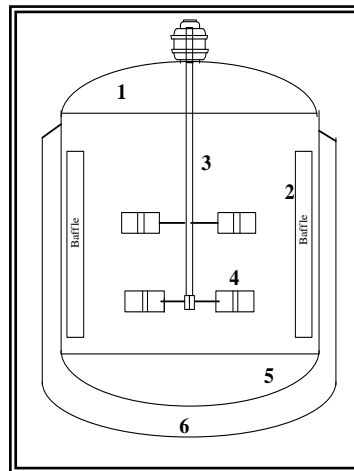
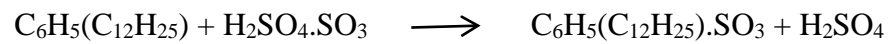


LAMPIRAN A

REAKTOR

Fungsi : Mereaksikan alkilbenzene dan oleum 20% membentuk asam alkyl benzene sulfonat sebanyak 2483,8906 kg/jam

1. Kondisi operasi, $T = 55^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
2. Jenis (RATB) Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk
3. Reaksi Eksotermis



Gambar L.1. Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk

Keterangan :

1. Disead head
2. Baffle
3. Batang *impeller*
4. *Impeller*

5. Bottom elipsoidal

6. Jaket pemanas

A. MENGHITUNG KECEPATAN VOLUMETRIS UMPAN

Diketahui :

| Komponen | Kmol/jam | Massa (kg/jam) | Densitas (kg/L) | Fv (L/jam) |
|--|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| C ₆ H ₅ .C ₁₂ H ₂₅ | 7,7748 | 1912,5989 | 0.873 | 2190,8349 |
| H ₂ SO ₄ .SO ₃ | 13,4312 | 2390,7486 | 1.915 | 1248,4328 |
| total | 21,2059 | 4303,3475 | | 3439,2677 |

1. Menghitung konsentrasi umpan

Reaktan pembatas pada reaksi sulfonasi ini adalah alkilbenzene, maka alkylbenzene adalah senyawa A dan oleum 20% (H₂SO₄.SO₃) adalah senyawa B.

$$F_{A0} = \text{mol A} = 7,7748 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$F_{B0} = \text{mol B} = 13,4312 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$C_{A0} = \frac{\text{mol A}}{Fv} = 0,0035 \text{ kmol/L}$$

$$C_{B0} = \frac{\text{mol B}}{Fv} = 0,0107 \text{ kmol/L}$$

2. Menghitung konstanta reaksi

Karena dari beberapa data yang terdapat pada jurnal dan buku tidak memenuhi syarat sebagai harga konstanta reaksi maka dapat diambil asumsi sebagaiberikut :

- Reaksi orde 1,

- Reaksi irreversible,
- Kecepatan alir volumetric (Fv) masuk reactor sama dengan kecepatan alir volumetric keluar reactor.

B. PENENTUAN VOLUME REAKTOR

Karena asumsi menggunakan orde 1 maka untuk menentukan volume reactor dapat menggunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{A_0} - C_{A_0} X_A \\ C_A &= C_{A_0} (1 - X_A) \end{aligned}$$

Rumus untuk orde 1 :

$$\begin{aligned} -r_A &= k \cdot C_A \\ -r_A &= k \cdot (C_{A_0} - C_{A_0} X_A) \end{aligned}$$

Rumus untuk perancangan reactor dengan reaksi orde 1 :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{F_{A_0} (X_{out} - X_{in})}{-r_A} \\ V &= \frac{F_{A_0} \cdot X_A}{-r_A} \\ V &= \frac{F_{A_0} \cdot X_A}{k(C_{A_0} - C_{A_0} X_A)}. \end{aligned}$$

Dari rumus perancangan diatas dapat digunakan untuk mencari volume reactor tanpa memasukan nilai konstanta reaksi dengan cara sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{F_{A_0} \cdot X_A}{k \cdot (C_{A_0} - C_{A_0} \cdot X_A)} \\ V &= \frac{F_{A_0} \cdot X_A}{k \cdot C_{A_0} (1 - X_A)} \end{aligned} \longrightarrow \frac{C_{A_0} \cdot V}{F_{A_0}} = \frac{X_A}{k \cdot (1 - X_A)}$$

