

## LAMPIRAN A

### REAKTOR (R-01)

#### A. Deskripsi

Tugas : Mereaksikan gliserin ( $C_3H_8O_3$ ) dengan campuran asam nitrat ( $HNO_3$ ) dan asam sulfat ( $H_2SO_4$ ) menjadi nitrogliserin ( $C_3H_5N_3O_9$ ).

Jenis : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk (RATB)

Kondisi Operasi :  $T = 20\text{ }^{\circ}C$   
 $P = 1\text{ atm}$   
 Konversi = 99,43%

#### B. Kinetika reaksi

Reaksi dianggap berorde 1 pada masing-masing a dan b menurut Tai Lu-Kei at al 2007, sehingga persamaan reaksi nya adalah :

$$(-r_A) = k C_A C_B$$

$$k = \frac{1}{C_{A0}(M-1)t} \ln \left( \frac{M-X_A}{M(1-X_A)} \right)$$

Dengan,

$k$  : Konstanta laju reaksi,

$C_A$  : Konsentrasi reaktan,  $\text{mol/m}^3$

$C_B$  : Konsentrasi reaktan,  $\text{mol/m}^3$

$T$  : Waktu Operasi, jam

$X_A$  : Konversi reaksi

$$k = \frac{1}{0,0139 (510,518-1)^1} \ln \left( \frac{510,518-0,9943}{510,518(1-0,9943)} \right)$$

$$k = 0,731 \text{ m}^3/\text{kmol.jam}$$

### Neraca Massa

Komponen	Berat (kg/jam)	Fraksi Berat	BM	$\rho$ , (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	$\rho \cdot x$
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	12785,04733	0,1864	227,000	1593,1741	296,9274
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	29,7045	0,0004	92,000	1259,5047	0,5454
HNO <sub>3</sub>	10766,8657	0,1570	63,000	1517,2647	238,1417
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	32117,5273	0,4682	98,000	1839,0621	861,0398
H <sub>2</sub> O	12899,4605	0,1880	18,000	1032,0041	194,0607
<b>Total</b>	<b>68598,6054</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>498,000</b>	<b>7241,0097</b>	<b>1590,7150</b>

Flow rate arus masuk reaktor :

$$F_v = \frac{\text{Massa umpan}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$$

$$= \frac{68598,6054 \text{ kg/jam}}{1590,715 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 43,1244 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Konsentrasi gliserin (C<sub>A0</sub>) :

$$C_{A0} = \frac{\text{Massa gliserin}}{F_v}$$

$$= \frac{0,3229 \text{ kmol/jam}}{43,1244 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$= 0,0075 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

Konsentrasi Campuran Asam (C<sub>B0</sub>) :

$$C_{B0} = \frac{\text{Massa campuran asam}}{F_v}$$

$$= \frac{(170,9026 + 327,7299) \text{ kmol/jam}}{43,1244 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}}$$

$$= 11,5627 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

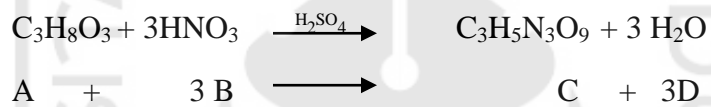
Ratio mol umpan masuk ( M)

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

$$= \frac{11,5627 \text{ kmol/m}^3}{0,0075 \text{ kmol/m}^3}$$

$$= 1544,3534$$

### C. Optimasi Reaktor



M : Fao	Fbo	-	-
R : Fao.X	Fao.X	Fao.x	Fao.X
S : Fao - Fao.X	Fbo - Fao.X	Fao.X	Fao.X

$$F_A = F_{a0} - F_{a0}x$$

$$F_B = F_{b0} - F_{a0}x$$

Input - Output - Rx = Akumulasi

$$F_{a0} - F_a - (-r_A)V = 0$$

$$F_{a0} - F_a = (-r_A)V$$

$$V = \frac{F_{a0}x}{-r_A}$$

$$V = \frac{F_{a0}x}{K.C_a.C_b}$$

$$V = \frac{F_{Ao} \cdot X}{K \cdot C_{Ao} (1-x) \times C_{Ao} \left(\frac{C_{Bo}}{C_{Ao}} - X\right)}$$

