

## LAMPIRAN A

### PERANCANGAN REAKTOR

Fungsi : Mereaksikan larutan sodium karbonat ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) dengan karbon dioksida ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) agar membentuk sodium bikarbonat ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ) sebagai produk utama dan air sebagai hasil samping.

Jenis : Reaktor gelembung (*Bubble column reactor*) silinder tegak dan tangki tertutup.

Kondisi operasi :  $T = 40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
 $P = 3\text{ atm}$

Reaksi yang terjadi adalah :

➤ Reaksi utama :



Sodium karbonat + Air + Karbon dioksida      Sodium bikarbonat

Alasan pemilihan *bubble reactor* :

- Reaktor gelembung cocok untuk reaksi gas-cair, dengan jumlah gas yang relatif sedikit direaksikan dengan cairan yang jumlahnya besar.
- Relatif lebih murah, perawatan dan pengoperasiannya lebih mudah.
- Di dalam reaktor gelembung, aliran gas dianggap *plug flow*, tetapi cairan teraduk sempurna oleh aliran gelembung gas yang naik ke atas, sehingga suhu cairan didalam reaktor selalu serba sama (*mixed flow*).

(Perry's, 23 – 49, 1999)

## 1. Umpan Cairan

### Komposisi umpan cairan masuk reaktor

$$T = 40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

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

Komponen	Kg/Jam	w <sub>i</sub>	Kmol/jam	x <sub>i</sub>
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	5332,519	0,200	50,307	0,041
H <sub>2</sub> O	21383,508	0,800	1187,973	0,959
<b>Total</b>	26716,027	1,000	1238,279	1,000

### Densitas cairan

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

Komponen	W <sub>i</sub>	A	B	n	T <sub>c</sub> (K)	ρ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	ρ <sub>c</sub> = w <sub>i</sub> *ρ
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,200					2540,0000	506,9840
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,800	0,3471	0,2740	0,2857	647,1300	1013,6381	811,3160
<b>Total</b>	1,000					3553,6381	1318,3000

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 1.318,3000 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 82,2248 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

### Berat molekul cairan

Komponen	BM	x <sub>i</sub>	BM <sub>c</sub> = Bm <sub>i</sub> * x <sub>i</sub>
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	106	0,041	4,306
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	0,959	17,269
<b>Total</b>		1,000	21,575

$$\text{BM}_c = 21,575 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

Kecepatan volumetris cairan :

$$F_c = \frac{\text{Massa cairan}}{\rho c}$$

$$= 20,266 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Viskositas cairan

$$\log \mu = A + \frac{B}{T} + CT + DT^2$$

Komponen	Wi	A	B	C	D	log $\mu$	$\mu$ cair	$\mu_{ci} = w_i/\mu$
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,200							
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,800	-10,2158	1,792,5	0,0177	-0,000012	-0,1782	0,663	1,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>							<b>1,206</b>

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\mu_c}$$

$$= 0,8289 \text{ cP}$$

$$= 8,289\text{E-}04 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

Surface tension ( $\sigma$ )

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

Komponen	Wi	A	Tc	n	ói	óc
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,200					
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,800	132,674	647,130	0,9550	70,541	56,461
NaHCO <sub>3</sub>	0,000					
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>					<b>56,461</b>

$$\sigma_{\text{campuran}} = 56,461 \text{ dyne/cm}$$

$$= 0,0565 \text{ N/m}$$

$$= 0,0058 \text{ kg/m.s}^2$$

## 2. Feed Gas

### Densitas

Diketahui :

$$P = 3,0398 \text{ bar} = 3 \text{ atm}$$

$$R = 0,08206 \text{ atm}\cdot\text{m}^3/\text{mol}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$T = 313,15 \text{ K}$$

$$B_m = 44 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$T_c = 87,89 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 304,2 \text{ K}$$

$$P_c = 1.070,6 \text{ psia} = 73,8153 \text{ bar}$$

Densitas gas CO<sub>2</sub> dapat diketahui dengan persamaan berikut :

$$\rho_{\text{gas}} = \frac{P \sum y_i \cdot B_{Mi}}{Z \cdot R \cdot T}$$

Untuk mencari nilai Z perlu diketahui :

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} = \frac{313,15}{304,2} = 1,02942$$

$$P_r = \frac{P}{P_c} = \frac{3,0398}{73,8153} = 0,04118$$

Dari grafik diperoleh nilai Z = 0,74

Maka densitas gas adalah

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{gas}} &= \frac{3 \text{ atm} \times 44 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}}{0,74 \times 0,08206 \frac{\text{L}\cdot\text{atm}}{\text{mol}\cdot\text{K}} \times 313,15\text{K}} \\ &= 6,9416 \end{aligned}$$

## Viskositas

Viskositas dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\mu = A + BT + CT^2 \quad (\text{Carl L. Yaws, P.452})$$

Dimana :  $T$  : Temperatur (K)

$A, B$  dan  $C$  : Konstanta

$\mu_{\text{gas}}$  : Viskositas gas (micropoise)

Diketahui umpan masuk reaktor pada  $T = 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 313.15 \text{ K}$ , sehingga :

Komponen	A	B	C
CO <sub>2</sub>	11,336	0,49918	-0,00010876

Maka,  $\mu_{\text{gas}} = 156,9889$  micropoise

$$= 1,57\text{E-}04 \text{ cP}$$

$$= 1,57\text{E-}07 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

### 3. Penentuan Parameter Konversi

#### a. Mencari persamaan laju reaksi

Dari Hari Asriyanto, 2010 :

$$X_A = \text{Konversi} = 98\%$$

$$T = 60 \text{ menit}$$

Reaksi :



A

B

C

Komposisi reaktan dihitung menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_x = \frac{N_x}{N_T} \times \frac{P}{R.T} \quad (\text{Fogler, 1999})$$

Keterangan :

$C_x$  = Komposisi reaktan

$N_x$  = Mol reaktan

$N_T$  = Mol total = 1.238,279 Kmol

$P$  = Tekanan operasi = 3 atm

$T$  = Temperatur operasi = 313,15 K

$R$  = Konstanta gas ideal =  $0,082057 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{atm} / \text{Kmol} \cdot \text{K}$

**Konsentrasi  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$**

$$\bullet C_{A0} = \frac{50,307}{1238,279} \times \frac{3}{82,057 \times 10^{-3} \times 313,15}$$
$$= 4,74\text{E-}03 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$\bullet C_A = C_{A0}(1 - X)$$

$$C_A = 4,74\text{E-}03(1 - 0,98)$$
$$= 9,49\text{E-}05 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