Menurut buku "Chemical Process Industries" karangan Shreve, R. N., reaksi sulfonasi berlangsung cepat yaitu kurang lebih 1 menit dengan konversi reaksi sebesar 96% sehingga :

$$\frac{C_{A0} \cdot V}{F_{A0}} = \tau$$

$$V = \frac{\tau \cdot F_{A0}}{C_{A0}}$$

Waktu tinggal dalam reactor (τ) = 60 menit = 1 jam

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1 \text{ jam} \times 5,2912 \text{ kmol/jam}}{0,0022 \text{ kmol/jam}} = 2340,6126 \text{ L}$$

C. PERANCANGAN REAKTOR

Asumsi :

- Volume cairan selama reaksi adalah tetap
- Kondisi isothermal

Volume cairan dalam reactor

Dalam perancangan dibuat dengan over design 20%, sehingga volume reactor menjadi :

$$V \text{ terhitung} = 3439,2672 \text{ Liter} = 3,4393 \text{ m}^3 = 121,4566 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V \text{ design} = 4127,1212 \text{ Liter} = 4,1271 \text{ m}^3 = 145,7479 \text{ ft}^3$$

Menentukan diameter dan tinggi reactor

Menurut buku “Process Equipment Design” karangan Brownell and Young table 3.3, hal 43, dipilih RATB berbentuk silinder tegak dengan perbandingan D : H = 1 : 1,5

$$V \text{ reactor} = 4127,1212 \text{ Liter}$$

$$V \text{ reactor} = V_{\text{shell}} + 2V_{\text{head}}$$

$V_{reaktor} = (\pi/4 \times D^2 \times H) + (2 \times 0.0847 D^3)$ (Brownell & Young, P.88)

$$= (\pi/4 \times [3/2 D]^3) + (2 \times 0.0847 D^3)$$

$$= 1,3469 D^3$$

$$145,7479 = 1,3496$$

Maka, $D = 4,7653 \text{ ft} = 57,1834 \text{ in} = 1,4525 \text{ m}$

$r = 2,3826 \text{ ft} = 28,5917 \text{ in} = 0,7262 \text{ m}$

$H = 7,1479 \text{ ft} = 88,7752 \text{ in} = 2,1787 \text{ m}$

$V_{head} = 9,1564 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,2595 \text{ m}^3$

Menentukan tebal dinding reactor

Digunakan persamaan 13-12 dari buku "Process Equipment Design" karangan Brownell and Young, hal 25

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0.6P} + C$$

Dimana : t_s = Tebal dinding shell, in

P = Tekanan design (Poperasi x 1,2) = 17,64 psi

r_i = Jari-jari reactor = 28,5917 in

E = Effisiensi sambungan las = 0,85

F = Tekanan maksimal yang diizinkan = 12650 psi

C = Korosi yang diijinkan = 0,125 in

$$\text{Maka : } t_s = \frac{17,64 \text{ Psi} \times 28,5917 \text{ in}}{12650 \text{ psi} \times 0,85 - 0,6 \times 17,64 \text{ psi}} + 0,125 = 0,1720 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan tebal shell standar = $3/16 = 0,1875 \text{ in}$

ID shell = 57,1834 in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD shell} &= \text{ID shell} + 2t \\ &= 57,1834 \text{ in} + (2 \times 0,1720) \\ &= 57,5584 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tabel 5.7 dari buku “Process Equipment Design” karangan Brownell and Young, hal 55

$$\text{OD standar} = 60 \text{ in}$$

$$I_{cr} = 3,625 \text{ in}; \quad r_c = 60 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = \text{OD} - 2t$$

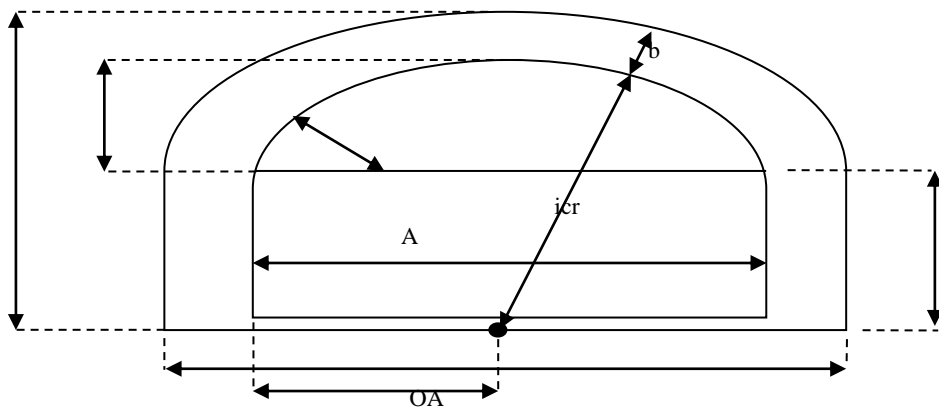
$$= 59,6250 \text{ in} = 1,5145 \text{ m} = 4,9688 \text{ ft}$$

Menentukan ukuran head dan bottom reactor

Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel 304 Grade C

Bentuk head : Flanged and Dished Head (Torispherical)

Dipilih bentuk flanged and dished head (Torispherical) karena umumnya digunakan untuk tekanan operasi rendah, harganya murah dan digunakan untuk tangki dengan diameter kecil.



