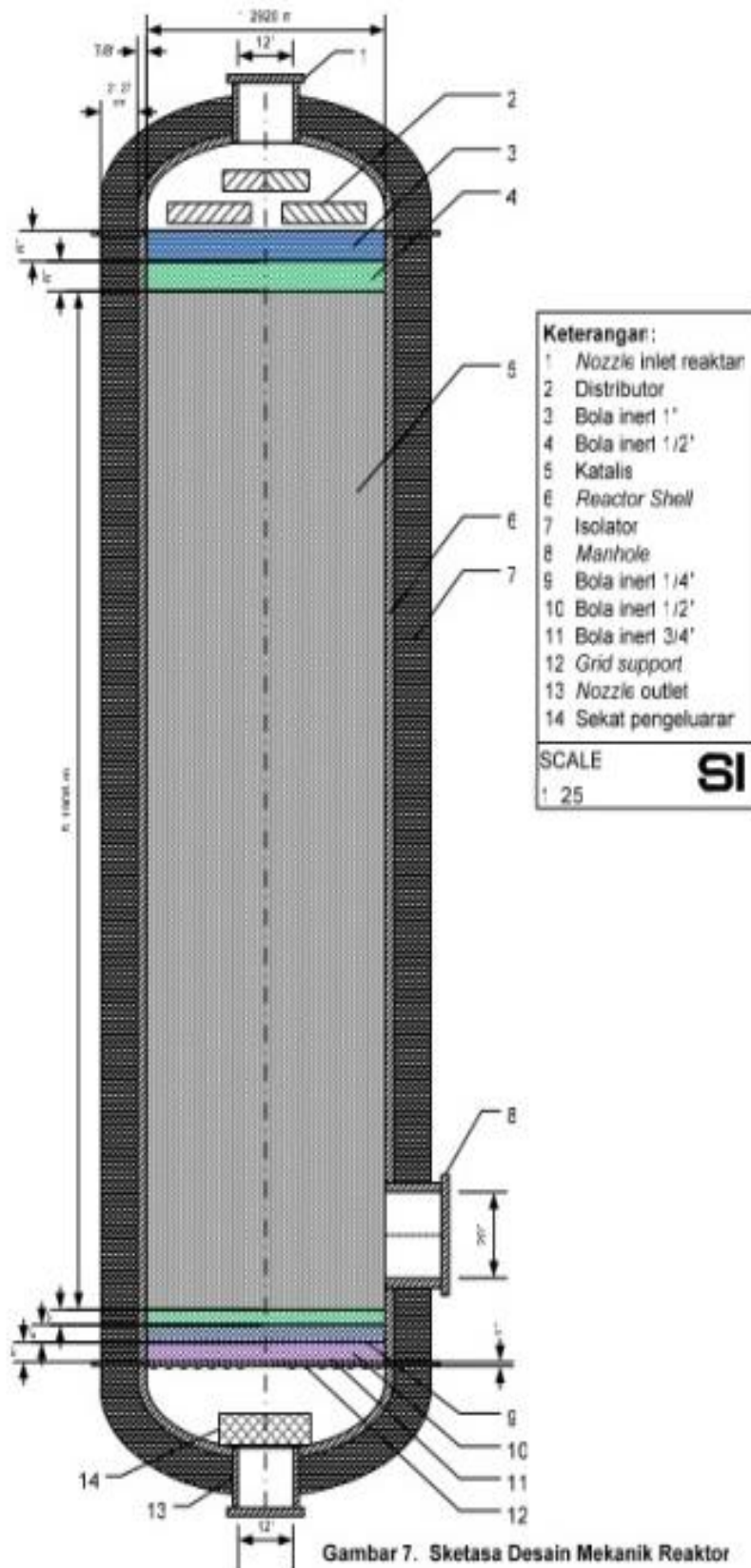


LAMPIRAN A

REAKTOR STAGE 1

- Jenis : Reaktor *Fixed Bed Multitube*
- Fungsi : Tempat berlangsungnya reaksi antara propilen, amonia, dan udara untuk menjadi akrilonitril
- Kondisi Operasi : Suhu = 400 °C
Tekanan = 1,32 atm
Reaksi = Eksotermis
- Tujuan :
1. Menentukan jenis reaktor
 2. Menghitung pressure drop
 3. Menghitung berat katalis
 4. Menghitung waktu tinggal dalam reaktor
 5. Menentukan dimensi reaktor



Gambar 7. Sketasa Desain Mekanik Reaktor

Reaksi yang terjadi didalam reaktor:



1. Menentukan jenis reaktor

Dipilih reaktor fixed bed multitube dengan pertimbangan sebagai berikut:

- zat pereaksi berupa fasa gas dengan katalis padat
- umur katalis panjang 12-15 bulan
- reaksi eksotermis sehingga diperlukan luas perpindahan panas yang besar agar kontak dengan pendingin berlangsung optimal
- tidak diperlukan pemisahan katalis dari gas keluaran reaktor
- pengendalian suhu relatif mudah karena menggunakan tipe shell and tube

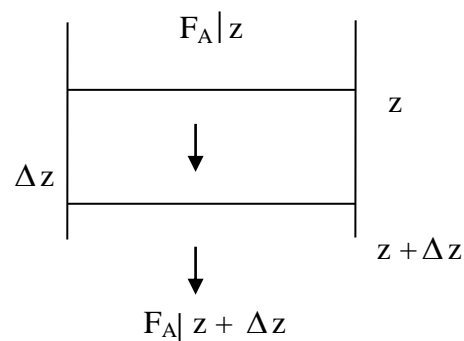
(Hill, hal 425-431)

