

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

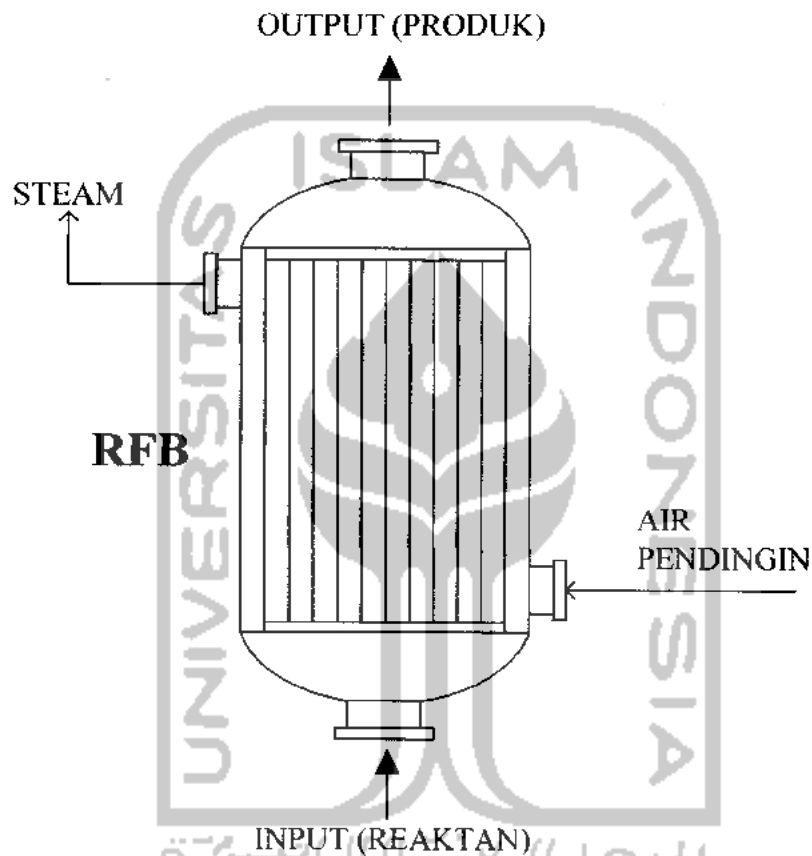
- Aries, R.S and Newton, R.D., 1955, *Chemical Engineering Cost Estimation*, McGraw – Hill Book Company, New York.
- Bonne W. Posma, 2007, “*Ending our Country's Addiction to Imported Oil*”. CEO Liquid Coal Inc, Kentucky.
- Biro Pusat Statistik, 1995-2001. “*Statistik Perdagangan Luar Negeri Indonesia*”, Indonesia foreign, Trade Statistic Import, Yogyakarta.
- Brown, G.G, 1978, “*Unit Operation*”, 14<sup>th</sup> ed, Modern Asia Edition, John Wiley and Sons, Inc, New York.
- Brownell, L.E., and Young, E.H., 1979, “*Process Equipment Design*”, Willey Eastern Ltd., New Delhi.
- Busron Masduki, dkk., 2001, “*Liquefaksi Batubara sebagai Substitusi Minyak Bumi*”, Prosiding Pertemuan dan Presentasi Ilmiah Penelitian Dasar Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi Nuklir P3TM-BATAN Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta.
- Coulson, J.M., 1983, “*Chemical Engineering*”, Auckland, Mc. Graw Hill, International Student Edition, Singapore.
- Department of Trade and Industry, 1999, “*COAL LIQUEFACTION*”, London.
- Haruhiko Yoshida, “*Coal Liquefaction Pilot Plant*”, New energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization.
- Kern, D.Q., 1950, *Process Heat Transfer*, 24<sup>th</sup> ed., Mc.Graw – Hill International Editions, Singapore.
- Kirk Othmer, 1983, “*Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*”, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Vol.7. Interscience Willey.
- Levenspiel, Octave, 1972, “*Chemical Reaction Engineering*”, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., John Willey and Sons Inc., Singapore.
- Ludwig, E.E., 1965, *Applied Process Design For Chemical and Petrochemical Plants*, Vol 1,2,3, Gulf Publishing Co., Houston.
- Mc. Ketta, John, 1983, “*Encyclopedia Chemical Process and Design*”, Marchell Dekker Inc., New York.
- Muhamad Jauhary, 2006, “*POTENSI INDUSTRI PENGOLAHAN BATUBARA CAIR*”.
- Perry, R.H., and Green, D.W., 1984, “*Perry's Chemical Engineers Hand Book*”, 6<sup>th</sup> ed. Mc. Graw Hill Co., International Student edition, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
- Petter, M.S., and Timmerhauss, H.C., 1990, “*Plant Design and Economics for Chemical Engineering*”, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed. Mc. Graw Hill, kogakusha, Tokyo.
- Powell, S., *Water Conditions for Industry*, Mc. Graw Hill Book Company Inc., New York.
- Rase, H.F and Barrow, M.H, 1957, “*Chemical Reactor Design for Process Plant*”, John wiley and Sons, Inc, New York 76
- Smith, J.M, 1973, “*Chemical Engineering Kinetic's*”, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, Mc GrawHill Book Kogakusha, Tokyo.

- Togabarus Sitanggang dan Shahabudin, "Batubara sebagai Bahan Baku Industri Kimia". DIRJEN MIGAS, Indonesia.
- Thomas F Edgar, 1983, " *Coal Processing and Pollution Control*".
- Treyball, R.E., 1968, " *Mass Transfer Operations* ", 2nd. Ed. Mc. Graw Hill. International Student Edition, Singapore.
- Ulrich, G.G., 1984, " *A Guide to Chemical Engineering Process Design and Economics* ", John Willey and Sons, New York.
- Wallas, Stenley, M., 1991, " *Chemical Process Equipment Selection and Design* ", Mc GrawHill Book Co., Tokyo.
- WORLD COAL INSTITUTE, " *Sumber Daya Batu Bara: Tinjauan Lengkap Mengenai Batu Bara*".
- [http://www.bankmandiri.co.id/resources/suku\\_bunga.asp](http://www.bankmandiri.co.id/resources/suku_bunga.asp)
- <http://www.hamline.edu/apakabar/basisdata/1994/11/04/0006.html>
- <http://www.tempointeraktif.com/hg/iptek/2007/08/15/brk,20070815105665.id.html>
- <http://pubs.acs.org/cgi-bin/abstract.cgi/iecred/2005/44/i16/abs/ie0492146.html>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org>
- <http://id.wikipedia.org>
- <http://www.matche.com>
- [www.ntis.gov](http://www.ntis.gov)
- Chemical expo, 2000*



## LAMPIRAN A

### REAKTOR FIXED BED



Kode : Reaktor

Fungsi : Tempat berlangsungnya reaksi hidrogenasi antara Batubara dan Hidrogen membentuk *Hydrogenation Coal Product* dengan katalis Co-Mo/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Tujuan :

1. Menentukan jenis reaktor
2. Menentukan bahan konstruksi

3. Menentukan kondisi umpan
4. Menentukan spesifikasi *shell* dan *tube*
5. Menghitung panjang *tube*
6. Menghitung berat katalis
7. Menghitung *pressure drop*
8. Menghitung tinggi reaktor
9. Menghitung volume reaktor

#### A. Langkah Perancangan

##### 1. Menentukan Jenis Reaktor

Dipilih reaktor jenis *fixed bed multitubes* dengan pertimbangan :

- Reaksi berada dalam fasa gas dengan katalis padat
- Reaksi eksotermis sehingga diperlukan luas perpindahan panas yang besar agar kontak dengan pendingin berlangsung optimal
- *Pressure drop* lebih kecil daripada *fluidized bed reactor*
- Abrasi pada dinding tube dapat diabaikan
- Tidak diperlukan pemisahan katalis dari gas keluaran reaktor
- Pengendalian suhu relatif mudah karena dipakai tipe *shell* dan *tube*
- Mencegah terjadinya *partial melting*, akibat dari naiknya temperatur (profil suhu reaktor vs panjang tube)--bila memakai single tube, dikhawatirkan suhu makin naik secara konstan.

