

## **LAMPIRAN**

## LAMPIRAN A

### REAKTOR

Jenis : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk (RATB) dengan jaket pendingin

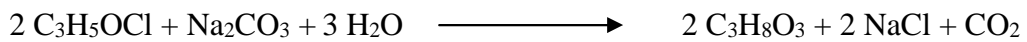
Fungsi : Tempat berlangsungnya reaksi antara *epichlorohydrin* dengan larutan *Sodium carbonate* menjadi Gliserol

Kondisi operasi : Suhu : 150 °C

Tekanan : 100 psi

Reaksi : Eksotermis

Reaksi yang terjadi di dalam reaktor :



Reaksi di atas adalah reaksi hidrolisis *epichlorohydrin* oleh alkali berupa *sodium carbonate* yang menghasilkan produk utama berupa gliserol dan produk samping yaitu natrium klorida dan karbon dioksida dengan konversi 0,97.

#### A. KONDISI UMPAN MASUK REAKTOR

Komponen	Jumlah (kg/jam)	BM	Kmol/jam	$\rho$ (kg/L)	Liter/jam
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OCl	2.023,2357	92,5	21,8724	1,174	1.723,3695
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	1.262,4335	106	11,9097	2,54	497,0210
H <sub>2</sub> O	5.943,8465	18,02	329,8472	1,027	5.787,5817
	9.229,5157			<b>Fv =</b>	8.007,9723

## 1. Menghitung konsentrasi umpan

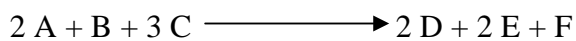
Reaktan pembatas pada reaksi ini adalah *epichlorohydrin* ( $C_3H_5OCl$ ) maka  $C_3H_5OCl$  adalah senyawa A dan  $Na_2CO_3$  adalah senyawa B.

$$C_{A_0} = \frac{\text{mol A}}{\sum Fv} = \frac{21,8724 \text{ kmol/jam}}{8.007,9723 \text{ liter/jam}} = 0,002734 \text{ kmol/liter}$$

$$C_{B_0} = \frac{\text{mol B}}{\sum Fv} = \frac{11,9097 \text{ kmol/jam}}{8.007,9723 \text{ liter/jam}} = 0,001504 \text{ kmol/liter}$$

## 2. Menentukan konstanta kecepatan reaksi

Reaksi dapat ditulis sebagai berikut :

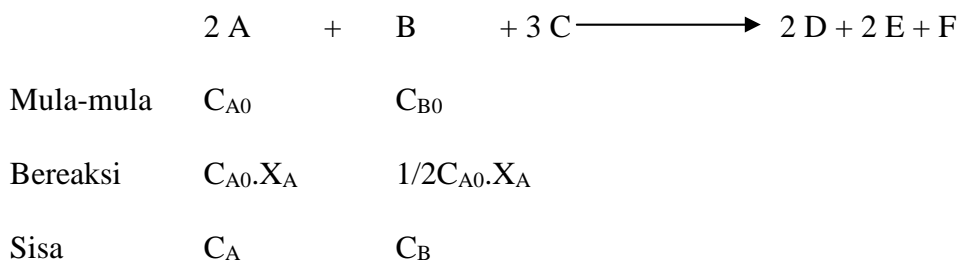


Dengan A :  $C_3H_5OCl$                       D :  $C_3H_8O_3$

B :  $Na_2CO_3$                                 E :  $NaCl$

C :  $H_2O$                                         F :  $CO_2$

Karena konsentrasi umpan C ( $C_{C_0}$ ) sangat besar dibandingkan konsentrasi A dan B  $\{C_{C_0} \gg \gg C_{A_0}, C_{B_0}\}$  maka dapat diabaikan.



Maka :  $C_A = C_{A_0} - C_{A_0} \cdot X_A$

$$C_B = C_{B_0} - (1/2 C_{A_0} \cdot X_A)$$

Setelah dilakukan perhitungan *trial and error* dari data jurnal (U.S. Patent 2.810.768) didapat bahwa persamaan reaksi mengikuti persamaan reaksi orde 2, maka :

$$-r_A = -\frac{dC_A}{dt} = -\frac{dC_B}{dt} = kC_A C_B$$

Sehingga didapat harga  $k = 739,1745 \text{ L/kmol.menit}$

## B. OPTIMASI REAKTOR

### 1. Menghitung Volume Reaktor

Untuk menghitung volume satu RATB dapat menggunakan rumus :

Neraca Massa A

R input – R output – R reaksi = Accumulation

$$F_{A0} - F_A - (-r_A) \cdot V = 0$$

Dimana :

$$F_A = F_{A0} - F_{A0} \cdot X_A$$

$$F_{A0} = F_V \cdot C_{A0}$$

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

Jadi,

$$F_{A0} - F_A - (-r_A) \cdot V = 0$$

$$F_{A0} - (F_{A0} - F_{A0} \cdot X_A) - (-r_A) \cdot V = 0$$

$$\cancel{F_{A0}} - \cancel{F_{A0}} + F_{A0} \cdot X_A - (-r_A) \cdot V = 0$$

$$(-r_A) \cdot V = F_{A0} \cdot X_A$$

$$V = \frac{F_V \times X_A}{-r_A}$$

$$V = \frac{F_V \times X_A}{k C_A C_B}$$

$$V = \frac{F_v \times X_A}{k \times C_{A_0} (1 - X_A) \times \left(m - \left(\frac{1}{2} X_A\right)\right)}$$

sedangkan untuk menghitung volume RATB yang disusun seri digunakan

rumus :

$$\tau = \frac{X_{A1}}{kC_{A0}(1 - X_{A1})(m - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)X_{A1})} = \frac{X_{A2} - X_{A1}}{kC_{A0}(1 - X_{A2})(m - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)X_{A2})} = \frac{X_{AN} - X_{AN-1}}{kC_{A0}(1 - X_{AN})(m - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)X_{AN})}$$

Keterangan :

V = Volume reaktor

$F_v$  = Laju alir volumetrik

k = Konstanta reaksi

$X_A, X_{A0}$  = Konversi

$m = \frac{C_{B0}}{C_{A0}}$ , rasio mol umpan masuk

a. Menggunakan 1 reaktor

Reaktor 1

$$V = \frac{F_v \times (X_{A1} - X_{A0})}{k \times C_{A0}(1 - X_{A1}) \times \left(m - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(X_{A1})\right)}$$

Diperoleh :

$$X_{A0} = 0$$

$$X_{A1} = 0,97$$

$$V_1 = 32,82 \text{ m}^3$$

b. Menggunakan 2 reaktor

Reaktor 1

$$V = \frac{F_v \times (X_{A1} - X_{A0})}{k \times C_{A0}(1 - X_{A1}) \times \left(m - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(X_{A1})\right)}$$

Reaktor 2

$$V = \frac{F_v \times (X_{A2} - X_{A1})}{k \times C_{A_0} (1 - X_{A2}) \times \left(m - \left(\frac{1}{2}(X_{A2})\right)\right)}$$

