

## LAMPIRAN A

### PERHITUNGAN REAKTOR

#### 1. Reaktor Liquifikasi

Fungsi : mengubah  $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{1000}$  menjadi  $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{10}$  sebanyak 10061,2091 kg/jam melalui proses hidrolisis dengan bantuan enzim  $\alpha$ -amylase.

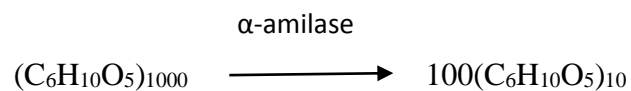
Jenis : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk (RATB) dilengkapi dengan jaket pendingin.

Kondisi operasi :

- Tekanan : 1 atm
- Temperatur : 95 °C
- pH : 6
- Reaksi Eksotermis

#### A. Menghitung Kecepatan Volumetris Umpan

Reaksi



<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Massa (kg/jam)</b>	<b><math>\rho</math> (kg/L)</b>	<b>Fv (L/jam)</b>	<b>BM (kg/kmol)</b>	<b>Kmol/jam</b>
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>1000</sub>	10066,5344	1,4745	6827,0833	162000	0,0621
H <sub>2</sub> O	18694,9924	0,9830	19018,3035	18	1038,6107
Serat	10,4799	1,2700	8,2519	60	0,1747
Abu	19,7954	1,3762	14,3841	60	0,3299
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	10,3778	2,1135	4,9102	111	0,0935
$\alpha$ -amilase	10,1888	1,2280	8,2917	53000	0,0002
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>10</sub>		1,4697		1620	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28812,3686</b>		<b>25881,2247</b>		

### 1. Menghitung Konsentrasi Umpan

Reaktan pembatas pada reaksi liquifikasi ini adalah (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)<sub>1000</sub>, maka (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)<sub>1000</sub> adalah senyawa A.

$$C_{A0} = \frac{\text{mol } A}{\sum F_v} = 2,3615 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kmol/L}$$

### 2. Menghitung Harga Konstanta Kecepatan Reaksi

Persamaan Michaelis-Menten untuk reaksi enzimatis :

$$r = \frac{V_{maks} \cdot C_A}{K_m + C_A}$$

Dimana :

r = kecepatan reaksi

K<sub>m</sub> = konstanta Michaelis-Menten = 3,5094 x 10<sup>-7</sup> kmol/L

$$C_A = \text{konsentrasi pati} = 2,4043 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kmol/L}$$

$$V_{\text{maks}} = \text{kecepatan reaksi maksimum}$$

Asumsi :

1. Reaksi orde 1 karena nilai  $C_A$  dan  $K_M$  sangat kecil sehingga dapat diabaikan. Sehingga persamaan menjadi :

$$r = V_{\text{maks}} \quad , \text{ dimana } V_{\text{maks}} = k \cdot C_A$$

2. Reaksi *irreversible*.
3. Pengadukan sempurna sehingga konsentrasi keluar reaktor sama dengan konsentrasi di dalam reaktor.
4. Kecepatan alir volumetrik ( $F_v$ ) masuk reaktor sama dengan kecepatan alir volumetrik keluar reaktor.

$$\frac{d(C_A)}{dt} = r_A$$

$$\frac{d(C_{A0} - C_{A0} \cdot x)}{dt} = r_A$$

$$\frac{d(C_{A0})}{dt} - C_{A0} \frac{dx}{dt} = r_A$$

$$-C_{A0} \frac{dx}{dt} = k \cdot C_A$$

$$-C_{A0} \frac{dx}{dt} = k \cdot C_{A0}(1 - x)$$

$$-k \int \frac{1}{dt} = \int \frac{dx}{(1 - x)}$$

$$-k \cdot t = \ln(1 - x)$$

$$k = \frac{-\ln(1 - x)}{t}$$

Dimana :

$k$  : Konstanta kecepatan reaksi liquifikasi, (1/jam)

$C_{A0}$  : Konsentrasi reaktan A mula-mula =  $2,3615 \times 10^{-6}$  kmol/L

$t$  : Waktu reaksi = 1 jam

$X_A$  : Konversi reaksi = 97,70 %

Dari rumus di atas maka diperoleh nilai konstanta kecepatan reaksi liquifikasi sebesar 3,7723/jam.

## B. Optimasi Reaktor

### 1. Menghitung Jumlah Reaktor

Volume untuk reaktor seri dengan rumus :

$$V = \frac{Fv \cdot (x_{An} - x_{A01})}{k \cdot (1 - x)}$$

Dengan cara trial konversi masing-masing reaktor untuk mendapatkan volume reaktor seri yang sama, diperoleh dengan menggunakan excel :

- Jika menggunakan satu reaktor

$$V_1 = 76990,4034 \text{ gallon}$$

$$t = 11,2607 \text{ jam}$$

$$X_1 = 97,70 \%$$

- Jika menggunakan dua reaktor

$$V_1 = V_2 = 10138,5809 \text{ gallon}$$

$$t = 1,4829 \text{ jam}$$

$$X_1 = 84,83 \%$$

$$X_2 = 97,70 \%$$

- Jika menggunakan tiga reaktor

$$V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = 4560,7786 \text{ gallon}$$

$$t = 0,6671 \text{ jam}$$

$$X_1 = 71,56 \%$$

$$X_2 = 91,91 \%$$

$$X_3 = 97,70 \%$$

- Jika menggunakan empat reaktor

$$V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = 2841,6577 \text{ gallon}$$

$$t = 0,4156 \text{ jam}$$

$$X_1 = 61,05 \%$$

$$X_2 = 84,83 \%$$

$$X_3 = 94,09 \%$$

$$X_4 = 97,70 \%$$

## 2. Menghitung Harga Reaktor

Kondisi Operasi :  $T = 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$P = 1 \text{ atm}$

Bahan konstruksi reaktor dipilih *Stainless Steel SA 167 Grade 11*,

maka basis harga reaktor pada volume 1000 gallon sebesar \$12000

(Robert S. Aries, Fig. 42).

$$E_b = E_a \times \left(\frac{C_b}{C_a}\right)^{0,6}$$

Dimana :  $E_a =$  Harga reaktor basis

$E_b$  = Harga reaktor perancangan

$C_a$  = Kapasitas reaktor basis

$C_b$  = Kapasitas reaktor perancangan

- Jika menggunakan satu reaktor

$$E_b = \$12000 \times \left( \frac{78274,2340 \text{ gallon}}{1000 \text{ gallon}} \right)^{0,6}$$

$$E_b = \$ 162,571.0471$$

- Jika menggunakan dua reaktor

$$E_b = \$12000 \times \left( \frac{10307,6438 \text{ gallon}}{1000 \text{ gallon}} \right)^{0,6}$$

$$E_b = \$ 48,168.9908$$

$$\text{Harga setiap reaktor} = \$ 48,168.9908$$

$$\text{Harga total reaktor} = \$ 96,337.9817$$

- Jika menggunakan tiga reaktor

$$E_b = \$12000 \times \left( \frac{4636,8305 \text{ gallon}}{1000 \text{ gallon}} \right)^{0,6}$$

$$E_b = \$ 29,826.6613$$

$$\text{Harga setiap reaktor} = \$ 29,826.6613$$

$$\text{Harga total reaktor} = \$ 89,479.9838$$

- Jika menggunakan empat reaktor

$$E_b = \$12000 \times \left( \frac{2889,0430 \text{ gallon}}{1000 \text{ gallon}} \right)^{0,6}$$

