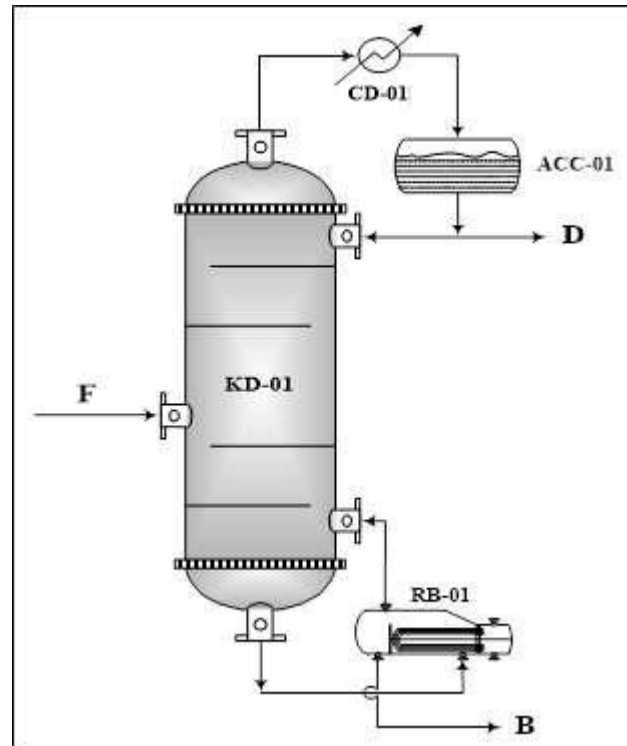


# LAMPIRAN

## KOLOM DESTILASI (KD-01)



Fungsi : Memurnikan kandungan bioetanol pada campuran bioetanol-air.

Tipe : Sieve Tray Tower

Bahan : Stainless steel (SA-240)

Jumlah : 1 Buah

Gambar :

### A. Menentukan Kondisi Operasi

Dengan Trial dan Error, didapatkan kondisi operasi :

$$P = 1216,00000 \text{ mmHg} = 1,60000 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 382,22700 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 109,22700 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

### FEED

Komponen	ln Pi	Pi (mmhg)	Pi(atm)	Xi	Ki = Pi / P	Yi = Xi . Ki
Biobioetanol	7,74179	2302,60051	3,02974	0,13808	1,89359	0,26147
Air	6,94883	1041,92553	1,37095	0,86192	0,85685	0,73853
<b>Total</b>	14,69062	3344,52604	4,40069	1,00000	2,75043	1,00000

### Komposisi Top (Destilat)

$$P = 760,00000 \text{ mmHg} = 1,00000 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 353,23127 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 80,23127 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

Komponen	ln Pi	Pi (mmhg)	Pi(atm)	Yi	Ki = Pi / P	Xi = Yi . Ki
Biobioetanol	6,70220	814,19176	1,07130	0,88144	1,07130	0,94429
Air	5,87670	356,63000	0,46925	0,11856	0,46925	0,05563
<b>Total</b>	12,57889	1170,82176	1,54055	1,00000	1,54055	0,99993

**Komposisi Bottom**

$$P = 912,00000 \text{ mmHg} = 1,20000 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 378,31670 \text{ }^\circ\text{K} = 105,31670 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

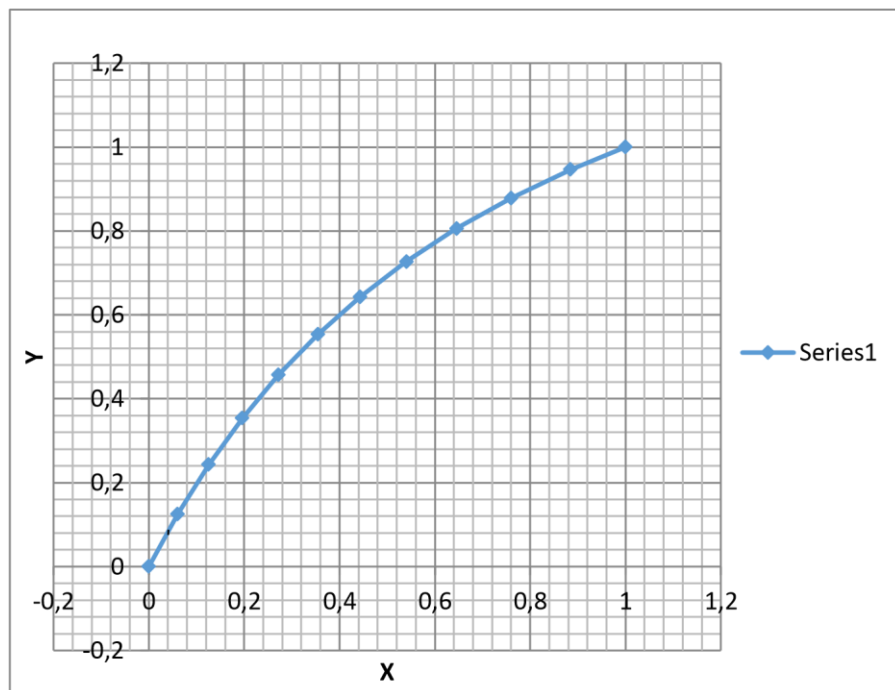
Komponen	ln Pi	Pi (mmhg)	Pi(atm)	Xi		Ki = Pi / P	Yi = Xi . Ki
Biobioetano l	7,61204	2022,40 7 06	2,66106	0,00040		2,2175 5	0,0008 8
Air	6,81516	911,561 9 3	1,19942	0,99960		0,9995 2	0,9991 2
<b>Total</b>	14,42720		2933,969 00	3,8604 9	1,0000 0	3,21707	1,00000

