

## REAKTOR

Fungsi : Tempat berlangsungnya reaksi antara Benzyl klorida, Natrium

Karbonat dan Air.

Jenis : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk (RATB).

Kondisi Operasi = - Reaktor eksotermis

- Fase cair
- Suhu =  $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 631,67\text{ }^{\circ}\text{R}$
- Tekanan = 1 atm
- Proses kontinyu.

Bahan Reaktor = *Stainless Steel*

### 1. Menghitung kecepatan volumetris umpan

Tabel L.1. Kecepatan volumetris umpan

KOMPONEN	MASSA (KG/JAM)	MASSA (KMOL/JAM)	DENSITAS (Kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Fv (m <sup>3</sup> /jam)
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CL	1,069.8647	8.4517	1097	0.975264084
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	447.9047	4.225874838	2530	0.177037431
H <sub>2</sub> O	671.85705	37.29431307	1027	0.654193817
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	3.1407	0.029042907	1041	0.003017003
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	3.1407	0.053739541	865	0.003630867
Jumlah	2,195.9079	50.0547		1.813143202

Jadi kecepatan volumetris umpan = 1,8131 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

## 2. Menghitung konsentrasi umpan

Konsentrasi Benzyl klorida ( $C_{A0}$ ) :

$$C_{A0} = \frac{F_{A0}}{v_0} = \frac{\text{Massa} / \text{BM}}{v_0} = \frac{(1.069,8647 \text{ kg} / \text{jam}) / (126,586 \text{ kg} / \text{kgmol})}{1,8131 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam}}$$
$$= 4.6615 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{B0} = \frac{F_{B0}}{v_0} = \frac{\text{Massa} / \text{BM}}{v_0} = \frac{(447,9047 \text{ kg} / \text{jam}) / (105,991 \text{ kg} / \text{kgmol})}{1,8131 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam}}$$
$$= 2.3307 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$M = \frac{C_{B0}}{C_{A0}} = \frac{2,3307}{4,6615} = 0,5$$

$$C_A = C_{A0} * (1 - X_A) = 4,6615 \text{ kmol/m}^3 * (1 - 0.72)$$
$$= 1,3052 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_B = C_{A0} * (M - b/a * X_A) = 4.6615 \text{ kmol/m}^3 * (0.5 - 1/2 * 0.72)$$
$$= 0,6526 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

## 3. Menentukan harga konstanta kecepatan reaksi (k)

Persamaan Arrhenius

$$k = A \exp^{-E/RT}$$

Dengan :

A = Frekuensi tumbukan

E = Energi aktivasi

RT = Tetapan gas

$$= 1,987 \text{ Kkal/kmol K} = 8,314 \text{ J/mol K} = 8.314 \text{ Kg m}^2/\text{dt}^2\text{mol K}$$

Bilangan Avogadro =  $6,02e = 23$  molekul/mol

Frekuensi tumbukan dihitung dengan persamaan 2.34 JM. Smith

$$A = GAB^2 \left[ 8\pi R_g T \frac{MA + MB}{MA * MB} \right]^{0.5}$$

Dengan :

$$T = 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 373,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$GAB = \text{collision diameter} = (GA + GB)/2$$

$$G \text{ Natrium karbonat } GA = 1,3423 \text{ nm} = 13,432 \text{ e}^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$G \text{ Benzyl klorida } GB = 0,6525 \text{ nm} = 6,5250 \text{ e}^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$MA = \text{Berat molekul Natrium karbonate} = 105,991$$

$$MB = \text{Berat molekul Benzyl klorida} = 126,585$$

$$GAB = \left[ \frac{13,432\text{e}^{-10} + 6,5250\text{e}^{-10}}{2} \right]$$

$$= 9,9785 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$GAB^2 = (9,9785 \times 10^{-10})^2$$

$$= 9,9570 \times 10^{-19} \text{ m}^2$$

$$A = 9,9570 \times 10^{-19} \text{ m}^2 \left[ 8 * 3,14 \left[ \frac{8,314 \text{ kgm}^2}{\text{dt}^2 \text{ kmolK}} \right] * 373,15^\circ \text{ K} \left[ \frac{105,991 + 126,585}{105,991 * 126,585} \right] \right]^{0.5}$$

$$A = 1,1573 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}^3/\text{moledt}$$

$$A = 1,1573 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}^3/\text{moledt} \frac{6,02 \text{ e}^{23} \text{ molekul}}{\text{Mol}} \frac{1000 \text{ mol}}{\text{kmol}} \frac{3600 \text{ dt}}{\text{J}}$$

$$A = 2,5081 \times 10^{-15} \text{ M}^3/\text{Kmol.jam}$$

Energi aktivasi dihitung berdasarkan pendekatan menggunakan :

- Energi ikatan

Untuk reaksi yang ekonomis, energi aktivasi merupakan 28% dari energi ikatan senyawa (Charles G.Hill & HF Howard Vol. 1)

Dari Lange's Hand Book of Chemistry

Energi ikatan untuk C-Cl = 77,5 kkal/mol

Energi ikatan untuk Na-Cl = 17,3 kkal/mol

Energi Aktivasi = 0,28 .(77,5+17,3)

$$= 26,544 \text{ kkal/mol} \times 1000/\text{kmol}$$

$$= 26.544 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

Maka  $-r_A = k \cdot C_A \cdot C_B$

Persamaan Arhenius :

$$K = 2,5081 \times 10^{15} \exp(-26.544/Rt) \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol.jam}$$

Dengan :

$$R = 1,987 \text{ kkal/kmol K}$$

$$T = \text{Kelvin}$$

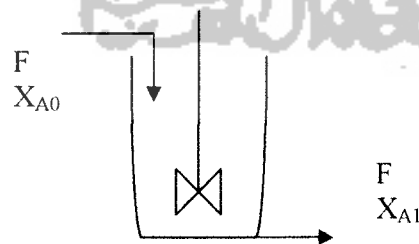
Jika  $T = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 273,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}$

$$K = 2,5081 \times 10^{15} \exp(-26544/1,987 \times 373,15 \text{ }^\circ\text{K}) \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol.jam}$$

$$= 0,7003 \text{ m}^3/\text{j.Kmol}$$

#### 4. Menghitung Lama waktu tinggal reaktor

##### a. Menggunakan 1 RATB



Gambar L.1. Satu RATB

$$V = \frac{F_A \cdot X_{A1}}{-r_A} = \frac{F_v \cdot C_{A0} \cdot X_A}{k C_A C_B}$$

Diketahui :  $F_v = 1,8131 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$

$$X_{A1} = 0,72$$

$$k = 0.7003 \text{ m}^3 / \text{j kmol}$$

$$V = \frac{1,8131 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam} \cdot 4,6615 \text{ kmol} / \text{m}^3 \cdot 0,72}{0,7003 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jkmol} \cdot 1,3052 \text{ kmol} / \text{m}^3 \cdot 0,6526 \text{ kmol} / \text{m}^3}$$

$$V = 10,2019 \text{ m}^3 = 2.695,3345 \text{ gallons}$$

Waktu Tinggal :  $\theta = \frac{V}{v_o}$

$$\theta = \frac{10,201,8716 \text{ ltr}}{1,8131 \text{ m}^3 / \text{jam}}$$

$$\theta = 5,6266 \text{ jam}$$

## 5. Menentukan Harga Total Reaktor

### 5.1 Menentukan indeks harga reaktor tahun pendirian pabrik

Indeks harga reaktor didasarkan pada indeks *Marshall and Stevens Process Industry* yang disajikan dalam tabel berikut:

Tabel L.2. Harga indeks Aries - Newton

Tahun	indeks
1943	101
1944	103
1945	104

1946	123
1947	149
1948	162
1949	161
1950	167
1951	178
1952	179
1953	181
1954	184

Untuk menentukan indeks tahun 2010 digunakan metode regresi linear, sebagai berikut:

**Tabel 1.3.** Perhitungan harga reaktor

X	Y	X*Y	X <sup>2</sup>
1943	101	196243	3775249
1944	103	200232	3779136
1945	104	202280	3783025
1946	123	239358	3786916
1947	149	290103	3790809
1948	162	315576	3794704
1949	161	313789	3798601
1950	167	325650	3802500

1951	178	347278	3806401
1952	179	349408	3810304
1953	181	353493	3814209
1954	184	359536	3818116
<b>23382</b>	<b>1792</b>	<b>3492946</b>	<b>45559970</b>

$Y = AX + B$ , dimana:

Y = Indeks

X = tahun

$$A = \frac{(\sum X \sum Y - n \sum XY)}{((\sum X)^2 - n \sum X^2)}$$

$$B = \frac{(\sum Y - A \sum X)}{n}$$

n = jumlah data = 12

maka diperoleh:

$$A = \frac{(23382 \times 1792) - (12 \times 3492946)}{23382^2 - (12 \times 45559970)}$$

$$= 8,6294$$

$$B = \frac{1792 - (8,6294 \times 23382)}{12}$$

$$= -16664,9953$$

Asumsi pabrik mulai didirikan tahun 2010, maka:

$$Y = 8,6294 (2010) + (-16664,9953) = 680.039627$$

Dengan metode ini diperoleh indeks tahun 2010 adalah 680,0396. Diambil harga indeks tahun 2010 adalah 680 untuk memudahkan perhitungan.