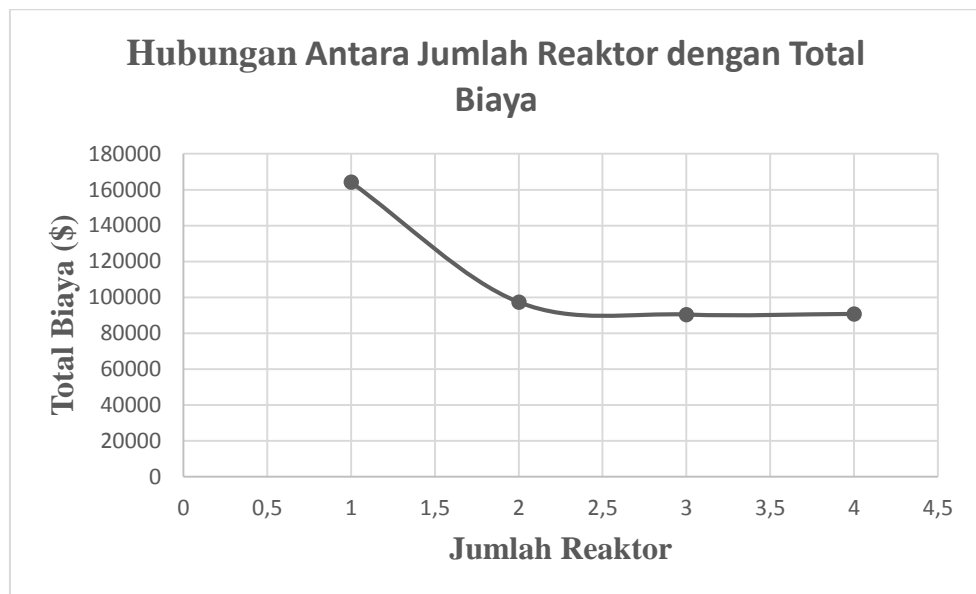
$$E_b = \$ 22,455.5816$$

$$\text{Harga setiap reaktor} = \$ 22,455.5816$$

$$\text{Harga total reaktor} = \$ 89,822.3263$$

### 3. Penentuan Jumlah Reaktor

Jumlah Reaktor	Konversi setiap reaktor	Volume reaktor (gallon)	Volume total reaktor (gallon)	Harga tiap unit (dollar)	Harga total unit (dollar)	t (jam)
1	X <sub>1</sub> 0,9770	76990,4034	76990,4034	162571,0471	162571,0471	11,2607
2	X <sub>1</sub> 0,8483 X <sub>2</sub> 0,9770	10138,5809	20277,1617	48168,9908	96337,9817	1,4829
<b>3</b>	<b>X<sub>1</sub> 0,7156</b> <b>X<sub>2</sub> 0,9191</b> <b>X<sub>3</sub> 0,9970</b>	<b>4560,7786</b>	<b>13682,3359</b>	<b>29826,6613</b>	<b>89479,9838</b>	<b>0,6671</b>
4	X <sub>1</sub> 0,6105 X <sub>2</sub> 0,8483 X <sub>3</sub> 0,9409 X <sub>4</sub> 0,9770	2841,6577	11366,6310	22455,5816	89822,3263	0,4156



Pertimbangan volume :  $V_1 > V_2 > V_3 > V_4$

Pertimbangan harga reaktor :  $R_1 > R_2 > R_3 < R_4$

Maka jumlah reaktor yang optimum sebanyak tiga buah reaktor disusun secara seri untuk mendapatkan harga perancangan reaktor yang optimum.

### C. Perancangan Reaktor

Volume cairan dalam reaktor sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{cairan}} &= 4560,7786 \text{ gallon} \\ &= 17264,4286 \text{ liter} \\ &= 17,2644 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 609,6881 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume reaktor setelah *overdesign* 20%

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{reaktor}} &= 20717,3143 \text{ liter} \\ &= 20,7173 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 731,6257 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

#### 1. Menentukan Diameter dan Tinggi Tangki Reaktor

Dipilih Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk (RATB) berbentuk silinder tegak.

Perbandingan diameter dan tinggi reaktor adalah 1 : 1.

$$(D : H = 1 : 1)$$

(P. 43, Brownell & Young)

Dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \cdot \text{Volume shell}}{\pi}}$$



Maka didapatkan dimensi reaktor sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter} &= 2,9773 \text{ m} \\ &= 117,2159 \text{ in} \\ &= 9,7641 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Agar mendapatkan nilai ekonomis, maka tinggi reaktor dirancang mendekati kelipatan dari 6 ft atau 8 ft. (Karena plat di pasaran sekitar 6 ft atau 8 ft).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga tinggi} &= 12 \text{ ft} \\ &= 144 \text{ in} \\ &= 3,6575 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Menentukan Tebal Dinding (*Shell*) Reaktor

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Eq. 13.1, P.254, Brownell \& Young})$$

Dimana :

$t_s$  : Tebal dinding *shell*, in

P : Tekanan Design = 22,2501 psi

$r_i$  : jari-jari reaktor = 1,4886 m

E : Efisiensi sambungan las = 0,8

f : Tekanan maksimal yang diizinkan = 18750 psi

C : Korosi yang diizinkan = 0,1250 in

Sehingga diperoleh tebal *shell* = 0,2120 in

Sehingga diperoleh tebal *shell* standart = 0,2500 in

= 1/4 in

ID *shell* = 119,2500 in

OD *shell* = 120 in

### 3. Menentukan Tebal Head

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel SA 167 Grade 11*

Bentuk head : *Torispherical Flanged & Dished Head*

Pertimbangan yang dilakukan dalam pemilihan jenis *head*, antara lain :

- *Flanged & Standard Dished Head*

Umumnya digunakan untuk tekanan operasi rendah, harganya murah dan digunakan untuk tangki dengan diameter kecil.

- *Torispherical Flanged & Dished Head*

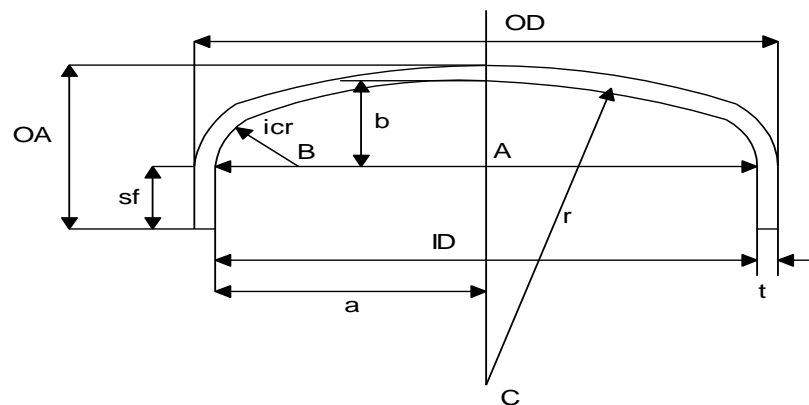
Digunakan untuk tekanan operasi hingga 15 bar dan harganya cukup ekonomis.

- *Elliptical Dished Head*

Digunakan untuk tekanan operasi tinggi dan harganya cukup mahal.

- *Hemispherical Head*

Digunakan untuk tekanan operasi sangat tinggi, kuat dan ukuran yang tersedia sangat terbatas.



Keterangan gambar :

ID : diameter dalam *head*

OD : diameter luar *head*

a : jari-jari dalam *head*

t : tebal *head*

r : jari-jari dalam *head*

icr : *inside corner radius*

b : *deep of dish*

sf : *straight of flanged*

OA : tinggi *head*

Tebal *head* dihitung menggunakan persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$t_h = \frac{P r w}{f E - 0,1P} + C \quad (\text{Eq. 7.77, P. 138, Brownell \& Young})$$

Dimana nilai *w* diperoleh menggunakan persamaan berikut :

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 7.76, P. 138, Brownell \& Young})$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

- $w$  (*stress-intensification factor for torispherical dished head*) sebesar 1,7413 in.
- Tebal *head* standart sebesar 5/16 in.

#### 4. Menentukan Ukuran *Head*

$$ID = 119,2500 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 7,2500 \text{ in (Tabel 5.7, P. 90, Brownell and Young)}$$

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$= 59,6250 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = a - icr$$

$$= 52,3750 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr$$

$$= 106,7500 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2}$$

$$= 93,0184 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - AC$$

$$= 20,9816$$

$$Sf \text{ (Straight of Flange)} = 2,5 \text{ (Tabel 5.4, P. 87, Brownell and Young)}$$

$$\text{Jadi tinggi } head \text{ total (OA)} = Sf + b + t_h$$

$$= 23,7941 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,6044 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume } head \text{ total (V}_{head}) = V_{head} + V_{Sf}$$

Persamaan volume *head* untuk *Torispherical Dished Head* adalah :

- $V_h = 0,000049 \times ID^3$

(Eq 5-11, P. 88, Brownell & Young)

$$V_h = 0,0456 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 78,8197 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 0,0013 \text{ m}^3$$

- $V_{sf} = \frac{1}{4} D^2 S f$

$$V_{sf} = 15,5916 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 76301,9695 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 0,4416 \text{ m}^3$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume head total} &= 44,3216 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 26942,3422 \text{ in}^3 \\ &= 1,2552 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume reaktor} &= V_{\text{shell}} + 2 V_{\text{head}} \\ &= 21,6030 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi reaktor} &= 2 \text{ OA} + \text{tinggi shell} \\ &= 4,1860 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### 5. Perancangan Pengaduk Reaktor

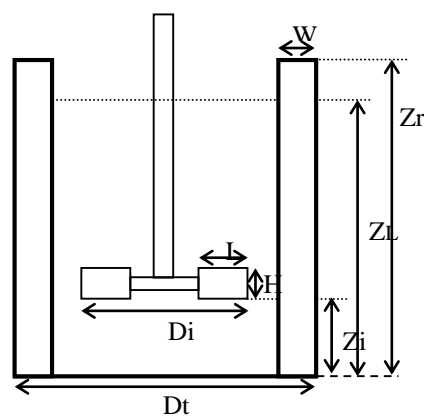
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\mu$ (cp)	Fraksi massa, $X_i$
$(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{1000}$	10066,5344	1	0,3494
H <sub>2</sub> O	18694,9924	0,2945	0,6489
Serat	10,4799	1	0,0007
Abu	19,7954	1	0,0004
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	10,3778	1	0,0004
$\alpha$ -amilase	10,1888	1	0,0004
$(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{10}$	-	-	-
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>28812,3686</b>		<b>1</b>