**B. Desain Kolom Destilasi**

Data kesetimbangan Uap-Cair untuk bioetanol dan air pada 1 atm

T (K)	t (oC)	x	y
351,44819	78,29819	1,00000	1,00000
353,15000	80,00000	0,88494	0,94622
355,15000	82,00000	0,76015	0,87849
357,15000	84,00000	0,64560	0,80562
359,15000	86,00000	0,54032	0,72730
361,15000	88,00000	0,44345	0,64326
363,15000	90,00000	0,35419	0,55315
365,15000	92,00000	0,27185	0,45667
367,15000	94,00000	0,19580	0,35348
369,15000	96,00000	0,12548	0,24322
371,15000	98,00000	0,06037	0,12553
373,15062	100,00062	0,00000	0,00000

Grafik Data kesetimbangan Uap-Cair untuk bioetanol dan air pada 1 atm



Dari grafik kesetimbangan uap-cair bioetanol, diperoleh :

Ø Rasio refluks minimum

$$X_d / R_m + 1 = 0,62500$$

$$X_d = 0,88144$$

$$R_m = 0,41031$$

Rasio Refluks actual

$$R = L/D = 1,5 \times R_m = 0,61546$$

$$X_d / (R + 1) = 0,54563$$

### C. EFISIENSI TRAY

• Temperatur rata-rata

$$T_{\text{top}} = 80,23127$$

$$T_{\text{bottom}} = 105,31670$$

$$T_{\text{avg}} = 92,77399$$

$$\alpha = \frac{K_{lk}}{K_{hk}}$$

• Relatif volatilitas,  $\alpha$

Light key (lk) = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH

Heavy key (hk) = H<sub>2</sub>O

(Ludwig, E.q 8.13)

maka:

$\alpha$  feed = 2,20995

$\alpha$  Destilat = 2,28302

$\alpha$  Bottom = 2,21862

$$\alpha_{lk \text{ avg}} = \sqrt{\alpha_{Top} \times \alpha_{Bot}} \quad (\text{Ludwig, E.q 8.11})$$

$$= 2,53257$$

physical properties				
	densitas uap (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	densitas liquid (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	viskositas uap (cp)	viskositas cairan (cp)
Destilat	1,33993	754,56868	0,10544	
Bottom	0,69597	950,24393	0,00000	0,26429

$$\mu \text{ avg} = \sqrt{\mu_{top} \times \mu_{bottom}} \quad (\text{Coulson, 1985})$$

$$= 0,16693 \quad \text{cP}$$

- menentukan Jumlah tray minimum ditentukan dengan menggunakan persamaan fenske :

$$N_m = \frac{\log \left[ \left( \frac{X_{LK}}{X_{HK}} \right)_D \cdot \left( \frac{X_{HK}}{X_{LK}} \right)_B \right]}{\log \alpha_{LK \text{ avg}}}$$

$$N_m = 10,59167$$

2. Menghitung jumlah tray ideal dari persamaan Gilliland :

$$\frac{N - N_{min}}{N + 1} = 0,75 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{R - R_{min}}{R + 1} \right)^{0,566} \right]$$

$$\frac{N - N_m}{N + 1}$$

$$= 0,51676$$

$$N - N_m = 0,5168 N + 0,5168$$

$$N - 10,5917 = 0,5168 N + 0,5168$$

$$0,4832N = 11,10843$$

$$N = 23 \quad (\text{tidak termasuk reboiler})$$

$$= 24,00000 \quad (\text{termasuk reboiler})$$

3. Menentukan efisiensi tray.

Jumlah tray aktual dihitung dari jumlah tray ideal dibagi dengan efisiensi tray. Efisiensi tray dicari dengan menggunakan korelasi viskositas rata – rata dikali dengan relatif volatilitas rata – rata yang kemudian dapat dilihat pada grafik **Fig. 8.16. Chohey**

$$X = \text{viskositas rata-rata} \times \text{volatilitas rata-rata}$$

$$X = 0,42277 \quad \text{cP}$$

maka efisiensi tray sebesar dari Fig. 8.16. Chohey

$$E_o = 76\%$$

4. Menentukan tray actual

$$\text{Tray Actual} = \text{Tray ideal} / \text{efisiensi tray}$$

$$= 30$$

## 5. Menentukan Letak Plat Umpan

Feed location ditentukan dengan menggunakan metode Kirkbride.

$$\text{Log } \frac{m}{p} = 0,206 \text{ Log } \left\{ \frac{B}{D} \left( \frac{X_{HK}}{X_{LK}} \right)_F \left[ \frac{(X_{LK})_B}{(X_{HK})_D} \right]^2 \right\}$$

(J.M Coulson vol.6 Eq 11.62))

$$\text{Log } \frac{m}{p} = -0,70609$$

$$\text{Log } \frac{m}{p} = 0,19675$$

$$m = 0,19675 p$$

$$N_{\text{ideal}} = m + p \quad 23 = 1,19675 p$$

$$p = 19 \quad m = 4$$

$$\bullet m \text{ (Rectifying section) } = 4$$

$$\bullet p \text{ (Stripping section) } = 19$$

Jadi Feed masuk pada stage ke-3 dihitung dari puncak kolom destilasi.