**Konsentrasi  $\text{CO}_2$**

$$\bullet C_{B0} = \frac{60,718}{1238,279} \times \frac{3}{82,057 \times 10^{-3} \times 313,15}$$
$$= 5,72\text{E-}03 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$\bullet C_B = C_{B0} - (C_{A0} \cdot X)$$

$$C_B = 5,72\text{E-}03 - (4,74\text{E-}03 \cdot 0,98)$$
$$= 1,08\text{E-}03$$

Reaksi yang terjadi merupakan reaksi orde 2, dimana persamaan laju

reaksinya adalah :

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

Keterangan :

$-r_A$  : laju reaksi

$k$  : konstanta laju reaksi ( $m^3/kmol.jam$ )

$C_i$  : konsentrasi masing-masing komponen ( $kmol/m^3$ )

Dengan :

$$C_A = C_{A0} (1 - X_A)$$

$$C_B = C_{B0} - (C_{A0} \cdot X_A)$$

Sehingga,

$$-r_A = k \cdot [C_{A0}(1 - X_A)] \cdot [C_{B0} - (C_{A0} \cdot X_A)] \dots\dots [1]$$

$$\tau = C_{A0} \int_0^X \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} \dots\dots [2]$$

(Levenspiel 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Page 102)

Substitusikan persamaan [1] ke [2] :

$$\tau = \frac{1}{kC_{A0}} \int_0^X \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)(1.2 - X_A)}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\tau C_{A0}} \int_0^X \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)(1.2 - X_A)}$$

Bentuk integral pada persamaan di atas diselesaikan dengan metode

*Simpson's rule*. Jika pada bentuk integral dimisalkan dengan :

$$I = \int_0^X \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)(1.2 - X_A)}$$

Maka,

$$\int_{X_0}^{X_N} I \cdot dX = \frac{\Delta X}{3} (I_0 + 4I_1 + 2I_2 + \dots + 2 \cdot I_{N-2} + 4 \cdot I_{N-1} + I_N)$$

$$\text{Dengan } \Delta X = \frac{0,98}{10}$$

$$= 0,098$$

Untuk N = 10, maka :

No	Xi	Ii	Ii.koef
0	0,0000	0,8333	0,8333
1	0,0980	1,0060	4,0241
2	0,1960	1,2388	2,4777
3	0,2940	1,5634	6,2536
4	0,3920	2,0356	4,0711
5	0,4900	2,7617	11,0467
6	0,5880	3,9660	7,9320
7	0,6860	6,1959	24,7838
8	0,7840	11,1289	22,2578
9	0,8820	26,6496	106,5984
10	0,9800	227,2727	227,2727
<b>Total</b>			<b>417,551216</b>

Jadi,  $\int_0^{0.98} I. dX = 13,6400$

Sehingga diperoleh konstanta laju reaksi (k) :

$$k = 2875,7656 \text{ m}^3/\text{kmol.jam}$$

Laju reaksi dicari menggunakan persamaan :

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

$$\text{Dengan : } k = 2,876\text{E}+03$$

$$C_{A0} = 4,74\text{E}-03$$

$$C_{B0} = 5,725\text{E}-03$$

$$X_A = 0,98$$

Maka nilai  $(-r_A) = 0,0016 \text{ kmol/m}^3.\text{jam}$



**b. Diffusivitas karbon dioksida (CO<sub>2</sub>) terlarut kedalam cairan**

$$D_{BL} = \frac{117,3 \times 10^{-18} (\phi \times BM)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times T}{\mu_L \times V_B^{0,6}} \quad (\text{Coulson 1983, vol 6 : 255})$$

Dengan :

$D_{BL}$	: Difusivitas CO <sub>2</sub> dalam Pelarut, m <sup>2</sup> /s	
$\Phi$	: Faktor disosiasi pelarut	= 2,26
BM	: Berat molekul campuran cairan, kg/kmol	= 21,575
T	: Suhu reaktor, K	= 313,15
$\mu$	: Viskositas cairan, kg/m.s	= 8,289E-04
$V_B$	: Volume molal CO <sub>2</sub> pada titik didihnya, m <sup>3</sup> /kmol	
	= 0,034	(Tabel 8.6 Coulson, 1983 hal.258)

Maka,

$$D_{BL} CO_2 = \frac{117,3 \times 10^{-18} (2,26 \times 21,575)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 313,15}{(0,289E-04) \times (0,034)^{0,6}}$$

$$= 2,353E-09 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} = 8,47E-06 \text{ m}^2/\text{jam}$$

**c. Koefisien transfer massa CO<sub>2</sub> di fase cair**

Untuk rancangan *perforated plate*

$$K_{BL} = 0,42 \times \left( \frac{g \cdot \mu c}{\rho c} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left( \frac{D_{BL} \cdot \rho c}{\mu c} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{Froment : 726})$$

Maka,

$$K_{BL} = 0,42 \times \left[ \frac{9,8 \times 8,289E-04}{1.318,3000} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left( \frac{2,353E-09 \times 1.318,3000}{8,289E-04} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 4,711E-04 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 1,6959 \text{ m/jam}$$

#### 4. Menentukan Bilangan Hatta (MH)

$$M_H^2 = \frac{k_r \cdot C_{A0} \cdot \vartheta_{BL}}{k_{BL}^2}$$
$$= \frac{(2,876E+03)(4,74E-03)(8,47E-06)}{(1,6959)^2} = 4,0147E-5$$

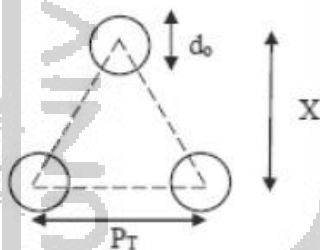
$$M_H = 0,0063$$

Nilai  $M_H < 0,02$ , sehingga reaksi kimia lebih mengontrol dibandingkan dengan transfer massa.

#### 5. Perancangan Perforated Plate

Digunakan *perforated plate* dengan susunan *triangular pitch* dengan pertimbangan :

- Jumlah lubang tiap satuan lebih besar daripada susunan *square pitch*
- Ukuran reaktor menjadi lebih kecil dan turbulensi lebih terjamin



Keterangan :

$P_T$  : Pitch

$D_o$  : Diameter orifice

Mencari laju alir gas masuk reaktor ( $Q_g$ )

$$Q_g = Mg \times \frac{1}{\rho_g} \times \frac{1}{3600}$$

$$= \left(2.671,603 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{jam}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{6,9416 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3.600}\right)$$

$$= 0,1069 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 106.908,2 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$$

**Mencari diameter gelembung ( $d_{bo}$ )**

$$d_{bo} = \left( \frac{6 \cdot d_o \cdot \sigma_L}{g \cdot (\rho_l - \rho_g)} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

Dimana :

$d_{bo}$  : Diameter gelembung, m

$d_o$  : Diameter orifice, m (0,024-0,95) = 0,12 cm = 0,0012 m (Perry's)