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

Digunakan persamaan 13-12 dari buku, "Process Equipment Design" karangan

Brownell and Young, hal 25. Tebal head dihitung dengan persamaan berikut :

$$tH = \frac{0.885.P.r}{f.E - 0.1.P} + C$$

Dimana : rc (inside spherical or crown radius, in)

Maka : t head = 0,1615 in

t head standar = 0,1875 in

Digunakan tabel 5.7 dari buku, "Process Equipment Design" karangan Brownell and Young, hal 55.

OD standar = 60 in

Icr = 3,625 in ; rc = 60 in

Dimensi untuk flanged and dished head

a = ID/2 = 29,81 in

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= a - icr \\
 &= 29,81 \text{ in} - 3,625 \\
 &= 26,19 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 BC &= rc - icr \\
 &= (60 - 3,625) \text{ in} \\
 &= 56,375 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 AC &= \sqrt{BC^2} - \sqrt{AB^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{56,375^2} - \sqrt{26,19^2} \\
 &= 49,9235 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= rc - AC \\
 b &= (60 - 49,9235) \text{ in} \\
 &= 10,0765 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tabel 5.8 dari buku, “Process Equipment Design” karangan Brownell and Young, hal 93.

$$Sf \text{ (straight of flange)} = 1,875 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi tinggi head total, } OA &= Sf + b + t_{\text{head}} \\
 &= 1,875 \text{ in} + 10,0765 \text{ in} + 0,1665 \text{ in} \\
 &= 12,1180 \text{ in} = 0,3078 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume sebuah head untuk Torispherical dished head adalah :

Digunakan persamaan 5-11 dari buku “Process Equipment Design” karangan Brownell and Young, hal 88.

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_h &= 0,000049 \times ID^3 \\
 V_h &= 0,000049 \times \frac{59,6250}{12 \text{ ft}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_h = 10,3868 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,2941 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume flanged, V_{sf} :

$$V_{sf} = \frac{3,14}{4} \times (1,5145)^2 \times 0,047625$$

$$V_{sf} = 0,09 \text{ m}^3$$

Jadi, Volume head total adalah:

$$V_{ht} = V_h + V_{sf}$$

$$V_{ht} = 0,2941 \text{ m}^3 + 0,09 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_{ht} = 0,3799 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume shell (Vs)} &= \text{Volume design} - 2 \cdot \text{Volume head total} \\ &= 4,1271 \text{ m}^3 - (2 \times 0,3799 \text{ m}^3) \\ &= 3,37 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Shell (Hs)} &= 4V_s / \pi \cdot ID^2 \\ &= (4 \times 3,37 \text{ m}^3) / (3,14) \times (1,5145 \text{ m})^2 \\ &= 1,87 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi reactor} &= \text{Tinggi shell} + (2 \times \text{tinggi head}) \\ &= 1,87 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,3078 \text{ m}) \\ &= 2,4858 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume cairan dalam shell} &= V_{\text{cairan}} - V_{ht} \\ &= 3,4393 \text{ m}^3 - 0,3799 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 3,0594 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Luas permukaan cairan :

$$A_t = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID^2$$

$$A_t = \frac{3,14}{4} \times (1,5145)^2 = 1,8005 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi cairan dalam shell, } L &= V_{\text{cairan dalam shell}} / A_t \\
&= 3,0594 \text{ m}^3 / 1,8005 \text{ m}^2 \\
&= 1,6992 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi cairan total dalam reactor, } h &= h_s + b + s_f \\
&= 1,6992 \text{ m} + 0,2559 \text{ m} + 0,047626 \text{ m} \\
&= 2,0028 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Luas Permukaan Reaktor

Luas muka reactor untuk tebal head < 1 in, digunakan persamaan 5-12 Brownell & Young, 1959.