Diperoleh :

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,4525 \text{ cp}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 1094,9944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 1,0950 \text{ kg/L}$$



Jenis pengaduk = 6 *flat blade turbine impeller*

Diketahui :

$$D_t = 2,9773 \text{ m}$$

$$D_t / D_i = 3$$

$$D_i = 1,0097 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_i / D_i = 0,7500$$

$$Z_i = 0,7572 \text{ m}$$

$$W / D_i = 0,1700$$

$$W = 0,1716 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_l / D_i = 2,700$$

$$Z_l = 2,7261 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 0,25 D_i = 0,2524 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 0,2 D_i = 0,2019 \text{ m}$$

Diperoleh spesifikasi pengaduk sebagai berikut :

- Diameter dalam tangki ( $D_t$ ) = 2,9773 m
- Diameter pengaduk ( $D_i$ ) = 1,0097 m
- Jarak pengaduk ( $Z_i$ ) = 0,7572 m
- Tinggi pengaduk ( $H$ ) = 0,2019 m
- Lebar pengaduk ( $L$ ) = 0,2524 m
- Lebar *baffle* ( $W$ ) = 0,1716 m
- Jumlah *baffle* = 4 buah
- Tinggi *baffle* = 2,3818 m
- Tinggi cairan dalam reaktor ( $Z_l$ ) = 2,7261 m

## 6. Menghitung Jumlah Impeler

WELH (*Water Equivalen Liquid High*)

$$\begin{aligned} Sg &= \rho_{\text{cairan}} / \rho_{\text{air}} \\ &= 1,1325 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WELH} &= h_{\text{cairan}} \times Sg \\ &= 3,0873 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{\text{Impeller}} &= \frac{\text{WELH}}{D} \\ &= 1,0193 \end{aligned}$$

## 7. Menghitung Kecepatan Pengaduk dalam Reaktor

Digunakan persamaan :

$$\frac{\text{WELH}}{2 D_i} = \left( \frac{\pi D_i N}{600} \right)^2 \quad (\text{Eq. 8.8, P. 345, HF. Rase})$$

Dimana :

WELH : *Water Equivalen Liquid High*

$D_i$  : Diameter pengaduk (ft)

N : Kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rpm)

H : Tinggi pengaduk (ft)

Diubah menjadi :

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi D_i} \sqrt{\frac{\text{WELH}}{2 D_i}}$$

$$N = 234,0119 \text{ rpm}$$

$$N = 3,9002 \text{ rps}$$



### 8. Menghitung Bilangan Reynold

$$Re = \frac{N D_i^2 \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= 9.621.356,8435$$

Karena  $Re > 2100$  maka alirannya turbulen.

*Six blade turbine* dengan  $Re > 10000$  maka nilai  $N_p = K_m$ .

(Eq. 10.7, P. 284, Wallas)

$$K_m = a N \left(\frac{D}{T}\right)^b \left(\frac{D}{z}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Dimana :

$$a = 1,06 \quad (\text{Tabel 10.1, Wallas})$$

$$b = 2,17 \quad (\text{Tabel 10.1, Wallas})$$

sehingga :

$$K_m = 0,3112$$

### 9. Menghitung Power Pengaduk

$$P = K_m N^3 \rho D^5$$

Dimana :

$$K_m = 0,3112$$

$$N = 3,9002 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho = 1094,9944 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$D = 1,0097 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$P = 21208,9933 \text{ watt}$$

$$= 28,4417 \text{ Hp}$$

$$= 21,2089 \text{ kw}$$

Effisiensi motor sebesar 88%. (Fig. 14.38, Peter)

$$\text{Daya motor} = \frac{P}{\text{effisiensi}}$$

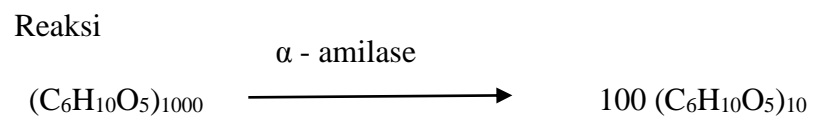
$$= 32,3201 \text{ Hp}$$

Daya motor standart = 40 HP

## D. Menghitung Neraca Panas Reaktor

### 1. Reaktor-01

- Menghitung Panas Reaksi ( $\Delta H_r$ )



Reaktan yang bereaksi :

$$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{1000} = 0,0445 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Produk yang dihasilkan :

$$100(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{10} = 4,4468 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_f (\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{1000} = -725566 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f 100(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{10} = -2494820 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_R = \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_f \right)_{\text{produk}} - \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_f \right)_{\text{reaktan}}$$

$$\Delta H_R^0 = -11061588,7771 \text{ kJ}$$

**Panas Masuk Reaktor**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Cp dT</b>	<b>Q<sub>input</sub></b>
	<b>(kmol/jam)</b>	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ/jam)</b>
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>1000</sub>	0,0621	293,5500	18,2409
H <sub>2</sub> O	1038,6107	5279,1814	5483014,1979
Serat	0,1747	108,4381	18,9404
Abu	0,3299	108,4381	35,7762
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0935	72646,1046	6791,9502
α-amilase	0,0002	28270,2000	5,4347
<b>Total</b>	<b>1039,2711</b>		<b>5489884,5404</b>

**Panas Keluar Reaktor**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Cp dT</b>	<b>Q<sub>input</sub></b>
	<b>(kmol/jam)</b>	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ/jam)</b>
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>1000</sub>	0,0177	293,5500	5,1875
H <sub>2</sub> O	1038,6107	5279,1814	5483014,1979
Serat	0,1747	108,4381	18,9404
Abu	0,3299	108,4381	35,7762
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0935	72646,1046	6791,9502
α-amilase	0,0002	28270,2000	5,4347
100(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>10</sub>	4,4468	21378,0514	95062,9537
<b>Total</b>	<b>1043,6734</b>		<b>5584934,4407</b>

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{reaktan}} &= \text{mol reaktan yang bereaksi} \times C_p \, dT \text{ reaktan} \\ &= 0,0445 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 293,5500 \text{ kJ/kmol} \\ &= 13,0534 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{produk}} &= \text{mol produk yang dihasilkan} \times C_p \, dT \text{ produk} \\ &= 4,4468 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 21378,0514 \text{ kJ/kmol} \\ &= 95062,9537 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{Rks}} &= \Delta H_R + (\Delta H_{\text{produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}}) \\ &= -10966538,8768 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

Karena  $\Delta H_{\text{Rks}}$  bernilai negatif maka reaksi bersifat eksotermis.

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= Q_{\text{in}} + \Delta H_{\text{Rks}} - Q_{\text{out}} \\ &= 10871488,9765 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- **Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

Air pendingin yang masuk pada suhu 30 °C dan diharapkan air pendingin yang keluar pada suhu 50 °C.

$$T_{\text{in}} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{out}} = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 323 \text{ K}$$

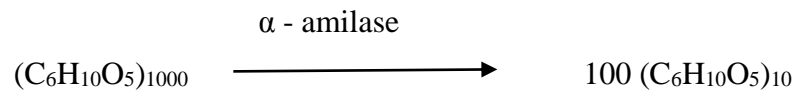
$$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1815 \text{ kJ/Kg.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan air pendingin} &= \frac{Q}{C_p (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}})} \\ &= 129995,0852 \text{ Kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

## 2. Reaktor-02

- **Menghitung Panas Reaksi ( $\Delta H_R$ )**

Reaksi



Reaktan yang bereaksi :

$$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{1000} = 0,0612 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Produk yang dihasilkan :

$$100(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{10} = 1,6242 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_f (\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{1000} = -725566 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f 100(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{10} = -2494820 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_R = \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_f \right)_{\text{produk}} - \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_f \right)_{\text{reaktan}}$$

$$\Delta H_R^0 = -4040388,5723 \text{ kJ}$$

### Panas Masuk Reaktor

Komponen	n	Cp dT	Q <sub>input</sub>
	(kmol/jam)	(kJ/kmol)	(kJ/jam)
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>1000</sub>	0,0177	293,5500	5,1875
H <sub>2</sub> O	1038,6107	5279,1814	5483014,1979
Serat	0,1747	108,4381	18,9404
Abu	0,3299	108,4381	35,7762

Lanjutan

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Cp dT</b>	<b>Q<sub>input</sub></b>
	<b>(kmol/jam)</b>	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ/jam)</b>
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0935	72646,1046	6791,9502
α-amilase	0,0002	28270,2000	5,4347
100(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>10</sub>	4,4468	21378,0514	95062,9537
<b>Total</b>	<b>1039,2264</b>		<b>5584934,4407</b>

**Panas Keluar Reaktor**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Cp dT</b>	<b>Q<sub>input</sub></b>
	<b>(kmol/jam)</b>	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ/jam)</b>
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>1000</sub>	0,0014	293,5500	0,4195
H <sub>2</sub> O	1038,6107	5279,1814	5483014,1979
Serat	0,1747	108,4381	18,9404
Abu	0,3299	108,4381	35,7762
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0935	72646,1046	6791,9502
α-amilase	0,0002	28270,2000	5,4347
100(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>10</sub>	6,0710	21378,0514	129785,9288
<b>Total</b>	<b>1045,2814</b>		<b>5619652,6478</b>

$$\Delta H_{\text{reaktan}} = \text{mol reaktan yang bereaksi} \times \text{Cp dT reaktan}$$

$$= 0,0612 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 293,5500 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$= 4,7679 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{produk}} &= \text{mol produk yang dihasilkan} \times C_p \, dT \text{ produk} \\ &= 1,6242 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 21378,0514 \text{ kJ/kmol} \\ &= 34722,9751 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{\text{Rks}} &= \Delta H_{\text{R}} + (\Delta H_{\text{produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}}) \\ &= -4005670,3652 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

Karena  $\Delta H_{\text{Rks}}$  bernilai negatif maka reaksi bersifat eksotermis.

