

LAMPIRAN

Reaktor 1 (Esterifikasi)

Fungsi : Untuk mereaksikan Free Fatty Acid pada minyak karet dengan metanol menggunakan katalis H₂SO₄ sehingga menghasilkan biodiesel dan air

Jenis : RATB

Suhu : 70 °C waktu reaksi : 2,5 jam 150 menit

Tekanan : 1 atm

Kondisi : endotermis / isothermal

Konversi reaksi : 0,95 gr/ml = gr/cm³

Komponen	BM	Umpan masuk (kg/jam)	Umpan masuk (kmol/jam)	Densitas (gr/ml)	Densitas (Kg/m ³)	Fv (m ³ /jam)	Fv (l/jam)	Fv (l/s)	x	rhoxX
TG	927,853	7040,40404	7,587844239	0,836434477	836,4344766	8,417161	8417,1615	2,3381	0,61897	517,7246
FFA	296,59842	2146,464646	7,23693891	0,871219359	871,2193589	2,463748	2463,7476	0,684374	0,18871	164,4071
H ₂ O	18,01528	94,94579009	5,270292224	0,985212069	985,2120691	0,096371	96,370917	0,02677	0,00835	8,223842
CH ₃ OH	32,04186	2086,964851	65,13245019	0,743777634	743,777634	2,805899	2805,8989	0,779416	0,18348	136,467
H ₂ SO ₄	98,07848	5,678303745	0,057895511	1,777071176	1777,071176	0,003195	3,1953159	0,000888	0,0005	0,887141
Total		11374,45763	85,28542108	5,213714715	5213,714715	13,78637	13786,374	3,829548	1	827,7097

51,67226
lb/ft³

Esterifikasi

	RCOOH	+	CH ₃ OH	↔	RCOOHCH ₃	+	H ₂ O	
M	7,237		144,739					
B	6,875		6,875		6,875			6,875
S	0,362		137,864		6,875			6,875
Cao =	0,00293737	kmol/l	Ca =	0,000146869				
Cbo =	0,02321269	kmol/l	Cb =	0,001160634				

Data kinetika

Cao	7,237	kmol/jam	0,00293737	kmol/l	2,937370195	mol/l
Ca	0,362	kmol/jam				
k	1,91821758	L/kmol.jam				
	0,00015833	/sec				

$$k = \ln((1-X_a) / C_{ao}.T)$$

Reaksi Orde 1

Science
Direct

0,0095 /min

0,000158333 /sec

Mencari Volume

	V (m3)	Gallons	Harga
1	459,545808	121320,0934	
2			
3			
4			
5			

Menggunakan 1 reaktor

Volume	459545,808	liter
	459,545808	m ³

$$V_n = \frac{Fv(X_n - X_{n-1})}{k(1 - X_n)}$$

$$Fv.Cain - Fv.CaOut + (-ra).V = 0$$

$$Fv.Cain - Fv.CaOut = (-ra)V$$

$$Fv(Cain - CaOut) = (-ra)V$$

$$V = Fv(Cain - CaOut) / (-ra)$$

$$V = Fv(Ca0 - Ca0(1 - Xa)) / (-ra)$$

$$V = Fv(Ca0.Xa) / (-ra)$$

$$V = Fv(Ca0.Xa) / k.Ca.Co$$

$$V = Fv(Ca0.Xa) / k(Ca0(1 - Xa)).(Cb0 - Ca0.Xa)$$

$$V = Fv.Xa / k.Ca0(1 - Xa)(M.Xa)$$

Dimana M = Cb0/Ca0

Menggunakan 2 reaktor

V1-V2	0,000
-------	-------

X1	X2
0,7763932	0,95

V1		V2	
83979,23810	liter	83979,23809	liter
83,9792381	m3	83,97923809	m3

Menggunakan 3 reaktor

V1-V2	0,000
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X1	X2	X3
----	----	----

V2-V3

	0,00		
V1		V2	V3

0,6315969	0,86427912	0,95
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41465,96996	liter	41465,97	liter	41465,97	liter
41,46596996	m3	41,46597	m3	41,46597	m3

Menggunakan 4 reaktor

V1-V2	0,00	V2-V3	0,00
X1	X2	X3	X4
0,5271292	0,7763932	0,894262874	0,95
V3-V4	0,00		

V1		V2		V3		V4	
26961,85555	liter	26961,856	liter	26961,9	liter	26962	liter
26,96185555	m3	26,961856	m3	26,9619	m3	26,962	m3

Menggunakan 5 reaktor

V1-V2	0,00	V2-V3	0,00	
X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
0,4507197	0,69829118	0,834277299	0,90897179	0,95
V3-V4	0,00	V4-V5	0,00	

V1		V2		V3		V4		V5	
19846,68	liter	19846,68	liter	19846,68	liter	19846,68	liter	19846,7	liter
19,84668	m3	19,84668	m3	19,84668	m3	19,84668	m3	19,8467	m3

Jumlah reaktor	Volume (m3)	Volume total (m3)	Volume (gallons)	Harga (\$)	Harga total (\$)
1	459,545808	459,5458083	121320,0934	563949,3505	563949,3505
2	83,9792381	167,9584762	22170,51886	229074,9037	458149,8074
3	41,46597	124,3979099	10947,01607	157636,5961	472909,7883
4	26,9618556	107,8474222	7117,929866	125518,8776	502075,5104
5	19,8466758	99,23337893	5239,522407	106626,1021	533130,5105

1 m3 =

264 gallons

matche.com

Stainless
Steel

Reaktor

2

x =

0,95

0,95

	RCOOH	+	CH ₃ OH	↔	RCOOHCH ₃	+	H ₂ O
M	1,592		139,094		5,645		5,645
B	1,230		1,230		1,230		1,230
S	0,362		137,864		6,875		6,875

Waktu tinggal

t = 2,5 jam

Reaktor 1

Volume Design (20%) 100,775086 Over Design = 20%
100,775086

1,5H= D

D = 4,003 m 157,586543 in

H = 6,00 m 236,379814 in

2) Perhitungan Dimensi Reaktor 1

Perbandingan antara diameter dan tinggi reaktor yang optimum = 1 : 2 (D:H=1:2)

(brownell, 1959, hal 43)

$V_{dish} = 0,000049D_s^3$ (Brownell, hal 88)

Dimana :