## 5.2 Menentukan harga reaktor

Harga reaktor ditentukan dengan metode "Six-tenths Factor" mengikuti persamaan Aries-Newton halaman 15 sebagai berikut:

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

$E_b$  = harga alat b

$E_a$  = harga alat a

$C_b$  = kapasitas alat b

$C_a$  = kapasitas alat a

Kondisi operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 lb/in<sup>2</sup>

Bahan konstruksi reaktor adalah *Stainless steel*

Didapat basis harga reaktor pada volum/kapasitas 100 gallons = US\$ 3200, sesuai dengan gambar 42 halaman 62 Aries-Newton.

Harga reaktor dengan kapasitas 100 gallon pada 2010 ditentukan dengan rumus mengikuti persamaan Aries-Newton halaman 16 berikut:

$$E_x = E_y \frac{N_x}{N_y}$$

$E_x$  = harga alat tahun x

$E_y$  = harga alat tahun y

$N_x$  = nilai indeks tahun x

$N_y$  = nilai indeks tahun y

Maka harga reaktor dengan kapasitas 100 gallon pada 2010 adalah:

$$E_{2010} = \text{US\$ } 3.200 \frac{680}{184} = \text{US\$ } 11826,0870$$



Perhitungan harga reaktor :

1 RATB :

$$E_b = \text{US \$ } 11.826,0870 \left( \frac{2.695,3345 \text{ gallons}}{100 \text{ gallons}} \right)^{0,6}$$
$$= \text{US \$ } 85.351,0114$$

## 6 Menghitung Neraca Massa dan Panas Reaktor

### ➤ Neraca Massa Reaktor

**Tabel L.4.** Neraca massa di reaktor - 01 dengan konversi  $X_{A1} = 0,72$

Arus masuk		Arus keluar	
Komponen	Jumlah, kg/jam	Komponen	Jumlah, kg/jam
$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	1069,8647	$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	299,5621
$Na_2CO_3$	447,9047	$Na_2CO_3$	125,4133
$H_2O$	152,2583	$H_2O$	97,4453
$C_6H_5CH_2OH$	152,2583	$C_6H_5CH_2OH$	661,2007
$NaCl$	0,0000	$NaCl$	355,648
$C_6H_5CH_3$	3,1407	$C_6H_5CH_3$	3,1407
$CO_2$	0,0000	$CO_2$	133,9061
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.676,3091</b>		<b>1.676,3091</b>

### ➤ Neraca Panas Reaktor

Suhu referensi =  $T_R = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$

Suhu reaksi =  $T = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 373,15 \text{ K}$

a. Panas umpan masuk reaktor ( $\Delta H_1$ )

$$\Delta H_1 = (\sum m_i C_{p_i}) * (T_R - T)$$

Tabel L.5. Data perhitungan panas umpan masuk reaktor

Komponen	Massa, Kg/Jam	Cp, Kkal/Kg.C	M*Cp	$\Delta H_1$
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	1069,8647	0,3775	403,8820	-30.291,1496
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	447,9047	0,0734	32,8580	-2.464,3496
H <sub>2</sub> O	617,8571	1,0022	673,3116	-50.498,3696
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	3,1407	0,5211	1,6365	-122,7353
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	3,1407	0,4444	1,3958	-104,6886
<b>total</b>	<b>2.195,9079</b>			<b>-83.481,2927</b>

$$\Delta H_1 = -83.481,2927 \text{ KJ/jam}$$

b. Panas umpan keluar reaktor ( $\Delta H_2$ )

$$\Delta H_2 = (\sum m_i C_{p_i}) * (T - T_R)$$

Tabel L.6. Data perhitungan panas umpan keluar reaktor

Komponen	Massa, Kg/Jam	Cp, Kkal/Kg.C	M*Cp	$\Delta H_2$
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	299,5621	0,3775	113,0870	3.201,8383
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	125,4133	0,0734	9,2002	50,6193
H <sub>2</sub> O	617,0441	1,0022	618,3799	46.478,9007
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	661,2007	0,5211	344,5205	13.463,5026
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	3,1407	0,4444	1,3958	46,5276
NaCl	355,6408	0,3429	121,9429	3.135,9058
CO <sub>2</sub>	133,9061	1,4051	188,1551	19.828,6438
<b>total</b>	<b>2.195,9078</b>			<b>86.205,9381</b>



$$\Delta H_2 = 86.205,9381 \text{ KJ/jam}$$

c. Panas reaksi ( $\Delta H_r$ ) pada  $T = 298^\circ \text{K}$

Komponen	$\Delta H_f$ (Kkal/KgMol)
Benzyl klorida	4.469,4202
Natrium karbonat	-275.900,000
Air	-57.752,9628
Benzyl alkohol	-23.980,1384
Toluene	11.942,3000
Natrium klorida	-105.378,8552
Karbon Dioksida	-93.985,9010
	-27.983,7658

Dengan menggunakan data-data  $\Delta H_f$  masing-masing komponen diperoleh :

$$\Delta H_r^\circ = -27.983,7658 \text{ Kcal/Kgmol}$$

Benzyl klorida yang bereaksi = 6,0853 Kgmol

$$\Delta H_{298} = \Delta H_r^\circ \times \text{Kmol Benzyl klorida yang bereaksi}$$

$$= -27.983,7658 \text{ Kcal/Kgmol} \times 6,0853$$

$$= -170.288,4825 \text{ Kcal/jam}$$

$$\Delta H_R = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_{298} + \Delta H_2$$

$$= -167.563,8371 \text{ Kcal/jam}$$

$$= -664.935,8615 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

Tabel L.7. Neraca panas reaktor

Input (Kj/jam)		Output (Kj/jam)	
Panas umpan masuk	83.481,2927	Panas umpan keluar	86.205,9381
Panas reaksi	170.288,4825	Panas yang diserap	167.563,8371
Total	253.769,7752	Total	253.769,7752

## 7. DIMENSI REAKTOR

### 7.1 Perancangan Vessel Reaktor

Reaktor berupa *vessel* yang terdiri dari silinder dengan tutup dan dasar berbentuk torispherical.

#### 7.1.1 Menghitung diameter dan tinggi reaktor

Dari perhitungan diketahui volume reaktor = 10.201,8716 L = 10,2019 m<sup>3</sup>

*Over design* untuk *continuous reactor* mengikuti ketentuan Peters & Timmerhaus tabel 3-1 halaman 82 sebesar 20% dari kapasitas reaktor.

Maka, volume reaktor = 12.242,2459 L  
= 12,2422 m<sup>3</sup>

Dirancang,

$$H = 3/2 D$$

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

$$D = \sqrt[3]{8V / 3\pi} = 2,1826 \text{ m}$$

$$= 85,9277 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Maka, } H = 3,2738 \text{ m}$$

$$= 128,8915 \text{ in}$$



$$\text{Luas penampang shell} = A = \quad = 4,0681 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi cairan dalam shell} = H_L = V/A &= 2,4568 \text{ m} \\ &= 96,7248 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### 7.1.2 Menghitung Tebal Dinding Reaktor (Shell)

Reaktor terdiri atas dinding (*shell*), tutup atas dan tutup bawah (*head*) yang berbentuk torispherical. Penentuan tebal *shell* mengikuti persamaan 13-4 Brownell & Young halaman 254, sebagai berikut :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6P} + C$$

dimana:  $t_s$  = tebal *shell*, in

$E$  = efisiensi pengelasan

$f$  = *maximum allowable stress* bahan yang digunakan, lb/in<sup>3</sup>

$r_i$  = jari-jari dalam shell, in

$C$  = faktor korosi, in

$P$  = tekanan design, Psia

Bahan konstruksi *Stainless steel*

$f = 18.750 \text{ lb/in}^3$

$E = 65 \%$

$r_i = 42,9638 \text{ in}$

$C = 0,000433 \text{ in}$

Dimana tekanan disain sebagai berikut :

$$p_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times p_{\text{operasi}}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} + P_{\text{reaksi}}$$

$$P_{\text{reaksi}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,6959 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = H_{\text{cairan}} \times \rho_{\text{cairan}} \times g/g_c$$

$$H_{\text{cairan}} = 96,7248 \text{ in}$$

$$\rho_{\text{cairan}} = 0,0494 \text{ lb / in}^3, \text{ maka:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= 96,7248 \text{ in} \times 0,0494 \text{ lb/in}^3 \times 1 \\ &= 4,7782 \text{ lb/in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 4,7782 \text{ lb/in}^2 + 14,6959 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 19,4741 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Maka  $P_{\text{design}}$  adalah :

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 19,4741 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 23,3689 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

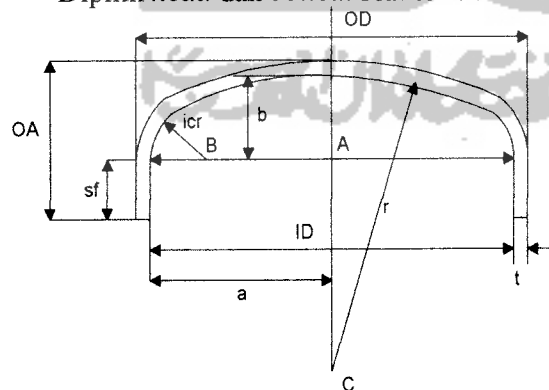
$$\text{Tebal Shell} = t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6P} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{23,3689 \times 42,9638}{(17,8564 \times 0,65) - (0,6 \times 23,3689)} + 0,000433 \\ &= 0,0628 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi tebal *shell* = 0,0628 in, maka diambil standar 3/16 in.

### 7.1.3 Menghitung tebal head dan bottom reaktor

Dipilih *head* dan *bottom* reaktor berbentuk *torispherical head*.