$\sigma_L$  : Tegangan muka cairan, kg/m.s<sup>2</sup> = 0,0058

$g$  : percepatan gravitasi, m/s<sup>2</sup> = 9,8

$\rho$  : Densitas (cairan-gas), kg/m<sup>3</sup> = 1.318,30 dan 6,9416

Maka diameter gelembung :

$$d_{bo} = \left( \frac{6(0,0012)(0,0058)}{(9,8)(1,318,3 - 6,9416)} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
$$= 0,0015 \text{ m} = 0,1477 \text{ cm}$$

**Mencari laju alir tiap orifice**

$$Q_{go} = \left( \frac{d_{bo}^3 \cdot \pi \cdot g^{\frac{3}{5}}}{(6)(1,378)} \right)^{\frac{5}{6}} \quad (\text{Perry's, 1999 : 14-71})$$

$$= \left( \frac{(0,1477)^3 \left( (3,14)(980)^{\frac{3}{5}} \right)}{(6)(1,378)} \right)^{\frac{5}{6}}$$

$$= 0,117 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$$

**Mencari luas orifice**

$$L_o = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot d_o^2$$
$$= \frac{3,14}{4} (0,12)^2$$
$$= 0,0113 \text{ cm}^2$$

**Mencari jumlah orifice**

$$N_o = \frac{Q_g}{Q_{go}}$$
$$= \frac{106.908,2 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}}}{0,117 \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{s}}}$$
$$= 913.395,0963$$

### Mencari nilai *pitch*

$$c = k \times d_{bo}$$

dimana nilai  $k > 1$ , maka diambil = 3

nilai  $c$  :

$$\begin{aligned} c &= (3)(0,1477) \\ &= 0,4430 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

### Mencari jumlah luas orifice

$$\begin{aligned} L_{to} &= L_o \cdot N_o \\ &= (0,0113 \text{ cm}^2)(913.395,0963) \\ &= 10.325,0182 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### Mencari luas perforated plate

Mencari persentase luas total *orifice* terhadap *perforated plate* :

$$\begin{aligned} D_{pc} &= \frac{d}{c} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ cm}}{0,4430 \text{ cm}} \\ &= 0,2709 \end{aligned}$$

diplotkan pada grafik, untuk memperoleh nilai  $a$

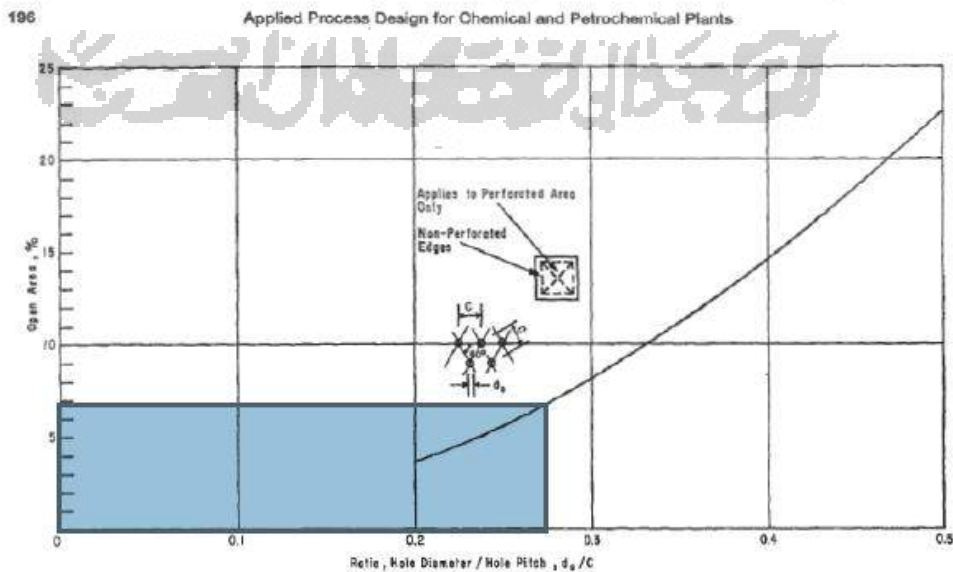


Figure 8-143. Percent open hole area for perforated and sieve trays.

dari grafik diatas, diperoleh nilai  $a = 6,9\% = 0,0690$

Maka luas *perforated plate* :

$$\begin{aligned}L_p &= \frac{L_{to}}{a} \\&= \frac{10.325,0182 \text{ cm}^2}{0,0690} \\&= 149.637,9445 \text{ cm}^2 = 14,9634 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

## 6. Menentukan Diameter dan Tinggi Cairan

**Menentukan diameter reaktor**

$$\begin{aligned}D_R &= \left( \frac{4 \cdot L_p}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\&= \left( \frac{(4)(149.637,9445)}{3,14} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\&= 436,6023 \text{ cm} = 4,3660 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

**Trial tinggi reaktor**

Dipilih D/H : 1 : 2

$$\begin{aligned}L_{R0} &= H_{\text{cair}} + H_{\text{gas}} + H_{\text{coil}} \\&= (4,3660 \cdot 2) = 8,7 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

**Tekanan gas rata-rata dalam reaktor**

$$\begin{aligned}P_{gr} &= P + \left( \frac{0,5 \cdot \rho_L \cdot L_{R0}}{1,0132 \cdot 10^6} \right) \\&= 3 + \left( \frac{(0,5)(1.318,30)(8,7)}{(1,0132 \cdot 10^6)} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$= 3,0057 \text{ atm}$$

**Diameter gelembung gas rata-rata dalam reaktor**

$$\begin{aligned}D_{Br} &= \left( \frac{d_{BO}^3 \cdot P_{gr}}{P} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\&= \left( \frac{(0,0015)^3 (3,0057)}{3} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\&= 0,0015 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

### Kecepatan terminal gelembung

$$\begin{aligned}V_t &= \left[ \left( \frac{2 \cdot \sigma_L}{D_{Br} \cdot \rho_L} \right) + \left( \frac{g \cdot D_{Br}}{2} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\&= \left[ \left( \frac{(2)(0,0058)}{(0,0015)(1,318,30)} \right) + \left( \frac{(9,8)(0,0015)}{2} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\&= 0,1147 \text{ m/s}\end{aligned}$$

### Kecepatan tinggal gelembung dalam reaktor

Dengan asumsi kecepatan naik gelembung di dalam reaktor konstan pada kecepatan terminalnya.

$$\begin{aligned}\theta_g &= \frac{L_{RO}}{V_t} \\&= \frac{8,7}{0,1147} = 76,1426 \text{ s}\end{aligned}$$

### Volume tiap gelembung

$$\begin{aligned}V_{go} &= \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot D_{Br}^3 \\&= \frac{\pi}{6} (0,0015)^3 \\&= 1,6879E-09 \text{ m}^3 = 0,00169 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