D_s = diameter shell, in

V_{dish} = volume, ft³

sf = 2,5 Brownell, Hal 88

$$V_{sf} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \frac{sf}{144}$$

$$V_{head} = 2x (V_{tangki} + V_{sf}) \frac{\pi/4 D^2 sf}{144}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \times (0,000049 \times D^3) \\
&+ \\
&439,9231 \text{ ft}^3 \\
&12,4586229 \text{ m}^3 \\
V_{\text{melting}} &= V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{head}} \\
&= 100,775086 \quad + \quad 12,4586229 \\
&= 113,233709 \text{ m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

Dengan spesifikasi reaktor 1 sebagai berikut :

Diameter shell : 4,0027 m

Tinggi shell : 6,0040 m

Volume shell : 100,7751 m³

Volume head : 12,4586 m³

Volume reaktor : 113,2337 m³

Volume cairan dalam shell

Volume bottom :

= 0,5 x Volume head brownell

= 6,2293 m³

Volume cairan : volume shell - volume bottom

= 100,7751 - 6,2293

= 94,5458 m³

Tinggi cairan dalam shell :

$$h = \frac{4.V}{\pi.D^2}$$

$$= 7,5174 \text{ m}$$

$$= 24,6633 \text{ ft}$$

3) Menentukan tebal shell (ts)

Dirancang menggunakan Low Alloy steel

$$ts = \frac{Pr}{(f.E - 0,6.P)} + C \quad \text{(Pers. 13.1, Brownell \& young, 1959; hal 254)}$$

Dalam hubungan ini :

$$ts = \text{tebal shell, in}$$

$$r = \text{Jari-jari}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{Diameter tangki}$$

$$= 0,5 \times 157,5865 \text{ in} = 78,7933 \text{ in}$$

$$E = \text{efisiensi pengelasan} = 0,8$$

$$C = \text{faktor korosi} = 0,125$$

$$f = \text{tegangan yang diijinkan} = 75000 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung tekanan:

$$P \text{ hidrostatis} = \text{tinggi cairan} \cdot \rho_{\text{mix}} = 6222,2120 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 8,8315 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{reaksi}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{reaksi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatis}} = 23,5315 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1.1 * P_{\text{operasi}} = 25,8847 \text{ psi} \quad \text{Over design 10\%}$$

$$P = \text{tekanan dalam reaktor} = 25,8847 \text{ psi}$$

Sehingga :

$$t_s = 0,16 \text{ in} \quad \text{digunakan tebal standar } 1/4 \text{ in}$$

$$0,1875$$

4) Menentukan tebal head (th) dan tebal bottom

$$P = P_{\text{desain}} - P_{\text{udara luar}} = 11,1847 \text{ psi}$$

$$OD = ID + 2t_s = 158,0865 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5-7 Brownell, hal 91

untuk OD =	158,0865	in	OD standar =	180
ts =	0,1875	in		
icr =	15 4/5	in	icr standar =	11
r =	158,0865	in	r standar =	170

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

$$= 1,6977 \text{ in}$$

Sehingga:

$$th = \frac{P \cdot r \cdot w}{(2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P)} + C \quad \text{(Pers. 7.77, Brownell & young, 1959; hal 138)}$$

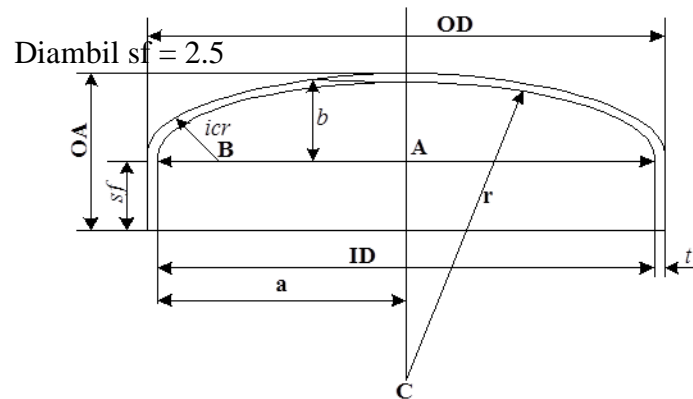
$$= \frac{36.2565 \times 258.0628 \times 1.5406}{\{(2 \times 48000 \times 0.85) - (0.2 \times 36.2565)\}} + 0.125$$

$$th = 0,15 \text{ in} \quad \text{digunakan tebal standar } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$0,1875$$

5) Menentukan tinggi reaktor total

untuk $t_h = 1/4$ in pada tabel 5.6 Brownell & young, hal 88 diperoleh $sf = 1 1/2 - 2 1/2$



keterangan :

- ID = diameter dalam head
- OD = diameter luar head
- t = tebal head
- r = jari-jari dish
- icr = jari-jari dalam sudut dish
- b = tinggi head
- sf = straight flange

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{ID} \\
 & = \text{OD standart} - (2 * t_s) \\
 & a = \frac{\text{ID}}{2} \quad (\text{jari-jari dalam shell}) \\
 & \text{AB} = \frac{\text{ID}}{2} - \text{icr} \\
 & = 78,855771 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 63,047 \quad \text{in} \\
 \text{BC} &= r - \text{irc} \\
 &= 142,278 \quad \text{in} \\
 \text{AC} &= (\text{BC}^2 - \text{AB}^2)^{1/2} \\
 &= 127,5463 \quad \text{in} \\
 \text{b} &= r - \text{AC} \quad (\text{tinggi head}) \\
 &= 30,5402 \quad \text{in} \\
 \text{tinggi head total (OA)} &= \text{sf} + \text{b} + \text{th} \\
 &= 32,7902 \quad \text{in} \\
 &= 0,8329 \quad \text{m} \\
 \text{tinggi reaktor total} &= 2 \times \text{tinggi head total} + \text{tinggi shell} \\
 &= 1,6657 \quad + \quad 6,0040 \\
 &= 7,6698 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	BM	Umpan masuk (kg/jam)	Umpan masuk (kmol/jam)	Densitas (Kg/l)	Densitas (Kg/m ³)	Fv (m3/jam)	Fv (l/jam)	Fv (l/s)	x	rhoxX
TG	927,853	7040,40404	7,58784424	0,83643448	836,4344766	8,41716146	8,41716	0,00234	0,50559	0,42289086
FFA	296,59842	2146,46465	7,23693891	0,87121936	871,2193589	2,46374765	2,46375	0,00068	0,15414	0,13429197
H2O	18,01528	94,9457901	5,27029222	0,98521207	985,2120691	0,09637092	0,09637	2,7E-05	0,00682	0,00671745
CH3OH	32,04186	4637,69967	65,1324502	0,74377763	743,777634	6,23533091	6,23533	0,00173	0,33304	0,24771056
H2SO4	98,07848	5,67830375	0,05789551	1,77707118	1777,071176	0,00319532	0,0032	8,9E-07	0,00041	0,00072464
Total		13925,1924	85,2854211	5,21371471	5213,714715	17,2158062	17,2158	0,00478	1	0,81233549