(Hill, hal 425 – 431)

### Kondisi Operasi

- Non isothermal – non adiabatik
- Tekanan fluida masuk 184 atm
- Suhu fluida masuk 450 °C

### 2. Menentukan Bahan Konstruksi

Dalam perancangan digunakan bahan konstruksi *low-alloy steel SA – 285 grade C* dengan pertimbangan sebagai berikut :

- Memiliki *allowable stress* cukup besar
- Harga relatif murah
- Bahan tahan korosi

### 3. Menentukan Kondisi Umpan

#### a. Menghitung density umpan ( $\rho$ )

Untuk menghitung density umpan maka digunakan persamaan gas ideal, sebagai berikut :

$$P.V = n.R.T$$

$$V = n.R.T/P$$

Maka ;

$$\rho = W/V = W.P/n.R.T$$

Tabel.A.1. Menghitung densitas umpan

Komponen	W(kg/jam)	yi(massa)	yi(mol)	W.yi	n.yi	v
C	1391.87167	0.32018	0.3797	445.6563	44.0020	14.1881
H2	295.8750	0.06806	0.4809	20.1380	70.5920	22.7618
O2	197.6976	0.04547	0.0202	8.9909	0.1250	0.0403
S	77.8809	0.01791	0.00908	1.3952	0.0251	0.0081
N2	23.9633	0.0055	0.00280	0.1320	0.0023	0.0007
Solvent(C5H12)	2359.7977	0.54284	0.10717	1281.0063	3.5051	1.1302
Jumlah	4347.0864	1	1	1757.3191	118.2519	38.1294

Dari perhitungan diperoleh :

Density campuran = 46,0883 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

**b. Menghitung Viskositas Umpan ( $\mu$ )**

Untuk menghitung viskositas gas campuran pada suhu 450 °C, maka digunakan persamaan :

$$\mu_{\text{gas}} = A + BT + CT^2$$

Tabel.A.2. Menghitung viskositas umpan

Komponen	xi, fraksi berat	A	B	C	Viskositas, v	xi / v
C	0.3202	-19.805	0.17342	2.04E-07	105.6843	0.0030
H2	0.0681	27.758	0.21200	-3.28E-05	163.8885	0.0004
O2	0.0455	44.224	0.56200	-1.13E-04	391.4816	0.0001
S	0.0179	-5.897	1.62E-01	-2.80E-06	109.7654	0.0001
N2	0.0055	42.606	4.75E-01	-9.88E-05	334.3854	0.000016
Solvent(C5H12)	0.5428	-3.202	2.67E-01	-6.617E-05	155.5350	0.0034
	1					0.0072

(Sumber : Yaws, Chemical Properties Handbook)

Sehingga diperoleh  $\mu = 0.049785701 \text{ kg/m.jam}$

**c. Menghitung Konduktivitas Umpan (k)**

Untuk menghitung konduktivitas gas campuran pada suhu  $225 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , maka digunakan persamaan :

$$k_{\text{gas}} = A + BT + CT^2$$

Tabel.A.3. Menghitung konduktivitas umpan

Komponen	xi, fraksi berat	A	B	C	Konduktivitas (Kgi)	Kgi. xi
C	0.3202	-0.0191	4.974E-05	4.583E-10	0.0171	0.0055
H2	0.0681	0.0395	4.592E-04	-6.493E-08	0.3376	0.0230
O2	0.0455	0.0012	8.616E-05	-1.335E-08	0.0565	0.0026
S	0.0179	0.0000	1.592E-05	-5.075E-10	0.3376	0.0060
N2	0.0055	0.0031	7.593E-05	-1.101E-08	0.0171	0.0001
Solvent(C5H12)	0.5428	-0.0014	1.808E-05	1.214E-07	0.0751	0.0408
	1					0.0779

(Sumber : Yaws, Chemical Properties Handbook)

Sehingga diperoleh  $k = 0.0779 \text{ W/m.K} = 0.2805 \text{ kJ/jam.m.K}$

**d. Menghitung Kapasitas Panas Umpan (Cp)**

Untuk menghitung kapasitas panas gas campuran pada suhu  $450 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , maka digunakan persamaan :

$$Cp_{\text{gas}} = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3 + ET^4$$

Tabel.A.4. Menghitung kapasitas panas umpan

Komponen	xi, fraksi berat	Cp	Cp	xi*Cp	BM
		Kj/ Kmol K	Kj/ Kg K		
C	0.3202	20.7376	1.7265	0.5528	12.0115
H2	0.0681	29.4923	14.6300	0.9958	2.0159
O2	0.0455	33.0880	1.0340	0.0470	31.9988
S	0.0179	22.0946	0.7867	0.0141	28.0855
N2	0.0055	30.4913	1.0885	0.0060	28.0133
Solvent(C5H12)	0.5428	235.1841	3.2595	1.7694	72.1528
	1			3.3851	

Dengan nilai konstanta A, B, C, D, E

Tabel.A.5. Nilai Konstanta kapasitas panas umpan

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
C	21.0690	-7.9119E-04	5.0895E-07	-6.9132E-11	2.70E-15
H2	25.3990	2.0178E-02	-3.8549E-05	3.1880E-08	-8.75E-12
O2	29.5260	-8.8999E-03	3.8083E-05	-3.2629E-08	8.86E-12
S	24.6240	-5.0402E-03	2.4244E-06	-4.2197E-10	2.51E-14
N2	29.3420	-3.5395E-03	1.0076E-05	-4.3116E-09	2.59E-13
Solvent(C5H12)	26.6710	3.2324E-01	4.2820E-05	-1.6639E-07	5.60E-11

(Sumber : Yaws, *Chemical Properties Handbook*)

Sehingga diperoleh  $C_p$  gas campuran = 3.3851 kJoule/kg.K

#### 4. Menentukan Spesifikasi Shell dan Tube

Reaktan / umpan masuk ke dalam tube, sedangkan air pendingin masuk ke dalam shell.

##### a. Menentukan jenis dan ukuran tube

Susunan = Triangular

Nominal size = 1,5 inch

Schedule No. = 40

Outside Diameter = 1,9 inch = 0,04826 m

Inside Diameter = 1,5 inch = 0,0381 m

Flow area per pipe = 2,04 in<sup>2</sup>

Outside surface / lin ft = 0,422 ft<sup>2</sup>

Inside surface / lin ft = 0,98 ft<sup>2</sup>



**b. Menghitung mass velocity umpan ( $G_t$ )**

Asumsi  $Re = 500.000$

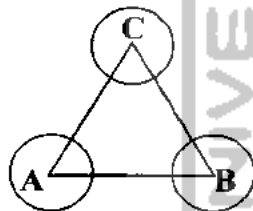
$$G_t = \frac{Re \times \mu}{D_t} = 505432.4358 \text{ kg/jam.m}^2 = 2467724.399 \text{ lb/ft}^2.\text{jam}$$

**c. Menentukan jumlah tube ( $N_t$ )**

$W$  (jumlah massa umpan) = 4347.0864 kg/jam

$$a_t = \frac{w}{G_t} = 0.008600727 \text{ m}^2$$

$$N_t = \frac{a_t}{0.25 \times \pi \times ID_t^2} \quad N_t = \frac{At}{(0.25 \cdot \pi \cdot ID^2)} = 4.5169 \text{ tube} = 46 \text{ tube}$$



$$\text{Luas ABC} = 1/2 \times AB \times \text{Pitch} \sin 60$$

$$\text{Luas Arsir} = \pi/8 \times OD^2$$

$$\text{Free area} = \text{Luas ABC} - \text{Luas Arsir}$$

$$\text{Clearance (C')} = \text{Pitch} - OD$$

Dalam hal ini :

$$\text{Pitch tube (P}_t) = 1.25 \times OD_t = 2.375 \text{ inch} = 0.060325 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Clearance (C')} = P_t - OD_t = 0.475 \text{ inch} = 0.002911285 \text{ m}$$

**d. Menghitung diameter shell ( $D_s$ )**

$$\text{Diameter Shell } (D_s) = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times N_t \times 0,5 \sin 60}{\pi/4}}$$

$$= 3.0642 \text{ inch} = 0.077830676 \text{ m}$$

**e. Menghitung baffle space (B)**

$$\text{Baffle space (B)} = 0,75 \times D_s = 0.766 \text{ inch} = 0.0194 \text{ m}$$

**f. Menghitung flow are shell**

$$a_s = \frac{ID \times C' \times B}{P_t} = 0.4695 \text{ in}^2 = 0.000073 \text{ m}^2$$