$$D_e = O.D. + O.D./42 + 2 \cdot s_f + 2/3 \cdot i.c.r$$

$$D_e = 60 + (60/42) + (2 \times 1,875) + (2 \times 3,25/3 \times 3,625)$$

$$D_e = 67,5952 \text{ in} = 1,7169 \text{ m}$$

$$A_{\text{total}} = A_{\text{shell}} + (2 \times A_{\text{tiap head}})$$

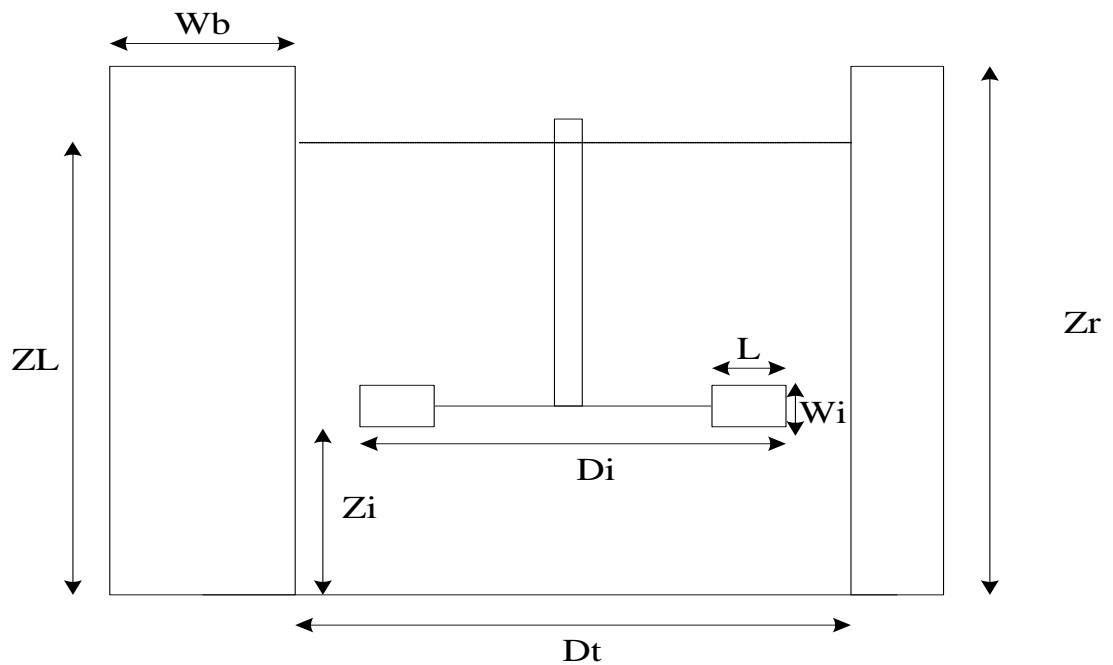
$$= (\pi \times D \times H) + (2 \times \pi/4 \times D_e^2)$$

$$= (3,14 \times 59,6250 \text{ in} \times 89,44 \text{ in}) + (2 \times 3,14/4 \times 67,5952 \text{ in})$$

$$= 33918,225 \text{ in}^2 = 15,4311 \text{ m}^2$$

Merancang pengaduk reaktor

| komponen | μ (Cp) | Reaktor | | | ρ (kg/L) | Jumlah L/jam |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | jumlah, kg/jam | fraksi massa, x_i | x/μ | | |
| $C_6H_5.C_{12}H_{25}$ | 2.5 | 1912.5989 | 0.4337 | 0.1754 | 0.873 | 1669.6988 |
| OLEUM 20% | 10.31 | 13.4312 | 0.0030 | 0.0003 | 1.915 | 25.7207 |
| $C_6H_5.C_{12}H_{25}.SO_3$ | 3.35 | 2483.8906 | 0.5633 | 0.1681 | 1.040 | 2583.2463 |
| | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | 4409.9207 | 1.0 | 0.3439 | | 4278.7 |
| | | | | 2.9080 | | |



Keterangan :

D = diameter reactor

Di = diameter pengaduk

Dt = diameter dalam reactor

Zr = tinggi reactor

ZL = tinggicairandalam reactor

Wi = tebalpengaduk

Wb= lebar baffle

Zi = jarakpengadukdaridasartangki

L = lebarpengaduk

Menggunakan pengaduk jenis turbin dengan 6 sudut (flat-blades turbine)

