

DAFTAR ISI

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran A Reaktor

REAKTOR 01/02

Jenis : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk/RATB
(*Continuous Stirred Tank Reaktor*)

Fungsi : Tempat berlangsungnya reaksi Antara silika dan NaOH yang menghasilkan Natrium Silika.

Alasan pemilihan :

1. Terdapat pengaduk sehingga suhu dan komposisi campuran adalah reaktor yang harus selalu homogeny bisa terpenuhi.
2. Fase reaktan adalah cair sehingga memungkinkan menggunakan RATB
3. Pengontrolan suhu mudah, sehingga kondisi operasi yang isothermal

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 95 °C

Tekanan = 1 atm

Reaksi = Endotermis, Isotermal

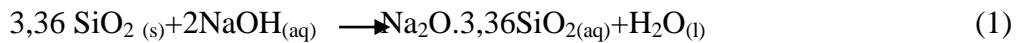
Konversi : 91%

Kinetika Reaksi dan Keseimbangan

Reaksi sintesis natrium silikat dilakukan pada fase cair pada proses *sol-gel* (pembentukan sol dan gelatinika gel) di dalamnya terdapat silika sol, gel, serbuk dan porous glasses. *Microamorphous silica* umumnya dibuat melalui *sol-gel process*, yang sangat cocok untuk padatan non kristal dengan homogenitas dan kemurnian tinggi.

Reaksi yang terjadi adalah:

Reaksi yang terjadi di reaktor :



$$\Delta H_f 298 \text{ K} = \sum \Delta H_f \text{ produk} - \sum \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan}$$

Data energi pembentukan (ΔH_f) pada suhu 25°C sebagai berikut :

Harga ΔH_f° 298 K:

SiO_2	= -910 kJ/kmol
NaCl	= -411 kJ/kmol
H_2O	= -285,8 kJ/kmol
HCl	= -92,3 kJ/kmol
$\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3,36\text{SiO}_2$	= -1.561,43 kJ/kmol
NaOH	= -426,8 kJ/kmol

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_f 298 \text{ K} (1) &= (1 \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3,36\text{SiO}_2) + (1 \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ H}_2\text{O}) - (3,36 \Delta H_f \text{ SiO}_2 + 1 \\ &\quad \Delta H_f \text{ NaOH}) \\ &= -1561,43 \text{ kJ/kmol} + (-285,8 \text{ kJ/kmol}) - (3,36 \times -910 \text{ kJ/kmol}) - \\ &\quad (-426,8) \text{ kJ/kmol} \\ &= 2.063,97 \text{ kJ/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi reaksi 1 pembuatan Sodium Silika merupakan reaksi endotermis karena nilai ΔH_f° reaksi positif.

Neraca Massa Reaktor

Neraca Massa Umpan

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (x)	BM (kg/kmol)	density ₀ (kg/m ³)	Berat (kmol/jam)	Fraksi mol	x ₀
3,36SiO ₂	10971.7693	0.5548	60	1003.1602	182.6193	0.3666	0.0005531
HCl	21.3833	0.0011	36.5	1591.1680	0.5858	0.0012	0.0000007
H ₂ O	3123.5731	0.1580	18	984.2744	173.5318	0.3484	0.000160474
impurities :							
Al ₂ O ₃	1.218956492	0.000062	101.96	2147.85829	0.0120	0.000024	0.000000029
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.218956492	0.000062	159.69	5240.00000	0.0076	0.000015	0.000000012
CaO	0.290227736	0.000015	56.0774	3350.00000	0.0052	0.000010	0.000000004
MgO	0.267009517	0.000014	40.3044	1173.86414	0.0066	0.000013	0.000000012
SO ₄	1.311829367	0.000066	96.06	2387.04297	0.0137	0.000027	0.000000028
Na ₂ O	0.905510537	0.000046	61.9789	2270.00000	0.0146	0.000029	0.000000020
K ₂ O	1.160910944	0.000059	94.2	2350.00000	0.0123	0.000025	0.000000025
NaOH	5652.50	0.2858	40	746.99165	141.3126	0.283690942	0.000382644
Σ	19775.6	1		23244.3596	498.1216	1	0.0010970

Persamaan Laju Reaksi

Persamaan Laju Reaksi

$$-r_A = k \cdot C_A^{3,36} \cdot C_B^2$$

Dimana,

r_A = Laju reaksi, mol/m³.menit

k = Konstanta laju reaksi, menit⁻¹

C_A = Konsentrasi reaktan A, mol/m³

C_B = Konsentrasi reaktan B, mol/m³

$k = 1.3951 \text{ jam}^{-1}$

Flow rate arus masuk reaktor :

$$F_v = \frac{\text{massa umpan } (\frac{kg}{jam})}{\text{densitas campuran } (\frac{kg}{m^3})}$$

$$F_v = \frac{19.775,6022}{911,5826173} \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 21,69370258 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$F_v = 21,69370258 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Konsentrasi 3,36SiO₂ (C_{A0})

$$C_{A0} = \frac{\text{Mol 3,36SiO}_2}{F_v}$$

$$C_{A0} = \frac{182,6193 \text{ kmol/jam}}{21,69 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$C_{A0} = 8.418080278 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

Konsentrasi NaOH(C_{B0})

$$C_{B0} = \frac{\text{Mol NaOH}}{F_v}$$

$$C_{B0} = \frac{141,3126 \text{ kmol/jam}}{21,69 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$C_{B0} = 6,514 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

Ratio mol umpan masuk (M)

$$M = \frac{C_{B0}}{C_{A0}}$$

$$M = 0,773809524$$

Flow rate arus keluar reaktor :

$$F_v = \frac{\text{massa umpan } (\frac{kg}{jam})}{\text{densitas campuran } (\frac{kg}{m^3})}$$

$$F_v = \frac{19775,646 \text{ kg/m}^3}{696,41 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$F_v = 28,40705456 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Konsentrasi $3,36\text{SiO}_2$ (C_A)

$$C_A = \frac{\text{Mol } 3,36\text{SiO}_2}{F_v}$$

$$C_A = \frac{16,4357 \text{ kmol/jam}}{28,40705456 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$C_A = 0,578579509 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

Konsentrasi NaOH (C_B)

$$C_B = \frac{\text{Mol NaOH}}{F_v}$$

$$C_B = \frac{41,8090 \text{ kmol/jam}}{28,40705456 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$C_B = 1,471783208 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

Ratio mol umpan masuk (M)

$$M = \frac{C_B}{C_A}$$

$$M = 2,544$$

Menghitung volume reaktor

$$V = \frac{F_v (C_{A0} - C_A)}{k C_A}$$

$$T = 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\theta = 1 \text{ jam}$$

$$X_A = 0,9100$$

$$M = 0,773809524$$

$$F_v = 21,6937 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$C_{A0} = 8,4181 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$k = 1,3951 \text{ jam}^{-1}$$

$$C_A = 0,5786 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$\text{maka } V = 210.6942 \text{ m}^3$$

Optimasi Menghitung Jumlah reactor

Tabel 3. Hasil Perhitungan Optimasi Reaktor

n	X _{A1}	X _{A2}	X _{A3}	X _{A4}	volume (m3)	volume (gallon)	over design	Harga (US \$) 2014	Harga Alat (US \$)
1	0,91				210,694	55.659,51	66.791,41115	1.999.400	1.999.400
2	0,70	0,91			36,2831	9.584,97	11.501,96512	786.800	1.573.600
3	0,55	0,799	0,91		19,1479	5.058,35	6.070,01972	560.700	1.682.100
4	0,42	0,73	0,844	0,91	11,3591	3.000,75	3.600,898711	425.200	1.700.800

$$n = 3$$

$$\frac{(1-x_1)\left[\left(0,91-\frac{0,09 \cdot x_1}{1-x_1}\right)-x_1\right]}{x_1\left(1-\left(0,91-\frac{0,09 \cdot x_1}{1-x_1}\right)\right)}=1$$

$$\text{Trial and error } 1 = 0,551848403$$

$$\text{persamaan } 1,000$$

$$x_2 = 0,91 - \left(\frac{0,09 \cdot x_1}{1 - x_1}\right)$$

$$x_2 = 0,799175099$$

$$n = 4$$

$$x_3 = 0,91 - \left(\frac{0,09 \cdot x_1}{1 - x_1}\right)$$

$$x_2 = x_3 - \left(\frac{(1 - x_3)(0,91 - x_3)}{0,09}\right)$$

$$x_1 = 0,422129762$$

$$x_2 = 0,730485675$$

$$x_3 = 0,844255693$$

dipilih 2 reaktor karena penurunan volume sangat tajam

n = 2	v1 =	36,28306911	m ³
	v2 =	36,28306911	m ³
	Σ	72,56613821	m ³
n = 3	v1 =	19,14794061	m ³
	v2 =	19,15052424	m ³
	v3 =	19,14794061	m ³
	Σ	57,44640546	m ³
n = 4	v1 =	11,35907259	m ³
	v2 =	17,79088935	m ³
	v3 =	11,35907259	m ³
	v4 =	11,35907259	m ³
	Σ	51,86810714	m ³

PERANCANGAN REAKTOR (R-01)

Dimensi Reaktor

Diameter dan tinggi reaktor menurut Peters dan Timmerhaus (1980), over design yang direkomendasikan untuk “Continuous Reactor” adalah 20%. Jadi, volume masing-masing reaktor adalah :

a. Volume Reaktor

Reaktor berbentuk silinder tegak dengan anggapan H:D = 1,5 : 1

$$V_{head} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \times \frac{D}{6} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, 1959 hal 80})$$

Terdiri dari 2 head yaitu tutup atas dan tutup bawah

$$2V_{head} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \times \frac{D}{6} \times 2 = \frac{\pi \cdot D^3}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{cairan}} &= 36,26 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 36261,25 \text{ liter} \end{aligned}$$

Over Design 20%

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{reaktor}} &= 120\% \times V_{\text{cairan}} \\ &= 43,51 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{reaktor}} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot H$$

$$V_{\text{reaktor}} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot H \cdot \frac{D}{D}$$

$$V_{\text{reaktor}} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot \frac{H}{D} \cdot D$$

$$V_{\text{reaktor}} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot 1,5 \cdot D$$

$$V_{\text{reaktor}} = \frac{\pi \cdot 1,5D^3}{4}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{v_{\text{reaktor}}}{\frac{1,5\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12}} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{43,51 \text{ m}^3}{\frac{1,5\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12}} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$D = 3,11 \text{ m}$$

$$= 10,22 \text{ ft}$$

$$H : D = 1,5 : 1$$

$$H = 4,67 \text{ m}$$

$$= 15,33 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter standar} &= 12 \text{ ft} \\ &= 3,66 \text{ m} \\ &= 144 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi standar} &= 16 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4,88 \text{ m} \\ &= 192 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{reaktor} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot H$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{reaktor} &= \frac{\pi \cdot (3,66 \text{ m})^2}{4} \cdot 4,88 \text{ m} \\ &= 61,87 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 3.906.638,59 \text{ in}^3 \end{aligned}$$

b. Tebal Head

Jenis tutup : *Torispherical Dished Head*

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless Steel 316*

Efisiensi sambungan : *Double Welded Butt Joint*

Faktor korosi : *Stainless Steel*

P = 1 atm, keamanan 20%

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 1,2 \times 1 \text{ atm} \times \frac{14,7 \text{ psia}}{1 \text{ atm}} \\ &= 17,64 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{\text{head}} = \frac{P \times D}{(2 \times f \times E) - (0,2 \times P)} + C$$

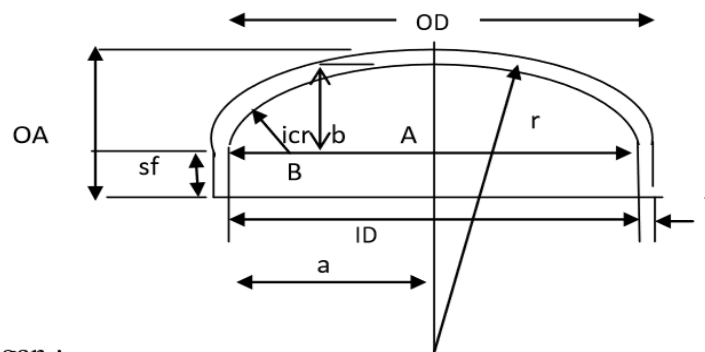
$$t_{\text{head}} = \frac{17,64 \text{ psia} \times 120}{(2 \times 2.000 \times 0,80) - (0,2 \times 17,64 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,92 \text{ in}$$

$$t \text{ head} = 1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,0254 \text{ m}$$

c. Tinggi Head



Keterangan :