0,05071248 lb/ft³

Menghitung jumlah impeler (pengaduk):

Dimana WELH adalah *Water Equivalen Liquid High*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{WELH} &= \text{tinggi bahan} \times \text{sg} \\
 &= \text{tinggi bahan} \times \frac{\rho_{\text{cairan}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}} \\
 &= 7,5174 \text{ m} \times \frac{0,8123}{1} \\
 &= 8,2103 \text{ m} \times \frac{0,7438}{26,93668 \text{ Ft}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah Turbin} &= \frac{\text{WELH}}{D} \\
 &= \frac{8,2103}{2,0512} \\
 &= 4,0027 \\
 &= 2,0512 \gg 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Putaran pengaduk :

$$\frac{\text{WELH}}{2.DI} = \left(\frac{\pi.DIN}{600} \right)^2 \quad (\text{Rase, 1977, hal. 345})$$

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi.DI/0,3048} \sqrt{\frac{\text{WELH}}{2.DI}}$$

$$N = 23,3383 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 0,3890 \text{ rps}$$

Dengan :

$$N = 23,3383 \text{ rpm} = 0,3890 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho = 827,7097 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 51,6705 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$g_c = 32,2 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$\mu = 21,2478 \text{ Cp} = 0,0143 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$D_i = 1,3342 \text{ m} = 4,3774 \text{ ft}$$

$$Po = \frac{p \cdot g}{\pi^3 \cdot D_i^5 \cdot \rho}$$

bilangan reynold (Re) = $D_i^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho / \mu$

$$= 26973,086$$

Dari fig.477 Brown hal 507, Re = 26.973,09 .=====> Np = Po = 7

$$P = N^3 \cdot D_i^5 \cdot \rho \cdot Np / 550 g_c$$

$$P = 1,9318 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80% (fig. 12.18, Peters, hal 516)

Daya motor $\frac{P}{\eta} =$

$$2,4147 \text{ Hp}$$

dipakai standar NEMA = 2,5 hp

5. MENGHITUNG PEMANAS REAKTOR

Kenaikan suhu pada reaktor $U_d = 6-60 \frac{\text{Kern table 8 hal}}{840}$
 50

Diinginkan suhu di reaktor = suhu umpan masuk $T=T_0$

suhu direaktor saat bereaksi

$T = 70 \text{ C}$

Agar suhu di reaktor = suhu umpan maka Q yang harus dibawasebanyak

$Q = 4523928 \text{ Kj/jam}$
 $4287855,909 \text{ Btu/jam}$

Untuk pemanas

$T_1 = 100 \text{ C} = 373,15 \text{ K} = 212,00 \text{ F}$
 $T_2 = 90 \text{ C} = 363,15 \text{ K} = 194,00 \text{ F}$
 $T_r = 95 \text{ C} = 368,15 \text{ K} = 203,00 \text{ F}$

sifat fisis pada suhu 95

$t_{in} = 100 \text{ C}$
 $t_{out} = 90 \text{ C}$
 $C_p = 1,89 \text{ Kj/kg K}$
 densitas = $958,4377279 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $A = Q / (U_d \cdot \Delta T) \cdot LMTD$

Hot fluid	°C	Cold fluid	°C	Temp. Diff	°F
212,00	100	158,00	70	54,00	Δt_2
194,00	90	158,00	70	36,00	Δt_1

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \text{ steam at } 100 \text{ C} &= 2256,430 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ m \text{ steam} &= 2004,905114 \text{ Kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_{lmtd} &= 44,39346232 \text{ F} \\ &= 6,89 \text{ C} \\ &= 280,04 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung luas perpindahan panas

$$A = \pi D H + \pi/4 D^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 13,13 \text{ ft} \\ H &= 19,70 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = 948,5024381 \text{ ft}^2$$

Menghitung luas kebutuhan perpindahan panas

$$A = Q / (U_d \cdot \Delta T_{LMTD})$$

$$Q_{in} = Q_{out}$$

$$A = 306,2368615 \text{ ft}^2$$

Pemanas reaktor menggunakan jaket

PERANCANGAN JAKET REAKTOR

Menghitung tebal jaket

Jenis Pemanas	=	Steam
Massa pendingin	=	4974,571 lb/jam
Densitas	=	0,117989 lb/ft ³
V pemanas	=	42161,34 ft ³

jumlah steam =	4974,571	kg/jam
densitas air=	1000	kg/m ³
laju alir steam (Qw) =	4,974571	m ³ /jam
ditetapkan jarak jaket =	=	2,5 in (Perry Hal. 11.20)
Diameter reaktor =	157,5865	in 4,002698 m
diameter (jaket+reaktor) =	162,5865	in 4,129698 m

kecepatan steam = $v = Qw/A$

6,136 m/jam

luas flow area (A) = $(\pi/4) \times (D^2 - d^2)$
 = 0,81076 m²

tebal dinding jaket (tj)

tinggi jaket = tinggi netralizer =	6,0040	m
Phidrostatik	0	Psia 0 Kpa
Pdesain	25,8847	Psia 178,4747 Kpa

Bahan Carbon Steel, SA-285,
Grade A

Joint Efficiency (E)	=	0,8	
Allowable stress (S)	=	75000 psia	517125,0000 Kpa
Faktor Korosi (C)	=	0,125 in	0,0032 m

$$\text{tebal jaket (dj)} = ((P \times R)/(SE - 0,6P)) + C$$

1,28508 in 0,032641 m

dipilih tebal jaket standard 1,5
in

Tebal Isolator

Perhitungan Tebal Isolasi Melter

Dari fig. 11.42 Perry, 1984 untuk range suhu 0°F- 300°F digunakan isolasi *polyisocyanurate*.
Pertimbangan lain digunakannya isolasi *polyisocyanurate*.