$$V = \frac{F_{Ao} \cdot X}{K \cdot C_{Ao}^2 (1-x) \times (M-X)}$$

$$V = \frac{F_v \cdot C_{Ao} \cdot X}{K \cdot C_{Ao}^2 (1-x) \times (M-X)}$$

$$V = \frac{F_v X}{K \cdot C_{Ao} (1-x) \times (M-X)}$$

Menghitung jumlah reaktor

$$V = \frac{F_v(X_n - X_{n-1})}{k \cdot C_{A0}(1 - X_n)(M - X_n)}$$

Dengan,

$F_v$  : Flow rate masuk reaktor, m<sup>3</sup>/jam

$k$  : Konstanta reaksi

$X_n$  : Konversi pada reaktor ke-n

Untuk mengetahui jumlah reaktor maka dilakukan optimasi dengan menggunakan data harga reaktor yang diambil dari <http://www.matche.com/equipcost/Reactor.html>

Sehingga didapat jumlah reaktor yang di gunakan sebanyak 2 dengan pertimbangan harga yang lebih murah.

n	V (m <sup>3</sup> )	V total	V x 1,2	V (gal)	Harga @ (US \$)	Harga alat (US \$)
1	1050,75	1050,75	1260,90	333096,05		
5	5	5	6	3	2592300,000	2592300,000
2	78,053	156,106	93,664	24743,297	653500,000	1307000,000

3	31,023	93,070	37,228	9834,582	400800,000	1202400,000
4	17,361	69,444	20,833	5503,580	294600,000	1178400,000
5	12,127	60,636	14,553	3844,386	243600,000	1218000,000

#### D. Menghitung Dimensi Reaktor

Keterangan :

Reaktor dilengkapi dengan pengaduk agar suhu, tekanan dan komposisi selalu seragam. Reaktan dan prosuk bersifat korosif, sehingga dipilih bahan stainless steel 310 A15 sebagai bahan konstruksi reaktor. Reaktor dilengkapi dengan koil pemanas untuk menjaga agar suhu dalam reaktor tetap isothermal.

Bentuk reaktor dipilih adalah vertikal vessel dengan formed head. Untuk tekanan operasi 1 atm dipilih bentuk torespherical dished head (Brownell and Young, hal 88).

$$\text{Volume shell} = 5,519 \text{ m}^3$$

Untuk desain optimum, digunakan perbandingan diameter dan tinggi reaktor  $D/H=1$  (Brownell and Young, 1958).

$$D = H$$

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

$$V_{\text{shell}} = \frac{\pi}{4} D^3$$

$$D^3 = \frac{4V_{\text{shell}}}{\pi}$$

$$D = \left( \frac{4V_{\text{shell}}}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$D = \left( \frac{4 \times 112,396 \text{ m}^3}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= 5,232 \text{ m}$$

$$= 205,965 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 5,232 \text{ m}$$

$$= 205,965 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Volume dish} = 0,000049 D_s^3$$

Dimana,

$D_s$  : Diameter shell, in

$V_d$  : Volume dish,  $\text{ft}^3$

$$V_{\text{dish}} = 0,000049 \times (205,965)^3$$

$$= 428,132 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V_{\text{sf}} = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \frac{\text{sf}}{144}$$

$$\text{Diambil sf} = 2$$

$$V_{\text{sf}} = \frac{\pi}{4} (205,965)^2 \times \frac{2}{144}$$

$$= 38,543 \text{ ft}^3$$

Sehingga,

$$V_{\text{head}} = 2 (V_{\text{dish}} + V_{\text{sf}})$$

$$= 2 (428,132 + 38,543)$$

$$= 933,349 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 26,432 \text{ m}^3$$

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

$$= 93,664 \text{ m}^3 + 26,432 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 120,096 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume bottom} = 0,5 \times V_{\text{head}}$$

$$= 0,5 \times 26,432 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 13,216 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume cairan} = V_{\text{shell}} - V_{\text{bottom}}$$

$$= 93,664 \text{ m}^3 - 13,216 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 80,447 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi cairan} = \frac{4V}{\pi D^2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 80,47 \text{ m}^3}{\pi (5,232 \text{ m})^2}$$

$$= 3,744 \text{ m}$$

### Menghitung tebal shell

Digunakan persamaan 13.1 Brownell dan Young, 1959 hal 254 :

$$ts = \frac{Pr_i}{fE - 0,6P} + c$$

dimana,

ts : tebal shell, in

E : efisiensi pengelasan = 0,85

f : maksimal allowable stress, bahan yang digunakan 18.750 psi

(Brownell, 1959).

ri : jari-jari dalam shell, in

$$ri = 0,5 \times D$$

$$= 0,5 \times 205,965 \text{ in} = 102,9826 \text{ in}$$

c : faktor koreksi = 0,125 in

P : Tekanan desain = Poperasi + Phidrostatik

$$P_{operasi} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{hidrostatik} = \frac{\rho gh}{gc} = 24,411 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{desain} = (14,7 \text{ psi} + 24,411) \times 1,2 = 47,2932 \text{ psi}$$

$$ts = \frac{67,2762 \times 102,9826}{(18750 \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 67,2762)} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,561 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel Brownell 1959 hal 350, dipilih ts standar sebesar 9/16 in.

