

REAKTOR

Tugas : Tempat berlangsungnya reaksi antara NaCl dan HNO₃ membentuk NaNO₃.

Jenis : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk tanpa jaket.

Kondisi Operasi : T = 60 °C

P = 1,5 atm

Konversi reaksi : 90 %.

1. Menentukan Jenis Reaktor

Reaktor yang dipilih adalah reaktor alir tangki berpengaduk (CSTR) dengan jaket pendingin. Alasan memilih jenis reaktor ini adalah sebagai berikut :

- Reaksi yang berlangsung merupakan reaksi dalam fase cair – cair.
- Reaksi berjalan secara kontinyu.
- Jenis reaksinya adalah eksotermis sehingga dengan CSTR pengaturan suhu lebih mudah dengan menggunakan jaket pendingin.

2. Menentukan Bahan Konstruksi Reaktor

Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan adalah *Stainless steel SA-316* dengan pertimbangan sebagai berikut :

- Tahan terhadap korosi
- Mempunyai allowable stress yang cukup tinggi, 17.500 lbin/ft³

3. Mencari harga Konstanta Kecepatan Reaksi

Neraca massa bahan masuk reaktor

Komponen	Input (Kg/jam)	Output (Kg/jam)	Berat Jenis (Kg/liter)
HNO ₃	5054,796103	388,83	1,50
NaCl	3606,363728	360,64	2,16
H ₂ O	1269,93	1936,92	1
NaNO ₃		4720,28	2,26
NOCl		1211,79	1,273
Cl ₂		1312,63	1,56
Total	9931,09	9931,09	

Kecepatan Volumetrik Umpan (Fv)

$$F_v = \frac{5054,796103}{1,50} + \frac{3606,363728}{2,16} + \frac{1269,93}{1}$$

$$= 6305,15 \text{ liter/jam}$$

Diketahui : BM HNO₃ = 63

NaCl = 58,45

H₂O = 18

NaNO₃ = 85

$$FB_0 = \frac{5054,796103}{63,012} = 80,21957886 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$FA_0 = \frac{3606,363728}{58,4430} = 61,7074 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$CB_0 = \frac{FB_0}{F_v} = \frac{80,2196 \text{ Kmol} / \text{jam}}{6305,15 \text{ liter} / \text{jam}} = 12,72287498 \text{ kmol/l}$$

$$CA_0 = \frac{FA_0}{Fv} = \frac{61,7074 \text{Kmol} / \text{jam}}{6305,15 \text{liter} / \text{jam}} = 9,786826911 \text{ kmol/l}$$

Menentukan harga k

$$(-r_A) = k CA CB$$

$$-\frac{dCA}{dt} = k CA CB$$

$$\text{dimana, } CA = CA_0 (1 - X_A)$$

$$CB = CB_0 (CA_0 X_A)$$

$$\frac{dCA}{dt} = k CA_0 (1 - X_A) (CB_0 - CA_0 X_A)$$

$$\text{dimana, } M = \frac{CB_0}{CA_0}$$

$$-\frac{dCA}{dt} = k CA_0 (1 - X_A) CA_0 \left(\frac{CB_0}{CA_0} - X_A \right)$$

$$= k CA_0 (1 - X_A) CA_0 (M - X_A)$$

$$= k CA_0^2 (1 - X_A) (M - X_A)$$

$$\text{dimana, } CA = CA_0 (1 - X_A)$$

$$dCA = dCA_0 - dCA_0 X_A$$

$$dCA = -dCA_0 X_A$$

$$\frac{dXA}{dt} = k CA_0 (1 - X_A) (M - X_A)$$

$$k dt = \frac{1}{CA_0} \frac{dXA}{(1 - X_A)(M - X_A)}$$

Diintegrasikan,

$$k / dt = \frac{1}{CA_0} / \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)(M - X_A)}$$