## D. DESAIN KOLOM DESTILASI BAGIAN ATAS (Rectifying section)

### 1. Data fisik untuk rectifying section

$$D = 1.262,626 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$R = 0,615$$

$$L = R \times D$$

$$L = 777,101 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 0,216 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$V = L + D$$

$$V = 2.039,727 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 0,567 \text{ kg/s}$$

Data Fisik	Liquid	Vapour
Mass Flowrate (kg/s)	0,216	0,567
Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	754,569	1,340
Volumetric Flowrate (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	0,0003	0,423
Surface Tension (mN/m)	0,800	

## 2. Diameter Kolom

a. Liquid –Vapour Flow Factor (FLV)

$$FLV = \frac{L^W V^L}{V^W L^L} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson Eq. 11.82)}$$

$$FLV = 0,02$$

b. Ditentukan tray/plate spacing = 24,000 in = 0,6096 m

(H.Z Kister , Distillation operation .1992.Mc grawhill)

c. Menentukan Liquid-vapor flow factor

Dari figure 11.27 buku Chemical Engineering, vol. 6, . JM. Couldson didapat nilai konstanta K1 :

$$K1 = 0,100$$

$$K1^* = \left( \frac{\sigma}{20} \right)^{0.2} K_1$$

$$K1^* = 0,053$$



d. Kecepatan flooding ( $u_f$ )

$$u_f = \frac{K_1 \cdot \rho_L \cdot \sqrt{\rho_V}}{\rho_V} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson Eq. 11.81)}$$

$$u_f = 1,2455 \text{ m/s}$$

Kecepatan uap pada umumnya 70 – 90% dari kecepatan flooding (Coulson,1983, hal.459), untuk perancangan diambil  $u_v = 85 \% u_f$ .

$$= 0,85 \times u_f \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.472)}$$

$$= 1,05865 \text{ m/s}$$

e. Maksimum volumetric flowrate ( $U_v \text{ maks}$ )

$$U_v \text{ maks} = \frac{V}{\rho_v \cdot 3600} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.472)}$$

$$= 0,42285 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

g. Net area yang dibutuhkan ( $A_n$ )

$$A_n = \frac{U_v \text{ maks}}{\hat{u}} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.472)}$$

$$A_n = 0,399 \text{ m}^2$$

f. Cross section area dengan 15% downcomer area ( $A_c$ )

$$A_c = \frac{A_n}{1 - 0,15} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.472)}$$

$$= 0,4699 \text{ m}^2 \quad \text{(downcomer area)}$$

$$A_c = 0,4699 \text{ m}^2$$

g. Downcomer area ( $A_d$ )

$$A_d = \% \text{ downcomer} \times A_c \quad \dots (\text{J M. Coulson p.473})$$

$$A_d = 0,070 \text{ m}^2$$

h. Diameter kolom ( $D_c$ )

$$D_c = \sqrt{\frac{4 A_c}{3,14}} \quad \dots (\text{J M. Coulson p.472})$$

$$D_c = 0,774 \text{ m}$$

i. Active area ( $A_a$ )

$$A_a = A_c - 2A_d \quad \dots (\text{J M. Coulson p.473})$$

$$A_a = 0,329 \text{ m}^2$$

j. Hole area ( $A_h$ )

Hole area ( $A_h$ ) ditetapkan 6% dari  $A_a$  sebagai trial pertama

$$A_h = 0,060 A_a$$

$$A_h = 0,020 \text{ m}^2$$

k. Nilai weir leight ( $l_w$ )

Nilai weir length ( $l_w$ ) ditentukan dari Fig 11.31, J M. Coulson ed.6

$$\text{Ordinat} = \frac{A_d}{A_c} \times 100$$

$$= 15,0$$

$$\text{Absisca} = \frac{l_w}{D_c}^w$$

$$= 0,810$$

Sehingga,

$$lw = Dc \times 0,81$$

$$lw = 0,627 \text{ m}$$

Penentuan nilai weir height (hw), hole diameter (dh), dan plate thickness.

$$hw = 0,094 \text{ in}$$

Nilai ini sama untuk kolom atas dan kolom bawah : 2,3 mm

$$\text{weir height (hw)} = 51,000 \text{ mm} \quad \text{hole}$$

$$\text{diameter (dh)} = 5,100 \text{ mm}$$

H.Z Kister , Distillation operation .1992.Mc grawhill

$$\text{plate thickness} = 3,000 \text{ mm} \quad \dots (\text{J M. Coulson p.573})$$

(menggunakan stainless steal)

### 3. Pengecekan

a. Check Weeping

1. Maximum liquid rate (Lm max)

$$Lm \text{ max} = \frac{L}{3600} \quad \dots (\text{J M. Coulson p.473})$$

$$Lm \text{ max} = 0,216 \text{ kg/s}$$

2. Minimum liquid rate (Lm min)

Minimum liquid rate pada 70% liquid turn down ratio

$$Lm \text{ min} = 0,7 Lm \text{ max} \quad \dots (\text{J M. Coulson p.473})$$

$$Lm \text{ min} = 0,151 \text{ kg/s}$$

## 3. Weir liquid rest (how)

$$\text{how max} = 750 \left[ \frac{Lm, maks}{\rho_l Iw} \right]^{2/3}$$

$$\text{how max} = 4,446 \text{ mm}$$

$$\left[ \frac{Lm, min}{\rho_l Iw} \right]^{2/3}$$

$$\text{how min} = 3,505 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{how min} = 750 \left[ Lm, min \right]^{2/3}$$

Pada rate minimum,

hw +

$$\text{howmin} = 54,505 \text{ mm}$$

Dari Fig. 11.30, J M. Coulson ed.6

$$K^2 = 30,000$$

## 4. Minimum desain vapour velocity

$$\check{u}h = \frac{K^2 - 0,90(25,4 - dh)}{( )^{1/2}} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson Eq.11.84)}$$

$$\check{u}h = 6,208 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{weep point}$$