Icr : inside-corner radius

sf : straight flange

r : radius of dish

OD : outside diameter

b : dept of dish (inside)

a ; inside radius

$$IDs = \text{diameter dalam shell} = OD - 2 t \text{ head} = 141,99 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{IDs}{2} \\ &= 70,99 \text{ in} \\ &= 5,92 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 5.7 Brownell & Young diperoleh :

$$OD_s = 143,99 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 132 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{head}} = 1 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 8,75 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{1/2} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young})$$

$$AB = a - icr$$

$$= 70,99 - 8,75$$

$$= 64,87 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr$$

$$= 132 - 8,75$$

$$= 125,88 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 132 \text{ in} - ((125,88)^2 - (64,87)^2)^{1/2}$$

$$= 24,13 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5.7 Brownell & Young diperoleh :

$$T_{\text{head}} = 1 \text{ in}$$

$$Sf = 2 \text{ in} \quad (1,5 \text{ in} - 2,5 \text{ in})$$

Sehingga,

$$\text{Tinggi head} = t_{\text{head}} + b + sf$$

$$= 1 \text{ in} + 24,13 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$$

$$= 27,12 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,69 \text{ m}$$

d. Volume Head (V_H)

$$V_H = 0,000049 \times D^3 \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young})$$

$$= 146,31 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 253.131,33 \text{ ft}^3$$

e. Volume cairan dalam head (Vhead)

$$V_{head} = \frac{\pi D^3}{24}$$

$$V_{head} = \frac{\pi(142 \text{ in})^3}{24}$$

$$= 390.663,86 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 6,40 \text{ m}^3$$

f. Volume cairan di shell

$$V_{shell} = V_{cairan} - (0,5 \times V_{head})$$

$$= 36,28 \text{ m}^3 - (0,5 \times 6,40 \text{ m}^3)$$

$$= 33,08 \text{ m}^3$$

g. Tinggi cairan di shell

$$V_{shell} = \frac{\pi D^2 H}{4}$$

$$t_{shell}(H) = \frac{4 \cdot V_{shell}}{\pi D^2}$$

$$t_{shell}(H) = \frac{4 \cdot 33,06 \text{ m}^3}{\pi(3,61 \text{ m})^2}$$

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

$$= 124,02 \text{ in}$$

h. Tinggi reactor

$$t_R = 4,88 \text{ m}$$

i. Menghitung tebal shell

Dipilih bahan konstruksi, yaitu Stainless Steel

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Fall} &= 200 \text{ psia} \\
 E &= 80\% \\
 C &= 0,125 \\
 P &= \text{Poperasi} + \text{Phidrostatic} \\
 &= 114,7 + 0,0141 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 14,72 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{shell} &= \frac{Pd.r}{fall.E - 0.6.Pd} + C \\
 t_{shell} &= \frac{17.64x\frac{120 \text{ in}}{2}}{2000x0.8 - 0.6x14,71} + 0.125 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,7816 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Di standarkan dengan tebal standar yaitu : 0,88 in

j. Perancangan pipa

1. Ukuran pipa pemasukan umpan (umpan A)

Neraca massa umpan

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (x)	BM (kg/kmol)	density ρ_c (kg/m ³)	Berat (kmol/jam)	Fraksi mol (x)	x/ρ_c
3,36SiO ₂	10971,7693	0,9656	60	1003,1602	182,6193	0,8972	0,0009625
HCl	21,3833	0,0019	36,5	1591,1680	0,5858	0,0029	0,0000012
H ₂ O	364,9161	0,0321	18	984,2744	20,2731	0,0996	0,000032627
impurities :		0,0000				0,0000	
Al ₂ O ₃	1,218956492	0,0001	101,96	2147,8583	0,0120	0,0001	0,000000050
Fe ₂ O ₃	1,218956492	0,0001	159,69	5240,0000	0,0076	0,0000	0,000000020
CaO	0,290227736	0,0000	56,0774	3350,0000	0,0052	0,0000	0,000000008
MgO	0,267009517	0,0000	40,3044	1173,8641	0,0066	0,0000	0,000000020
SO ₄		0,0000	96,06	2387,0430	0,0000	0,0000	0,000000000
Na ₂ O	0,905510537	0,0001	61,9789	2270,0000	0,0146	0,0001	0,000000035
K ₂ O	1,160910944	0,0001	94,2	2350,0000	0,0123	0,0001	0,000000043
Σ	11363,1303	1		22497,3679	203,5366	1	0,0009965

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Posisi pipi umpan A} &= 0,7 \times \text{OD} \\
 &= 0,7 \times 143,99 \\
 &= 100,80 \text{ in} \\
 &= 2,56 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_c \text{ campuran (kg/L)} &= 1/\Sigma(x/\rho_c) \\
 &= 989,63 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 &= 71,17 \text{ lbm/ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Flow rate umpan A masuk reaktor :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Fv &= \frac{\text{massa umpan } \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}\right)}{\text{densitas campuran } \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\right)} \\
 Fv &= \frac{11363,1303 \text{ kg/jam}}{1003,5089 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\
 &= 26,39 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,26 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter pipa pemasukan ($D_{i\text{opt}}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{i\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \times Fv^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,3720 \times 1,7410
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,5258 \text{ in}$$

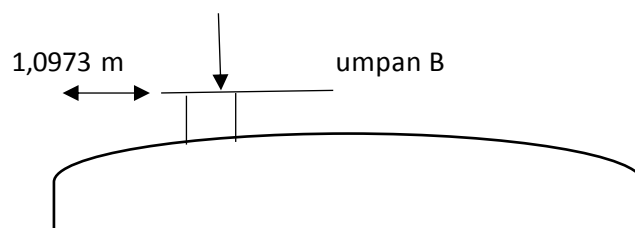
Berdasarkan ukuran ID yang telah di hitung di standarkan dengan ukuran pipa :

Nominal pipe size, Nps	= 3 in
Schedule Number, sch	= 80
Outside Diameter	= 3,5 in
Inside Diameter	= 2,9 in
Flow area per pipe	= 6,61 in ²
At'	= 0,92 ft ² /ft

2. Ukuran pipa pemasukan umpan (umpan B)

komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (x)	BM (kg/kmol)	density ρ (kg/m ³)	Berat (kmol/jam)	Fraksi mol (x)	x/ρ
NaOH	5652,50	0,6720	40	746,9916	141,3126	0,479722827	0,000642206
H ₂ O	2758,66	0,3280	18	984,2744	153,2587	0,520277173	0,00052859
Σ	8411,16	1,0000			294,5713	1	0,001170796

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Posisi pipa umpan B} &= 0,3 \times \text{OD} \\
 &= 0,3 \times 143,99 \\
 &= 43,19 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,10 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\text{campuran}} \text{ (kg/L)} &= 1/\Sigma(x/\rho) \\
 &= \frac{1}{0,001170796}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 854,12 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 113,06 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

Flow rate umpan B masuk reaktor :

$$Fv = \frac{\text{massa umpan } \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}\right)}{\text{densitas campuran } \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\right)}$$

$$Fv = \frac{8411,16 \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}\right)}{854,12 \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\right)}$$

$$Fv = 9,8478 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,0966 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

Diameter pipa pemasukan (Diopt) :

$$\text{Diopt} = 3,9 \times Fv^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13}$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,3493 \times 1,8490$$

$$= 2,5191 \quad \text{in}$$

Berdasarkan ukuran ID yang telah dihitung di standarkan dengan ukuran pipa

(Tabel 11 Kern, 844)

$$\text{Nominal pipe size, Nps} = 3 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Schedule Number, Sch} = 80$$

$$\text{Outside Diameter, OD} = 3,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Inside Diameter, ID} = 2,9 \text{ in}$$

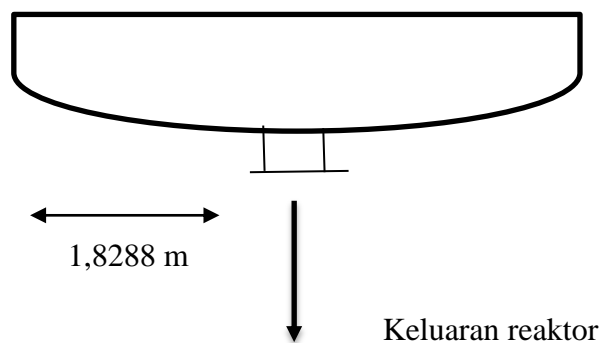
$$\text{Flow area per pipe} = 6,61 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{At}' = 0,917 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

4. Ukuran pipa Keluaran Reaktor

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (x)	BM (kg/kmol)	density ρ (kg/L)	Berat (kmol/jam)	Fraksi mol (x)	x/ρ
3,36SiO ₂	987,46	0,049933207	60,08	1003,1602	16,43573969	0,0734879153	0,0000732564
NaCl	34,2601	0,001732442	58,48	547,5951	0,58584281	0,0026194359	0,0000047835
H ₂ O	4025,3884	0,203553266	18,00	984,2744	223,6326898	0,9999124153	0,0010158879
impurities :		0	0,00				
Al ₂ O ₃	1,218956492	6,16394E-05	101,96	2147,8583	0,011955242	0,0000534546	0,0000000249
Fe ₂ O ₃	1,218956492	6,16394E-05	159,69	5240,0000	0,007633268	0,0000341301	0,0000000065
CaO	0,290227736	1,46761E-05	56,08	3350,0000	0,005175485	0,0000231408	0,0000000069
MgO	0,267009517	1,3502E-05	40,30	1173,8641	0,006624823	0,0000296211	0,0000000252
SO ₄	1,311829367	6,63357E-05	96,06	2387,0430	0,013656354	0,0000610607	0,0000000256
Na ₂ O	0,905510537	4,57893E-05	61,98	2270,0000	0,014609981	0,0000653245	0,0000000288
K ₂ O	1,160910944	5,87042E-05	94,20	2350,0000	0,012323895	0,0000551029	0,0000000234
Na ₂ O.3,36SiO ₂	13049,80	0,659894131	263,85	2400,0000	49,45940183	0,2211441895	0,0000921434
NaOH	1672,3172	0,084564667	40,00	746,9916	41,80793019	0,1869327265	0,0002502474
Σ	19775,6022	1		8372,1326	223,6523	1	0,0014365

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{posisi pipa keluaran reactor} &= 0,5 \times \text{OD} \\
 &= 0,5 \times 143,99 \\
 &= 71,99 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,828 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ campuran (kg/L)} &= 1/\Sigma(x/\rho) \\
 &= 696,1558 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 &= 74,1012 \text{ lbm/ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Flow rate umpan keluaran reaktor :

$$Fv = \frac{\text{massa umpan } \left(\frac{kg}{jam}\right)}{\text{densitas campuran } \left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right)}$$

$$Fv = \frac{19775,6022 \left(\frac{kg}{jam}\right)}{696,1558 \left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right)}$$

$$= 28,4069 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,2787 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = \frac{Q_{\text{umpan}}}{\text{Kecepatan linier umpan}}$$

Menurut Schweitzer, kecepatan linier keluar disyaratkan 0.6096-1 m/detik.

Diambil kecepatan linier umpan 1m/detik.