1. Bahan ini dapat digunakan untuk range suhu 0° - 900° F.
2. Thermal conductivity relatif tetap pada suhu 0° - 900° F.
3. Mudah didapat

Diinginkan suhu dinding isolasi = 40°C = 122°F

Data-data fisis :

k isolasi	=	0,0125	Btu/j.ft.°F	
Ts =	40 C =	104	F	
Tud =	30 C =	86	F	
	Tf =			
	(Ts+Tud)/2 =	95	°F	
δf = Ts -	Tf =	27	°F	
β = 1 / Tf	=	1,80E-03	/R	

dengan :

Tf = suhu film, °F

β = koefisien muai volume, /R

Sifat-sifat udara pada Tf = 95 F (tabel 3.212, Perry, 1984)

ρf =	1,18	kg/m ³ =	7,35E-02	lb/ft ³
cpf =	1,0049	kJ/kg°C =	2,40E-01	Btu/lb°F
μf =	1,92E-05	Pa.s =	4,63E-02	lb/ft.j
kf =	0,0271	kJ/kg°C =	1,57E-02	Btu/j.lb°F

$$Gr = \frac{\ell^3 \cdot \rho_f^2 \cdot \beta \cdot g_c \cdot \Delta\Delta}{\mu_f^2}$$

$$Pr = \frac{c_{pf}}{kf}$$

dengan :

Gr = bilangan Grashoff

Pr = bilangan Prandtl

Ra = bilangan Rayleigh

$$Raf = Gr * Pr$$

(Holmann, 1986)

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

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

Dimana hc adalah koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi.

$\ell = L =$ tinggi total reaktor

$\ell = L =$ 297,46 in
7,56 m
24,78 ft

$$Gr = 7,78E+11$$

cek ℓ

$$\frac{D}{L} = 0,037$$

$$\frac{D}{L} = 0,53$$

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

$$Pr = 0,71$$

$$Raf = 5,53E+11 > 1,00E+09$$

sehingga :

$$hc = 0.19 (\Delta t)^{1/3}$$

$$hc = 0,57 \quad \text{Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{j} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Perpindahan panas karena radiasi dapat diabaikan krn suhu dinding reaktor kecil (40 C)

ID =	157,5865425 in	13,13216 ft
OD =	158,0865 in	13,17383 ft
T1 =	70 °C	158 °F
T2 =	40 °C	104 °F

Perpindahan panas konveksi :

$$q_{\text{konveksi}} = hc \cdot \pi \cdot (OD + 2 \cdot X_{\text{isolasi}}) \cdot L \cdot \Delta t$$

$$hc \cdot \pi \cdot OD \cdot L \cdot \Delta t = 15776,72$$

$$hc \cdot \pi \cdot 2 \cdot L \cdot \Delta t = 2395,162$$

$$q_{\text{konveksi}} = 15776,72 + 1004.465 X_{\text{isolasi}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Perpindahan panas konduksi melalui dinding melter dan isolasi :

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

Dinding melter berupa Stainless Steel, dari table 3 Kern, Hal. 799 diperoleh k =

$$26 \quad \text{Btu/j} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{F}.$$

Perpindahan panas konduksi sama dengan perpindahan panas konveksi, sehingga dapat dituliskan persamaan (1) sama dengan persamaan (2).

Dari kedua persamaan tersebut didapatkan nilai X_{isolasi} , q_{konveksi} , dan q_{konduksi}

Dengan trial 'n error didapatkan hasil sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} X_{\text{isolasi}} &= 0,0290900 \text{ ft} = 0,89 \text{ cm} \\ q_{\text{konduksi}} &= 15887,45 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ q_{\text{konveksi}} &= 15846,40 \text{ Btu/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal isolasi agar dinding isolasi } 40^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,348 \text{ in} \quad \text{tebal standar} \quad 0,375 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Panas yang hilang setelah diisolasi} = 15846,40 \text{ Btu/jam} = 3993,29 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

Reaktor 2 (Transesterifikasi)

Fungsi : Untuk mereaksikan Triglicerida pada minyak karet dengan metanol menggunakan katalis NaOH sehingga menghasilkan biodiesel dan air

Jenis : RATB

Suhu : 70 *C

Tekanan : 1 atm

waktu reaksi : 2,5 jam 150 menit

Kondisi : endotermis / isothermal

Konversi reaksi : 0,9

Komponen	BM	Umpan masuk (kg/jam)	Umpan masuk (kmol/jam)	Densitas (gr/ml)	Densitas (Kg/m ³)	Fv (m ³ /jam)	Fv (l/jam)	Fv (l/s)	x	rhoxX
TG	927,853	7040,404	7,58784424	0,8364345	836,434477	8,4171615	8417,16146	2,3381	0,60361	504,8801
FFA	296,5984	107,32323	0,36184695	0,8712194	871,219359	0,1231874	123,187382	0,034219	0,0092	8,016411
H2O	18,01528	172,3304	9,56579097	0,9778	977,8	0,176243	176,242997	0,048956	0,01477	14,44677
CH3OH	32,04186	2151,8761	67,1582758	0,7437776	743,777634	2,8931713	2893,17126	0,803659	0,18449	137,2205
NaOH	39,9972	56,323232	1,40817938	1,891621	1891,62099	0,0297751	29,7751148	0,008271	0,00483	9,134408
Metyl Ester	310,625	2135,5754	6,87509196	0,8376848	837,684827	2,5493782	2549,37821	0,708161	0,18309	153,3749
Total		11663,832	92,9570293		6158,53729	14,188916	14188,9164	3,941366	1	827,0731

51,63252

Transesterifikasi

	Trigliserida	+	3CH ₃ OH	↔	3RCOOHCH ₃	+	Gliserol
M	7,588		45,527				
B	6,829		20,487		20,487		6,829
S	0,759		25,040		20,487		6,829
Cao =	0,000901	kmol/l	0,90147305	mol/l	Ca =	9,015E-05	
Cbo =	0,023213	kmol/l	23,212686	mol/l	Cb =	0,0023213	

Data Kinetika :

Pseudo first-order kinetics	,Indian Jurnal of Chemical Engineering	
Ea =	75,8	kJ/mol
A =	2,76E+10	/min
R =	8,314472	J/K mol
T =	70	°C
k =	-26,5791	
	2,86E-12	
	0,079022	/min
	0,001317	/sec
		75800 J/mol
		343 K