**g. Menghitung mass velocity sisi shell (air pendingin)**

$$w_s \text{ (laju air pendingin)} = 113800.6228 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$G_s = \frac{w}{a_s} = 242404.3801 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{jam} = 67.3345 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

**h. Menghitung bilangan reynold sisi shell (air pendingin)**

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$\mu \text{ air pendingin} = 0.2786 \text{ centipoise}$$

$$\text{Re}_s = \frac{De \times G_s}{\mu} = 378954.1216$$

**i. Menghitung koefisien perpindahan panas**

**Shell, Air Pendingin**

- **Menghitung Bilangan Prandtl ( $Pr$ )**

$$C_p = 4,48 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$k = 0,4107 \text{ kJ/jam.m.K}$$

$$Pr = \frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} = 10,94294064$$

- **Menentukan  $jH$**

Dari figure 28 Kern diperoleh nilai

$$jH = 170$$

- **Menghitung koefisien**

**perpindahan panas ( $h_o$ )**

$$D_e = \frac{4 \times \left( P_i^2 - \frac{\pi \cdot OD_i^2}{4} \right)}{\pi \cdot OD_i}$$

$$= 0,000802039 \text{ m}$$

$$h_o = jH \left( \frac{k}{D_e} \right) (Pr)^{1/3}$$

$$= 317580,5848 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{K}$$

**Tube, Reaktan**

- **Menghitung Bilangan Prandtl ( $Pr$ )**

$$Pr = \frac{C_p \times \mu}{k}$$

$$= 0,600646645$$

- **Menentukan  $jH$**

Dari figure 28 Kern diperoleh nilai

$$jH = 130$$

- **Menghitung koefisien**

**perpindahan panas ( $h_i$ )**

$$h_i = jH \left( \frac{k}{D} \right) (Pr)^{1/3}$$

$$= 9105,4615 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{K}$$

- **Koreksi  $h_i$  ke permukaan pada diameter luar tube**

$$h_{io} = h_i \left( \frac{ID}{OD} \right)$$

$$= 9292.3631 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{K}$$

- **Menghitung koefisien perpindahan panas bersih ( $U_c$ )**

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = 9028.19928 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{K}$$

- **Menghitung Dirt Overall Coefficient ( $U_d$ )**

$$R_d \text{ yang dikehendaki} = 0,0005 \text{ jam.m}^2.\text{K/kJ}$$

$$\frac{1}{U_d} = \frac{1}{U_c} + R_d = 0.000610764 \text{ jam.m}^2.\text{K/kJ}$$

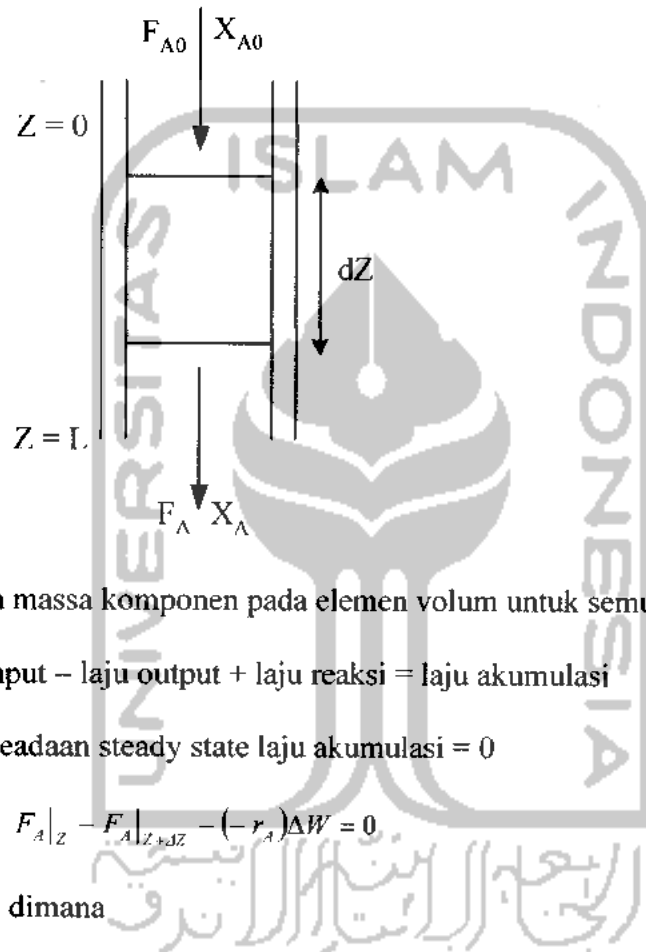
$$U_d = 1637.29346 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{K}$$

## 5. Menghitung Panjang Tube ( $L$ )

Untuk menghitung tube, maka perlu memperhatikan perubahan konversi tiap panjang tube. Panjang tube yang diinginkan adalah saat reaksi mencapai konversi maksimal.

**a. Perubahan Konversi Tiap Satuan Panjang Tube**

$$\text{Elemen volum dalam satu tube} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID_1^2 \times \Delta Z$$



Neraca massa komponen pada elemen volum untuk semua tube:

Laju input – laju output + laju reaksi = laju akumulasi

Pada keadaan steady state laju akumulasi = 0

$$F_A|_Z - F_A|_{Z+\Delta Z} - (-r_A)\Delta W = 0$$

dimana

$$\Delta W = \Delta V_t \times \rho_B$$

$$\rho_B = \rho \times (1-\epsilon)$$

$$\Delta V_t = N_t \times A \times \Delta Z$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} (ID_1^2)$$

sehingga persamaan diatas menjadi

$$F_A|_Z - F_A|_{Z+\Delta Z} - (-r_A) \cdot N_t \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID_1^2 \cdot \Delta Z \cdot \rho(1-\epsilon) = 0$$

$$F_A|_z - F_A|_{z+\Delta z} = (-r_A) \cdot N_t \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID_t^2 \cdot \Delta Z \cdot \rho(1-\varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{F_A|_z - F_A|_{z+\Delta z}}{\Delta Z} = (-r_A) \cdot N_t \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID_t^2 \cdot \rho(1-\varepsilon)$$

limit  $\Delta Z \rightarrow 0$ , maka

$$\frac{-dF_A}{dZ} = (-r_A) \cdot N_t \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID_t^2 \cdot \rho(1-\varepsilon)$$

karena  $F_A = F_{A0}(1 - X_A)$

$$dF_A = d(F_{A0}(1 - X_A))$$

$$dF_A = -F_{A0} \cdot dX_A$$

$$\frac{F_{A0} \cdot dX_A}{dZ} = (-r_A) \cdot N_t \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID_t^2 \cdot \rho(1-\varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{dX_A}{dZ} = \frac{(-r_A) \cdot N_t \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID_t^2 \cdot \rho(1-\varepsilon)}{F_{A0}}$$

Keterangan :

$\varepsilon$  = porositas katalis

$A$  = luas perpindahan panas

$F_{A|z}$  = laju alir masuk elemen volume

$F_{A|z+\Delta z}$  = laju alir keluar elemen volume

$ID_t$  = diameter dalam tube

$N_t$  = jumlah tube

$-r_A$  = kecepatan reaksi, mol A yang bereaksi /gr katalis.detik

$V_t$  = volume tube

$W$  = berat katalis

$Z$  = panjang tube

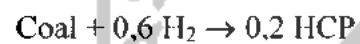
$\rho$  = densitas katalis

$\rho_B$  = bulk density katalis

➤ **Reaksi**

Reaksi yang terjadi di dalam reaktor adalah :

Reaksi total :



Dengan Reaksi utama (1):



➤ **Arus Masuk Reaktor**

Tabel.A.5. Arus masuk reaktor

REAKTOR	BM	n	kode	dalam FA0
		kmol/jam		
COAL	10.0863	178.1871	A	1
H2	2.0158	94.2699	B	0.529
HCP	51.2010		C	0
CO	28.0109		D	0
CO2	44.0103		E	0
SOLVENT	72.1527	32.7055	F	0.183
total		305.1626		