5.. Actual minimum vapour velocity ( $U_v$  min actual)

$$U_v \text{ min actual} = \frac{\text{Minimum vapour rate}}{Ah} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson Eq.11.84)}$$

$$U_v \text{ min actual} = 14,998 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{Operating rate}$$

Jadi, minimum operating rate harus berada diatas nilai weep point.

b. Plate Pressure Drop

1. Jumlah maksimum vapour yang melewati holes ... (J M. Coulson p.473)

$$\dot{U}_h = \frac{U_v, \text{ maks}}{Ah}$$

$$\dot{U}_h = 21,425 \text{ m/s}$$

Dari Fig. 11.34, J M. Coulson ed.6,

$$\frac{\text{Plate thickness}}{\text{hole diameter}} = 1,0$$

$$\frac{Ah}{Ap} = \frac{Ah}{Aa}$$

$Aa$

$$= 0,060$$

$$\frac{Ah}{Ap} \times 100 = 6,000$$

2. Sehingga didapat nilai Orifice Coefficient (Co)

$$C_o = 0,680$$

3. Dry plate drop (hd) ... (J M. Coulson Eq.11.88) hd

$$= 51 \left[ \frac{U_h}{C_o} \right]^2 \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L}$$

$$hd = 89,905 \text{ mm}$$

4. Residual head (hr) hr = ... (J M.

$$\text{Coulson Eq.11.89) } \frac{12,5 \cdot 10^3}{\rho_L}$$

$$hr = 16,566 \text{ mm}$$

5.Total pressure drop (ht)

$$ht = hd + (hw+how) + hr \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.474)}$$

$$ht = 160,976 \text{ mm}$$

Ketentuan bahwa nilai ht lebih besar dari 100 mm liquid telah terpenuhi  
... (J M. Coulson p.474).

c. Downcomer Liquid Backup

1. Downcomer pressure loss (hap)

$$hap = hw - 5,000 \text{ mm} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.577)}$$

hap

$$= 46,000 \text{ mm}$$

2. Area under apron ( $A_{ap}$ ) ... (J M. Coulson p.474)

$$A_{ap} = h_{ap} \times l_w$$

$$A_{ap} = 0,029 \text{ m}^2$$

3. Karena nilai  $A_{ap}$  lebih kecil dari nilai  $A_d$ , maka nilai  $A_{ap}$  yang digunakan pada perhitungan Head loss di downcomer ( $h_{dc}$ ).

$$h_{dc} = 166 \left[ \frac{L_{m, \max}}{\rho_L A_{ap}} \right]^2 \quad \text{Eq.11.92}$$

... (J M. Coulson)

$$h_{dc} = 0,016 \text{ mm}$$

4. Backup di downcomer ( $h_b$ )

$$h_b = (h_w + h_{ow}) + h_t + h_{dc} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.474)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_b &= 215,497 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0,215 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

5.  $h_b$  harus lebih kecil dari (plate spacing+weir height)/2

$$(\text{plate spacing} + \text{weir height})/2 = 0,3305 \text{ m}$$

Ketentuan bahwa nilai  $h_b$  harus lebih kecil dari (plate spacing+weir height)/2 telah terpenuhi. ... (J M. Coulson p.474).

d. Check Resident Time ( $t_r$ )

$$t_r = \frac{A_d h_{bc} \rho_L}{L_{m, \max}} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson Eq.11.95)}$$

$$t_r = 53,097 \text{ s}$$

Ketentuan bahwa nilai  $t_r$  harus lebih besar dari 3s telah terpenuhi.

## e. Check Entrainment

Persen flooding actual

$$U_v = \frac{U_v \text{ maks}}{An} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.474)}$$

$$U_v = 1,059 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\% \text{ flooding} = \dots \left( J \frac{u_v}{u_f} \times 100 \right) \quad \text{M. Coulson p.474)}$$

$$\% \text{ flooding} = 85,000 \%$$

Untuk nilai FLV = 0,02, Dari Fig. 11.29, J M.Coulson ed.6, didapat nilai :

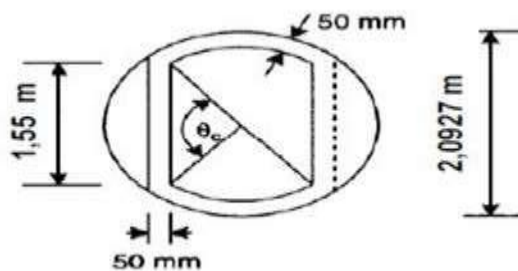
$$\psi = 0,098$$

Ketentuan bahwa nilai  $\psi$  harus lebih kecil dari 0,1 telah terpenuhi.

... (J M.Coulson p.475).

#### 4. Trial Plate Layout

Digunakan plate type cartridge, dengan 50 mm unperforated strip mengelilingi pinggir plate dan 50 mm wide calming zones.



Dari Fig. 11.32, J M.Coulson ed.6, pada  $lw/D_c = 0,76$  , didapat nilai :

$$lw/D_c = 0,810 \quad \theta C =$$

$$102,000 \quad C$$



$$L_m = 0,983 \text{ m}$$

Area of unperforated edge strip ( $A_{up}$ )

$$A_{up} = h_w \times L_m \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$A_{up} = 0,050 \text{ m}^2$$

Mean length of calming zone ( $L_{cz}$ )

subtended antara pinggir plate dengan unperforated strip ( $\theta$ )

$$\theta = 180 - \theta_c \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$\theta = 78,000$$

Mean length, unperforated edge strips ( $L_m$ )

$$L_m = (D_c - h_w) \times 3,14 \left( \frac{\theta}{180} \right) \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$L_{cz} = (D_c - h_w) \sin \left( \frac{\theta_c}{2} \right) \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$L_{cz} = 0,484 \text{ m}$$

Area of calming zone ( $A_{cz}$ ) ... (J M. Coulson p.475)

$$A_{cz} = 2 (L_{cz} + h_w)$$

$$A_{cz} = 1,071 \text{ m}$$

Total area perforated ( $A_p$ )

$$A_p = A_a - (A_{up} + A_{cz}) \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$A_p = 1,121 \text{ m}$$

Dari Fig. 11.33, J M.Coulson ed.6, pada  $A_h/A_p = 0,06$  , didapat nilai :

$$I_p/dh = 3,800$$

Nilai  $I_p/dh$  harus berada dalam range 2,5 - 4,0 (J M.Coulson p.465).

