

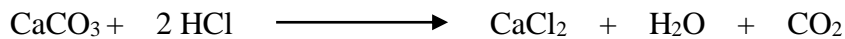
LAMPIRAN A

REAKTOR

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Jenis | = Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk |
| Fase | = Padat – Cair |
| Bentuk | = Tangki Silinder |
| Bahan | = Stainless Steel Grade A 304 |
| Suhu Operasi | = 32 ⁰ C |
| Tekanan | = 1 atm |
| Waktu Tinggal (θ) | = 30 menit |
| Konversi | = 100% |

A. Kinetika Reaksi

Reaksi :



Persamaan kecepatan reaksi :

$$-r_a = k_1 \cdot C_a \cdot C_b$$

dengan,

$-r_a$ = kecepatan reaksi (kmol/L.jam)

k = konstanta kecepatan reaksi (L²/kmol².jam)

C_a = konsentrasi CaCO₃

C_b = konsentrasi HCl

Input Reaktor

| Komponen | Berat (kg) | BM | Kmol |
|-------------------|------------|-----|---------|
| CaCO ₃ | 715,88 | 100 | 7,1588 |
| MgCO ₃ | 20,17 | 84 | 0,2401 |
| HCL | 641,66 | 37 | 17,5799 |
| H2O | 1.092,22 | 18 | 60,6788 |
| Total | 2.469,93 | | 85,6576 |

Konsentrasi Umpan

$$C_{ao} = \frac{na}{\sum Fv} = 0,00417$$

$$C_{ao} = \frac{na}{\sum Fv} = 0,01025$$

Konstanta Kecepatan Reaksi

Reaksi pembuatan kalsium klorida merupakan reaksi orde 2

$$k = 72,671 \text{ m}^3/\text{kmol.jam} \quad (\text{Industrial Chemicals, Faith-Keyes, 1975})$$

dengan,

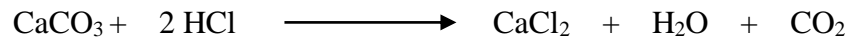
k = konstanta kecepatan reaksi

Kecepatan Reaksi

Reaksi pembuatan kalsium klorida dijalankan dengan konversi 99% dengan persamaan

sebagai berikut :

Reaksi :



A 2B D E F

m : C_{ao} C_{bo}

r : $C_{ao} \cdot X$ $2C_{ao} \cdot X$

s : Ca Cb

$$C_a = C_{ao} - C_{ao}X = C_{ao}(1 - X) \longrightarrow X = \frac{C_{ao} - C_a}{C_{ao}}$$

$$C_b = C_{bo} - 2 C_{ao}X = C_{ao} \left(\frac{C_{bo}}{C_{ao}} - 2X \right)$$

$$-r_a = k_1 \cdot C_a \cdot C_b$$

$$-r_a = k_1 \cdot C_{ao}(1 - X) \cdot C_{ao} \left(\frac{C_{bo}}{C_{ao}} - 2X \right)$$

$$-r_a = k_1 \cdot C_{ao}^2(1 - X) \cdot \left(\frac{C_{bo}}{C_{ao}} - 2X \right) \longrightarrow \left(\frac{C_{bo}}{C_{ao}} = M \right)$$

$$-r_a = k_1 \cdot C_{ao}^2(1 - X) \cdot (M - 2X)$$

B. Perancangan Reaktor

Asumsi :

- Volume cairan selama reaksi tetap

-

Menentukan volume cairan dalam reaktor

$$V = \frac{Fv \cdot X}{k_1 \cdot (1 - X) \cdot (M - 2X)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 4,909 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 4909 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

C. Menghitung Dimensi Reaktor

Perancangan reaktor dibuat *over design* sebesar 20%, sehingga volume reaktor menjadi

$$\text{Volume reaktor} = 1,2 \times \text{volume cairan}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume reaktor} &= 1,2 \times 4,909 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 5,89 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 208,037 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

1. Menghitung diameter dan tinggi reaktor

Reaktor yang digunakan berbentuk silinder tegak

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{volume silinder} + \text{volume tutup} \\ &= \text{volume silinder} + \text{volume head} \end{aligned}$$

Tutup berbentuk *torispherical dished head*

Dengan :

$$\text{Volume head} = 0,000049 \text{ d}^3$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Volume} = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \right) + [(0,000049) \times (D^3)]$$