### Jumlah gelembung tiap *orifice* per satuan waktu

$$\begin{aligned}N_{go} &= \frac{Q_{go}}{V_{go}} \\&= \frac{0,117}{0,00169}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 69 \text{ buah}$$

### Jumlah gelembung total didalam reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}N_{gt} &= N_o \cdot Q_{go} \cdot \theta_g \\&= (913.395,0963)(0,117)(76,1426) \\&= 8.140.274,239 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

### Volume gas gelembung total di dalam reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}V_{gt} &= N_{gt} \cdot V_{go} \\&= (8.140.274,239)(1) \\&= 8.140.274,239 \text{ cm}^3 = 8,1403 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan volume cairan

Menghitung volume larutan untuk aliran *plug flow* :

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{V}{F_{A0}} &= \int_0^X \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} \\V &= F_{A0} \int_0^{0,98} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} \\&= \frac{F_{A0}}{kC_{A0}} \int_0^{0,98} \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)(1,2 - X_A)} \\&= \frac{60,718}{(2.875,77 \times 4,74E - 03)} \times (13,64)\end{aligned}$$

Jadi :  $V_{\text{cair}} = 60,7180 \text{ m}^3$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{gas+cair}} &= V_{\text{gas}} + V_{\text{cair}} \\&= (8,1403 + 60,7180) \text{ m}^3 = 68,8583 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan tinggi cairan

Diketahui :

$$D = 4,3660 \text{ m} = 171,8903 \text{ in}$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H = 68,8583 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maka, } H &= \frac{V}{0,25 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\&= \frac{68,8583}{(0,25)(\pi)(4,3660)^2} = 4,6017 \text{ m} = 181,1673 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

### Menentukan *hold up* gas

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_g &= \frac{V_{gt}}{V_{gt} + V_c} \\ &= \frac{8,1403}{8,1403 + 60,7180} \\ &= 0,1182\end{aligned}$$

### Luas permukaan *interface*

$$\begin{aligned}A_g &= \frac{6 \cdot \varepsilon_g}{D_{Br}} \quad (\text{Perry's, 1999}) \\ A_g &= \frac{(6)(0,1182)}{0,00015} \\ &= 480,0734 \text{ m}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

## 7. Penurunan Tekanan (*Pressure Drop*)

### *Dry pressure drop*

*Dry pressure drop* merupakan *pressure drop* aliran gas akibat friksi di dalam hole (*orifice*). Dimana *hole* dianggap sebagai tabung pendek dengan tebal *plate* sama dengan tinggi tabung (Treyball, 1981, hal 171).

$$h_D = \frac{V_o \cdot \rho_g}{2 \cdot g \cdot \rho_L} \cdot C_o \left[ 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_o}{A_n} \right) + \frac{4 \cdot L \cdot f}{d_o} + \left( 1 - \frac{A_o}{A_n} \right)^2 \right]$$

dimana :

$h_D$  = *dry pressure drop*

$V_o$  = kecepatan linier gas lewat *hole*, m/s

$d_o$  = diameter *hole*, m

$L$  = tebal *plate*

Tebal *plate* dari treyball, tabel 6.2, hal 169 : Untuk bahan Stainless Steel dan

$d_o$  = 1,2 mm, maka  $L/d_o$  = 0,65

$L$  = 0,00078 m = 0,78 mm



$$C_o = \text{koefisien orifice} = 109 \cdot \left(\frac{d_o}{L}\right)^{0.25} = 1,2139$$

$$A_o = \text{luas orifice, m}^2 = 1,13\text{E-}06$$

$$A_n = \text{luas perforated plate, m}^2 = 1,50\text{E+}01$$

$$\rho_L = \text{densitas cairan, kg/m}^3 = 1.318,30$$

$$Q_{go} = \text{laju alir tiap orifice, m}^3/\text{s} = 1,17\text{E-}07$$

$$Re_{ch} = \text{Bilangan Reynold gas lewat hole} = 4.987,68$$

$$Re_{ch} = \frac{V_o \cdot \rho_g \cdot d_o}{\mu_g}$$

$$f = \text{factor friksi Fanning}$$

$$= 0,079/(Re^{0,25}), \text{ untuk aliran turbulen } 2.000 < Re < 100.000$$

$$= 0,00940$$

nilai  $h_D$  :

$$h_D = 4,67\text{E-}05 \text{ m}$$

### ***Hydraulic head***

*Pressure drop* akibat gaya hidrostatis cairan dalam reaktor (Trebak, 1981, hal 172).

$$h_L = \text{tinggi cairan} = 4,6017 \text{ m}$$

### ***Residual gas pressure drop***

*Pressure drop* akibat pembentukan gelembung gas. (Treybal, 1981, hal 172)

$$h_R = \frac{6 \cdot \sigma_L}{\rho_L \cdot d_o \cdot g}$$

$$= \frac{(6)(0,0565)}{(1.318,30)(0,0012)(9,8)} = 0,0218 \text{ m}$$

**\*) Total pressure drop ( $\Delta P_t$ )**

$$\begin{aligned}h_t &= h_D + h_L + h_R \\ &= (4,67E-05)+(4,6017)+(0,0219) = 4,6236 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_t &= h_t * \rho_L * g \\ &= ((4,6236)(1.318,30)(9,8))/100.000 \\ &= 0,5973 \text{ atm}\end{aligned}$$

**8. Dimensi Reaktor**

**Tipe**

- Jenis reaktor : Tangki tertutup, silinder tegak
- Alasan pemilihan : Proses Vessel, menjaga tekanan ( $P > 1$  atm) dan suhu tetap
- Jenis head : *Flanged and dished head (torispherical)*
- Alasan pemilihan : Cocok untuk tekanan antara 15-200 psig

**Kondisi operasi**

- Suhu operasi = 40 °C = 313,15 K
- Tekanan operasi = 3 atm = 44,09 psia
- Tekanan total ( $\Delta P$ ) = 1 atm = 8,78 psia
- Over desain = 10%

### Pemilihan material konstruksi

Material : *Low-alloy steel SA-204 grade C*

Alasan pemilihan : 1. Tahan korosi, tahan panas dan tahan asam  
2. Tekanan operasi moderat

3. Suhu operasi < 900 °C  
4. Untuk dinding reaktor yang tebal

(Brownell, 1959 hal. 253)

Spesifikasi : *Tensile strength* = 7.500 psi  
*Allowable stress (f)* = 18.750 psi  
*Corrosion allowance* = 0,125

(Tabel 13.1 Brownell, 1959)

#### Tebal shell

$$t_s = \frac{P_d \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_d} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