Diketahui :

$$Dt = 59,6250 \text{ in}$$

$$Dt/Di = 3$$

$$ZL/Di = 2,7 - 3,9 = 3,9$$

$$Zi/Di = 0,75 - 1,3 = 1,3$$

$$Wb/Di = 0,17$$

$$L/Di = 0,25$$

Maka diperoleh :

$$D_i = D_t/3 = \frac{59,6250 \text{ in}}{3} = 19,870 \text{ in}$$

$$Z_L / D_i = 3,9 \longrightarrow Z_L = 3,9 \times 19,870 \text{ in} = 5,0962 \text{ in}$$

$$Z_i / D_i = 1,3 \longrightarrow Z_i = 1,3 \times 19,870 \text{ in} = 25,8375 \text{ in}$$

$$W_b / D_i = 0,17 \longrightarrow W_b = 0,17 \times 19,870 \text{ in} = 3,3788 \text{ in}$$

$$L / D_i = 0,25 \longrightarrow L = 0,25 \times 19,870 \text{ in} = 4,96875 \text{ in}$$

Ringkasan Ukuran Reaktor

- Diameter dalam reaktor (D_t) = 59,6250 in
- Jarak pengaduk dari dasar (Z_i) = 25,8375 in
- Diameter pengaduk (D_i) = 19,870 in
- Lebar pengaduk (L) = 4,96875 in
- Lebar baffle (W) = 3,3788 in

Kecepatan putar pengaduk (N)

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi \cdot D_i} \sqrt{\frac{WELH}{2 \cdot D_i}}$$

Dimana :

D_i = diameter pengaduk, ft

Z_L = tinggicairandalamtangki, m

S_g = Spesificgrafity

WELH = Water equivalent liquid height, ft

$$\rho_{cairan} = \frac{Mass_{total}}{F_v} = 4409,9207 \text{ kg/jam} / 4278,6658 \text{ L/jam}$$

$$= 1,0307 \text{ kg/L}$$

$$= 64,3431 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$S_g = \frac{\rho_{cairan}}{\rho_{air}} = 1,0307$$

WELH = ZL x sg

$$= 2,0028 \text{ m} \times 1,0307$$

$$= 2,0642 \text{ m} = 6,7723 \text{ ft}$$

Jumlah pengaduk = WELH/ID = 1,3630 = 1 buah

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi \cdot Di} \sqrt{\frac{WELH}{2 \cdot Di}}$$

$$N = \frac{600}{3,14 \times 1,6562 \text{ ft}} + \sqrt{\frac{6,7723 \text{ ft}}{2 \times 1,6562 \text{ ft}}} = 164,9657 \text{ rpm} = 2,7494 \text{ rps}$$

Jadi, kecepatan pengaduk standar yang digunakan dari buku "Chemical

Process Equipment" karangan S.M Walas, hal 288 adalah 190 rpm

Menghitung power pengaduk reactor

$$Re = \frac{\rho N D_i^2}{\mu}$$

$$Re = \frac{1,0307 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3} \times 3,1667 \text{ rps} \times 50,4825^2 \text{ cm}}{0,02908 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}} \cdot \text{s}}$$

$$= 286028,1517$$

Dari buku "Unit Operation" karangan G.G.Brown fig 477 diperoleh $N_p = 8$

$$Pa = N_p \cdot \rho \cdot Ni^3 \cdot Di^5$$

Dimana :

N_p = Power Number

ρ = Densitas campuran

Di = Diameter Pengaduk

Ni = Kecepatan putar pengaduk

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} Pa &= 8 \times 1,0307 \text{ gr/cm}^3 \times 3,1667^3 \text{ rps} \times 50,4825^5 \text{ cm} \\ &= 5618107634,98377 \text{ gr.cm}^2/\text{s}^3 = 5,6188 \text{ kW} = 7,5349 \text{ Hp} \end{aligned}$$

Jika efisiensi pengaduk 80%

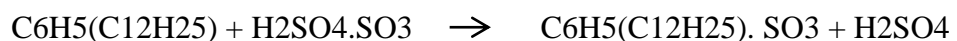
Digunakan buku "Plant Design and Economics for Chemical Engineers"

Karangan Timmerhaus, jika efisiensi pengaduk 80 %.

$$\text{Maka ; Power} = Pa / \text{Eff} = 7,5349 / 80\% = 9,4187 \text{ Hp}$$

Digunakan Hp standar = 10 Hp (standar NEMA)

