

## PERHITUNGAN REAKTOR ALIR TANGKI BERPENGADUK

Kode : R-01

Fungsi : Mereaksikan senyawa  $H_2SO_4$  (Asam Sulfat) konsentrasi 30%

sebanyak 15.895,638 kg/jam dan *pickling liquor* sebanyak 1.589,564 kg/jam

Tipe : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk

Jumlah : 1 unit

Bahan : *Stainless Steel SA 28 Grade C*

Kondisi : Tekanan : 1 atm

Suhu : 85 °C

Konversi : 93%

1. Neraca Massa

Reaksi di Reaktor adalah sebagai berikut :



Tabel Neraca Massa Reaktor

Komponen	Masuk	Keluar
	(kg/jam)	(kg/jam)
FeCl <sub>2</sub>	535,826	44,508
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	4.768,691	4.312,399
FeSO <sub>4</sub>	-	707,719
H <sub>2</sub> O	12.048,894	12.048,894
HCl	31,791	371,683
Total	17.485,202	17.485,202

2. Menentukan Harga Konstanta Kecepatan Reaksi

$$F_{a0} = 5,006 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$F_{b0} = 48,660 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$x = 0,93$$

$$t = 4 \text{ jam}$$

$$F_v = 38,4346 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$C_{a0} = 0,131 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{b0} = 1,266 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

untuk menghitung volume satu RATB dapat menggunakan rumus:

$$v = \tau \cdot Fv$$

dimana:

$$\tau = 4 \text{ jam}$$

$$Fv = 38,4346 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Sehingga didapatkan:

$$v = 153,738 \text{ m}^3$$

$$v_{\text{overdesign}} = 184,486 \text{ m}^3$$

### 3. Dimensi Reaktor

#### a. Menentukan diameter reaktor

Perbandingan diameter dan tinggi reaktor yang optimum  $H:D < 2$ , maka perancangan ini memilih  $D : H = 1:1$  (Brownell & Young, P.43)

$$V_{\text{reaktor}} = 6.515,131 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume Reaktor} = \frac{1}{4}\pi D^2 \cdot 1,5D + \{2 \cdot (0,000049 \cdot D^3)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\pi D^2 \cdot 1,5D + \{(0,000098 \cdot D^3)\}$$

$$6.515,131 = D^3 \cdot \left\{ \frac{1,5}{4}\pi + (0,000098) \right\}$$

$$6.515,131 = D^3 \cdot \left\{ \frac{1,5}{4} \cdot 3,14 + (0,000098) \right\}$$

$$6.515,131 = D^3 \cdot 1,1776$$

$$D^3 = 5.532,559$$

$$D = \sqrt[3]{5.532,559}$$

$$D = 17,686 \text{ ft} = 212,238 \text{ in} = 5,391 \text{ m}$$

Maka nilai H :

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 1,5 * D \\ &= 26,530 \text{ ft} = 318,357 \text{ in} = 8,086 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan Tekanan Desain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan Operasi (P}_{ops}) &= 1 \text{ atm} &&= 14,696 \text{ psi} \\ \text{Densitas campuran} &= 487,417 \text{ kg/m}^3 &&= 30,428 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \text{Tinggi cairan} &= 8,036 \text{ m} &&= 26,364 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} &= \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot h}{g_c} \\ &= 5,571 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan absolut} &= \text{tekanan operasi} + \text{tekanan hidrostatik} \\ \text{Tekanan absolut} &= (14,696 + 5,571) \text{ psi} \\ \text{Tekanan absolut} &= 20,261 \text{ psi} \\ \text{Tekanan design} &= \text{overdesign } 20 \% \times \text{Tekanan absolut} \\ \text{Tekanan design} &= 1,2 \times 19,798 \text{ psi} \\ \text{Tekanan design} &= 24,313 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Dari data-data diatas sehingga dapat diperoleh tebal *shell* ( $t_s$ ) = 0,380 in