2. Persamaan – persamaan Matematis Reaktor

a. Neraca massa reaktor

Reaksi berlangsung dalam keadaan steady state dalam reaktor setebal ΔZ dengan konversi X. Neraca massa C_3H_6 pada elemen volume :

Input – Output – Yang bereaksi = 0



Input - Output - Yang Bereaksi = 0

$$F_A|_z - (F_A|_{z+\Delta z} + (-r_a) \Delta v) = 0$$

$$\Delta v = \frac{\pi D_i^2}{4} \varepsilon \Delta Z$$

Δv = volume gas diantara katalis pada elemen volum

$$F_A|_Z - F_A|_{Z+\Delta Z} - (-r_A) \pi/4 D_i^2 \varepsilon \cdot \Delta Z = 0$$

$$\frac{F_A|_{Z+\Delta Z} - F_A|_Z}{\Delta Z} = (-r_A) \pi/4 D_i^2 \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{-F_A}{\Delta Z} = \frac{-r_A \pi D_i^2}{4} \varepsilon$$

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

$$\Delta F_A = -F_{A0} \cdot \Delta X_A$$

$$F_{A0} \cdot \frac{\Delta X_A}{\Delta Z} = \frac{-(r_A) \pi D_i^2}{4} \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{\Delta X_A}{\Delta Z} = \frac{-(r_A) \pi D_i^2}{4 F_{A0}} \varepsilon$$

Lim $\Delta Z \longrightarrow 0$

$$\frac{dX_A}{dz} = \frac{(-r_A) \pi D_i^2 \varepsilon}{4 F_{A0}}$$

dimana : $\frac{dX_A}{dz}$ = perubahan konversi persatuan panjang

ε = porositas

$(-r_A)$ = kecepatan reaksi = $k C_A \cdot C_B$

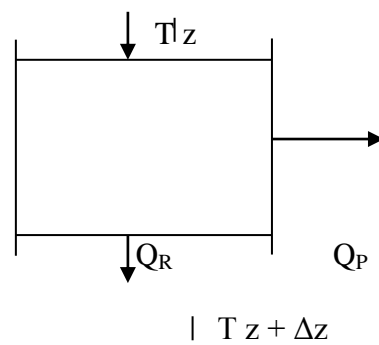
Z = tebal tumpukan katalisator

D_i = diameter dalam pipa

Tabel 1 Komposisi Dengan Perhitungan Kapasitas Stage 1

| Input | Massa, Kg/Jam | Output | Massa, Kg/Jam |
|-------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| C3H6 | 2.500,405 | C3H6 | 500,081 |
| NH3 | 3.000,486 | NH3 | 2.190,831 |
| O2 | 4.095,663 | O2 | 1.809,579 |
| N2 | 15.407,494 | N2 | 15,407,494 |
| C3H3N | - | C3H3N | 2.524,218 |
| H2O | 55,565 | H2O | 2.627,409 |
| TOTAL | 25.059,612 | TOTAL | 25.059,612 |

b. Neraca panas elemen volume



Q_R = panas reaksi

Q_P = panas yang dibuang, ada pendinginan

Input - Output = Acc

$$\Sigma m.C_p (T|_z - T_o) - [(\Sigma m.C_p) (T|_{z+\Delta z} - T_o) + Q_R + Q_P]$$

$$\Sigma m.C_p (T|_z - T|_{z+\Delta z}) = Q_R + Q_P$$

$$(\Sigma m.C_p) (-\Delta T) = Q_R + Q_P$$

$$Q_R = \Delta H_R F_{A0} \Delta X_A$$

$$Q_p = UA (T - T_s)$$

$$A = \pi D_o \Delta z$$

$$Q_p = U \pi D_o \Delta z (T - T_s)$$

$$\frac{(\Sigma m.C_p) (-\Delta T) = \Delta H_R \cdot F_{Ao} \cdot \Delta X_A + U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot \Delta Z (T - T_s)}{\Delta Z}$$

: ΔZ

$$(\Sigma m.C_p) \left(\frac{-\Delta T}{\Delta Z} \right) = \Delta H_R \cdot F_{Ao} \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta X_A}{\Delta Z} \right) + U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot \Delta Z (T - T_s)$$

$$\left(\frac{-\Delta T}{\Delta Z} \right) = \frac{\Delta H_R \cdot F_{Ao} \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta X_A}{\Delta Z} \right) + U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot \Delta Z (T - T_s)}{(\Sigma m.C_p)}$$

$$\lim \Delta Z \longrightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{dT}{dZ} = \frac{\Delta H_R \cdot F_{Ao} \cdot \left(\frac{dX_A}{dZ} \right) + U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot \Delta Z (T - T_s)}{(\Sigma m.C_p)}$$

Dimana:

$$\frac{dT}{dZ} = \text{Perubahan Suhu persatuan panjang katalis}$$

$$\Delta H_R = \text{Panas Reaksi}$$

$$U = \text{Overall heat transfer coefficient}$$

$$D_o = \text{Diameter luar}$$

$$T = \text{Suhu gas}$$

$$T_s = \text{Suhu penelitian}$$

$$T_s = \text{Kapasitas panas}$$

c. Neraca panas untuk pendingin

Pendingin yang dipakai adalah Dowtherm A yang stabil pada suhu $93,3 - 398,89 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Sifat-sifat fisis Dowtherm A (T dalam K) dari Hydrocarbon Processing.