**Gambar L.2.** Penampang *head* reaktor

Keterangan :

ID = diameter dalam *head*

OD = diameter luar *head*

T = tebal *head*

r = jari – jari *dish*

Icr = jari-jari dalam sudut *dish*

a = jari – jari *head*

b = tinggi *head*

Sf = *straight flange*

a. Tebal *Head* :

Penentuan tebal head mengikuti persamaan 13.12 Brownell & Young halaman 258 sebagai berikut :

$$t = \frac{0,885 \cdot p \cdot r}{f \cdot E - 0,1 \cdot p} + c$$

$$th = \frac{0,885 \cdot 23,3689 \cdot 42,9638}{(18,750 \cdot 0,65) - (0,1 \cdot 23,3698)} + 0,000433$$

$$th = 0,0627 \text{ in}$$

Tebal head = 0.0627 in, maka diambil standar = 3/16 in

b. Tinggi Head :

$$OD = ID + (2 \times \text{tebal head})$$

$$= 89,625 \text{ in} + (2 \times 0,0555 \text{ in})$$

$$= 89,7359 \text{ in}$$

$$= 2,2792 \text{ m}$$

Untuk nilai OD diambil pendekatan dengan nilai sebesar 90 in

Dari tabel 5.7, Brownell, hal. 91 didapat dimensi *flanged and standard dished head*, untuk nilai OD = 90 in diperoleh:

$$t_{\text{head}} = 3/16 \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

$$i_{\text{cr}} = 5,5 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 90 \text{ in}$$

$$sf = 1 \frac{1}{2} - 3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in, (Brownell \& Young, table 5.8, hal. 93), diambil 2 in.}$$

Dari fig. 5.8, Brownell, hal. 87 didapat persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{ID}{2} \\ b &= r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\ AB &= \frac{ID}{2} - (i_{\text{cr}}) \\ BC &= r - (i_{\text{cr}}) \\ AC &= \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\ OA &= th + b + sf \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$a = 44,8125 \text{ in} = 1,1382 \text{ m}$$

$$AB = 39,3125 \text{ in} = 0,9985 \text{ m}$$

$$BC = 84,5 \text{ in} = 2,1463 \text{ m}$$

$$AC = 74,7982 \text{ in} = 1,8999 \text{ m}$$

$$b = 15,2018 \text{ in} = 0,3861 \text{ m}$$

$$OA = 17,2634 \text{ in} = 0,4383 \text{ m}$$



### 7.1.4 Menghitung Volume dan Tinggi Total Reaktor

Volume *head* mengikuti ketentuan Brownell & Young pada persamaan 5.11 halaman 88 :

a. Volume head / bottom  $= 0,000049 D^3$

Maka, volume head  $= 0,0006 m^3$

$$= 35,2763 in^3$$

b. Volume pada sf

$$V_{sf} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID^2 \cdot sf$$

$$V_{sf} = (3,14/4) \times [89,625]^2 \times 2$$

$$= 12.611,2458 in^3$$

$$= 0,2067 m^3$$

c. Volume total sebuah head

$$V_{thead} = V_{head} + V_{sf}$$

$$V_{thead} = 35,2763 in^3 + 12.611,2458 in^3$$

$$V_{thead} = 12646,5221 in^3$$

d. Volume total reaktor

$$V_{shell} = V_{tot} - (2 \times V_{thead})$$

$$V_{shell} = 747.067.635 in^3 - (2 \times 12.646.5221 in^3)$$

$$= 721.774,5907 in^3$$

$$= 11,8277 m^3$$

e. Tinggi Total Reaktor

$$H \text{ total} = H \text{ shell} + (2 \times H \text{ head})$$

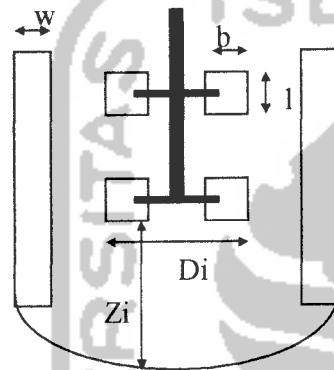
$$H \text{ total} = 86,7468 + (2 \times 17,2634)$$

$$= 148,9591 \text{ in}$$

$$= 3,7836 \text{ m}$$

### Perancangan Pengaduk

#### Dimensi pengaduk



Gambar L.3. Penampang pengaduk RATB

Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan adalah turbin dengan 6 sudu (*six blade turbine*)

Keterangan :

ID = diameter dalam tangki

Di = diameter pengaduk

l = panjang sudu pengaduk

b = lebar sudu

Zi = jarak pengaduk dari dasar

w = lebar baffle

Viskositas campuran = 0,0003 pa.s

Pengaduk yang digunakan adalah bertipe turbin jenis *six blade*.

Dari Brown, hal. 507 didapat data sebagai berikut:

$$D_t/D_i = 3$$

$$Z_i/D_i = 0,75 - 1,3 \quad \text{dipilih } 1$$

$$Z_t/D_i = 2,7 - 3,9 \quad \text{dipilih } 3,9$$

$$b/D_i = 0,25$$

$$\text{Jumlah baffle} = 4$$

$$W/D_i = 0,17$$

Dimana:

$D_t$  = diameter reaktor

$D_i$  = diameter pengaduk

$Z_i$  = jarak pengaduk dengan dasar reaktor

$Z_t$  = tinggi cairan

$W$  = lebar baffle

a. Diameter Pengaduk

Diketahui dari perhitungan sebelumnya inside diameter ( $D_t$ ) = 2,2765 m

$$D_i = 1/3 \times D_t = 0,7588 \text{ m}$$

b. Tinggi cairan dalam reaktor setelah dimasukan pengaduk

$$Z_t = 3,9 \times D_i = 3,9 \times 0,7588 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,9594 \text{ m}$$

c. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

$$Z_i = 3/4 \times D_i = 0,5691 \text{ m}$$

d. Lebar *baffle*

$$\omega = 0,17 \times D_i = 0,3870 \text{ m}$$

e. Lebar sudu

$$L = D_i/5 = 0,1518 \text{ m}$$

f. Panjang blade / sudu

$$P = D_i/4 = 0,1897 \text{ m}$$

### 7.2.2 Kecepatan Rotasi Pengaduk

Penentuan kecepatan rotasi pengaduk mengikuti persamaan 8.8 Rase, halaman 345 sebagai berikut :

$$\frac{WELH}{2D_i} = \left( \frac{\pi \cdot D_i \cdot N}{600} \right)^2$$
$$N = \frac{600 \text{ fpm}}{\pi \cdot D_i} \sqrt{\frac{WELH}{2D_i}}$$

$$WELH = \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} \right) \times H_{\text{cairan}}$$

dimana: WELH = *water equivalent liquid height*

$D_i$  = diameter pengaduk = 0,7588 m

$N$  = kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rpm

$\rho_{\text{campuran}}$  = densitas campuran = 1.100,1430 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>

$\rho_{\text{air}}$  = densitas air

$H_{\text{cairan}}$  = tinggi cairan = 1,6250 m

Maka:

$$WELH = 3,2258 \text{ m}$$

$$600/\pi Di = 76,7529 \text{ ft}$$

$$(WELH/2Di)^{0,5} = 1,4646 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Sehingga, kecepatan putar pengaduk, } N = 112,4160 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 1,8736 \text{ rps}$$

$$= 6744,9600 \text{ rph}$$

### 7.2.3 Daya / Power Pengaduk

Penentuan daya pengaduk mengikuti persamaan pada gambar 12-40, Peters & Timmerhaus, hal. 541 dan persamaan 12-42a hal 542 sebagai berikut :

$$NRe = \frac{N \cdot Di^2 \cdot \rho}{\mu}$$

Dimana:  $N$  = kecepatan putaran pengaduk = 1,8736 rps

$Di$  = diameter pengaduk = 0,7588 m

$\rho$  = densitas campuran = 1.100,1430 kg/ m<sup>3</sup>

$\mu$  = viskositas campuran = 0,0003 Kg/ms

Maka,  $Nre = 30305,6586$

dengan menggunakan kurva 3, p.348 diperoleh  $Np = 3$

$$Np = Pa / (\rho \cdot N^3 \cdot Dt^5)$$

$$Pa = Np \cdot \rho \cdot Dt^5 \cdot N^3$$

Keterangan :

$P$  = power pengaduk, Hp

$\rho$  = densitas campuran, g/cm<sup>3</sup>

$N$  = kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rps

$D$  = diameter pengaduk, cm

$$P = 3 \times (75,8825)^3 \times (1,8736)^5 \times 1.1001$$
$$= 7,3239 \text{ Hp}$$

Asumsi: efisiensi motor 80%, maka:

$$P = 9,1549 \text{ Hp}$$

Diambil daya standar = 10 Hp (Nema standar)

### **7.3. Perancangan koil pendingin**

Media pendingin yang digunakan adalah air.

