

LAMPIRAN

PERHITUNGAN REAKTOR

Kode : R-01

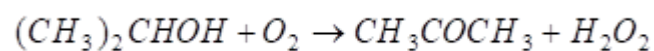
Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi oksidasi Isopropil alkohol membentuk hidrogen peroksida dan aseton

Jenis : Reaktor Gelembung dengan koil pendingin

Tujuan : Menghitung dimensi reaktor

Menghitung dimensi oriface

Menghitung coil pendingin



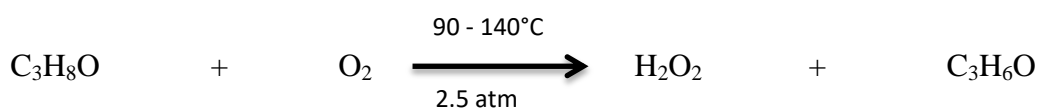
Kondisi operasi : 130,0000 °C

10,0000 atm

146,9600 Psi

Konversi isopropil alkohol : 0,9000

Neraca massa pada Reaktor :



Mula-mula : 41,2623 kgmol/jam 61,8934 kgmol/jam

Bereaksi : 37,1361 kgmol/jam 37,1361 kgmol/jam 37,1361 kgmol/jam 37,1361 kgmol/jam

Sisa : 4,1262 kgmol/jam 24,7574 kgmol/jam 37,1361 kgmol/jam 37,1361 kgmol/jam

Input Reaktor :

| Komponen | BM | Basis | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| | | kgmol/jam | Kg/jam |
| fase cair : | | | |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 60,0000 | 41,2623 | 2.475,7378 |
| H ₂ O | 18,0000 | 12,3719 | 222,6950 |
| fase gas udara : | | | |
| N ₂ | 28,0000 | 266,0997 | 7.450,7918 |
| O ₂ | 32,0000 | 61,8934 | 1.980,5902 |
| Jumlah | | 381,6274 | 1.2129,8148 |

Output Reaktor :

| Komponen | BM | Basis | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| | | kgmol/jam | Kg/jam |
| C ₃ H ₆ O | 58,0000 | 37,1361 | 2.153,8919 |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 60,0000 | 4,1262 | 247,5738 |
| H ₂ O | 18,0000 | 12,3719 | 222,6950 |
| H ₂ O ₂ | 34,0000 | 37,1361 | 1.262,6263 |
| N ₂ | 28,0000 | 266,0997 | 7.450,7918 |
| O ₂ | 32,0000 | 24,7574 | 792,2361 |
| | | 381,6274 | 1.2129,8148 |

1. Menghitung konstanta kecepatan reaksi (k)

Dengan : $T = 130,0000 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

$403,0000 \text{ K}$

$R = 1,9872 \text{ cal/mol.K}$

Maka : $k = 975,4912 \text{ L/mol.s}$

$k = 975,4912 \text{ L/kmol.s}$

2. Menentukan Kecepatan laju volumetrik umpan masuk ke reactor

Kecepatan laju volumetrik umpan masuk reaktor :

$$F_v = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

Dimana : m = kecepatan umpan masuk, kg/jam
 ρ = densitas komponen, kg/L

Menentukan densitas untuk fase cair :

$$\rho_L = A.B^{-\left(1-\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^n}$$

Dimana :
 $\rho_{C_3H_6O}$ = densitas C_3H_6O , g/ml
 ρ_{H_2O} = densitas H_2O , g/ml
 $\rho_{C_3H_8O}$ = densitas C_3H_8O , g/ml
 $\rho_{H_2O_2}$ = densitas H_2O_2 , g/ml
 T = Temperatur operasi (403,15 K)
 T_c = Temperatur kritis

Menghitung kecepatan laju volumetrik umpan masuk fase cair, L/jam

| Komponen | m (kg/jam) | ρ (gr/ml) | ρ (kg/L) | Fvl = m/ ρ |
|-----------|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| C_3H_8O | 2.475,7378 | 0,6631 | 0,6631 | 1.641,7255 |
| H_2O | 222,6950 | 0,9247 | 0,9247 | 205,9359 |

(Carl L. Yaws Tabel 8.1 dan 8.2
P.189-208)

Density :

| | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|
| C_3H_8O | 663,1258 | kg/m^3 |
| H_2O | 924,7441 | kg/m^3 |

density cair campuran :

| Komponen | m (kg/jam) | ρ (kg/m ³) | x | density camp |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| C_3H_8O | 2.475,7378 | 663,1258 | 0,9175 | 608,3996 |
| H_2O | 222,6950 | 924,7441 | 0,0825 | 76,3169 |
| | 2.698,4328 | | | 684,7165 |

sehingga FvL (Fase Cair)

$$= 1.847,6614 \text{ L/jam}$$

Menghitung kecepatan laju volumetrik umpan masuk fase gas, L/jam

| Komponen | m (kg/jam) | ρ (gr/cm ³) | ρ (kg/L) |
|----------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| N ₂ | 7.450,7918 | 0,0100 | 0,0100 |
| O ₂ | 1.980,5902 | 0,0027 | 0,0027 |

sehingga F_{vg} (Fase gas)

$$= 744.112,9272 \quad \text{L/jam}$$

$$= 206.698,0353 \quad \text{cm}^3/\text{dtk}$$

3. Menentukan konsentrasi komponen umpan masuk reaktor

$$C_{\text{Komponen}} = \frac{\text{mol komponen masuk}}{F_v}$$

Komposisi umpan masuk reaktor :

| Komponen | BM | Basis | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| | | kgmol/jam | Kg/jam | kmol/L |
| Fase cair : | | | | |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 60,0000 | 41,2623 | 2.475,7378 | 0,0223 |
| H ₂ O | 18,0000 | 12,3719 | 222,6950 | 0,0067 |
| Jumlah | | 53,6342 | 2.698,4328 | 0,0290 |
| Fase gas udara : | | | | |
| N ₂ | 28,0000 | 266,0997 | 7.450,7918 | 0,000357607 |
| O ₂ | 32,0000 | 61,8934 | 1.980,5902 | 8,31775E-05 |
| Jumlah | | 327,9932 | 9.431,3820 | 0,0004 |

4. Menghitung difusivitas oksigen (D_{AL})

$$D_{AL} = \frac{7.4 \cdot 10^{-8} (\theta_L \cdot Mb)^{0.5} (T)}{\mu_L \cdot V_A^{0.6}}$$

(Coulson vol. 6 P.256 tabel 8.6)

Dimana :

Faktor asosiasi C₃H₈O (θ_L) = 1,2

Berat molekul cairan C₃H₈O (BM) = 60 gr/grmol

Viskositas cairan C₃H₈O (μ_L) = 0,21

$$c_p = 0,0021 \text{ gr/cm.dtk}$$

$$\text{Suhu operasi (T)} = 403 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Volume molekular O}_2 \text{ (VA)} = 0,0256 \text{ m}^3/\text{kmol}$$

$$25,6000 \text{ cm}^3/\text{mol}$$

$$\text{Maka : } D_{AL} = 0.0172 \text{ cm}^2/\text{dtk}$$

5. Menentukan diameter gelembung

menentukan diameter gelembung dengan diameter oriface;

$$D_B = \left[\frac{6 \cdot d_o \cdot \sigma}{g(\rho_L - \rho_G)} \right]^{1/3} \text{ (PERRY ED.5 P.18-68)}$$

untuk keadaan gelembung yang stabil berlaku syarat:

$$D_B < 0.078 \left[\frac{\sigma}{\rho_L - \rho_G} \right]^{0.5} \text{ (PERRY ED.5 P.18-68)}$$

dimana: $D_B = \text{diameter gelembung } 0,2115 \text{ cm} \rightarrow 0,0021 \text{ meter}$

$D_O = \text{diameter oriface } 0,1060 \text{ cm}$

$g = \text{gravitas bumi } 980,0000 \text{ cm/s}^2$

$\rho_L = \text{densitas cairan C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O } 0,6631 \text{ gr/cm}^3$

$\rho_G = \text{densitas gas (O}_2\text{)} 0,0027 \text{ gr/cm}^3$

$\sigma = \text{tegangan muka } 9,6275 \text{ dyne/cm}$

$0,0096 \text{ N/m}$

| Komponen | A | Tc (K) | n | T (K) |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|----------|
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 65,9300 | 508,3100 | 1,2222 | 403,0000 |

Range diameter oriface adalah = $0,004 < D_O < 0,95 \text{ cm}$ (perry ed.5 P.18-70)