Integral Parsial

$$/ \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)(M - X_A)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1 - X_A)(M - X_A)} = \frac{A}{(1 - X_A)} + \frac{B}{(M - X_A)}$$

ruas kanan pada persamaan diatas dikalikan dengan $(1 - X_A)(M - X_A)$

sehingga menjadi

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(1 - X_A)(M - X_A)} &= A(M - X_A) + B(1 - X_A) \\ &= AM - AX_A + B - BX_A \\ &= AM + B - AX_A - BX_A \\ &= AM + B - (A+B) X_A \end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$1 = AM + B$$

$$0 = A + B$$

$$A = -B$$

$$1 = AM + B$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1 - M)} [- \ln(M - X_A)_{0^{X_A}} + \ln(1 - X_A)_{0^{X_A}}]$$

$$1 = -BM + B$$

$$1 = B(1 - M)$$

$$B = \frac{1}{(1 - M)}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{(1-M)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dXA}{(1-XA)(M-XA)} &= \int \frac{AdXA}{(1-XA)} + \int \frac{BdXA}{(M-XA)} \\ &= \int \frac{1}{(1-M)} dX_A / \frac{1}{(1-M)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-M)} \int \frac{dXA}{(1-XA)} + \frac{1}{(1-M)} \int \frac{dXA}{(M-XA)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-M)} \left[\int \frac{dXA}{(M-XA)} - \int \frac{dXA}{(1-XA)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-M)} \left[-\ln \frac{(M-XA)}{(M-0)} + \ln \frac{(1-XA)}{(1-0)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-M)} \left[-\ln \frac{(M-XA)}{M} + \ln \frac{(1-XA)}{1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(1-M)} \left[\ln \frac{M}{(M-XA)} + \ln \frac{(1-XA)}{1} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{dXA}{(1-XA)(M-XA)} = \frac{1}{(1-M)} \ln \frac{M(1-XA)}{(M-XA)}$$

$$k / dt = \frac{1}{CA_0} \int \frac{dXA}{(1-XA)(M-XA)}$$

$$kt = \frac{1}{CA_0} \frac{1}{(1-M)} \ln \frac{M(1-XA)}{(M-XA)}$$

atau

$$k = \frac{1}{tCA_0(M-1)} \ln \frac{(M-XA)}{M(1-XA)}$$

dimana,

$$\text{Suhu} = 60 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Tekanan} = 1,5 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Waktu} = 0,5 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Konversi} = 90 \%$$

Maka,

$$M = \frac{CB_0}{CA_0} = 1,3$$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{1}{tCA_0(M-1)} \ln \frac{(M-XA)}{M(1-XA)} \\ &= \frac{1}{0,5 \times 9,78682691 (1,3-1)} \ln \frac{(1,3-0,9)}{1,3(1-0,9)} \\ &= 0,76561 \text{ l/kmoljam} \end{aligned}$$

4. Menentukan Dimensi Reaktor

$$\text{Safety faktor} = 20 \%$$

Volume shell

$$V = \frac{F_{A0} \cdot X}{-r_A}$$

$$V = \frac{61,7074 \text{ kmol/jam} \cdot 90\%}{2,9333 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \cdot \text{jam}} = 18,9334 \text{ m}^3$$

Diameter shell

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \cdot V_{\text{shell}}}{\pi}}$$

$$D = 2,8893 \text{ m} = 113,7504 \text{ in}$$

Volume head

$$V_{head} = 2.(V_{shell} + V_{sf})$$

$$V_{head} = 2.(0,000049.D^3 + \frac{n/4 D^2 sf}{144})$$

$$V_{head} = 5,9928 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume reaktor} = 18,9334 \text{ m}^3 \times 5,9928 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 24,9263 \text{ m}^3$$