Dipilih perbandingan D : H = 1 : 2

$$208,037 \text{ ft}^3 = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \right) + [(0,000049) \times (D^3)]$$

$$208,037 \text{ ft}^3 = \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2D\right) + [(0,000049) \times (D^3)]$$

$$208,037 \text{ ft}^3 = D^3 \left(\frac{6,28}{4} + 0,000049\right)$$

$$208,037 \text{ ft}^3 = D^3 \times 1,57$$

$$D = 5,09 \text{ ft} = 1,55 \text{ m} = 61,17 \text{ in}$$

Maka tinggi reactor :

$$H = 2D$$

$$H = 2 \times 5,09 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 10,19 \text{ ft} = 3,1 \text{ m} = 122,35 \text{ in}$$

2. Menghitung tinggi cairan

$$\text{Volume cairan} = h_{\text{cairan}} \times \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$$

$$4,909 \text{ m}^3 = h_{\text{cairan}} \times \frac{3,14 \times (1,55 \text{ m})^2}{4}$$

$$h_{\text{cairan}} = \frac{4,909 \text{ m}^3}{0,855 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$h_{\text{cairan}} = 2,59 \text{ m}$$

3. Menentukan tekanan disain

$$P \text{ hidrostatik} = \rho \times g \times h_{\text{cairan}}$$

$$= 1440,89 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9,8 \times 2,59 \text{ m}$$

$$= 36.571,77 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$= 5,3 \text{ psia}$$

4. Menghitung tebal dinding reaktor

Persamaan 13.1 (*Brownell 1959, page 254*) :

$$t_s = \frac{P \times d_i}{2(f \times E) - (0,6 \times P)} + C$$

Dengan :

$$\text{Allowable stress (f)} = 16250 \text{ psia}$$

Sambungan yang dipilih = double welded butt joint

$$\text{Efisiensi sambungan (E)} = 85\%$$

$$\text{Corrosion allowance (C)} = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

Tekanan (P) = tekanan operasi + tekanan hidrostatik

$$= 14,7 \text{ psia} + 5,3 \text{ psia}$$

$$= 20 \text{ psia}$$

Sehingga :

$$t_s = \frac{20 \text{ psia} \times 61,177 \text{ in}}{(16250 \text{ psia} \times 85\%) - (0,6 \times 20 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = 0,169 \text{ in}$$

Jadi, tebal shell minimum yang dibutuhkan sebesar 0,169 in

Berdasarkan tabel 5.6 (Brownell & Young, 1959), maka dipilih t_s standar :

$$t_s = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID shell} = 61,177 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD shell} = \text{ID} + 2t_s$$

$$= 61,177 \text{ in} + (2 \times 0,1875 \text{ in})$$

$$= 65,625 \text{ in}$$

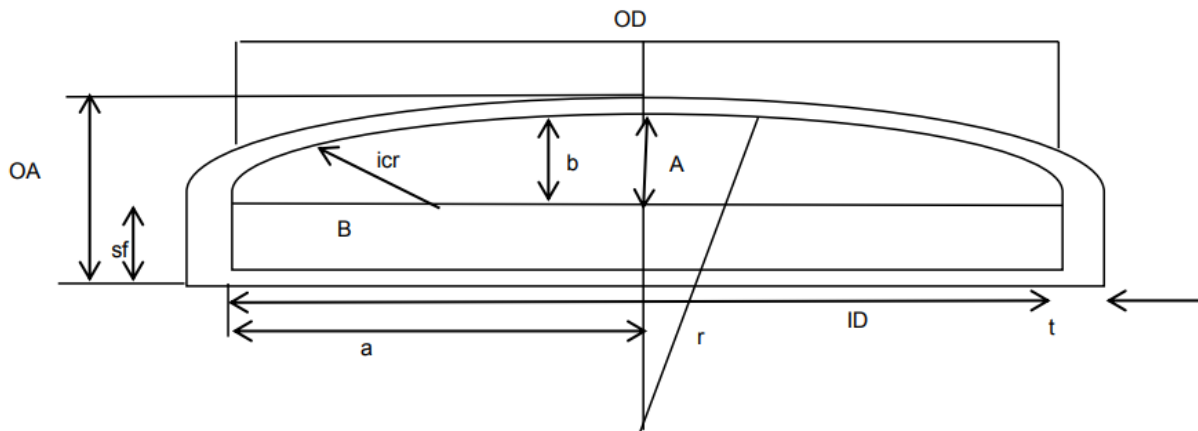
Berdasarkan tabel 5.7 (Brownell & Young, 1959), untuk OD standar maka diambil

OD terdekat yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 66 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,67 \text{ m} \\
 \text{ID} &= \text{OD} - 2t_s \\
 &= 66 \text{ in} - (2 \times 0,1875 \text{ in}) \\
 &= 65,625 \text{ in} = 1,209 \text{ m} = 3,9687 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{H} &= 2 \times \text{D} \\
 &= 2 \times 65,625 \text{ in} \\
 &= 131,25 \text{ in} = 3,33 \text{ m} = 10,937 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{icr} &= 4 \text{ in} \\
 \text{rc} &= 66 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

D. Menghitung Dimensi *Head* Reaktor

Dipilih head dengan bentuk *Torispherical Flanged & Dish Head*, dengan pertimbangan harganya cukup ekonomis dan dapat digunakan tekanan operasi hingga 15 bar.