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= Q_{\text{in}} + \Delta H_{\text{Rks}} - Q_{\text{out}} \\ &= 3970952,1580 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- **Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

Air pendingin yang masuk pada suhu 30 °C dan diharapkan air pendingin yang keluar pada suhu 50 °C.

$$T_{\text{in}} = 30 \text{ °C} = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{out}} = 50 \text{ °C} = 323 \text{ K}$$

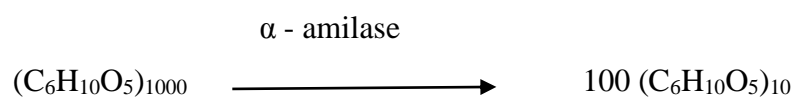
$$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1815 \text{ kJ/Kg.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan air pendingin} &= \frac{Q}{C_p (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}})} \\ &= 47482,3886 \text{ Kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

### 3. Reaktor-03

- **Menghitung Panas Reaksi ( $\Delta H_r$ )**

Reaksi



Reaktan yang bereaksi :

$$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{1000} = 0,0014 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Produk yang dihasilkan :

$$100(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{10} = 0,1396 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_f (\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{1000} = -725566 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f 100(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{10} = -2494820 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_R = \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_f \right)_{\text{produk}} - \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_f \right)_{\text{reaktan}}$$

$$\Delta H_R^0 = -347346,7622 \text{ kJ}$$

### Panas Masuk Reaktor

Komponen	n	Cp dT	Q <sub>input</sub>
	(kmol/jam)	(kJ/kmol)	(kJ/jam)
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>1000</sub>	0,0014	293,5500	5,1875
H <sub>2</sub> O	1038,6107	5279,1814	5483014,1979
Serat	0,1747	108,4381	18,9404
Abu	0,3299	108,4381	35,7762
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0935	72646,1046	6791,9502
α-amilase	0,0002	28270,2000	5,4347
100(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>10</sub>	6,0710	21378,0514	129785,9288
<b>Total</b>	<b>1045,2814</b>		<b>5619652,6478</b>



**Panas Keluar Reaktor**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Cp dT</b>	<b>Q<sub>input</sub></b>
	<b>(kmol/jam)</b>	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ/jam)</b>
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>1000</sub>	0,0000	293,5500	0,0096
H <sub>2</sub> O	1038,6107	5279,1814	5483014,1979
Serat	0,1747	108,4381	18,9404
Abu	0,3299	108,4381	35,7762
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0935	72646,1046	6791,9502
α-amilase	0,0002	28270,2000	5,4347
100(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>10</sub>	6,2106	21378,0514	132771,0162
<b>Total</b>	<b>1045,4196</b>		<b>5622637,3253</b>

$$\Delta H_{\text{reaktan}} = \text{mol reaktan yang bereaksi} \times \text{Cp dT reaktan}$$

$$= 0,0014 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 293,5500 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$= 0,4099 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{produk}} = \text{mol produk yang dihasilkan} \times \text{Cp dT produk}$$

$$= 0,1396 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 21378,0514 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$= 2985,0874 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Rks}} = \Delta H_{\text{R}} + (\Delta H_{\text{produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}})$$

$$= -347346,7622 \text{ kJ}$$

Karena  $\Delta H_{\text{Rks}}$  bernilai negatif maka reaksi bersifat eksotermis.

$$Q = Q_{\text{in}} + \Delta H_{\text{Rks}} - Q_{\text{out}}$$

$$= 341377,4072 \text{ kJ}$$

- **Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

Air pendingin yang masuk pada suhu 30 °C dan diharapkan air pendingin yang keluar pada suhu 50 °C.

$$T_{in} = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{out} = 50 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 323 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1815 \text{ kJ/Kg.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air pendingin} &= \frac{Q}{C_p (T_{out} - T_{in})} \\ &= 4081,9970 \text{ Kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

## E. Menghitung Luas Transfer Panas

### 1. Reaktor-01

- Menghitung Luas transfer panas pada reaktor-01

$$\text{Suhu masuk reaktor } (T_1) = 95 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 203 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar reaktor } (T_2) = 95 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 203 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin masuk } (t_1) = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin keluar } (t_2) = 50 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 122 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_2 - t_1) - (T_1 - t_2)}{\ln \frac{(T_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_2)}}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = 97,8993 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}} \quad (\text{Eq. 5.13a, P. 89, D.Q.Kern, 1965})$$

Dimana :

A = Luas transfer panas (ft<sup>2</sup>)

U<sub>D</sub> = Faktor kekotoran (Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F)

Diketahui :

Untuk fluida dingin light organics - water (viskositasnya < 0,5 cP)  
dan fluida panas steam, nilai UD = 75-150 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam.

(Tabel 8, P. 840, D.Q. Kern, 1965)

Diambil U<sub>D</sub> = 92 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam

Sehingga luas transfer panas pada reaktor pertama sebesar  
1144,0529 ft<sup>2</sup>.

- Menghitung Luas Selubung Reaktor

$$L = \pi DL$$

$$L = 3,14 \times 2,9773 \text{ m} \times 4,1860 \text{ m}$$

$$= 39,1339 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 421,2336 \text{ ft}^2$$

Luas transfer panas lebih besar daripada luas selubung, sehingga reaktor menggunakan koil.

- Menghitung Dimensi Koil

- Volume reaktor = 270590 L

- Menghitung debit air pendingin
- Jenis pendingin = Air
- Suhu pendingin masuk = 30 °C = 303 °K
- Suhu pendingin keluar = 50 °C = 323 °K
- Kebutuhan pendingin = 129995,0039 Kg/jam
- Kapasitas panas pendingin = 4,1815 Kj/Kg.K
- Debit air =  $\frac{Wt}{\rho}$   
= 117,6924 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

- Menghitung Harga  $\Delta_{LMTD}$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_2 - t_1) - (T_1 - t_2)}{\ln \frac{(T_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_2)}}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = 97,8993 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

- Menghitung Luas Penampang Aliran (A)

$$\text{Harga kecepatan cairan dalam pipa (v)} = 1,5 - 2,5 \text{ m/s}$$

(P.534, Coulson)

$$\text{Diambil harga kecepatan cairan dalam pipa (v)} = 1,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas Penampang (A)} &= \text{debit air/v} \\ &= 0,0218 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter dalam pipa} &= \sqrt{\frac{4 \text{ debit air}}{\pi v}} \\ &= 0,1666 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih IPS 6 in, sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 6,625 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 6,065 \text{ in}$$

$$A' = 28,9 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A'' = 1,734 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

- Menghitung Massa Velocity (Gt)

$$G_t = \frac{W_t}{A'}$$

$$G_t = 1427993,4071 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$$

- Menghitung  $h_i$  dan  $h_{io}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re dalam pipa} &= \frac{ID \times G_t}{\mu} \\ &= 449379,5090 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Untuk } T_{avg} = 104 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$v = 4,9213 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\text{Diperoleh } h_i = 1300 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{fig. 25, P.835, Kern})$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$$

$$h_{io} = 1190,1132 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Untuk koil, harga  $h_{io}$  harus dikoreksi dengan faktor koreksi

$$h_{io \text{ koil}} = h_{io \text{ pipa}} \left( 1 + 3.5 \frac{D_{\text{pipa}}}{D_{\text{spiralkoil}}} \right)$$

Diameter spiral 70%-80% ID reaktor (Rase, 1970)

$$\text{Diambil} = 80\% \text{ ID reaktor}$$

$$= 25,6275 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_{io \text{ koil}} = 1272,2616 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

- Menghitung Koefisien Transfer Panas

$$\frac{h_c D_t}{k} = 0,87 \left( \frac{L^2 N \rho}{\mu} \right)^{2/3} \left( \frac{C \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

Dimana :

$$N = 234,0119 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 14040,7141 \text{ rph}$$

$$\text{Densitas } (\rho) = 1104,5317 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 68,6471 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Viskositas } (\mu) = 0,6633 \text{ cP}$$

$$= 0,0007 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$= 1,6045 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\text{Konduktivitas thermal } (k) = 0,3613 \text{ Btu/ft.hr.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Panas Spesifik } (C) = 0,9987 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Diameter reaktor } (D_t) = 2,9773 \text{ m}$$

$$= 9,7680 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter impeler } (L) = 1,0097 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3,3125 \text{ ft}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$h_c = 110,7674 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F}$$