➤ **Arus Keluar Reaktor**

Tabel.A.6. Arus keluar reaktor

REAKTOR	BM	n	kode	yi
		kmol/jam		
COAL	10.08631396		A	
H2	2.01588	0	B	0
IICP	51.20109829	35.19014087	C	0.481744035
CO	28.0109	2.575836566	D	0.035262544
CO2	44.0103	2.575836566	E	0.035262544
SOLVENT	72.15278	32.70556866	F	0.447730876
total		73.04738265		1

➤ **Koefisien**

Koefisien H<sub>2</sub> dengan reaksi = 3

Koefisien Coal dengan reaksi = 5

➤ **Perbandingan dengan Hidrogen sebelum reaksi**

$$F_{A_0} = 1,0000 F_{A_0}$$

$$F_{B_0} = 0,5291 F_{A_0}$$

$$F_{C_0} = 0,1975 F_{A_0}$$

$$F_{D_0} = 0,0145 F_{A_0}$$

$$F_{E_0} = 0,0145 F_{A_0}$$

$$F_{F_0} = 0,1835 F_{A_0}$$

➤ **Komposisi setelah reaksi**

$$F_A = F_{A_0} (1 - X_A)$$

$$F_B = F_{B_0} (1 - X_B) = F_{A_0} (1 - (2 \times X_A + 1 \times X_A))$$



$$= F_{A0}(1 - 0.6 X_A)$$

$$F_C = 0,1975 F_{A0} = F_{A0}(1 + 0.2 X_A)$$

$$F_D = 0,0145 F_{A0}$$

$$F_E = 0,0145 F_{A0}$$

$$F_F = 0,1835 F_{A0}$$

$$F_{\text{total}} = F_A + F_B + F_C + F_D + F_E + F_F$$

$$F_{\text{total}} = F_{A0}(1 - X_A) + F_{A0}(1 - 0,6 X_A) + 0,0145 F_{A0} + 0,0145 F_{A0} \\ + F_{A0}(1 + 0.2 X_A) + 0,1835 F_{A0}$$

$$F_{\text{total}} = F_{A0}(3,2125 - 1,4 X_A)$$

➤ **Persamaan Kecepatan Reaksi**

Reaksi total = Reaksi

$$(-r_A) = (-r_{A1})$$

$$(-r_{A1}) = k.C_A^a.C_B^b$$

Berdasarkan persamaan virial untuk gas *i*

$$P_i V = Z_i n_i R T$$

$$\frac{n_i}{V} = \frac{P_i}{Z_i R T}$$

Menurut hukum Dalton ;  $P_i = y_i P$

$$\text{maka } C_i = \frac{y_i \cdot P}{Z_i \cdot R T}$$

sehingga

$$(-r_{A1}) = k \left( \frac{y_A \cdot P}{Z_A \cdot R T} \right)^a \left( \frac{y_B \cdot P}{Z_B \cdot R T} \right)^b$$

$$(-r_{A1}) = k \left( \frac{(1 - X_A)P}{(1.11177 - 2X_A)Z_A RT} \right)^a \left( \frac{(1 - 2X_A)P}{(1.11177 - 2X_A)Z_B RT} \right)^b$$

Konstanta kecepatan reaksi.

$$k = A.e^{\left(\frac{-E_a}{RT}\right)}$$

sehingga diperoleh persamaan reaksi total :

$$(-r_A) = 1 \times \left[ A.e^{\left(\frac{-E_a}{RT}\right)} \left( \frac{(1 - X_A)P}{(1.11177 - 2X_A)Z_A RT} \right)^a \left( \frac{(1 - 2X_A)P}{(1.11177 - 2X_A)Z_B RT} \right)^b \right]$$

Keterangan

$(-r_A)$  = kecepatan berkurangnya etilen

A = pre exponential factor

a,b = orde reaksi

$C_i$  = konsentrasi gas i

Ea = energi aktivasi

k = konstanta kecepatan reaksi

$n_i$  = jumlah mol gas i

P = tekanan total

$P_i$  = tekanan parsial gas i

R = konstanta gas ideal

T = temperatur reaksi

V = volume total

$X_A$  = konversi etilen

$y_i$  = fraksi mol gas i

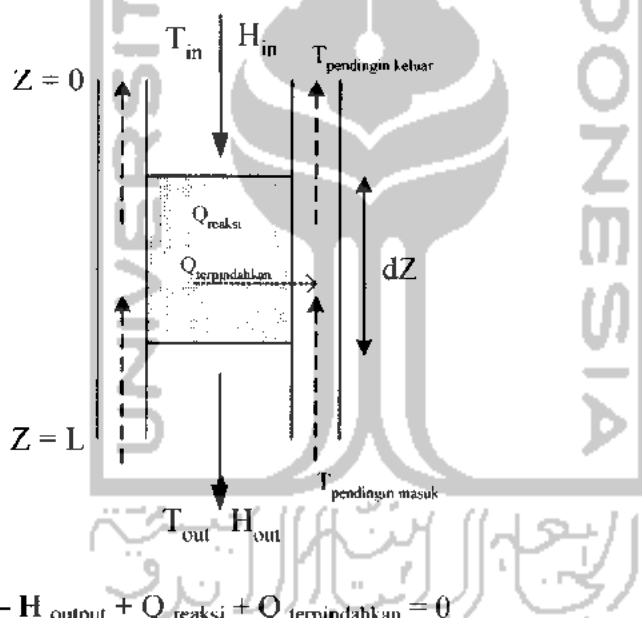
$Z_A, Z_B$  = faktor kompresibilitas gas

## b. Perubahan Suhu Tiap Satuan Panjang Tube

Reaktor *fixed bed multitube* menyerupai alat penukar kalor, dimana gas mengalir di dalam pipa – pipa yang berisi katalis dan media pendingin mengalir diluarnya (*shell*) secara lawan arah.

Laju Panas Masuk – Laju Panas Keluar + Laju Panas Reaksi = Laju Akumulasi

Pada *steady state* → laju akumulasi = 0



$$H_{\text{input}} - H_{\text{output}} + Q_{\text{reaksi}} + Q_{\text{terpindahkan}} = 0$$

$$H_{\text{input}} = \sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_Z$$

$$H_{\text{output}} = \sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_{Z+\Delta Z}$$

$$Q_{\text{reaksi}} = (-\Delta H_r)F_A$$

$$Q_{\text{terpindahkan}} = U_D \cdot N_t \cdot \Delta A (T - T_s) = U_D \cdot N_t \cdot \pi \cdot ID_t \cdot \Delta Z (T - T_s)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_Z - \sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_{Z+\Delta Z} + ((-\Delta H_r)F_A) + (U_D \cdot N_t \cdot \pi \cdot ID_t \cdot \Delta Z (T - T_s)) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_z - \sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_{z+\Delta Z} + ((-\Delta H_r)F_{A0}(X_A|_z - X_A|_{z+\Delta Z})) + (U_p \cdot N_t \cdot \pi \cdot ID_t \cdot \Delta Z (T - T_s)) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_z - \sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_{z+\Delta Z} = ((-\Delta H_r)F_{A0}(X_A|_z - X_A|_{z+\Delta Z})) - (U_p \cdot N_t \cdot \pi \cdot ID_t \cdot \Delta Z (T - T_s))$$

Ruas kanan dan ruas kiri dibagi  $\Delta Z$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_z - \sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_{z+\Delta Z}}{\Delta Z} = \frac{((-\Delta H_r)F_{A0}(X_A|_z - X_A|_{z+\Delta Z})) - (U_p \cdot N_t \cdot \pi \cdot ID_t \cdot \Delta Z (T - T_s))}{\Delta Z}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_z - \sum_{i=1}^n H_i|_{z+\Delta Z}}{\Delta Z} = \left( (-\Delta H_r)F_{A0} \frac{(X_A|_z - X_A|_{z+\Delta Z})}{\Delta Z} \right) - (U_p \cdot N_t \cdot \pi \cdot ID_t \cdot (T - T_s))$$

limit  $\Delta Z \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n dH_i}{dZ} = \left( (-\Delta H_r)F_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dZ} \right) - (U_p \cdot N_t \cdot \pi \cdot ID_t \cdot (T - T_s))$$

karena  $dH_i = (F_i \cdot Cp_i) dT$ ; maka

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (F_i \cdot Cp_i) \frac{dT}{dZ} = \left( (-\Delta H_r)F_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dZ} \right) - (U_p \cdot N_t \cdot \pi \cdot ID_t \cdot (T - T_s))$$

$$\frac{dT}{dZ} = \frac{\left( (-\Delta H_r)F_{A0} \frac{dX_A}{dZ} \right) - (U_p \cdot N_t \cdot \pi \cdot ID_t \cdot (T - T_s))}{\sum_{i=1}^n (F_i \cdot Cp_i)}$$