### Menghitung tebal head

Digunakan persamaan 77.7 Brownell dan Young, 1959 hal 138 :

$$th = \frac{Prw}{2fE - 0,2P} + c$$

dimana,

P : Tekanan

$$P = P_{desain} - P_{operasi}$$

$$P = 47,2932 \text{ psi} - 14,7 \text{ psi} = 32,5932 \text{ psi}$$

$$OD = ID_{shell} + 2ts$$

$$= 205,965 \text{ in} + (2 \times 0,561 \text{ in})$$

$$= 207,087 \text{ in}$$

$$= 5,260 \text{ m}$$

Dicari ukuran standart pada tabel 5.7 Brownell hal. 90, maka didapat :



$$\text{OD} = 204 \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = 0,563 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{icr} = 12,250 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 170 \text{ in}$$

E : efisiensi pengelasan = 0,85

f : maksimal allowable stress, bahan yang digunakan 18.750 psi  
(Brownell, 1959).

c : faktor koreksi = 0,125

w : faktor intensifikasi tegangan untuk jenis head, in

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{\text{icr}}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{170}{12,250}} \right)$$

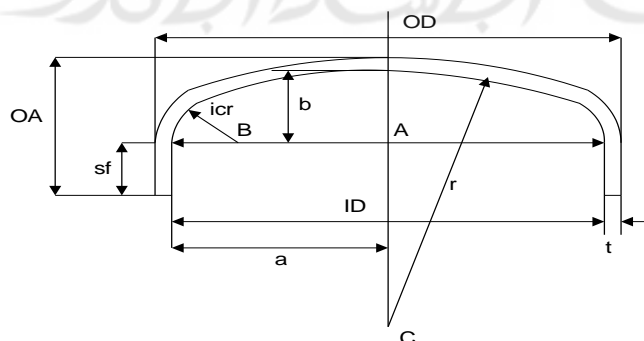
$$= 1,681 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = \frac{52,576 \times 170 \times 1,681}{2(18750 \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 52,576)} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,597 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5.6 Brownell hal 350 dipilih tebal head 5/8 in.

### Menghitung tinggi head



Pada tabel 5.4 Brownell halaman 87 dengan  $t_h$  3/8 in, didapat nilai  $sf$  sebesar  $1\frac{1}{2}$  - 3 in . Maka dipilih nilai  $sf$  sebesar 2 in .

$$\begin{aligned} ID &= OD - 2ts \\ &= 204 \text{ in} - (2 \times 5/16) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 202,875 \text{ in}$$

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

$$= \frac{202,875 \text{ in}}{2}$$

$$= 121,438 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = a - icr$$

$$= 121,438 \text{ in} - 12,250 \text{ in}$$

$$= 89,188 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr$$

$$= 170 \text{ in} - 12,250 \text{ in}$$

$$= 157,750 \text{ in}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{157,750^2 - 89,188^2}$$

$$= 130,118 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - AC$$

$$= 170 \text{ in} - 130,118 \text{ in}$$

$$= 39,882 \text{ in}$$

$$h_{\text{Head}} = t_h + b + sf$$

$$= 5/8 + 39,882 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$$

$$= 44,007 \text{ in}$$

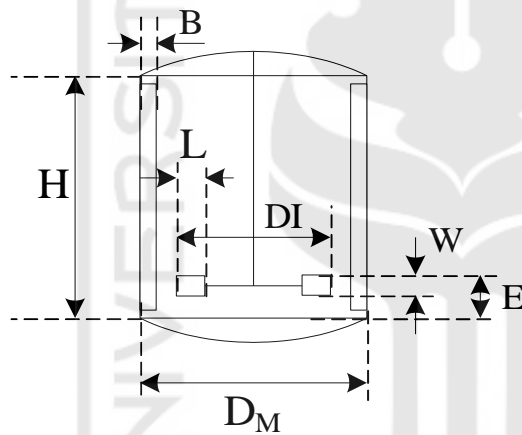
$$= 1,118 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{\text{Reaktor}} = 2 h_{\text{Head}} + h_{\text{shell}}$$

$$= (2 \times 1,118 \text{ m}) + 5,232 \text{ m}$$

$$= 7,467 \text{ m}$$

### E. Menghitung spesifikasi pengaduk



Keterangan gambar :