Dari neraca panas diketahui panas yang harus dibuang adalah:

$$Q = 167.563,84 \text{ Kcal/jam}$$

#### **7.3.1 Menentukan kebutuhan air pendingin ( m )**

$$Q = 167.563,84 \text{ Kcal/jam}$$

$$T_1 = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \quad \Delta T = 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_2 = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p = 75,4438 \text{ joule/mol K} = 75,4438 \text{ kjoule/kmol K}$$
$$= 1,0009 \text{ kcal/kg C}$$

$$m = Q / (C_p \cdot (T_2 - T_1))$$

$$m = 8.370,527 \text{ Kg/jam}$$

$$= 18.453,85 \text{ lb/jam}$$

#### **7.3.2 Dimensi koil**

$$\text{kecepatan alir pendingin} = m = 8.370,527 \text{ Kg/jam}$$

$$\text{densitas pendingin} = 1.022,875 \text{ Kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{maka, } Q_v = m / \rho = 8,1833 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,0023 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}$$

kecepatan linier pendingin dalam pipa mengikuti ketentuan dari R.K Sinnot yakni

$$V = 2,83 \text{ m/dtk.}$$

$$\text{maka, } A = Q_v/V = 0,000803 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 0,0086 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$G = m/A = 2.134.400 \text{ lb/jam ft}^2$$

Jadi, diameter pipa koil:

$$D = (4A/\pi)^{1/2} = 0,0320 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,2594 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1049 \text{ ft}$$

Dipilih diameter pipa koil standar = 1,28 in yang diambil dari tabel 10 Kern halaman 843.

dari tabel yang sama, diperoleh:

$$\text{BWG} = 12$$

$$\text{OD} = 1,5 \text{ in} = 0,125 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,28 \text{ in} = 0,1067 \text{ ft}$$

$$A' = 1,29 \text{ in}^2 = 0,0090 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$a' = 0,3356 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$a'' = 0,3925 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

### 7.3.3 Menghitung koefisien perpindahan panas

$$h_o = (0,87 \text{ K/Di})(L^2 N \rho / \mu_c)^{2/3} (C_p \cdot \mu_c / K)^{1/3} (\mu_c / \mu_w)^{0,14}$$

dengan,  $h_o$  = koefisien perpindahan panas cairan, Btu/ft<sup>2</sup> J F

$$D_i = \text{diameter dalam tangki} = 2,2765 \text{ m} = 7,4688 \text{ ft}$$

$$K = \text{konduktivitas panas cairan} = 26 \text{ Btu/jam ft F}$$

$$L = \text{diameter pengaduk} = 0,7588 \text{ m} = 2,4896 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho = \text{densitas cairan} = 1.100,143 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 68,6819 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$C_p = \text{kapasitas panas cairan} = 0,1178 \text{ Btu/lb F}$$

$$\mu_c = \text{viskositas cairan} = 0,5162 \text{ cp} = 1,2491 \text{ lb/ft jam}$$

$$\mu_w = \text{viskositas air} = 0,8150 \text{ cp} = 1,9724 \text{ lb/ft jam}$$

$$N = \text{kecepatan putar pengaduk} = 6.744,96 \text{ rph}$$

$$\text{Maka, } h_o = 8.818,177 \text{ Btu/J ft}^2$$

#### **7.3.4 Menghitung koefisien perpindahan panas pipa**

$$h_i = JH K/D (C_p \mu_c / K)^{1/3} (\mu_c / \mu_w)^{0,14}$$

menentukan JH,

$$Re = L^2 N \rho / \mu_c = 69.261,01$$

$$JH = 130 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ F (Kern. Fig 22)}$$

$$K = \text{konduktivitas panas air} = 26 \text{ Btu/J ft}^2$$

$$D = \text{diameter dalam pipa} = 2,2765 \text{ m} = 7,4688 \text{ ft}$$

$$C_p = \text{kapasitas panas air} = 0,1178 \text{ Btu/lb F}$$

$$(\mu_c / \mu_w)^{0,14} = 1 \text{ untuk air}$$

$$\text{Jadi, } h_i = 75,651 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2$$

#### **7.3.5 Menghitung luas perpindahan panas dan jumlah lilitan koil**

$$h_{io} = h_i (ID/OD) = 64,5555 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

$$U_c = (h_o \times h_{io}) / (h_o + h_{io}) = 64,0863 \text{ Btu/J ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

$$R_d = 0,003 \text{ (Kern, tabel 12)}$$

$$h_d = 1/R_d = 333,3333$$

$$U_d = (U_c \times h_d) / (U_c + h_d) = 53,7520 \text{ Btu/J ft}^2 \text{ F}$$



### LMTD

$$LMTD = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln\left(\frac{T_1 - t_2}{T_2 - t_1}\right)}$$

$$t_1 = \text{suhu air masuk} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = \text{suhu air keluar} = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 122 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_1 = \text{suhu umpan reaktor} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 212 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = \text{suhu produk reaktor} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 212 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{maka LMTD} = 106,9925 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{maka luas perpindahan panas, } A_0 = Q / (U_d \text{ LMTD}) = 29,1362 \text{ ft}^2$$

### Menentukan ukuran koil

$$A' = A_t * \pi * D_c = 7,3639 \text{ ft}^2$$

Jumlah lilitan N

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= A_0 / A' \\ &= 3,9566 \text{ lilitan} \approx 4 \text{ lilitan} \end{aligned}$$

Panjang koil total

$$\begin{aligned} L &= A_0 / A_t \\ &= 74,2323 \text{ ft} \\ &= 22,6260 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### 7.3.6 Menghitung tinggi koil

tinggi tumpukan koil tanpa jarak ( $H_c$ )

$$H_c = OD * N_t = 0,5 \text{ ft} = 0,1524 \text{ m}$$

diambil jarak antar koil = 0,5 in = 0,0127 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tinggi koil} = H &= H_{\min} + (Nt-1) \cdot X \\ &= 0,1905 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi lilitan < Tinggi cairan di reaktor

### 7.3.7 Menentukan tinggi cairan dalam reaktor setelah dimasukkan koil ( $Z_c$ )

Cairan dalam reaktor akan naik karena adanya koil

$$\text{Tinggi cairan dalam reaktor} = (V_{\text{cairan dalam reaktor}} + V_{\text{koil}}) / A_{\text{shell}}$$

$$V_{\text{cairan dalam shell}} = 6,6108 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{\text{koil}} = (\pi/4) \cdot OD^2 \cdot L_{\text{pipa koil}} = 0,0258 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{shell}} &= \pi/4 \cdot Dt^2 = 43,7890 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 4,0680 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka, } Z_c = 1,6314 \text{ m}$$

### 7.3.8 Menentukan jarak dasar tangki ke bagian bawah koil ( $S$ )

$$S = (Z_c - \text{tinggi koil}) / 2 = 0,7205 \text{ m}$$

### 7.3.9 Jarak koil ke dinding reaktor ( $J_c$ )

$$J_c = (ID_{\text{reaktor}} - \text{tebal baffle} - D_{\text{koil}}) / 2 = 0,9285 \text{ m}$$

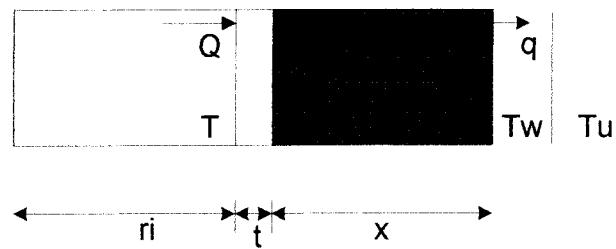
### 4.3.10 Jarak sudu pengaduk ke koil ( $J_b$ )

$$J_b = (D_{\text{koil}} - D_{\text{pengaduk}}) / 2 = 0,5312 \text{ m}$$

## 7.4. ISOLATOR

Asumsi yang digunakan:

- keadaan ajeg (tidak ada akumulasi panas)
- sifat bahan tetap terhadap suhu
- suhu udara lingkungan =  $40^\circ\text{C} = 95^\circ\text{F}$



Keterangan:

$T$  = Suhu dinding dalam reaktor

$T_w$  = Suhu dinding luar isolasi =  $40\text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 104\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

$r_i$  = jari-jari dalam reaktor

$t$  = Tebal dinding reaktor

$x$  = Tebal isolasi

Bahan isolasi yang digunakan adalah asbestos

Suhu dinding dalam reaktor dianggap sama seperti suhu cairan dalam reaktor

=  $100\text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 212\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

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

Diameter dalam Reaktor, ID = 89,625 in

= 2,2765 m

= 7,4688 ft

Diameter luar Reaktor, OD = 90 in

= 2,286 m

= 7,5 ft

Tebal dinding reaktor = 0,1875 in

Suhu lapisan film udara :

$$T_f = \frac{(T_w + T_u)}{2}$$

$$= 95 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Sifat-sifat fisis udara pada suhu 95 °F

$$\rho_f = 0,0717 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu_f = 0,0447 \text{ lb/ft.h}$$

$$k_f = 0,0154 \text{ Btu/h.ft.F}$$

$$C_{pf} = 0,24 \text{ Btu/lb.F}$$

Konduktifitas panas pada suhu 100 °C

$$\text{Asbestos, } K_a = 0,111 \text{ Btu/h.ft.F}$$

$$\text{Steel, } K_s = 26 \text{ Btu/h.ft.F}$$

Dianggap reaktor berbentuk plat vertical

Syarat,

$$ID > 35$$

$$L > Gr^{1/4}$$

$$Gr = \frac{L^3 \cdot \rho^2 \cdot \beta \cdot g \cdot \Delta T}{\mu}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{T_f \text{ (} ^\circ\text{R)}}}$$

