

LAMPIRAN A

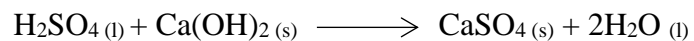
PERHITUNGAN REAKTOR

Fermentor

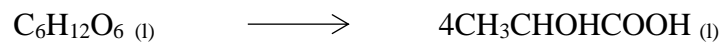
Fungsi	: Untuk memfermentasikan larutan molase dengan bakteri <i>Lactobacillus Delbrueckii</i>
Jenis	: Reaktor <i>Batch</i> dengan jaket pemanas
Kondisi Operasi	: Endotermis
	T = 50 °C
	P = 1 Atm

A. MENGHITUNG KECEPATAN VOLUMETRIS UMPAN

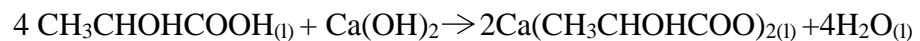
Reaksi 1 :



Reaksi 2 :



Reaksi 3 :



Tabel A.1 Data Komponen Fermenter

Komponen	Massa (Kg)	Fraksi	Rho (lt)	Vol. Camp (l)
Monosakarida	189,6705	0,0552	1,0476	99,9705
Sukrosa	48,9463	0,0014	1,1526	0,0605
Air	18957,9142	0,5519	1,3987	7480,8536
<i>Non Sugar</i>	339,9051	0,0099	0,3360	10,0106
H ₂ SO ₄	441,9822	0,0129	1,2868	4,4197
Biomasa	34,0207	0,0010	5,6620	0,0060
Asam Laktat	193,8819	0,0056	1,4018	0,7807
Kalsium Sulfat	2,1469	0,0018	2,3200	0,0485
Diamonium Fosfat	322,3142	0,0094	0,9985	3,0290
Ca(OH) ₂ I	309,5720	0,0901	2,2100	126,3147
Air Ca(OH) ₂ I	344,0636	0,0100	1,3987	2,4640
Ca(OH) ₂ II	7749,6388	0,2256	2,2100	791,1510
Air Ca(OH) ₂ II	861,0760	0,0251	1,3987	15,4331
Total	34349,1775	1		8534,5418

B. MENGHITUNG KONVERSI

$$\text{Rho} = m/v = 4,0247 \text{ kg/l}$$

$$= 4024,7243 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Massa feed masuk} = 34349,1775 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Massa Monosakarida hari ke 0} = 1896,705 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$NA_0 = 10,5370 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\text{Massa Monosakarida hari ke 1} = 151,7336 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$NA_1 = 0,8429 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\text{Massa Monosakarida hari ke 2} = 94,8335 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$NA_2 = 0,5826 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\text{Massa Monosakarida hari ke 3} = 56,9001 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$NA_3 = 0,3161 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

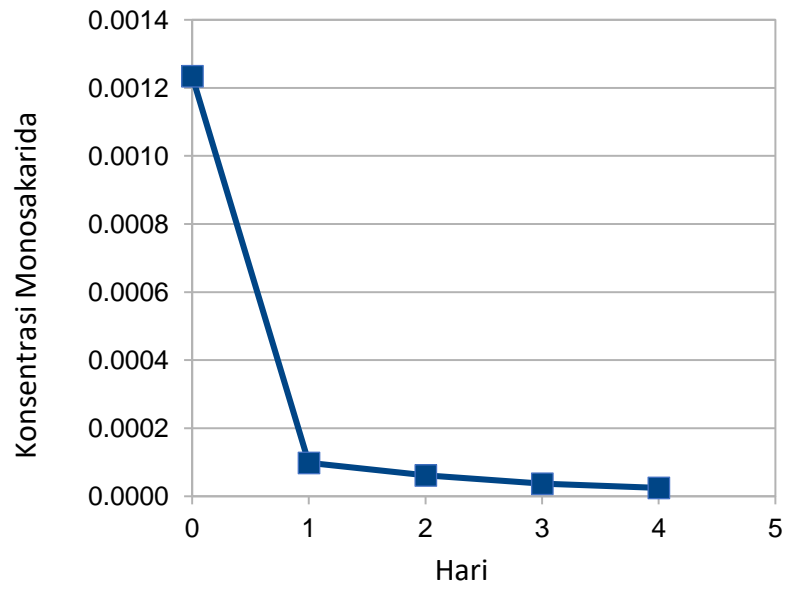
$$\text{Massa Monosakarida hari ke 4} = 37,9334 \text{ Kg/jam}$$