DI : Diameter pengaduk, m

L : Panjang sudut pengaduk, m

B : Lebar baffel, m

E : Jarak pengaduk dengan tangki, m

W : Lebar sudut pengaduk, m

DM : Diameter tangki, m

### Ukuran pengaduk

Data pengaduk di dapat dari Brown “ Unit Operation” halaman 507.

$$DI = \frac{DM}{3}$$

$$= \frac{5,232 \text{ m}}{3}$$

$$= 1,744 \text{ m}$$

$$E = \frac{DM}{3}$$

$$= \frac{5,232 \text{ m}}{3}$$

$$= 1,744 \text{ m}$$

$$B = \frac{DM}{12}$$

$$= \frac{5,232 \text{ m}}{12}$$

$$= 0,436 \text{ m}$$

$$L = \frac{DI}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1,744 \text{ m}}{4}$$

$$= 0,436 \text{ m}$$

$$W = \frac{DM}{5}$$

$$= \frac{5,232 \text{ m}}{5}$$

$$= 1,046 \text{ m}$$

Diameter pengaduk = 1,744 m

Jarak pengaduk dengan tangki = 1,744 m

Lebar baffel = 0,436 m

Panjang sudut pengaduk = 1,046 m

Lebar sudut pengaduk = 0,436 m

### Menghitung jumlah impeler

WELH ( Water Equivalent Liquid High)

$$\text{WELH} = h_{\text{cairan}} \times \text{sg}$$

$$\text{sg} = \frac{\rho_{\text{cairan}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}}$$

$$= \frac{1590,715 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1032,004 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 1,541$$

$$\text{WELH} = 1,541 \text{ m} \times 3,744 \text{ m}$$

$$= 5,772 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma \text{ impeler} = \frac{\text{WELH}}{D}$$

$$= \frac{5,772 \text{ m}}{5,232 \text{ m}}$$

$$= 1,10324$$

Maka jumlah pengaduk adalah 1.

### Putaran Pengaduk

$$\frac{\text{WELH}}{2 \text{ DI}} = \left( \frac{\pi \times \text{DI} \times N}{600} \right)^2$$

(Rase, 1977)

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

Dimana,

N : kecepatan putaran pengaduk, rpm

DI : diameter pengaduk, m

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{600}{\pi \times 0,639 \text{ m}} \sqrt{\frac{5,772 \text{ m}}{2 \times 1,744 \text{ m}}} \\ &= 74,923 \text{ rpm} \\ &= 1,249 \text{ rps} \end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan daya motor

$$P = \frac{N^3 DI^5 \rho N_p}{550 gc} \quad (\text{Brown, 1978})$$

Dimana,

P : daya pengaduk, Hp

Np : Power number

N : Kecepatan putaran pengaduk

$\rho$  : Densitas campuran

DI : Diameter pengaduk

gc : gravitasi ( 32,2 lbm/s<sup>2</sup> . lbf)

Bilangan Reynolds

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re} &= \frac{\rho L \times N \times DI^2}{\mu L} \\ &= \frac{1590,715 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 84,000 \text{ rpm} \times (1,744\text{m})^2}{0,024 \text{ cp}} \\ &= 17147318,989 \end{aligned}$$

Dari figure 9.13 Mc. Cabe, halaman 251.

$$\text{NRe} = 17147318,989$$

Diperoleh  $N_p = P_o$

$$P_o = 9,2$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{(1,249)^3 \times (1,744)^5 \times 1590,715 \times 9,2}{550 \times 32,2} \\ &= 25,947 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Daya motor, efisiensi motor 89%.

Dari figure 14.38 Pipers halaman 514.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Daya motor} &= \frac{P}{\eta} \\ &= \frac{25,947}{0,89} \\ &= 29,154 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih daya motor sebesar 102 Hp.

## F. Perancangan pendingin.

Neraca panas total reaktor

Komponen	Input (Kj/jam)	Output (Kj/jam)
Qin reaktor	2777656,1214	
Qout reaktor		2503245,305
Qreaksi	2584274,1042	
subtotal	5361930,2255	2503245,3050
Qpendingin		2858684,9206
Total	5361930,2255	5361930,2255

Qin reaktor > dari Q out reaktor sehingga digunakan pendingin.