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = \frac{28,412 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times \frac{1 \text{ jam}}{3600 \text{ detik}}}{1 \text{ m/detik}}$$

$$= 0,00789 \text{ m}^2$$

Menghitung diameter dalam pipa (ID) :

$$ID = \left(\frac{4 \times A_{\text{pipa}}}{\pi} \right)^{0.5}$$

$$ID = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,00789 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{0.5}$$

$$= 0,10003 \text{ m}$$

$$= 3,9472 \text{ in}$$

Berdasarkan ukuran ID yang telah dihitung di standarkan dengan ukuran pipa

(Tabel 11 Kern)

Nominal pipe size, Nps = 4 in

Schedule Number, Sch = 40

Outside Diameter, OD = 4,5 in

Inside Diameter, ID = 4,026 in

Flow area per pipe = 12,7 in²

$$At' = 1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

k. Perancangan Pengaduk Reaktor

1. viskositas fluida dan jenis pengaduk

mengikuti persamaan : $\log(\mu) = A+B/T+CT+DT^2$

$$T \text{ suhu operasi} = 368,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (x)	BM (kg/kmol)	A	B	C	D	log μ	μ , cP	$x \cdot \mu$
3,36SiO ₂	987,4592	0,0499	60,08						7	0,34953245
HCl	34,2601	0,0017	36,5	-1,5115	1,9460E+02	3,0670E-03	-1,3760E-05	-1,7187487	0,019109586	3,31063E-05
H ₂ O	4025,3884	0,2036	18	-10,2168	1,7925,E+03	1,7730E-02	-1,2630E-05	-0,532361	0,293520903	0,059747139
impurities :										
Al ₂ O ₃	1,2190	0,0001	101,9600	-4,1000	0,0212			-4,0999424	0,0004	2,46558E-08
Fe ₂ O ₃	1,2190	0,0001	159,6900	-6,4000	0,0088			-6,3999761	0,04	2,46558E-06
CaO	0,2902	0,0000	56,0774	-22,8000	0,0215			-22,799942	1,58511E-23	2,32631E-28
MgO	0,2670	0,0000	40,3044	-21,1000	0,0258			-21,09993	7,94456E-22	1,07267E-26
SO ₄	1,3118	0,0001	96,0600						1,616	0,000107199
Na ₂ O	0,9055	0,0000	61,9789	-9,6000	-0,0012			-9,6000033	2,51187E-10	1,15017E-14
K ₂ O	1,1609	0,0001	94,2000	-27,1000	0,0301			-27,099918	7,94478E-28	4,66392E-32
Na ₂ O.3,36SiO ₂	13049,8038	0,6599	263,85						200	131,9788263
NaOH	1672,3172	0,0846	40	-4,1939	2051,5	0,0027917	-6,16E-07	2,32284558	210,3030558	0,196430663
Σ	19775,6022	1								132,5846793

Perancangan untuk pengadukan dilakukan dengan prinsip similaritas menggunakan model

sesuai dengan referensi yang terdapat pada buku Brown Fig.477 kurva no. 15 hal. 507 beserta

tabelnya yaitu :

$$\frac{Dt}{Di} = 3$$

$$\frac{Zl}{Di} = 3,9$$

$$\frac{Dt}{Di} = 1,3$$

a) Diameter Pengaduk (Di)

$$Di = \frac{Dt}{3} = \frac{141,99}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \\
 &= 47,33 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,20 \text{ m} \\
 &= 3,94 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Tinggi cairan dalam pengadukan (Zl)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Zl &= Di \times 3.9 \\
 &= 47,33 \times 3,9 \\
 &= 184,60 \text{ in} \\
 &= 3,61 \text{ m} \\
 &= 11,83 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Jarak Pengaduk dari dasar tangki (Zi)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Zi &= Di \times 1.3 \\
 &= 47,33 \times 1.3 \\
 &= 61,53 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,57 \text{ m} \\
 &= 5,13 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung jumlah pengaduk (sesuai referensi buku Wallas hal. 288), Rasio tinggi permukaan cairan dan diameter tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{H}{D} \\
 &= \frac{3,15}{143,99} \\
 &= 0,021876066
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan referensi buku wallas jumlah pengaduk yang digunakan sebanyak =
1 buah ketentuan perbandingan diameter impeller dengan diameter tangki

$$D_a = 1/3 D_t$$

$$D_a = 47,3332358 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1,202266594 \text{ m}$$

Perbandingan panjang lebar impeller dengan diameter impeller

$$L = 1/4 D_a$$

$$L = 11,83 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3005 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,0 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang baffle = Tinggi shell

$$P = 3,1501 \text{ m}$$

Perbandingan lebar baffle dengan diameter tangki

$$j = 1/12 D_t$$

$$j = 11,83 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3005 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,8 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume baffle (V}_b) &= \text{lebar baffle} \times \text{panjang baffle} \times \text{tebal baffle} \times \text{jumlah baffle} \\ &= 0,3005 \times 3,1501 \times 0,4064 \times 4 \\ &= 1,5392 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

3. Kecepatan putaran pengaduk reaktor

$$\rho \text{ campuran (kg/L)} = 1/\Sigma(x/\rho)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,6962 \text{ kg/L} \\
 &= 43,4772 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 \rho \text{ air (kg/L)} &= 0,9756 \text{ kg/L} \\
 \mu \text{ campuran (cP)} &= 132,5847 \text{ cP} \\
 &= 320,8644 \text{ lbm/ft.jam} \\
 &= 0,089129 \text{ lbm/ft.s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Trial nilai rpm (N)

$$\text{kecepatan pengaduk } (\pi DN) = 10 - 15 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\text{Dipilih } \pi DN = 15,0000 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N &= 15 / \pi D \\
 &= \frac{15 \text{ ft/s}}{3,14 \times 3,94 \text{ ft}} \\
 &= 1,2111 /s
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Bilangan Reynold

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

$$Da = 3,9444 \text{ ft} = 1,2023 \text{ m}$$

$$N = 1,2111 \text{ rps} = 4.359,9176 \text{ rpj}$$

$$\rho = 74,1012 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu = 0,0891 \text{ lbm/ft.s}$$

$$Re = 15.671,4820$$

5. Tenaga Pengadukan

$$P = \frac{N^3 \times Di^5 \times \rho \times Po}{gc}$$

dengan hubungan :

D_i = diameter pengaduk

N = kecepatan putaran

P_o = daya penggerak

ρ = rapat massa fluida yang diaduk

$g_c = 32,2 \text{ (lb ft)/(lbf s}^2\text{)}$

Power number (P_o) yang didapat dari Fig.477 Brown

$P_o = 1 \text{ lb.ft}^2/\text{s}^3$

$$P = \frac{\left(\frac{1,21}{s}\right)^3 \times (3,94 \text{ ft})^5 \times 74,1 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 1}{32,2}$$

$$= 3.903,2455 \text{ lb.ft/s}$$

$$= 7,097 \text{ hp}$$

$$= 5,292 \text{ kwatt}$$

Diperoleh efisiensi motor 85% (Table 3.1 Towler and Sinnott)

$$\text{Tenaga motor untuk pengaduk} = 5,292 \times 85\%$$

$$= 6,226 \text{ kwatt}$$

6. Menghitung Beban Hidraulic

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$\sigma = P_o/N$$

keterangan

σ = beban hydraulic (N.m)

N = kecepatan putar (rps)

P = daya penggerak (N.m/s)

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \frac{1 \text{ lb. ft}^2/\text{s}^3}{6,226 \text{ kwatt}} \\ &= 2,41 \text{ N.m}\end{aligned}$$

7. Momen Bending (M)

Dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$M = \frac{0,3xPoxLp}{NxL}$$

Keterangan :

M = momen banding

Lp = panjang poros (m)

L = panjang impeller (m)

Diketahui :

$$\begin{aligned}Lp &= (thead + tshell) - \left(\frac{1}{3}tshell\right) \\ Lp &= (27,12 \text{ in} + 124,02 \text{ in}) - \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 124,02\right) \\ &= 151,1523 - 41,3405 \\ &= 109,8118 \text{ in} \\ &= 2,7892 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$M = 1,2981 \text{ N.m}$$

8. Diameter Poros (Dshaft)

Dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \text{allowable stress} \\
 &= 20.000 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 127551020,4 \text{ N/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{shaft} &= \left[\frac{16x(\sigma^2 + M^2)^{0,5}}{\pi x F} \right]^{1/3} \\
 D_{shaft} &= \left[\frac{16x(2,4093^2 + 1,2981^2)^{0,5}}{3,14 x 127551020,4 \text{ N/m}^2} \right]^{1/3} \\
 &= 0,00301 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Volume Poros (Vp)

dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_p &= \pi x D_{shaft}^2 x L_p \\
 V_p &= 3,14 x 0,00301^2 x 2,789 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,000079 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

10. Volume impeller (Vi)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah impeller} &= 1 \\
 \text{Lebar impeller} &= 1,2023 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi impeller} &= 2,7892 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tebal impeller(ti)} &= 0,2405 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Jumlah sudu (n)} &= 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_i &= \text{jumlah impeller} x \text{ lebar impeller} x \text{ tinggi impeller} x \text{ tebal impeller} x \\
 &\quad \text{jumlah sudu} \\
 &= 1 x 1,2023 \text{ m} x 2,7892 \text{ m} x 0,2405 \text{ m} x 6 \\
 &= 4,8380 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

11. Volume pengadukan (VA)

$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= V_p + V_i \\ &= 0,000079 \text{ m}^3 + 4,8380 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 4,8381 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

12. Mengecek Waktu Pengadukan Sempurna

kriteria pengadukan sempurna :

$$\frac{QR}{Fv} > 10$$

(Rase, 1977, p.336)

Dengan :

QR = kecepatan sirkulasi, m³/jam

Fv = debit kecepatan umpan masuk reaktor, m³/jam

$$N_{QR} = \frac{0,93 Dt}{Da} \quad \text{Untuk } Re > 104 \quad (\text{Rase,1997})$$

Bilangan Reynold pada pengadukan sempurna :

$$Re = 15.671,4820 \text{ berarti } > 104$$

$$N_{QR} = 2,7900$$

$$\begin{aligned} QR &= N_{QR} \times N \times Da^3 \\ &= 2,79 \times (4.359 \text{ rpj}) \times (1,2 \text{ m})^3 \\ &= 21.139,0187 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$Fv = 9,8478 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\frac{QR}{Fv}$$

jadi, $= 2.146,5831 > 10$

Sehingga pengadukan sempurna sekali secara sederhana :

$$T_{mix} = \frac{V_{reaktor}}{QR}$$

$$= \frac{61,87 \text{ m}^3}{21139,0187 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} = 0,00293 \text{ jam} = 10,5397 \text{ detik}$$

1. Perancangan Pemanas

Sebagai media pemanas dipakai air, dengan $\Delta T = 6 - 30^\circ\text{C}$, dipilih $\Delta T = 30^\circ\text{C}$

Suhu masuk $= 150^\circ\text{C} = 423 \text{ K}$

Suhu keluar $= 40^\circ\text{C} = 313 \text{ K}$

Suhu reaksi $= 95^\circ\text{C} = 368 \text{ K}$

Suhu rata-rata $= 95^\circ\text{C} = 368 \text{ K}$

Sifat fisis air pada suhu rata-rata

Kapasitas panas, c_p air $= 4,186 \text{ KJ/Kg K}$

Viskositas, μ air $= 0,1210 \text{ cP}$

$= 1,691 \text{ lb/ft jam}$

$= 3,5413 \text{ kg/ft jam}$

Rapat massa, ρ air $= 991,056 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$K = 0,3599 \text{ BTU/ft jam } ^\circ\text{F}$

(Perry, edisi 8)

Massa air pemanas Yang diperlukan :

$$\text{Massa air} = \frac{Qt}{C_p \text{ air } (t_2 - t_1)}$$

C_p air = kapasitas panas air (kJ/ Kg K)

Q_t = beban panas total (Kj/ jam)

t_1 = suhu air pemanas masuk (K)

t_2 = suhu air pemanas keluar (K)

$$\text{Massa air} = \frac{Q_t}{C_p \text{ air } (t_2 - t_1)}$$

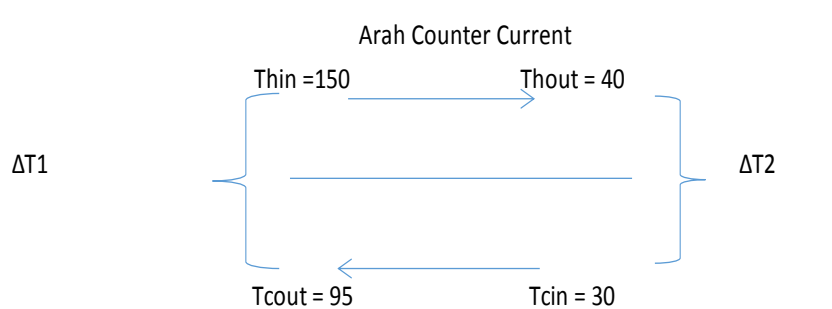
$$= \frac{110276239,5733 \text{ kj/jam}}{4,186 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \text{K} (423 - 368)}$$

$$= 239491,4641 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 66,5254 \text{ kg/s}$$

beda suhu rata-rata (Δ LMTD) dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\Delta \text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}\right)}$$



Suhu	Fluida panas	Fluida dingin	Δt
Suhu atas	150	40	110
Suhu bawah	95	30,0	65,0

$$\Delta T \text{ LMTD} = \frac{65^\circ \text{C} - 110^\circ \text{C}}{\ln\left(\frac{65^\circ \text{C}}{110^\circ \text{C}}\right)}$$

$$= 85,5333 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 185,9599 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$= 358,6833 \text{ K}$$