$$C_p = 0,11152 + 3,402 \times 10^{-4} T, \text{ cal/g.K}$$

$$\rho = 1,3644 - 9,7073 \times 10^{-3} T, \text{ gr/cm}^3$$

$$\mu = 35,5898 - 6,04212 T, \text{ gr/cm.Jam}$$

$$k = 1,512 - 0,0010387T, \text{ cal/gram.cm.K}$$

Pendingin : Dowterm A

| | K | C | F |
|---------|-----|-----|-------|
| T in | 373 | 100 | 212,0 |
| T out | 550 | 277 | 530,6 |
| delta T | 177 | 177 | 318,6 |

$$C_p \text{ pendingin} = 0,2384 \text{ Cal/gr.K}$$

$$= 0,4295 \text{ Btu/lb.K}$$

$$= 0,9980 \text{ J/gr.K}$$

Menghitung densitas pendingin pada T in:

$$\rho_p = 1.3644 - (9.7073 \times 10^{-4} T_{in})$$

$$\text{Rho p} = 1,0043 \text{ gr/cm}^3$$

Menghitung konduktivitas thermal pendingin pada T in:

$$K_p = 1.512 - 0.0010387 \times T_{in}$$

$$k \text{ pendingin} = 1,1246 \text{ cal/cm.jam.K}$$

$$= 0,4708 \text{ kJ/m.jam.K}$$

$$= 1,1604 \text{ Btu/ft.jam.F}$$

Menghitung viskositas pendingin pada T in:

$$\mu_p = 35.5898 - 0.04212 \cdot T_{in}$$

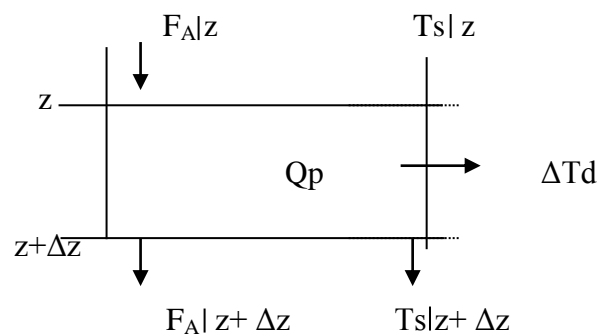
$$\begin{aligned} \mu_p &= 19,8790 \text{ gr/cm.jam} \\ &= 0,0055 \text{ gr/cm.det} \\ &= 1,9879 \text{ kg/m.jam} \\ &= 1,3358 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan pendingin yang dibutuhkan:

Pendingin yang dipakai adalah downterm A = 2.634.929,5677 kg/jam

Aliran pendingin dalam reaktor searah dengan aliran gas

Neraca Panas pada elemen volum



$$m_p \cdot C_{pp} (T_s|_z - T_o) + Q_p - m_p C_{pp} (T_s|_{z+\Delta z} - T_o) = 0$$

$$m_p \cdot C_{pp} (T_s|_z - T_s|_{z+\Delta z}) = - Q_p$$

$$(T_s|_z - T_s|_{z+\Delta z}) = - \frac{U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot \Delta z \cdot (T - T_s)}{(m \cdot C_p) p}$$

$$(T_s|_z - T_s|_{z+\Delta z}) / \Delta z = - \frac{U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot (T - T_s)}{(m \cdot C_p) p}$$

$$- (T_s|_{z+\Delta z} - T_s|_z) / \Delta z = - \frac{U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot (T - T_s)}{(m \cdot C_p) p}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T_s}{\Delta Z} = \frac{U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o (T - T_s)}{(m \cdot C_p) p}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta Z \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{dT_s}{dZ} = \frac{U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o (T - T_s)}{(m \cdot C_p) p}$$

d. Penurunan tekanan

Dalam pipa = penurunan tekanan dalam pipa berisi katalisator (Fixed bed) digunakan rumus 11.6 (chapter 11 hal 492 “ Chemical Reactor Design For Process Plants”.

$$\frac{dP}{dZ} = \frac{G}{\rho g D_p} \cdot \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon^3} \cdot \left[\frac{150(1 - \varepsilon)\mu}{D_p} + 1,75G \right]$$

Dimana :

G = Kecepatan aliran massa gas dalam pipa, gr/cm^3

ρ = Densitas gas, gr/cm^3

D_p = Densitas pertikel katalisator, cm

G = Gaya Gravitasi, cm/det^2

ε = Porosity tumpukan katalisator

μ = Viskositas gas, gr/cm jam

3. Data – data sifat fisis bahan

a. Menentukan umpan Yi masuk

Tabel 2 Umpan YI Masuk Reaktor

| Komponen | Bmi | Massa | Mol | yi |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|-------|
| | (kg/kmol) | (kg/jam) | (kmol/jam) | |
| C3H6 | 42 | 2.500,405 | 59,533 | 0,065 |
| NH3 | 17 | 3.000,486 | 176,499 | 0,192 |
| O2 | 32 | 4.095,663 | 127,989 | 0,140 |
| N2 | 28 | 15.407,494 | 550,268 | 0,600 |
| C3H3N | 53 | - | - | - |
| H2O | 18 | 55,565 | 3,087 | 0,003 |
| TOTAL | | 25.059,612 | 917,377 | 1,000 |

b. Menentukan volume gas reaktor

$$PV = nRT$$

$$n = 941,19 \text{ kmol/jam} = 261,442 \text{ mol/dtk}$$

$$R = 82,05 \text{ atm.cm}^3/\text{mol.}^\circ\text{K}$$

$$P = 1,33 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 670,85 \text{ K}$$