Keterangan gambar :

ID : diameter dalam *head*

OD : diameter luar *head*

a : jari-jari *head*

t : tebal *head*

r : jari-jari dalam *head*

icr : *inside corner radius*

b : *deep of dish*

sf : *straight of flanged*

OA : tinggi *head*

1. Menghitung tebal *head*

$$t_h = \frac{P \times r \times c \times W}{(2 \times f \times E) - (0,2 \times P)} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young 1959, Page 138})$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right)$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{66 \text{ in}}{4 \text{ in}}} \right)$$

$$W = 1,765$$

Sehingga :

$$t_h = \frac{20 \text{ psia} \times 48 \text{ in} \times 1,765}{(2 \times 16250 \text{ psia} \times 85\%) - (0,2 \times 20 \text{ psia})} + 0.125 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = 0,209 \text{ in}$$

Berdasarkan tabel 5.6 (Brownell & Young, 1959), maka dipilih t_h standar :

$$t_h = 1/4 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,25 \text{ in}$$

2. Menghitung tinggi head

Berdasarkan tabel 5.8 (Brownell & Young, 1959), maka digunakan sf :

$$sf = 1 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ID &= OD - 2 t_h \\ &= 66 \text{ in} - (2 \times 0,25 \text{ in}) \\ &= 66,5 \text{ in} = 1,66 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{ID}{2} \\ &= 32,75 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= A - icr \\ &= 32,75 \text{ in} - 3 \text{ in} \\ &= 28,75 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= rc - icr \\ &= 66 \text{ in} - 4 \text{ in} \\ &= 62 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} \\ &= \sqrt{62^2 - 28,75^2} \\ &= 54,93 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= rc - AC \\ &= 66 \text{ in} - 54,93 \text{ in} \\ &= 12,069 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi head total :

$$\begin{aligned} AO &= sf + B + t_h \\ &= 3,64 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

E. Menghitung Dimensi Pengaduk

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume cairan yang diaduk} &= 4,9091 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 1296,8587 \text{ gallon}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kekentalan cairan yang diaduk } (\mu) &= 0,6481 \text{ cP} \\ &= 0,000436 \text{ lb/ft.s}\end{aligned}$$

Jenis pengaduk yang digunakan *six pitched blade turbine* karena dapat digunakan untuk campuran berviskositas $<10.000 \text{ cp}$ (Geankoplis 1993, hal 143) dan cocok untuk pengadukan suspensi solid (Wallas 1990, hal 298).

Perancangan untuk pengadukan dilakukan dengan prinsip similaritas menggunakan model sesuai dengan referensi buku Brown pada Fig. 477 kurva no. 15 halaman 507 dan tabelnya.

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

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

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

Maka diperoleh :

a. Diameter Impeller (Di)

$$\begin{aligned}Di &= Dt/3 \\ &= 65,6250/3 \\ &= 21,875 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,5556 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,8229 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

b. Tinggi cairan dalam pengadukan (Zl)

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

$$= 85,3125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 2,1669 \text{ m}$$

$$= 7,1094 \text{ ft}$$

c. Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki (Z_i)

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

$$= 28,4375 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,7223 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,3698 \text{ ft}$$

d. Tinggi pengaduk (W)

$$W = D_i \times (1/5)$$

$$= 4,38 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,111 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,3646 \text{ ft}$$

e. Lebar pengaduk (L)

$$L = D_i \times (1/4)$$

$$= 5,469 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1389 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,4557 \text{ ft}$$

f. Lebar baffle (B)

$$B = D_i \times 0.17$$

$$= 3,719 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,0945 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,3099 \text{ ft}$$

Menghitung jumlah pengaduk (sesuai referensi wallas halaman 288)

Rasio tinggi permukaan cairan dan diameter tangki = H/D

$$= 101,96/65,63$$

$$= 1,5538 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,0394 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,129 \text{ ft}$$

Berdasarkan referensi Wallas jumlah pengaduk yang dipakai = 1 buah

Trial nilai rpm (N) :