Keterangan :

$Cp_i$  = kapasitas panas bahan i

$F_{A0}$  = laju alir massa mula-mula

$F_i$  = laju lair bahan i

$H_i$  = enthalpi bahan i

$ID_t$  = diameter dalam tube

- $N_t$  = jumlah tube  
 $T$  = suhu aliran massa dalam tube pada  $Z$  tertentu  
 $T_s$  = suhu pendingin dalam shell pada  $Z$  tertentu  
 $U_D$  = koefisien perpindahan panas menyeluruh  
 $X_A$  = konversi bahan A (etilen)  
 $Z$  = panjang reaktor  
 $-\Delta H_r$  = panas reaksi

➤ **Entalpi Reaksi**

Panas reaksi pada suhu  $T$  dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\Delta H_r = \Delta H_{r,298} + \int_{298}^T \left( \sum_{i=1}^n C_{p_i} \right) dT$$

$$\Delta H_r = \Delta H_{r,298} + \int_{298}^T \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta C_{p_i} \right) dT$$

$$\Delta H_r = \Delta H_{r,298} + \int_{298}^T \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta A + \Delta B.T + \Delta C.T^2 + \Delta D.T^3 + \Delta E.T^4 \right) dT$$

$$\Delta H_r = \Delta H_{r,298} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \Delta A(T-298) + \frac{\Delta B}{2}(T^2-298^2) + \frac{\Delta C}{3}(T^3-298^3) + \frac{\Delta D}{4}(T^4-298^4) + \frac{\Delta E}{5}(T^5-298^5) \right)$$

➤ **Kapasitas Panas**

$$C_{p_i} = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3 + ET^4 \text{ (kJ/kmol.K)}$$

Tabel.A.6. Data kapasitas panas komponen keluar reaktor

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
CO	29.656	-6.5807E-03	2.0130E-05	-1.2227E-08	2.2617E-12
CO <sub>2</sub>	27.437	4.2315E-02	-1.9555E-05	3.9968E-09	-2.987E-13
H <sub>2</sub> O	33.933	-8.4186E-03	2.9906E-05	-1.7825E-08	3.6934E-12
NH <sub>3</sub>	33.573	-1.2581E-02	8.8906E-05	-7.1783E-08	1.8569E-11
H <sub>2</sub> S	33.878	-1.1216E-02	5.2578E-05	-3.8397E-08	9.0281E-12
CH <sub>4</sub>	34.942	-3.9957E-02	1.9184E-04	-1.5303E-07	3.9321E-11
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	28.146	4.3447E-02	1.8946E-04	-1.9082E-07	5.3349E-11
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	28.277	1.1600E-01	1.9597E-04	-2.3271E-07	6.8669E-11
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	20.056	2.8153E-01	-1.3143E-05	-9.4571E-08	3.4149E-11
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	26.6710	3.2324E-01	4.2820E-05	-1.6639E-07	5.6036E-11
Solvent(C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> )	26.6710	3.2324E-01	4.2820E-05	-1.6639E-07	5.6036E-11

(Sumber : Yaws, Chemical Properties Handbook)

➤ **Panas Reaksi ( $\Delta H_r$ )**

Reaksi di reaktor :

Reaksi :

I	5C + 6H <sub>2</sub>	→	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>
II	4C + 5H <sub>2</sub>	→	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>
III	3C + 4H <sub>2</sub>	→	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
IV	2C + 3H <sub>2</sub>	→	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>
V	C + 2H <sub>2</sub>	→	CH <sub>4</sub>
VI	0.5O <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub>	→	H <sub>2</sub> O
VII	C + 0.5O <sub>2</sub>	→	CO
VIII	C + O <sub>2</sub>	→	CO <sub>2</sub>
IX	S + H <sub>2</sub>	→	H <sub>2</sub> S
X	0.5N <sub>2</sub> + 1.5H <sub>2</sub>	→	NH <sub>3</sub>

Ditinjau dari reaksi :

$\Delta H_{R1}$	=	-2.32E+05	kJ/kmol
$\Delta H_{R2}$	=	-1.15E+05	kJ/kmol
$\Delta H_{R3}$	=	-9.55E+04	kJ/kmol
$\Delta H_{R4}$	=	-1.13E+05	kJ/kmol
$\Delta H_{R5}$	=	-8.35E+04	kJ/kmol
$\Delta H_{R6}$	=	-2.45E+05	kJ/kmol
$\Delta H_{R7}$	=	-1.13E+05	kJ/kmol
$\Delta H_{R8}$	=	-3.95E+05	kJ/kmol
$\Delta H_{R9}$	=	-2.50E+04	kJ/kmol
$\Delta H_{R10}$	=	-5.04E+04	kJ/kmol
TOTAL		-1.47E+06	kJ/kmol

$$\Delta H_r = -1.47E+06 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

➤ **Menghitung**  $\sum_{i=1}^n (F_i, C_{p_i})$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (F_i, C_{p_i}) = F_A \cdot C_{pA} + F_B \cdot C_{pB} + F_C \cdot C_{pC} + F_D \cdot C_{pD} + F_E \cdot C_{pE}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (F_i, C_{p_i}) = F_{A0}(1-X_A) \cdot C_{pA} + F_{A0}(1-0,6 \cdot X_A) \cdot C_{pB} + F_{A0} \cdot (1+0,2 \cdot X_A) \cdot C_{pC} + 0,0145 F_{A0} \cdot C_{pD} + 0,0145 \cdot F_{A0} \cdot C_{pE} + 0,1835 F_{A0} \cdot C_{pF}$$

### c. Perubahan Tekanan Tiap Satuan Panjang Tube

*Pressure drop* dalam tube pada reaktor *fixed bed multitube* dapat diturunkan dari persamaan berikut :

$$\frac{dP}{dZ} = \frac{\left( 1,75 + 150 \left( \frac{\mu(1-\varepsilon)}{D_p \times G_t} \right) \right) \times G_t^2}{D_p \times \rho_f \times g_c} \left( \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2} \right)$$

(Sumber : Rase, *Chemical Reactor Design for Process Plant*, hal. 492)

Keterangan :

- P = tekanan dalam tube  
 $\mu$  = viskositas gas  
 $\varepsilon$  = porositas bed  
 $D_p$  = diameter partikel katalis  
 $G_t$  = kecepatan alir gas dalam tube  
 $\rho_f$  = density gas masuk dalam tube  
 $g_c$  = gravitasi

#### d. Menentukan panjang tube (Z)

Panjang tube dihitung menggunakan tiga persamaan diferensial diatas dan ditentukan saat konversi reaksi mencapai batas maksimalnya. Perhitungan panjang tube menggunakan program *Polymath*<sup>®</sup> dengan memasukkan tiga persamaan berikut :

$$1. \frac{dX_A}{dZ} = \frac{(-r_A) \cdot N_t \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot ID_t^2 \cdot \rho(1-\varepsilon)}{F_{A0}}$$

$$2. \frac{dT}{dZ} = \frac{\left( (-\Delta H_r) \cdot F_{A0} \cdot \frac{dX_A}{dZ} \right) - (U_p \cdot N_t \cdot \pi \cdot ID_t \cdot (T - T_s))}{\sum_{i=1}^n (F_i \cdot C_{p,i})}$$

$$3. \frac{dP}{dZ} = \frac{\left( 1,75 + 150 \left( \frac{\mu(1-\varepsilon)}{D_p \times G_t} \right) \right) \times G_t^2}{D_p \times \rho_f \times g_c} \left( \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^2} \right)$$

Hasil running program adalah sebagai berikut :