Trial : Diambil diameter oriface = $0,1060$

Cek stabilitas gelembung, stabil bila $D_B < 0,2978$

$$DB = 0,2115$$

Jadi diameter oriface yang memenuhi syarat diperoleh:

$$\text{Diameter Oriface (DO)} = 0,1060 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Diameter gelembung (DB)} = 0,2115 \text{ cm}$$

$$1.06 \text{ mm} \quad 2,1149 \text{ mm}$$

6. Menentukan koefisien transfer massa fase cair (K_{AL})

Untuk $Db < 1 \text{ mm}$ (0,1 cm)

$$\frac{K_{AL} \cdot D_b}{D_{AL}} = 2,0 + 0,31 \left[\frac{Db^3 \cdot \Delta\rho \cdot g}{\mu_L \cdot D_{AL}} \right]^{1/3}$$

Untuk $Db > 25 \text{ mm}$ (2,5 cm)

$$\frac{K_{AL} \cdot D_b}{D_{AL}} = 0,42 \left[\frac{\mu_L}{\rho_L \cdot D_{AL}} \right]^{0.5} \left[\frac{Db^2 \cdot \rho_L \cdot \Delta\rho \cdot g}{\mu_L^2} \right]^{1/3}$$

K_{AL} (perry ed. 5 P. 18-79)

| | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------------|
| Dimana: | K_{AL} = koefisien transfer massa, | cm/dtk |
| | Db = diameter gelembung, | 0,2115 cm |
| | D_{AL} = difusifitas gas melalui cairan, | 0,0172 cm ² /dtk |
| | ρ_L = densitas cairan, | 0,6631 gr/cm ³ |
| | ρ_G = densitas gas | 0,0027 gr/cm ³ |
| | $\Delta\rho$ = selisih densitas | 0,6605 gr/cm ³ |
| | μ_L = viskositas solvent (cairan C3H8O) | 0,0021 gr/cm.det |
| | g = gravitasi bumi, | 980,00 cm/s ² |

Note:

Untuk Db diantara 1 mm dan 2,5 mm harus diinterpolasi :

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 0,09 | K_{AL} untuk 0,1 cm = | 1,7800 cm/dtk |
| 2,6 | K_{AL} untuk 2,5 cm = | 1,0375 cm/dtk |

Untuk Db 0,2205 cm :

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|--------|
| Interpolasi K_{AL} = | 1,7432 | cm/dtk |
| | 62,7541 | m/jam |

7. Menentukan bilangan Hatta

$$MH^2 = \frac{\text{Konversi max dalam film}}{\text{Difusifitas max melalui film}}$$

$$MH^2 = \frac{k \cdot C_{C_3H_8O} \cdot D_{AL}}{K_{AL}^2}$$

(Levenspiel ed.3. P. 534)

Dimana :

MH = Bilangan hatta

= 1111,1109 Difusi gas adalah faktor yang berpengaruh

k = Konstanta kecepatan reaksi

= 975,4912 (L/kmol.dtk)

CBo = Konsentrasi cairan C3H8O

= 0,0108 (kmol/L)

DAL = Difusifitas gas ke cairan

= 0,0172 (cm²/dtk)

KAL = Koefisien transfer massa

= 1,7432 cm/dtk

Berlaku ketentuan jika :

MH > 2 : Difusi gas adalah faktor yang berpengaruh

0.02 < MH < 2 Difusi gas dan kecepatan reaksi adalah reaksi yang berpengaruh

MH < 0.02 Reaksi kimia adalah faktor yang berpengaruh

8. Kecepatan linier gelembung

$$Q^{6/5} = \frac{Db^3 \cdot \pi \cdot g^{3/5}}{1,378 \times 6}$$

Dimana :

Q = Kecepatan volumetrik gas tiap lubang oriface = 0.287 cm³/s

Db = Diameter gelembung = 0.2115 cm

$$g = \text{Gravitasi bumi} = 980,00 \text{ cm/s}^2$$

Frekuensi gelembung :

$$f_b = \frac{Q \cdot g \cdot (\rho_L - \rho_g)}{\pi \cdot D_o \cdot \sigma} \text{ (Perry Ed.5 P.15-68)}$$

Dimana :

$$f_b = \text{Frekuensi gelembung} = 58,0487 \text{ gelembung/detik}$$

$$\rho_L = \text{Densitas cairan C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O} = 0,6631 \text{ gr/cm}^3$$

$$\rho_g = \text{Densitas gas} = 0,0027 \text{ gr/cm}^3$$

$$D_o = \text{Diameter orifice} = 0,1060 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sigma = \text{Surface tension} = 9,6275 \text{ dyne/cm}$$

$$Q = \text{Kecepatan volumetrik gas tiap lubang oriface} = 0,2874 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$$

$$g = \text{Gravitasi bumi} = 980,0000 \text{ cm/s}^2$$

Volume satu gelombang

$$V_o = \frac{\pi \cdot D_b^3}{6}$$

Dimana :

$$V_o = \text{Volume satu gelembung} = 0,0050 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$D_b = \text{Diameter gelembung} = 0,2115 \text{ cm}$$

Menghitung jumlah orifice

$$N_b = \frac{F_v g}{V_o}$$

Dimana :

$$N_b = \text{Jumlah oriface} = 4.175.0446,8027$$

$$V_o = \text{Volume satu gelembung} = 0,0050 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$F_v g = \text{Kec. Laju volumetrik umpan masuk gas} = 206.698,0353 \text{ cm}^3/\text{dtk}$$

Menghitung jumlah lubang orifice

$$N_{hole} = \frac{N_b}{f_b}$$

Dimana :

N_{hole} = Jumlah lubang orifice = 719.230,8509 Lubang

f_b = Frekuensi gelembung = 58,0487 (gelembung/detik)

N_b = Jumlah orifice = 41.750.446,8027

9. Menentukan rising Velocity (terminal velocity)

Untuk $D_b > 0,14$ cm dapat dihitung dengan:

$$V_t = \sqrt{\frac{2\sigma}{D_b \cdot \rho_L}} + \sqrt{\frac{g \cdot D_b}{2}} \quad (\text{Treyball ed.3 P142})$$

Dimana :

V_t = terminal velocity = 21,8972 cm/dtk

σ = surface tension = 9,6275 dyne/cm

D_b = diameter gelembung = 0,2115 cm

ρ_L = densitas cairan = 0,6631 gr/cm³

g = gravitasi bumi = 980,0000 cm/dtk²

Reynold gelembung

$$Re = \frac{\rho_L \cdot D_b \cdot V_t}{\mu_L}$$

Dimana :

Re = Bilangan reynold = 1.462,3949

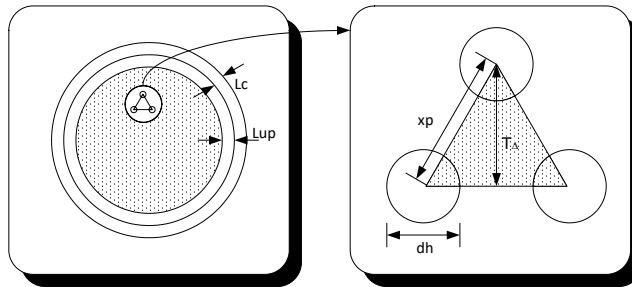
ρ_L = Densitas cairan, = 0,6631 gr/cm³

D_b = Diameter gelembung = 0,2115 cm

V_t = Terminal velocity, = 21,8972 cm/dtk

μ_L = Viskositas solvent (C₃H₈O) = 0,0021 gr/cm.det

10. Menentukan diameter sparger



(Kern.1965,139)

Perhitungan orifice

Dipilih alat berupa perforated dg susunan triangular pitch, alasan:

- Jumlah lubang tiap satuan luas lebih besar dari square pitch.
- Ukuran reaktor lebih kecil dan turbulensi terjamin.