5. Menghitung tebal tangki

Untuk menghitung tebal tangki/shell (ts) dipergunakan persamaan

Brownell page 254 eq (13.1), yaitu :

$$ts = \frac{Pr_i}{FE - 0,6P} + C$$

dimana,

ts = tebal shell/dinding, in

P = tekanan design, psia

ri = jari-jari dalam shell, in

F = maksimum allowable stress

E = efisiensi pengelasan

C = faktor korosi = 0,25 in

P operasi = P reaksi + P hidrostatik

P reaksi = 1,5 atm = 22,1 psia

P hidrostatik = H cairan x ρ cairan x g/gc

$$= 2,4320 \text{ m} \times 1392,266712 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 1$$

$$= 3385,9984 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$= 4,8059 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{total}} = (4,8059 + 22,1) \text{ psia}$$

$$= 26,8559 \text{ psia}$$

Faktor keamanan = 20 %

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times 26,8559 \text{ psia} = 32,2271 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Jari-jari dalam shell (r}_i\text{)} = \frac{1}{2} \times D = \frac{1}{2} \times 113,7504 \text{ in} = 56,8752 \text{ in}$$

Tipe sambungan yang dipakai adalah single welded but joint. Dari tabel

13.2 p 254 diperoleh $E = 0,85$ %

Maka,

$$t_s = \frac{32,2271 \text{ psia} \times 56,8752 \text{ in}}{18750 \times 0,85 - 0,6 \times 32,2271 \text{ psia}} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2401 \text{ in}$$

Jadi dipilih tebal dinding raktor $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

6. Menghitung tebal head

Jenis head dipilih torispherical dished head sehingga persamaan untuk menghitung tebal head diperoleh dari p 256 eq (13.12), $r_i = r_c$

$$t_h = \frac{P \cdot r \cdot w}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2P} + C$$

$$= \frac{17,5271 \text{ psia} \times 108 \text{ in} \times 1,7409 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,85 - 0,2 \times 17,5271 \text{ psia}} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2284 \text{ in}$$

Jadi dipilih tebal head raktor $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

7. Menghitung tinggi reaktor total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + (2 \times t_s) \\ &= 113,7504 \text{ in} + (2 \times 0,2406 \text{ in}) \\ &= 114,3754 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk $t_h = \frac{1}{4}$ in diperoleh standart straight flanged (Sf) = $1 \frac{1}{2}$ - 2 in, dan dipilih

$$\text{Sf} = 2 \text{ in} = 0,1667 \text{ ft. (table 5,6 brownell \& young)}$$

Untuk tirispherical dished head

$$\text{icr} = 6\% \times \text{OD} = 0,06 \times 114,3754 \text{ in} = 6,8625 \text{ in}$$

Dari fiog 5.8 p 87 (Dimensional relationship for flanged dished head) dapat dihitung,

$$a = \frac{\text{ID}}{2} = \frac{113,7504 \text{ in}}{2} = 56,75 \text{ in}$$

$$b = D - \sqrt{(\text{BC})^2 - (\text{AB})^2}$$

$$\text{AB} = (\text{ID}/2) - \text{icr} = (56,75 - 6,8625) \text{ in} = 49,875 \text{ in}$$

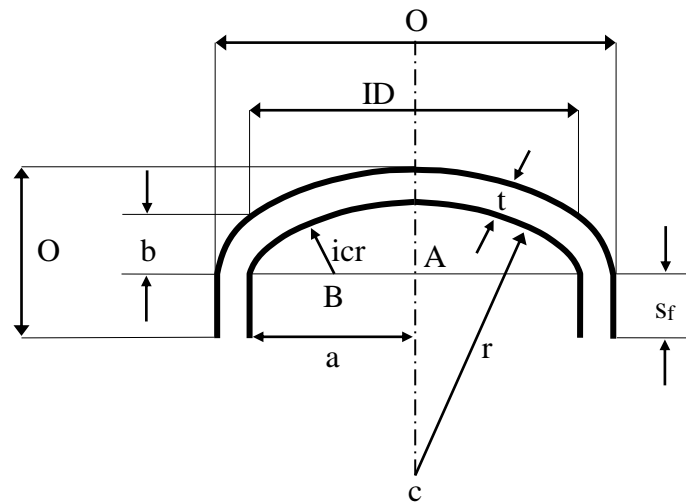
$$\text{BC} = r - \text{icr} = (108 - 6,8625) \text{ in} = 101,125 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{AC} = \sqrt{(\text{BC})^2 - (\text{AB})^2} = \sqrt{(101,125 \text{ in})^2 - (49,875 \text{ in})^2} = 87,9702 \text{ in}$$