D. NERACA PANAS REAKTOR



Menghitung ΔH reaksi pada 328 K :

$$\Delta H_R = \Delta H_f \text{ produk} - \Delta H_f \text{ Reak tan}$$

| Komponen | N | ΔH_f 298 K | ΔH_{298K} |
|---|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | (kmol/jam) | (kcal/kmol) | (kcal/jam) |
| C ₆ H ₅ .C ₁₂ H ₂₅ | 7,6119296412 | -42.6817802 | -325,2051348 |
| SO ₃ | 7,6119296412 | -94.5113622 | -720,1100829 |
| C ₆ H ₅ .C ₁₂ H ₂₅ .SO ₃ | 7,6119296412 | -137.1931424 | -1045,315218 |
| H ₂ SO ₄ | 5,811875606 | -175.58286 | -1020,465741 |

$$\Delta H_{298K} = -1020,465741 \text{ kcal/jam}$$

Menghitung ΔH_2 dari bahan keluaran reaktor :

| Komponen | Massa, kg/jam | n, kmol/jam | Cp (kcal/kmol) | ΔH_2 (kcal/jam) |
|---|------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| C ₆ H ₅ .C ₁₂ H ₂₅ | 38,2520 | 0,1555 | 385.6730 | 59,9705 |
| SO ₃ | 0.0000 | 0,0000 | 138.9904 | 0,0000 |
| C ₆ H ₅ .C ₁₂ H ₂₅ .SO ₃ | 2483,8906 | 7,6193 | 444.0385 | 3383,2607 |
| H ₂ SO ₄ | 569,5638 | 5,8119 | 101.8394 | 591,8780 |

$$\Delta H_2 = 4035,109252 \text{ kcal/jam}$$

$$Q = \Delta H_1 + \Delta H_{298K} - \Delta H_2$$

$$Q = -190,1698383 \text{ kcal/jam}$$

| Masuk | Kkal/jam | Keluar | Kkal/jam |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ΔH_1 | 4865,4051 | ΔH_2 | 4035,109252 |
| ΔH_{298K} | -1020,465741 | Q | -190,1698383 |
| | | | |
| Total | 3844,3944 | Total | 3844,3944 |

E. PERANCANGAN JAKET PENDINGIN

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

Suhu air keluar : $40^\circ\text{C} = 104^\circ\text{F} = 313 \text{ K}$

ΔT : $-10^\circ\text{C} = -50^\circ\text{F} = -283 \text{ K}$

T rata-rata : $35^\circ\text{C} = 95^\circ\text{F} = 308 \text{ K}$

Sifat fisis air pada 313 K : (Table 2-355, Perry, 1984)

$C_p = 4,1799 \text{ kJ/kg.K} = 17,982 \text{ kkal/kmol.K}$

$\rho = 988,036 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Jumlah air pendingin yang dibutuhkan :

$Q_w = Q_{out} - Q_{in}$

$Q_w = \text{beban pendingin} = 830,296 \text{ kJ}$

Menghitung kebutuhan air :

$$m_w = \frac{Q_w}{C_p(T_{out} - T_{in})}$$

$m_w = 20,017 \text{ kg}$

Perancangan Jacket Pendingin

Pendingin yang digunakan untuk menjaga suhu reactor tetap 55°C

Pendingin : Air

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

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

Jaket pemanas dirancang dengan alasan:

- Reaksi yang berlangsung dalam reaktor berpengaduk bersifat eksotermis, sehingga membutuhkan air pendingin. Karena reaksi terjadi pada suhu 90°C , maka tetapharus menjaga suhu tersebut agar tetap konstan. Untuk menjaga agar suhu di dalam reaktor tetap pada 90°C dengan menggunakan air pendingin.
- Menentukan ukuran jaket pendingin dan kecepatan air pendingin.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter dalam jaket(DI)} &= \text{diameter luar} + (2 \times \text{tebal dinding}) \\
 &= 60 \text{ in} + (2 \times 0,2106 \text{ in}) \\
 &= 60,4212 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,5347 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas permukaan yang dibutuhkan :

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{786,969}{7,184 \times 10,046} \\
 &= 10,904 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 1,013 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal dinding jaket (tj) :

Bahan : *Carbon Steel Plate SA-285 grade C*

$$H \text{ jaket} = 72,3757 \text{ in} = 6,0313 \text{ ft}$$

$$Ph = \frac{(H - 1) \times 64,425}{144}$$

tebal jaket :

$$t_j = \frac{14,7 \text{ psia} \times 4,8495 \text{ ft}}{12500 \text{ psia} \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 14,7 \text{ psia}} + 0,125$$

$$t_j = 0,2106 \text{ in}$$

maka dipilih standart tebal jaket = 0,25 in