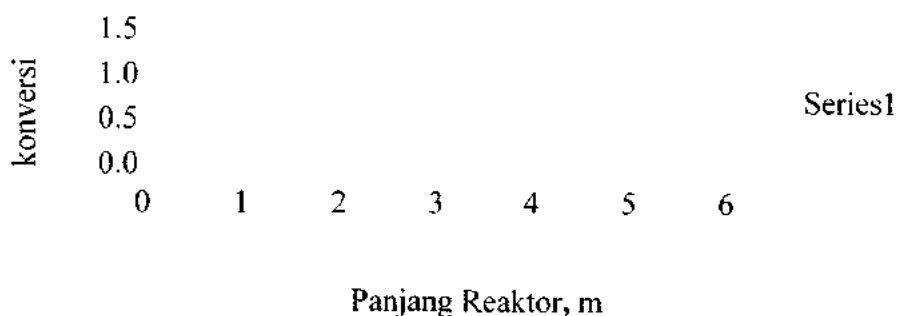


Tabel.A.7. Data perhitungan panjang tube

Zi ( m )	Po ( atm )	Xi	T umpan	T air pendingin
0	184	0.000000	450	373
0.1	183.999999999	0.018354	450.347	373
0.2	183.999999999	0.036707	450.693	373
0.3	183.999999998	0.055061	451.040	373
0.4	183.999999998	0.073415	451.387	373
0.5	183.999999997	0.091769	451.733	373
0.6	183.999999997	0.110122	452.080	373
0.7	183.999999996	0.128476	452.427	373
0.8	183.999999996	0.146830	452.773	373
0.9	183.999999995	0.165183	453.120	373
1	183.999999995	0.183537	453.467	373
1.1	183.999999994	0.201891	453.813	373
1.2	183.999999994	0.220245	454.160	373
1.3	183.999999993	0.238598	454.507	373
1.4	183.999999993	0.256952	454.854	373
1.5	183.999999992	0.275306	455.200	373
1.6	183.999999992	0.293659	455.547	373
1.7	183.999999991	0.312013	455.894	373
1.8	183.999999991	0.330367	456.240	373
1.9	183.999999990	0.348721	456.587	373
2	183.999999990	0.367074	456.934	373
2.1	183.999999989	0.385428	457.280	373
2.2	183.999999988	0.403782	457.627	373
2.3	183.999999988	0.422135	457.974	373
2.4	183.999999987	0.440489	458.320	373
2.5	183.999999987	0.458843	458.667	373
2.6	183.999999986	0.477196	459.014	373
2.7	183.999999986	0.495550	459.360	373
2.8	183.999999985	0.513904	459.707	373
2.9	183.999999985	0.532258	460.054	373
3	183.999999984	0.550611	460.400	373
3.1	183.999999984	0.568965	460.747	373
3.2	183.999999983	0.587319	461.094	373
3.3	183.999999983	0.605672	461.440	373
3.4	183.999999982	0.624026	461.787	373
3.5	183.999999982	0.642380	462.134	373
3.6	183.999999981	0.660734	462.480	373
3.7	183.999999981	0.679087	462.827	373
3.8	183.999999980	0.697441	463.174	373
3.9	183.999999980	0.715795	463.521	373
4	183.999999979	0.734148	463.867	373
Zi ( m )	Po ( atm )	Xi	T umpan	T air pendingin
4.1	183.999999979	0.752502	464.214	373

4.2	183.999999978	0.770856	464.561	373
4.3	183.999999977	0.789210	464.907	373
4.4	183.999999977	0.807563	465.254	373
4.5	183.999999976	0.825917	465.601	373
4.6	183.999999976	0.844271	465.947	373
4.7	183.999999975	0.862624	466.294	373
4.8	183.999999975	0.880978	466.641	373
4.9	183.999999974	0.899332	466.987	373
5	183.999999974	0.917686	467.334	373
5.1	183.999999973	0.936039	467.681	373
5.2	183.999999973	0.954393	468.027	373
5.3	183.999999972	0.972747	468.374	373
5.4	183.999999972	0.991100	468.721	373
5.5	183.999999971	1.009454	469.067	373
5.6	183.999999971	1.027808	469.414	373
5.7	183.999999970	1.046162	469.761	373
5.8	183.999999970	1.064515	470.107	373
5.9	183.999999969	1.082869	470.454	373
6	183.999999969	1.101223	470.801	373
6.1	183.999999968	1.119576	471.147	373
6.2	183.999999968	1.137930	471.494	373
6.3	183.999999967	1.156284	471.841	373
6.4	183.999999966	1.174638	472.188	373
6.5	183.999999966	1.192991	472.534	373
6.6	183.999999965	1.192991	472.881	374
6.7	183.999999965	1.192991	473.228	375

**Grafik Hubungan antara Panjang reaktor dengan Konversi**



Gambar A.1. Profil perubahan konversi terhadap panjang reaktor

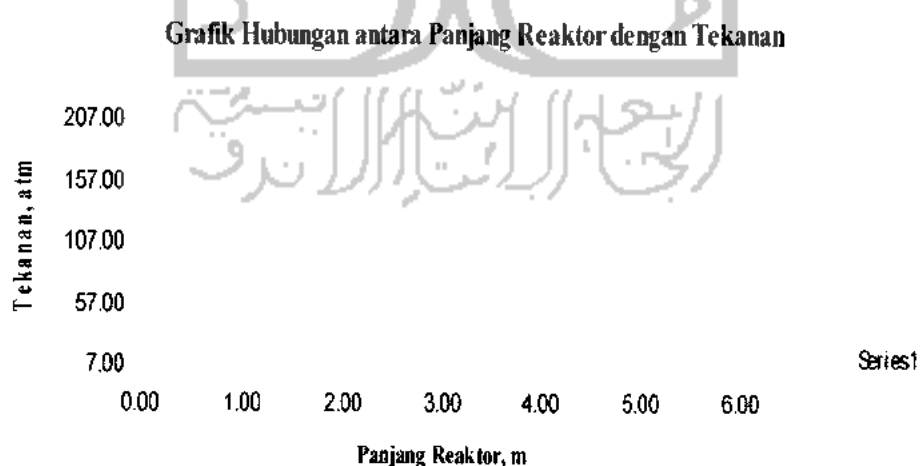
Dari gambar diatas dapat diketahui bahwa konversi maksimal yang dapat dicapai adalah pada 100 % dan didapatkan panjang reaktor minimal

saat konversi maksimum tercapai adalah 5,40 m. Sehingga ditentukan panjang reaktor yang dirancang adalah 5,40 m.

Sedangkan profil perubahan suhu dan perubahan tekanan sepanjang reaktor adalah sebagai berikut :



Gambar A.2. Perubahan Suhu di dalam Tube Terhadap Panjang Reaktor



Gambar A.3. Perubahan Tekanan di dalam Tube Terhadap Panjang Reaktor

Untuk perubahan suhu pendingin tidak ada karena pendingin yang berupa air masuk dalam keadaan cair jenuh, dan keluar reaktor dalam

bentuk uap jenuh, sehingga tidak ada kenaikan temperatur (vaporasi isothermal)

#### 6. Menghitung Massa Katalis

$$\frac{dW}{F_{A0}} = \rho_B \frac{dX_A}{-r_A}$$

$$dW = \rho_B \cdot N_t \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (1 - \varepsilon) dZ$$

$$\int_0^W dw = \int_0^Z \left( \rho_B \cdot N_t \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (1 - \varepsilon) dZ \right)$$

$$W = \rho_B N_t \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} D_i^2 (1 - \varepsilon) dZ$$

$$W = 79.9602 \text{ gr}$$

$$= 0.0799 \text{ kg}$$

#### 7. Menghitung Volume Bed Katalis

$$V_{\text{bed}} = \frac{W_{\text{katalis}}}{\rho(1 - \varepsilon)}$$

$$= 47.3221 \text{ cm}^3 = 4.7322\text{E-}05 \text{ m}^3$$

#### 8. Menghitung Volume Katalis

$$V_{\text{kat}} = \frac{W_{\text{katalis}}}{\rho} = 28.8665 \text{ cm}^3 = 2.8866\text{E-}05 \text{ m}^3$$

#### 9. Menghitung Waktu Tinggal dalam Reaktor

- Menghitung laju alir volumetrik (Q)

$$Q = \frac{Z \cdot n \cdot R \cdot T}{P} = 45.9323 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0.01275 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

- Menghitung laju alir linier (v)

$$v = \frac{4Q}{\pi \cdot ID_1^2 \cdot N_1} = 0.00181 \text{ m/detik}$$

- Menghitung waktu tinggal ( $\tau$ )

$$\tau = \frac{Z}{v} = 7.0389 \text{ detik}$$

## 10. Menghitung Tinggi Reaktor

### a. Menghitung Tebal Shell ( $t_s$ )

Tebal shell ( $t_s$ ) minimal dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$t_s = \frac{Pv \text{ ris}}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 Pv)} + C$$