Dengan : L = Tinggi total Reaktor

$$= 148,9592 \text{ in}$$

$$= 12,4133 \text{ ft} = 3,7837 \text{ m}$$

Gr = Bilangan Grasshof



$\rho$  = Densitas udara, lb/ft

$\mu$  = Viskositas udara, lb/h ft

$\beta$  = Koefisien pengembangan,  $1/^\circ\text{R}$

$\Delta T$  = Beda suhu,  $^\circ\text{F}$

$g = 32,2 \text{ ft/s}^2$

$\beta = 0,0018 \text{ } ^\circ\text{R}$

$Gr = 66571561358$

Cek  $ID/L = 0,6017$

$$Gr^{1/4} = \frac{35}{0,0689}$$

$$\text{Bilangan Prandtl} = \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} = 0,6968$$

$$\text{Bilangan Reyleigh} = Gr \times Pr = 4,6E + 10$$

Untuk :  $10^9 < Ra < 10^{12}$  , maka  $hc = 0,19 \times (\Delta T)^{1/3}$  ..... (Hollman,1981)

$$\text{Jadi } hc = 0,4979 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

Perpindahan panas konveksi dan konduksi, Tebal Isolasi dicari dengan Trial and error sehingga didapat  $Q$  konveksi =  $Q$  konduksi, dengan suhu isolasi yang diinginkan adalah  $40 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 104 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

Tebal Isolasi yang didapat dari Trial and Error = 1,171 ft

$$\begin{aligned} Q_c &= hc \times \pi \times (OD+2.Xis) \times L \times \Delta T \\ &= 0,4979 \times 3,14 \times (7,5 + (2 \times 1,171) \times 10,1043 \times (104-86) \\ &= 3438,3338 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ F} \end{aligned}$$



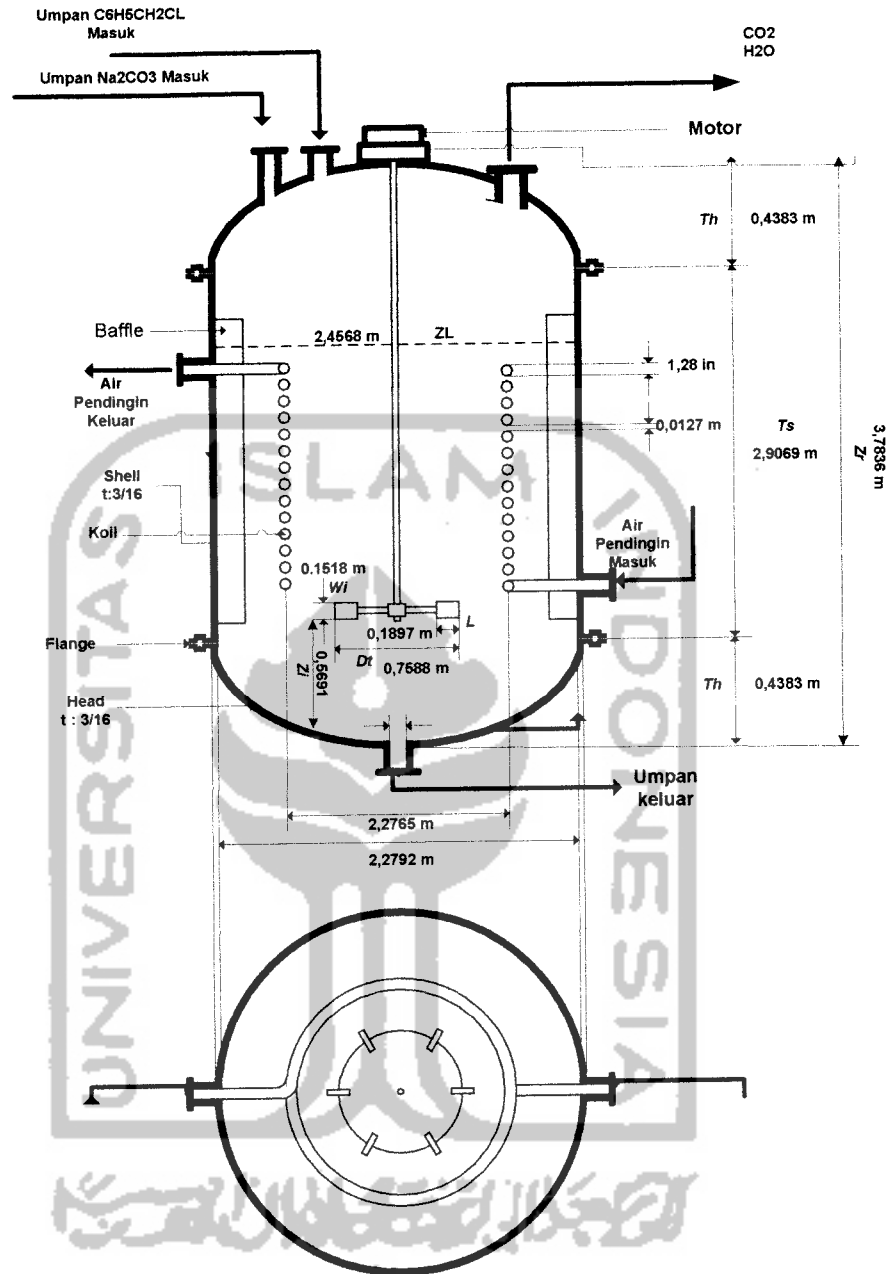
$$Q_k = \frac{(T_r - T_w)}{\frac{1}{2\pi kL} \ln \frac{OD}{ID} + \frac{1}{2\pi k_{is}L} \ln \frac{(OD + 2X_{is})}{OD}}$$

$$= 3438,6142 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

Jadi Panas yang hilang

$$\frac{(Q_c + Q_k)}{2} = 3438,4740$$





Gambar L.4. Penampang reaktor RATB

## MENARA DISTILASI 02

Fungsi : memisahkan benzyl alkohol dari benzyl klorida dan toluene

### 1. Neraca massa di MD

Tabel M.1 Neraca massa di menara distilasi

Komponen (kg/jam)	BM	feed		distilate		bottom	
		kg/jam	kmol/jam	kg/jam	kmol/jam	kg/jam	kmol/jam
benzyl klorida	126.585	298.0643	2.3547	291.7512	2.3048	6.3131	0.0499
benzyl alkohol	108.14	628.1407	5.8086	3.1407	0.0290	625.0000	5.7795
toluene	92.141	0.0157	0.0002	0.0157	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000
		926.2207	8.1634	294.9076	2.3340	631.3131	5.8294

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## 2. Data konstanta Antoine

Tabel M.2 Data konstanta Antoine

komponen	A	B	C	D	E
benzyl klorida	12.1503	-2.91E+03	-3.71E-01	-5.29E-03	2.63E-06
toluene	34.0775	-3.04E+03	-9.16E+00	1.03E-11	2.70E-06
benzyl alkohol	-36.2189	-3.35E+03	2.33E+01	-4.46E-02	2.14E-05

$$\log P^{\circ} = A + \frac{B}{T} + C \log T + DT + ET^2$$

## 3. Menentukan kondisi operasi

### 3.1 Umpan

Kondisi : cair jenuh = T bubble point = 203,5619 °C = 476,7119 K

Tekanan = 1.2 atm = 912 mmHg

Tabel M.3 kondisi operasi umpan

komponen	kmol/jam	Xi	Pi(mmHg)	k=Pi/Pt	Yi=ki.Xi
benzyl klorida	2.3547	0.2884	1.32E+03	1.45E+00	0.4169
benzyl alkohol	5.8086	0.7115	7.47E+02	8.19E-01	0.5830
toluene	0.0002	0.0000	5.99E+03	6.56E+00	0.0001
<b>total</b>	<b>8.1634</b>	<b>1.0000</b>			<b>1.0000</b>

### 3.2 Kondisi operasi atas

Kondisi uap jenuh = T dew point = 180,81 °C = 453,96 K

Tekanan = 1 atm = 760 mmHg

**Tabel M.4.** Kondisi operasi atas

komponen	kmol/jam	Xd	Pi(mmHg)	k=Pi/Pt	Xi=Xdi/ki
benzyl klorida	2.3048	0.9875	7.69E+02	1.01E+00	0.97548
benzyl alkohol	0.0290	0.0124	3.86E+02	5.08E-01	0.02450
toluenen	0.0002	0.0001	3.94E+03	5.18E+00	0.00001
<b>total</b>	<b>2.3340</b>	<b>1.0000</b>			<b>1.00000</b>

### 3.3 Kondisi operasi bawah

Kondisi cair jenuh = T bubble point = 213,874 °C = 487,024 K

Tekanan = 1.3 atm = 988 mmHg

**Tabel M.4.** Kondisi operasi bawah

komponen	kmol/jam	Xb	Pi(mmHg)	k=Pi/Pt	Yi=ki.Xbi
benzyl klorida	0.0499	0.0086	1650.0931	1.6701	0.0143
benzyl alkohol	5.7795	0.9914	982.2884	0.9942	0.9857
<b>total</b>	<b>5.8294</b>	<b>1.0000</b>			<b>1.0000</b>

Lk = light komponen = benzyl klorida

Hk = heavy komponen = benzyl alkohol

### 4. Perhitungan reflux minimum

Dari pers Underwood 9.156 :

$$1 - q = \frac{\sum \alpha_j \times x_F}{\alpha_j - \theta}$$

Umpan masuk menara pada keadaan bubble point, sehingga q = 1

komponen	X	$\alpha_i$	$\alpha_i \cdot X_d$	$(\alpha_i \cdot X_d) / (\alpha_i - \Theta)$
benzyl klorida	0.2884	1,8366	0,5297	1,4838
benzyl alkohol	0.7115	1	0,7115	-1.4837
toluene	0,0001	5,0990	5,099E-04	2,9405E-05
<b>total</b>				0.0000