Jumlah holes

Area untuk 1 hole ( $A_{oh}$ )

$$A_{oh} = 3,14 \frac{dh^2}{4} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$A_{oh} = 0,00204 \quad m^2$$

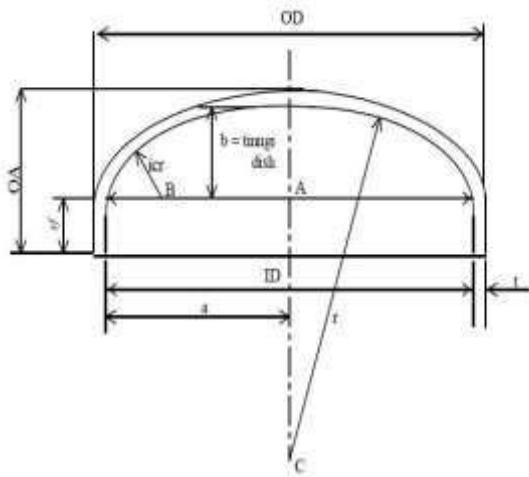
$$\text{Jumlah holes} = \frac{A_h}{A_{oh}} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah holes} &= 9,666 \\ &= 10 \quad \text{holes} \end{aligned}$$

holes pitch (jarak antar pusat lubang)

$$\begin{aligned} l_p &= \frac{l_p}{dh} \times dh \\ &= 19,38000 \end{aligned}$$

## 6. Ketebalan Minimum Kolom Bagian Atas



Keterangan :		in	m
th = Tebal head (in)		0,2	0,01
icr = Inside corner radius ( in)		2,0	0,1
r = Radius of dish( in)		30,0	0,8
sf = Straight flange (in)		2,0	0,1
OD = Diameter luar (in)		31,0	0,79
ID = Diameter dalam (in)		30,5	0,77
b = Depth of dish (in)		5,3	0,1
OA = Tinggi head (in)		7,6	0,2

Menentukan Tebal Shell (tshell)

$$t_{shell} = \frac{P * r}{f * E} = 0,6P$$

... (Peter, tabel 4, p.537)

Dimana :

P Tekanan desain = 1,000 atm = 14,69590 psi

Da Diameter tanki = 0,774 m = 30,46068 in

ri Jari-jari tanki = 0,387 m = 15,23034 in

f Tekanan kerja yang diinginkan = 11.200,000 psi  
(Peters and Timmerhaus, 1991, Tabel 4, Hal. 538)

Cc Korosi yang diizinkan = 0,125 in (Peters and Timmerhaus Tab.6) = 0,003 m

Ej Efisiensi pengelasan = 0,850 (Brownell and Young, 1959, Tabel 13.2)

a = 2,000

Maka,

$$t_{\text{shell}} = 0,004 \text{ m} = 0,377 \text{ cm} = 0,149 \text{ in}$$

digunakan Digunakan tebal standar untuk shell 3/16 in Tabel 5.8 (Brownell and Young, 1959)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Menentukan Tebal Head OD} &= ID + (2 \times t_s) \\ &= 30,83568 \text{ in} \\ &= 31,000 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

dari Tabel 5.7 Brownell and Young :

$$\begin{aligned} i_{cr} &= 2,000 \quad rc \\ &= 30,000 \\ W &= \frac{1}{4} \times \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{irc}} \right) \quad (\text{Brownell and} \\ \text{Young, 1959.hal.258}) & \\ &= 1,24200 \quad \text{in} \end{aligned}$$

Ketebalan dinding bagian head, t head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{thead} &= \dots \frac{P \cdot D_0}{2 \cdot S \cdot E_f - 0,2 \cdot P} + C_s \quad (\text{Peter, tabel 4, p.537}) \\ &= 0,23865 \quad \text{in} \end{aligned}$$

sf (Straight flange) in

Untuk tebal head 0,24in (1/4), dari tabel 5,8 Brownell and Young maka

$$\text{sf} = 2,25 - 0,25$$

$$\text{sf} = 2,00000 \quad \text{in}$$

b (Depth of dish) in

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \sqrt{rc - (rc - irc)^2 - \left(\frac{ID}{2} - icr\right)^2} \\ &= 5,32292 \quad \text{in} \end{aligned}$$

(Brownell and Young, 1959)(h.87)

OA (Tinggi head) in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OA} &= \text{th} + b + \text{sf} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, 1959})(F.62) \\ &= 7,56157 \quad \text{in} = 0,19206 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