Dengan :  $t_s$  = Tebal *shell*, in

$P_d$  = Tekanan desain, psia = 71,912

$r_i$  = Jari-jari dalam reaktor, in = 85,9452

$f$  = *Allowable stress*, psi

$c$  = *Corrosion allowance*, psi

$E$  = *Single welded butt joint* = 85%

sehingga,

$$t_s = \frac{(71,912)(85,9452)}{(18.750 \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 71,912)} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,5138 \text{ in}$$

dipilih tebal *shell* standar adalah 0,625 in = 0,0159 m

### Tinggi shell

$$\text{Tinggi reaktor} = 4,602 \text{ m} = 181,167 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diameter reaktor} = 4,366 \text{ m} = 171,890 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Volume reaktor} = 68,86 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Over desain} = 10\% = 0,1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume perancangan} &= (1+0,1)V_r \\ &= 75,7441 \text{ m}^3 = 2.674,88 \text{ ft}^3 = 476,3962 \text{ bbl} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume reaktor (V}_t\text{)} = V_{\text{shell}} + 2V_{\text{head}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= (1/4 \times \pi \times D_i^2 \times H) + 2(0,000076 \times D_i^3) \\ &= 68,87092 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{V_t - 2 \times V_h}{0,25 \times 3,14 \times D_i^2} \\ &= \frac{(68,87092) - (2 \times (68,86))}{(0,25) \times (3,14) \times (4,366)^2} \\ &= 4,6033 \text{ m} = 181,2339 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### Dimensi head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD}_{\text{shell}} &= \text{ID}_{\text{shell}} + 2t_s \\ &= (171,890 + 2(0,625)) \text{ in} \\ &= 173,1403 \text{ in} \\ &= 4,397764 \text{ m} \\ &= 4.397,764 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Rumus tebal head untuk *flanged & dished head* :

$$t_h = \frac{P_d \cdot r_c \cdot v}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2P_d} + c$$

dengan :

$$\begin{aligned}
t_h &= \text{Tebal head, in} \\
P_d &= \text{Tekanan desain, psia} = 71,912 \\
D_i &= \text{Inside diameter reactor, in} = 171,890 \\
f &= \text{Allowable stress, in} = 18,750 \\
E &= \text{Welded joint efficiency} = 0,85 \text{ (single welded)} \\
C &= \text{Corrosion allowance, in} = 0,125 \\
k &= a/b = (85,9452/42,9726) = 2 \\
a &= \text{Jari-jari dalam} = D_i/2 = 85,9452 \text{ in} \\
b &= \text{kedalaman dish} = a/2 = 42,9726 \text{ in} \\
V &= (1/6)(2+k^2) \\
&= (1/6)(2+2^2) = 1
\end{aligned}$$

sehingga nilai  $t_h$  :

$$\begin{aligned}
t_h &= \frac{P_d \cdot r_c \cdot v}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2P_d} + c \\
&= \frac{(71,912) \left( \frac{171,890}{2} \right) (1)}{(2 \times 18.750 \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 71,912)} \\
&= 0,3190 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

dipakai tebal standar adalah 0,375 in = 0,0095 m = 9,525 mm

maka,  $OD_{\text{head}} = ID + 2t_h$

$$= (171,890) + (2 \times 0,375) \text{ in}$$

$$= 172,6403 \text{ in}$$

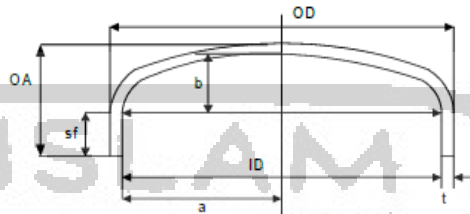
$$= 4,3851 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4.385,064 \text{ mm}$$

### Tinggi reaktor

Dari tabel 5-11 Brownell, untuk  $t_h = 0,375$  in diperoleh  $s_f = 2-3$  in

Dipilih  $s_f = 3$  in



Diketahui :

$$OD = 4,3851 \text{ m}$$

$$ID = 4,366 \text{ m}$$

$$a = ID/2 = 85,9452 \text{ in} = 2,1830 \text{ m}$$

$$b = ID/4 = 42,97258 \text{ in} = 1,0915 \text{ m}$$

$$OA = t_h + s_f + b$$

$$= (0,375 + 3 + 42,97258) \text{ in} = 46,348 \text{ in} = 1,1772 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= (4,6033) \text{ m} + (2 \cdot 1,1772) \text{ m} = 6,9578 \text{ m}$$

$$= 273,9288 \text{ in}$$

$$= 22,82745 \text{ ft}$$

## 9. Perancangan Coil Pendingin

### Kebutuhan air pendingin

Kondisi operasi isothermal

Jumlah panas yang diserap berdasarkan perhitungan neraca panas :

$$Q = 2.035.542,839 \text{ kJ/jam} = 1.929.424,492 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$T_{\text{operasi}} = 40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 313,15 \text{ K} = 104 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Pendingin :

$$- \text{ Suhu air masuk } t_1 = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K} = 86 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$- \text{ Suhu air keluar } t_2 = 35 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 308,15 \text{ K} = 95 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Sifat fisis air pada suhu rata-rata (42,5) :

$$C_{p\text{air}} = 75,337 \text{ Btu/lbm.F} = 4,181 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

Jumlah air yang dibutuhkan :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{air}} &= \frac{Q}{C_p \cdot (t_2 - t_1)} \\ &= \frac{2.035.542,839}{(4,181)(308,15 - 303,15)} \\ &= 97.371,09971 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 27,0475 \text{ kg/s} \end{aligned}$$

Volume pendingin yang diperlukan :

dengan nilai  $\rho_{\text{air}}$  pada suhu  $30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 1.022,8753$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{pendingin}} &= 97.371,09971 / 1022,8753 \\ &= 95,1935 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,0264 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

**$\Delta T$  Log Mean Temperature Difference ( $\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}}$ )**

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} &= \frac{(T - t_1) - (T - t_2)}{\ln \left( \frac{T - t_1}{T - t_2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{(104 - 86) - (104 - 95)}{\ln \left( \frac{104 - 86}{104 - 95} \right)} \\ &= 12,9843 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

### Pipa koil pendingin

Ukuran pipa koil = 1,5-2,5 in (Perry, 1999 hal 11.20)

Dipilih IPS = 2,5 in

Spesifikasi pipa koil : (Kern, 1983 hal 844)

Diameter pipa luar (OD) = 2,88 in = 0,0732 m = 0,2400 ft

Schedule number (SN) = 40

Diameter dalam (ID) = 2,469 in = 0,0627 m = 0,2058

Flow area per pipe (ao) = 4,79 in<sup>2</sup> = 0,003 m<sup>2</sup>

Surface area per linier ft (Ao) = 0,753 ft<sup>2</sup>/ft = 0,230 m<sup>2</sup>/m

Susunan koil = helix

Diameter helix (Dh) = (0,7-0,8)\*ID<sub>reaktor</sub> (Rase, 1977 hal 361)