- Menghitung  $U_c$  dan  $U_D$

- *Clean Overall Coefficient* ( $U_c$ )

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$

$$U_c = 101,8960 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F}$$

- *Dirty Overall Coefficient* ( $U_D$ )

$$U_D = \frac{U_c \cdot h_d}{U_c + h_d}$$

$$U_D = 92,4733 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R_d = 0,001 - 0,003 \quad (\text{Tabel 12, Kern})$$

Dipilih  $R_d = 0,001$ , sehingga :

$$h_D = \frac{1}{R_d}$$

$$h_D = 1000 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

- Menghitung Luas Permukaan Panas ( $A$ )

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}}$$

$$A = 1138,1969 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 105,7419 \text{ m}^2$$

- Menghitung Panjang Koil

$$L_{koil} = \frac{A}{A''}$$

$$L_{koil} = 656,3996 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 200,0706 \text{ m}$$

- Menghitung Jumlah Lengkungan Koil

Susunan koil = helix

Diameter helix,

$$DH = 0,7 - 0,8 \text{ ID reaktor} \quad (\text{P.361, Rase})$$

Dipilih,

$$DH = 0,8 \text{ ID reaktor}$$

$$DH = 2,3818 \text{ m}$$

Jarak antar lilitan,

$$\text{Jarak (Jsp)} = 1 - 1,5 \text{ OD} \quad (\text{Perry})$$

Dipilih,

$$\text{Jarak (Jsp)} = 1 \text{ OD}$$

$$\text{Jarak (Jsp)} = 0,1683 \text{ m}$$

$$Lhe = \frac{1}{2} \pi (DH^2 + Jsp^2) + \frac{1}{2} \pi DH$$

$$Lhe = 12,6907 \text{ m}$$

Jumlah lilitan ( $N_t$ )

$$N_t = \frac{L}{Lhe}$$

$$N_t = 16 \text{ lilitan}$$

Tinggi tumpukan koil ( $H_c$ )

$$H_c = (N_t - 1) \times Jsp + N_t \times OD$$

$$H_c = 5,1375 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1,5659 \text{ m}$$

Koil tercelup seluruhnya dalam cairan karena tinggi koil < tinggi cairan.

$$H_c < Z_1$$

$$1,5659 \text{ m} < 2,7261 \text{ m}$$

$$V_{koil} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times OD^2 \times L_{koil}$$

$$V_{koil} = 4,4473 \text{ m}^3$$



$$V_{\text{cairan}} = 20,7173 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi cairan setelah ditambah koil ( $H_L$ )

$$H_L = \frac{V_{\text{cairan}} + V_{\text{koil}}}{\frac{\pi}{4} DR^2}$$

$$H_L = 3,6164 \text{ m}$$

▪ Menghitung Pressure Drop

$$\text{Untuk Re} = 449379,5090$$

Diperoleh koefisien friksi ( $f$ ) sebesar 0,00012 (Fig. 26, Kern)

$$Gt = 1427993,4069 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = \frac{f \times Gt^2 \times L}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times ID \times S \times \theta t}$$

$$\Delta P = 6,0881 \text{ psi}$$

## 2. Reaktor-02

- Menghitung Luas transfer panas pada reaktor-02

$$\text{Suhu masuk reaktor } (T_1) = 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 203 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar reaktor } (T_2) = 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 203 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin masuk } (t_1) = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin keluar } (t_2) = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 122 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_2 - t_1) - (T_1 - t_2)}{\ln \frac{(T_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_2)}}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = 97,8993 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \Delta T_{LMTD}} \quad (\text{Eq. 5.13a, P. 89, D.Q.Kern, 1965})$$

Dimana :

A = Luas transfer panas (ft<sup>2</sup>)

U<sub>D</sub> = Faktor kekotoran (Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F)

Diketahui :

Untuk fluida dingin light organics - water (viskositasnya < 0,5 cP)  
dan fluida panas steam, nilai U<sub>D</sub> = 75-150 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam.

(Tabel 8, P. 840, D.Q. Kern, 1965)

Diambil U<sub>D</sub> = 92 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam

Sehingga luas transfer panas pada reaktor pertama sebesar  
417,8801 ft<sup>2</sup>.

- Menghitung Luas Selubung Reaktor

$$L = \pi D L$$

$$L = 3,14 \times 2,9773 \text{ m} \times 4,1860 \text{ m}$$

$$= 39,1339 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 421,2336 \text{ ft}^2$$

Luas transfer panas lebih kecil daripada luas selubung, sehingga reaktor menggunakan jaket.

- Menghitung Tinggi Jacket

Tinggi jacket dirancang 1,2 dari tinggi cairan.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi jacket} &= 1,2 \text{ tinggi cairan} \\ &= 3,2713 \text{ m} \\ &= 10,7825 \text{ ft} \\ &= 128,7901 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung Tebal Dinding Jacket

$$t_j = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Eq. 13.1, P. 254, Brownell \& young})$$

Dimana :

$$P = \text{Tekanan Operasi} = 22,2501 \text{ psi}$$

$$r_i = \text{jari-jari dalam tangki} = 102,1663 \text{ in}$$

$$E = \text{Effisiensi sambungan las} = 0,8$$

$$f = \text{Tekanan maksimal yang diizinkan} = 18750 \text{ psi}$$

$$C = \text{Korosi yang diizinkan} = 0,1250 \text{ in}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$t_j = 0,2767 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } t_j \text{ standart} = 0,3125 \text{ in}$$

### 3. Reaktor-03

- Menghitung Luas transfer panas pada reaktor-03

$$\text{Suhu masuk reaktor } (T_1) = 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 203 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar reaktor } (T_2) = 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 203 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin masuk } (t_1) = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin keluar } (t_2) = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 122 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_2 - t_1) - (T_1 - t_2)}{\ln \frac{(T_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_2)}}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = 97,8993 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}} \quad (\text{Eq. 5.13a, P. 89, D.Q.Kern, 1965})$$

Dimana :

A = Luas transfer panas (ft<sup>2</sup>)

U<sub>D</sub> = Faktor kekotoran (Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F)

Diketahui :

Untuk fluida dingin light organics - water (viskositasnya < 0,5 cP)

dan fluida panas steam, nilai UD = 75-150 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam.

(Tabel 8, P. 840, D.Q. Kern, 1965)

Diambil U<sub>D</sub> = 92 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam

Sehingga luas transfer panas pada reaktor pertama sebesar 35,9246 ft<sup>2</sup>.

- Menghitung Luas Selubung Reaktor

$$L = \pi DL$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 3,14 \times 2,9773 \text{ m} \times 4,1860 \text{ m} \\ &= 39,1339 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 421,2336 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas transfer panas lebih kecil daripada luas selubung, sehingga reaktor menggunakan jaket.

- Menghitung Tinggi Jaket

Tinggi jaket dirancang 1,2 dari tinggi cairan.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi jaket} &= 1,2 \times \text{tinggi cairan} \\ &= 3,2713 \text{ m} \\ &= 10,7325 \text{ ft} \\ &= 128,7901 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung Tebal Dinding Jaket

$$t_j = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Eq. 13.1, P. 254, Brownell \& young})$$

Dimana :

$$P = \text{Tekanan Operasi} = 22,2501 \text{ psi}$$

$$r_i = \text{jari-jari dalam tangki} = 63,5372 \text{ in}$$

$$E = \text{Effisiensi sambungan las} = 0,8$$

$$f = \text{Tekanan maksimal yang diizinkan} = 18750 \text{ psi}$$

$$C = \text{Korosi yang diizinkan} = 0,1250 \text{ in}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$t_j = 0,2670 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Digunakan } t_j \text{ standart} = 0,3125 \text{ in}$$

## 2. Reaktor Sakarifikasi

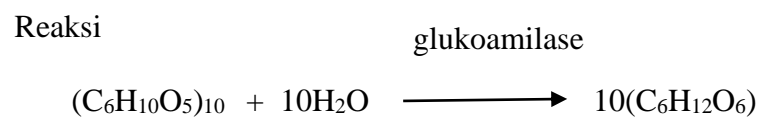
Fungsi : mengubah  $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{10}$  menjadi  $C_6H_{12}O_6$  sebanyak 10843,7476 kg/jam melalui proses hidrolisis dengan bantuan enzim *glukoamilase*.

Jenis : Reaktor *Batch* dilengkapi dengan koil pendingin.