Diperoleh :

$$X_{A0} = 0$$

$$X_{A1} = 0,86$$

$$X_{A2} = 0,97$$

$$V_1 = 7,14 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_2 = 7,14 \text{ m}^3$$

c. Menggunakan 3 reaktor

Reaktor 1

$$V = \frac{F_v \times (X_{A1} - X_{A0})}{k \times C_{A_0} (1 - X_{A1}) \times \left(m - \left(\frac{1}{2}(X_{A1})\right)\right)}$$

Reaktor 2

$$V = \frac{F_v \times (X_{A2} - X_{A1})}{k \times C_{A_0} (1 - X_{A2}) \times \left(m - \left(\frac{1}{2}(X_{A2})\right)\right)}$$

Reaktor 3

$$V = \frac{F_v \times (X_{A3} - X_{A2})}{k \times C_{A_0} (1 - X_{A3}) \times \left(m - \left(\frac{1}{2}(X_{A3})\right)\right)}$$

Diperoleh :

$$X_{A0} = 0$$

$$X_{A1} = 0,78$$

$$X_{A2} = 0,92$$

$$X_{A3} = 0,97$$

$$V_1 = 4,44 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_2 = 4,44 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_3 = 4,44 \text{ m}^3$$

## 2. Menghitung Harga Reaktor

Bahan konstruksi reaktor dipilih “*Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C*”, maka basis harga reaktor pada volume 3000 gallon = \$50.000 (Peters dan Timmerhaus 1990)

$$Eb = Ea \times \left(\frac{Cb}{Ca}\right)^{0,6}$$

Dimana :  $E_a$  : Harga reaktor basis

$E_b$  : Harga reaktor perancangan

$C_a$  : Kapasitas reaktor basis

$C_b$  : Kapasitas reaktor perancangan

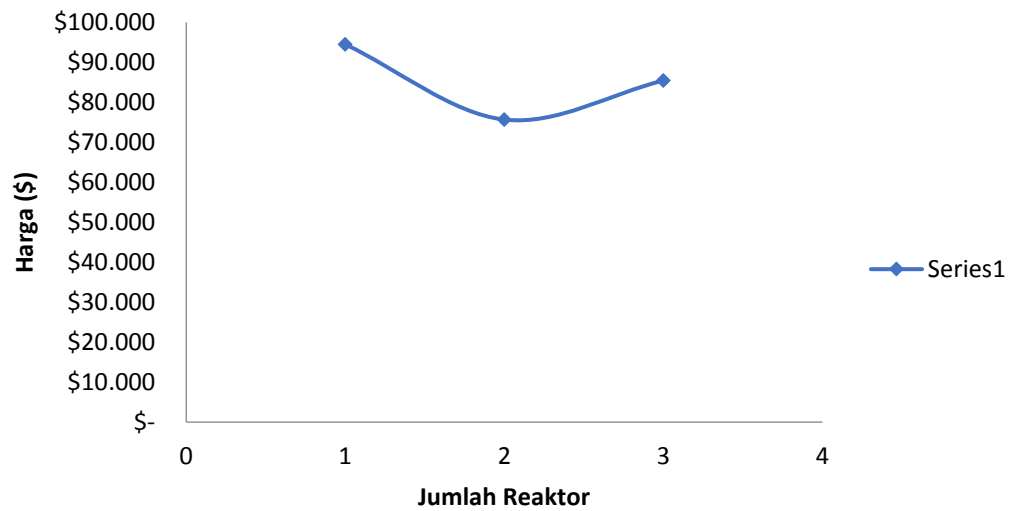
- Untuk 1 buah reaktor

$$Eb = \$50.000 \times \left(\frac{8.670,8861 \text{ gallon}}{3000 \text{ gallon}}\right)^{0,6}$$

$$Eb = \$94,523$$

N	Volume Reaktor (Liter)	Volume reaktor (Gallon)	Volume Total (Gallon)	Cost/unit \$	Cost
1	32822,87619	8670,88606	8670,8861	\$ 4.523	\$ 94.523
2	7139,418533	1886,03474	3772,0695	\$ 37.847	\$ 75.693
3	4446,378311	1174,60882	3523,8264	\$ 28.486	\$ 85.458

### 3. Penentuan Reaktor yang Optimum



Maka jumlah reaktor yang optimum sebanyak **2 buah disusun seri** untuk mendapatkan harga perancangan reaktor yang minimum.

### C. PERANCANGAN REAKTOR

Volume cairan dalam reaktor :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{cairan}} &= 7.139,4185 \text{ liter} \\
 &= 7,1394 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 252,1262 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume reaktor, overdesign 20%

$$V_{\text{reaktor}} = 8.567,3022 \text{ liter}$$



$$= 8,5673 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 302,5515 \text{ ft}^3$$

### 1. Menentukan Diameter dan Tinggi Tangki Reaktor

Dipilih RATB berbentuk silinder tegak dengan perbandingan D : H = 1 : 1,5

(Brownell dan Young 1959)

$$V \text{ reaktor} = 302,5515 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V \text{ reaktor} = V \text{ shell} + 2V \text{ head}$$

$$V \text{ shell} = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H$$

$$V \text{ head} = 0,131328 D^3 \quad D = \text{inch} ; V = \text{ft}^3$$

$$V \text{ reaktor} = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H + 2 \times 0,131328 D^3$$

$$= \pi/4 \times D^2 \times 1,5 D + 1,1775 D^3$$

$$= \pi/4 \times 1,5 D^3 + 1,1775 D^3$$

$$\text{Maka, } D = 6,6120 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 2,0153 \text{ m}$$

$$= 79,3435 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 9,9179 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 3,0230 \text{ m}$$

$$= 119,0153 \text{ in}$$

### 2. Menentukan Tebal Dinding (Shell) Reaktor

Digunakan persamaan :

$$ts = \frac{P \times ri}{f \times E - 0,6P} + C \quad (\text{Pers. 13.1 , (Brownell dan Young 1959)})$$

Dimana : ts : Tebal dinding shell, in

P : Tekanan design (Poperasi x 1,2) = 120 psi

$r_i$  : jari-jari reaktor = 39,6718 in

E : Effisiensi sambungan las = 0,8

F : Tekanan maksimal yang diizinkan = 12.650 psi

C : Korosi yang diizinkan = 0,125 in

Maka :  $t_s = 0,5988$  in

Digunakan tebal shell standar =  $5/8$  in = 0,625 in

ID shell = 79,3435 in

OD shell = ID shell +  $2t_s$

= 80,5935 in

OD standar = 84 in (Tabel 5.7, (Brownell dan Young 1959))

ID = 82,75 in

### 3. Menentukan Tebal Head

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Bentuk head : elliptical dished (elipsoidal)

Pertimbangan yang dilakukan dalam pemilihan jenis head meliputi :

- *Flanged & Standard Dished Head*

Umumnya digunakan untuk tekanan operasi rendah, harganya murah dan digunakan untuk tangki dengan diameter kecil.