Dengan cara trial error diperoleh  $\Theta = 1.4796$

komponen	X	$\alpha_i$	$\alpha_i \cdot X_d$	$(\alpha_i \cdot X_d) / (\alpha_i - \Theta)$
benzyl klorida	0.9875	1.9934	1.9684	3.8311
benzyl alkohol	0.0124	1.0000	0.0124	-0.0259
toluene	0.0001	10.1980	0.0007	0.0001
<b>total</b>				3.8052

$$R_{\min} + 1 = \sum ((\alpha_i \cdot X_{if}) / (\alpha_j - \theta)) \quad (\text{eq. 11.61, p. 421, Coulson, 1989})$$

$$R_{\min} + 1 = 3,8052$$

$$R_{\min} = 2,8052$$

$$R = 1,5 \cdot R_{\min} = 4,2078$$

### 5. Jumlah plate minimum

$$N_{\min} = \frac{\ln \left[ \frac{x_D}{1 - x_D} \cdot \frac{1 - x_w}{x_w} \right]}{\ln \alpha_{AB}}$$

$$N_{\min} = 2,7280 \text{ plate}$$

## 6. Penentuan jumlah plate

$$\frac{N - N_m}{N + 1} = 0.75 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{R - R_{\min}}{R + 1} \right)^{0.5688} \right]$$

(peters & timmerhaus, pers. 15.4, hal.772)

$$N_{\text{ideal}} = 5,1486$$

$$\text{Efisiensi plate } (E_0) = 0.492 \{ \mu_{\text{camp}} \cdot ((\alpha LK / HK)_{\text{avg}})^{-0.245} \} = 0,3536$$

Jumlah plate aktual

$$N_{\text{actual}} = N / E_0 = 14,5587 \text{ plate} \approx 15 \text{ plate}$$

## 7. Letak feed plate

$$\text{Log} \frac{N_r}{N_s} = 0.206 \text{Log} \left[ \left( \frac{B}{D} \right) \left( \frac{X_f, H_k}{X_f, L_k} \right) \left( \frac{X_b, L_k}{X_d, H_k} \right)^2 \right]$$

$N_r$  = jumlah plate dihitung dari atas (top)

$N_s$  = jumlah plate dihitung dari bawah (bottom)

$$N_r / N_s = 1,2463$$

$$N_r + N_s = N_{\text{act}} - 1$$

$$N_s = 6,2324$$

Jadi feed terletak antara plate 6 dan 7

## 8. Menentukan diameter menara

Dicari berdasarkan kecepatan uap max (pers 11.79 & 11.80 coulson)

$$U_v = (-0.171k^2 + 0.27k - 0.047) \left[ \frac{(\rho_L - \rho_v)}{\rho_v} \right]^{0.5}$$

$$D_c = \sqrt{\frac{4 V_w}{\pi \cdot \rho_v \cdot u_v}}$$



Dimana :

$U_v$  = kecepatan uap masuk yang diijinkan berdasarkan luas tampan total menara,

m/s

$V_w$  = kecepatan uap/cairan maksimum, m/s

$T_s$  = plate spacing, m

$D_c$  = diameter kolom, m

### 8.1 Enriching section

Komponen	$y_i$	$\rho$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	$y_i \cdot \rho$
benzyl klorida	0.9875	935.3743	923.6668
benzyl alkohol	0.0124	912.9125	11.3597
toluene	0.0001	697.9934	0.0510
<b>total</b>			<b>935.0775</b>

Densitas cairan ( $\rho_L$ ) = 935,0775 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

BM campuran = 126,3530

$R = 0,08206 \text{ atm m}^3/\text{kmol K}$

Densitas uap ( $\rho_V$ ) =  $Bm_{camp} \cdot P/RT = 3,3918 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Kecepatan cair ( $L$ ) =  $R \cdot D = 9,8211 \text{ kmol/jam}$

Kecepatan uap ( $v$ ) =  $L + D = 12,1551 \text{ kmol/jam}$

Diambil tray spacing = 0.45 m

$U_v = 0,6680 \text{ m/s}$

$V_w = 1535,8322 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,4266 \text{ kg/s}$

$D_{coloum} = 0,4898 \text{ m}$



## 8.2 Stripping section

Komponen	xi	$\rho$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	xi . $\rho$
benzyl klorida	0.0086	895.7951	7.6638
benzyl alkohol	0.9914	880.0511	872.5220
<b>total</b>			<b>880.1858</b>

densitas cairan ( $\rho_L$ ) = 880.1858 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

BM camp = 108.2978025

densitas uap ( $\rho_v$ ) = Bm<sub>camp</sub>.P/RT = 3.5227 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Kecepatan uap (v) = R . B = 24.5293 kmol/jam

Kecepatan cair (L) = v + B = 30.3587 kmol/jam

Diambil tray spacing = 0,3 m

U<sub>v</sub> = 0.29822 m/s

V<sub>w</sub> = 3287.7790 kg/jam = 0.9133 kg/s

D<sub>c</sub> = 1.0524 m

## 8.3 Perancangan plate

	Enriching section	Stripping section
Diameter colomn, m	0.4898	1,0524
Luas penampang colom (Ac), m <sup>2</sup> =	0,1883	0,8695
Luas downcorner (Ad), m <sup>2</sup> = 0.12* Ac =	0,0226	0,1043
Luas net area (An), m <sup>2</sup> = Ac - 2Ad =	0,1657	0,7651
Luas active area (Aa), m <sup>2</sup> = Ac - 2*Ad	0,1431	0,6608
Luas hole area (Ah), m <sup>2</sup> = 0,1 Aa	0,0143	0,0661



## 9. Panjang weir

Panjang weir ( $tw$ ) merupakan fungsi  $Ad/Ac$  yang telah digrafikan (fig 11.30, R.K Sinnott )

Untuk  $Ad = 0,12Ac$ , didapat  $tw/Dc = 0,775$

### 9.1 seksi enriching

$$Ad/Ac = 0.12$$

$$tw = 0.379573976$$

### 9.2 seksi stripping

$$Ad/Ac = 0.12$$

$$tw = 0.08156$$

karena tekanannya merupakan tekanan atmosferic maka dipilih :

$$\text{weir height (hw)} = 12 \text{ mm} = 0.012 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hole diameter (Dh)} = 6 \text{ mm} = 0,006 \text{ m} \quad \text{RK Sinnott p.465}$$

$$\text{Plate thickness / tebal plate} = 3 \text{ mm} = 0.003 \text{ m}$$

### 9.3. Check weeping

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan uap (v)} &= (R + 1) D = 1535.8322 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 0.4266 \text{ kg/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan cair (L)} &= R \cdot D = 1240.9246 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 0.3447 \text{ kg/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{max } Lw = 0.3447$$

$$\text{turn down rate diambil} = 0.8$$

$$\text{min } Lw = 0.2413$$

$$\text{min } Fv = 0.1006$$

how = wet crest, mm cairan

$$\max \text{ how} = 750 \left[ \frac{\max Lw}{\rho_{L,tw}} \right]^{2/3}$$

$$\max \text{ how} = 7.355189132$$

$$\min \text{ how} = 750 \left[ \frac{\min Lw}{\rho_{L,tw}} \right]^{2/3}$$

$$\min \text{ how} = 6.3385$$

$$\text{minimum rate} = \text{hw} + \text{how} = 18.3385 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{dari Fig 11.30 diperoleh } K_2 = 27.3$$

$$U_h \text{ min} = \frac{[K_2 - 0.90 \cdot (25.4 - dh)]}{(\rho v)^{0.5}}$$

$$U_h \text{ min} = 2.4138$$

$$U_h \text{ min aktual} = 7.03108287$$

Tidak terjadi weeping

**seksi Stripping**

$$\text{Kecepatan uap (v)} = R \cdot B = 2656.4659 \text{ kg/jam} = 0.7379 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan cair (L)} = v \cdot B = 3287.7790 \text{ kg/jam} = 0.9133 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\max Lw = 0.7379$$

$$\text{turn down rate diambil} = 0.8$$

$$\min Lw = 0.0738$$

$$\min Fv = 0.1676$$



how = wet crest, mm cairan

$$\text{max how} = 750 \left[ \frac{\text{max } Lw}{\rho_{L,tw}} \right]^{2/3}$$

max how = 7.6386

$$\text{min how} = 750 \left[ \frac{\text{min } Lw}{\rho_{L,tw}} \right]^{2/3}$$

min how = 6,5828

$$\text{minimum rate} = hw + how = 18.5828$$

dari Fig 11.30 diperoleh  $K_2 = 27,4$

kecepatan uap min design :

$$Uh \text{ min} = \frac{[K_2 - 0.90.(25.4 - dh)]}{(\rho v)^{0.5}}$$

$$Uh \text{ min} = 2.4218$$

$$Uh \text{ min aktual} = 2.5359$$

Tidak terjadi weeping

#### 9.4. Plate Pressure Drop

$$\text{Dry plate drop (hd)} = 51. \left[ \frac{Uh}{Co} \right]^2 \frac{\rho v}{\rho}$$

Uh = kec uap melalui hole, m/s

Co = koef discharge sieve plate

Co mrpk fungsi tebal plate, d hole dan perbandingan area hole dan active area (Sinnot, p.468)

#### Seksi Enriching

kecepatan uap max melalui hole

$$Uh \text{ max} = Qv/Ah = 8.7889 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Ah / Ap \approx Ah / Aa = 0.1$$

$$\text{tebal plate} / dh = 0.5 \text{ mm}$$

kecepatan fase uap

$$Q_v = (V \cdot \text{BM vapour}) / \rho v$$

$$= 452.8011 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0.1258 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

dari fig 11.34, p 467, sinnot, diperoleh  $C_o = 0.735$

$$hd = 26.4514 \text{ mm liquid}$$

$$\text{Residu Head (hr)} = \frac{12,5 \cdot 10^3}{P_L} \quad (\text{Sinnot, p 468 pers 11.89})$$

$$hr = 13.3679 \text{ mm liquid}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{total plate drop (ht)} &= hd + (hw + how) + hr \\ &= 58.1578 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