Dari tabel Brownell hal 350 tentang tebal *shell*, dipilih  $t_s$  standart = 7/16

c. Menghitung ukuran head

Menentukan tebal head digunakan persamaan:

$$t_h = \frac{P \cdot r \cdot w}{(2fE - 0,2P)} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, pg 138})$$

Dimana :  $t_h$  : Tebal head, in

$w$  : faktor intensifikasi tegangan untuk jenis head

$f$  : allowable stress = 21755,661 psi

$E$  : joint efisiensi = 0,80

$C$  : corrosion allowance = 0,125 in

$$P = P_{\text{design}} - P_{\text{lingkungan}}$$

$$P = 24,313 \text{ psi} - 14,696 \text{ psi}$$

$$P = 9,671 \text{ psi}$$

$$OD = ID_{\text{Shell}} + 2ts$$

$$OD = 212,238 \text{ in} + (2 \times 0,437 \text{ in})$$

$$OD = 213,112 \text{ in}$$

Dari Tabel 5.7 Brownell di dapat :

OD	216	in
Icr	13,750	in
r	180	in

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

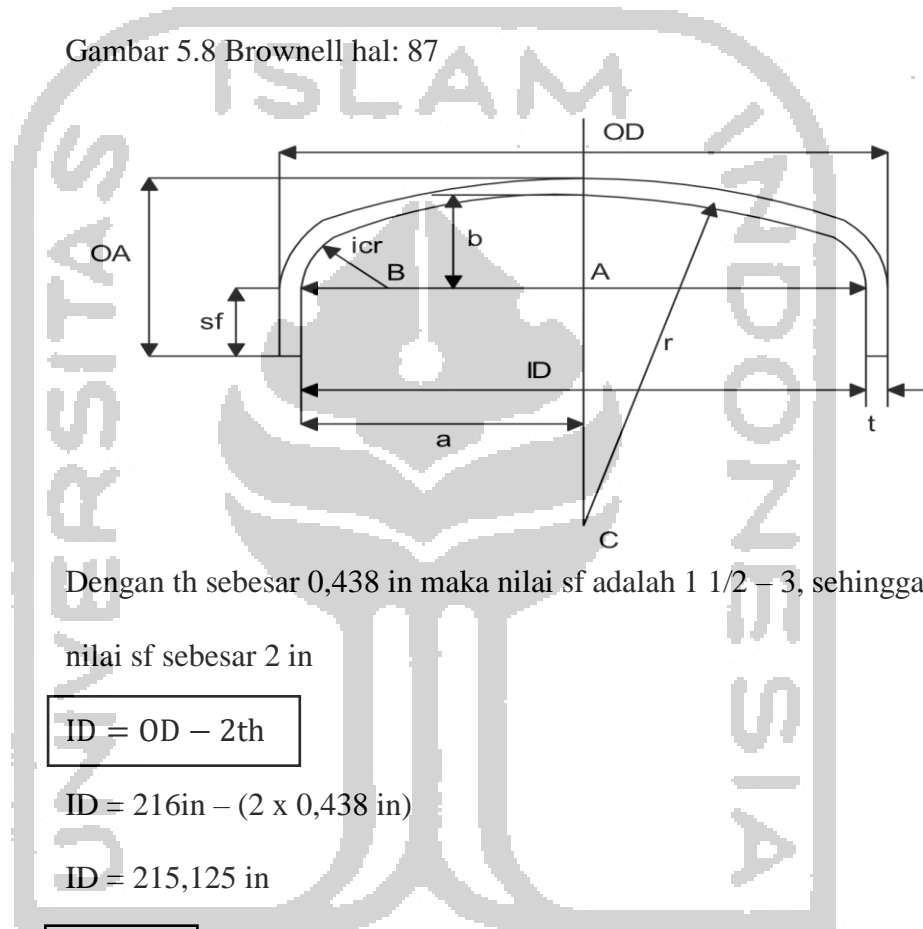
$$w = 1,654 \text{ in}$$

Dari data-data diatas sehingga dapat diperoleh tebal head (th) = 0,4232 in

Dari tabel Brownell hal 350 tentang tebal head ,dipilih:

Th standart = 0,4375 in

Gambar 5.8 Brownell hal: 87



Dengan th sebesar 0,438 in maka nilai sf adalah  $1 \frac{1}{2} - 3$ , sehingga dipilih

nilai sf sebesar 2 in

$$ID = OD - 2th$$

$$ID = 216in - (2 \times 0,438 in)$$

$$ID = 215,125 in$$

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

$$a = 215,125 in / 2$$

$$a = 107,562 in$$

$$AB = a - icr$$

$$AB = 106,562 in - 13,750 in$$

$$AB = 93,812 in$$

$$BC = r - icr$$

$$BC = 180 \text{ in} - 13,750 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 166,250 \text{ in}$$

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

$$AC = \sqrt{(166,250 \text{ in})^2 - (93,812 \text{ in})^2}$$

$$AC = 137,253 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - AC$$

$$b = 180 \text{ in} - 137,253 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 42,747 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{head} = th + b + sf$$

$$OA = 0,438 \text{ in} + 42,747 \text{ in} + 2 \text{ in}$$

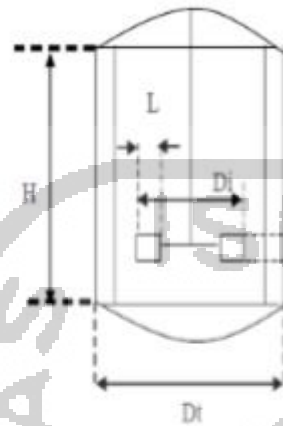
$$OA = 42,185 \text{ in} = 1,148 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{reaktor} = 2h_{head} + h_{shell}$$

$$h_{Reaktor} = (2 \times 8,086 \text{ m}) + 7,419 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{Reaktor} = 9,573 \text{ m}$$

## Menghitung Ukuran Pengaduk



### Keterangan

- ID : diameter dalam pengaduk
- Di : diameter pengaduk
- L : panjang sudut pengaduk
- W : lebar sudut pengaduk
- E : jarak pengaduk dengan dasar tangki
- J : lebar baffle
- H : tinggi cairan

Data pengaduk dari Brown "Unit Operation" p.507

$$\text{Diameter pengaduk (Di)} = \text{ID}/3 = 1,821 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi pengaduk (W)} = \text{Di}/5 = 0,364 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar pengaduk (L)} = \text{Di}/4 = 0,455 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Lebar baffle (B)} = \text{ID}/12 = 0,455 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak pengaduk dengan dasar tangki (E)} = \text{Di}(0.75-1.3); \text{ dipilih } 2 = 1,821 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Cairan (ZL)} = 8,036 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung kecepatan putar pengaduk (N)

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi Di} \sqrt{\frac{WELH}{2Di}}, WELH = Z_L \times Sg$$



Dimana:

$N$  = kecepatan putar pengaduk, rpm

$d$  = diameter pengaduk, ft

$Z_L$  = tinggi cairan dalam tangki, m

$S_g$  = specific gravity

WELH = Water Equivalent Liquid Height, ft

$S_g$  (Specific Gravity) =  $\rho_{\text{cairan}}/\rho_{\text{air}}$

$S_g$  (Specific Gravity) = 0,4549 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

WELH = 8,036 m x 0,4549 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

WELH = 3,656 m = 11,994 ft

Jumlah pengaduk = WELH/ID = 0,204 m = 1, maka dipakai 1 buah pengaduk

Maka didapat kecepatan putar pengaduk sebesar:

$N = 8,807 \text{ rpm} = 0,147 \text{ rps}$

### Neraca Panas Reaktor

Keterangan	$Q_{\text{input}}$ (kJ/jam)	$Q_{\text{output}}$ (kJ/jam)
Input	156257,3781	-
output	-	14886,0794
Reaksi	457027,2998	-
Pendingin	-	598398,5985
Total	613284,6779	613284,6779

a. Menghitung panas steam

$$H_{V148^{\circ}\text{C}} = 1179,23$$

$$H_{I148^{\circ}\text{C}} = 267,94 \quad (\text{diperoleh dari kern, tabel 7})$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = Q_{\text{reaksi}} + Q_{\text{input}} - Q_{\text{output}}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 457027,2998 \text{ kJ/jam} + 156257,3781 \text{ kJ/jam} - 14886,0794 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$Q_{\text{steam}} = 598398,598 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\lambda_s = H_{V148^{\circ}\text{C}} - H_{I148^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

$$\lambda_s = 1179,23 - 267,94$$

$$\lambda_s = 911,29 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m = Q/\lambda_s$$

$$m = 598398,598 \text{ kJ/jam} / 911,29 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m = 656,650 \text{ kg/jam}$$

b. Menentukan rancangan jaket pada reaktor

$$\text{Suhu masuk steam} = 148^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar steam} = 148^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa steam yang digunakan} = 656,650 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Volume tutup bawah (Vh)} = 0,003 \text{ m}^3$$

Diameter luar tangki = diameter dalam jaket

$$D_o = D_{ij} = D_i + (2 \cdot t_{\text{shell}})$$

$D_o$  : diameter luar tangki

$D_{ij}$  : diameter dalam jaket

$D_i$  : diameter dalam tangki = 155,375 in

$T_{\text{shell}}$  : tebal tangki = 0,312 in

$$D_o : D_{ij} = 156 \text{ in} = 13 \text{ ft} = 3,962 \text{ m}$$

Luas permukaan jaket,

$$A_j = \pi \cdot D_{ij} \cdot H_L$$

$$A_j = 3,14 \times 13 \text{ ft} \times 19,422 \text{ ft}$$

$$A_j = 792,801 \text{ ft}^2$$

Luas permukaan tutup bagian bawah,

$$A_h = \pi r^2$$

$$A_h = 3,14 \times ((13 \text{ ft} / 2)^2)$$

$$A_h = 132,665 \text{ ft}^2$$

Luas permukaan dinding jaket,

$$A_{jw} = A_j + A_h$$

$$A_{jw} = 792,801 \text{ ft}^2 + 132,665 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_{jw} = 925,466 \text{ ft}^2$$

Tinggi jaket,

$$H_j = H_s + H_e$$

$$H_j = 19,422 \text{ ft} + 2,528 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_j = 21,949 \text{ ft} = 6,690 \text{ m}$$

Lebar jaket

$$D_{oj} = D_{ij} + 2 t_j$$

$D_{oj}$  : Diameter luar jaket

$D_{ij}$  : Diameter dalam jaket = 13 ft

$t_j$  : tebal jaket = 0,083 ft

$$D_{oj} = 13 \text{ ft} + (2 \times 0,083 \text{ ft})$$

$$D_{oj} = 13,167 \text{ ft}$$

Diameter equivalen jaket,

$$D_{ej} = \frac{(D_{oj}^2 D_{ij}^2)}{D_{ij}}$$

$$D_{ej} = \frac{(13,167^2 \times 13^2)}{13}$$

$$Dej = 0,335 \text{ ft}$$

Laju aliran air panas,

$$A = \frac{\pi(D_{oj}^2 D_{ij}^2)}{4}$$

$$A = 3,423 \text{ ft}^2$$

Laju alir air panas perluasan luas,

$$Gj = \frac{m}{A}$$

$$Gj = \frac{1447,664 \text{ lbm/jam}}{3,423 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$Gj = 422,864 \text{ lbm/jam.ft}^2$$