Diketahui:

Diameter Orifice (D_o) = 0.1060 cm

Jumlah lubang orifice (N_{hole}) = 719.230,8509 Lubang

Jika Pt adalah jarak antara pusat lubang oriface :

$$Pt = 1,25xD_o \quad (\text{coulson vol.6. P521})$$

Dimana :

Pt = Jarak antara pusat lubang oriface = 0,1325 cm

D_o = Diameter oriface, = 0,1060 cm

Luas lubang oriface:

$$L_o = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D_o^2$$

Dimana :

L_o = Luas lubang oriface, = 0,0088 cm²

$$D_o = \text{Diameter orifice,} \quad = 0.1060 \text{ cm}$$

Pada orifice susunan triangular pitch, diperoleh hubungan:

$$CB^2 = CD^2 + DB^2$$

$$Pt^2 = CD^2 + (1/2Pt)^2$$

$$C_D = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} Pt$$

Menghitung luas ΔABC dengan rumus :

$$L_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{3} \cdot Pt^2$$

$$\text{Luas } \Delta ABC = 0,0076 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$

$$Pt = \text{Jarak antara pusat lubang orifice} = 0,1325 \text{ (cm)}$$

Menghitung Luas lubang ΔABC dengan rumus :

$$\Delta ABC = 1/8 \cdot \pi \cdot D_o^2$$

$$\text{Luas } \Delta ABC = 0,0044 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$

$$\text{Diameter orifice (Do)} = 0,1060 \text{ (cm)}$$

Jadi luas plate yang diperlukan tiap lubang (A_n) :

$$A_n = \frac{\text{Luas 1 lubang orifice} \times \text{Luas } \Delta ABC}{\text{Luas lubang } \Delta ABC}$$

$$A_n = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_o^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot Pt^2}{\frac{\pi}{8} \cdot D_o^2}$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} Pt^2$$

$$A_n = \text{Luas plate yang diperlukan tiap lubang,} = 0,0152 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$Pt = \text{Jarak antara pusat lubang orifice,} = 0,1325 \text{ cm}$$

Luas Sparger (A_{sp}) = Jumlah Lubang x Luas Plate yang diperlukan tiap lubang

$$A_{sp} = N_{\text{hole}} \times A_n$$

$$A_{sp} = 10935.29985 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$

Dimana :

$$N_{\text{hole}} = \text{Jumlah lubang oriface} = 719.230,8509$$

$$A_n = \text{Luas plate yang diperlukan tiap lubang} = 0,0152 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$

Diameter sparger (DsP):

$$D_{sp} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A_{sp}}{\pi}}$$

Dimana :

$$D_{sp} = \text{Diameter sparger} = 118,0268 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_{sp} = \text{Luas sparger} = 1.0935,2999 \text{ cm}^2$$

Kecepatan supervisial gas dalam reaktor (V_{gs}) :

$$V_{gs} = \frac{F_{vg}}{A_{sp}}$$

Dimana :

$$F_{vg} = \text{kecepatan volumetris gas,} = 206.698,0353 \text{ cm}^3/\text{dtk}$$

$$A_{sp} = \text{luas sparger,} = 10.935,2999 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$V_{gs} = \text{kecepatan supervisial gas} = 18,9019 \text{ cm/dtk}$$

Hold up gas (Hg) :

$$H_g = \frac{V_{gs}}{V_{gs} + V_t} \quad (\text{Ullmann's vol. B4})$$

Dimana :

$$H_g = \text{Hold up gas} = 0,4633$$

$$V_t = \text{terminal velocity,} = 21,8972 \text{ cm/dtk}$$

$$V_{gs} = \text{kecepatan supervisial gas} = 18,9019 \text{ cm/dtk}$$

11. Menentukan koefisien transfer fase gas (K_{ag})

pada kondisi $Re = 400 - 25000$ maka :

$$\frac{K_{ag} \cdot Pt}{Gm} \cdot Sc^{0.56} = 0.281 Re^{0.4}$$

(Treybal ed.3. P74 tabel 3.3)

Dimana :

$K_{ag} = \text{mol/jam.m}^2 \cdot \text{Pa}$

$Pt = \text{tekanan total, atm (Pa)} = 10,0000 \text{ atm}$

$Re = \text{Reynold gelembung} = 1.462,3949$

$Gm = \text{kecepatan massa molar } O_2 = 56,5997 \text{ kmol/jam.m}^2$

$$Gm = \frac{F_{mol.O_2}}{Asp}$$

Dimana :

$Gm = \text{kecepatan massa molar } O_2 = 56,5997 \text{ kmol/jam.m}^2$

$F_{mol O_2} = \text{Umpan masuk } O_2 \text{ ke reactor} = 61,8934 \text{ kmol/jam}$

$Asp = \text{luas sparger,} = 1.0935 \text{ m}^2$

Sc (Schimidt Number) :

$$Sc = \frac{\mu_g}{\rho_g \cdot D_{AL}} \quad (\text{Treybal ed.3 P68 tabel 32})$$

Dimana :

$Sc = \text{Schimidt number,} = 5,5058$

$\mu_g = \text{Viskositas gas } (O_2), = 0,0003 \text{ gr/cm.dtk} = 0.000025 \text{ Pa.dtk}$

$\rho_g = \text{Densitas gas,} = 0,0027 \text{ gr/cm}^3$

$DAL = \text{Difusifitas gas ke cairan} = 0,0172 \text{ cm}^2/\text{dtk}$

Maka,

$K_{ag} = 0,000111422 \text{ kmol/jam.m}^2 \cdot \text{pa}$

$0,1114 \text{ mol/jam.m}^2 \cdot \text{pa}$

| Komponen | A | B | C | T | Viskositas |
|----------|---------|--------|---------|----------|------------|
| Oksigen | 44,2240 | 0,5620 | -0,0001 | 403,0000 | 252,3578 |

(Carl L. Yaws Tabel 21-1 P.475)

12. Menentukan konstanta Henry (H_A)

Dengan pendekatan Harga H_A untuk gas O_2 dalam air pada $T 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Harga H_a H₂O:

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 20 | T 20 (°C), diperoleh: | $H_a = 74.000$ | Pa.m ³ /mol |
| 60 | T 60(°C). diperoleh: | $H_a = 113.000$ | Pa.m ³ /mol |
| 130 | ekstrapolasi T(130°C): | $H_a = 181.250$ | Pa.m ³ /mol |

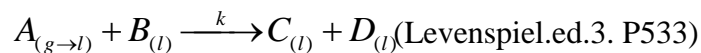
Table 23.2 Typical Values of $H_A = p_{Ai}/C_{Ai}$, Pa · m³/mol, for Common Gases in Water

| | N ₂ | H ₂ | O ₂ | CO | CO ₂ | NH ₃ |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 20°C | 1.45×10^5 | 1.23×10^5 | 0.74×10^5 | 0.96×10^5 | 2600 | 0.020 |
| 60°C | 2.16×10^5 | 1.34×10^5 | 1.13×10^5 | 1.48×10^5 | 6300 | 0.096 |

slightly soluble gas ←————→ highly soluble gas

13. Menentukan volume dan ukuran reactor

Persamaan kecepatan reaksi :



Persamaan perancangan reaktor :

$$F_g \cdot dY_A = F_l \cdot d_{XB} = (-r_A''') dv_r$$

$$F_l \cdot d_{XB} = (-r_A''') dv_r$$

$$Vr = Fl \int_{x_{B1}}^{x_{B2}} \frac{d_{XB}}{-r_A'''} \dots (1)$$

FL = Fbo = Kecepatan alir molar umpan cair B masuk reaktor, kmol/jam

$$FL = Fbo = Cbo \cdot FvL \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Penentuan laju reaksi sebagai fungsi konsentrasi

- Karena jumlah mol antara reaktan dan produk sama maka tidak terjadi perubahan volume selama reaksi, $V = V_o = Fv$

- Karena Umpan masuk A dan B ekuimolar, maka $F_{ao} = Fbo$

$$C_B = \frac{F_B}{V} = \frac{F_{B0}(1-X)}{F_V}$$

$$C_B = C_{B0} \cdot (1 - X_B) \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

Berdasarkan parameter bilangan Hatta, maka semua reaksi terjadi pada lapisan utama fase cair. Meskipun demikian,

lapisan film tetap memberikan hambatan pada transfer zat A ke lapisan utama fase cair.