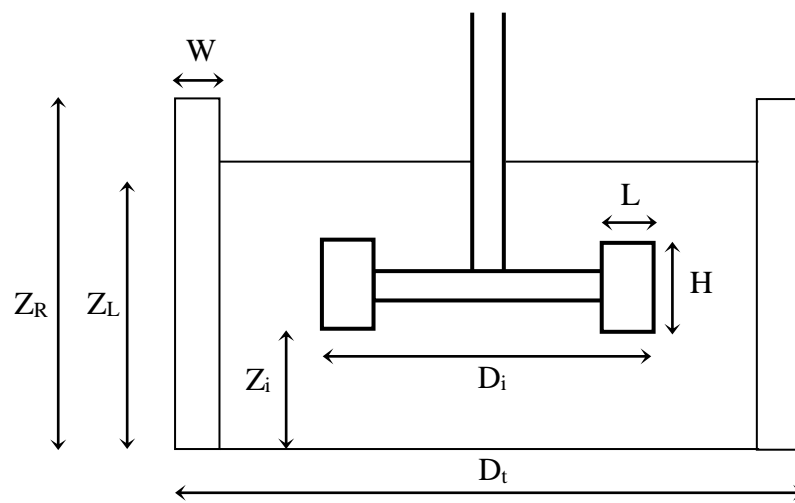
$$b = r - \text{AC} = (108 - 87,9702) \text{ in} = 20,0298 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OA} = t_h + b + \text{Sf} = (0,2237 + 20,0298 + 2) \text{ in} = 0,5659 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi total reaktor} &= \text{tinggi shell} + (2 \times \text{tinggi head}) \\ &= 2,8893 \text{ m} + (2 \times 1,1318 \text{ m}) \\ &= 4,0211 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



8. Menghitung Pengaduk



Dari persamaan Perry's Chemical Handbook 6th edition page 3.282 diperoleh tabel dibawah ini

Mengitung viskositas produk pada suhu operasi

$$\text{Log } \mu = A + B/T + CT + DT^2$$

Komponen	Log $\mu = A + B/T + CT + DT^2$				T=	°C=	333.15	K
	A	B	C	D	60	log μ	μ , cp	$\mu \cdot x$
NaCl	-0.9169	1.0789E+03	-7.6231E-05	1.1105E-08		2.297417339	198.3432106	7.202613398
H ₂ O	-10.2158	1.7925E+03	1.7730E-02	-1.2631E-05		-0.330492328	0.467205205	0.091121936
HNO ₃	-3.5221	7.2948E+02	3.9634E-03	-2.2372E-06		-0.260353403	0.549093872	0.021498597
NOCl	-2.5251	6.2166E+02	-8.9116E-04	8.4659E-07		-0.862021539	0.137397383	0.016765223
Cl ₂	-0.7681	1.5140E+02	-8.0650E-04	4.0750E-07		-0.537107542	0.290330364	0.038373991
NaNO ₃							0	0

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{camp}} &= \mu_{\text{NaCl}} \cdot X_{\text{NaCl}} + \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \cdot X_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + \mu_{\text{HNO}_3} \cdot X_{\text{HNO}_3} + \mu_{\text{NOCl}} \cdot X_{\text{NOCl}} + \\ &\quad \mu_{\text{Cl}_2} \cdot X_{\text{Cl}_2} + \mu_{\text{NaNO}_3} \cdot X_{\text{NaNO}_3} \\ &= 198,3432 \cdot 0,0363 + 0,04672 \cdot 0,0391 + 0,0215 \cdot 0,4753 + \\ &\quad 0,01678 \cdot 0,12 + 0,0383 \cdot 0,13217 \\ &= 7,37037 \text{ cp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari fig 8.4 Rase H.F 'Chemical reactor design for process plant' vol 1 p 341 tentang viskositas dan tipe pengaduk diperoleh jenis pengaduk flate blade turbin impeler dengan 6 buah blade dan jumlah baffle 4 buah untuk viskositas 1,208 cp.