= 0,75 \* 4,366 m = 3,275 m = 10,743 ft

Jarak antar lilitan (l) = (1-1,5)\*OD (Perry, 1999)

= 1,5 \* 0,0732 = 0,110 m

### Koefisien transfer panas dalam koil

Digunakan data air pendingin :

$$\frac{h_i ID}{k} = 0,027 \text{Re}^{0,8} \text{Pr}^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ 1 + 3,5 \frac{ID}{D_h} \right]$$

(Kern, 1983 hal 103)

dengan :

$h_i$  = Koefisien transfer panas konveksi dalam koil, Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>.F

ID = Diameter dalam koil, ft

k = Konduktivitas panas air, Btu/jam.ft.F

$D_h$  = Diameter helix, ft



Re = Bilangan Reynold

Pr = Bilangan Prandtl

### Mencari nilai Re

$$Re = \frac{Gt \cdot ID}{\mu_{air}} \text{ dengan } \mu_{air} = 9,00E-04 \text{ kg/m.s}$$
$$Gt = Gt = \frac{m_{air}}{a_{lo}} = \frac{27,0475}{0,003} = 8.752,348 \frac{kg}{m^2 \cdot s}$$

maka,

$$Re = \frac{Gt \cdot ID}{\mu_{air}}$$
$$= \frac{(8.752,348)(0,0627)}{(9,00E-04)}$$
$$= 609.869,4748$$

### Mencari nilai Pr

$$Pr = \left[ \frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k} \right]_{air} \text{ dengan, } Cp = 1,003 \text{ Btu/lbm.}^\circ\text{F}$$
$$= \left[ \frac{(1,003)(2,082)}{(0,655)} \right]_{air} \quad k = 0,655 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$
$$= 3,188 \quad \mu = 2,082 \text{ lbm/ft.jam}$$

### Mencari nilai $h_i$

$$h_i = 0,027 \cdot \frac{k}{ID} \cdot Re^{0,8} \cdot Pr^{\frac{1}{3}} \left[ 1 + 3,5 \frac{ID}{DH} \right]$$
$$= 5.734,2755 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$
$$= 7,5318 \text{ kcal/s.m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

### Koefisien transfer panas dalam koil dilihat dari luar

$$\begin{aligned}h_{io} &= h_i \frac{ID}{OD} \\&= (5.734,2755) \frac{(0,2058)}{(0,2400)} \\&= 4.915,9466 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \\&= 6,4570 \text{ kcal/s.m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

Rase, 1977 hal. 664

### Koefisien konveksi di luar koil

Digunakan data fluida di dalam reaktor

$$h_o = 0,06 \left( \frac{kc}{OD} \right) \left( \frac{\rho_c}{\rho_g} \right)^{0,28} \left( \frac{OD \cdot G_g}{\mu_c} \right)^{0,87} \left( \frac{C_{pc} \cdot \mu_c}{kc} \right)^{0,4}$$

Dengan :

$h_o$  = koefisien konveksi di luar koil, kcal/m<sup>2</sup>.s.°C

$kc$  = konduktifitas panas cairan, kcal/s.m<sup>2</sup>.°C

OD = diameter luar pipa koil, m

$\rho_c$  = densitas cairan, kg/m<sup>3</sup>

$\rho_g$  = densitas gas, kg/m<sup>3</sup>

$G_g$  = superficial mass velocity of gas, kg/m<sup>2</sup>.s

$\mu_c$  = viskositas cairan, kg/m.s

$C_{pc}$  = panas spesifik cairan, kcal/kg.°C

dan nilai  $G_g$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}G_g &= \frac{M_{\text{cairan}}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot ID_f^2} \\&= \frac{26.716,027}{(\frac{1}{4})(\pi)(4,366)} \\&= 1.785,378 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{jam}\end{aligned}$$

maka nilai  $h_o$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} h_o &= 0,06 \left( \frac{kc}{OD} \right) \left( \frac{\rho c}{\rho g} \right)^{0,28} \left( \frac{OD \cdot G_g}{\mu c} \right)^{0,87} \left( \frac{C_{pc} \cdot \mu c}{kc} \right)^{0,4} \\ &= 4,3390 \text{ kcal/s.m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 2.618,3614 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

#### Koefisien transfer panas keseluruhan ( $U_c$ )

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_{i_o} \cdot h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} \quad (\text{Pers. 6.7, Kern, 1950}) \\ &= \frac{(4.915,9466)(2.618,3614)}{(4.915,9466) + (2.618,3614)} \\ &= 1.708,4150 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} = 2,2911 \text{ kcal/s.m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

#### Koefisien transfer panas keseluruhan saat kotor ( $U_d$ )

Dengan,  $R_d = \text{dirt factor/fouling factor} = 0,005$  (Tabel 12, Kern, 1950)

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

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

$$U_D = 179,0402 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$U_D$  air-zat organik adalah 100-200 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>·°F, sehingga  $U_d$  memenuhi syarat.

#### Luas kontak perpindahan panas

$$\begin{aligned} A_t &= \frac{Q}{U_d \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}} \\ &= 829,9685 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 77,1057 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### Panjang koil

$$L_c = \frac{A_t}{a_o}, \quad L_c = 205,6701 \text{ m}$$

dimana,

$$b = 0,500 \cdot AD \text{ (diameter helix = } ID_h)$$

$$x = AB \text{ (jarak antar lilitan)}$$

$$a = (b^2 + x^2/4)^{0,5}$$

$$BD^2 = AD^2 + AB^2$$

$$a = (b^2 + x^2/4)^{0,5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Keliling koil (Kl}_c) &= 2 \cdot \pi \cdot ((a^2 + b^2)/2)^{0,5} \\ &= 2 \cdot \pi \cdot ((b^2 + x^2/4 + b^2)/2)^{0,5} \\ &= 2 \cdot \pi \cdot (b^2 + x^2/8)^{0,5} \end{aligned}$$

$$b = 1,6373$$

$$a = 0,055$$

$$(b^2 + x^2/8)^{0,5} = 1,6373$$

$$x = 0,110$$

$$\text{Keliling koil (Kl}_c) = 10,2849 \text{ m}$$

Jumlah koil ( $N_t$ )

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= \frac{L_c}{\text{Kell. koil}} \\ &= \frac{(205,6701)}{10,2849} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 19,9973$$

Untuk perancangan dipilih jumlah koil ( $N_t$ ) = 20 lilitan

Koreksi nilai :

$$\begin{aligned} L_{C_{\text{koreksi}}} &= Kl_c \times N_t \\ &= (10,2849 \times 20) \text{ m} = 205,6974 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{t_{\text{koreksi}}} &= L_c \times a_o \\ &= (205,6974 \times 0,230) = 47,2082 \text{ m}^2 = 508,1492 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{d\text{koreksi}} &= \frac{Q}{A_t \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD}} \\
 &= 292,4284 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Tinggi koil ( $H_c$ ) dan Volume koil ( $V_c$ )