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P} = 10,82 \text{ m}^3/\text{dtk}$$

c. Menentukan densitas umpan

$$\rho = \frac{P \cdot BM}{R \cdot T \cdot Z} = \frac{(1,32 \text{ atm}) \left(27,3481 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} \right)}{\left(82,05 \text{ atm} \cdot \frac{\text{cm}^3}{\text{gmol} \cdot \text{K}} \right) (623 \text{ K}) (1,0001)} = 0,0006537 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^3}$$

d. Menentukan viskositan umpan

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

Tabel 3 Data Viskositas Umpan Masuk Reaktor

| Formula | A (mikropoise) | B (mikropoise) | C (mikropoise) |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| C3H6 | -7,23 | 3,4180E-01 | -9,4516E-05 |
| NH3 | -7,874 | 3,6700E-01 | -4,4700E-06 |
| O2 | 44,224 | 5,6200E-01 | -1,1300E-04 |
| N2 | 42,606 | 4,7500E-01 | -9,8800E-05 |

(Chemical properties handbook, Mc Graw-hill Carl L. yaws)

Tabel 4 Perhitungan Viskositas Umpan Masuk Reaktor

| Komponen | yi | μ_{gas} (mikropoise) | μ_{gas} (kg/s.m) | μ_{gas} (kg/jam.m) | μ_{gas} (lb/ft.jam) |
|----------|-------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| C3H6 | 0,065 | 179,992 | 0,000018 | 0,064797 | 0,000016 |
| NH3 | 0,193 | 237,092 | 0,000024 | 0,085353 | 0,000021 |
| O2 | 0,140 | 371,269 | 0,000037 | 0,133657 | 0,000032 |
| N2 | 0,602 | 317,532 | 0,000032 | 0,114311 | 0,000028 |
| TOTAL | 1,000 | 1105,885 | 0,000111 | 0,398119 | 0,000096 |

Tabel 4 Perhitungan Viskositas Umpun Masuk Reaktor (lanjutan)

| Komponen | $y_i \cdot \mu_{\text{gas}}$ (kg/s.m) | $y_i \cdot \mu_{\text{gas}}$ (kg/jam.m) | $y_i \cdot \mu_{\text{gas}}$ lb/ft.jam | η gas mikropoise |
|----------|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| C3H6 | 0,0000012 | 0,004219 | 0,004219 | 11,7201 |
| NH3 | 0,0000046 | 0,016477 | 0,016477 | 45,7695 |
| O2 | 0,0000052 | 0,018710 | 0,018710 | 51,9732 |
| N2 | 0,0000191 | 0,068799 | 0,068799 | 191,1072 |
| TOTAL | 0,0000301 | 0,108205 | 0,108205 | 300,5700 |

$$\mu_{\text{gas}} = 0,000030 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$= 0,00030 \text{ gram/cm.s}$$

- e. Menentukan konduktivitas gas umpun

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

Tabel 5 Data Konduktivitas Umpun Masuk Reaktor

| Formula | A (W/m.K) | B (W/m.K) | C (W/m.K) |
|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| C3H6 | -0,01116 | 7,5155E-05 | 6,5558E-08 |
| NH3 | 0,00457 | 2,3239E-05 | 1,4810E-07 |
| O2 | 0,00121 | 8,6157E-05 | -1,3346E-08 |
| N2 | 0,00309 | 7,5930E-05 | -1,1014E-08 |

(Chemical properties handbook, Mc Graw-hill Carl L. yaws)

Tabel 6 Perhitungan Konduktivitas Umpan Reaktor

| Komponen | Y _i | k _{gas} (W/m.K) | y _i .k _{gas} (W/m.K) |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| C ₃ H ₆ | 0,065 | 0,069 | 0,005 |
| NH ₃ | 0,193 | 0,087 | 0,017 |
| O ₂ | 0,140 | 0,053 | 0,007 |
| N ₂ | 0,602 | 0,049 | 0,030 |
| TOTAL | 1,000 | 0,259 | 0,058 |

$$\begin{aligned}
 k \text{ campuran} &= 0,058 \text{ W/m.K} \\
 &= 0,2103 \text{ kJ/jam.m.K} \\
 &= 0,0502 \text{ kkal/jam.m.K} \\
 &= 0,0001 \text{ kal/cm.dtk.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Menentukan kapasitas panas campuran gas

$$C_p = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3 + ET^4$$

Tabel 7 Data Kapasitas Panas Umpan Reaktor

| Formula | A (joule/mol.K) | B (joule/mol.K) | C (joule/mol.K) | D (joule/mol.K) | E (joule/mol.K) |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| C3H6 | 21,172 | 6,3106E-02 | 2,9197E-04 | -3,2708E-07 | 9,9730E-11 |
| NH3 | 33,573 | -1,2581E-02 | 8,8906E-05 | -7,1783E-08 | 1,8569E-11 |
| O2 | 29,526 | -8,8999E-03 | 3,8083E-05 | -3,2629E-08 | 8,8607E-12 |
| N2 | 29,342 | -3,5395E-03 | 1,0076E-05 | -4,3116E-09 | 2,5935E-13 |
| DELTA | 28,403 | 9,521400E-03 | 1,0726E-04 | -1,0895E-07 | 3,1855E-11 |