- *Torispherical Flanged & Dished Head*

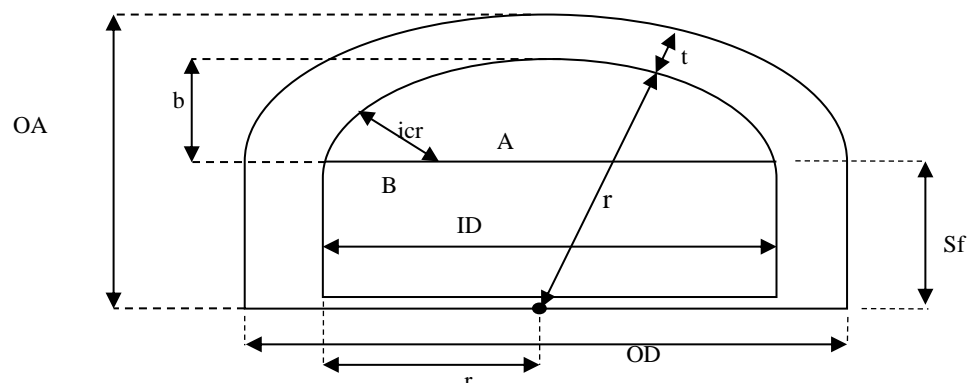
Digunakan untuk tekanan operasi hingga 15 bar dan harganya cukup ekonomis.

- *Elipsoidal Dished Head*

Digunakan untuk tekanan operasi tinggi dan harganya cukup ekonomis.

- *Hemispherical Head*

Digunakan untuk tekanan operasi sangat tinggi, kuat, ukuran yang tersedia terbatas, dan harganya cukup mahal. (P-87 (Brownell dan Young 1959))



Keterangan gambar :

ID : diameter dalam head

OD : diameter luar head

a : jari-jari dalam head

t : tebal head

r : jari-jari dalam head

icr : inside corner radius

b : deep of dish

sf : straight of flanged

OA : tinggi head

Tebal head dihitung dengan persamaan berikut :

$$t_h = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + C$$

(Pers. 13.12, (Brownell dan Young 1959))

Dimana :  $r_c$  ( inside spherical or crown radius, in)

Maka :  $t_{\text{head}} = 0,6162 \text{ in}$

$t_{\text{head standar}} = 5/8 \text{ in} = 0,625 \text{ in}$

#### 4. Menentukan Ukuran Head

Ukuran Head :

$ID = ID_{\text{shell}} = 82,75 \text{ in}$

$a = ID/2 = 41,3750 \text{ in}$

$AB = a - icr$   
 $= 36,2500 \text{ in}$

$BC = r_c - icr$   
 $= 78,8750 \text{ in}$

$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2}$   
 $= 70,0514 \text{ in}$

$b = r_c - AC$   
 $= 13,9486 \text{ in}$

$S_f$  (Straight of Flange) = 2,75 in (Tabel 5.8, (Brownell dan Young 1959))

Jadi tinggi head total,  $OA = S_f + b + t_{\text{head}}$

$$= 17,3236 \text{ in} = 0,44002 \text{ m}$$

Volume head total ( $V_{\text{head}}$ ) = Volume head ( $V_h$ ) + Volume flange ( $V_{sf}$ )

Volume sebuah head untuk elliptical dished head adalah :

$V_h = 0,000076 \times ID^3$  (Pers. 5.11, (Brownell dan Young 1959))

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

Jadi , Volume *head* total adalah :

$$V_h = 1,4615 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume shell ( $V_s$ ) = Volume design – 2.Volume head total

$$= 5,6443 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi shell} = H_s = \frac{4V_s}{\pi \cdot ID^2}$$

$$= 1,6276 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi reaktor = Tinggi shell + (2x Tinggi head)

$$= 2,5076 \text{ m} = 2,6 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi cairan total dalam reaktor (shell)

$$h = h_s + b + sf$$

$$h = 5,6779 \text{ m}$$

Luas permukaan cairan =  $\pi/4 \times ID^2$

$$= 3,4679 \text{ m}^2$$

## 5. Merancang Pengaduk Reaktor

Komponen	Kmol/jam	Massa (kg/jam)	xi (%)	$\rho$ (kg/L)	xi/ $\rho$	$\mu$ (cp)
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OCl	2,975	275,142	0,030	1,005	0,030	0,96297
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	2,581	273,575	0,030	1,327	0,039	14697,21560
H <sub>2</sub> O	300,792	5420,273	0,587	0,903	0,530	0,73556
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	18,898	1740,346	0,189	1,177	0,222	391,11614
NaCl	18,898	1104,417	0,120	1,873	0,224	366,09719
CO <sub>2</sub>	9,449	415,763	0,045	0,167	0,008	0,04974
Total	353,593	9229,516	1,000	6,453	1,053	15456,12745

$$\mu = 6,0473 \text{ cp}$$

Tugas pengaduk : untuk mencampur hingga homogen.

Tipe Pengaduk : blade turbin impeller, 6 buah blade dengan 4 buah baffle

Diketahui :

$$D_t/D_i = 3$$

$$Z_i/D_i = 1$$

$$w/D_i = 0,17$$

$$r = 1/4 D_i$$

$$\text{Offset 1} = 1/2 D_i$$

$$\text{Offset 2} = 1/6 w$$

$$D_d = 2/3 D_i$$

$$W/D_i = 1/5$$

Keterangan :

$D_i$  = Diameter impeller, m

$D_t$  = Diameter tangki, m

$Z_i$  = Tinggi impeller dari dasar tangki, m

$w$  = Lebar baffle, m

$W$  = Tebal baffle, m

$D_d$  = Diameter batang penyangga impeller, m

$r$  = impeller blade length, m

Offset 1 = Jarak baffle dari dasar tangki, m

Offset 2 = Jarak baffle dari permukaan cairan, m

Jadi dimensi pengaduk adalah

$$D_i = 0,701 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_i = 0,701 \text{ m}$$

$$w = 0,119 \text{ m}$$

$$r = 0,175 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Offset 1} = 0,350 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Offset 2} = 0,020 \text{ m}$$

$$D_d = 0,467 \text{ m}$$

$$W = 0,140 \text{ m}$$

Jumlah baffle = 4 buah

Panjang baffle = 1,267 m

## 6. Menghitung Kecepatan Pengaduk dalam Reaktor

$$\boxed{\frac{WELH}{2 * D_a} = \left( \frac{H * D_a * N}{600} \right)^2}$$

Dimana :

WELH: Water Equipment Liquid Height

Da : Diameter pengaduk (ft)

N : Kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rpm)