## D. DESAIN KOLOM DESTILASI BAGIAN BAWAH (Striping section)

### 1. Data Fisik Untuk Rectifying Section

$$q = 1,000$$

$$q = \frac{(L' - L)}{F} \quad \dots \text{(RE. Treyball, Eq. 9.126)}$$

$$V' = V + (q - 1) F \quad \dots \text{(RE. Treyball, Eq. 9.127)}$$

$$L' = F + L$$

$$L' = 8.843,365 \quad \text{kg/jam} = 2,456 \quad \text{kg/s}$$

$$V' = V$$

$$V' = 2.039,727 \quad \text{kg/jam} = 0,567 \quad \text{kg/s}$$

Data Fisik	Liquid	Vapour
Mass Flowrate (kg/s)	2,456	0,567
Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	950,244	0,696
Volumetric Flowrate (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	0,003	0,814
Surface Tension (mN/m)	0,169	

Liquid-Vapour Flow Factor (FLV)

$$FLV = \frac{L_w}{V_w} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L}} \quad \dots \text{(J M. Coulson Eq. 11.82)}$$

$$FLV = 0,12$$

b. Ditentukan tray spacing = 24,000 in = 0,6096 m  
(H.Z Kister , Distillation operation .1992.Mc grawhill)

c. Menentukan Liquid-vapor flow factor

Dari figure 11.27 buku Chemical Engineering, vol. 6, . JM. Couldson didapat nilai konstanta K1 :

$$K1 = 0,070$$

$$K1^* = \left( \frac{\sigma}{20} \right)^{0.2} K_1$$

$$K1^* = 0,023$$

Kecepatan flooding ( $\mu$ f)

$$u_f = K_1 * \sqrt{\frac{\rho_L - \rho_V}{\rho_V}} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson Eq. 11.81)}$$

$$u_f = 0,8320 \text{ m/s}$$

Kecepatan uap pada umumnya 70 – 90% dari kecepatan flooding (Coulson,1983, hal.459), untuk perancangan diambil  $u_v = 85 \% u_f$ .

$$= 0,85 \times u_f \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.472)}$$

$$= 0,70720 \quad \text{m/s}$$

f. Maksimum volumetric flowrate ( $U_v$  maks)

$$U_v \text{ maks} = \frac{V}{\rho_V \cdot 3600} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.472)}$$

$$= 0,81410 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{s}$$

g. Net area yang dibutuhkan ( $A_n$ )

$$A_n = \frac{U_v \text{ maks}}{\hat{u}} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.472)}$$

$$A_n = 1,151 \text{ m}^2$$

f. Cross section area dengan 15% downcomer area ( $A_c$ )

$$A_c = \frac{U_v \text{ maks}}{\hat{u}} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.472)}$$

$$= 0,15000 \quad \text{m}^2 \quad \text{(downcomer area)}$$

$$A_c = 1,3543 \text{ m}^2$$

g.

Downcomer area ( $A_d$ )

$$A_d = \% \text{ downcomer} \times A_c \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.473)}$$

$$A_d = 0,203 \text{ m}^2$$

h. Diameter kolom ( $D_c$ )

$$D_c = \sqrt{\frac{4 A_c}{3,14}} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.472)}$$

$$D_c = 1,313 \text{ m}$$

i. Active area ( $A_a$ )

$$A_a = A_c - 2A_d \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.473)}$$

$$A_a = 0,948 \text{ m}^2$$

j. Hole area ( $A_h$ )

Hole area ( $A_h$ ) ditetapkan 6% dari  $A_a$  sebagai trial pertama

$$A_h = 0,030 A_a$$

$$A_h = 0,0284 \text{ m}^2$$

k. Nilai weir leight ( $l_w$ )

Nilai weir length ( $l_w$ ) ditentukan dari Fig 11.31, J M. Coulson ed.6

$$\text{Ordinat} = \frac{A_d}{A_c} \times 100$$

$$= 15,0$$

$$\text{Absisca} = \frac{l_w}{D_c}$$

$$= 0,810$$

Sehingga,

$$l_w = D_c \times 0,81$$

$$l_w = 1,064 \text{ m}$$



Penentuan nilai weir height (hw), hole diameter (dh), dan plate thickness.

Nilai ini sama untuk kolom atas dan kolom bawah :

$$\text{weir height (hw)} = 51,000 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{hole diameter (dh)} = 5,100 \text{ mm}$$

H.Z Kister , Distillation operation .1992.Mc grawhill

$$\text{plate thickness} = 3,000 \text{ mm} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.573)}$$

(menggunakan stainless steal)

### 3. Pengecekan

#### a. Check Weeping

##### 1. Maximum liquid rate (Lm max)

$$\text{Lm max} = \frac{L}{3600} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.473)}$$

$$\text{Lm max} = 2,456 \text{ kg/s}$$

##### 2. Minimum liquid rate (Lm min)

Minimum liquid rate pada 70% liquid turn down ratio

$$\text{Lm min} = 70\% \text{ Lm max} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.473)}$$

$$\text{Lm min} = 1,720 \text{ kg/s}$$

## 3. Weir liquid rest (how)

$$\text{how max} = 750 \left[ \frac{Lm_{, maks}}{\rho_l I_w} \right]^{2/3} =$$

$$\text{how max} = 13,555 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{how min} = 750 \left[ \frac{Lm_{, min}}{\rho_l I_w} \right]^{2/3}$$

$$\text{how min} = 10,687 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Pada rate minimum, } hw + \text{howmin} = 61,687 \text{ mm}$$

Dari Fig. 11.30, J M. Coulson ed.6

$$K_2 = 30,400$$

## 4. Minimum desain vapour velocity

$$\check{u}_h = \dots \frac{[K_2 - 0,90 (25,4 - dh)]}{(\rho_v)^{1/2}} \quad (\text{J M. Coulson Eq.11.84})$$

$$\check{u}_h = 9,093 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{weep point}$$

## 5.. Actual minimum vapour velocity (Uv min actual)

$$U_v \text{ min actual} = \frac{[K_2 - 0,90 (25,4 - dh)]}{(\rho_v)^{1/2}} \dots (\text{J M. Coulson Eq.11.84})$$

$$U_v \text{ min actual} = 20,037 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{Operating rate}$$

Jadi, minimum operating rate harus berada diatas nilai weep point.