(Chemical properties handbook, Mc Graw-hill Carl L.yaws)

Tabel 8 Perhitungan Kapasitas Panas Campuran Gas Reaktor

| Komponen | Yi | BM (kg/kmol) | Cp joule/mol.K | Cp kjoule/kmol.K | Cp kjoule/kg.K | Cpi = yi.Cp kjoule/kg.K |
|----------|-------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| C3H6 | 0,065 | 42 | 116,6422 | 116,6422 | 2,7772 | 0,1808 |
| NH3 | 0,193 | 17 | 47,3024 | 47,3024 | 2,7825 | 0,5371 |
| O2 | 0,140 | 32 | 32,6570 | 32,6570 | 1,0205 | 0,1429 |
| N2 | 0,602 | 28 | 30,2626 | 30,2626 | 1,0808 | 0,6505 |
| TOTAL | 1,000 | | 226,8642 | 226,8642 | 7,6610 | 1,5113 |

Tabel 8 Perhitungan Kapasitas Panas Campuran Gas (Lanjutan)

| Komponen | Fi (kg/jam) | Fi.Cpi (kj/jam.K) | Cp.yi (kj/kmol.K) |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| C3H6 | 2500 | 452,1617 | 7,5951 |
| NH3 | 3000,5 | 1611,7030 | 9,1315 |
| O2 | 4095,663 | 585,1141 | 4,5716 |
| N2 | 15407,494 | 10022,3569 | 18,2136 |
| TOTAL | 25004 | 12671,336 | 39,5118 |

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p \text{ campuran} &= 39,5118 \text{ kJ/kmol.K} \\
 &= 12671,3358 \text{ kJ/jam.K} \\
 &= 1,5113 \text{ kJ/kg.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Menentukan panas reaksi

Reaksi yang terjadi bersifat eksotermis, panas yang dikeluarkan adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\Delta H_R = \Delta H_{R298} + \int_{298}^T \Delta C_p \cdot dT$$

(Chemical properties handbook, Mc Graw-hill Carl L.yaws)

Tabel 9 Data Panas Reaksi Reaktor

| Formula | A (kj/mol) | B (kj/mol) | C (kj/mol) | D (kj/mol) | E (kj/mol) |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| C3H6 | 21,172 | 6,3106E-02 | 2,9197E-04 | -3,2708E-07 | 9,9730E-11 |
| NH3 | 33,573 | -1,2581E-02 | 8,8906E-05 | -7,1783E-08 | 1,8569E-11 |
| O2 | 29,526 | -8,8999E-03 | 3,8083E-05 | -3,2629E-08 | 8,8607E-12 |
| N2 | 29,342 | -3,5395E-03 | 1,0076E-05 | -4,3116E-09 | 2,5935E-13 |
| C3H3N | 18,425 | 1,8336E-01 | 1,0072E-04 | 1,8747E-08 | 9,1114E-13 |
| H2O | 33,933 | 8,4186E-03 | 2,9906E-05 | 1,7825E-08 | 3,6934E-12 |

(Chemical properties handbook, Mc Graw-hill Carl L.yaws)

Tabel 10 Perhitungan Panas Reaksi Reaktor Stege 1

| Komponen | ΔH_f (kj/mol) | ΔH_f (kJ/kmol) | ΔH (J/mol) | ΔH (kJ/kmol) |
|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| C3H6 | 53,30 | 53300 | 33096,516 | 33096,5156 |
| NH3 | -46,00 | -46000 | 15512,624 | 15512,6238 |
| O2 | 0,00 | 0 | 11616,890 | 11616,8905 |
| N2 | 0,00 | 0 | 11088,165 | 11088,1647 |
| C3H3N | 184,93 | 184930 | 50586,980 | 50586,9803 |
| H2O | -241,80 | -241800 | 18011,722 | 18011,7220 |
| TOTAL | -49,57 | -49570 | 139912,8969 | 139912,8969 |

Dari data didapat:

$$\Delta HR_{298} = -547.770 \text{ kJ/kmol}$$

h. Data sifat katalis (Alumunium Oxide)

Jenis : Al₂O₃

Ukuran : D 10 mm

Density : 3,986 gr/cm³

4. Dimensi reaktor

a. Menentukan ukuran dan jumlah tube

Diameter pipa reaktor dipilih berdasarkan pertimbangan agar perpindahan panas berjalan dengan baik. Mengingat reaksi yang terjadi eksotermis, untuk itu dipilih aliran gas dalam pipa turbulen agar koefisien perpindahan panas lebih panas lebih besar.

Pengaruh ratio D_p / D_t terhadap koefisien perpindahan panas dalam pipa yang berisi butir-butir katalisator dibandingkan dengan pipa kosong yaitu hw/h telah diteliti oleh Colburn's (smith hal 571) yaitu :

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| D_p/D_t | 0,05 | 0,1 | 0,15 | 0,2 | 0,25 | 0,3 |
| hw/h | 5,5 | 7,0 | 7,8 | 7,5 | 7,0 | 6,6 |

dipilih $D_p/D_t = 0,15$

dimana

hw = koefisien perpindahan panas dalam pipa berisi katalis

h = koefisien perpindahan panas dalam pipa kosong

D_p = diameter katalisator

D_t = diameter tube

Sehingga :

$$D_p/D_t = 0,15$$

$$D_p = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$D_t = 1 / 0,15 = 6,667 \text{ cm} = 2,6246 \text{ in}$$

Dari hasil perhitungan tersebut, maka diambil ukuran pipa standar agar koefisien perpindahan panasnya baik.