Pada reaksi dengan transfer panas nilai Hp/1000 gallon = 10 dan kecepatan pengaduk

$$(\pi DN) = 15 - 20 \text{ ft/s} \quad (\text{Wallas, hal 292})$$

$$\text{Dipilih } (\pi DN) = 20 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N = 20 \text{ ft/s} \times \frac{1}{\pi \times \text{Dim}/\text{rotasi}}$$

$$= 3,494 \text{ rps}$$

$$= 209,6451 \text{ rpm}$$

Menghitung Re :

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

$$\text{Re} = \frac{89,67 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 3,491 \text{ rps} \times 1,8229^2}{0,000436 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft} \cdot \text{s}}}$$

$$\text{Re} = 2396202,13$$

Tenaga Pengaduk

Dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$P_o = N_p \rho l N^3 D_i^5 / g_c$$

dengan hubungan :

Di = diameter pengaduk

N = kecepatan putaran

Np = bilangan daya

Po = daya penggerak

ρl = rapat massa fluida yang diaduk

Bilangan daya diperoleh dari fig 10.6 Wallas " *Chemical Process Equipment* " hal 292 .

Re > 1.000.000 , dari fig 10.6 Wallas, dipilih curve 6 sehingga diperoleh NP = 1.5

Po = 3596,563 ft.lbf/s

6,538 HP

4,875 KW

Effisiensi motor = 80%

Daya penggerak motor = 8,173 Hp

F. Menghitung Jaket Pendingin

1. Menghitung luas selimut

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas selimut (A)} &= \text{Luas selimut reaktor} + \text{Luas penampang bawah reaktor} \\ &= (\pi \times \text{OD} \times H) + (1/4 \times \pi \times \text{OD}^2) \\ &= 212,636 \\ &= 19,75 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kebutuhan pendingin} = 2524,57 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$T \text{ reaktor} = 32^\circ\text{C} = 305 \text{ K} = 89,6^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t \text{ in} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 303 \text{ K} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t \text{ out} = 31^\circ\text{C} = 304 \text{ K} = 87,8$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{lmtd}} = \frac{(T \text{ reaktor} - t \text{ in}) - (T \text{ reaktor} - t \text{ out})}{\ln \frac{(T \text{ reaktor} - t \text{ in})}{(T \text{ reaktor} - t \text{ out})}}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{lmtd}} = 2,59^\circ\text{F}$$

2. Menghitung luas transfer panas

Untuk fluida *heavy organic* dan fluida dingin air $UD = 75\text{-}150 \text{ btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{F} \cdot \text{Jam}$

$$A = \frac{Q}{(Ud \cdot \Delta T_{\text{lmtd}})}$$

$$A = 52,43 \text{ ft}^2$$

Luas selimut > A terhitung, maka luas selimut mencakupi sebagai luas transfer panas sehingga digunakan jaket pendingin

3. Menghitung kebutuhan air pendingin

$$Q_{\text{pendinginan}} = m \text{ air} \times C_p \text{ air} (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}})$$

$$m \text{ air} = (Q_{\text{pendinginan}}) / (C_p \text{ air} (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}}))$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1855 \text{ Kj/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\Delta T = 1 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\text{air}} &= 2524,5736 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 5566,6849 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

4. Kecepatan volumetrik air

$$Q_v = \frac{m_{\text{air}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}}$$

$$Q = 2,4678 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

5. Menghitung dimensi jaket

Tinggi jaket :

$$h_j = \frac{\left(A - \frac{1}{4}\pi \cdot D_R^2\right)}{\pi \cdot D_R}$$

$$h_j = 3,33 \text{ m} = 10,93 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Debit air pendingin} &= 2,4678 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0242 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \end{aligned}$$

Ditentukan :

Waktu kontak 10 menit = 600 detik

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume pendingin} &= 0,411 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 14,52 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{col}} + V_R = \left(\frac{1}{4}\pi D_j^2 H_j\right) + (0.000049 D_j^3)$$

$$V_R \text{ setinggi } h_j = \left(\frac{1}{4}\pi D_t^2 H_j\right) + (0.000049 D_t^3)$$

$$V_r \text{ setinggi } h_j = 259,72 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V_{\text{col}} + V_R = 274,24 \text{ ft}^3$$

Maka didapatkan $D_j = 5,651 \text{ ft}$
 $= 1,722 \text{ m}$

$$L_j = \frac{(D_j - D_t)}{2}$$

$L_j = 0,0758 \text{ ft}$
 $= 0,023 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,91 \text{ in}$

Menghitung tebal jaket (t_j)

$$t_j = \left(\frac{P \cdot R_i}{f \cdot E - 0.2P} \right) + C$$

$t_j = 0,179 \text{ in} = 0,00456 \text{ m}$

diambil t_j standar $3/16 \text{ in}$

DO jaket = $2 \times t_j$

DO jaket = $1,732$