Kebutuhan pendingin yang digunakan berupa brine water CaCl<sub>2</sub> 30% karena pendingin dibawah suhu kamar.

Kebutuhan pendingin sesuai dengan perhitungan neraca panas

$$Q = 2858684,9806 \text{ kj/jam}$$

$$= 2710033,305 \text{ btu/jam}$$

Sifat-sifat fisis CaCl<sub>2</sub> 30% pada suhu Tf = 29,3 °F

$$C_p : \text{kapasitas panas larutan} = 0,71 \text{ Btu/lb.}^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\rho : \text{Densitas} = 1113,200 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 69,494 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu : \text{Viskositas} = 0,00042 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$= 10,165 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$



$$k : \text{konduktivitas} = 0,32 \text{ btu/jam.ft.}^{\circ}\text{F}$$

**Jumlah brine yang dibutuhkan:**

$$\begin{aligned} M \text{ brine} &= \frac{Q_w}{C_p(T_{out}-T_{in})} \\ &= \frac{2710033,305}{0,71 (35,6-23)} \\ &= 302932,4061 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 137531,3124 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Volume pendingin yang diperlukan :**

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ brine} &= \frac{M_{\text{brine}}}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{137531,3124}{69,4948} \\ &= 4359,0658 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung harga LMTD**

$$\Delta T \text{ LMTD} = \frac{\Delta T_2 - \Delta T_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta T_2}{\Delta T_1}}$$

Inisial	Fluida panas (°F)	Fluida dingin (°F)	$\Delta T$ (°F)
$\Delta T_1$	68	23	45
$\Delta T_2$	68	35,6	23,4

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta T \text{ LMTD} &= \frac{23,5 - 36}{\ln \frac{23,4}{36}} \\ &= 38,356 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Luas Transfer Panas

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

Dimana,

A : Luas transfer panas, ft<sup>2</sup>

Q : Jumlah brine yang dibutuhkan, btu/jam

U<sub>D</sub> : Untuk fluida panas light organics dan fluida dingin heavy

organics, maka nilai UD = 10-40 btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.<sup>0</sup>F.jam.

(Tabel 8 Kern, halaman 840).

Diambil harga UD = 40 btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.<sup>0</sup>F.jam.

ΔT LMTD : 38,356 <sup>0</sup>F

$$A = \frac{2709653,953}{40 \times 38,356}$$

$$= 1766,136 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 164,074 \text{ m}^2$$

### Menghitung luas selubung Reaktor R-01

$$L = \pi \times D \times L$$

Dimana,

D : Diameter reaktor 5,232 m

L : Tinggi shell reaktor 5,232 m

$$L = \pi \times 5,232 \times 5,232$$

$$= 85,938 \text{ m}^2$$

Karena luas transfer panas > dari luas selubung reaktor maka pendingin yang digunakan adalah koil.

### Menghitung koefisien transfer panas

Nilai koefisien perpindahan panas pada RATB dengan baffle dan didinginkan dengan koil dipakai persamaan pada eq.20.4 Kern, p.722.

$$h_c = \frac{0,87.k}{Dt} \left[ \frac{L^2.N.\rho}{\mu} \right]^{1/3} \left[ \frac{C_p.\mu}{k} \right]^{1/3} \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14}$$

Dimana,

$h_c$  : koefisien transfer panas cairan, Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.<sup>0</sup>F

Dt : diameter reaktor = 6,285 ft

k : konduktivitas panas = 0,173 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.<sup>0</sup>F

$C_p$  : kapasitas panas larutan = 0,80 Btu/lb.<sup>0</sup>F

L : diameter putar pengaduk = 0,527 ft

N : kecepatan putar pengaduk = 4920 rph

$\rho$  : densitas campuran = 98,467 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

$\mu$  : viskositas campuran = 0,103 lb/ft.jam

$\mu_w$  : viskositas air = 0,607 lb/ft.jam

$$h_c = \frac{0,87 \cdot 0,173}{6,285} \left[ \frac{0,527^2 \cdot 4920 \cdot 98,467}{0,103} \right]^{1/3} \left[ \frac{0,80 \cdot 0,103}{0,173} \right]^{1/3} \left[ \frac{0,103}{0,607} \right]^{0,14}$$

$$= 948108,677 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

### Memilih diameter koil

Memilih diameter koil 1,5-2,5 in dari Perry,1999 halaman 11.20. Maka dipilih diameter 2 in.