Mencari Volume

	V (m3)	Gallons	Harga
1	26,93342	7110,4241	
2			
3			
4			
5			

Menggunakan 1 reaktor

Volume	26933,42	liter
	26,93342	m ³

Menggunakan 2 reaktor

V1-V2 0,000

X1	X2
0,683772	0,9

$$V_n = \frac{Fv(X_n - X_{n-1})}{k(1 - X_n)}$$

$$Fv \cdot C_{ain} - Fv \cdot C_{aOut} + (-ra) \cdot V = 0$$

$$Fv \cdot C_{ain} - Fv \cdot C_{aOut} = (-ra)V$$

$$Fv(C_{ain} - C_{aOut}) = (-ra)V$$

$$V = Fv(C_{ain} - C_{aOut}) / (-ra)$$

$$V = Fv(C_{a0} - C_{a0}(1 - X_a)) / (-ra)$$

$$V = Fv(C_{a0} \cdot X_a) / (-ra)$$

$$V = Fv(C_{a0} \cdot X_a) / k \cdot C_{a0} \cdot C_o$$

$$V = Fv(C_{a0} \cdot X_a) / k(C_{a0}(1 - X_a)) \cdot (C_{b0} - C_{a0} \cdot X_a)$$

$$V = Fv \cdot X_a / k \cdot C_{a0}(1 - X_a)(M \cdot X_a)$$

Dimana M = C_{b0}/C_{a0}

V1		V2	
6470,83800	liter	6470,83800	liter
6,470838	m ³	6,470838	m ³

Menggunakan 3 reaktor

V1-V2 0,00 V2-V3 0,00

X1	X2	X3
0,535841	0,784557	0,9

V1		V2		V3	
3454,7644	liter	3454,7644	liter	3454,764	liter
3,4547644	m3	3,4547644	m3	3,454764	m3

Menggunakan 4 reaktor

V1-V2 0,00 V2-V3 0,00

X1	X2	X3	X4
0,437659	0,683772	0,8221721	0,9

V3-V4 0,00

V1		V2		V3		V4	
2329,08106	liter	2329,08109	liter	2329,08	liter	2329,08	liter
2,32908106	m3	2,32908109	m3	2,32908	m3	2,32908	m3

Menggunakan 5 reaktor

V1-V2 0,00 V2-V3 0,00

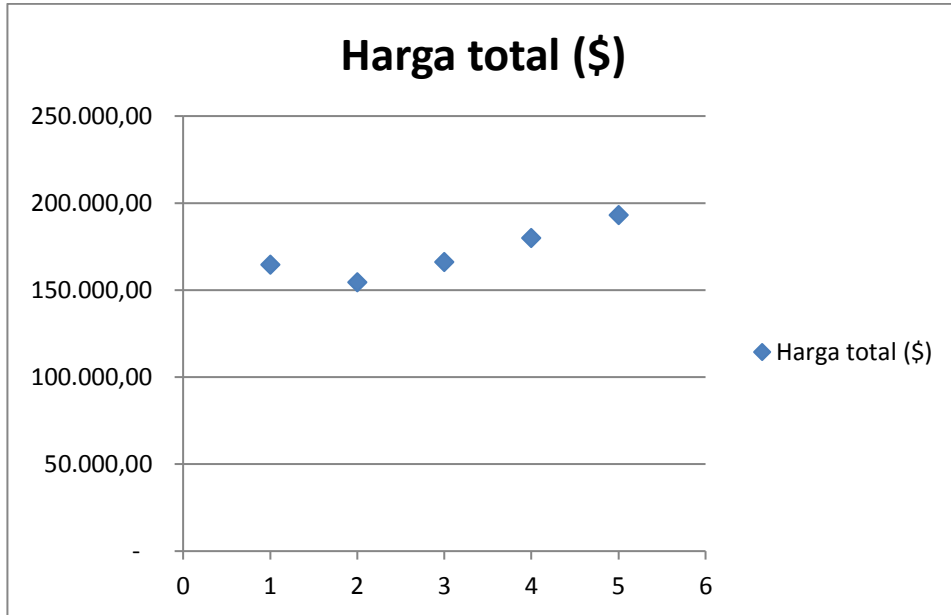
X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
0,369043	0,601893	0,7488114	0,84151068	0,9

V3-V4 0,00 V4-V5 0,00

V1		V2		V3		V4		V5	
1750,3529	liter	1750,353	liter	1750,353	liter	1750,35	liter	1750,35	liter
1,7503529	m3	1,750353	m3	1,750353	m3	1,75035	m3	1,75035	m3

Jumlah reaktor	Volume (m3)	Volume total (m3)	Volume (gallons)	Harga (\$)	Harga total (\$)
1	26,93342	26,933424	7110,42405	164657,0439	164.657,04
2	6,470838	12,941676	1708,30123	77263,1904	154.526,38
3	3,454764	10,364293	912,057811	55380,9582	166.142,87
4	2,329081	9,3163242	614,877399	44980,1441	179.920,58
5	1,750353	8,7517644	462,093162	38631,5952	193.157,98

1 m3 = 264 gallons **Stainless Steel** **matche.com**



Dipakai 2 reaktor seri	Stainless Steel / Carbon Steel
------------------------	--------------------------------

Reaktor

1 x = 0,68
 0,68

	Trigliserida	+	3CH ₃ OH	↔	3RCOOHCH ₃	+	Gliserol
M	7,588		45,527				
B	5,160		15,479		15,479		5,160
S	2,428		30,048		15,479		5,160

Reaktor

2 x = 0,90
 0,90

	Trigliserida	+	3CH ₃ OH	↔	3RCOOHCH ₃	+	Gliserol
M	2,428		30,048		15,479		5,160
B	1,669		5,008		5,008		1,669
S	0,759		25,040		20,487		6,829

Waktu tinggal

t = 2,5 jam

Reaktor 1

Volume Design
(20%) 32,32010933 Over Design = 20%

$$D = \sqrt[3]{(4v/2\pi)}$$

2H= D

D = 2,740 m 107,8679294 in

H = 5,48 m 215,7358587 in

2) Perhitungan Dimensi Reaktor 2

Perbandingan antara diameter dan tinggi reaktor yang optimum = 1 : 2 (D:H=1:2)

(brownell, 1959, hal 43)

Vdish = 0,000049Ds³ (Brownell, hal 88)

Dimana :