Kondisi operasi :

- Tekanan : 1 atm
- Temperatur : 60 °C
- pH : 4,2
- Reaksi Eksotermis

### A. Menghitung Kecepatan Volumetris Umpan



<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Massa (kg/jam)</b>	<b><math>\rho</math> (kg/L)</b>	<b>Fv (L/jam)</b>	<b>BM (kg/kmol)</b>	<b>Kmol/jam</b>
$(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{1000}$	5,3252	1,4745	3,6115	162000	0,0000
H <sub>2</sub> O	18697,1343	0,9830	19020,4825	18	1038,7297
Serat	10,4799	1,2700	8,2519	60	0,1747
Abu	19,7954	1,3762	14,3841	60	0,3299
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	10,3778	2,1135	4,9104	111	0,0935
<i><math>\alpha</math>-amilase</i>	10,1888	1,2288	8,2920	53000	0,0002
$(C_6H_{10}O_5)_{10}$	10061,2091	1,4696	6846,2928	1620	0,0935
<i>Glukoamilase</i>	8,1279	1,15	7,0678	36000	0,0002
HCl	0,0066	1,19	0,0055	36,5	0,0002
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	0,0000	1,54	0,0000	180	0,0000
<b>Total</b>	<b>28822,6451</b>		<b>25913,2985</b>		<b>1045,5390</b>

## B. Hubungan Antara Waktu Reaksi dengan Konversi

Persamaan Michaelis-Menten untuk reaksi enzimatik :

$$r = \frac{V_{maks} \cdot C_A}{K_m + C_A}$$

Dimana :

r = kecepatan reaksi

K<sub>m</sub> = konstanta Michaelis-Menten

C<sub>A</sub> = konsentrasi pati

V<sub>maks</sub> = kecepatan reaksi maksimum

$$t = C_{A0} \int \frac{dx}{-r_A}$$

$$r = \frac{V_{maks} \cdot C_A}{K_m + C_A}$$

$$r = \frac{k_2 E S}{K_m + S} = \frac{k_2 E S_0(1-x)}{K_m + S_0(1-x)} \quad (\text{Eq. 15, Jurnal I N Widiassa, dkk})$$

$$t = S_0 \int \frac{dx}{\frac{k_2 E S_0(1-x)}{K_m + S_0(1-x)}}$$

$$t = S_0 \int \frac{K_m + S_0(1-x)}{k_2 E S_0(1-x)} dx$$

$$t = \frac{1}{k_2 E} \int \frac{K_m + S_0(1-x)}{(1-x)} dx$$

$$t = \frac{1}{k_2 E} \int \frac{K_m}{(1-x)} + \int \frac{S_0(1-x)}{(1-x)} dx$$

$$t = \frac{1}{k_2 E} \int \frac{K_m}{(1-x)} + \int S_0 dx$$

$$t = \frac{1}{k_2 E} (-K_m \ln(1-x)) + S_0 x$$

$$t = \frac{1}{k_2 E} (S_0 x - K_m \ln(1-x))$$

$$t = f(S_0, X)$$

Dimana :

$$k_2 = 4,04 \text{ /menit} \quad (\text{Jurnal I N Widiassa, dkk})$$

$$= 242,4 \text{ /jam}$$

$$K_m = 552 \text{ g/L} \quad (\text{Jurnal I N Widiassa, dkk})$$

$$= 0,552 \text{ Kg/L}$$

$$= 0,000015 \text{ kmol/L}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= 3,2 \text{ g/L} \\
 &= 0,0032 \text{ Kg/L} \\
 &= 8,8 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kmol/L}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_0 &= \frac{\text{massa dekstrin}}{\Sigma Fv} \\
 &= 1,4696 \text{ Kg/L} \\
 &= 0,0009 \text{ kmol/L}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = 36 \text{ jam}$$

Sehingga, hubungan antara waktu reaksi dan konversi reaksi adalah

$$t = \frac{1}{k_2 E} (S_0 x - K_m \ln(1 - x))$$

$$t = \frac{1}{(242,4 \frac{1}{\text{jam}})(8,8 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{L}})} \left( S_0 x - \left( 0,000015 \frac{\text{kmol}}{\text{L}} \ln(1 - x) \right) \right)$$

Dari persamaan di atas didapatkan nilai konversi reaksi sebesar 83% dengan cara trial nilai konversi hingga waktu reaksi 36 jam.

### C. Perancangan Reaktor

Volume cairan dalam reaktor sebesar :

$$\text{Waktu pengisian} = 4 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Laju alir umpan} = 25913,2985 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{cairan}} &= 4 \text{ jam} \times 25913,2985 \text{ L/jam} \\
 &= 103653,1940 \text{ L} \\
 &= 103,6532 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume reaktor setelah *overdesign* 20%

$$V_{\text{reaktor}} = 124,3838 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 124383,8328 \text{ L}$$

### 1. Menentukan Diameter dan Tinggi Tangki Reaktor

Reaktor yang digunakan adalah jenis Reaktor *Batch* berbentuk tangki silinder tegak.

Perbandingan diameter dan tinggi reaktor adalah 1 : 1.

$$(D : H = 1 : 1) \quad (\text{P. 43, Brownell \& Young})$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \cdot \text{Volume shell}}{\pi}}$$

Maka didapatkan dimensi reaktor sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter} &= 5,4113 \text{ m} \\ &= 213,0416 \text{ in} \\ &= 17,7535 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Agar mendapatkan nilai ekonomis, maka tinggi reaktor dirancang mendekati kelipatan dari 6 ft atau 8 ft. (Karena plat di pasaran sekitar 6 ft atau 8 ft).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga tinggi} &= 18 \text{ ft} \\ &= 216 \text{ in} \\ &= 5,4864 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Menentukan Tebal Dinding (*Shell*) Reaktor

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Eq. 13.1, P.254, Brownell \& Young})$$

Dimana :

$t_s$  : Tebal dinding *shell*, in

P : Tekanan Design = 31,5586 psi

$r_i$  : jari-jari reaktor = 2,7056 m

E : Effisiensi sambungan las = 0,8

f : Tekanan maksimal yang diizinkan = 18750 psi

C : Korosi yang diizinkan = 0,1250 in

Dari rumus di atas diperoleh tebal *shell* = 0,1307 in

Sehingga diperoleh tebal *shell* standart = 0,1875 in

= 3/16 in

ID *shell* = 226 in

OD *shell* = 228 in

### 3. Menentukan Tebal Head

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel SA 167 tipe 316*

Bentuk head : *Torispherical Flanged & Dished Head*

Pertimbangan yang dilakukan dalam pemilihan jenis *head*, antara

lain :

- *Flanged & Standard Dished Head*

Umumnya digunakan untuk tekanan operasi rendah, harganya murah dan digunakan untuk tangki dengan diameter kecil.

- *Torispherical Flanged & Dished Head*

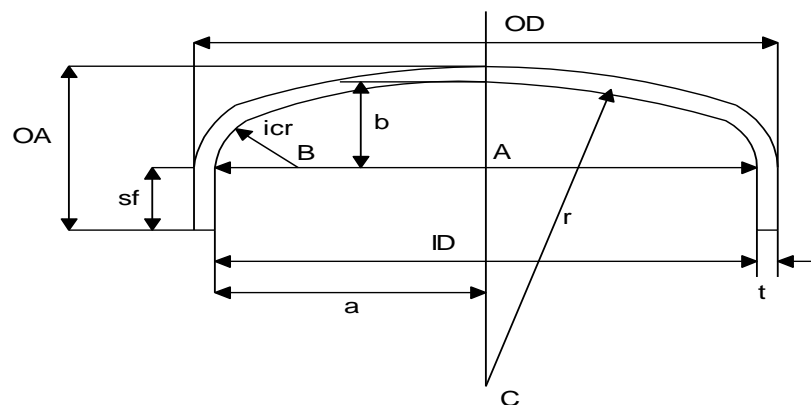
Digunakan untuk tekanan operasi hingga 15 bar dan harganya cukup ekonomis.

- *Elliptical Dished Head*

Digunakan untuk tekanan operasi tinggi dan harganya cukup mahal.

- *Hemispherical Head*

Digunakan untuk tekanan operasi sangat tinggi, kuat dan ukuran yang tersedia sangat terbatas.



Keterangan gambar :

ID : diameter dalam *head*

OD : diameter luar *head*

a : jari-jari dalam *head*

t : tebal *head*

r : jari-jari dalam *head*

icr : *inside corner radius*

b : *deep of dish*

sf : *straight of flanged*

OA : tinggi *head*

Tebal *head* dihitung menggunakan persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$t_h = \frac{P r w}{f E - 0,1P} + C \quad (\text{Eq. 7.77, P. 138, Brownell \& Young})$$

Dimana nilai  $w$  diperoleh menggunakan persamaan berikut :

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 7.76, P. 138, Brownell \& Young})$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

- $w$  (*stress-intensification factor for torispherical dished head*) sebesar 1,6545 in.
- Tebal *head* sebesar 0,4384 in.
- Tebal *head* standart sebesar 0,5 in.