Jadi ketiga hambatan mempengaruhi kecepatan reaksi A :

$$-r_A''' = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k_{Ag}a} + \frac{H_A}{k_{Al}aE} + \frac{H_A}{kC_Bf_l}} P_A \quad \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

$\frac{1}{k_{Ag}a}$
gas film
resistance
 $\frac{H_A}{k_{Al}aE}$
liquid film
resistance
 $\frac{H_A}{kC_Bf_l}$
liquid bulk
resistance

Dari persamaan (3) dan (4), maka diperoleh :

$$-r_A''' = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k_{Ag}a} + \frac{H_A}{k_{Al}aE} + \frac{H_A}{k.C_{B0} \cdot (1 - X_B) \cdot f_l}} \cdot P_A \quad \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Dimana:

FL = Fbo = Kecepatan alir molar umpan cair B masuk reaktor, kmol/jam

FL = Fbo = Cbo.FvL
= 36,6633 kmol/jam

CBo = Konsentrasi B mula-mula umpan masuk
= 0,0223 kmol/L

FvL = Kecepatan laju volumetric
= 1.641,7255 L/jam

X = Konversi reaksi
= 0,9000

CA0 = Konsentrasi A Setelah mula,
= 0,0832 kmol/m³

Kal = Koefisien transfer massa fase cair
= 62,7541 m/jam

Kag = Koefisien transfer massa fase gas
= 0,1114 mol/jam.m².pa

- Ha = Konstanta henry
= 181.250.000 pa.m³/kmol
- PA = Konsentrasi bahan (C₃H₈O) difase gas dinyatakan tekanan
= 1.013.250 pa
- k = Konstanta kecepatan reaksi
= 975,4912 lt/kmol.dtk
- E = Enhancement factor
= 1
- a = Luas kontak gas dan cairan
= 20 m²/m³
- fl = Volume fraksi cairan
= 0,98
- rA = Kecepatan reaksi A

Table 24.1 Characteristics of G/L Contactors (from Kramers and Westerterp, 1961).

| Flow Pattern | Contactors | a (m ² /m ³) | $f_l = \frac{V_l}{V}$ (-) | Capacity | Comments |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Counter Current Flow | Spray tower | 60 | 0.05 | Low | Good for very soluble gases high k_g/k_l |
| | Packed bed | 100 | 0.08 | High | Good all rounder, but must have $F_l/F_g \cong 10$ |
| | Plate tower | 150 | 0.15 | Medium-high | |
| | Staged bubble column | 200 | 0.9 | Low | Needs mechanical mixer or pulsing device. Good for slightly soluble gases and L_1/L_2 . Has low k_g/k_l . |
| Cocurrent flow | Static mixer | 200 | 0.2-0.8 | Very high | Very flexible, little reported data $\bar{i}_g \cong \bar{i}_l$. |
| Mixed flow of L | Bubble tank | 20 | 0.98 | Medium | Cheap to build |
| | Agitated tank | 200 | 0.9 | Medium | Cheap to build but needs a mechanical agitator |

Diperoleh hasil :

$$\frac{1}{K_{ag} \cdot a} = 0,4487 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{Pa} / \text{mol}$$

$$\frac{H_A}{K_{al} \cdot a \cdot E} = 144,4129 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{Pa} / \text{mol}$$

$$\frac{1}{K_{ag} \cdot a} + \frac{H_A}{K_{al} \cdot a \cdot E} = 144,8616 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{Pa} / \text{mol}$$

$$\frac{H_A}{k \cdot C_{B0} (1 - X_B) \cdot f_l} \rightarrow \frac{4.8577E - 07}{(1 - X_B)} = 2.35828E - 0 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{Pa} / \text{mol}$$

$$-r_A''' = \frac{1.42E + 06}{144.8485 + \frac{4.8577E - 07}{(1 - X_B)}} \text{ mol} / \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{jam}$$

$$-r_A''' = \frac{1.42E + 06}{144.8485 + \frac{4.8577E - 07}{(1 - X_B)}} \text{ mol} / \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{jam} \quad \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

Dari persamaan (1), (2) dan (6) maka diperoleh :

$$Vr = C_{B0} \cdot F_{VL} \cdot \int_{X_{B1}}^{X_{B2}} \frac{dX_B}{\frac{1.42E + 06}{144.8485 + \frac{4.8577E - 07}{(1 - X_B)}}} = C_{B0} \cdot F_{VL} \int_{X_{B1}}^{X_{B2}} \frac{dX_B}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{1.42E + 06}{144.8485 + \frac{4.8577E - 07}{(1 - X_B)}} \text{ mol} / \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{jam}$$

Jika digunakan metode Simpson's rule dengan 5 titik (n = 5) :

$$\int_0^{0.9} \frac{dX_B}{y} = \frac{\Delta x}{3} [(1 \cdot y_{(x=0)}) + (4 \cdot y_{(x+\Delta x)}) + (2 \cdot y_{(x+2\Delta x)}) + (4 \cdot y_{(x+3\Delta x)}) + (1 \cdot y_{(x+4\Delta x)})]$$

$$\int_0^{0.9} (y^{-1}) dX_B = \frac{\Delta x}{3} [(1 \cdot y_{(x=0)}) + (4 \cdot y_{(x+\Delta x)}) + (2 \cdot y_{(x+2\Delta x)}) + (4 \cdot y_{(x+3\Delta x)}) + (1 \cdot y_{(x+4\Delta x)})]$$

$$\Delta X = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{n - 1} = 0,2250$$

Dimana :

$$X_2 = 0,9000$$

$$X_1 = 0,0000$$

$$n = 5,0000$$

$$y = \frac{1.42E+06}{144.8485 + \frac{4.8577E-07}{(1-X_B)}} \text{ mol/m}^3 \cdot \text{jam}$$

Tabel trial dengan Metode Simpson's :

| X | 1-XB | Y | Y |
|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 0,0000 | 1,0000 | 0,000142967 | 0,000142969 |
| 0,2250 | 0,7750 | 0,000142967 | 0,000571876 |
| 0,4500 | 0,5500 | 0,000142967 | 0,000285938 |
| 0,6750 | 0,3250 | 0,000142967 | 0,000571876 |
| 0,9000 | 0,1000 | 0,000142967 | 0,000142969 |

$$0,001715627$$

$$0,000128672 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{jam/mol}$$

Dari hasil perhitungan diperoleh :

$$\int_0^{0.9} (y^{-1}) dX_B = 0,000128672 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{jam/mol}$$

Volume reaktor :

$$V_r = C_{B0} \cdot F_{VL} \cdot \int_{C_{B1}}^{C_{B2}} \frac{dC_B}{-r_A}$$

Dimana :

C_{B0} = Konsentrasi B mula-mula umpan masuk

$$= 22,3322 \text{ mol/L}$$

F_{vL} = Kecepatan laju volumetrik fase cair

$$= 1.847,6614 \text{ L/jam}$$

V_r = 5,3093 m³

$$= 5.309,3033 \text{ L}$$

14. Menentukan waktu tinggal reaksi

$$\tau = \frac{V}{F_v l}$$

Dimana :

Waktu tinggal (t) = 2,8735 jam

Volume reaktor (V) = 5.309,3033 Liter

Kecepatan laju volumetrik (F_v ,L) = 1.847,6614 L/jam

15. Volume design reactor

$$V_t = \frac{V_{cairan}}{1 - Hg}$$

Dimana :

Volume design reaktor (Vt) = 9.892,3478 liter

Hold up gas (Hg) = 0,4633

Volume reaktor (V_{cairan}) = 5.309,3033 liter

Dirancang untuk tingkat keamanan design reaktor = 20% (Sebagai over design) menjadi 120 %

V design = 11.870,8174 liter

Mencari diameter dan tinggi reaktor berdasarkan volume over design reaktor berupa vesel yang terdiri dari silinder dengan tutup dan dasar berbentuk torispherical bentuk reaktor dipilih silinder tegak dengan D : H = 1 : 2

Volume Reaktor = Vol. Silinder + (2 x Volume Head)

Diketahui:

Vol. Teoritis reaktor = 9.892,3478 liter

Vol. Design reaktor = 11.870,8174 liter

Volume silinder shell:

$$V_r = \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot D_r^2 \cdot H_r$$

$$V_r = \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot D_r^2 \cdot 2 \cdot D_r$$

Maka Diameter reaktor :

$$Dr = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4.Vr}{2.\pi}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Dr &= 18,4700 \text{ dm} \\ &= 1,8470 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Hs &= 36,9400 \text{ dm} \\ &= 3,6940 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

Volume head to straight flange (Vh) :

$$\begin{aligned} Vh &= 0,000049.Dr^3 \text{ (Brownell \& Young, P.88, Eq.51.1)} \\ &= 0,3087 \text{ dm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume cairan dan gas sebelum ada koil dalam shell adalah volume cairan dengan gas - volume di head bagian dasar

$$\begin{aligned} &= Vt - Vh \\ &= 9.892,0391 \text{ liter} \end{aligned}$$

Luas penampang reaktor :

$$\begin{aligned} Ar &= \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \\ &= 267,7952 \text{ dm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi cairan dan gas dalam reaktor sebelum ada koil = $\frac{\text{Volume cairan dan gas sebelum ada koil dalam shell}}{\text{Luas penampang reaktor}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 36,9388 \text{ dm} \\ &= 3,6939 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