## b. Plate Pressure Drop

### 1. Jumlah maksimum vapour yang melewati holes

$$\dot{U}_h = \frac{U_v, maks}{Ah} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.473)}$$

$$\dot{U}_h = 28,625 \text{ m/s}$$

Dari Fig. 11.34, J M. Coulson ed.6,

$$\frac{\text{Plate thickness}}{\text{hole diameter}} = 0,6$$

$$\frac{Ah}{Ap} = \frac{Ah}{Aa}$$

$$= 0,030$$

$$\frac{Ah}{Ap} \times 100 = 3,000$$

### 2. Sehingga didapat nilai Orifice Coefficient (Co)

$$Co = 0,680$$

### 3. Dry plate drop (hd)

$$hd = 51 \left[ \frac{\hat{U}_h}{Co} \right]^2 \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson Eq.11.88)}$$

$$hd = 66,190 \text{ mm}$$

### 4. Residual head (hr)

$$h_r = \frac{12,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\rho_L} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson Eq.11.89)}$$

$$h_r = 13,155 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Total pressure drop (ht)} \quad h_t = h_d + (h_w + h_{ow}) + h_r \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.474)}$$

$$h_t = 141,032 \text{ mm}$$

Ketentuan bahwa nilai  $h_t$  lebih besar dari 100 mm liquid telah terpenuhi  
 .... (J M. Coulson p.474)

### c. Downcomer Liquid Backup

#### 1. Downcomer pressure loss ( $h_{ap}$ )

$$h_{ap} = h_w - 5,000 \text{ mm} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.577)}$$

$$h_{ap} = 46,000 \text{ mm}$$

#### 2. Area under apron ( $A_{ap}$ )

$$A_{ap} = h_{ap} \times l_w \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.474)}$$

$$A_{ap} = 0,049 \text{ m}^2$$

3. Karena nilai  $A_{ap}$  lebih kecil dari nilai  $A_d$ , maka nilai  $A_{ap}$  yang digunakan pada perhitungan Head loss di downcomer ( $h_{dc}$ ).

$$h_{dc} = 166 \left[ \frac{L_{m, \max}}{\rho_L A_{ap}} \right]^2 \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson Eq.11.92)}$$

$$h_{dc} = 0,463 \text{ mm}$$

#### 4. Backup di downcomer ( $h_b$ )

$$h_b = (h_w + h_{ow}) + h_t + h_{dc} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.474)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} hb &= 203,181 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0,203 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

5. hb harus lebih kecil dari (plate spacing+weir height)/2

$$(\text{plate spacing} + \text{weir height})/2 = 0,326 \text{ m}$$

Ketentuan bahwa nilai hb harus lebih kecil dari (plate spacing+weir height)/2 telah terpenuhi. (J M. Coulson p.474).

d. Check Resident Time (tr) tr =

$$\frac{Ad \cdot hbc \cdot \rho_L}{Lm, maks} \quad \dots \quad (\text{J M. Coulson Eq.11.95})$$

$$tr = 15,967 \text{ s}$$

Ketentuan bahwa nilai tr harus lebih besar dari 3s telah terpenuhi.

e. Check Entrainment

Persen flooding actual

$$Uv = \frac{Uv maks}{An} \quad \dots \quad (\text{J M. Coulson p.474})$$

$$Uv = 0,707 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\% \text{ flooding} = \frac{u_v}{u_f} \times 100 \quad \dots \quad (\text{J M. Coulson p.474})$$

$$\% \text{ flooding} = 85,000 \%$$

Untuk nilai FLV = 0,12, Dari Fig. 11.29, J M.Coulson ed.6, didapat nilai :

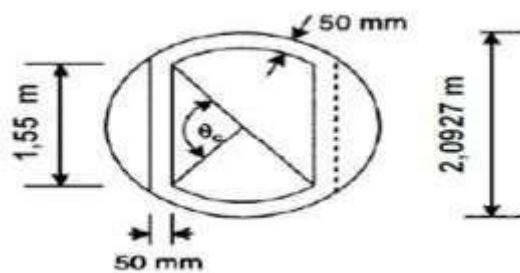
$$\psi = 0,010$$

Ketentuan bahwa nilai  $\psi$  harus lebih kecil dari 0,1 telah terpenuhi.

... (J M.Coulson p.475).

#### 4. Trial Plate Layout

Digunakan plate type cartridge, dengan 50 mm unperforated strip mengelilingi pinggir plate dan 50 mm wide calming zones.



Dari Fig. 11.32, J M.Coulson ed.6, pada  $lw/Dc = 0,76$  , didapat nilai :

$$lw/Dc = 0,810$$

$$\theta C = 102,000 \quad C$$

Sudut subtended antara pinggir plate dengan unperforated strip ( $\theta$ )

$$\theta = 180 - \theta C \quad \dots \text{(J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$\theta = 78,000$$

Mean length, unperforated edge strips ( $L_m$ )

$$L_m = (Dc - hw) \times 3,14 \left( \frac{\theta}{180} \right) \quad \dots \text{(J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$L_m = 1,718 \text{ m}$$

Area of unperforated edge strip ( $A_{up}$ )

$$A_{up} = hw \times L_m \quad \dots \text{(J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$A_{up} = 0,088 \text{ m}^2$$