H : Tinggi pengaduk (ft)

$$WELH = 11,612 \text{ ft}$$

$$\boxed{N = \frac{600}{(\pi * D_a)} \sqrt{\left( \frac{WELH}{2 * D_a} \right)}}$$

$$N = 132,052 \text{ rpm} = 2,201 \text{ rps}$$

## 7. Menghitung Bilangan Reynold

$$N'_{\text{Re}} = \frac{N * D_a^2 * \rho}{\mu}$$

$$\text{Re} = 1.696,1374$$

karena  $\text{Re} < 2100$  maka alirannya laminar

Dengan mempergunakan kurva 3 fig.8.7 (Rase dan Barrow 1961)

Diperoleh :

$$N_p = 2$$

## 8. Menghitung Power

$$P_a = N_p * \rho * N_i^3 * D_a^5$$

$$P_a = 4,589 \text{ hp}$$

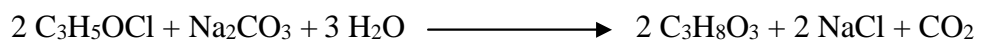
$$\text{Efisiensi} = 80\%$$

$$\text{Power Standar} = 5,7359 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Standar NEMA} = 7,5 \text{ hp} = 5,59 \text{ kwh}$$

## D. Menghitung Neraca Panas Reaktor

### Reaktor 1 (R-01)



### Menghitung panas reaksi ( $\Delta H_R^\circ$ )

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_{f,i}^\circ \right)_{\text{produk}} - \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_{f,i}^\circ \right)_{\text{reaktan}}$$



Komponen	n (kmol/jam)	$\Delta H_f$ 298 K (kJ/mol)	$\Delta H_{298K}$ (kJ/jam)
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OCl	18,8983	-148,4	-2804509,551
H <sub>2</sub> O	28,3475	-285,8	-8101706,501
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	9,4492	-1108,51	-10474484,11
			-21380700,16
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	18,8983	-669,6	-12654309,94
NaCl	18,8983	-385,92	-7293236,699
CO <sub>2</sub>	9,4492	-393,5	-3718242,953
			-23665789,6

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = -2.285.089,437 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

**Menghitung  $\Delta H_1$  yang berasal dari umpan masuk Reaktor**

$$\Delta H_1 = m \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \cdot dT$$

Komponen	BM	massa		$\int C_p \cdot dT$ (kJ/mol)	$\Delta H_1$ (kJ/jam)
		(kg/jam)	(kmol/jam)		
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OCl	92,5	2023,2357	21,8728	17826,7845	389922,0273
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	106	1275,1853	12,0301	23692,9761	285027,6960
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,02	5931,0946	329,1395	9469,1488	3116671,3201
		9229,5157	363,0424		3791621,0434

$$\Delta H_1 \text{ reaktan} = 3791621,0434 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

**Menghitung  $\Delta H_2$  yang berasal dari bahan keluar Reaktor**

Komponen	BM	massa		$\int Cp.dT$ (kJ/mol)	$\Delta H_2$ (kJ/jam)
		(kg/jam)	(kmol/jam)		
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OCl	92,5	275,14	2,9745	17826,78447	53025,88642
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	106	274	2,5809	23692,97611	61149,06455
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,02	5420,2732	300,7921	9469,1488	2848244,9232
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	92,09	1740,3456	18,8983	33777,1113	638330,3984
NaCl	58,44	1104,4174	18,8983	10525,5413	198914,9675
CO <sub>2</sub>	44	415,7629	9,4492	30629,7752	289425,5296
		9229,5157	353,5933		4089090,7698

$$\Delta H_2 = 4089090,7698 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q = \Delta H_1 - \Delta H_R^0 - \Delta H_2$$

$$Q = 1.987.619,7103 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

**Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F} = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F} = 323 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta T = 20^\circ\text{C} = -36^\circ\text{F} = -20 \text{ K}$$

$$T \text{ rata-rata} = 40^\circ\text{C} = 104^\circ\text{F} = 313 \text{ K}$$

Sifat fisis air pada 313 K (40°C) :

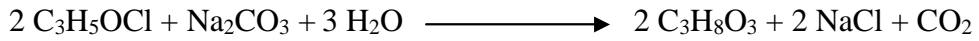
$$C_p = 17,9777 \text{ kcal/kmol.K}$$

$$\rho = 1.013,7775 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$W_t = \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot \Delta T}$$

$$W = 1.320,3406 \text{ kmol/jam} = 23.792,5369 \text{ kg/jam} = 6,6090 \text{ kg/detik}$$

**Reaktor 2 (R-02)**



**Menghitung panas reaksi ( $\Delta H_R^\circ$ )**

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_{f,i}^\circ \right)_{\text{produk}} - \left( \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_{f,i}^\circ \right)_{\text{reaktan}}$$

Komponen	n (kmol/jam)	$\Delta H_f$ 298 K (kJ/mol)	$\Delta H_{298K}$ (kJ/jam)
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OCl	2,3183	-148,4	-344038,9763
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,4775	-285,8	-993864,6168
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	1,1592	-1108,51	-1284941,528
			-2622845,121
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2,3183	-669,6	-1552348,373
NaCl	2,3183	-385,92	-894686,8041
CO <sub>2</sub>	1,1592	-393,5	-456129,8422
			-2903165,019

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = -280.319,8977 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

**Menghitung  $\Delta H_1$  yang berasal dari umpan masuk Reaktor**

$$\Delta H_1 = m \int_{T_{ref}}^T C_p \cdot dT$$

Komponen	BM	massa		$\int C_p \cdot dT$ (kJ/mol)	$\Delta H_2$ (kJ/jam)
		(kg/jam)	(kmol/jam)		
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OCl	92,5	275,1419	2,9737	17826,7845	53011,5590
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	106	273,5748	2,5812	23692,9761	61155,6994
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,02	5420,2732	300,8589	9469,1488	2848877,3044
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	92,09	1740,3456	18,8975	33777,1113	638302,6733
NaCl	58,44	1104,4174	18,9041	10525,5413	198976,2539
CO <sub>2</sub>	44	415,7629	9,4470	30629,7752	289359,7661
		9229,5157	353,6624		4089683,2559

$$\Delta H_1 \text{ reaktan} = 4089683,2559 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

**Menghitung  $\Delta H_2$  yang berasal dari bahan keluar Reaktor**

Komponen	BM	massa		$\int Cp.dT$ (kJ/mol)	$\Delta H_2$ (kJ/jam)
		(kg/jam)	(kmol/jam)		
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OCl	92,5	60,6971	0,6560	17826,7844	11694,5001
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	106	150,7037	1,4219	23692,9761	33688,7463
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,02	5357,6089	297,3806	9469,1488	2815941,19
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	92,09	1953,8398	21,2157	33777,1112	716605,4903
NaCl	58,44	1239,9001	21,2232	10525,5413	223385,3655
CO <sub>2</sub>	44	466,7659	10,6059	30629,7752	324856,5386
		9229,5157	352,5033		4126171,8311

$$\Delta H_2 = 4126171,8311 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q = \Delta H_1 - \Delta H_R^\circ - \Delta H_2$$

$$Q = 243.831,3225 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

**Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F} = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F} = 323 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta T = 20^\circ\text{C} = -36^\circ\text{F} = -20 \text{ K}$$

$$T \text{ rata-rata} = 40^\circ\text{C} = 104^\circ\text{F} = 313 \text{ K}$$

Sifat fisis air pada 313 K (40°C) :

$$C_p = 17,9777 \text{ kcal/kmol.K}$$

$$\rho = 1.013,7775 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$W_t = \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot \Delta T}$$

$$W = 161,9728 \text{ kmol/jam} = 2.918,7504 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,8108 \text{ kg/detik}$$