#### 4. Menentukan Ukuran *Head*

$$ID = 226 \text{ in}$$

$$Icr = 13,7500 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Tabel 5.7, P. 90, Brownell and Young})$$

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$= 113 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = a - icr$$

$$= 99,2500 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr$$

$$= 166,2500 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2}$$

$$= 133,3740 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - AC$$

$$= 46,6265$$

$$Sf \text{ (Straight of Flange)} = 3,5 \quad (\text{Tabel 5.4, P. 87, Brownell and Young})$$

$$\text{Jadi tinggi head total (OA)} = Sf + b + t_h$$

$$= 50,6265 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1,2859 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume head total (V}_{\text{head}}) = V_{\text{head}} + V_{Sf}$$

Persamaan volume head untuk *Torispherical Dished Head* adalah :

- $V_h = 0,000049 \times ID^3$

(Eq 5-11, P. 88, Brownell & Young)

$$V_h = 0,2742 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 0,0078 \text{ m}^3$$

- $V_{Sf} = \frac{1}{4} D^2 Sf$

$$V_{sf} = 41,2368 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 1,1677 \text{ m}^3$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{Volume head total} = 41,5109 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 1,1623 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume reaktor} = V_{\text{shell}} + 2 V_{\text{head}}$$

$$= 126,7084 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi reaktor} &= 2 \text{ OA} + \text{tinggi shell} \\ &= 7,9831 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### 5. Perancangan Pengaduk Reaktor

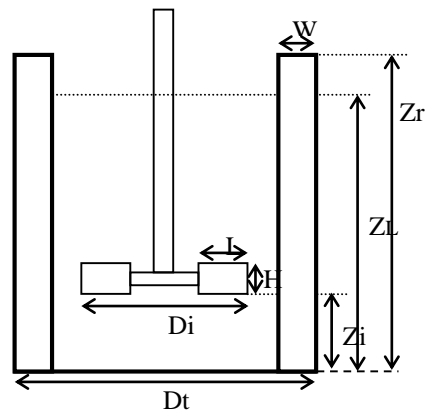
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	$\mu$ (cp)	Fraksi massa, Xi
$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{1000}$	5,3252	1	0,0002
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	18697,1343	0,4683	0,6489
Serat	10,4799	1	0,0007
Abu	19,7954	1	0,0004
$\text{CaCl}_2$	10,3778	1	0,0004
$\alpha$ -amilase	10,1888	1	0,0004
$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{10}$	10061,2091	1	0,3491
Glukoamilase	8,1279	1	0,0003
HCl	0,0066	0,0037	0,0000
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>28822,6451</b>		<b>1</b>

Diperoleh :

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,6113 \text{ cp}$$

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 1112,2724 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 1,1123 \text{ kg/L}$$



Jenis pengaduk = 6 flat blade turbine impeller

Diketahui :

$$D_t = 5,7404 \text{ m}$$

$$D_t / D_i = 3$$

$$D_i = 1,9135 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_i / D_i = 0,7500$$

$$Z_i = 1,4351 \text{ m}$$

$$W / D_i = 0,1700$$

$$W = 0,3253 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_L / D_i = 2,700$$

$$Z_L = 5,1664 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 0,25 D_i = 0,4784 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 0,2 D_i = 0,3827 \text{ m}$$

Diperoleh spesifikasi pengaduk sebagai berikut :

- Diameter dalam tangki ( $D_t$ ) = 5,7404 m
- Diameter pengaduk ( $D_i$ ) = 1,9135 m
- Jarak pengaduk ( $Z_i$ ) = 1,4351 m



- Tinggi pengaduk (H) = 0,3827 m
- Lebar pengaduk (L) = 0,4784 m
- Lebar *baffle* (W) = 0,3252 m
- Jumlah *baffle* = 4 buah
- Tinggi *baffle* = 4,3190 m
- Tinggi cairan dalam reaktor (ZL) = 5,1664 m

### 6. Menghitung Jumlah Impeler

WELH (*Water Equivalen Liquid High*)

$$\begin{aligned} Sg &= \rho_{\text{cairan}} / \rho_{\text{air}} \\ &= 1,1320 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WELH} &= h_{\text{cairan}} \times sg \\ &= 5,8460 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_{\text{impeller}} &= \frac{\text{WELH}}{D} \\ &= 1,2026 \end{aligned}$$

### 7. Menghitung Kecepatan Pengaduk dalam Reaktor

Digunakan persamaan :

$$\frac{\text{WELH}}{2 DI} = \left( \frac{\pi DI N}{600} \right)^2 \quad (\text{Eq. 8.8, P. 345, HF. Rase})$$

Dimana :

WELH : *Water Equivalen Liquid High*

$D_i$  : Diameter pengaduk (ft)

N : Kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rpm)

H : Tinggi pengaduk (ft)

Diubah menjadi :

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi DI} \sqrt{\frac{WELH}{2 DI}}$$

$$N = 123,4237 \text{ rpm}$$

$$N = 2,0570 \text{ rps}$$

### 8. Menghitung Bilangan Reynold

$$Re = \frac{N D_i^2 \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= 13703112,0909$$

Karena  $Re > 2100$  maka alirannya turbulen.

*Six blade turbine* dengan  $Re > 10000$  maka nilai  $N_p = K_m$ .

(Eq. 10.7, P. 284, Wallas)

$$K_m = a N \left(\frac{D}{T}\right)^b \left(\frac{D}{z}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Dimana :

$$a = 1,06 \quad (\text{Tabel 10.1, Wallas})$$

$$b = 2,17 \quad (\text{Tabel 10.1, Wallas})$$

sehingga :

$$K_m = 0,1641$$

## 9. Menghitung Power Pengaduk

$$P = K_m N^3 \rho D^5$$

Dimana :

$$K_m = 0,1641$$

$$N = 2,0570 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho = 1112,2724 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$D = 1,9135 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$P = 40757,1114 \text{ watt}$$

$$= 54,6561 \text{ Hp}$$

$$= 40,7570 \text{ kw}$$

Effisiensi motor sebesar 91%. (Fig. 14.38, Peter)

$$\text{Daya motor} = \frac{P}{\text{effisiensi}}$$

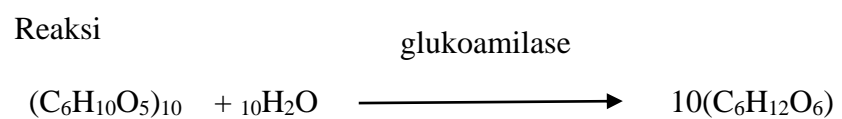
$$= 59,9974 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Daya motor standart} = 60 \text{ Hp}$$

## D. Menghitung Neraca Panas Reaktor

### 1. Reaktor Sakarifikasi

- Menghitung Panas Reaksi ( $\Delta H_r$ )



Reaktan yang bereaksi :

$$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{10} = 6,0243 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$10\text{H}_2\text{O} = 60,2430 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Produk yang dihasilkan :

$$10(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6) = 60,2430 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_f (\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{10} = -2494820 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{H}_2\text{O} = -5148,5632 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f 10(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6) = -652670 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_R = \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_f \right)_{\text{produk}} - \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_f \right)_{\text{reaktan}}$$

$$\Delta H_R^0 = -23979106,6465 \text{ kJ}$$

### Panas Masuk Reaktor

Komponen	N (kmol/jam)	Cp dT (kJ/kmol)	Q <sub>input</sub> (kJ/jam)
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>1000</sub>	0,0000	293,5500	0,0096
H <sub>2</sub> O	1038,7297	2634,5618	2736597,5412
Serat	0,1747	54,2191	9,4702
Abu	0,3299	54,2191	17,8881
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0935	72251,4129	6755,0491
α-amilase	0,0002	28270,2000	5,4347
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>10</sub>	6,2106	10349,8679	64279,1270
Glukoamilase	0,0002	10782,0000	2,4343

Lanjutan

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Cp dT</b>	<b>Q<sub>input</sub></b>
	<b>(kmol/jam)</b>	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ/jam)</b>
HCl	0,0002	1018,1254	0,1838
<b>Total</b>	<b>1045,5390</b>		<b>2807667,1381</b>

**Panas Keluar Reaktor**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Cp dT</b>	<b>Q<sub>input</sub></b>
	<b>(kmol/jam)</b>	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ/jam)</b>
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>1000</sub>	0,0000	293,5500	0,0096
H <sub>2</sub> O	978,4866	2634,5618	2577883,5236
Serat	0,1747	54,2191	9,4702
Abu	0,3299	54,2191	17,8881
CaCl <sub>2</sub>	0,0935	72251,4129	6755,0491
α-amilase	0,0002	28270,2000	5,4347
(C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>10</sub>	0,1863	10349,8679	1928,3738
Glukoamilase	0,0002	10782,0000	2,4343
HCl	0,0002	1018,1254	0,1838
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	60,2430	8605,5863	518426,7028
<b>Total</b>	<b>1039,5147</b>		<b>3105029,0701</b>