Mean length of calming zone ( $L_{cz}$ )

$$L_{cz} = (D_c - hw) \sin \left( \frac{\theta_c}{2} \right) \quad \dots \text{(J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$L_{cz} = 0,846 \text{ m}$$

Area of calming zone ( $A_{cz}$ ) ... (J M. Coulson p.475)

$$A_{cz} = 2 (L_{cz} + hw)$$

$$A_{cz} = 1,794 \text{ m}^2$$

Total area perforated ( $A_p$ )

$$A_p = A_a - (A_{up} + A_{cz}) \quad \dots \text{(J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$A_p = 1,882 \text{ m}^2$$

Dari Fig. 11.33, J M.Coulson ed.6, pada  $A_h/A_p = 0,06$  , didapat nilai :

$$I_p/dh = 3,800$$

Nilai  $I_p/dh$  harus berada dalam range 2,5 - 4,0 (J M.Coulson p.465).

Jumlah holes

Area untuk 1 hole ( $A_{oh}$ )

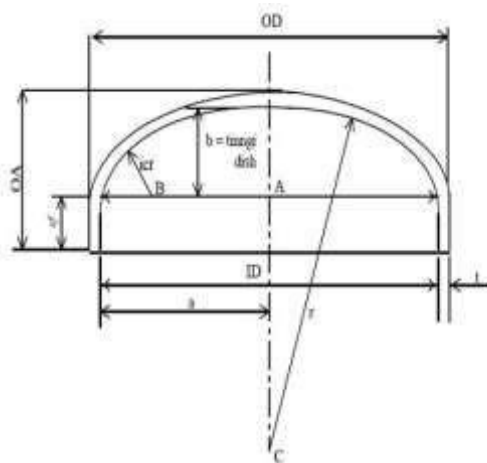
$$A_{oh} = 3,14 \frac{dh^2}{4} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$A_{oh} = 0,00204 \quad m^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah holes} = \frac{A_h}{A_{oh}} \quad \dots \text{ (J M. Coulson p.475)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah holes} &= 13,929 \\ &= 14 \quad \text{holes} \end{aligned}$$

### 5. Ketebalan Minimum Kolom Bagian Atas



Keterangan :	Inch	m
th = Tebal head (in)	0,5	0,012
icr = Inside corner radius ( in)	3,3	0,1
r = Radius of dish( in)	54,0	1,4
sf = Straight flange (in)	2,5	0,1
OD = Diameter luar (in)	52,0	1,32
ID = Diameter dalam (in)	51,7	1,31
b = Depth of dish (in)	8,6	0,2
OA = Tinggi head (in)	11,5	0,3



Menentukan Tebal Shell (tshell)

$$t \text{ shell} = \frac{P * r}{f * E - 0,6P} \quad \dots \text{ (Peter, tabel 4, p.537)}$$

psi

Dimana :

P Tekanan desain = 1,200 atm = 17,63508 psi Da Diameter tanki = 1,313 m = 51,71178 in ri Jari-jari tanki = 0,657 m = 25,85589 in f Tekanan kerja yang diinginkan = 11.200,000 (Peters and Timmerhaus, 1991, Tabel 4, Hal. 538)

Cc Korosi yang diizinkan = 0,125 in = 0,003 m (Peters and Timmerhaus Tab.6)

Ej Efisiensi pengelasan = 0,850 (Brownell and Young, 1959, Tabel 13.2)

a = 2,000

Maka,

tshell = 0,004 m = 0,439 cm 0,173 in

digunakan Digunakan tebal standar untuk shell 3/16 in Tabel 5.8 (Brownell and Young, 1959)

Menentukan Tebal Head OD = ID + (2 x ts)  
 = 52,08678 in  
 = 52,000 in

dari Tabel 5.7 Brownell and Young :

$$\begin{aligned} icr &= 3,250 \text{ in} \\ rc &= 54,000 \text{ in} \\ W &= \frac{1}{4} \times \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{irc}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(Brownell and Young, 1959.hal.258)

= 1,25474 in

Ketebalan dinding bagian head, t head

$$t_{\text{head}} = \frac{P \cdot D_2}{2 \cdot S \cdot E_j - 0,2 \cdot P} + C_c \quad \dots \text{ (Peter, tabel 4, p.537)}$$

$$= 0,48302 \quad \text{in}$$

sf (Straight flange) in

Untuk tebal head 0,40 in (3/8), dari tabel 5,8 Brownell and Young maka

$$\text{sf} = 1,5 - 3 \text{ in.} \quad \text{sf}$$

$$= 2,50000 \quad \text{in}$$

b (Depth of dish) in

$$b = rc - \sqrt{(rc - ic)^2 - \left(\frac{ID}{2} - icr\right)^2} \quad \text{(Brownell and Young, 1959. hal.87)}$$

$$= 8,56283 \quad \text{in}$$

OA (Tinggi head) in

$$\text{OA} = th + b + \text{sf} \quad \text{(Brownell and Young, 1959)(F.62)}$$

$$= 11,54586 \quad \text{in} = 0,29326 \quad \text{m}$$

## E. TINGGI TANKI

$$\text{Efisiensi Tray (Eo)} = 0,760$$

Tinggi Tanki

$$H = [N1 \cdot \text{Tray spacing1} + (N2 + 1) \cdot \text{Tray spacing2}] / \text{EmV}$$

$$H = 19,2420 \quad \text{m}$$

He = tinggi tutup ellipsoidal

$$\text{He} = \frac{1}{4} \times \text{ID}$$

$$\text{He atas} = 0,193 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{He bawah} = 0,328 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Ht} = H + \text{He atas} + \text{He bawah}$$

$$H_t = 19,8 \text{ m}$$