- Tinggi koil ( $H_c$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_c &= (N_t - 1) \times \text{jarak lilitan} + (N_t * OD_{\text{koil}}) \\
 &= ((20 - 1) \times 0,110) + (20 \times 0,0732) \\
 &= 3,5479 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Volume koil ( $V_c$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (OD_{\text{koil}})^2 * L_c \\
 &= 0,8641 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

### 10. Perancangan Pipa

$$D_i \text{ optimum} = 3,9 \times Q^{0.43} \times \rho^{0.13} \quad (\text{Pers. 6.32, Wallas, 1988})$$

dengan,  $D_i$  = diameter pipa optimum, in

$Q$  = debit,  $\text{ft}^3/\text{s}$

$\rho$  = densitas,  $\text{lbm}/\text{ft}^3$

### Ukuran pipa pemasukan umpan dari tangki pencampur

$$\text{Debit cairan} = 20,2655 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,1988 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\rho_{\text{cairan}} = 1,3183 \text{ gr/ml} = 82,2988 \text{ lbm}/\text{ft}^3$$

$$D_i, \text{ opt} = 3,4545 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 11, Kern, 1950 dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

$$ID = 4,026 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = 4,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{IPS} = 4 \text{ in}$$

$$a_o = 12,7 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{SN} = 40$$

#### Ukuran pipa pemasukan umpan gas (CO<sub>2</sub>)

$$\text{Debit cairan} = 382,2643 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 3,7499 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\rho_{\text{gas}} = 0,0069 \text{ gr/ml} = 0,4333 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$D_{i, \text{opt}} = 6,1756 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 11, Kern, 1950 dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

$$\text{ID} = 7,625 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 8,625 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{IPS} = 8 \text{ in}$$

$$a_o = 45,7 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{SN} = 80$$

#### Ukuran pipa pengeluaran produk

$$\text{Debit cairan} = 34,0268 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,3338 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\rho_{\text{cairan}} = 0,8429 \text{ gr/ml} = 52,6234 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$D_{i, \text{opt}} = 4,0230 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 11, Kern, 1950 dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

$$\text{ID} = 4,026 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{IPS} = 4 \text{ in}$$

$$a_o = 12,7 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{SN} = 40$$

### Ukuran pipa pengeluaran gas (CO<sub>2</sub>)

$$\text{Debit cairan} = 72,8914 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,7150 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\rho_{\text{gas}} = 0,0069 \text{ gr/ml} = 0,4333 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$D_{i, \text{opt}} = 3,0284$$

Dari tabel 11, Kern, 1950 dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi :

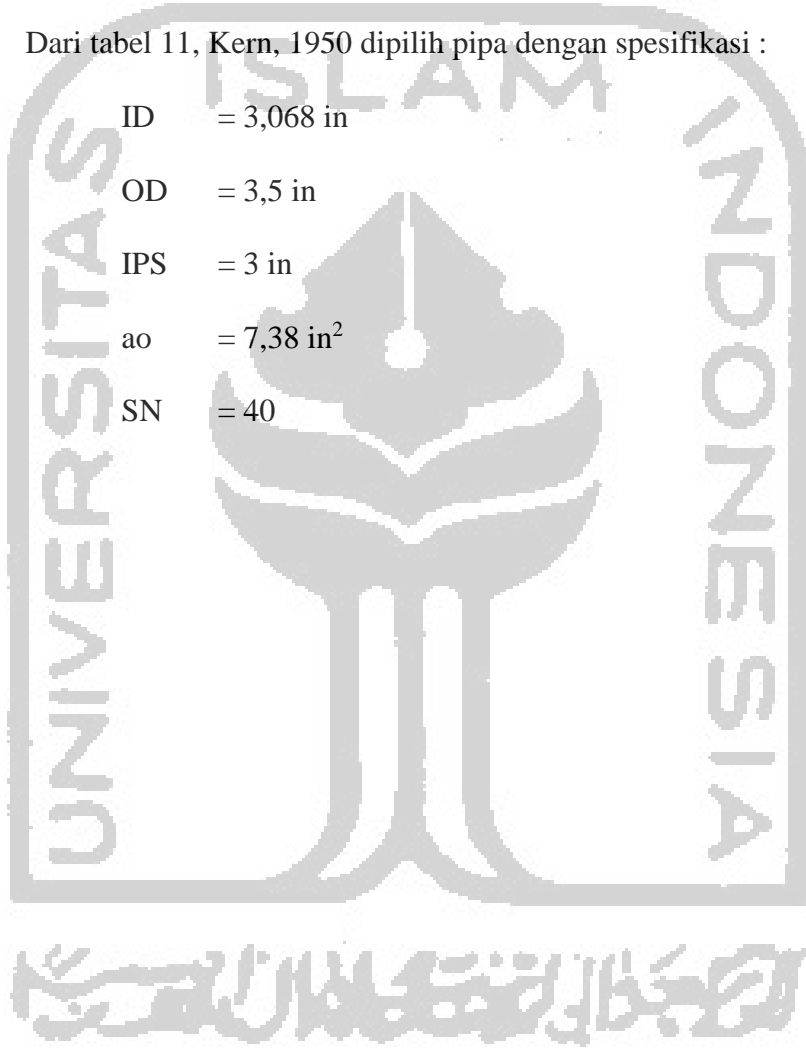
$$\text{ID} = 3,068 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 3,5 \text{ in}$$