Dimensi pengaduk

Dari Brown 'Unit Operation p 507 untuk tipe pengaduk turbin dengan 6 buah flate blade, dipergunakan rumus :

$$\frac{Dt}{Di} = 3$$

dimana, D_t = diameter tangki

D_i = diameter pengaduk

Diameter pengaduk (D_i)

$$D_i = 1/3 \times D_t = 1/3 \times 2,8893 \text{ m} = 0,9631 \text{ m}$$

Lebar pengaduk (L)

$$L = 0,25 D_i = 0,25 \times 0,9631 \text{ m} = 0,2408 \text{ m}$$

Lebar baffle (W)

$$W = 10 D_t = 10 \times 2,8893 \text{ m} = 0,2889 \text{ m}$$

Jarak pengaduk dengan dasar tangki (Z_i)

$$\frac{Z_i}{D_i} = 0,75 - 1,3$$

dipilih 0,75, maka

$$Z_i = 0,75 D_i = 0,75 \times 0,9631 \text{ m} = 0,7223 \text{ m}$$

Menentukan jumlah pengaduk yang dipakai

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 556,9474 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$= 9081,6203 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ air} = 1000, \text{kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{tinggi bahan} = 2,4320 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Diketahui } 1 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 16,518 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Dari Rase H.F p 345 diperoleh persamaan

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{WELH} &= \text{Water Equivalent liquid High} \\
 &= \text{tinggi bahan} \times (\rho \text{ campuran} / \rho \text{ air}) \\
 &= 2,4320 \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{9081,6203 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3}{1000 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3} \right) \\
 &= 22,2016 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah pengaduk} = \frac{\text{WELH}}{D} = \frac{22,2016 \text{ m}}{2,8893 \text{ m}} = 7,6842$$

Jadi jumlah pengaduk yang digunakan adalah 8 buah

Menghitung power pengaduk

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diketahui, } \rho \text{ campuran} &= 556,9474 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 &= 9081,6203 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 \mu \text{ campuran} &= 7,3704 \text{ cp} = 0,0050 \text{ lb/ft.s}
 \end{aligned}$$

catatan 1 cp = 2,42 lb/jamft

Bilangan Reynold

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

Dimana, N = kecepatan putaran pengaduk = 100 rpm = 1,667 rps = 600,12/jam

Di = diameter pengaduk

ρ = densitas campuran

μ = viskositas campuran

$$\text{Re} = \frac{3,4219 / \text{jam} \times (3,1597 \text{ ft}) \times 566,9280 \text{ lb} / \text{ft}^3}{0,0050 \text{ lb} / \text{jamft}}$$

$$= 3910699,602$$

Dari fig 8.7 Rase H.F p 358 tentang hubungan antara bilangan Reynold dan jenis pengaduk maka diperoleh $N_p = 1,5$

Dari Brown 'Unit Operation' p 508 diperoleh persamaan

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

Dimana

P = daya pengaduk

N_p = power number

ρ = densitas campuran

D_i = diameter pengaduk

g_c = gravitasi = $32,2 \text{ lbft/lbf}\cdot\text{sec}^2$

$$P = \frac{4 \times 602547 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \times (1,6667/\text{sec})^3 \times (2,2631 \text{ ft})^5}{32,2 \text{ lbft/lbf}\cdot\text{sec}^2}$$

$$= 2057,2453 \text{ lbf}\cdot\text{ft}/\text{sec} \times \frac{1}{550} \frac{\text{Hp}}{\text{lbf}\cdot\text{ft}/\text{sec}}$$