Nilai Ud berkisar antara 200 - 500 J/m²s K

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dicoba : } \quad Ud &= 500 \text{ J/m}^2\text{s} \\ &= 0,5 \text{ KJ/m}^2\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Luas perpindahan kalor yang diperlukan :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{Ud \Delta T \text{ LMTD}} \\ A &= \frac{110.276.239,57 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{jam}} / 3600\text{s}}{0,5 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{m}^2\text{s}} \times 358,68\text{K}} \\ A &= 170,8041 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan pendingin menggunakan jacket atau coil

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas selimut} &= \pi \times Dt \times HI \\ &= 3,14 \times 3,6576 \text{ m} \times 4,8768 \text{ m} \\ &= 56,0094 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas perpindahan panas yang dibutuhkan 170,8 m² > Luas selimut tangki yang tersedia 56 m², maka sistem pendinginan yang digunakan adalah sistem coil.

pemilihan Diamter Pipa Coil

$$\text{kecepatan massa pendingin} = 239.491,4641 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas Pendingin} = 991,056 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{239.491,46 \text{ kg/jam}}{991,056 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_v &= \\
 &= 241,6528 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,0671 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

Fluida yang akan dilewatkan dalam koil adalah air. Menurut Ludwig vol 3 ed 2 hal 85, dikarenakan viskositas air 0,7 cP (lebih kecil dari 1), maka kecepatan maksimum air di dalam koil adalah 2,4384 m/s (8ft/s). Dirancang koil dengan kecepatan air = 2 m/s

Luas Penampung coil

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q_v}{v} \\
 &= 0,0280 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter dalam pipa coil (ID)

$$\begin{aligned}
 ID &= \left(\frac{4 \times 0,027 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{1/2} \\
 &= 0,1888 \text{ m} \\
 &= 7,4313 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan ukuran ID yang telah dihitung, maka dapat disesuaikan dengan ukuran pipa standar dari tabel 11 Kern,D.Q.,p : 844, 1965 sebagai berikut :

Normal pipe size, Nps = 8 in

schedule Number, Sch = 80

Outside Diameter, OD = 8,625 in

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,2917 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 0,0889 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Inside Diameter, ID} &= 7,625 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,6354 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 0,1937 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Flow area per pipe, At} &= 45,7 \text{ in}^2 \\
 &= 0,02948393 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \text{At}' &= 2,258 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

a. Menentukan Koefisien Transfer Panas

Untuk cairan dalam reaktor maka dipakai persamaan 20.4 Kern (1983):

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

Dengan :

H_c = Koefisien transfer panas cairan, BTU/sqft.jam.F

Di = Diameter Reaktor = 3,6068 m = 11,8333 ft = 11,8333 ft

K = Konduktivitas Panas = 0,3599 BTU/ft3.jam.(F/ft)

L = Diameter putar pengaduk = 1,2023 m

N = putaran pengaduk = 4.080 rev/jam

ρ = densitas larutan = 85,6489 lb/ft³

C_p = Panas jenis = 0,9897 BTU/lb.oF

μ = Viskositas cairan = 320,7011258 lbm/jam.ft

μ_w

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Viskositas pemanas} &= 0,120999647 \text{ cP} \\
 & &= 0,292678786 \text{ lbm/jam.ft} \\
 & &= 0,000120936 \text{ kg/m.s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$h_c = 1.161,8362 \frac{BTU}{jam. sqft. F}$$

$$G_{pendingin} = \text{massa air/ At}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{66,5254 \text{ kg/s}}{0,0295 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= 2.256,328 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_t = \frac{G_{pendingin} \times ID}{\mu_{pendingin}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Re &= \frac{2.256,33 \frac{kg}{m^2 \cdot s} \times 0,19 \text{ m}}{0,00012 \frac{kg}{m \cdot s}} \\
 &= 3.613.443,7
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari fig 24 Kern, diperoleh $jh = 3.000$

$$h_i = jh \frac{k}{D} \left(\frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

$$h_i = 19.325,3223 \frac{BTU}{jam. sqft. F}$$

Diketahui diameter spiral atau heliks koil = 0,7 – 0,8 Dt (Rase, 1977) maka,

$$D_{coil} = 0,8 \times Dt$$

$$D_{coil} = 2,926079906 \text{ m} = 9,6000 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i (1 + 3,5 \cdot d / D_{coil}) \quad (\text{Kern hal. 721})$$

$$\frac{BTU}{jam. sqft. F}$$

$$= 102.699,3231$$

b. Clean overall heat transfer (U_c)

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

$$= 16264,7268 \frac{BTU}{jam.sqft.F}$$

c. Desain Overall Heat Transfer corrected (U_d)

Nilai R_d yang diizinkan = 0,001 – 0,003

Dari Kreith (hal4-185) untuk watery solution, $R_d = 0,001 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{F/BTU}$

$$U_d = \frac{U_c}{U_c \cdot R_d + 1}$$

$$U_d = 942,0784 \frac{BTU}{jam.sqft.F}$$

d. Luas Transfer Panas (A_o)

$$A_o = \frac{Q}{U_d \cdot \Delta T \cdot LMTL}$$

$$= 591,7024 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 54,9710 \text{ m}^2$$

e. Luas perpindahan panas per coil (A')

$$A' = A_t \times \pi \times D_c$$

$$= 68,0651 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 6,3235 \text{ m}^2$$

f. Panjang coil total

$$L = \frac{Ao}{At}$$

$$L = 262,0471 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 79,8720 \text{ m}$$

g. Jarak antar coil

$$Pt = 1- 2 \text{ (recommended) } \times \text{NPS}$$

$$\text{dipilih} = 1$$

$$Pt = 8 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,203200406 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,666668021 \text{ ft}$$

h. Jumlah lilitan coil

$$Nt = \frac{L}{\pi \sqrt{D_{coil}^2 + Pt^2}}$$

$$Nt = 8,5051 \text{ lilitan}$$

$$Nt = 9 \text{ lilitan}$$

i. Tinggi lilitan coil total

Tinggi lilitan coil minimum yaitu jika koil disusun tanpa jarak, yaitu :

$$H_{min} = Nt \times OD$$

$$= 2,6250 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,8001 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 7,9583 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 2,4257 \text{ m}$$

j. Pressure Drop

$$f = 0,0001 \quad (\text{Fig. 26 "Process Heat Transfer", D.Q.Kern,1965})$$

$$k = 0,4027 \text{ BTU/ft}^3 \text{ jam } (^\circ \text{ F/ft}) \quad (\text{Tabel.4., D.Q.Kern,1965})$$

$$s = 1 \quad (\text{tabel.6., D.Q.Kern,1965})$$

$$\theta_t = 1 \quad (\text{Tabel.14., D.Q.Kern,1965})$$

$$\text{Luas per pipa (at)} = \frac{N_t \cdot at'}{144 \cdot n}$$

$$= 0,1411 \text{ sqft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan massa umpan (Gt)} &= \frac{Wa}{at} \\ &= \frac{527.839,1869 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,1411 \text{ sqft}} \\ &= 3.740.224,531 \text{ lb/sqft.jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f \cdot Gt^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \cdot ID \cdot s \cdot \phi t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_{\text{tube}} &= && (\text{pers.7.45,D.Q.Kern,p.148}) \\ &= 1,1052 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \cdot V^2 \cdot n}{s \cdot 2 \cdot g} \quad (\text{pers.7.46,D.Q.Kern,p.148})$$

Dimana,

V = velocity, fps

s = specific gravity

g = acceleration of gravity, ft/sec²

$$\Delta P_r = 2,236024845 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_T &= \Delta P_{\text{tube}} + \Delta P_r \\ &= 1,1052 + 2,2360 \\ &= 3,3412 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

Batas maksimal pressure drop keadaan cair yang diizinkan dalam pipa adalah 10 psi sehingga aman atau memenuhi syarat ($\Delta P_T < 10$)

k. Volume coil total

$$\begin{aligned}V_c &= \frac{\pi \times OD^2 \times L_c}{4} \\ &= 0,4955 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan dimensi coil, dapat diketahui coil tercelup/tidak,

tinggi cairan didalam reaktor = 3,1501 m

Tinggi reaktor = 4,8768 m

Tinggi coil didalam reaktor = 2,4257 m

Tinggi cairan didalam reaktor (R-01) > Tinggi coil di dalam reaktor, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa semua coil tercelup didalam reaktor

m. Merancang isolator di Reaktor (R-01)

Untuk menjaga keamanan lingkungan, dinding luar reaktor diisolasi

$$\text{Suhu udara, } T_u = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dirancang,

$$\text{Suhu dinding luar Isolator, } T_i = 40 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 104 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari Fig 11-65 dan fig. 11-68, Pery's ed 8,2008 untuk range suhu $0^\circ \text{ F} - 300^\circ \text{ F}$

Bahan isolator yang dipilih adalah jenis Polyisocyanurate.

Pertimbangan lain yang digunakan untuk isolasi Polyisocyanurate.

1. Bahan ini dapat digunakan untuk range suhu $0^\circ \text{ F} - 300^\circ \text{ F}$
2. Thermal conductivity relatif tetap pada suhu $0^\circ \text{ F} - 900^\circ \text{ F}$
3. Mudah didapat

Pemilihan bahan isolator berdasarkan pada suhu operasi Reaktor (R-01) dengan,

$T's$ = Suhu permukaan dalam selongsong ($^\circ \text{ F}$)

Ts' = Suhu permukaan luar selongsong ($^\circ \text{ F}$)

T_i = Suhu dinding luar isolator ($^\circ \text{ F}$)

T_u = suhu dinding udara lingkungan ($^\circ \text{ F}$)

X_s = Tebal dinding selongsong (in)

X_i = Tebal dinding isolator (in)

asumsi :

1. perpindahan kalor terjadi dalam keadaan tunak (steady state)
2. perpindahan kalor yang terjadi :
 - a. perpindahan kalor secara konduksi dari dinding dalam selongsong ke dinding luar selongsong.
 - a. perpindahan kalor secara konduksi dari dinding dalam selongsong ke dinding luar isolator
 - b. perpindahan kalor secara konveksi dari permukaan isolator ke udara lingkungan

Koefisien perpindahan kalor h_c dapat dihitung menggunakan persamaan

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_c &= 0,25 (T_i - T_u)^{0,25} \\
 &= 0,514941786 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{ F} \\
 q_c &= h_c (T_i - T_u) \\
 &= 9,2690 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{ F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diketahui :

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_s &= 0,4375 \text{ in} = 0,0365 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{konduktivitas thermal selongsong, } k_s &= 26 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{ F} \\
 \text{konduktivitas thermal isolator, } k_i &= 0,0125 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{ F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, x_i dapat dihitung dengan persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_c &= \frac{T_s - T_i}{\frac{x_s}{k_s} + \frac{x_i}{k_i}} \\
 &= \frac{104 - 86}{\frac{0,0365}{26} + \frac{x_i}{0,0125}}
 \end{aligned}$$

9,2690 =

Xi = 1,8655 ft

= 0,56861 m

= 56,8613 cm

REAKTOR B

Jenis : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk/RATB
(*Continuous Stirred Tank Reaktor*)

Fungsi : Tempat berlangsungnya rekasi Antara Natrium Silikat dan HCl yang menghasilkan Silika Dioksida dan NaCl.

Alasan pemilihan :

Terdapat pengaduk sehingga suhu dan komposisi campuran adalah reaktor yang harus selalu homogen bisa terpenuhi.

Fase reaktan adalah cair sehingga memungkinkan menggunakan RATB

Pengontrolan suhu mudah, sehingga kondisi operasi yang isothermal

Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 40 °C

Tekanan = 1 atm

Reaksi = Eksotermis, Isotermal

Konversi = 77%

Kinetika Reaksi dan Keseimbangan

Reaksi sintesis natrium silikat dilakukan pada fase cair pada proses *sol-gel* (pembentukan sol dan gelatinika gel) di dalamnya terdapat silika sol, gel, serbuk dan porous glasses. *Microamorphous silica* umumnya dibuat melalui *sol-gel process*, yang sangat cocok untuk padatan non kristal dengan homogenitas dan kemurnian tinggi.