Direncanakan *shell* terbuat dari *Carbon Steels SA – 285 Grade C*

(Brownell, table 13 – 2) dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Tekanan yang diijinkan ( $f$ ) = 13750 psi

Efisiensi pengelasan ( $E$ ) = 0,8 (*double welded joint*)

Faktor korosi ( $C$ ) = 0,125

Faktor keamanan = 10 % =  $1,1 \times 15,7 \times 14,7 = 253,9$  psi

$Ri_s$  = 1.5320 in

$$t_s = ((P \times ri) / (f \times E - 0,6 P)) + C$$

$$= 0.5669 \text{ in}$$

Dipakai tebal shell standar 0,625 in

(Lloyd E Brownell, 1959, 251,254)

### b. Menghitung Tebal Head

Direncanakan head menggunakan bahan yang sama dengan shell reaktor Head yang digunakan berbentuk *elliptical dished head*. Tebal head minimal dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$th = \frac{P_v \cdot ID_s}{2(f \times E - 0,1 \times P_v)} + C$$

$$= 0,5112 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan tebal head standar 0,625 in

Harga sf dilihat dari table 5.6 hal. 88, Brownell. Dari table 5.7 hal. 91

Brownell digunakan :

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

$$r = 42 \text{ in}$$

$$sf = 1,5 - 3,5 \text{ diambil } 3,5$$

$$a = \frac{43,42}{2} = 21,71 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = a - icr$$

$$= 21,71 \text{ in} - 3 \text{ in} = 18,71 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 42 \text{ in} - 3 \text{ in} = 39 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0,5}$$

$$= (39^2 - 18,71^2)^{0,5}$$

$$= 34,22 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 42 - 34,22$$

$$= 7,78 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi head (OA)} = th + sf + b$$

$$= 0.7660 \text{ in} = 0.0194 \text{ cm}$$

**c. Menghitung Tinggi Total Reaktor ( $t_R$ )**

Tinggi reaktor ( $t_R$ ) adalah tinggi kedua head ditambah dengan panjang tube.

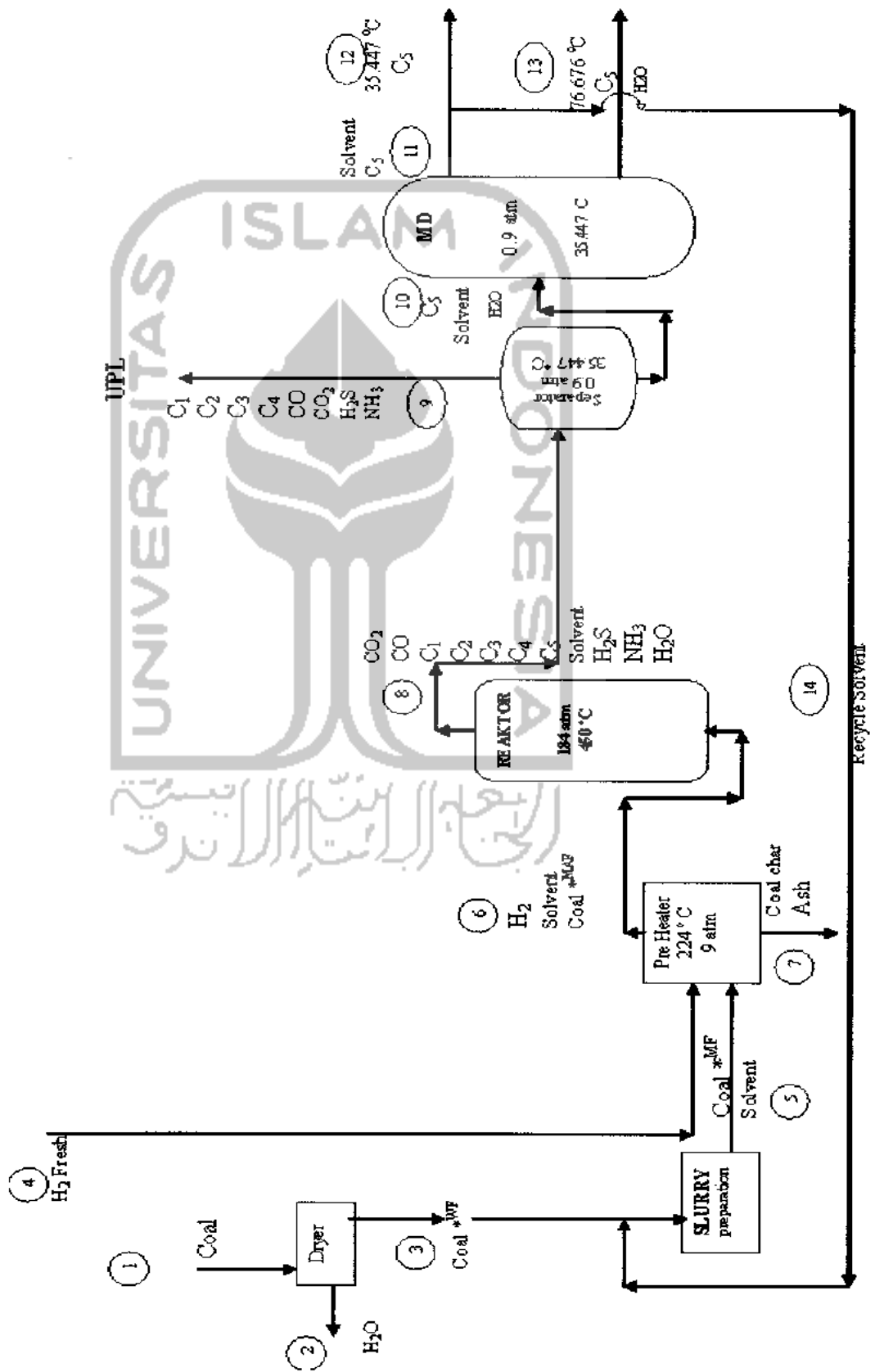
$$\begin{aligned} t_R &= (2OA + Z) \\ &= 5.4389 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**d. Menghitung Volume Reaktor**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume head} &= 0,000076 \text{ Dis}^3 \\ &= 0.002186564 \text{ in}^3 \end{aligned}$$