$$= 1,79 \text{ yy Hp}$$

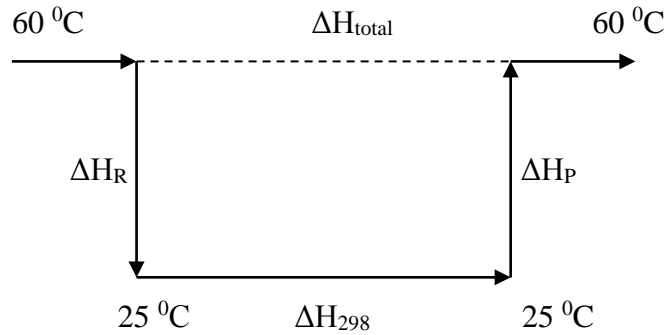
η reaktor = 85 %

$$\text{Daya pengaduk motor} = \frac{P}{\eta.\text{reaktor}} = \frac{3,7404 \text{ Hp}}{83\%} = 4,5066 \text{ Hp}$$

Jadi digunakan power pengaduk sebesar 5 Hp.

NERACA PANAS

Menghitung panas yang dilepaskan (ΔH_{total})



$$\Delta H_{\text{total}} = \Delta H_{\text{R}} + \Delta H_{298} + \Delta H_{\text{P}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{R}} &= m \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_p dT \\ &= m C_p (T_1 - T_2) \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta H_{\text{R}} ?$

$$T_1 = 333 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}, T_2 = 298 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

ΔH reaktan		
Komponen	N (Kmol/jam)	ΔH_r
NaCl	61,707	-23814,10759
HNO ₃	80,220	-13887,94217
H ₂ O	70,493	-20146,82304
Total		-57848,87281

ΔH produk		
Komponen	N (Kmol/jam)	ΔH_r
NaCl	6,171	-2381,41076
HNO ₃	6,171	-1068.30324
NaNO ₃	55,537	-25974,88268
NOCl	18,587	237,91887
Cl ₂	18,587	-477,6964884
H ₂ O	107,517	-30728,40256
Total		-60392,77686

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = -137,3652245 \text{ KJ/jam}$$

Neraca Panas Masuk Reaktor (ΔH_1)

Komponen	Arus Masuk			
	m (kg/jam)	N (Kmol/jam)	Cp.dT (KJ/Kmol)	Q (KJ/jam)
NaCl	3606,364	61,707	1767,920	1300.80657
HNO ₃	5054,796	80,220	3918,442	293214.47581
H ₂ O	1269,927	70,493	2634,166	11288536.65772
TOTAL				609119,107

Neraca Panas Keluar Reaktor (ΔH_2)