Dari table 11 Kern dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Nominal pipe size = 3 in

Outside diameter = 3,5 in = 8,89 cm

Schedule number = 40

Inside diameter = 2,469 in = 6,2713 cm

Flow area per pipe = 3,068 in²

Surface per in ft = 0,917 ft²/ft

Aliran dalam pipa turbule dipilih $N_{Re} = 2.500$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{G_t D_t}{\mu_g}$$

$$G_t = \frac{\mu_g N_{Re}}{D_t}$$

Dalam hubungan ini:

μ_g = viskositas umpan = 0,000301 g/cm.det

D_t = Diameter tube = 6,2713 cm

$$G_t = \frac{(0,000301)(2.500)}{6,2713} = 0,1198 \frac{\text{gr}}{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}} = 4.313,53 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{jam}}$$

Digunakan 1 buah reaktor :

$$A_t = \frac{G}{G_t}$$

$$A_t = \frac{6961,0032}{0,1198} = 58.095,29 \text{ cm}^2$$

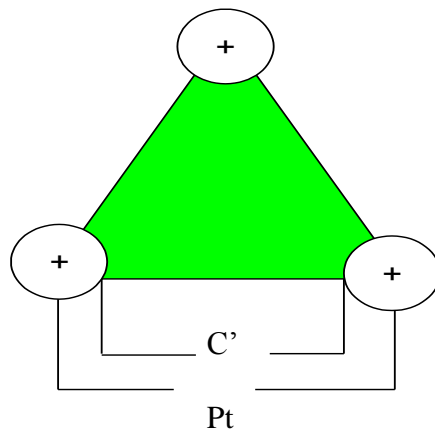
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas penampang pipa} &= \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) ID^2 = \left(\frac{3,14}{4}\right) \times 6,2713^2 \\ &= 30,8730 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$Nt_{max} = \frac{At}{Ao}$$

$$\text{Jumlah pipa dalam reaktor} = \frac{58.095,29}{30,8730} = 1.881,749 \text{ buah} = 1.882 \text{ buah}$$

- b. Menghitung diameter dalam reaktor

Direncanakan tube disusun dengan pola triangular pitch.



$$\begin{aligned} P_t &= 1,25 \times O D_t \\ &= 1,25 \times 3,5 = 4,375 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C' &= P_T - O D \\ &= 4,375 - 3,5 = 0,875 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$I D_s = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot N_t \cdot P_T^2 \cdot 0,866}{\pi}}$$

$$I D_s = 506,3103 \text{ cm}$$

Jadi diameter dalam reaktor = 506,3103 cm = 199,3348 in

- c. Menghitung tebal dinding reaktor

Tebal dinding reaktor (shell) dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, pers.13-1, p.254})$$

Dimana :

t_s = tebal shell, in

E = efisiensi pengelasan

f = maksimum allowable stress bahan yang digunakan

(Brownell, tabel 13-1, p.251)

r = jari-jari dalam shell, in

C = faktor korosi, in

P = tekanan design, Psi

Bahan yang digunakan Carbon Steel SA 283 Grade C

E = 0,85

f = 12650 psi

C = 0,125

R = ID/2 = (199,3348/2) in

P = 23,2848 psi

Jadi P = (120/100)*P = 27,9417 psi

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + C$$

$$\text{maka } t_s = \frac{23,2848 \cdot (199,3348/2)}{12650 \cdot 0,85 - 0,6 \cdot 23,2848} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,3411 \text{ in}$$

dipilih tebal dinding reaktor standar 1 in

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter luar reaktor} &= \text{ID} + 2 \cdot t_s \\
 &= 199,3348 + (2 \cdot 0,3411) \\
 &= 201,3348 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga dipilih diameter luar reaktor 170 in.

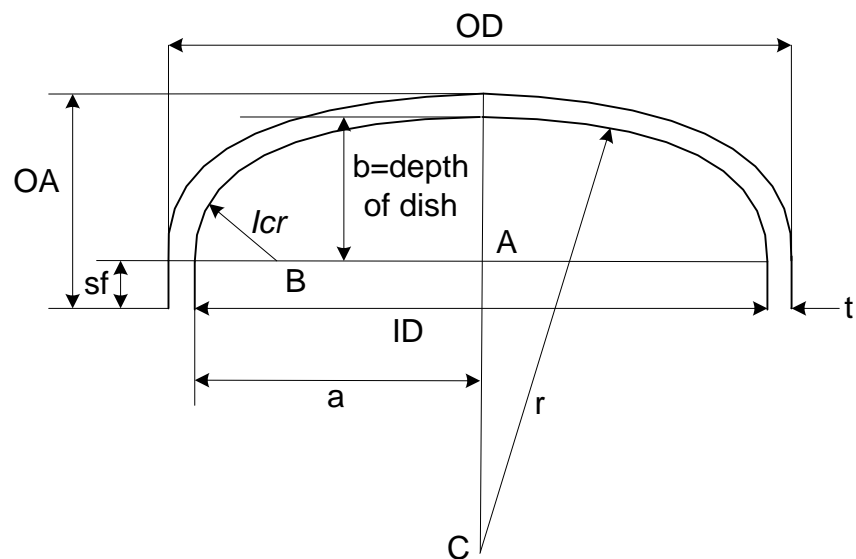
(tabel 5.7, P.90, Brownell,1959)