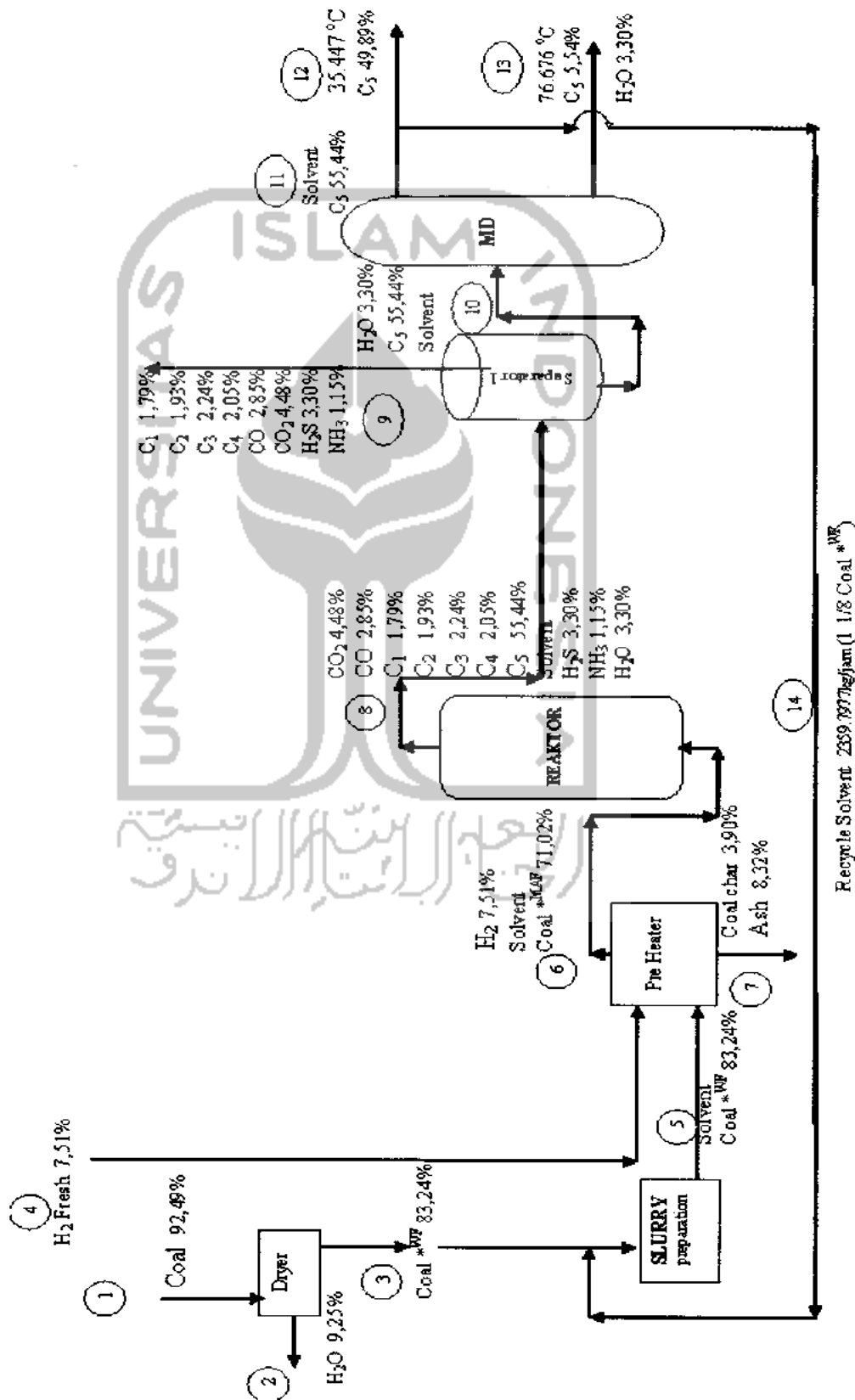
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume reaktor} &= \text{volume vessel} + (2 \times \text{volume head}) \\ &= 1567.7744 \text{ in}^3 \\ &= 0.0256 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 25.6912 \text{ Lt}$$



Gambar 1. Diagram Alir Kualitatif



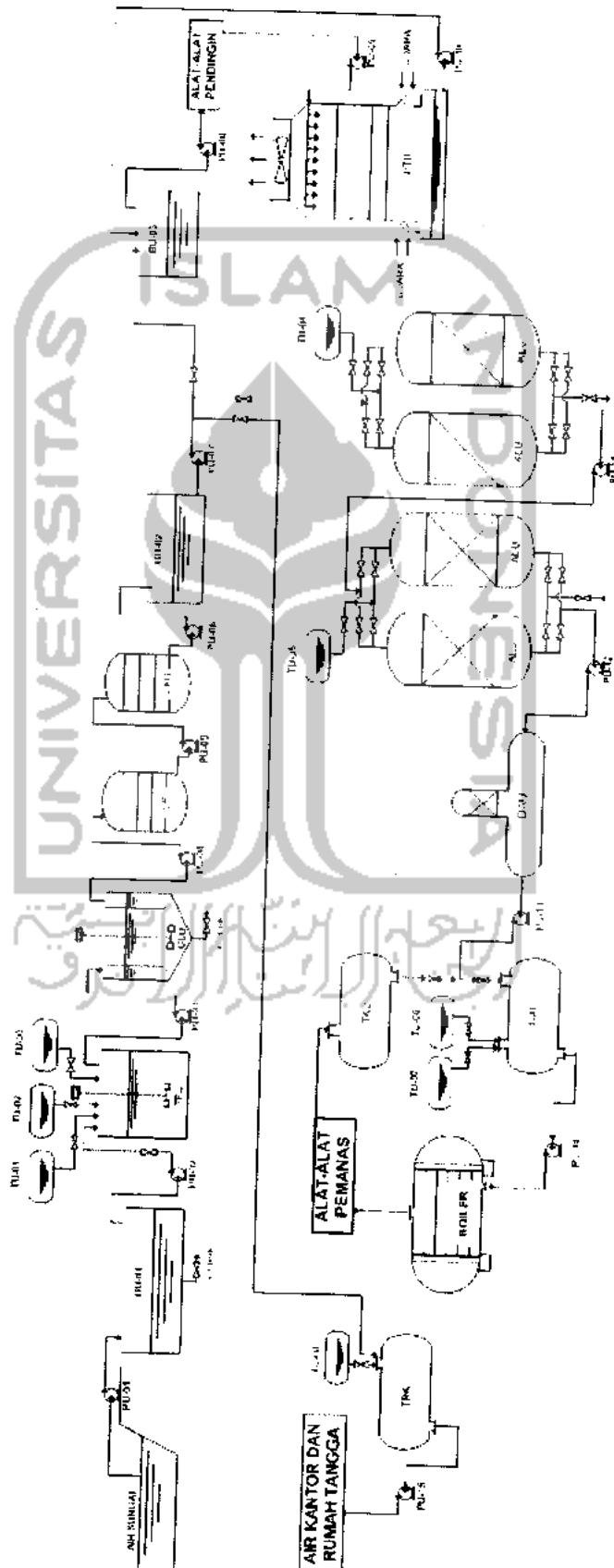


Gambar 1. Diagram Alir Kuantitatif

Recycle Solvent 2359.7977kg/jam (1 1/8 Coal \*<sub>MP</sub>)



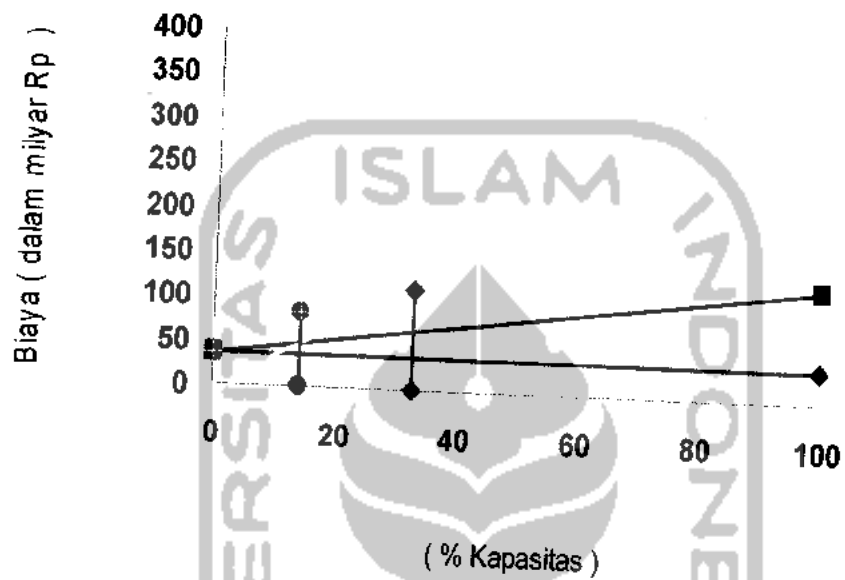
**Diagram Alir Utilitas**  
 Pra Rancangan Pabrik Liquefaksi Batubara menjadi Syncrude dengan  
 Kapasitas 10.000 Ton/Tahun



Simbol	Keterangan
P-1	Pompa
P-2	Pompa
P-3	Pompa
P-4	Pompa
P-5	Pompa
P-6	Pompa
P-7	Pompa
P-8	Pompa
P-9	Pompa
P-10	Pompa
P-11	Pompa
P-12	Pompa
P-13	Pompa
P-14	Pompa

Simbol	Keterangan
E-1	Heat Exchanger
E-2	Heat Exchanger
E-3	Heat Exchanger
E-4	Heat Exchanger
E-5	Heat Exchanger
E-6	Heat Exchanger
E-7	Heat Exchanger
E-8	Heat Exchanger
E-9	Heat Exchanger
E-10	Heat Exchanger

**GRAFIK HUBUNGAN BEP DAN SDP TERHADAP KAPASITAS PRODUKSI**



Gambar . Grafik Hubungan BEP dan SDP Terhadap Kapasitas Produksi

Keterangan :

$F_a$  = Fixed annual Expense

$V_a$  = Variable annual Expense

$R_a$  = Regulated annual Expense

$S_a$  = Sales annual Price