16. Menentukan jarak sparger (perforated plate) dengan dinding reaktor

$$ID = \frac{Dr - \left(\sqrt{\frac{ASP.4}{3.14}}\right)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ID &= \text{Jarak sparger} \\ &= 0,333365472 \text{ m} = 3,333654724 \text{ dm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ASP &= \text{Luas sparger} \\ &= 109,3529985 \text{ dm} \end{aligned}$$

Dr = Diameter reactor
= 1,846998638 meter

17. Mechanical Desain (Perancangan tebal dinding dan head reaktor)

Untuk bentuk cylinder (cylindrycal) maka persamaan yang dipakai:

$$t_s = \frac{P.R}{S.E. - 0.6P} + C$$

(rase & barrow, tabel 12.2, P202)

ts = Tebal dinding minimum
= 0,738328171 inch

P = Tekanan design
= 1,25 x P operasi
= 183,7 psig

R = Jari-jari dalam reactor
= 0,923499319 m = 36,35824091 inch

E = Efisiensi sambungan jika memakai type double welded butt join
= 0,8

C = Faktor korosif (umumnya dipakai 1/8 ")
= 0,125 inch

Bahan yang dipakai adalah carbon steel SA-285 grade C karena banyak digunakan untuk proses bertekanan tinggi dan dapat digunakan untuk diameter tangki yang besar yg mempunyai nilai:

S = Max allowable stress
= 13.750 psi (Brownell & Young table 13.1 p 251)

Dipilih tebal dinding 3/4 inch

ts standard = 0,75 inch
= 1,905 cm

OD = ID +(2.ts standard)

OD = 74,21648182 inch = 1,885098638 m

ID = 72,71648182 inch

Tebal head reaktor

Jenis : Torispherical dishead head

tebal dinding dihitung dengan persamaan:

$$t_H = \frac{0.885.P.r}{S.E - 0.1P} + C$$

tH = Tebal head reactor

$$= 1,223717351 \text{ inch}$$

P = Tekanan design

$$= 183,7 \text{ psig}$$

r = Radius of disk = OD

$$= 74,21648182 \text{ in}$$

S = Maximum allowed stress

$$= 13.750 \text{ psig}$$

E = Efisiensi sambungan jika memakai type double welded butt join

$$= 0,8 \text{ (Rase \& Barrow, tabel 12.1 P200)}$$

C = Faktor korosif (umumnya dipakai 1/8 ")

$$= 0,125 \text{ inch}$$

Dipilih tH (Tebal head reaktor) 5/4 inch

$$tH \text{ standard} = 1,25 \text{ inch}$$

$$= 3,175 \text{ cm} = 0,03175 \text{ m}$$

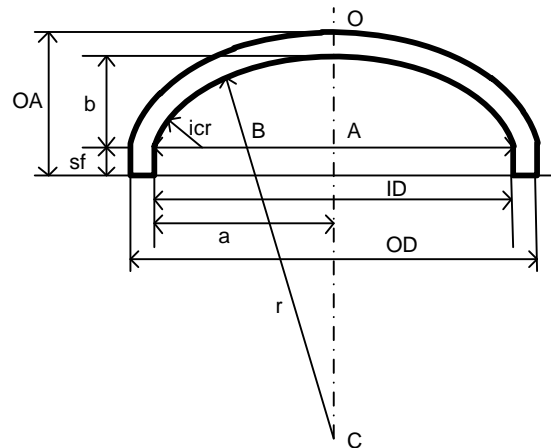
Dari tH standard 1,25 inch, maka diperoleh nilai standard straight flange (sf)

antara 1,5 – 4,5 inch, diambil:

$$\text{nilai standard straight flange (sf)} = 3 \text{ inch} = 0,0762 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{inside corner radius (icr)} = 3,75 \text{ inch} = 0,09525 \text{ m}$$

Hubungan flange dan dishead heads (Torispherical dishead heads) :



Berlaku hubungan dimensional :

$$a = \frac{ID}{2} = 36,35824091 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 11,74866863 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - (icr) = 32,60824091 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - (icr) = 70,46648182 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 62,46781319 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = tH \text{ standard} + b + sf$$

$$= 15,99866863 \text{ in} = 0,406366183 \text{ m}$$

- Volume total reaktor

Volume pada straight flange (Vsf)

$$V_{sf} = \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot sf$$

Vsf = Volume straight flange

$$= 12,971,54294 \text{ in}^3 = 0,212565504 \text{ m}^3$$

D = OD = Outside diameter

$$= 74,21648182 \text{ in} = 1,885098638 \text{ m}$$

sf = Nilai standard straight flange (sf)

$$= 3 \text{ in} = 0,0762 \text{ m}$$

- Volume total sebuah head

$$\begin{aligned} V_t \text{ head} &= V \text{ head} + V_{sf} \\ &= 65.6279129 \text{ dm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V \text{ head} = 0.308742066 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$V_{sf} = 212.5655043 \text{ dm}^3$$

- Volume total

$$\text{Volume total} = V \text{ silinder reaktor} + (2 \times V_t. \text{ Head})$$

$$V \text{ total} = 12,00207322 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V \text{ silinder raktor} = 11,87081739 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_t \text{ head} = 0,065627913 \text{ m}^3$$

- Tinggi total reaktor

$$\text{Tinggi total reaktor} = \text{Tinggi shell} + 2 \text{ Tinggi head}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total} = 4.506729643 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi shell} = 3.693997277 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi head} = 0.406366183 \text{ m}$$

PERHITUNGAN MENARA DISTILASI -01

Kode : MD-01

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan H_2O_2 dari $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ dan H_2O
menghasilkan H_2O_2 50 %

Tujuan : Menghitung plate umpan

1) KONDISI OPERASI UMPAN

Kondisi operasi umpan terjadi pada kondisi cair jenuh sehingga harus memenuhi syarat $\sum x_i = \sum y_i/k_i = 1$, maka dengan trial and error dicoba pada tekanan operasi dicoba :

$$P = 1,2 \text{ atm}$$

$$912 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 94^\circ\text{C}$$

$$367 \text{ K}$$

| Komponen | F_i (kmol/jam) | X_i | P_i° | K_i | $Y_i = X_i \cdot K_i$ | $\alpha_i = (K_i/K_{hk})$ | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----|
| $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$ | 37,1361 | 0,2319 | 2375,9111 | 2,6052 | 0,6042 | 3,9202 | |
| $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ | 4,1262 | 0,0258 | 1165,5148 | 1,2780 | 0,0329 | 1,9231 | LK |
| H_2O | 81,7155 | 0,5104 | 606,0621 | 0,6645 | 0,3392 | 1,0000 | HK |
| H_2O_2 | 37,1361 | 0,2319 | 92,8077 | 0,1018 | 0,0236 | 0,1531 | |
| TOTAL | 160,1139 | 1 | | | 1 | | |

2) KONDISI OPERASI ATAS (DESTILAT)

Kondisi operasi atas terjadi pada kondisi uap jenuh sehingga harus memenuhi syarat $\sum x_i = \sum y_i/k_i = 1$, maka dengan trial and error dicoba pada tekanan operasi Penentuan Dew point (Uap jenuh) dicoba :

$$P = 1,1 \text{ atm}$$

$$836 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 80^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$353 \text{ K}$$

| Komponen | D_i (kmol/jam) | Y_i | P_i° | K_i | $X_i = Y_i/K_i$ | $\alpha_i = (K_i/K_{hk})$ | |
|-----------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------|----|
| C_3H_6O | 37,1361 | 0,6966 | 1602,8837 | 1,9173 | 0,3633 | 4,5590 | |
| C_3H_8O | 3,9199 | 0,0735 | 681,8739 | 0,8156 | 0,0901 | 1,9394 | LK |
| H_2O | 12,2573 | 0,2299 | 351,5868 | 0,4206 | 0,5467 | 1,0000 | HK |
| TOTAL | 53,3133 | 1 | | | 1 | | |