Reaksi yang terjadi adalah:

Reaksi yang terjadi di reaktor :



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{298 \text{ K}} (2) &= (3,36 \Delta H_f \text{SiO}_2) + (1 \cdot \Delta H_f \text{H}_2\text{O}) + (2 \Delta H_f \text{NaCl}) - \\ &\quad (\Delta H_f \text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3,36\text{SiO}_2 + 2 \Delta H_f \text{HCl}) \\ &= (3,36 \times -910 \text{ kJ/kmol}) + (-285,8 \text{ kJ/kmol}) + (2 \times -411 \text{ kJ/kmol}) - \\ &\quad (-1.561,43 \text{ kJ/kmol}) - (2 \times -92,3 \text{ kJ/kmol}) \\ &= -2.419,37 \text{ kJ/kmol} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi reaksi 2 pembuatan Silika merupakan reaksi eksotermis karena nilai ΔH_f^0 reaksi negatif.

Neraca Massa Reaktor

Neraca Massa Umpan

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraaksi massa (x)	BM (kg/kmol)	density _o (kg/m ³)	Berat (kmol/jam)	Fraksi mol (x)	x _o
3,36SiO ₂	98.7459	0.0036	60.08	1003.1602	1.6436	0.0025	0.0000036
HCl	4693.6972	0.1715	36.5	1591.1680	128.5944	0.1951	0.0001078
H ₂ O	7903.0205	0.2887	18	984.2744	439.0567	0.6661	0.000293330
impurities :							
Al ₂ O ₃	1.218956492	0.000045	101.96	2147.85829	0.0120	0.000018	0.000000021
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.218956492	0.000045	159.69	5240.00000	0.0076	0.000012	0.000000008
CaO	0.290227736	0.000011	56.0774	3350.00000	0.0052	0.000008	0.000000003
MgO	0.267009517	0.000010	40.3044	1173.86414	0.0066	0.000010	0.000000008
SO ₄	1.311829367	0.000048	96.06	2387.04297	0.0137	0.000021	0.000000020
Na ₂ O	0.905510537	0.000033	61.9789	2270.00000	0.0146	0.000022	0.000000015
K ₂ O	1.160910944	0.000042	94.2	2350.00000	0.0123	0.000019	0.000000018
Na ₂ O · 3,36SiO ₂	13049.80	0.47674192	263.85	2400.0000	49.4594	0.0750407956	0.0000312670
NaCl	32.55	0.001189	58.48	547.5951	0.5566	0.0008444098	0.0000015420
NaOH	1588.70	0.0580	40	746.99165	39.7175	0.060260238	7.76973E-05
Σ	27372.8893	1		26191.9547	659.1002	1	0.0005153

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Densitas campuran (kg/L)} &= 1/\Sigma(x/o) \\ &= 1.940,65 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Persamaan Laju Reaksi

$$-r_A = k \cdot C_A C_B^2$$

Dimana,

r_A = Laju reaksi, mol/m³.menit

k = Konstanta laju reaksi, menit-1

C_A = Konsentrasi reaktan A, mol/m³

C_B = Konsentrasi reaktan B, mol/m³

$k = 0,34 \text{ jam}^{-1}$

Flow rate arus masuk reaktor :

$$F_v = \frac{\text{massa umpan } \left(\frac{kg}{jam}\right)}{\text{densitas campuran } \left(\frac{kg}{m^3}\right)}$$

$$F_v = \frac{27372,89 \text{ kg/jam}}{1940,65 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$F_v = 14,104 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Konsentrasi Na₂O.3,36SiO₂ (C_{A0})

$$C_{A0} = \frac{\text{Mol Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3,36\text{SiO}_2}{F_v}$$

$$C_{A0} = \frac{49,56 \text{ kmol/jam}}{14,11 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$C_{A0} = 3,51 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

Konsentrasi HCl(C_{B0})

$$C_{B0} = \frac{\text{Mol HCl}}{F_v}$$

$$C_{B0} = \frac{128,59 \text{ kmol/jam}}{14,11 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$C_{B0} = 9,12 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

Ratio mol umpan masuk (M)

$$M = \frac{C_{A0}}{C_{B0}}$$

$$M = 2,6$$

Konsentrasi Na₂O.3,36SiO₂ (C_A)

$$C_A = \frac{\text{Mol Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3,36\text{SiO}_2}{F_v}$$

$$C_A = \frac{11,38 \text{ kmol/jam}}{46,45 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$C_A = 0,245 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

Konsentrasi HCl(C_B)

$$C_B = \frac{\text{Mol HCl}}{Fv}$$

$$C_B = \frac{12,71 \text{ kmol/jam}}{46,45 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$C_B = 0,27 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

Ratio mol umpan masuk (M)

$$M = \frac{C_B}{C_A}$$

$$M = 1,11$$

Menghitung volume reaktor

$$V = \frac{Fv(C_{A0} - C_A)}{kC_A}$$

dimana,

$$T = 40^\circ \text{ C}$$

$$\theta = 2 \text{ jam}$$

$$X_A = 0,77$$

$$M = 2,6$$

$$Fv = 14,1050 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$C_{A0} = 3,5065 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$k = 0,3391 \text{ jam}^{-1}$$

$$C_A = 0,2449 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$\text{maka } V = 554,0860 \text{ m}^3$$

Optimasi Menghitung Jumlah reactor

Tabel 3. HasilPerhitungan Optimasi Reaktor

n	X _{A1}	X _{A2}	X _{A3}	X _{A4}	volume (m ³)	volume (gallon)	over design (m ³)	Harga (US \$)	Harga Alat (US \$)
1	0,77				554,086	146.374,0093	664,9032112	810.800	810.800
2	0,52	0,77			45,1428	11.925,4533	54,17131233	227.500	455.000
3	0,387	0,62	0,77		26,2973	6.947,0175	31,5567927	140.800	422.400
4	0,359	0,56	0,72	0,77	9,1453	2.415,9353	10,97437398	106.800	427.200

$$n = 3$$

$$\frac{(1-x_1)\left[\left(0,77-\frac{0,23 \cdot x_1}{1-x_1}\right)-x_1\right]}{x_1\left(1-\left(0,77-\frac{0,23 \cdot x_1}{1-x_1}\right)\right)}=1$$

Trial and error $x_1 = 0,387$

Persamaan 1,000

$$x_2 = 0,77 - \left(\frac{0,23 \cdot x_1}{1 - x_1}\right)$$

$$x_2 = 0,624$$

$$n = 4$$

$$x_3 = 0,77 - \left(\frac{0,23 \cdot x_1}{1 - x_1}\right)$$

$$x_2 = x_3 - \left(\frac{(1 - x_3)(0,77 - x_3)}{0,23}\right)$$

$$x_1 = 0,359$$

$$x_2 = 0,56$$

$$x_3 = 0,72$$

dipilih 2 reaktor karena penurunan volume sangat tajam

n = 2	v1 =	45,1428	m ³
	v2 =	45,1428	m ³
	Σ	90,2855	m ³
n = 3	v1 =	26,2973	m ³
	v2 =	26,2977	m ³

	v3 =	26,2973	m ³
	Σ	78,8924	m ³
n = 4	v1 =	23,3714	m ³
	v2 =	19,1876	m ³
	v3 =	23,3714	m ³
	v4 =	9,1453	m ³
	Σ	75,0756	m ³

PERANCANGAN REAKTOR (R-03/04)

Dimensi Reaktor

Diameter dan tinggi reactor menurut Peters dan Timmerhaus (1980), over design yang direkomendasikan untuk “Continuous Rector” adalah 20%. Jadi, volume masing-masing reactor adalah :

Volume Reaktor

Reaktor berbentuk silinder tegak dengan anggapan H:D = 1.5 : 1

$$V_{head} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \times \frac{D}{6} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, 1959 hal 80})$$

Terdiri dari 2 head yaitu tutup atas dan tutup bawah

$$2V_{head} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \times \frac{D}{6} \times 2 = \frac{\pi \cdot D^3}{12}$$

$$V_{cairan} = 213.841,23 \text{ liter}$$

Over design 20%

$$V_{reaktor} = 120\% \times V_{cairan}$$

$$= 256,60 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{reaktor} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot H$$

$$V_{reaktor} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot H \cdot \frac{D}{D}$$

$$V_{reaktor} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot \frac{H}{D} \cdot D$$

$$V_{reaktor} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot 1,5 \cdot D$$

$$V_{reaktor} = \frac{\pi \cdot 1,5D^3}{4}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{V_{reaktor}}{\frac{1,5\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12}} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{54,17}{\frac{1,5\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12}} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$D = 3,351347189 \text{ m}$$

$$= 10,99523391 \text{ ft}$$

$$H : D = 1,5 : 1$$

$$H = 5,027020784 \text{ m}$$

$$= 16,49285087 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diameter standar} = 12 \text{ ft} = 3,657 \text{ m} = 144.0 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Standar} = 17 \text{ ft} = 5,18 \text{ m} = 204.0 \text{ in}$$

$$V_{reaktor} = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot H$$

$$V_{reaktor} = \frac{\pi \cdot (3,6576 \text{ m})^2}{4} \cdot 5,1816 \text{ m} + \frac{\pi \cdot (3,6575 \text{ m})^3}{12}$$

$$V_{reaktor} = 65,59630473 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 4.101.970,514 \text{ in}^3$$

b. tebal head

jenis tutup : torispherical dished heads

Dipilih bahan konstruksi, yaitu Stainless Steel 316

efisiensi sambungan : double welded butt joint

faktor korosi : stainless steel

$P = 1 \text{ atm}$, keamanan 20%

$$P = 1.2 \times 1 \text{ atm} \times \frac{14.7 \text{ psia}}{1 \text{ atm}}$$

$P = 17,6672 \text{ psia}$

range = 15-200 psig

fall = 2.000 psia

$E = 80\%$

$C = 0,125$

$P = 17,6672 \text{ psia}$

$$t_{\text{head}} = \frac{P \times D}{(2 \times \text{fall} \times E) - (0.2 \times P)} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, hal 256})$$

$$t_{\text{head}} = \frac{17,64 \text{ psia} \times 144}{(2 \times 2000 \times 0,80) - (0,2 \times 17,64 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{head}} = 0,920901 \text{ in}$$

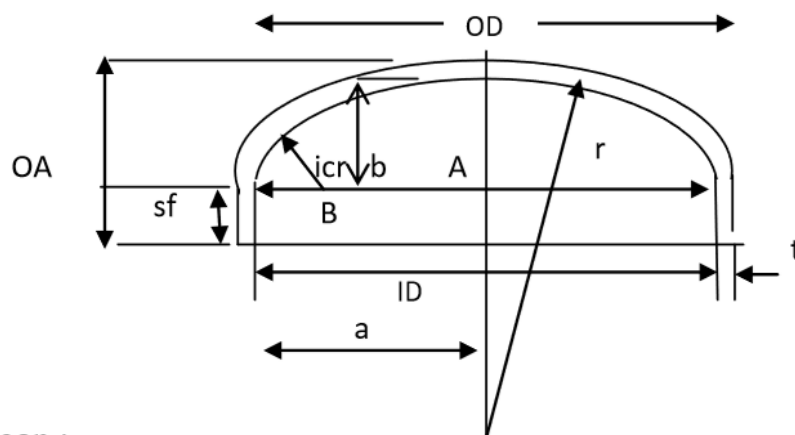
di standarkan dengan melihat tabel 5.6 brownell & young

$$t_{\text{head}} = 1,00 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,0254 \text{ m}$$

c. tinggi

head



Keterangan :

icr : inside-corner radius

sf : straight flange

r : radius of dish

OD : Outside diameter

b : Dept of dish (inside)

a : inside radius

IDs = diameter dalam shell = OD- 2 t head = 141,9997074 in

$$a = \frac{IDs}{2} = \frac{141,9997074}{2} = 70,9998537 \text{ in} = 5,916654475 \text{ ft}$$

Dari tabel 5.7 Brownell & Young diperoleh

OD s = 144.00 in

r = 132 in

t head = 1,00 in

icr = 8,25 in

(Brownell & Young, 87)

$$b = r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{1/2}$$

AB = a - icr

$$= 70,9998537 - 8 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 64,8748537 \text{ in}$$

BC = r - icr

$$= 132 - 8 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= 125,875 \text{ in}$$

b = 24,13077833 in

Dari tabel tabel 5.6 Brownell & Young hal 88 diperoleh

t head = 1 in

Sf = 2 in (1,5-2,5 in)