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}} &= (\text{mol } (\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_{10} \text{ yang bereaksi} \times C_p \, dT \\
 &\quad \text{dekstrin}) + (\text{mol } \text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ yang bereaksi} \times C_p \, dT \\
 &\quad \text{H}_2\text{O}) \\
 &= (6,0243 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 10349,8679 \text{ kJ/kmol}) + \\
 &\quad (60,2430 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 2634,5618 \text{ kJ/kmol}) \\
 &= 221064,7708 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{produk}} &= \text{mol produk yang dihasilkan} \times C_p \, dT \text{ produk} \\
 &= 60,2430 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 8605,5863 \text{ kJ/kmol} \\
 &= 518426,7028 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{Rks}} &= \Delta H_{\text{R}} + (\Delta H_{\text{produk}} - \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}}) \\
 &= -23681744,7144 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $\Delta H_{\text{Rks}}$  bernilai negatif maka reaksi bersifat eksotermis.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= Q_{\text{in}} + \Delta H_{\text{Rks}} - Q_{\text{out}} \\
 &= 23384006,8394 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

Air pendingin yang masuk pada suhu 30 °C dan diharapkan air pendingin yang keluar pada suhu 50 °C.

$$T_{\text{in}} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{out}} = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 323 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1815 \text{ kJ/Kg.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kebutuhan air pendingin} &= \frac{Q}{C_p (T_{out} - T_{in})} \\ &= 279613,2035 \text{ Kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

## E. Menghitung Luas Transfer Panas

### 1. Reaktor Sakarifikasi

- Menghitung Luas transfer panas pada reaktor-01

$$\text{Suhu masuk reaktor } (T_1) = 60^\circ\text{C} = 140^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar reaktor } (T_2) = 60^\circ\text{C} = 140^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin masuk } (t_1) = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin keluar } (t_2) = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_2 - t_1) - (T_1 - t_2)}{\ln \frac{(T_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_2)}}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = 32,7686^\circ\text{F}$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \Delta T_{LMTD}} \quad (\text{Eq. 5.13a, P. 89, D.Q.Kern, 1965})$$

Dimana :

$$A = \text{Luas transfer panas (ft}^2\text{)}$$

$$U_D = \text{Faktor kekotoran (Btu/jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F)}$$

Diketahui :

Untuk fluida dingin light organics - water (viskositasnya > 0,5 cP)

dan fluida panas steam, nilai UD = 50-125 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam.

(Tabel 8, P. 840, D.Q. Kern, 1965)

Diambil  $U_D = 80 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F} \cdot \text{jam}$

Sehingga luas transfer panas pada reaktor pertama sebesar  $8453,6669 \text{ ft}^2$ .

- Menghitung Luas Selubung Reaktor

$$L = \pi D L$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 3,14 \times 5,4113 \text{ m} \times 7,9831 \text{ m} \\ &= 135,6433 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 1460,0523 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas transfer panas lebih besar daripada luas selubung, sehingga reaktor menggunakan koil.

#### F. Dimensi Koil Pendingin

Volume reaktor = 124383,8328 L

Menghitung debit air pendingin

Jenis pendingin = Air

Suhu pendingin masuk = 30 °C = 303 °K

Suhu pendingin keluar = 50 °C = 323 °K

Kebutuhan pendingin = 279613,2035 Kg/jam

Kapasitas panas pendingin = 4,1815 Kj/Kg.K

Debit air =  $\frac{Wt}{\rho}$   
= 253,1509 m<sup>3</sup>/jam



- Menghitung Harga  $\Delta_{LMTD}$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_2 - t_1) - (T_1 - t_2)}{\ln \frac{(T_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_2)}}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = 32,7686 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

- Menghitung Luas Penampang Aliran (A)

$$\text{Harga kecepatan cairan dalam pipa (v)} = 1,5 - 2,5 \text{ m/s}$$

(P.534, Coulson)

$$\text{Diambil harga kecepatan cairan dalam pipa (v)} = 1,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Luas Penampang (A)} = \text{debit air/v}$$

$$= 0,0469 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam pipa} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \text{ debit air}}{\pi v}}$$

$$= 0,2444 \text{ m}$$

Dipilih IPS 10 in, sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 10,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 10,02 \text{ in}$$

$$A' = 78,8 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A'' = 2,814 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

- Menghitung Massa Velocity (Gt)

$$G_t = \frac{W_t}{A'}$$

$$G_t = 1126493,8924 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$$

- Menghitung  $h_i$  dan  $h_{io}$

$$\text{Re dalam pipa} = \frac{ID \times G_t}{\mu}$$

$$= 585669,7873$$

$$\text{Untuk } T_{\text{avg}} = 104 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$v = 4,9213 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\text{Diperoleh } h_i = 1300 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{fig. 25, P.835, Kern})$$

$$h_{i0} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$$

$$h_{i0} = 1211,7209 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Untuk koil, harga  $h_{i0}$  harus dikoreksi dengan faktor koreksi

$$h_{i0 \text{ koil}} = h_{i0 \text{ pipa}} \left( 1 + 3.5 \frac{D_{\text{pipa}}}{D_{\text{spiralkoil}}} \right)$$

Diameter spiral 70%-80% ID reaktor (Rase, 1970)

$$\text{Diambil} = 80\% \text{ ID reaktor}$$

$$= 14,2028 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_{i0 \text{ koil}} = 1461,0564 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

- Menghitung Koefisien Transfer Panas

$$\frac{h_c D_t}{k} = 0,87 \left( \frac{L^2 N \rho}{\mu} \right)^{2/3} \left( \frac{c \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

Dimana :

$$N = 123,4231 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 7405,3869 \text{ rph}$$

$$\text{Densitas } (\rho) = 1104,5317 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 68,6471 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Viskositas } (\mu) = 0,6633 \text{ cP}$$

$$= 0,0007 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$= 1,6045 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\text{Konduktivitas thermal (k)} = 0,3613 \text{ Btu/ft.hr.}^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Panas Spesifik (C)} = 0,9987 \text{ Btu/lb.}^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{Diameter reaktor (Dt)} = 5,4113 \text{ m}$$

$$= 17,7535 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter impeler (L)} = 1,9135 \text{ m}$$

$$= 6,2778 \text{ ft}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$h_c = 93,3059 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

- Menghitung  $U_c$  dan  $U_D$

- *Clean Overall Coefficient* ( $U_c$ )

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$

$$U_c = 87,7049 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

- *Dirty Overall Coefficient* ( $U_D$ )

$$U_d = \frac{U_c \cdot h_d}{U_c + h_d}$$

$$U_D = 80,6330 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$R_d = 0,001 - 0,003 \quad (\text{Tabel 12, Kern})$$

Dipilih  $R_d = 0,001$ , sehingga :

$$h_D = \frac{1}{R_d}$$

$$h_D = 1000 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

- Menghitung Luas Permukaan Panas ( $A$ )

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}}$$

$$A = 8388,2982 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 779,2981 \text{ m}^2$$

- Menghitung Panjang Koil

$$L_{koil} = \frac{A}{A''}$$

$$L_{koil} = 2980,9162 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 908,5833 \text{ m}$$

- Menghitung Jumlah Lengkungan Koil

Susunan koil = helix

Diameter helix,

$$DH = 0,7 - 0,8 \text{ ID reaktor} \quad (\text{P.361, Rase})$$

Dipilih,

$$DH = 0,8 \text{ ID reaktor}$$

$$DH = 4,3290 \text{ m}$$

Jarak antar lilitan,

$$\text{Jarak (Jsp)} = 1 - 1,5 \text{ OD} \quad (\text{Perry})$$

Dipilih,

$$\text{Jarak (Jsp)} = 1 \text{ OD}$$

$$\text{Jarak (Jsp)} = 0,2731 \text{ m}$$

$$L_{he} = \frac{1}{2} \pi (DH^2 + Jsp^2) + \frac{1}{2} \pi DH$$

$$L_{he} = 36,3358 \text{ m}$$

Jumlah lilitan (Nt)

$$Nt = \frac{L}{L_{he}}$$

$$N_t = 25 \text{ lilitan}$$

Tinggi tumpukan koil ( $H_c$ )

$$H_c = (N_t - 1) \times J_{sp} + N_t \times OD$$

$$H_c = 13,3822 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 4,0789 \text{ m}$$

Koil tercelup seluruhnya dalam cairan karena tinggi koil < tinggi cairan.

$$H_c < Z_l$$

$$4,0789 \text{ m} < 5,1664 \text{ m}$$

$$V_{koil} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times OD^2 \times L_{koil}$$

$$V_{koil} = 53,1764 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{cairan} = 124,3838 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi cairan setelah ditambah koil ( $H_L$ )

$$H_L = \frac{V_{cairan} + V_{koil}}{\frac{\pi}{4} DR^2}$$

$$H_L = 7,7247 \text{ m}$$

- Menghitung Pressure Drop

$$\text{Untuk Re} = 585669,7873$$

Diperoleh koefisien friksi ( $f$ ) sebesar 0,00011 (Fig. 26, Kern)

$$G_t = 1126493,8924 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times L}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times ID \times S \times \theta t} = 9,5465 \text{ psi}$$

Reaktor	Jam															
	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
11																
Keterangan :																
Waktu pengisian (tI) = 4 jam																
Waktu reaksi (tR) = 36 jam																
Waktu pengosongan (tK) = 4 jam																

Penjadwalan Reaktor Sakarifikasi