Ds = diameter shell, in

Vdish = volume, ft³

sf = 2,5 Brownell, Hal 88

$$V_{sf} = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \frac{sf}{144}$$

$$V_{\text{head}} = \frac{2x (V_{\text{tangki}} + V_{\text{sf}})}{144} + \frac{\pi D^2 \text{sf}}{144}$$

$$V_{\text{melting}} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{head}}$$

$$= 32,32010933 + 4,231812949$$

$$= 36,55192228 \text{ m}^3$$

Dengan spesifikasi reaktor tank sebagai berikut :

Diameter shell : 2,7398 m

Tinggi shell : 5,4797 m

Volume shell : 32,3201 m³

Volume head : 4,2318 m³

Volume reaktor : 36,5519 m³

:

Volume cairan dalam shell

Volume bottom

:

$$= 0,5 \times \text{Volume head} \quad \text{brownell}$$

$$= 2,1159 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume cairan : volume shell - volume bottom

$$= 32,3201 - 2,1159$$

$$= 30,2042 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi cairan dalam shell :

$$h = \frac{4.V}{\pi.D^2}$$

$$= 5,1256 \text{ m}$$

$$= 16,8163 \text{ ft}$$

3) Menentukan tebal shell (ts)

Dirancang menggunakan Low Alloy Grade C

$$ts = \frac{P.r}{(f.E - 0,6.P)} + C \quad \text{(Pers. 13.1, Brownell \& young, 1959; hal 254)}$$

Dalam hubungan ini :

ts = tebal shell,
in

r = Jari-jari
= ½ .Diameter tangki
= 0,5 x 107,8679

$$\text{in} = 53,9340 \text{ in}$$

E = efisiensi pengelasan =

0,8

C = faktor korosi =

0,125

f = tegangan yang diijinkan

75000 psi

Menghitung tekanan:

P hidrostatik = tinggi cairan .pmix =

$$4239,2546 \text{ kg/m}^3 =$$

$$6,0170 \text{ psi}$$

Preaksi = 1 atm =

$$14,7 \text{ psia}$$

Poperasi = Preaksi + Phidrostatik =

$$20,7170 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1.1 * P_{\text{operasi}} = 22,7887 \text{ psi}$$

Over design 10%

$$P = \text{tekanan dalam reaktor} = 22,7887 \text{ psi}$$

Sehingga :

$$t_s = \frac{0,15 \text{ in}}{0,1875} \quad \text{digunakan tebal standar } 1/4 \text{ in}$$

4) Menentukan tebal head (th) dan tebal bottom

$$P = P_{\text{desain}} - P_{\text{udara luar}} = 8,0887 \text{ psi}$$

$$OD = ID + 2t_s = 108,3679 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5-7 Brownell, hal 91

$$\text{untuk OD} = 108,3679 \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

$$i_c r = 10 \frac{5}{6} \text{ in}$$

$$r = 108,3679 \text{ in}$$

$$i_c r \text{ standar} = 7,25$$

$$r \text{ standar} = 114$$

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

$$= 1,7413 \text{ in}$$

Sehingga:

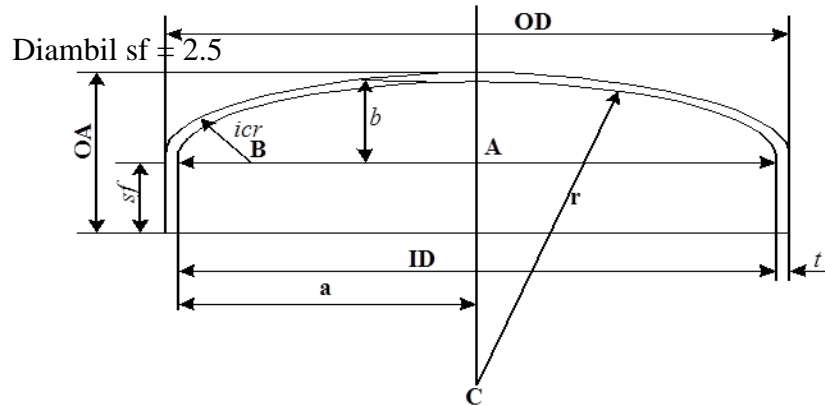
$$t_h = \frac{P \cdot r \cdot w}{(2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P)} + C \quad (\text{Pers. 7.77, Brownell \& young, 1959; hal 138})$$

$$= \frac{36.2565 \times 258.0628 \times 1.5406}{\{(2 \times 48000 \times 0.85) - (0.2 \times 36.2565)\}} + 0.125$$

th = 0,14 in digunakan tebal standar 3/16 in
 0,1875

5) Menentukan tinggi reaktor total

untuk th = 3/16 in pada tabel 5.6 Brownell & young, hal 88 diperoleh sf = 1 - 2



keterangan :

- ID = diameter dalam head
- OD = diameter luar head
- t = tebal head
- r = jari-jari dish
- icr = jari-jari dalam sudut dish
- b = tinggi head
- sf = straight flange

ID = OD standart -
 (2*ts)

$$a = \frac{ID}{2} \quad (\text{jari-jari dalam shell})$$

$$= \frac{53,99646468}{2} \quad \text{in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

$$= 43,160 \quad \text{in}$$

$$BC = r - irc$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 97,531 \quad \text{in} \\
 AC &= (BC^2 - AB^2)^{1/2} \\
 &= 87,4618 \quad \text{in} \\
 b &= r - AC \quad (\text{tinggi head}) \\
 &= 20,9061 \quad \text{in}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 23,1561 \quad \text{in}$$

$$= 0,5882 \quad \text{m}$$

$$\text{tinggi reaktor total} = 2 \times \text{tinggi head total} + \text{tinggi shell}$$

$$= 1,1763 \quad + \quad 5,4797$$

$$= 6,6560 \quad \text{m}$$

Densitas (Kg/dm³)