Penentuan Bubble point (Cair jenuh) :

$$P = 1,1 \text{ atm}$$

$$836 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 118^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$391 \text{ K}$$

| Komponen | D_i (kmol/jam) | X_i | P_i° | K_i | $Y_i = X_i \cdot K_i$ | $\alpha_i = (K_i/K_{hk})$ | |
|-----------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----|
| C_3H_6O | 37,1361 | 0,6966 | 1090,7737 | 1,3048 | 0,9088 | 5,2883 | |
| C_3H_8O | 3,9199 | 0,0735 | 401,7119 | 0,4805 | 0,0353 | 1,9476 | LK |
| H_2O | 12,2573 | 0,2299 | 206,2631 | 0,2467 | 0,0567 | 1,0000 | HK |
| TOTAL | 53,3133 | 1 | | | 1 | | |

3) KONDISI OPERASI BAWAH (BOTTOM)

Kondisi operasi bawah terjadi pada kondisi cair jenuh sehingga harus memenuhi syarat $\sum x_i = \sum y_i/k_i = 1$, maka dengan trial and error dicoba pada tekanan operasi Penentuan Bubble point (Cair jenuh) dicoba :

$$P = 1,3 \text{ atm}$$

$$988 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 118^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$409 \text{ K}$$

| Komponen | B_i (kmol/jam) | X_i | P_i° | K_i | $Y_i = X_i \cdot K_i$ | $\alpha_i = (K_i/K_{hk})$ | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----|
| $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ | 0,2063 | 0,0019 | 2596,6923 | 2,6282 | 0,0051 | 1,8814 | LK |
| H_2O | 69,4582 | 0,6504 | 1380,1967 | 1,3970 | 0,9085 | 1,0000 | HK |
| H_2O_2 | 37,1361 | 0,3477 | 246,2389 | 0,2492 | 0,0867 | 0,1784 | |
| TOTAL | 106,8006 | 1 | | | 1 | | |

Penentuan Dew point (Uap jenuh) :

$$P = 1,3 \text{ atm}$$

$$988 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 136^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$309 \text{ K}$$

| Komponen | B_i (kmol/jam) | Y_i | P_i° | K_i | $X_i = Y_i/K_i$ | $\alpha_i = (K_i/K_{hk})$ | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------|----|
| $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ | 0,2063 | 0,0019 | 4392,1766 | 4,4455 | 0,0004 | 1,8412 | LK |
| H_2O | 69,4582 | 0,6504 | 2385,4935 | 2,4145 | 0,2694 | 1,0000 | HK |
| H_2O_2 | 37,1361 | 0,3477 | 470,3904 | 0,4761 | 0,7303 | 0,1972 | |
| TOTAL | 106,8006 | 1 | | | 1 | | |

$$\alpha_{avg} = ((\alpha_{LK})_D \cdot (\alpha_{LK})_B)^{0.5} = 1,9102$$

$$= 0,2811$$

4) Cek Pemilihan LK dan HK

$$DK = \frac{\alpha_i - 1}{\alpha_{lk} - 1} \cdot \frac{X_{lkD} D}{Z_{lkF} F} + \frac{\alpha_{lk} - \alpha_i}{\alpha_{lk} - 1} \cdot \frac{X_{hkD} D}{Z_{hkF} F}$$

$$= F_1 + F_2$$

Dengan :

DK = nilai yang menunjukkan komponen terdistribusi atau tidak

α_i = relative volatility komponen i terhadap komponen heavy key

α_{lk} = *relative volatility* komponen *light key* komponen *heavy key*

X_{lkD} = fraksi mol komponen *light key* di distilat

Z_{lkF} = fraksi mol komponen *light key* di umpan

D = jumlah distilat, kmol/jam

F = jumlah umpan, kmol/jam

X_{hkD} = fraksi mol komponen *heavy key* di distilat

Z_{hkF} = fraksi mol komponen *heavy key* di umpan

K_i = koefisien aktivitas komponen i

K_{hk} = koefisien aktivitas komponen *heavy key*

Dengan batasan DK untuk komponen terdistribusi adalah $-0,01 < DK <$

$0,99$ dan tidak terdistribusi apabila $DK < -0,01$ atau $DK > 1,01$

$$X_{lkD} \cdot D = 235,1951 \qquad Z_{lkF} \cdot F = 247,5738$$

$$X_{hkD} \cdot D = 220,6319 \qquad Z_{hkF} \cdot F = 1470,8795$$

| Komponen | $Z_i = x_i$ umpan | α_D | α_B | α avg | F_1 | F_2 | DK | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|---------------|----|
| C_3H_6O | 0,2319 | 4,5590 | 0,0000 | 0,0000 | -1,0437 | 0,3148 | -0,7289 | tidak | |
| C_3H_8O | 0,0258 | 1,9394 | 1,8814 | 1,9102 | 0,9500 | 0,0000 | 0,9500 | terdistribusi | LK |
| H_2O | 0,5104 | 1,0000 | 1,0000 | 1,0000 | 0,0000 | 0,1500 | 0,1500 | terdistribusi | HK |
| H_2O_2 | 0,2319 | 0,0000 | 0,1784 | 0,0000 | -1,0437 | 0,3148 | -0,7289 | tidak | |
| TOTAL | 1 | | | | | | | | |

Dari hasil perhitungan di atas, pemilihan *Light Key* dan *Heavy Key* sudah benar

5) Menentukan Jumlah Plate Minimum

Untuk menentukan jumlah plate minimum digunakan persamaan

Fenske (coulson and Richardson, eq 11.58 p-420)

$$Nm = \frac{\log \left(\left(\frac{X_{lk}}{X_{hk}} \right)_D \cdot \left(\frac{X_{hk}}{X_{lk}} \right)_B \right)}{\log \alpha_{lk}} = 7,2297 \text{ plate}$$

6) Menentukan Reflux Minimum (Rm)

a) persamaan Gibbs

Umpan masuk pada keadaan cair jenuh sehingga $q = 1$, rumus :

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i X_{iF}}{\alpha_i - \theta} = 1 - q \quad (\text{coulson and Richardson, eq 11.61 p-421})$$

| Komponen | X_{if} | α_i | $\alpha_i^* X_{if}$ | $(\alpha_i^* X_{if}) / (\alpha_i - \theta)$ | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------|---|----|
| C ₃ H ₆ O | 0,2319 | 3,9202 | 0,9092 | 0,4188 | |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 0,0258 | 1,9231 | 0,0496 | 0,2848 | LK |
| H ₂ O | 0,5104 | 1,0000 | 0,5104 | -0,6813 | HK |
| H ₂ O ₂ | 0,2319 | 0,1531 | 0,0355 | -0,0223 | |
| TOTAL | 1 | | | -0,0001 | |

b) Persamaan Underwood

Rumus :

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i X_{iD}}{\alpha_i - \theta} = Rm + 1 \quad (\text{coulson and Richardson, eq 11.60 p-421})$$

| Komponen | X_{id} | α_i | $\alpha_i^* X_{id}$ | $(\alpha_i^* X_{id}) / (\alpha_i - \theta)$ | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------|---|----|
| C ₃ H ₆ O | 0,6966 | 4,5590 | 3,17563 | 1,1301 | |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 0,0735 | 1,9394 | 0,14260 | 0,7491 | LK |
| H ₂ O | 0,2299 | 1,0000 | 0,22991 | -0,3069 | HK |
| TOTAL | 1 | | | 1,5723 | |

Refluks operasi optimum berkisar antara (1.2 - 1.5) kali refluks minimum. (Coulson and Richardson, 1983, p.392)

Diambil : Roperasi = 1,5 Rminimum

$$R_m + 1 = 1,5723$$

$$R_m = 0,5723$$

$$R_m/(R_m+1) = 0,3640$$

$$R/(R+1) = 0,4619$$

$$\text{Diambil Reflux (R)} = 0,8584$$

Menghitung Jumlah Plate Teoritis (pers. Gilliland)

$$\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) < 0.125 \text{ berlaku, } \left(\frac{N - Nm}{N + 1}\right) = 0.5039 - 0.5968\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) - 0.0908\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) < 0.125 \text{ berlaku, } \left(\frac{N - Nm}{N + 1}\right) = 0.6257 - 0.9868\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) + 0.5160\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) - 0.1738\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) = 0,182 > 0,125$$

$$\left(\frac{N - Nm}{N + 1}\right) = 0,5084$$

$$N = 15,7403$$

$$= 16 \text{ plate}$$

7) Perhitungan Efisiensi kolom Total dan Jumlah Plate Aktual

Korelasi yang digunakan untuk menentukan efisiensi kolom distilasi secara total adalah Korelasi O'Connell. Efisiensi kolom merupakan fungsi dari viskositas, rumus :

$$E_o = 51 - 32.5 \log(\mu_a \alpha_a) \text{ (Coulson and Richardson eq.11.67, p.442)}$$

Dimana :

$$\mu_a = \text{Viskositas rata-rata molar cairan.}$$

α_a = Volatilitas rata-rata komponen light key.