## E. PERANCANGAN JAKET PENDINGIN

### Reaktor 1 (R-01)

#### Menghitung Luas Transfer Panas



$$\text{Suhu masuk reaktor (T}_1\text{)} = 150^\circ\text{C} = 302^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar reaktor (T}_2\text{)} = 150^\circ\text{C} = 302^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin masuk (t}_1\text{)} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin keluar (t}_2\text{)} = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_2 - t_1) - (T_1 - t_2)}{\ln \frac{(T_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_2)}}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = 197,4533^\circ\text{F}$$

untuk sistem medium organic-water kisaran  $UD = 5-75$

( (Kern 1965), Tabel 8 page 840)

dipilih harga  $UD = 75 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}}$$

$$A = 127,2110 \text{ ft}^2 = 11,8183 \text{ m}^2$$

### Menghitung Ukuran Jacket Pendingin

Jarak antara dinding luar tangki dan dinding bagian dalam jacket (jw) diambil = 2 in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID (diameter dalam jacket)} &= \text{OD}_{\text{tangki}} + 2 \cdot \text{jw} \\ &= 88 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Tebal Dinding Jacket

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{operasi}} \times 120\% = 120 \text{ psig}$$

Bahan jacket pendingin *stainless steel SA-283 grade C*

$$F = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 44,000 \text{ in}$$

$$P = 120 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8$$

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

$$t_{\text{min}} = 0,6505 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell standar}} = 0,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2t \\ &= 89,5 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 5.7 (Brownell dan Young 1959) untuk OD standar maka diambil OD

terdekat yaitu : OD = 90 in

Standarisasi dari tabel 5.7 (Brownell dan Young 1959) didapat :  $i_c = 5,5$  in dan

$$r_c = 84 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = OD - 2t$$

$$= 88,5000 \text{ in} = 2,2479 \text{ m} = 7,3750 \text{ ft}$$

### Menentukan Tebal Head dan Bottom

Konstruksi head : *Stainless steel SA-283 Grade C*

Bentuk head : *elliptical dished head (ellipsoidal)*

Tebal head dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$t_h = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + C$$

Dengan :

$$P = 120 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$F = 12.650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

Didapat  $t_h = 0,6592 \text{ in}$

t bottom standar =  $3/4 \text{ in} = 0,75 \text{ in}$

Ukuran *bottom* :

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

$$a = OD_{\text{jaket}} / 2$$

$$= 45 \text{ in} = 1,1430 \text{ m} = 3,7500 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= a - icr \\ &= 39,5 \text{ in} = 1,0033 \text{ m} = 3,2917 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= rc - icr \\ &= 78,5 \text{ in} = 1,9939 \text{ m} = 6,5417 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \sqrt{(BC^2 - AB^2)} \\ &= 67,8380 \text{ in} = 1,7231 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= rc - AC \\ &= 16,1620 \text{ in} = 0,4105 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Sf (Straight of Flange) = 2,5 in (Tabel 5.8, (Brownell dan Young 1959))

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi tinggi bottom total, } OA &= Sf + b + th \\ &= 19,4120 \text{ in} = 0,4931 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Volume sebuah *ellipsoidal head* :

$V_h = 0,000076 (ID^3)$ , dengan ID dalam in dan  $V_h$  dalam  $ft^3$

(Pers. 5.14, (Brownell dan Young 1959))

Didapat  $V_h = 52,6797 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4917 \text{ m}^3$

Volume sebuah head = Volume head tanpa sf + volume pada sf

$$V_{\text{head}} = V_h + \frac{1}{4} \pi (ID)^2 (sf)$$

Didapat  $V_{\text{head}} = 1,7436 \text{ m}^3$

Bahan untuk head sama dengan bahan dinding reaktor.



### Menentukan luas permukaan transfer panas jaket

Luas permukaan tangki untuk tebal head < 1 in :

$$De = OD + \frac{OD}{42} + 2.sf + \frac{2}{3}icr \quad (\text{Pers. 5.12, (Brownell dan Young 1959)})$$

$$De = 100,8095 \text{ in} = 8,4008 \text{ ft}$$

$$A \text{ total} = A \text{ shell} + A \text{ bottom}$$

$$A \text{ total} = 44867,5072 \text{ in}^2 = 28,9467 \text{ m}^2 = 311,5799 \text{ ft}^2$$

### Menghitung Koefisien Perpindahan Panas antara Reaktor dan Jaket

$$\frac{hi \cdot Di}{k} = 0,36 \left( \frac{L^2 N \rho}{\mu} \right)^{2/3} \left( \frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

dengan  $\mu = \mu_w$ , sehingga  $\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} = 1$

(Pers. 20.1, (Kern 1965))

Dimana

$$Di = \text{Diameter reaktor (ID shell),ft} = 6,8956 \text{ ft}$$

$$hi = \text{koefisien perpindahan panas, Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F}$$

$$\rho = \text{densitas campuran, lb/ft}^3 = 2,1753 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$Cp = \text{kapasitas panas larutan, Btu/lb.°F} = 936,7768 \text{ Btu/lb.°F}$$

$$L = \text{Diameter pengaduk, ft} = 2,2986 \text{ ft}$$

$$N = \text{Kecepatan rotasi pengaduk, rph} = 7.923,1189 \text{ rph}$$

$$k = \text{Konduktivitas panas larutan, Btu/jam ft}^2(\text{F/ft}) = 0,4112 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2(\text{°F/ft})$$

$$\mu = \text{Viskositas larutan, lb/ft jam} = 0,0230 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$$

$$\text{Sehingga : } hi = 2.011,4256 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F}$$

### Menghitung $hi_0$

$$\boxed{hi_0 = hi \frac{ID}{OD}} \quad (\text{Pers. 6.5, (Kern 1965)})$$

Dimana : ID = Diameter dalam reaktor = 6,8956 ft

OD = Diameter luar reaktor = 7,3750 ft

Sehingga :  $hi_0 = 1.880,6645 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$

### Menghitung $ho$

Diketahui :  $\rho_{\text{air}} = 1.013,7775 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,2881 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

$\mu_{\text{air}} = 0,6654 \text{ cP} = 1,6097 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$