5. Menghitung head reaktor

a. Menghitung tebal head reaktor

Bentuk head : Elipstical Dished Head

Bahan yang digunakan: Carbon Steel SA 283 Grade C



Keterangan gambar :

ID = diameter dalam head

OD = diameter luar head

a = jari-jari dalam head

t = tebal head

r = jari-jari luar dish

icr = jari-jari dalam sudut icr

b = tinggi head

sf = straight flange

OA = tinggi total head

Tebal head dihitung berdasarkan persamaan :

$$t_h = \frac{P.IDs}{2.f.E - 0,2.P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell, 1979})$$

P = tekanan design, psi = 87,0466 psi

IDs = diameter dalam reactor, in = 189,2268 in

F = maksimum allowable stress, psi = 12650 psi

E = efisiensi pengelasan = 0,85

C = faktor korosi, in = 0,125

$$\text{maka } t_h = \frac{1,3375 \times 199,3348}{2 \times 12650 \times 0,85 - 0,2 \times 1,3375} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1374 \text{ in}$$

dipilih tebal head reaktor standar 1 in

b. Menghitung tinggi head reaktor

ODs = 170 in

ts = 1 in

didapat : irc = 11,5 in

r = 170 in

a = IDs/2 = 99,6674 in

AB = a - irc = 88,1674 in

$$BC = r - irc = 158,5 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = (BC^2 - AB^2)^{1/2} = 131,7147 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - AC = 38,2853 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5.6 Brownell p.88 dengan th 1 in didapat $sf = 1,5 - 4$ in
perancangan digunakan $sf = 4$ in

Tinggi head reaktor dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\begin{aligned} hH &= th + b + sf \\ &= (1 + 38,2853 + 4) \text{ in} \\ &= 43,2853 \text{ in} \\ &= 1,0994 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung tinggi reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi reaktor total} &= \text{panjang tube} + \text{tinggi head top} \\ HR &= 240,1576 \text{ in} + 43,2853 \text{ in} \\ &= 283,4429 \text{ in} \\ &= 23,6202 \text{ ft} \\ &= 7,20 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

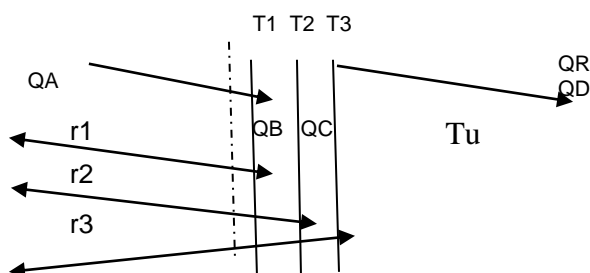
6. Tebal isolasi reaktor

Asumsi :

a. Suhu dalam reaktor = suhu permukaan dinding dalam shell = suhu pendingin rata-rata

b. Keadaan steady state $QA=QB=QC=(QD+QR)$

c. Suhu dinding luar isolasi isothermal



Keterangan :

r_1 = jari-jari dalam reaktor

r_2 = jari-jari luar reaktor

r_3 = jari-jari isolator luar

QA = Perp. Konveksi dari gas ke dinding dalam reaktor

QB = Perp. Konduksi melalui dinding reaktor

QC = Perp. Konduksi melalui isolator

QD = Perp. konveksi dari permukaan luar isolator

QR = Perp. Panas radiasi

T1 = Suhu dinding dalam reaktor

T2 = Suhu dinding luar reaktor

T3 = Suhu isolator luar

Tu = Suhu udara luar

- sifat-sifat fisis bahan

* bahan isolasi : asbestos, dengan sifat-sifat fisis (kern) :

$$K_{is} = 0,17134 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,96$$

* carbon steel : $k_s = 41,5519 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$

* sifat-sifat fisis udara pada suhu Tf (Holman,1988. Daftar A-5)

$$T_f = 313$$

$$\nu = 0,000017$$

$$k = 0,027225 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Pr = 0,70489$$

$$\beta = 0,0032 \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\mu = 0,00001906 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$g = 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$r_3 = r_2 + x$$

$$r_1 = 0,2903 \text{ m}$$

$$r_2 = 0,3048 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

a. Perpindahan panas konduksi

$$Q_B = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot k_s \cdot L \cdot (T_1 - T_2)}{\ln\left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)} \dots\dots(a)$$

$$Q_C = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot k_{is} \cdot L \cdot (T_2 - T_3)}{\ln\left(\frac{r_3}{r_2}\right)} \dots\dots(b)$$

b. Perpindahan panas konveksi

$$Q_D = hc \cdot A \cdot (T_3 - T_4)$$

$$Q_D = hc \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_3 \cdot L \cdot (T_3 - T_4) \dots\dots(c)$$

Karena $Gr_L \cdot Pr > 10^9$, sehingga :

$$hc = 1,31 \cdot (\Delta T)^{1/3}$$

$$Gr_L = \frac{g \cdot \beta \cdot (T_3 - T_u) \cdot L^3}{\nu^2}$$

c. Panas radiasi

$$Q_R = \varepsilon \cdot \sigma \cdot A \cdot (T_3^4 - T_4^4)$$

$$Q_R = \varepsilon \cdot \sigma \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_3 \cdot L \cdot (T_3^4 - T_4^4)$$

\dots\dots(d)

$$\sigma = 5,669 \times 10^{-8} \text{ w/m}^2 \cdot \text{k}^4$$

kemudian persamaan a, b, c dan d ditrial menggunakan excel dan didapat :

$$T_2 = 401,3385 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Tebal isolasi (x)} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