Komponen	BM	Umpan masuk (kg/jam)	Umpan masuk (kmol/jam)	Densitas (Kg/l)	Densitas (Kg/m ³)	Fv (m ³ /jam)	Fv (l/jam)	Fv (l/s)	x	rhoX
TG	927,853	7040,40404	7,587844239	0,836434477	836,4344766	8,4171615	0,0001188	3,3E-08	0,605071	0,50610203
FFA	296,59842	107,3232323	0,361846946	0,871219359	871,2193589	0,1231874	0,0081177	2,255E-06	0,009224	0,00803581
H ₂ O	18,01528	144,1687865	8,002583724	0,9778	977,8	0,147442	0,0067823	1,884E-06	0,01239	0,01211518
CH ₃ OH	32,04186	2151,876072	67,15827584	0,743777634	743,777634	2,8931713	0,0003456	9,601E-08	0,184938	0,13755264
NaOH	39,9972	56,32323232	1,408179381	1,891620994	1891,620994	0,0297751	0,0335851	9,329E-06	0,004841	0,00915652
Metyl Ester	310,625	2135,575442	6,875091965	0,837684827	837,6848269	2,5493782	0,0003923	1,09E-07	0,183537	0,15374611
Total		11635,67081	91,39382209	6,15853729	6158,53729	14,160115	0,0493418	1,371E-05	1	0,8267083

0,05160975 lb/ft³

6) menentukan jumlah dan jenis pengaduk

Jenis pengaduk dipilih turbin dengan 6 blade disk standar

Dari tabel 8.3 Rase, 1977 :

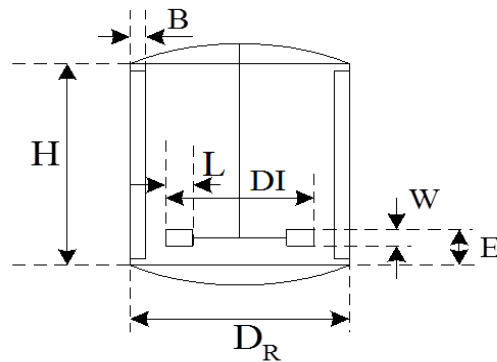
Sistem : dissolution : Turbine (max : 10.000 gal)
 Propeller (max : 2500 gal (± 9.5 m3))
 Paddle (max : 10.000 gal)

Dipilih : Turbin, karena :
 - Hp turbin tidak dipengaruhi Viskositas diatas reynold 500-1000
 - Percampuran sangat baik, bahkan dalam skala mikro

Dari McCabe L Warren,1999; jilid 1 hal 235 :

Perbandingan ukuran, umumnya: $D_i/DR = 1/3$ $L = D_i/4$
 $E/D_i = 1$ $B = D_i/12$

$W = D_i / 5$



Diameter mixer (DR)	=	2,7398	m	8,9889944	ft
Diameter pengaduk (Di)	=	0,9133	m	2,9963315	ft
Pengaduk dari dasar (E)	=	0,9133	m	2,9963315	ft
Tinggi Pengaduk (W)	=	0,1827	m	0,5992663	ft
Lebar pengaduk (L)	=	0,2283	m	0,7490829	ft
Lebar baffle (B)	=	0,0761	m	0,2496943	ft

Menghitung jumlah impeler (pengaduk):

Dimana WELH adalah *Water Equivalen Liquid High*

$$\text{WELH} = \text{tinggi bahan} \times \text{sg}$$

$$= \text{tinggi bahan} \times \frac{\rho_{\text{cairan}}}{\rho_{\text{air}}}$$

$$= 5,1256 \text{ m} \times \frac{0,8267}{0,7438}$$

$$= 5,6971 \text{ m} \quad 18,69131424 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Turbin} = \frac{\text{WELH}}{D}$$

$$= \frac{5,6971}{2,0794} \approx 2,7398$$

$$= 2,0794 \quad \gg 2$$

Putaran pengaduk :

$$\frac{\text{WELH}}{2.DI} = \left(\frac{\pi.DI.N}{600} \right)^2 \quad (\text{Rase, 1977, hal. 345})$$

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi.DI/0,3048} \sqrt{\frac{\text{WELH}}{2.DI}}$$

$$N = 34,3286 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 0,5721 \text{ rps}$$

Dengan :

$$N = 34,3286 \text{ rpm} = 0,5721 \text{ rps}$$

$$\rho = 827,0731 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 51,6308 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$g_c = 32,2 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

$$\mu = 483,9786 \text{ Cp} = 0,3252 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$D_i = 0,9133 \text{ m} = 2,9963 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{bilangan reynold (Re)} = \frac{D_i^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= 815,489$$

$$\text{Dari fig.477 Brown hal 507, Re} = 815,49 \text{ .=====> } N_p = P_o = 7$$

$$P = \frac{N^3 \cdot D_i^5 \cdot \rho \cdot N_p}{550 g_c}$$

$$P = 0,9231 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\% \text{ (fig. 12.18, Peters, hal 516)}$$

$$\text{Daya motor : } \text{Daya motor} = \frac{P}{\eta} =$$

$$1,1539 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{dipakai standar NEMA} = 1,5 \text{ hp}$$

$$P_o = \frac{p \cdot g}{\pi^3 \cdot D_i^5 \cdot \rho}$$

5. MENGHITUNG PEMANAS REAKTOR

Kenaikan suhu pada reaktor $U_d = 6-60$ Kern table 8 hal 840
50

Diinginkan suhu di reaktor = suhu umpan masuk $T=T_0$

suhu direaktor saat bereaksi

$T = 70 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

Agar suhu di reaktor = suhu umpan maka Q yang harus dibawasebanyak

$Q = 5350241 \text{ KJ/jam}$
 $5071049,73 \text{ Btu/jam}$

Untuk pemanas

$T_1 = 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 373,15 \text{ K} = 212,00 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

$T_2 = 90 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 363,15 \text{ K} = 194,00 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

$T_r = 95 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 368,15 \text{ K} = 203,00 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

sifat fisis pada suhu 95

tin = 100 $^\circ\text{C}$
tout = 90 $^\circ\text{C}$
 $C_p = 1,89 \text{ KJ/kg K}$
densitas = 958,4377279 kg/m^3