Sehingga,

tinggi head = t head + b + Sf

tinggi head = 1,00 + 24,13077833 + 2

$$= 27,1308 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,69 \text{ m}$$

d. Volume Head (VH)

$$VH = 0,000049 \times D^3 \quad (\text{Brownell\&Young, 88})$$

$$= 140,3002 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 242.729,9823 \text{ ft}^3$$

e. Volume cairan dalam head (Vhead)

$$V_{head} = \frac{\pi D^3}{24}$$

$$V_{head} = \frac{\pi(3,6 \text{ m})^3}{24}$$

$$V_{head} = 374.611,1975 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 6,138814502 \text{ m}^3$$

f. Volume cairan di Shell

$$V_{shell} = V_{cairan} - (0,5 \times V_{cairan \text{ dalam head}})$$

$$V_{shell} = 2.567.458,124 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 42,073353 \text{ m}^3$$

g. Tinggi cairan di shell

$$V_{shell} = \frac{\pi D^2 H}{4}$$

$$t_{shell}(H) = \frac{4 \cdot V_{shell}}{\pi D^2}$$

$$t_{shell}(H) = \frac{4 \cdot 2567458,124 \text{ in}^3}{\pi(142 \text{ in})^2}$$

$$\text{tinggi shell} = 157,72862 \text{ in} = 4,0063149 \text{ m}$$

h. tinggi reaktor (tR)

$$t_R = 5,1816 \text{ m}$$

i. menghitung tebal shell

Dipilih bahan konstruksi, yaitu Stainless Steel 316

$$f_{all} = 2000 \text{ psia}$$

$$E = 80\%$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$P = 1.2 \times (P \text{ operasi} + P \text{ hidrostatik}) \text{ psia}$$

Mencari Tekanan Hidrostatik

$$\text{vol cairan} = h \text{ cairan} \times (\pi D^2/4)$$

$$45,1428 = h \text{ cairan} \times 8,8167$$

$$h \text{ cairan} = 4,006315 \text{ m}$$

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \cdot g \cdot h \text{ cairan} \cdot ID + 2t$$

$$= 157,295 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$= 0,0228 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Maka } P = 17,6674 \text{ psia}$$

$$t_{shell} = \frac{Pd \cdot r}{f_{all} \cdot E - 0.6 \cdot Pd}$$

$$t_{shell} = \frac{17,64 \text{ psia} \times \frac{142 \text{ in}}{2}}{2000 \text{ psia} \times 0.8 - 0,6 \times 14,74 \text{ psia}} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{shell} = 0,9142 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Distandarkan dengan tebal standar yaitu} = 1,00 \text{ in}$$

Perancangan Pipa

a. Ukuran pipa pemasukan umpan (umpan A)

Neraca Massa Umpan A

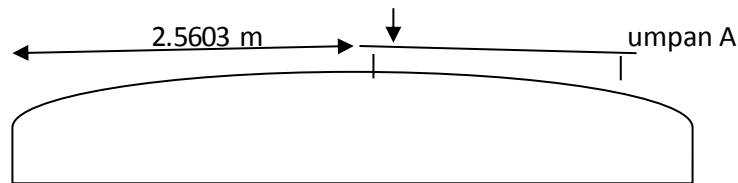
Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (x)	BM (kg/kmol)	density ρ (kg/m ³)	Berat (kmol/jam)	Fraksi mol (x)	x/ρ
3,36SiO ₂	98.7459	0.0053	60	1003.1602	1.6436	0.0054	0.0000053
HCl	0.0000	0.0000	36.5	1591.1680	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000000
N ₂ O _{3,36SiO₂}	13049.8038	0.7016	263.8	2400.0000	49.4594	0.1627	0.0002923
NaOH	1588.7013	0.0854	40.0	746.9916	39.7175	0.1307	0.0001143
NaCl	32.5471	0.0017	58.5	547.5951	0.5566	0.0018	0.0000032
H ₂ O	3824.1190	0.2056	18	984.2744	212.4511	0.6991	0.000208879
impurities :							
Al ₂ O ₃	1.218956492	0.000066	101.96	2147.8583	0.0120	0.0000	0.000000031
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.218956492	0.000066	159.69	5240.0000	0.0076	0.0000	0.000000013
CaO	0.290227736	0.000016	56.0774	3350.0000	0.0052	0.0000	0.000000005
MgO	0.267009517	0.000014	40.3044	1173.8641	0.0066	0.0000	0.000000012
SO ₄	1.311829367	0.000071	96.06	2387.0430	0.0137	0.0000	0.000000030
Na ₂ O	0.905510537	0.000049	61.9789	2270.0000	0.0146	0.0000	0.000000021
K ₂ O	1.160910944	0.000062	94.2	2350.0000	0.0123	0.0000	0.000000027
Σ	18600.2906	1		26191.9547	303.9001	1	0.0006242

$$\text{posisi pipa umpan A} = 0,7 \times OD$$

$$= 0,7 \times 143,9997074$$

$$= 100,7997952 \text{ in}$$

$$= 2,5603 \text{ m}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= 1/\Sigma(x/\rho) \\ &= 1.602,1112 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 71,1679 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Flow rate umpan A masuk reaktor :

$$\begin{aligned} F_v &= \frac{\text{massa umpan } \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}\right)}{\text{densitas campuran } \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\right)} \\ F_v &= \frac{18.600,2906 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.602,1112 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ F_v &= 11,6099 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,1139 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

diameter pipa pemasukan (Diopt)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diopt} &= 3,9 \times F_v^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,3762 \times 1,7410 \\ &= 2,5543 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan ukuran ID yang telah dihitung di standarkan dengan ukuran pipa

Nominal pipe size, Nps = 3 in

Schedule Number, Sch = 80

Outside Diameter, OD = 3,5 in

Inside Diameter, ID = 2,9 in

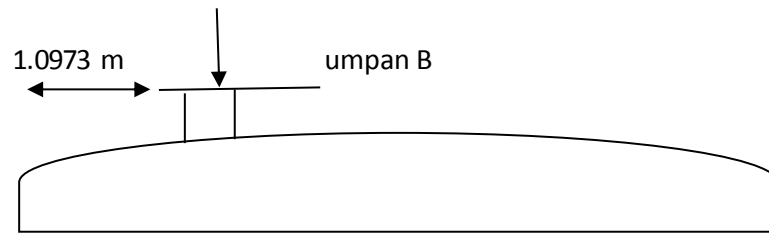
Flow area per pipe = 6,61 in²

At' = 0,917 ft²/ft

2. ukuran pipa pemasukan sulfur (Umpan B)

komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (x)	BM (kg/kmol)	density ρ (kg/m ³)	Berat (kmol/jam)	Fraksi mol (x)	x/ρ
HCl	4693.70	0.5350	36.5	1591.1680	128.5944	0.362033824	0.000227527
H ₂ O	4078.90	0.4650	18	984.2744	226.6056	0.637966176	0.000648159
Σ	8772.60	1.0000			355.2001	1	0.000875686

$$\begin{aligned} \text{posisi pipa umpan B} &= 0,3 \times \text{OD} \\ &= 0,3 \times 143,9997074 \\ &= 43,1999122 \text{ in} \\ &= 1,0973 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{campuran}} &= 1/\Sigma(x/\rho) \\ &= 1141,9619 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 113,0570 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Flow rate umpan B masuk reaktor :

$$\begin{aligned} F_v &= \frac{\text{massa umpan } (\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}})}{\text{densitas campuran } (\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3})} \\ F_v &= \frac{8.772,5987 \text{ kg/jam}}{1.141,961871 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ F_v &= 7,6820 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0754 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

diameter pipa pemasukan (D_{iopt})

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{iopt}} &= 3,9 \times F_v^{0.45} \times \rho^{0.13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,3124 \times 1,8490 \\ &= 2,2527 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

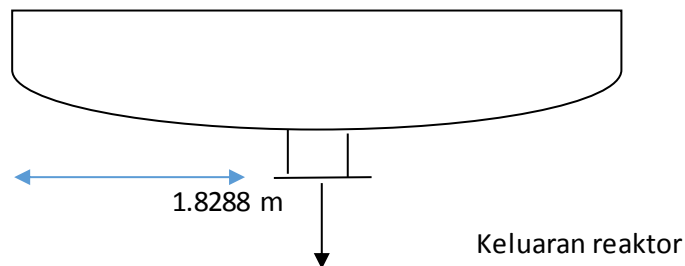
Berdasarkan ukuran ID yang telah dihitung di standarkan dengan ukuran pipa Tabel 11 Kern, hal 844.

Nominal pipe size, Nps	= 2,5 in
Schedule Number, Sch	= 80
Outside Diameter, OD	= 2,88 in
Inside Diameter, ID	= 2,323 in
Flow area per pipe	= 4,23 in ²
At'	= 0,753 ft ² /ft

Ukuran pipa Keluaran Reaktor

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (x)	BM (kg/kmol)	density ρ (kg/L)	Berat (kmol/jam)	Fraksi mol (x)	x/ρ
3,36SiO2	7786.66	0.284466306	60.08	1003.1602	129.6049384	0.2507039906	0.0002499142
NaCl	6809.5026	0.248768135	58.48	547.5951	116.4415632	0.2252411437	0.0004113279
HCl	463.8943	0.016947216	36.50				
H2O	9304.9995	0.339934866	18.00	984.2744	516.9444139	0.9999621086	0.0010159384
impurities :		0	0.00				
Al2O3	1.218956492	4.45315E-05	101.96	2147.8583	0.011955242	0.0000231259	0.0000000108
Fe2O3	1.218956492	4.45315E-05	159.69	5240.0000	0.007633268	0.0000147656	0.0000000028
CaO	0.290227736	1.06027E-05	56.08	3350.0000	0.005175485	0.0000100113	0.0000000030
MgO	0.267009517	9.75452E-06	40.30	1173.8641	0.006624823	0.0000128149	0.0000000109
SO4	1.311829367	4.79244E-05	96.06	2387.0430	0.013656354	0.0000264165	0.0000000111
Na2O	0.905510537	3.30806E-05	61.98	2270.0000	0.014609981	0.0000282611	0.0000000124
K2O	1.160910944	4.2411E-05	94.20	2350.0000	0.012323895	0.0000238390	0.0000000101
Na2O.3,36SiO2	3001.45	0.109650642	263.85	2400.0000	11.37566242	0.0220047477	0.0000091686
NaOH	0.0000	0	40.00	746.9916	0	0.0000000000	0.0000000000
Σ	27372.8893	1		24600.7866	516.9640	1	0.0016864

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{posisi pipa keluaran reaktor} &= 0,5 \times \text{OD} \\
 &= 0,5 \times 144,00 \\
 &= 71,999 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,8288 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\text{campuran}} \text{ (kg/L)} &= 1/\Sigma(x/\rho) \\
 &= 592,9755 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 &= 74,1012 \text{ lbm/ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Flow rate umpan keluaran reaktor :

$$Fv = \frac{\text{massa umpan} \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}} \right)}{\text{densitas campuran} \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right)}$$

$$Fv = \frac{27372,8893 \text{ kg/jam}}{592,97549 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Fv &= 46,1619 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,4528 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = \frac{Q_{\text{umpan}}}{\text{Kecepatan linier umpan}}$$

Menurut Schweitzer, kecepatan linier keluar disyaratkan 0.6096-1 m/detik.

Diambil kecepatan linier umpan 1m/detik.

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = \frac{46,17 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times \frac{1 \text{ jam}}{3600 \text{ detik}}}{1 \text{ m/detik}}$$

$$A_{\text{pipa}} = 0,01282 \text{ m}^2$$

Menghitung diameter dalam pipa (ID)

$$ID = \left(\frac{4 \times A_{\text{pipa}}}{\pi} \right)^{0.5}$$

$$ID = \left(\frac{4 \times 0.01282 \text{ m}^2}{3.14} \right)^{0.5}$$

$$ID = 0,1278 \text{ m}$$

$$= 5,0318 \text{ in}$$

Berdasarkan ukuran ID yang telah dihitung di standarkan dengan ukuran pipa

Tabel 11 Kern, hal 844.