Tabel 11 Perhitungan Hasil Simulasi Panjang Reaktor Menggunakan Metode Range Kutta

| Δz | 0.1000 | | |
|------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| z (m) | X | T (K) | Ts (K) |
| 0 | 0 | 673 | 373 |
| 0,1000 | 0,0261 | 672,809 | 404,729109 |
| 0,2000 | 0,0515 | 672,6377267 | 431,8541137 |
| 0,3000 | 0,0763 | 672,4840584 | 455,3473092 |
| 0,4000 | 0,1004 | 672,3454159 | 475,8977458 |
| 0,5000 | 0,1239 | 672,2199262 | 494,0147096 |
| 0,6000 | 0,1468 | 672,1060395 | 510,0870037 |
| 0,7000 | 0,1691 | 672,0024531 | 524,4191764 |
| 0,8000 | 0,1908 | 671,9080575 | 537,2548111 |
| 0,9000 | 0,2120 | 671,8218981 | 548,7921264 |
| 1,0000 | 0,2326 | 671,7431462 | 559,1947829 |
| 1,1000 | 0,2527 | 671,6710771 | 568,5995873 |
| 1,2000 | 0,2722 | 671,6050531 | 577,1221183 |
| 1,3000 | 0,2913 | 671,5445101 | 584,860923 |
| 1,4000 | 0,3098 | 671,4889467 | 591,9007043 |
| 1,5000 | 0,3279 | 671,4379154 | 598,3147813 |
| 1,6000 | 0,3455 | 671,3910154 | 604,1670166 |
| 1,7000 | 0,3626 | 671,3478865 | 609,5133448 |
| 1,8000 | 0,3793 | 671,3082044 | 614,4029994 |
| 1,9000 | 0,3955 | 671,2716761 | 618,8795074 |
| 2,0000 | 0,4114 | 671,2380363 | 622,9815037 |
| 2,1000 | 0,4268 | 671,2070444 | 626,7434039 |
| 2,2000 | 0,4418 | 671,178482 | 630,1959639 |
| 2,3000 | 0,4564 | 671,15215 | 633,3667494 |
| 2,4000 | 0,4707 | 671,1278673 | 636,2805325 |
| 2,5000 | 0,4845 | 671,1054684 | 638,9596279 |
| 2,6000 | 0,4981 | 671,0848022 | 641,4241812 |
| 2,7000 | 0,5112 | 671,0657305 | 643,6924157 |
| 2,8000 | 0,5240 | 671,0481267 | 645,7808457 |
| 2,9000 | 0,5365 | 671,031875 | 647,704462 |
| 3,0000 | 0,5487 | 671,0168689 | 649,4768928 |
| 3,1000 | 0,5605 | 671,003011 | 651,1105448 |
| 3,2000 | 0,5720 | 670,9902116 | 652,6167273 |
| 3,3000 | 0,5833 | 670,9783884 | 654,0057611 |
| 3,4000 | 0,5942 | 670,9674656 | 655,2870748 |
| 3,5000 | 0,6049 | 670,9573738 | 656,469291 |
| 3,6000 | 0,6152 | 670,9480488 | 657,5603016 |
| 3,7000 | 0,6253 | 670,9394315 | 658,5673363 |
| 3,8000 | 0,6352 | 670,9314678 | 659,4970229 |
| 3,9000 | 0,6448 | 670,9241074 | 660,3554418 |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 4,0000 | 0,6541 | 670,9173043 | 661,1481747 |
| 4,1000 | 0,6632 | 670,9110159 | 661,8803488 |
| 4,2000 | 0,6720 | 670,9052029 | 662,5566761 |
| 4,3000 | 0,6806 | 670,8998293 | 663,1814893 |
| 4,4000 | 0,6890 | 670,8948615 | 663,7587744 |
| 4,5000 | 0,6972 | 670,8902688 | 664,2921998 |
| 4,6000 | 0,7052 | 670,8860227 | 664,785143 |
| 4,7000 | 0,7129 | 670,8820969 | 665,2407147 |
| 4,8000 | 0,7205 | 670,8784673 | 665,661781 |
| 4,9000 | 0,7278 | 670,8751113 | 666,0509834 |
| 5,0000 | 0,7350 | 670,8720084 | 666,4107573 |
| 5,1000 | 0,7420 | 670,8691394 | 666,7433481 |
| 5,2000 | 0,7488 | 670,8664866 | 667,0508271 |
| 5,3000 | 0,7554 | 670,8640337 | 667,3351054 |
| 5,4000 | 0,7618 | 670,8617657 | 667,5979462 |
| 5,5000 | 0,7681 | 670,8596686 | 667,8409771 |
| 5,6000 | 0,7742 | 670,8577296 | 668,0657003 |
| 5,7000 | 0,7801 | 670,8559367 | 668,2735031 |
| 5,8000 | 0,7859 | 670,8542789 | 668,4656661 |
| 5,9000 | 0,7916 | 670,8527461 | 668,6433723 |
| 6,0000 | 0,7971 | 670,8513289 | 668,8077143 |
| 6,1000 | 0,8024 | 670,8500185 | 668,9597014 |
| 6,2000 | 0,8076 | 670,848807 | 669,1002661 |
| 6,3000 | 0,8127 | 670,8476868 | 669,2302699 |
| 6,4000 | 0,8176 | 670,8466512 | 669,350509 |
| 6,5000 | 0,8224 | 670,8456938 | 669,4617191 |