$k_{\text{air}} = 0,3612 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$

$cp_{\text{air}} = 0,9981 \text{ btu/lb.°F}$

$Gt = W/A = 168,3471 \text{ lb/ft}^2.\text{jam}$

$V = Gt/\rho = 2,6600 \text{ ft/jam} = 0,0002 \text{ m/s} = 0,0007 \text{ ft/s}$

Jadi kecepatan pendingin yang digunakan masih dalam batasan :

$$Re = \frac{ID.Gt}{\mu}$$

$Re = 771,3211$

karena  $Re < 2100$  maka alirannya laminar

Dengan nilai  $Re$  tersebut, dari fig. 24 ( (Kern 1965) diperoleh  $j_H = 5$

$$\boxed{h_o = j_H \frac{k}{De} \left( \frac{C_p \mu}{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{-0,14}}$$

$ho = 0,3536 \text{ btu/ft}^2.\text{jam.°F}$

## Menghitung Clean Overall Coefficient (Uc) dan Design Overall Coefficient

(UD)

$$U_c = \frac{h_i h_o}{h_i + h_o} \quad (\text{Pers. 6.38, (Kern 1965)})$$

$$U_c = 0,3535$$

Dari tabel 12, hal. 845 (*Kern, 1950*) : Fouling factor (Rd) = 0,002

$$R_d = \frac{1}{U_D} - \frac{1}{U_c} \quad (\text{Pers. 6.12, (Kern 1965)})$$

Didapat harga  $U_D = 0,3533 \text{ btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

$$h_d = \frac{1}{R_d}$$

$$h_d = 500$$

$$U_D = \frac{U_c \cdot h_d}{U_c + h_d}$$

Didapat harga  $U_D = 0,3533 \text{ btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

## Menghitung tebal Isolator

Dari fig. 11.42 (Perry dan Green 1984) untuk range suhu  $0^\circ\text{F}$ - $300^\circ\text{F}$  digunakan isolasi *polyisocyanurate*

Pertimbangan lain digunakannya isolasi *polyisocyanurate* :

1. Bahan ini dapat digunakan untuk range suhu  $0^\circ$ - $900^\circ\text{F}$ .
2. Thermal conductivity relatif tetap pada suhu  $0^\circ$ - $900^\circ\text{F}$ .
3. Mudah didapat

Diinginkan suhu dinding isolasi =  $50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$

Data-data fisis :

$$k \text{ isolasi} = 0,0125 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_s = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{\text{udara}} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_f = (T_s + T_{\text{udara}})/2 = 104^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\delta f = T_s - T_f = 18^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\beta = 1/T_f = 9,62 \times 10^{-3}/^\circ\text{F}$$

dengan :  $T_f$  = suhu film,  $^\circ\text{F}$

$\beta$  = koefisien muai volume,  $/^\circ\text{F}$

Sifat-sifat udara pada  $T_f = 104^\circ\text{F}$  (*tabel 3.212*, (Perry dan Green 1984))

$$\rho_f = 1,1182 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,0698 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$c_{p_f} = 1,0075 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} = 0,2408 \text{ Btu/lb} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu_f = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} = 0,0462 \text{ lb/ft} \cdot \text{jam}$$

$$k_f = 0,0273 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K} = 0,0158 \text{ Btu/jam} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Gr} = \frac{\ell^3 \cdot \rho_f^2 \cdot \beta \cdot g_c \cdot \Delta\Delta}{\mu_f^2} \qquad \text{Pr} = \frac{c_{p_f} \cdot \mu_f}{k_f}$$

dengan :  $\text{Gr}$  = bilangan Grashoff

$\text{Pr}$  = bilangan Prandtl

$\text{Ra}$  = bilangan Rayleigh (*Holmann, 1986*)

$\text{Raf}$  =  $\text{Gr} * \text{Pr}$

Bila  $\text{Raf}$  :  $10 \times 10^4 - 10 \times 10^9$ , maka  $hc = 0.29 (\Delta t/2)^{0.25}$

$\text{Raf}$  :  $10 \times 10^9 - 10 \times 10^{12}$ , maka  $hc = 0.19 (\Delta t)^{1/3}$

Dimana  $hc$  adalah koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi

Asumsi:  $\ell = L = \text{tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi bottom} + \text{tinggi head}$   
 $= Zr + 2(b + sf) = 157,5221 \text{ in}$   
 $= 4,0011 \text{ m}$   
 $= 13,1268 \text{ ft}$

Maka,  $Gr = 3,7297E+11$

Cek harga  $\ell$

$$\frac{35}{Gr^{1/4}} = 0,0448$$

$$\frac{ID}{L} = 0,5253$$

Karena  $\frac{ID}{L} > \frac{35}{Gr^{1/4}}$ , maka asumsi  $\ell = L$  dapat digunakan (Holman, 1986)

Sehingga:

$Pr = 0,71$

$Raf = 2,63E+11 > 1E+09$

Diperoleh :

$hc = 0,19 (\Delta t)^{1/3}$

$hc = 0,50 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

Perpindahan panas karena radiasi dapat diabaikan karena suhu dinding reaktor kecil ( $50^\circ\text{C}$ )

$ID = 88,5 \text{ in} = 7,3750 \text{ ft}$

$OD = 90 \text{ in} = 7,5 \text{ ft}$

$T_1 = 150^\circ\text{C} = 302^\circ\text{F}$

$T_2 = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$

*Perpindahan panas konveksi :*

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{\text{konveksi}} &= hc \cdot \pi \cdot (OD + 2 \cdot X_{\text{isolasi}}) \cdot L \cdot \Delta t \\
 &= hc \cdot \pi \cdot OD \cdot L \cdot \Delta t = 2770,78 \\
 &= hc \cdot \pi \cdot 2 \cdot X \cdot L \cdot \Delta t = 738,87
 \end{aligned}$$

$$q_{\text{konveksi}} = 2770,78 + 738,87 \cdot X_{\text{isolasi}} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

*Perpindahan panas konduksi melalui dinding reaktor dan isolasi :*

$$q_k = \frac{2\pi(T_1 - t_s)}{\frac{1}{kL} \ln\left(\frac{OD}{ID}\right) + \frac{1}{k_B L} \ln\left(\frac{OD + 2X_{is}}{OD}\right)}$$

Dinding jaket berupa Stainless Steel, dari table 3 (Kern 1965), diperoleh  $k = 26$  Btu/jam.ft.°F. Perpindahan panas konduksi sama dengan perpindahan panas konveksi, sehingga dapat dituliskan persamaan (1) sama dengan persamaan (2).

Dari kedua persamaan tersebut didapatkan nilai  $X_{\text{isolasi}}$ ,  $q_{\text{konveksi}}$ , dan  $q_{\text{konduksi}}$ .