Nominal pipe size, Nps	= 6 in
Schedule Number, Sch	= 80
Outside Diameter, OD	= 6,625 in
Inside Diameter, ID	= 5,761 in
Flow area per pipe	= 26,1 in ²
At'	= 1,734 ft ² /ft

k. Perancangan Pengaduk Reaktor

Viskositas fluida dan jenis pengaduk

mengikuti persamaan : $\log(\mu) = A + B/T + CT + DT^2$

μ = viskositas, cP

A, B, C, D = konstanta

T = suhu operasi, K = 313,15 K

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (x)	BM (kg/kmol)	A	B	C	D	log μ	μ , cP	$x \cdot \mu$
3,36SiO ₂	7786.6647	0.2845	60.08						7	1.991264139
HCl	463.8943	0.0169	36.5	-1.5115	1.9460E+02	3.0670E-03	-1.3760E-05	-1.2789873	0.052603261	0.000891479
NaCl	6809.5026	0.2488	58.5	-0.9169	1078.9	-0.00007623	1.1105E-08	2.50563131	320.3548561	79.69407996
H ₂ O	9304.9995	0.3399	18	-10.2168	1.7925.E+03	1.7730E-02	-1.2630E-05	-0.1790913	0.662077263	0.225063145
impurities :										
Al ₂ O ₃	1.2190	0.000045	101.9600	-4.1000	0.0212			-4.0999323	0.0004	1.78126E-08
Fe ₂ O ₃	1.2190	0.000045	159.6900	-6.4000	0.0088			-6.3999719	0.04	1.78126E-06
CaO	0.2902	0.000011	56.0774	-22.8000	0.0215			-22.799931	1.58514E-23	1.68069E-28
MgO	0.2670	0.000010	40.3044	-21.1000	0.0258			-21.099918	7.94479E-22	7.74976E-27
SO ₄	1.3118	0.000048	96.0600						1.352	6.47938E-05
Na ₂ O	0.9055	0.000033	61.9789	-9.6000	-0.0012			-9.6000038	2.51186E-10	8.30939E-15
K ₂ O	1.1609	0.000042	94.2000	-27.1000	0.0301			-27.099904	7.94504E-28	3.36957E-32
Na ₂ O,3,36SiO ₂	3001.4549	0.109651	263.85						200	21.93012834
NaOH	0.0000	0.000000	40	-4.1939	2051.5	0.0027917	-6.159E-07	3.17109746	1482.850814	0
Σ	27372.8893	1								103.8414937

Pada fig 8-1 Rase, H F, vol 1 dipilih jenis pengaduk tipe baling-baling (Marine propeller) dengan 3 flat blade dengan 4 buah baffle.

Perancangan untuk pengadukan dilakukan dengan prinsip similaritas menggunakan model sesuai dengan referensi yang terdapat pada buku Brown Fig.477 kurva no. 15 hal. 507 beserta tabelnya yaitu :

$$\frac{Dt}{Di} = 3$$

$$\frac{Zl}{Di} = 3,9$$

$$\frac{Zi}{Di} = 1,3$$

a) Diameter Pengaduk (Di)

$$Di = \frac{Dt}{3}$$

$$Di = \frac{141,9997 \text{ in}}{3}$$

$$Di = 47,3332358 \text{ in}$$

$$Di = 1,202266594 \text{ m}$$

$$Di = 3,944444332 \text{ ft}$$

b) Tinggi cairan dalam pengadukan (Z_l)

$$Z_l = Di \times 3,9$$

$$Z_l = 47,33 \text{ in} \times 3,9$$

$$Z_l = 184,5996 \text{ in}$$

$$Z_l = 3,6068 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_l = 11,8333 \text{ ft}$$

c) Jarak Pengaduk dari dasar tangki (Z_i)

$$Z_i = D_i \times 1,3$$

$$Z_i = 47,33 \times 1,3$$

$$Z_i = 61,5332 \text{ in}$$

$$Z_i = 1,5629 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_i = 5,1278 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung jumlah pengaduk (sesuai referensi buku Wallas hal. 288)

Rasio tinggi permukaan cairan dan diameter tangki

$$\frac{H}{D} = \frac{4,0 \text{ m}}{3,6 \text{ m}}$$

$$= 1,1$$

Berdasarkan referensi buku wallas jumlah pengaduk yang digunakan sebanyak =

1 buah

ketentuan:

perbandingan diameter impeller dengan diameter tangki

$$D_a = 1/3 D_t$$

$$D_a = 47,333 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1,20 \text{ m}$$

perbandingan panjang lebar impeller dengan diameter impeller

$$L = 1/4 D_a$$

$$L = 11,833 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,300 \text{ m} = 1,0 \text{ ft}$$

panjang baffle = tinggi shell

$$P = 5,1816 \text{ m}$$

perbandingan lebar baffle dengan diameter tangki

$$j = 1/12 D_t$$

$$j = 11,833 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,300 \text{ m} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

volume baffle (V_b) = lbr baffle x pjg baffle x tbl baffle x jmlh baffle

$$= 0,3 \text{ m} \times 5,18 \text{ m} \times 0,4064 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,53 \text{ m}^3$$

4. Bilangan Reynold

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 Da &= 3,9444 \text{ ft} = 1,202266594 \text{ m} \\
 N &= 1,2111 \text{ rps} \\
 P &= 74,1012 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 M &= 0,069781484 \text{ lbm/ft.s} \\
 Re &= 20.009,327096 \text{ (Turbulen)}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Tenaga Pengadukan

$$P = \frac{N^3 \times Di^5 \times \rho \times Po}{gc}$$

dengan hubungan :

Di = diameter pengaduk

N = kecepatan putaran

Po = daya penggerak

P = rapat massa fluida yang diaduk

gc = 32,2 (lb·ft)/(lbf·s²)

Power number (Po) yang didapat dari Fig.477 Brown

$$\begin{aligned}
 Po &= 1.2 \quad \text{lb.ft}^2/\text{s}^3 \\
 P &= \frac{\left(\frac{1,21}{s}\right)^3 \times (3,94 \text{ ft})^5 \times 74,1 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 1}{32,2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = 4683,8946 \text{ lb.ft/s}$$

$$P = 8,516 \text{ hp}$$

$$P = 6,351 \text{ kwatt}$$

$$1 \text{ Hp} = 0.7457 \text{ kwatt}$$

Diperoleh efisiensi motor 85% (table 3.1 Towler and Sinnott hlm 111)

Tenaga motor untuk pengaduk = 7.056 kwatt

6. Menghitung Beban Hidraulic

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$\sigma = Po/N$$

keterangan

σ = beban hidraulic, N.m

N = kecepatan putar, rps

P = daya penggerak, N.m/s

$\sigma = 2,55 \text{ N.m}$

7. Momen Bending (M)

dihitung dengan persamaan :
$$M = \frac{0,3xPoxLp}{NxL}$$

Keterangan :

M = momen banding

Lp = panjang poros (m)

L = panjang impeller (m)

Diketahui : $Lp = (thead + tshell) - (\frac{1}{3}tshell)$

Lp = 158,4177392 - 52,57620536

= 105,8415 in

= 2,688380337 m

M = 1,298539811 N.m

8. Diameter Poros (Dshaft)

dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$Dshaft = \left[\frac{16x(\sigma^2 + M^2)^{0,5}}{\pi x F} \right]^{1/3}$$

F = allowable stress

= 20,000 psi

= 127.551.020,4 N/m²

Dshaft = 0,003057703 m

9. Volume Poros (Vp)

dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$Vp = \pi x Dshaft^2 x Lp$$

Vp = 0,000079 m³

10. Volume impeller (Vi)

jumlah impeller = 1

lebar impeller = 1,20 m

tinggi impeller = 2,69 m

tebal impeller(t_i) = 0,24 m

$$\text{jumlah sudu (n)} = 6$$

V_i = jumlah impeller x lebar impeller x tinggi impeller x tebal impeller x jumlah sudu (n)

$$V_i = 4,66 \text{ m}^3$$

11. Volume pengadukan (V_A)

$$\begin{aligned} V_A &= V_p + V_i \\ &= 3,706134421 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

12. Mengecek Waktu Pengadukan Sempurna

kriteria pengadukan sempurna :

$$\frac{QR}{F_v} > 10 \quad (\text{Rase, 1977, p.336})$$

Dengan :

Q_R = kecepatan sirkulasi, m^3/jam

F_v = debit kecepatan umpan masuk reaktor, m^3/jam

$$N_{QR} = \frac{0.93 Dt}{Da} \quad \text{untuk } Re > 104 \quad (\text{Rase 1997,p/337})$$

Bilangan Reynold pada pengadukan sempurna :

$$Re = 31704,9197 \quad \text{berarti } > 104$$

$$N_{QR} = 2,79$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_R &= N_{QR} \cdot N \cdot Da^3 \\ &= 2,3903 \cdot (4.080 \text{ rpj}) \cdot (0,8128 \text{ m})^3 \\ &= 53.072,9432 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$F_v = 7,6820 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{jadi, } \frac{QR}{F_v} = 6.908,702797 > 10$$

sehingga pengadukan sempurna sekali

secara sederhana :

$$T_{mix} = \frac{V_{reaktor}}{QR} = \frac{183,17 \text{ m}^3}{53072,94 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$= 0.0034 \text{ jam} \quad = 12,42 \text{ detik}$$

1. Perancangan Pendingin

sebagai media pendingin dipakai air, dengan $\Delta T = 6 - 30^\circ \text{ C}$, dipilih $\Delta T = 30^\circ \text{ C}$

$$\text{suhu masuk} \quad = 30^\circ \text{ C} \quad = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{suhu keluar} \quad = 40^\circ \text{ C} \quad = 313 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{suhu reaksi} \quad = 40^\circ \text{ C} \quad = 313 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{suhu Rata-rata} \quad = 35^\circ \text{ C} \quad = 308 \text{ K}$$

Sifat fisis air pada suhu rata-rata

$$\text{Kapasitas panas, } c_p \text{ air} \quad = 4,186 \text{ Kj/Kg K}$$

$$\text{Viskositas, } \mu \text{ air} \quad = 0,120999647 \text{ cP}$$

$$= 1,691 \text{ lb/ft jam}$$

$$= 3,5413 \text{ kg/ft jam}$$

$$\text{Rapat massa, } \rho \text{ air} \quad = 991,056 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{K} \quad = 0,3599 \quad \text{BTU/ft jam}^\circ \text{ F (Pery, ed 8, halaman 2.96)}$$

Massa air pendingin Yang diperlukan :

$$m \text{ air} \quad = \frac{Q_t}{C_p \text{ air} (t_2 - t_1)}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} \quad = \text{kapasitas panas air (kJ/ Kg K)}$$

$$Q_t \quad = \text{beban panas total (Kj/ jam)}$$

$$= 87.300.926,1854 \quad \text{kJ/jam}$$

$$t_1 \quad = \text{suhu air pendingin masuk (K)}$$

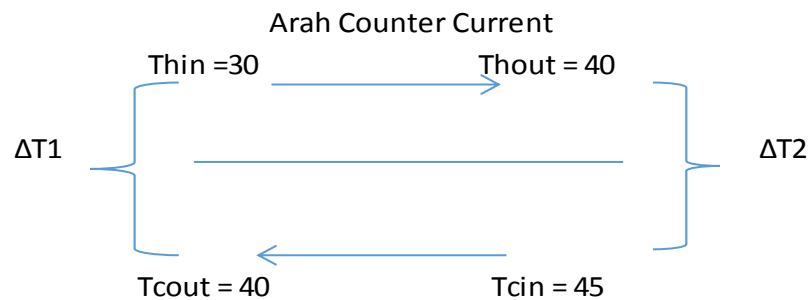
$$t_2 \quad = \text{suhu air pendingin keluar (K)}$$

$$m \text{ air} \quad = \frac{Q_t}{C_p \text{ air} (t_2 - t_1)}$$

$$= \frac{87300926,18 \text{ kJ/jam}}{4,186 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}} \text{K} (313 - 303) \text{K}}$$

$$= 2085545,298 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 579,3181384 \text{ kg/s}$$



beda suhu rata-rata ($\Delta LMTD$)

dihitung dengan persamaan

$$LMTD = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}\right)}$$

Suhu	Fluida panas	Fluida dingin	Δt	
Suhu atas	40	30	10	Δt_1
Suhu bawah	45	40.0	5.0	Δt_2

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T \text{ LMTD} &= \frac{5^\circ C - 10^\circ C}{\ln\left(\frac{5^\circ C}{10^\circ C}\right)} \\ &= 7,2135^\circ C \\ &= 44,98^\circ F = 280,3635 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Nilai Ud berkisar antara 200 - 500 J/m²s K

Dicoba :

$$\begin{aligned} Ud &= 500 \text{ J/m}^2\text{s} \\ &= 0,5 \text{ KJ/m}^2\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Luas perpindahan kalor yang diperlukan :

$$A = \frac{Q}{Udx\Delta T \text{ LMTD}}$$

$$A = \frac{87300926 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{jam}} / 3600\text{s}}{0,5 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{m}^2\text{s}} \times 280,36\text{K}}$$

$$A = 172,99 \text{ m}^2$$

Menentukan pendingin menggunakan jacket atau coil

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas selimut} &= \pi \times Dt \times HI \\ &= 155,19 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas perpindahan panas yang dibutuhkan $172,99 \text{ m}^2 >$ Luas selimut tangki yang tersedia $155,19 \text{ m}^2$, maka sistem pendinginan yang digunakan adalah sistem coil. pemilihan Diamter Pipa Coil

kecepatan massa pendingin = $2.085.545,2983 \text{ kg/jam}$

Densitas Pendingin = $991,056 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$Q_v = \frac{2.085.545,29 \text{ kg/jam}}{991,056 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 2.104,3668 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,584546321 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

