, electricity with an amount of 2.3 MW and fuel with an amount of 35,000 kg.

From the economic evaluation obtained, the fixed capital for this plant costs Rp 14,221,330,671.95 + \$ 26,120,993, the working capital of Rp 46,374,694,865 + \$ 68,630,743, the manufacturing cost of Rp 198,194,089,666 + \$ 256,892,169, and the general expenses of Rp 6,998,030,579 + \$ 33,422,662. Profit before tax is \$ 9,923,866 and a profit after tax is \$ 4,961,933. ROI before tax 36% and ROI after tax 18%. POT before tax 2.5 years and POT after tax 3.5 years. BEP amounted to 59% capacity and SDP at 44% capacity with DCFRR amounted to 18.15%. Based on the economic evaluation, the caprolactam plant from benzoic acid with capacity of 75000 tons/year needs to be studied further.