Digunakan pipa standar dari Tabel 11, Kern:

Nominal pipe : 2 in

: 0,167 ft

OD : 2,380 in

: 0,198 ft

ID : 2,067 in

: 0,172 ft

Shedule : 40

Ao : 0,622 ft<sup>2</sup>/ft

Ai : 0,542 ft<sup>2</sup>/ft

Flow area per : 3,350 in<sup>2</sup>

                  : 0,023 ft<sup>2</sup>

### Menghitung koefisien transfer panas dalam koil

$$h_i = jH \frac{k}{D} \left[ \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right]^{1/3} \left[ \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right]^{0,14}$$

Dimana,

$jH$  : Didapat dari grafik 24 Kern halaman 834, dengan nilai nilai Re.

$$\begin{aligned} Re &= \frac{ID \cdot G}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,172 \cdot 13020338,724}{10,170} \\ &= 220537,228 \end{aligned}$$

Maka didapat nilai  $jH$  sebesar 300.

$$\begin{aligned} h_i &= 300 \times \frac{0,320}{0,172} \left[ \frac{0,710 \cdot 10,170}{0,32} \right]^{1/3} \left[ \frac{10,170}{1} \right]^{0,14} \\ &= 2179,064 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{io} &= h_i \frac{ID}{OD} \\ &= 2179,064 \times \frac{0,172}{0,198} \\ &= 1892,489 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung $U_c$ ( Clean Overall Coeficient )

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_c \times h_{io}}{h_c + h_{io}} \\ &= \frac{948108,677 \times 1892,489}{948108,677 + 1892,489} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1888,719$$

### Menghitung Rd

Untuk fluida panas light organic dan fluida dingin heavy organics, maka nilai Ud berkisar antara 10-40 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F berdasarkan tabel 8, Kern halaman 840.

$$U_d \text{ dipilih } = 40 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{h_c - U_d}{h_c \times U_d} \\ &= \frac{948108,677 - 40}{948108,677 \times 40} \\ &= 0,025 \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung panjang pipa yang digunakan

$$\begin{aligned} L_c &= \frac{A}{A_o} \\ &= \frac{A}{A_o} \\ &= \frac{1766,136}{0,622} \\ &= 2839,466 \text{ ft} \\ &= 865,463 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung volume koil

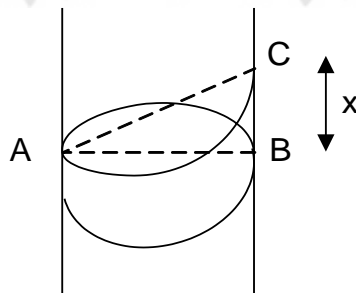
$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot OD^2 \cdot L_c \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot 0,060^2 \cdot 865,463 \\
 &= 2,483 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{total}} &= V_{\text{cairan}} + V_{\text{coil}} \\
 &= 80,447 + 2,483 \\
 &= 82,930 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung tinggi cairan dalam shell

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= \frac{4 \cdot V}{\pi \cdot D^2} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot 82,930}{\pi \cdot 5,232^2} \\
 &= 3,860 \text{ m} \\
 &= 12,664 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung jumlah lilitan



$$BC = \frac{1}{4} \cdot OD \text{ koil}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0,060$$

$$= 0,020 \text{ m}$$

$$AB = 0,8 \times ID \text{ reaktor}$$

$$= 0,8 \times 5,232$$

$$= 4,185 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{4,185^2 + 0,020^2}$$

$$= 4,185 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lcoil tiap lilitan} = \pi \times AC$$

$$= \pi \times 4,185$$

$$= 13,142 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah lilitan (N)} = \frac{Lc}{\text{Lcoil tiap lilitan}}$$

$$= \frac{865,463}{13,142}$$

$$= 65,856$$

Maka dipilih jumlah lilitan sebanyak 66 lilitan.

Menghitung tinggi koil

$$h_{\text{coil}} = (N-1) \cdot BC + 20D$$



$$= (66-1) \times 0,020 + (2 \times 0,060)$$

$$= 1,431 \text{ m}$$

Jarak koil dari dasar silinder =  $0,1 \times$  Diameter reaktor

$$= 0,1 \times 5,232$$

$$= 0,523 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi puncak koil =  $h_{\text{coil}} +$  jarak koil dari dasar silinder

$$= 1,431 + 0,523$$

$$= 1,954 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi cairan adalah 3,860 m, maka coil terendam dalam cairan