Hot fluid	$^\circ\text{C}$	Cold fluid	$^\circ\text{C}$	Temp. Diff	$^\circ\text{F}$
212,00	100	158,00	70	54,00	Δt_2
194,00	90	158,00	70	36,00	Δt_1

$$Q_{in} = Q_{out}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \text{ steam at } 100 \text{ C} &= 2256,430 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ m \text{ steam} &= 2371,108954 \text{ Kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_{lmtd} &= 44,39346232 \text{ F} \\ &6,89 \text{ C} \\ &280,04 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung luas perpindahan panas

$$A = \pi D H + \pi/4 D^2$$

D	8,99 ft
H	17,98 ft

$$A = 571,3856787 \text{ ft}^2$$

Menghitung luas kebutuhan perpindahan panas

$$A = Q / (U_d [\Delta T]_{LMTD})$$

$$A = 362,1722342 \text{ ft}^2$$

Pemanas reaktor menggunakan jaket

PERANCANGAN JAKET REAKTOR

Menghitung tebal jaket

Jenis Pemanas	=	Steam
Massa pendingin	=	4974,571 lb/jam
Densitas	=	0,117989 lb/ft ³
V pemanas	=	42161,34 ft ³

jumlah steam = 4974,571 kg/jam

densitas air = 1000 kg/m³

laju alir steam (Qw) = 4,974571 m³/jam

ditetapkan jarak jaket = = 2,5 in (Perry Hal. 11.20)

Diameter reaktor = 107,8679 in 2,739845 m

diameter (jaket+reaktor) = 112,8679 in 2,866845 m

kecepatan steam = $v = \frac{Qw}{A}$ = $\frac{luas\ flow\ area\ (A)}{(\frac{\pi}{4}) \times (D^2 - d^2)}$

8,900 m/jam = 0,55896

tebal dinding jaket (tj)

tinggi jaket = tinggi netralizer = 5,4797 m

Phidrostatik 0 Psia 0 Kpa

Pdesain 22,7887 Psia 157,128 Kpa

Bahan Carbon Steel,
SA-285, Grade A

Joint Efficiency (E)	=	0,8	
Allowable stress (S)	=	75000 psia	517125,0000 Kpa
Faktor Korosi (C)	=	0,125 in	0,0032 m

$$\text{tebal jaket (dj)} = \frac{(P \times R)}{(SE - 0,6P)} + C$$

$$1,271439 \text{ in} \quad 0,032295 \text{ m}$$

dipilih tebal jaket standard 1,5 in

Tebal Isolator

Perhitungan Tebal Isolasi Melter

Dari fig. 11.42 Perry, 1984 untuk range suhu 0°F- 300°F digunakan isolasi *polyisocyanurate*.
Pertimbangan lain digunakannya isolasi *polyisocyanurate*.

1. Bahan ini dapat digunakan untuk range suhu 0° - 900° F.
2. Thermal conductivity relatif tetap pada suhu 0° - 900° F.
3. Mudah didapat

Diinginkan suhu dinding isolasi = 40°C = 122°F

Data-data fisis :

k isolasi =	0,0125	Btu/j.ft.°F
Ts =	40 C =	104 F

$$\begin{aligned}
Tud &= 30 \text{ C} = 86 \text{ F} \\
Tf &= (Ts + Tud)/2 = 95 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
\delta f &= Ts - Tf = 27 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
\beta &= 1 / Tf = 1,80\text{E-}03 \text{ /R}
\end{aligned}$$

dengan :
 Tf = suhu film, $^\circ\text{F}$
 β = koefisien muai volume, /R

Sifat-sifat udara pada $Tf = 95 \text{ F}$ (tabel 3.212, Perry, 1984)

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_f &= 1,18 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 7,35\text{E-}02 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
c_{pf} &= 1,0049 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} = 2,40\text{E-}01 \text{ Btu/lb}^\circ\text{F} \\
\mu_f &= 1,92\text{E-}05 \text{ Pa.s} = 4,63\text{E-}02 \text{ lb/ft.j} \\
k_f &= 0,0271 \text{ kJ/kg}^\circ\text{C} = 1,57\text{E-}02 \text{ Btu/j.lb}^\circ\text{F}
\end{aligned}$$

$$Gr = \frac{\ell^3 \cdot \rho_f^2 \cdot \beta \cdot g_c \cdot \Delta\Delta}{\mu_f^2}$$

dengan :

Gr = bilangan Grashoff

Pr = bilangan

Prandtl

Ra = bilangan Rayleigh

$$Pr = \frac{c_{pf} \mu_f}{k_f}$$

$$Raf = Gr * Pr$$

(Holmann, 1986)

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

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

Dimana hc adalah koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi.

$\ell = L =$ tinggi total reaktor

$\ell = L =$ 257,55 in
6,54 m
21,46 ft

$Gr = 5,05E+11$

cek ℓ

$$\frac{35}{Gr^{1/4}} = 0,042$$

$$\frac{ID}{L} = 0,42$$

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

$Pr = 0,71$

$Raf = 3,59E+11 > 1,00E+09$

sehingga

:

$$hc = 0.19 (\Delta t)^{1/3}$$

$$hc = 0,57 \quad \text{Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{j} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Perpindahan panas karena radiasi dapat diabaikan krn suhu dinding reaktor kecil (40 C)

ID =	107,867929	in	8,988958	ft
OD =	108,3679	in	9,030625	ft
T1 =	70	°C	158	°F
T2 =	40	°C	104	°F

Perpindahan panas konveksi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{\text{konveksi}} &= hc \cdot \pi \cdot (OD + 2 \cdot X_{\text{isolasi}}) \cdot L \cdot \Delta t \\
 &hc \cdot \pi \cdot OD \cdot L \cdot \Delta t = 9363,80 \\
 &hc \cdot \pi \cdot 2 \cdot L \cdot \Delta t = 2073,787
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_{\text{konveksi}} &= 9363,80 + 1004.465 X_{\text{isolasi}} \quad \dots\dots\dots(1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Perpindahan panas konduksi melalui dinding melter dan isolasi :

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

Dinding melter berupa Stainless Steel, dari table 3 Kern, Hal. 799 diperoleh
 $k =$ 26 Btu/j.ft.F.

Perpindahan panas konduksi sama dengan perpindahan panas konveksi, sehingga dapat dituliskan persamaan (1) sama dengan persamaan (2).

Dari kedua persamaan tersebut didapatkan nilai X_{isolasi} , q_{konveksi} , dan q_{konduksi}

Dengan trial 'n error didapatkan hasil sebagai berikut :

$$X_{\text{isolasi}} = 0,0290900 \text{ ft} = 0,89 \text{ cm}$$

$$q_{\text{konduksi}} = 9439,02 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$q_{\text{konveksi}} = 9424,12 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Tebal isolasi agar dinding isolasi } 40^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,348 \text{ in} \quad \text{tebal standar} \quad 0,375 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Panas yang hilang setelah diisolasi} = 9424,12 \text{ Btu/jam} = 2374,88 \text{ kkal/jam}$$