**seksi Stripping**

kecepatan uap max melalui hole

$$U_{h \text{ max}} = Q_v / Ah$$

$$= 3.1699 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Ah / Ap = Ah / Aa = 0.1$$

$$\text{tebal plate} / dh = 0.5$$

kecepatan fase uap

$$Q_v = (V \cdot \text{BM vapour}) / \rho v$$

$$= 754.0899 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0.2095 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

dari fig 11.34, p 467, coulson, diperoleh  $C_o = 0.735$

$$h_d = 3.7966 \text{ mm liquid}$$

$$\text{Residu Head (hr)} = \frac{12,5 \cdot 10^3}{\rho_L}$$

$$h_r = 14.2015 \text{ mm liquid}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total plate drop (ht)} &= h_d + (h_w + h_{ow}) + h_r \\ &= 36.5810 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

### 9.5. Total Pressure Drop

dipilih harga  $h_t$  yang paling besar, yaitu dari seksi enriching

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P_t &= 9,81 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot h_t \cdot \rho_L \\ &= 502.1706 \text{ Pa} = 0.0050 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

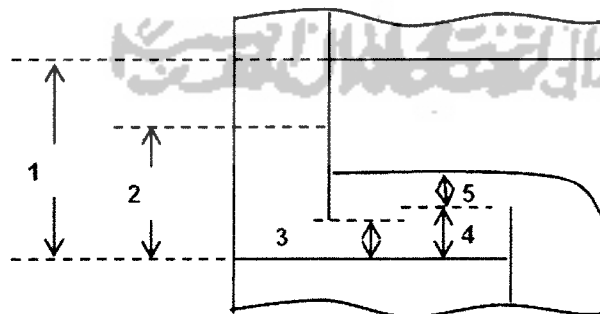
### 9.5. Menentukan jumlah Hole

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas satuan hole} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (d_h)^2 \\ &= 0.00002826 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah hole bawah} = A_h / \text{luas satuan hole} = 2338.2979$$

$$\text{Jumlah hole atas} = A_h / \text{luas satuan hole} = 506.4080$$

### 3. Downcomer liquid back-up



Keterangan :

1.  $t_s$  = tray spacing
2.  $h_b$  = downcomer back-up, diukur dr permukaan plate, m
3.  $h_{ap}$  = tinggi celah antara dinding downcomer dgn plate
4.  $h_w$  = tinggi weir
5.  $h_{ow}$  = ketinggian cairan diatas weir

lead loss in the downcomer

$$h_{ap} = h_w - (5-10 \text{ mm})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{diambil } h_{ap} &= h_w - 10 \text{ mm} \\ &= 2 \text{ mm} = 0.002 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

luas di bawah downcomer ( $A_{ap}$ ) =  $h_{ap} \cdot T_w$  (Sinnott, pers 11.93 p 469)

	Top	Bottom
$A_{ap}$ =	0.0008 m <sup>2</sup>	0.0016 m <sup>2</sup>
$A_d$ =	0.0226 m <sup>2</sup>	0.1043 m <sup>2</sup>

$$A_{ap} = A_m \rightarrow A_{ap} = A_m$$

$$h_{dc} = 166 \cdot \left[ \frac{L_{wd}}{\rho L A_m} \right]^2$$

dimana :

$L_{wd}$  = kec alir cairan pd downcomer, kg/s

$h_{dc}$  = head loss pd downcomer, mm

$$H_{dc} = 39.1423 \text{ mm}$$

$$h_b = (h_w + h_{ow \text{ max}}) + h_t + h_{dc}$$

$$= 116.1154 \text{ mm} = 0,1162 \text{ m}$$



utk menghindari flooding sebaiknya  $hb < 0.5 (ts + tw)$ .....(Sinnott, pers 11.94 p 469)

$$\text{bottom } h_{dc} = 43.8441 \text{ mm}$$

$$= (h_w + h_{ow \text{ max}}) + h_t + h_{dc}$$

$$= 99.7802 \text{ mm} = 0.0998 \text{ m}$$

utk menghindari flooding sebaiknya  $hb < 0.5 (ts + tw)$

### 9.6. Chek resident Time

Min resint time = 3 detik (Sinnott, p.470)

$$t_r = \frac{A_d \cdot h_b \cdot \rho_L}{L_w d}$$

$$\text{Top } t_r = 7.1176 \text{ s} = 0.1186 \text{ menit}$$

$$\text{Bottom } t_r = 12.5452 \text{ s} = 0.2091 \text{ menit}$$

### 9.7. Maximum vapour velocity

$$F_{LV} = \frac{L_w}{V_w} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L}}$$

dimana :

$L_w$  = kec aliran cairan kg/s

$V_w$  = kec aliran uap kg/s

$F_{LV}$  = faktor aliran cairan uap

dimana :

$u_f$  = kec flooding uap m/s

$k$  = konstanta yg mrpk fungsi  $F_{LV}$  dan  $T_s$

### Seksi enriching

$$Flv = 0.0487$$

dari fig 11.27 Sinnott untuk tray spacing 0.50 maka  $k = 0.08$

karena maximal superficial velocity terjadi pada keadaan flooding maka :

$$uf = 1.3259 \text{ m/s}$$

agar tidak terjadi flooding superficial velocity 85%

$$uf = 1.1270 \text{ m/s}$$

### Seksi stripping

$$Flv = 0.0783$$

dari fig 11.27 Sinnott untuk tray spacing 0.3 maka  $k = 0.04$

$$uf = 0.6310 \text{ m/s}$$

agar tidak terjadi flooding superficial velocity 85%

$$uf = 0.5364 \text{ m/s}$$

### 9.8. Check entrainment

$$\% \text{ flooding} = \left( \frac{Uv}{Uf} \right) 100 \% \quad (\text{Sinnott, eq.11.83, p.462})$$

$$Uv = Qv / An$$

### Seksi enriching

$$Uv = 0.7590$$

$$\% \text{ flooding} = 57.2475$$

dari fig 11.29 Sinnott

$$\% \text{ flooding} = 7.2475 \text{ dan } Flv = 0.0487$$

$$\psi = 0.038$$

syarat :  $\psi < 0.1 \rightarrow$  memenuhi



### Seksi stripping

$$U_v = 0.2738$$

$$\% \text{ flooding} = 43.3854$$

dari fig 11.29 Sinnott

$$\% \text{ foading} = 43.3854 \text{ dan } Fl_v = 0.0783$$

$$\psi = 0.0016$$

syarat :  $\psi < 0.1 \rightarrow$  memenuhi

### 10. Menentukan Tebal Dinding Menara

#### a. Tebal Shell

Diameter menara

- Seksi enriching = 0.4898 m = 19.28239655 in

- Seksi stripping = 1.052432801 m = 41.43436226 in

Tinggi cairan dalam shell

- Seksi enriching = 1.674800408 m

- Seksi stripping = 0.824901602 m

$\rho$  cairan

- Seksi enriching = 935.0774879 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

- Seksi stripping = 880.1858376 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0.6 P} + C$$

dimana:

$t_s$  = tebal shell , in

$p$  = tekanan design , lb/in<sup>2</sup>

$r_i$  = jari-jari dalam shell, in

$f$  = maksimum allowable stress , lb/in<sup>2</sup>

$E$  = efisiensi pengelasan ( double full-fillet lap joint )

$C$  = faktor korosi , in

seksi enriching

bahan konstruksi stainless Steel SA 167 grade 11 type 316

$r_i = 0.244886436 \text{ m} = 9.641198275 \text{ in}$

$f = 18750 \text{ lb/in}^2$  ( brownell & young, item. 4, p.342 )

$E = 0.65$  (brownell & young, T.13.2, p.254)

$C = 0.011 \text{ mm}$  ( www.outokumpu.com/33264.epibrw, table.4 )  
 $= 0.000433 \text{ in}$

$p_{\text{design}} = 1.2 * p_{\text{operasi}} = 17.64 \text{ lb/in}^2(\text{psi})$

$t_s = 0.014399651 \text{ in}$

dipilih tebal standar =  $3/16 \text{ in} = 0.1875 \text{ in}$

$OD = ID + ( 2 * t_s ) = 19.65739655$

Dari tabel 5.7, Brownell - Young, OD yang sesuai adalah 20 in

ID koreksi =  $OD - 2 t = 19.625$

### Seksi stripping

bahan konstruksi stainless steel SA 167 grade 11 type 316

$r_i = 1.052432801 \text{ m} = 41.43436226 \text{ in}$

$f = 17900 \text{ lb/in}^2$  ( brownell & young, item. 4, p.342 )

$E = 0.65$  (brownell & young, T.13.2, p.254)

$C = 0.011 \text{ mm}$  ( www.outokumpu.com/33264.epibrw, table.4 )



$$= 0.000433 \text{ in}$$

$$p \text{ design} = 1.2 * p \text{ operasi} = 22.932 \text{ lb/in}^2 \text{ (psi)}$$

$$t_s = 0.082194734 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{dipilih tebal standar} = 3/16 \text{ in} = 0.1875 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = ID + (2 * t_s) = 41.8094 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5.7, Brownell - Young, OD yang sesuai adalah 42 in

$$ID \text{ koreksi} = OD - 2 t = 41.6250 \text{ in}$$

### 11. menentukan Tebal Head

Bentuk head = torispherical dished head

$$t_h = \frac{0.885P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0.1P} + c$$