Menghitung jumlah plate/tray actual

Suhu rata-rata = $98,8457^{\circ}\text{C}$

= $371,8457\text{ K}$

| Komponen | BM | Viscositas | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|------------|--------|---------|--------------|
| | | A | B | C | D |
| $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$ | 58 | -7,2126 | 903,1 | 0,0184 | -0,000020353 |
| $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ | 60 | -0,7009 | 841,5 | -0,0086 | 8,2964E-06 |
| H_2O | 18 | -10,2158 | 1792,5 | 0,0177 | -0,000012631 |
| H_2O_2 | 34 | -1,6150 | 503,8 | 0,0004 | -0,000001168 |

$\text{LOG } 10 \text{ n liq} = \text{A} + \text{B}/\text{T} + \text{CT} + \text{DT}^2$ cp (Carl L. Yaws Tabel 22-1 P.481)

| Komponen | X_i | μ | X_i / μ |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|-------------|
| $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$ | 0,2319 | 0,17304 | 1,34034 |
| $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ | 0,0258 | 0,32275 | 0,07985 |
| H_2O | 0,5104 | 0,28255 | 1,80627 |
| H_2O_2 | 0,2319 | 0,51115 | 0,45375 |
| TOTAL | 1 | | 0,27172 |

Dengan menggunakan O' Connell corelation, maka efisiensi kolom distilasi

$$E_o = 60,2559 \%$$

$$= 0,6026$$

$$N_{act} = \frac{N}{E_o}$$

$$N \text{ actual} = 26,1224 \text{ plate}$$

$$= 27 \text{ plate}$$

8) Penentuan Feed Plate

Persamaan pendekatan yang digunakan untuk menentukan feed plate adalah persamaan Kirkbride :

Mencari letak feed point dg pers. Kirkbride (eq. 11.62, p.422, Coulson, 1989)

$$\log\left(\frac{N_r}{N_s}\right) = 0.206 \log\left[\left(\frac{B}{D}\right)\left(\frac{x_{f,HK}}{x_{f,LK}}\right)\left(\frac{x_{b,LK}}{x_{d,HK}}\right)^2\right]$$

Dengan :

N_r = jumlah plate di enriching section (termasuk kondenser).

N_s = jumlah plate di stripping section (termasuk reboiler)

Diperoleh :

$$\log(N_r/N_s) = -0,5259$$

$$N_r/N_s = 0,5910$$

$$N_s = N_p / ((N_r / N_s) + 1)$$

$$= 10 \text{ plate}$$

$$N_r = N_p - N_s$$

$$= 6 \text{ plate}$$

$$\text{Total} = 16 \text{ plate}$$

Jumlah plate ideal :

$$\text{seksi rectifying} = \frac{6}{60,2559\%} = 9,8641 = 10 \text{ plate}$$

$$\text{seksi rectifying} = \frac{10}{60,2559\%} = 16,6893 = 17 \text{ plate}$$

$$\text{jumlah plate actual} = 27 \text{ plate}$$

$$\text{letak feed plate} = \frac{Nt}{1+(1/(\frac{N_r}{N_s}))} = 10.0300 \text{ dari plate atas}$$

jadi feed plate terletak antara plate 10 dan plate 11

PERHITUNGAN MENARA DISTILASI -02

Kode : MD-02

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan C_3H_6O dari C_3H_8O dan H_2O menghasilkan C_3H_6O 98,75 %

Tujuan : Menghitung plate umpan

1) KONDISI OPERASI UMPAN

Kondisi operasi umpan terjadi pada kondisi cair jenuh sehingga harus memenuhi syarat $\sum x_i = \sum y_i/k_i = 1$, maka dengan trial and error dicoba pada tekanan operasi dicoba :

$$P = 1,1 \text{ atm}$$

$$836 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 67^{\circ}C$$

$$340 \text{ K}$$

| Komponen | F_i (Kmol/jam) | X_i | P_i° | K_i | $Y_i = X_i * K_i$ | $\alpha_i = (K_i/K_{hk})$ | |
|-----------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------------|----|
| C_3H_6O | 37,1361 | 0,6966 | 1.089,5031 | 1,3032 | 0,9078 | 5,2906 | |
| C_3H_8O | 3,9199 | 0,0735 | 401,0663 | 0,4797 | 0,0353 | 1,9476 | LK |
| H_2O | 12,2573 | 0,2299 | 205,9301 | 0,2463 | 0,0566 | 1,0000 | HK |
| TOTAL | 53,3133 | 1 | | | 1 | | |

2) KONDISI OPERASI ATAS (DESTILAT)

Kondisi operasi atas terjadi pada kondisi uap jenuh sehingga harus memenuhi syarat $\sum x_i = \sum y_i/k_i = 1$, maka dengan trial and error dicoba pada tekanan operasi Penentuan Dew point (Uap jenuh) dicoba :

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 58^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$330 \text{ K}$$

| Komponen | D_i (Kmol/jam) | Y_i | P_i° | K_i | $X_i = Y_i/K_i$ | $\alpha_i = (K_i/K_{hk})$ | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------|----|
| C ₃ H ₆ O | 37,1361 | 0,9854 | 791,5490 | 1,0415 | 0,9461 | 5,9859 | |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 0,4155 | 0,0110 | 257,7229 | 0,3391 | 0,0325 | 1,9490 | LK |
| H ₂ O | 0,1348 | 0,0036 | 132,2366 | 0,1740 | 0,0206 | 1,0000 | HK |
| TOTAL | 37,6864 | 1 | | | 1 | | |

Penentuan Bubble point (Cair jenuh) :

$$P = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$760 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 57^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$330 \text{ K}$$

| Komponen | D_i (Kmol/jam) | X_i | P_i° | K_i | $Y_i = X_i * K_i$ | $\alpha_i = (K_i/K_{hk})$ | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------------|----|
| C ₃ H ₆ O | 37,1361 | 0,9854 | 768,1345 | 1,0107 | 0,9959 | 6,0558 | |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 0,4155 | 0,0110 | 247,1989 | 0,3253 | 0,0036 | 1,9488 | LK |
| H ₂ O | 0,1348 | 0,0036 | 126,8437 | 0,1669 | 0,0006 | 1,0000 | HK |
| TOTAL | 37,6864 | 1 | | | 1 | | |

3) KONDISI OPERASI BAWAH (BOTTOM)

Kondisi operasi bawah terjadi pada kondisi cair jenuh sehingga harus memenuhi syarat $\sum x_i = \sum y_i/k_i = 1$, maka dengan trial and error dicoba pada tekanan operasi Penentuan Bubble point (Cair jenuh) dicoba :

$$P = 1,15 \text{ atm}$$

$$874 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 99^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$372 \text{ K}$$

| Komponen | B_i (Kmol/jam) | X_i | P_i° | K_i | $Y_i = X_i \cdot K_i$ | $\alpha_i = (K_i/K_{hk})$ | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----|
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 3,5044 | 0,2243 | 1.389,4542 | 1,5898 | 0,3565 | 1,9158 | LK |
| H ₂ O | 12,1225 | 0,7757 | 725,2563 | 0,8298 | 0,6437 | 1,0000 | HK |
| TOTAL | 15,6269 | 1 | | | 1 | | |

Penentuan Dew point (Uap jenuh) :

$$P = 1,15 \text{ atm}$$

$$874 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 101^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$374 \text{ K}$$

| Komponen | B_i (Kmol/jam) | Y_i | P_i° | K_i | $X_i = Y_i/K_i$ | $\alpha_i = (K_i/K_{hk})$ | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------|----|
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 3,5044 | 0,2243 | 1.492,6600 | 1,7078 | 0,1313 | 2,0581 | LK |
| H ₂ O | 12,1225 | 0,7757 | 780,4542 | 0,8930 | 0,8687 | 1,0761 | HK |
| TOTAL | 15,6269 | 1 | | | 1 | | |

$$\alpha_{avg} = ((\alpha_{LK})_D \cdot (\alpha_{LK})_B)^{0.5} = 1,9323$$

$$= 0,2861$$

4) Cek Pemilihan LK dan HK

$$DK = \frac{\alpha_i - 1}{\alpha_{lk} - 1} \cdot \frac{X_{lkD} D}{Z_{lkF} F} + \frac{\alpha_{lk} - \alpha_i}{\alpha_{lk} - 1} \cdot \frac{X_{hkD} D}{Z_{hkF} F}$$

$$= F_1 + F_2$$

Dengan :