Fluida yang akan dilewatkan dalam coil adalah air. Menurut Ludwig vol 3 ed 2 hal 85, dikarenakan viskositas air $0,7 \text{ cP}$ (lebih kecil dari 1), maka kecepatan maksimum air di dalam coil adalah $2,4384 \text{ m/s}$ (8 ft/s). Dirancang coil dengan kecepatan air = 2 m/s

Luas Penampung coil

$$A = \frac{Q_v}{v} = 0,1169 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter dalam pipa coil (ID)

$$ID = \left(\frac{4 \times 0,1169 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right)^{1/2} = 0,3859 \text{ m} = 15,19340273 \text{ in}$$

Berdasarkan ukuran ID yang telah dihitung, maka dapat disesuaikan dengan ukuran pipa standar dari tabel 11 Kern, D.Q., p : 844, 1965 sebagai berikut :

Normal pipe size, Nps	= 16 in
schedule Number, Sch	= 30
Outside Diameter, OD	= 16 in = 1,33 ft = 0,406 m
Inside Diameter, ID	= 15,25 in = 1 ft = 0,387 m
Flow area per pipe, At	= $183 \text{ in}^2 = 0,118 \text{ m}^2$
At'	= $4,712 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$

a. Menentukan Koefisien Transfer Panas

Untuk cairan dalam reaktor maka dipakai persamaan 20.4 Kern (1983):

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

Dengan

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_c &= \text{Koefisien transfer panas cairan, BTU/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{Di} \\
 &= \text{Diameter Reaktor} \\
 &= 5,7912 \text{ m} \quad = 19 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= \text{Konduktivitas Panas} \\
 &= 0,3599 \text{ BTU/ft}^3 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot (\text{F/ft})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \text{Diameter putar pengaduk} \\
 &= 1,9050 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N &= \text{putaran pengaduk} \\
 &= 2751,59 \text{ rev/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho = \text{Densitas larutan} = 85,6489 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$C_p = \text{Panas jenis} = 0,9897 \text{ BTU/lb} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu = \text{viskositas cairan} = 251,176 \text{ lbm/jam} \cdot \text{ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_w &= \text{viskositas pendingin} = 0,12 \text{ cP} \\
 &= 0,292 \cdot 251,176 \text{ lbm/jam} \cdot \text{ft} \\
 &= 0,000120936 \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$hc = 1.027,9530 \frac{\text{BTU}}{\text{jam} \cdot \text{sqft} \cdot \text{F}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_{\text{pendingin}} &= \frac{\text{massa air}}{A_t} \\
 &= \frac{5.793.181.384 \text{ kg/s}}{0,118064752 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Re &= \frac{4906,783162 \text{ kg/ m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}{\mu_{\text{pendingin}}} \\
 &= \frac{G_{\text{pendingin}} \times ID}{\mu_{\text{pendingin}}} \\
 &= \frac{4906,8 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}} \times 0,07366 \text{ m}}{0,0007 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{s}}} \\
 &= 15.716.143,93
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dari fig 24 Kern, diperoleh } j_h = 10000$$

$$hi = j_h \frac{k}{D} \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

$$h_i = 29.689,39556$$

Diketahui diameter spiral atau heliks koil = $0,7 - 0,8 D_t$ (Rase, 1977) maka

$$D_{coil} = 0,8 \times D_t$$

$$D_{coil} = 4,57199973 \text{ m} = 15 \text{ ft}$$

$$h_o = h_i (1 + 3,5 \cdot d / D_{coil}) \text{ (Kern hal. 721)}$$

$$= 161312.3861 \frac{BTU}{jam.sqft.F}$$

b. Clean overall heat transfer (U_c)

$$U_c = \frac{h_o \cdot h_i}{\frac{h_o + h_i}{25074.46369}} \frac{BTU}{jam.sqft.F}$$

c. Desain Overall Heat Transfer corrected (U_d)

Nilai R_d yang diizinkan = $0,001 - 0,003$

Dari Kreith (hal4-185) untuk watery solution, $R_d = 0,001$

$$U_d = \frac{U_c}{U_c \cdot R_d + 1}$$

$$U_d = 961,6483 \frac{BTU}{jam.sqft.F}$$

d. Luas Transfer Panas (A_o)

$$A_o = \frac{Q}{U_d \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}}$$

$$= 1897,011224 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 176,2380984 \text{ m}^2$$

e. Luas perpindahan panas per coil (A')

$$A' = A_t' \times \pi \times D_c$$

$$= 221,935194 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 20,6184 \text{ m}^2$$

f. Panjang coil total

$$L = 8,55 \text{ ft} = 2.61 \text{ m}$$

g. Jarak antar coil

$$P_t = 1- 2 \text{ (recommended)} \times \text{NPS}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dipilih} &= 1 \\ \text{Pt} &= 16 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,41 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,33 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

h. Jumlah lilitan coil

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nt} &= 1,6 \text{ lilitan} \\ \text{Nt} &= 2 \text{ lilitan} \end{aligned}$$

i. Tinggi lilitan coil total

Tinggi lilitan coil minimum yaitu jika coil disusun tanpa jarak, yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hmin} &= \text{Nt} \times \text{OD} \\ &= 2,666672085 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,812801626 \text{ m} \\ \text{Hc} &= (\text{Nt} \times \text{OD}) + ((\text{Nt}-1) \times \text{Pt}) \\ &= 4,000008128 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1,219202438 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

j. Pressure Drop

$$f = 0,0001 \quad (\text{Fig. 26 "Process Heat Transfer", D.Q.Kern,1965})$$

$$k = 0,336 \text{ BTU/ft}^3 \text{ jam } (^{\circ} \text{ F/ft}) \quad (\text{Tabel.4., D.Q.Kern,1965})$$

$$s = 1 \quad (\text{Tabel.6., D.Q.Kern,1965})$$

$$\theta_t = 1 \quad (\text{Tabel.14., D.Q.Kern,1965})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas per pipa (at)} &= \frac{\text{Nt} \cdot \text{at}'}{144 \cdot n} \\ &= 0,0654 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan massa umpan (Gt)} &= \frac{Wa}{at} \\ &= \frac{4.596.541,8374 \text{ lb/jam (massa air pendingin)}}{0,0654 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 70.235.783,59 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta P \text{ tube} = \frac{f \cdot Gt^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \cdot ID \cdot s \cdot \phi t} \quad (\text{pers.7.45,D.Q.Kern,p.148})$$

$$= 6,356 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \cdot V^2 \cdot n}{s \cdot 2 \cdot g} \quad (\text{pers.7.46,D.Q.Kern,p.148})$$

Dimana

V = velocity, fps

S = specific gravity

g = acceleration of gravity, ft/sec²

$$\Delta P_r = 2,236024845 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_{\text{tube}} + \Delta P_r$$

$$= 6,3562 + 2,2360$$

$$= 8,5923 \text{ psi}$$

Batas maksimal pressure drop keadaan cair yang diizinkan dalam pipa adalah 10 psi sehingga aman atau memenuhi syarat ($\Delta P_T < 10$)

Dari perhitungan dimensi coil, dapat diketahui coil tercelup/tidak

$$\text{tinggi cairan didalam reaktor} = 3,9938 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi reaktor} = 5,1816 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi coil didalam reaktor} = 1,219202438 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi cairan didalam reaktor (R-03/04) > Tinggi coil di dalam reaktor, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa semua koil tercelup didalam reaktor

Merancang isolator di Reaktor (R-03/04)

Untuk menjaga keamanan lingkungan, dinding luar reaktor diisolasi

$$\text{Suhu udara, } T_u = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Dirancang,

$$\text{Suhu dinding luar Isolator, } T_i = 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 104 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari Fig 11-65 dan fig. 11-68, Pery's ed 8,2008 untuk range suhu $0^{\circ}\text{ F} - 300^{\circ}\text{ F}$

Bahan isolator yang dipilih adalah jenis Polyisocyanurate.

Pertimbangan lain yang digunakan untuk isolasi Polyisocyanurate.

1. Bahan ini dapat digunakan untuk range suhu $0^{\circ}\text{ F} - 300^{\circ}\text{ F}$

2. Thermal conductivity relatif tetap pada suhu $0^{\circ}\text{ F} - 900^{\circ}\text{ F}$

3. Mudah didapat

Pemilihan bahan isolator berdasarkan pada suhu operasi Reaktor (R-03/04)

dengan,

T_s = Suhu permukaan dalam selongsong ($^{\circ}\text{ F}$)

T_s' = Suhu permukaan luar selongsong ($^{\circ}\text{ F}$)

T_i = Suhu dinding luar isolator ($^{\circ}\text{ F}$)

T_u = Suhu dinding udara lingkungan ($^{\circ}\text{ F}$)

X_s = Tebal dinding selongsong (in)

X_i = Tebal dinding isolator (in)

asumsi :

1. perpindahan kalor terjadi dalam keadaan tunak (steady state)

2. perpindahan kalor yang terjadi :

a. perpindahan kalor secara konduksi dari dinding dalam selongsong ke dinding luar selongsong

b. perpindahan kalor secara konduksi dari dinding dalam selongsong ke dinding luar isolator

c. perpindahan kalor secara konveksi dari permukaan isolator ke udara lingkungan

Koefisien perpindahan kalor h_c dapat dihitung menggunakan persamaan

$$\begin{aligned} h_c &= 0,25 (T_i - T_u)^{0,25} \\ &= 0,515 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{ F} \\ q_c &= h_c (T_i - T_u) \\ &= 9,269 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{ F} \end{aligned}$$

Diketahui :

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_s &= 0,4375 \text{ in} = 0,0365 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{konduktivitas thermal selongsong, } (k_s) &= 26 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{F} \\
 \text{konduktivitas thermal isolator, } k_i &= 0,0125 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

(Kern, 1965)

Maka, x_i dapat dihitung dengan persamaan berikut :

$$q_c = \frac{T_s - T_i}{\frac{x_s}{k_s} + \frac{x_i}{k_i}}$$

$$9,2689 = \frac{104 - 86}{\frac{0,0365}{26} + \frac{x_i}{0,0125}}$$

$$X_i = 0,0243 \text{ ft} = 0,741 \text{ cm}$$

KESIMPULAN

Kode	R-01/R-02	R-03/R-04
Tugas	Mereaksikan padatan RHA sebanyak 10971,77 kg/jam dengan larutan NaOH 1 N sebanyak 5652,5 kg/jam menjadi sodium silikat sebanyak 13049,8 kg/jam	Mereaksikan sodium silikat sebanyak 13049,8 kg/jam dengan larutan HCl 1N sebanyak 4693,7 kg/jam sehingga terbentuk silika dalam bentuk gel sebanyak 7786,66 kg/jam
Jenis	reaktor alir tangki berpengaduk dengan koil pemanas	reaktor alir tangki berpengaduk dengan koil pendingin
Kondisi Operasi	1 atm, 95 oC	1 atm, 40 oC
Dimensi:		
Tinggi	4,88 m	5,18 m
Diameter	3,66 m	3,66 m
Jumlah Unit	2 unit	2 unit
Waktu Tinggal	1 jam	2 jam
Bahan	Stainless steel 316	Stainless steel 316
Bentuk head	<i>torispherical Dished Head</i>	<i>torispherical Dished Head</i>
Tebal shell	0,87 in	1 in
Tebal head	0,75 in	0,75 in
Tinggi head	0,69 m	0,69 m
Pengaduk:		
Jenis	tipe baling-baling (Marine propeller) dengan 3 flat blade dengan 4 buah baffle	tipe baling-baling (Marine propeller) dengan 3 flat blade dengan 4 buah baffle
Diameter	1,2 m	1,2 m
Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki	1,5 m	1,56 m
Kecepatan Putar	1,21 rpm	1,21 rpm
Daya Motor	7 Hp	10 Hp
Koil		
Diameter coil	2,93 m	0,4 m
Jumlah lilitan coil	9 lilitan	3 lilitan
Panjang coil	79,87 m	4,13 m
Tinggi coil total	2,42 m	2,03 m
Harga	\$898.918,66	\$826.826,94