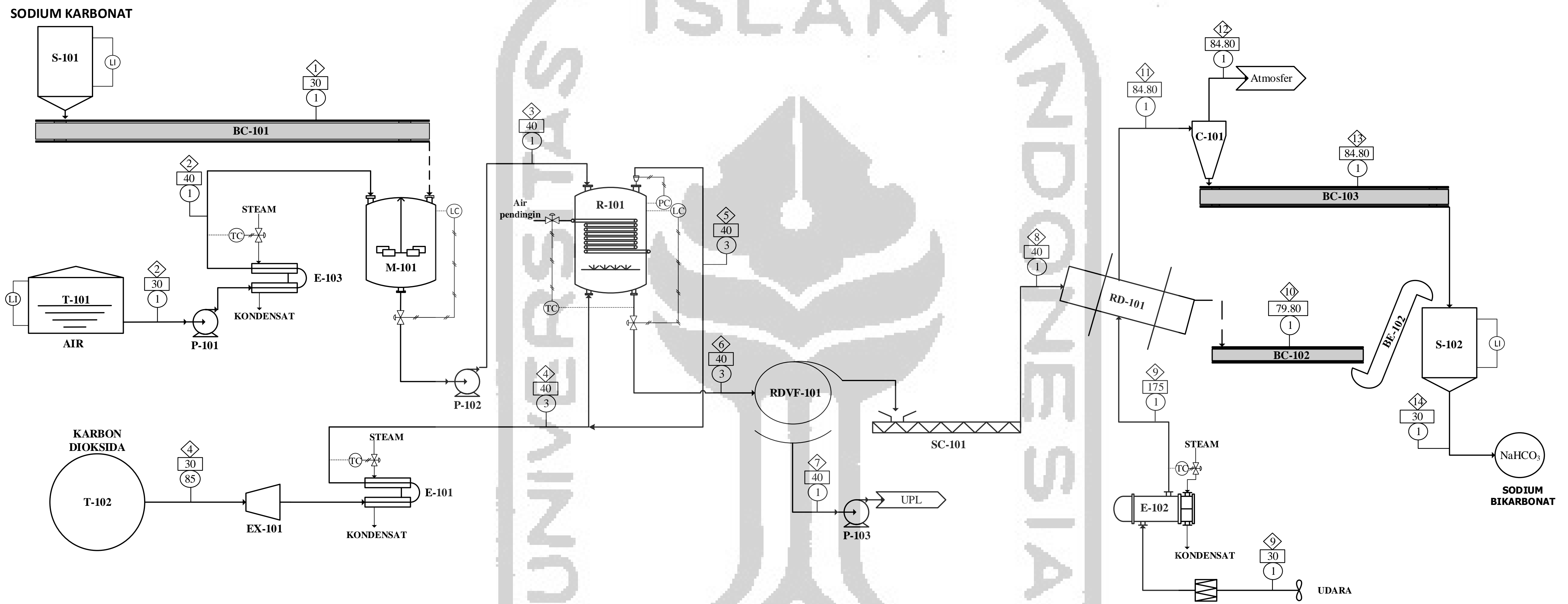
$$\text{IPS} = 3 \text{ in}$$

$$a_o = 7,38 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{SN} = 40$$



# PROCESS ENGINEERING FLOW DIAGRAM PABRIK SODIUM BICARBONATE DARI SODIUM CARBONATE DAN CARBON DIOXIDE KAPASITAS 65.000 TON/TAHUN



Komponen	Arus (kg/jam)													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sodium Karbonat	5332.52		5332.52			106.65	106.65	431.56						
Air	10.69	21372.82	21383.51			20496.10	20064.53			8.20	423.36	423.36	0.007	8.21
Karbon Dioksida				2671.60	502.37			8199.68						
Sodium Bikarbonat						8282.51	82.83			8191.48	8.20	0.820	7.38	8198.86
Udara									16025.46		16025.46	16025.46		
Jumlah	5343.21	21372.82	26716.03	2671.60	502.37	28885.26	20254.01	8631.25	16025.46	8199.68	16457.02	16449.63	7.39	8207.07

SIMBOL	ALAT
○	Tekanan Arus
□	Suhu
◇	Nomor Arus
—	Arus Utama
- - - - -	Indikator Elektrik
///	Udara Tekan
⊕	Control Valve
LI	Level Indikator
TC	Temperature Control
LC	Level Control
PC	Pressure Control

SIMBOL	ALAT
BC	Belt Conveyor
BE	Bucket Elevator
M	Mixer
P	Pompa
R	Reaktor
SC	Screw Conveyor
T	Tangki
S	Silo
HE	Heater
EV	Expansion Valve
RDVF	Rotary Drum Vacum Filter
RD	Rotary Dryer
C	Cyclone

JURUSAN TEKNIK KIMIA  
FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA  
YOGYAKARTA

PROCESS ENGINEERING FLOW DIAGRAM  
PABRIK SODIUM BICARBONATE DARI SODIUM CARBONATE  
DAN KARBON DIOKSIDA  
KAPASITAS 65.000 TON/TAHUN

Di Susun Oleh:

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## LAMPIRAN C

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2. Nama Mahasiswa : Huda Fatah Maulana  
No. MHS : 15521227
- Judul Prarancangan)\* : PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK SODIUM BIKARBONAT  
DARI SODIUM KARBONAT DAN KARBON DIOKSIDA  
KAPASITAS 65.000 TON/TAHUN
- Mulai Masa Bimbingan : 05 Oktober 2019  
Batas Akhir Bimbingan : 02 April 2020

No	Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan	Paraf Dosen
01	13 Mei 2019	Bimbingan penentuan judul	
02	27 Mei 2019	Bimbingan penentuan kapasitas	
03	05 Agustus 19	Bimbingan progres TA	
04	09 Sept 2019	Bimbingan Utilitas	
05	07 Okt 2019	Bimbingan progres utilitas	
06	21 Okt 2019	" " " Utilitas dan ekonomi	
07	04 Nov 2019	Bimbingan ekonomi dan revisi	

Disetujui Draft Penulisan:

Yogyakarta, 12 November 2019

Pembimbing,



Suharno Rusdi, Ir., Ph.D.

- )\* Judul PraRancangan Ditulis dengan Huruf Balok
- Kartu Konsultasi Bimbingan dilampirkan pada Laporan PraRancangan
  - Kartu Konsultasi Bimbingan dapat difotocopy

**KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PRARANCANGAN**

1. Nama Mahasiswa : Ibrahim Akbar Ali  
 No. MHS : 15521061

2. Nama Mahasiswa : Huda Fatah Maulana  
 No. MHS : 15521227

Judul Prarancangan)\* : PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK SODIUM BIKARBONAT  
 DARI SODIUM KARBONAT DAN KARBON DIOKSIDA  
 KAPASITAS 65.000 TON/TAHUN.

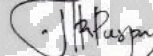
Mulai Masa Bimbingan : 05 Oktober 2019  
 Batas Akhir Bimbingan : 02 April 2020

No	Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan	Paraf Dosen
01.	10 April 2019	Penentuan judul prarancangan	Ifa
02.	13 Mei 2019	Bimbingan penentuan kapasitas, proses serta neraca massa & neraca panas	Ifa
03.	07 Agustus 2019	Bimbingan perhitungan alat proses	Ifa
04.	05 Septe 2019	" " " "	Ifa
05.	30 Okt 2019	Bimbingan naskah bab 1, 2 dan 3	Ifa
06.	05 Nov 2019	Revisi naskah	Ifa
07.	07 Nov 2019	Bimbingan konfirmasi naskah	Ifa

Disetujui Draft Penulisan:

Yogyakarta, 8 November 2019

Pembimbing,



Ifa Puspasari, Dr., S.T., M.Eng.

)\* Judul PraRancangan Ditulis dengan Huruf Balok

- Kartu Konsultasi Bimbingan dilampirkan pada Laporan PraRancangan
- Kartu Konsultasi Bimbingan dapat difotocopy