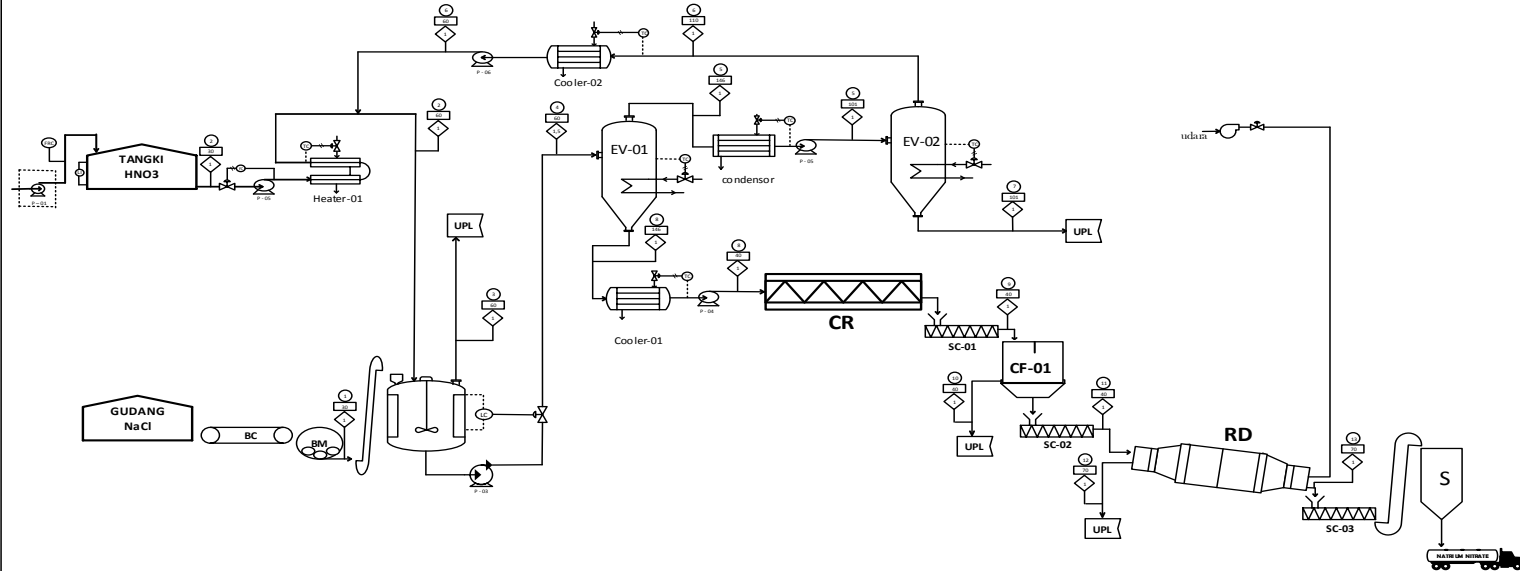
Komponen	Arus Keluar			
	m (kg/jam)	N (Kmol/jam)	Cp.dT (KJ/Kmol)	Q (KJ/jam)
NaCl	360,636	6,171	2991,646	18460,679
HNO ₃	388,830	6,171	3918,442	24179,677
NaNO ₃	4720,280	55,537	32588,800	1809872,157
NOCl	1216,713	18,587	3296,549	61274,318
Cl ₂	1317,959	18,587	2734,432	5082626,004
H ₂ O	1936,922	107,517	2634,166	283218,071
TOTAL				2247839,906

$$Q = \Delta H_1 - \Delta H_2$$

$$Q = 1638711,799$$

KJ/jam

**PROCESS ENGINEERING FLOW DIAGRAM
PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK NATRIUM NITRAT DARI ASAM NITRAT DAN NATRIUM KLORIDA
DENGAN KAPASITAS 40.000 TON/TAHUN**



NOMOR	Komponen	BM	NOMOR ARUS (kg/jam)												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	NaCl	58.443	3606.364			360.64			360.64	360.64	84.08	276.56		276.56	
2	HNO ₃	63.012		5054.796											
3	NaNO ₃	84.994				4720.28			4720.28	4720.28		4720.28		4720.28	
4	NOCl	65.459			1211.791										
5	Cl ₂	70.906			1312.627										
6	H ₂ O	18.015	22.254	1247.673		1936.92	846.705	99.6135	747.09	1090.22	1090.22	85.00	1005.21	995.16	10.05
Jumlah :			3628.618	6302.469	2524.418	7406.67	1235.54	488.44	747.09	6171.13	6171.13	169.08	6002.05	995.16	5006.89

Keterangan :	
BC	Belt conveyor
BE	Bucet elevator
CF	Centrifuge
CL	Cooler
CR	Cristalyzer
EV	Evaporator
FC	Flow Controller
HE	Heater
LC	Level Controller
LI	Level Indicator
H	Hopper
P	Pompa
RD	Rotary Dryer
S	Silo
T	Tangki
TC	Temperature Controller
SC	Screw Conveyor
VM	Volumetrik Meter
WR	Weight Recorder
WI	Weight Indicator
R	Reaktor
○	Nomer Arus
□	Suhu, °C
◇	Tekanan, atm
→	Kawat Listrik
----	Pipa Udara Tekan



**JURUSAN TEKNIK KIMIA
FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI
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YOGYAKARTA
2004**

PROSES ENGINEERING FLOW DIAGRAM
PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK NATRIUM NITRAT
DARI ASAM NITRAT DAN NATRIUM KLORIDA
DENGAN KAPASITAS 40.000 TON/TAHUN

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