Dengan trial 'n error didapatkan hasil sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{\text{isolasi}} &= 0,2433 \text{ ft} = 7,42 \text{ cm} \\
 q_{\text{konduksi}} &= 2.950,5268 \text{ Btu/jam} \\
 q_{\text{konveksi}} &= 2.950,5268 \text{ Btu/jam} \qquad \text{Error} = 0,00 \\
 \text{Tebal isolasi agar dinding isolasi } 50^\circ\text{C} &= 7,42 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Reaktor 2 (R-02)

### Menghitung Luas Transfer Panas



$$\text{Suhu masuk reaktor (T}_1\text{)} = 150^\circ\text{C} = 302^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar reaktor (T}_2\text{)} = 150^\circ\text{C} = 302^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin masuk (t}_1\text{)} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu pendingin keluar (t}_2\text{)} = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_2 - t_1) - (T_1 - t_2)}{\ln \frac{(T_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_2)}}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = 197,4533^\circ\text{F}$$

untuk sistem medium organic-water kisaran UD = 5-75

( (Kern 1965), Tabel 8 page 840)

dipilih harga UD = 75 btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}}$$

$$A = 15,6056 \text{ ft}^2 = 1,4498 \text{ m}^2$$

### Menghitung Ukuran Jacket Pendingin

Jarak antara dinding luar tangki dan dinding bagian dalam jacket (jw) diambil = 2 in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID (diameter dalam jacket)} &= \text{OD}_{\text{tangki}} + 2 \cdot \text{jw} \\ &= 88 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### Menghitung Tebal Dinding Jacket

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{operasi}} \times 120\% = 120 \text{ psig}$$

Bahan jacket pendingin *stainless steel SA-283 grade C*

$$F = 12650 \text{ psi}$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 44,000 \text{ in}$$

$$P = 120 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8$$

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

$$t_{\text{min}} = 0,6505 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{shell standar}} = 0,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2t \\ &= 89,5 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 5.7 (Brownell dan Young 1959) untuk OD standar maka diambil OD

terdekat yaitu : OD = 90 in



Standarisasi dari tabel 5.7 (Brownell dan Young 1959) didapat :  $i_c = 5,5$  in dan

$$r_c = 84 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = OD - 2t$$

$$= 88,5000 \text{ in} = 2,2479 \text{ m} = 7,3750 \text{ ft}$$

### Menentukan Tebal Head dan Bottom

Konstruksi head : *Stainless steel SA-283 Grade C*

Bentuk head : *elliptical dished head (ellipsoidal)*

Tebal head dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$t_h = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + C$$

Dengan :

$$P = 120 \text{ psi}$$

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

$$F = 12.650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,8$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

Didapat  $t_h = 0,6592 \text{ in}$

t bottom standar =  $3/4 \text{ in} = 0,75 \text{ in}$

Ukuran *bottom* :

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

$$a = OD_{\text{jaket}} / 2$$

$$= 45 \text{ in} = 1,1430 \text{ m} = 3,7500 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= a - icr \\ &= 39,5 \text{ in} = 1,0033 \text{ m} = 3,2917 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= rc - icr \\ &= 78,5 \text{ in} = 1,9939 \text{ m} = 6,5417 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \sqrt{(BC^2 - AB^2)} \\ &= 67,8380 \text{ in} = 1,7231 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= rc - AC \\ &= 16,1620 \text{ in} = 0,4105 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Sf (Straight of Flange) = 2,5 in (Tabel 5.8, (Brownell dan Young 1959))

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi tinggi bottom total, } OA &= Sf + b + th \\ &= 19,4120 \text{ in} = 0,4931 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Volume sebuah *ellipsoidal head* :

$V_h = 0,000076 (ID^3)$ , dengan ID dalam in dan  $V_h$  dalam  $ft^3$

(Pers. 5.14, (Brownell dan Young 1959))

Didapat  $V_h = 52,6797 \text{ ft}^3 = 1,4917 \text{ m}^3$

Volume sebuah head = Volume head tanpa sf + volume pada sf

$$V_{\text{head}} = V_h + \frac{1}{4} \pi (ID)^2 (sf)$$

Didapat  $V_{\text{head}} = 1,7436 \text{ m}^3$

Bahan untuk head sama dengan bahan dinding reaktor.

### Menentukan luas permukaan transfer panas jaket

Luas permukaan tangki untuk tebal head < 1 in :

$$De = OD + \frac{OD}{42} + 2.sf + \frac{2}{3}icr \quad (\text{Pers. 5.12, (Brownell dan Young 1959)})$$

$$De = 100,8095 \text{ in} = 8,4008 \text{ ft}$$

$$A \text{ total} = A \text{ shell} + A \text{ bottom}$$

$$A \text{ total} = 44867,5072 \text{ in}^2 = 28,9467 \text{ m}^2 = 311,5799 \text{ ft}^2$$

### Menghitung Koefisien Perpindahan Panas antara Reaktor dan Jaket

$$\frac{hi \cdot Di}{k} = 0,36 \left( \frac{L^2 N \rho}{\mu} \right)^{2/3} \left( \frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

dengan  $\mu = \mu_w$ , sehingga  $\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} = 1$

(Pers. 20.1, (Kern 1965))

Dimana

$$Di = \text{Diameter reaktor (ID shell),ft} = 6,8956 \text{ ft}$$

$$hi = \text{koefisien perpindahan panas, Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\rho = \text{densitas campuran, lb/ft}^3 = 2,1753 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$Cp = \text{kapasitas panas larutan, Btu/lb} \cdot ^\circ\text{F} = 936,7768 \text{ Btu/lb} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$L = \text{Diameter pengaduk, ft} = 2,2986 \text{ ft}$$

$$N = \text{Kecepatan rotasi pengaduk, rph} = 7.923,1189 \text{ rph}$$

$$k = \text{Konduktivitas panas larutan, Btu/jam ft}^2(\text{F/ft}) = 0,4112 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2(^\circ\text{F/ft})$$

$$\mu = \text{Viskositas larutan, lb/ft jam} = 0,0230 \text{ lb/ft.hr}$$

$$\text{Sehingga : } hi = 2.011,4256 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

### Menghitung $hi_0$

$$\boxed{hi_0 = hi \frac{ID}{OD}} \quad (\text{Pers. 6.5, (Kern 1965)})$$

Dimana : ID = Diameter dalam reaktor = 6,8956 ft

OD = Diameter luar reaktor = 7,3750 ft

Sehingga :  $hi_0 = 1.880,6645 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$

### Menghitung $ho$

Diketahui :  $\rho_{\text{air}} = 1.013,7775 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,2881 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

$\mu_{\text{air}} = 0,6654 \text{ cP} = 1,6097 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$

$k_{\text{air}} = 0,3612 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$

$cp_{\text{air}} = 0,9981 \text{ btu/lb.°F}$

$Gt = W/A = 20,6520 \text{ lb/ft}^2.\text{jam}$

$V = Gt/\rho = 0,3263 \text{ ft/jam} = 0,00003 \text{ m/s} = 0,0001 \text{ ft/s}$