DK = nilai yang menunjukkan komponen terdistribusi atau tidak

α_i = *relative volatility* komponen i terhadap komponen *heavy key*

α_{lk} = *relative volatility* komponen *light key* komponen *heavy key*

X_{lkD} = fraksi mol komponen *light key* di distilat

Z_{lkF} = fraksi mol komponen *light key* di umpan

D = jumlah distilat, kmol/jam

F = jumlah umpan, kmol/jam

X_{hkD} = fraksi mol komponen *heavy key* di distilat

Z_{hkF} = fraksi mol komponen *heavy key* di umpan

K_i = koefisien aktivitas komponen i

K_{hk} = koefisien aktivitas komponen *heavy key*

Dengan batasan DK untuk komponen terdistribusi adalah $-0,01 < DK <$

$0,99$ dan tidak terdistribusi apabila $DK < -0,01$ atau $DK > 1,01$

$$X_{lkD} \cdot D = 24,9307 \qquad Z_{lkF} \cdot F = 235,1951$$

$$X_{hkD} \cdot D = 2,4270 \qquad Z_{hkF} \cdot F = 220,6319$$

| Komponen | $Z_i = x_i$ umpan | α_D | α_B | α avg | F_1 | F_2 | DK | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|
| C ₃ H ₆ O | 0,6966 | 5,9859 | 0,0000 | 0,0000 | -0,1137 | 0,0228 | -0,0909 | tidak |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 0,0735 | 1,9490 | 1,9158 | 1,9323 | 0,1060 | 0,0000 | 0,1060 | terdistribusi LK |
| H ₂ O | 0,2299 | 1,0000 | 1,0000 | 1,0000 | 0,0000 | 0,0110 | 0,0110 | terdistribusi HK |
| TOTAL | 1 | | | | | | | |

Dari hasil perhitungan di atas, pemilihan *Light Key* dan *Heavy Key* sudah benar

7) Menentukan Jumlah Plate Minimum

Untuk menentukan jumlah plate minimum digunakan persamaan

Fenske (coulson and Richardson, eq 11.58 p-420)

$$Nm = \frac{\log \left(\left(\frac{X_{lk}}{X_{hk}} \right)_D \cdot \left(\frac{X_{hk}}{X_{lk}} \right)_B \right)}{\log \alpha_{lk}} = 3,5926 \text{ plate}$$

8) Menentukan Reflux Minimum (R_m)

a) Persamaan Gibbs

Umpan masuk pada keadaan uap jenuh sehingga $q = 1$, rumus :

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i X_{iF}}{\alpha_i - \theta} = 1 - q \quad (\text{coulson and Richardson, eq 11.61 p-421})$$

| Komponen | X_{if} | α_i | $\alpha_i^* X_{if}$ | $(\alpha_i^* X_{if}) / (\alpha_i - \theta)$ | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------|---|----|
| C ₃ H ₆ O | 0,6966 | 5,2906 | 3,6853 | 0,9030 | |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 0,0735 | 1,9476 | 0,1432 | 0,1940 | LK |
| H ₂ O | 0,2299 | 1,0000 | 0,2299 | -1,0971 | HK |
| TOTAL | 1 | | | -0,0001 | |

b) Persamaan Underwood

Rumus :

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i X_{iD}}{\alpha_i - \theta} = Rm + 1 \quad (\text{coulson and Richardson, eq 11.60 p-421})$$

| Komponen | X_{id} | α_i | $\alpha_i^* X_{id}$ | $(\alpha_i^* X_{id}) / (\alpha_i - \theta)$ | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|---------------------|---|----|
| C ₃ H ₆ O | 0,9854 | 5,9859 | 5,8984 | 1,2349 | |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 0,0110 | 1,9490 | 0,0215 | 0,0291 | LK |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----|
| H ₂ O | 0,0036 | 1,0000 | 0,0036 | -0,0171 | HK |
| TOTAL | 1 | | | 1,2469 | |

Refluks operasi optimum berkisar antara (1.2 - 1.5) kali refluks minimum. (Coulson and Richardson, 1983, p.392)

$$\text{Diambil : } R_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 R_{\text{minimum}}$$

$$R_m + 1 = 1,2469$$

$$R_m = 0,2469$$

$$R_m/(R_m+1) = 0,1980$$

$$R/(R+1) = 0,2703$$

$$\text{Diambil Reflux (R)} = 0,3704$$

Menghitung Jumlah Plate Teoritis (pers. Gilliland)

$$\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) < 0.125 \text{ berlaku, } \left(\frac{N - Nm}{N + 1}\right) = 0.5039 - 0.5968 \left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) - 0.0908 \left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) < 0.125 \text{ berlaku, } \left(\frac{N - Nm}{N + 1}\right) = 0.6257 - 0.9868 \left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) + 0.5160 \left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) - 0.1738 \left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}\right) = 0,0999 > 0,125$$

$$\left(\frac{N - Nm}{N + 1}\right) = 0,4358$$

$$N = 7,1403$$

$$= 8 \text{ plate}$$

9) Perhitungan Efisiensi kolom Total dan Jumlah Plate Aktual

Korelasi yang digunakan untuk menentukan efisiensi kolom distilasi secara total adalah Korelasi O'Connell. Efisiensi kolom merupakan fungsi dari viskositas, rumus :

$$E_o = 51 - 32.5 \log(\mu_a \alpha_a) \text{ (Coulson and Richardson eq.11.67, p.442)}$$

Dimana :

μ_a = Viskositas rata-rata molar cairan.

α_a = Volatilitas rata-rata komponen light key.

Menghitung jumlah plate/tray actual

Suhu rata-rata = 78°C

= 351 K

| Komponen | BM | Viscositas | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|------------|------------|---------|--------------|
| | | A | B | C | D |
| C ₃ H ₆ O | 58 | -7,2126 | 903,0500 | 0,0184 | -0,000020353 |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 60 | -0,7009 | 841,5000 | -0,0086 | 8,2964E-06 |
| H ₂ O | 18 | -10,2158 | 1.792,5000 | 0,0177 | -0,000012631 |

LOG 10 η_{liq} = A + B/T + CT + DT² cp (Carl L. Yaws Tabel 22-1 P.481)

| Komponen | X _i | μ | $\mu \cdot X_i$ |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|
| C ₃ H ₆ O | 0,6966 | 0,2019 | 0,1407 |
| C ₃ H ₈ O | 0,0735 | 0,4965 | 0,0365 |
| H ₂ O | 0,2299 | 0,3606 | 0,0829 |
| TOTAL | 1 | | 0,2601 |

Dengan menggunakan O' Connell correlation, maka efisiensi kolom distilasi

E_o = 60,7113 %

= 0,6071

$$N_{act} = \frac{N}{E_o}$$

N actual = 11,7610 plate

= 12 plate

10) Penentuan Feed Plate

Persamaan pendekatan yang digunakan untuk menentukan feed plate adalah persamaan Kirkbride :

Mencari letak feed point dg pers. Kirkbride (eq. 11.62, p.422, Coulson, 1989)

$$\log\left(\frac{N_r}{N_s}\right) = 0.206 \log\left[\left(\frac{B}{D}\right)\left(\frac{x_{f,HK}}{x_{f,LK}}\right)\left(\frac{x_{b,LK}}{x_{d,HK}}\right)^2\right]$$

Dengan :

N_r = jumlah plate di enriching section (termasuk kondenser).

N_s = jumlah plate di stripping section (termasuk reboiler)

Diperoleh :

$$\log(N_r/N_s) = 0,7637$$

$$N_r/N_s = 2,1461$$

$$N_s = N_p / ((N_r / N_s) + 1)$$

$$= 2,5428 \text{ plate}$$

$$N_r = N_p - N_s$$

$$= 5,4572 \text{ plate}$$

$$\text{Total} = 8 \text{ plate}$$

Jumlah plate ideal :

$$\text{seksi rectifying} = \frac{5,4572}{60,7113 \%} = 8,9887 = 9 \text{ plate}$$

$$\text{seksi rectifying} = \frac{2,5428}{60,7113 \%} = 4,1884 = 5 \text{ plate}$$

$$\text{jumlah plate actual} = 14 \text{ plate}$$

$$\text{letak feed plate} = \frac{Nt}{1 + (1/\frac{Nr}{Ns})} = 9,5501 \text{ dari plate atas}$$

jadi feed plate terletak antara plate 9 dan plate 10