#### Seksi enriching

$$t_h = 0.0128 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{dipilih tebal standart (th)} = 0.1875 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = ID + (2 * t_h) = 20 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0.508 \text{ m}$$

dari tabel 5.7 brownell & young p.91 didapat untuk OD 20, maka :

$$t \text{ head} = 3/16 \text{ in} = 0.1875 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 20 \text{ in}$$

$$i_c r = 1.25 \text{ in}$$

$$s_f = 1.5-2.25 \text{ in ( brownell \& young, table 5.8, p.93 ) ;}$$

$$\text{diambil nilai } s_f = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0.0508 \text{ m}$$

dari fig 5.8 brownell & young p.87 di dapat persamaan sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{ID}{2} \\ b &= r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\ AB &= \frac{ID}{2} - (icr) \\ BC &= r - (icr) \\ AC &= \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\ OA &= th + b + sf \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 9.8125 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = 8.5625 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 18.75 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 3.319289771 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = 16.68071023$$

$$OA = 5.5068 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0.1399 \text{ m}$$

Seksi stripping

$$th = 0.0727 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{dipilih tebal standart } (th) = 0.1875 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = ID + (2 * th) = 42 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1.0668 \text{ m}$$

dari tabel 5.7 brownell & young p.91 didapat untuk OD 42, maka :

$$t \text{ head} = 3/16 \text{ in} = 0.1875 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 42 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 2.625 \text{ in}$$

$sf = 1.5-2.25$  in ( brownell & young, table 5.8, p.93 ) ;

diambil nilai  $sf = 2$  in

0.0508 m

dari fig 5.8 brownell & young p.87 di dapat persamaan sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{ID}{2} \\ b &= r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\ AB &= \frac{ID}{2} - (icr) \\ BC &= r - (icr) \\ AC &= \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\ OA &= th + b + sf \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 20.8125$$

$$AB = 18.1875$$

$$BC = 39.375$$

$$AC = 34.9229$$

$$b = 7.0772$$

$$OA = 9.2646 \text{ in}$$

$$0.23539 \text{ m}$$

### Enriching

$$\text{Tray spacing (Ts) enriching} = 0.45 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi kolom} = N * Ts = 3.15 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Ruang kosong diatas plate pertama} = 10\% \cdot \text{tinggi kolom} = 0.315 \text{ m}$$

### Stripping

$$\text{Tray spacing (Ts) enriching} = 0.3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi kolom} = N \cdot T_s = 2.4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Ruang kosong dibawah plate terakhir} = 15\% \text{ tinggi kolom} = 0.36 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi menara} = 6.225 \text{ m}$$

$$H_h \text{ top} + H_h \text{ bottom} = 0.3752 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total menara} = 6.6002 \text{ m}$$

### 6. menghitung ukuran pipa

$$D_{\text{opt}} = 226 W_m^{0.5} \rho^{-0.35} \quad (\text{sinnot, Eq.5.15, p.161})$$

dimana :  $D_{\text{opt}}$  = Diameter optimum, mm

$W_m$  = kec. umpan masuk/keluar, kg/s

$\rho$  = densitas gas umpan, kg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### a. Pipa Pemasukan Umpan Menara Distilasi

Komponen	$y_i$	$\rho$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	$y_i \cdot \rho$
benzyl klorida	0.2884	908.4261	262.0266
benzyl alkohol	0.7115	890.6147	633.707
toluene	2.08725E-05	667.7274	0.013937
	1		895.7476

$$\rho = 895.7476 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$W_m = 0.2573 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$D_{\text{optimum}} = 10.6182 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0.0106 \text{ m} = 0.4180 \text{ in}$$

dipilih pipa standar dengan nominal pipe size 0.5 in

dengan SN 40 (kern, table.11, p.844 ), sehingga didapat :

$$\text{ID} = 0.622 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 0.840 \text{ in}$$

#### **b. Pipa Pemasukan Refluks Menara Distilasi**

$$\rho = 935.0775 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$W_m = 0.3447 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$D_{\text{optimum}} = 12.1069 \text{ mm}$$

$$0.0121 \text{ m} = 0.4766 \text{ in}$$

dipilih pipa standar dengan nominal pipe size 0.5 in

dengan SN 40 (kern, table.11, p.844 ), sehingga didapat :

$$\text{ID} = 0.622 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 0.840 \text{ in}$$

#### **c. Pipa Pemasukan Uap Boiler**

$$\rho = 3.5227 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$W_m = 0.7379 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$D_{\text{optimum}} = 124.9398 \text{ mm} = 0.12494 \text{ m} = 4.918891 \text{ in}$$

dipilih pipa standar dengan nominal pipe size 6 in

dengan SN 40 (kern, table.11, p.844 ), sehingga didapat :

$$\text{ID} = 6.065 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 6.625 \text{ in}$$

#### **d. Pipa Pengeluaran Uap Puncak Menara Distilasi**

$$\rho = 3.3918 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$W_m = 0.4266 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$D_{\text{optimum}} = 96.2668 \text{ mm}$$

0.0963 m

3.7900 in

dipilih pipa standar dengan nominal pipe size 4 in SN 40 (kern, table.11, p.844 ),

sehingga didapat :

ID = 4.026 in

OD = 4.500 in

**e. Pipa Pengeluaran Cairan Dasar**

$\rho$  = 880.1858 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Wm = 0.9133 kg/s

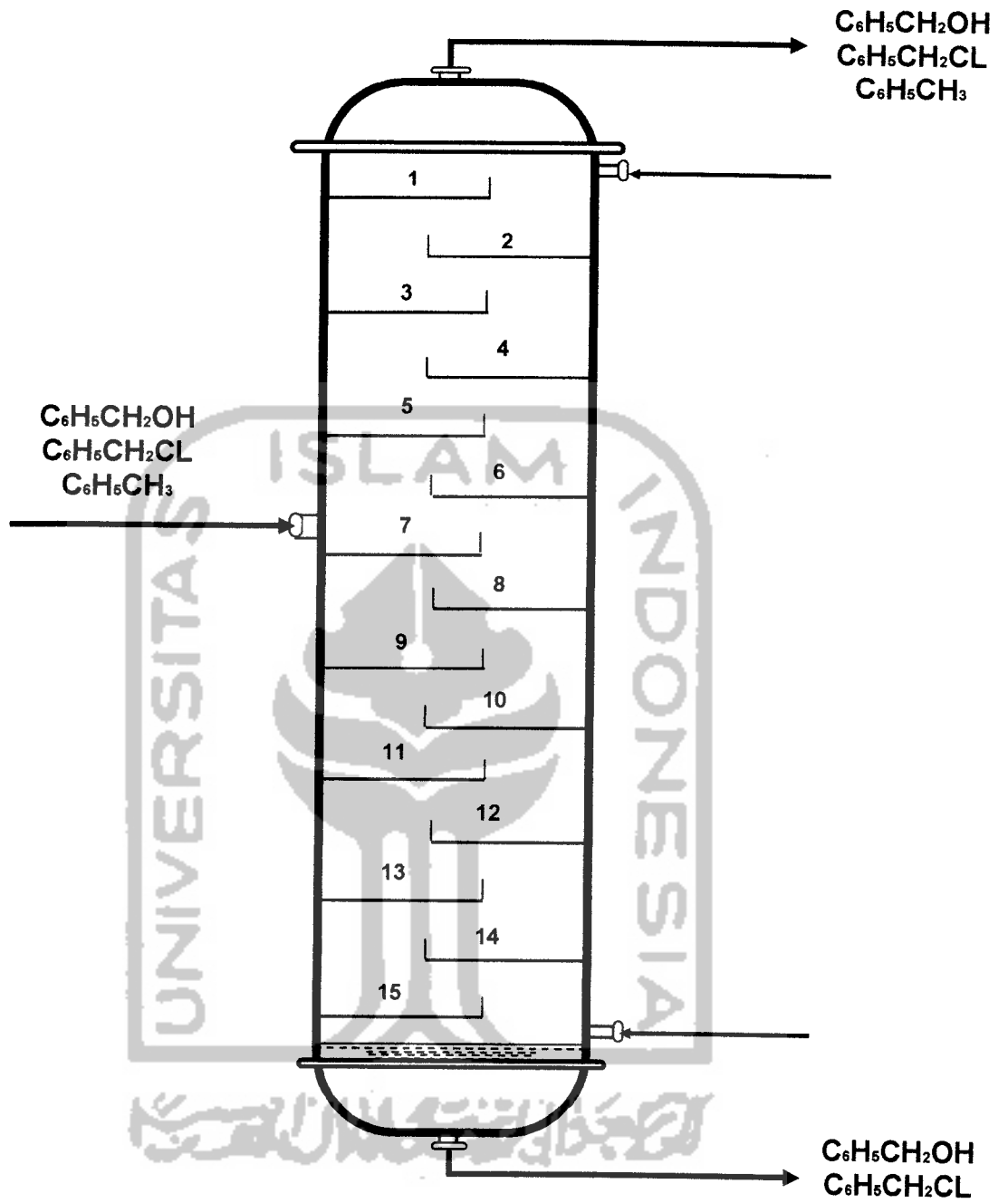
D optimum = 20.1283 mm 0.792453 in

dipilih pipa standar dengan nominal pipe size 1.0 in

dengan SN 40 (kern, table.11, p.844 ), sehingga didapat :

ID = 0.957 in

OD = 1.320 in



Gambar L.5. Menara distilasi ( MD - 02 )