Jadi kecepatan pendingin yang digunakan masih dalam batasan :

$$Re = \frac{ID.Gt}{\mu}$$

$Re = 94,6218$

karena  $Re < 2100$  maka alirannya laminar

Dengan nilai  $Re$  tersebut, dari fig. 24 (Kern 1965) diperoleh  $j_H = 5$

$$\boxed{h_o = j_H \frac{k}{De} \left( \frac{C_p \mu}{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{-0,14}}$$

$ho = 0,2829 \text{ btu/ft}^2.\text{jam.°F}$

## Menghitung Clean Overall Coefficient (Uc) dan Design Overall Coefficient

(UD)

$$U_c = \frac{h_{i_0} h_o}{h_{i_0} + h_o}$$

(Pers. 6.38, (Kern 1965))

$$U_c = 0,2828$$

Dari tabel 12, hal. 845 (Kern 1965) : Fouling factor (Rd) = 0,002

$$R_d = \frac{1}{U_D} - \frac{1}{U_c}$$

(Pers. 6.12, (Kern 1965))

Didapat harga  $U_D = 0,2827 \text{ btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

$$h_d = \frac{1}{R_d}$$

$$h_d = 500$$

$$U_D = \frac{U_c \cdot h_d}{U_c + h_d}$$

Didapat harga  $U_D = 0,2827 \text{ btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

## Menghitung tebal Isolator

Dari fig. 11.42 (Perry dan Green 1984) untuk range suhu  $0^\circ\text{F}$ - $300^\circ\text{F}$  digunakan isolasi *polyisocyanurate*

Pertimbangan lain digunakannya isolasi *polyisocyanurate* :

1. Bahan ini dapat digunakan untuk range suhu  $0^\circ$ - $900^\circ\text{F}$ .
2. Thermal conductivity relatif tetap pada suhu  $0^\circ$ - $900^\circ\text{F}$ .
3. Mudah didapat

Diinginkan suhu dinding isolasi =  $50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$

Data-data fisis :

$$k \text{ isolasi} = 0,0125 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_s = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_{\text{udara}} = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_f = (T_s + T_{\text{udara}})/2 = 104^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\delta f = T_s - T_f = 18^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\beta = 1/T_f = 9,62 \times 10^{-3}/^\circ\text{F}$$

dengan :  $T_f$  = suhu film,  $^\circ\text{F}$

$\beta$  = koefisien muai volume,  $/^\circ\text{F}$

Sifat-sifat udara pada  $T_f = 104^\circ\text{F}$  (*tabel 3.212*, (Perry dan Green 1984))

$$\rho_f = 1,1182 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,0698 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$c_{pf} = 1,0075 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K} = 0,2408 \text{ Btu/lb} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu_f = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} = 0,0462 \text{ lb/ft} \cdot \text{jam}$$

$$k_f = 0,0273 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K} = 0,0158 \text{ Btu/jam} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Gr = \frac{\ell^3 \cdot \rho_f^2 \cdot \beta \cdot g_c \cdot \Delta\Delta}{\mu_f^2} \qquad Pr = \frac{c_{pf} \cdot \mu_f}{k_f}$$

dengan :  $Gr$  = bilangan Grashoff

$Pr$  = bilangan Prandtl

$Ra$  = bilangan Rayleigh (*Holmann, 1986*)

$Raf$  =  $Gr * Pr$

Bila  $Raf$  :  $10 \times 10^4 - 10 \times 10^9$ , maka  $hc = 0.29 (\Delta t/2)^{0.25}$

$Raf$  :  $10 \times 10^9 - 10 \times 10^{12}$ , maka  $hc = 0.19 (\Delta t)^{1/3}$

Dimana  $hc$  adalah koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi

Asumsi:  $\ell = L = \text{tinggi silinder} + \text{tinggi bottom} + \text{tinggi head}$   
 $= Zr + 2(b + sf) = 157,5221 \text{ in}$   
 $= 4,0011 \text{ m}$   
 $= 13,1268 \text{ ft}$

Maka,  $Gr = 3,7297 \times 10^{11}$

Cek harga  $\ell$

$$\frac{35}{Gr^{1/4}} = 0,0448$$

$$\frac{ID}{L} = 0,5253$$

Karena  $\frac{ID}{L} > \frac{35}{Gr^{1/4}}$ , maka asumsi  $\ell = L$  dapat digunakan (Holman, 1986)

Sehingga:

$$Pr = 0,71$$

$$Raf = 2,63 \times 10^{11} > 10^9$$

Diperoleh :

$$hc = 0,19 (\Delta t)^{1/3}$$

$$hc = 0,50 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Perpindahan panas karena radiasi dapat diabaikan karena suhu dinding reaktor kecil ( $50^\circ\text{C}$ )

$$ID = 88,5 \text{ in} = 7,3750 \text{ ft}$$

$$OD = 90 \text{ in} = 7,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$T_1 = 150^\circ\text{C} = 302^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122^\circ\text{F}$$

*Perpindahan panas konveksi :*

$$\begin{aligned}
q_{\text{konveksi}} &= hc \cdot \pi \cdot (OD + 2 \cdot X_{\text{isolasi}}) \cdot L \cdot \Delta t \\
&= hc \cdot \pi \cdot OD \cdot L \cdot \Delta t = 2770,78 \\
&= hc \cdot \pi \cdot 2 \cdot X \cdot L \cdot \Delta t = 738,87 \\
q_{\text{konveksi}} &= 2770,78 + 738,87 \cdot X_{\text{isolasi}} \dots\dots\dots(1)
\end{aligned}$$

*Perpindahan panas konduksi melalui dinding reaktor dan isolasi :*

$$q_k = \frac{2\pi(T_1 - t_s)}{\frac{1}{kL} \ln\left(\frac{OD}{ID}\right) + \frac{1}{k_B L} \ln\left(\frac{OD + 2X_{is}}{OD}\right)}$$

Dinding jaket berupa Stainless Steel, dari table 3 (Kern 1965), diperoleh  $k = 26$  Btu/jam.ft.°F. Perpindahan panas konduksi sama dengan perpindahan panas konveksi, sehingga dapat dituliskan persamaan (1) sama dengan persamaan (2). Dari kedua persamaan tersebut didapatkan nilai  $X_{\text{isolasi}}$ ,  $q_{\text{konveksi}}$ , dan  $q_{\text{konduksi}}$ .

Dengan trial 'n error didapatkan hasil sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
X_{\text{isolasi}} &= 0,2433 \text{ ft} = 7,42 \text{ cm} \\
q_{\text{konduksi}} &= 2.950,5268 \text{ Btu/jam} \\
q_{\text{konveksi}} &= 2.950,5268 \text{ Btu/jam} \qquad \text{Error} = 0,00 \\
\text{Tebal isolasi agar dinding isolasi } 50^\circ\text{C} &= 7,42 \text{ cm}
\end{aligned}$$



## LAMPIRAN B