$$NA_4 = 0,2331 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

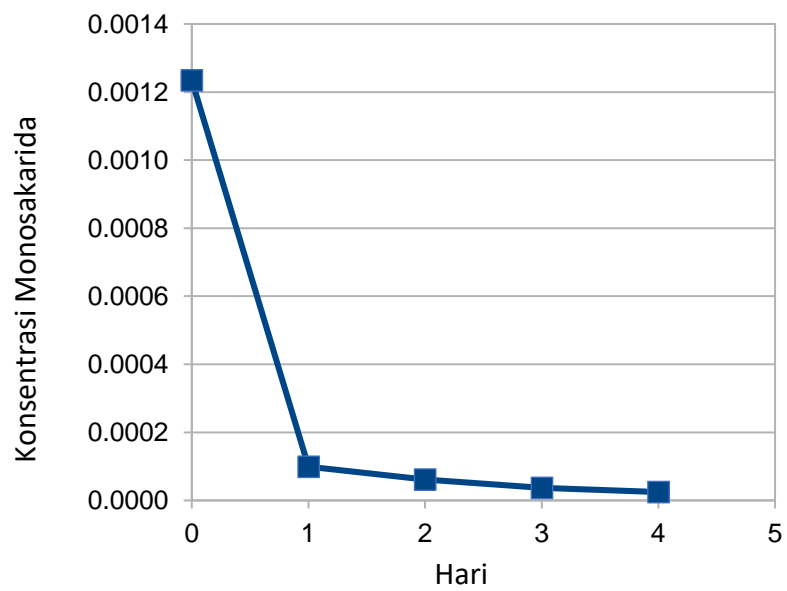
Tabel A.2 Penentuan Konversi

t (hari)	% Gula	Cao Kgmol/L	Massa (kg)	Ca	X
0	7	0,001234637	2097,5582	0,00123464	0,0000
1	8	9,87709E-05	167,8047	0,00009877	0,9200
2	5	6,17318E-05	104,8779	0,00006173	0,9500
3	3	3,70391E-05	62,9267	0,00003704	0,9700
4	2	2,46927E-05	41,9512	0,00002469	0,9800

Sumber : (Presscott and Dun, Fig. 54, hal 317)



Gambar A.1 Konversi Reaksi vs Waktu Fermentasi



Gambar A.2 Konsentrasi Monosakarida vs Waktu Fermentasi

C. PENJADWALAN DAN JUMLAH REAKTOR

n\t	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
1	*	*	*	*	*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	#	#	#	#	#
2	#	#	#	#	#	*	*	*	*	*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	8	9	10	11	12	#	#	#	#	#	*	*	*	*	*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	#	#	#	#	#	*	*	*	*	*	1	2
5	*	*	*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	#	#	#	#	#	*	*

Gambar A.3 Penjadwalan Reaktor Kultur

Keterangan :

* = waktu pengisian

= waktu pengosongan

n\t	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	74	78	82	86	90	94	98	102	106	110	114	118	122	126	130	134	138	142	146	150		
1	*	*	*/2						2/#	#	#	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	E	E	E/2		
2	E	E	2/*	*	*							#	#	#/2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86	90	94	96/E		
3	92	96	E	E	E/2	*	*	*/2							2/#	#	#	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	
4	80	84	88	92	96/E	E	E	2/*	*	*						#	#	#/2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78			
5	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	E	E	E/2	*	*	*/2							2/#	#	#	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	
6	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96/E	E	E	2/*	*	*						#	#	#/2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58			
7	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	E	E	E/2	*	*	*/2								2/#	#	#	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
8	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96/E	E	E	2/*	*	*						#	#	#/2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38			
9	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	E	E	E/2	*	*	*/2							2/#	#	#	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	
10	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96/E	E	E	2/*	*	*					#	#	#/2	6	10	14	18				
11	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	E	E	E/2	*	*	*/2							2/#	#	#	4	8	
12	#/2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86	90	94	96/E	E	E	2/*	*	*							#	#		
13	2/#	#	#	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	E	E	E/2	*	*	*/2							
14				#	#	#/2	6	10	14	18	22	26	30	34	38	42	46	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86	90	94	96/E	E	E	2/*	*	*					
15						2/#	#	#	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	E	E	E/2	*	*	*/2		

Gambar A.4 Penjadwalan Fermentor

Keterangan :

* = waktu pengisian

= waktu pengisian dari reaktor kultur

E = waktu pengosongan fermentor

D. PERANCANGAN FERMENTOR

1. Menentukan Volume Fermentor

F = Laju Massa (umpan masuk reaktor, kg/jam)

$F = 34349,1775$ kg/jam

Densitas larutan (kg/m^3) = $4024,7243$ kg/m^3

Laju volumetrik (F_v) :

$F_v = \text{jumlah massa total} / \text{densitas} = 8,5345$ m^3/jam

Volume cairan = $F_v \times t$

Dimana, t = waktu operasi, jam

Sehingga, Volume cairan = $819,310$ m^3

Volume maksimum reaktor *batch* = 60.000 gal = $272,7654$ m^3

Volume cairan / jumlah reaktor = $819,310$ $\text{m}^3 / 15 = 54,211$ m^3

Volume Fermentor = $54,211$ $\text{m}^3 \times \text{over design } 20\% = 54,7654$ m^3

2. Menentukan Diameter dan Tinggi Fermentor

Dipilih reaktor berbentuk silinder tegak, dari persamaan 3.1

Brownell & Young, diperoleh :

$$V = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H$$

Sehingga diperoleh persamaan: $D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \cdot V}{\pi}}$

Dengan $V = 54,211$ m^3 , maka diperoleh :

$H = 4,1130$ m, tinggi standar = $4,8768$ m = 16 ft = $191,9996$ in

$D = 4,1130$ m = $13,4940$ ft = $161,9305$ in

3. Menentukan Tebal Dinding (*Shell*) Fermentor

Untuk menghitung tebal *shell* dibutuhkan data-data sebagai berikut :

- a. Bahan yang digunakan = *Stainless Steel grade D type* 430 (Brownell & Young, App. D, *Item* 4, hal 342)
- b. Tegangan maksimum yang diperbolehkan = 17500 psi
- c. Pengelasan = *Double welded butt joint*
- d. Faktor pengelasan = 80% (Brownell & Young, Tabel 13.2, hal 254)
- e. Faktor korosi = 0,125 (Timmerhouse, Tab.6, hal 542)

Penentuan Tekanan Desain :

- a. P hidrostatik = densitas (kg/m³). g (m/s²) . Z (m)
P hidrostatik = 27,8984 psia
- b. P operasi = P udara luar + P hidrostatik
P operasi = 42,5984 psia
- c. P desain = 1,2 . P operasi
P desain = 36,4181 psia

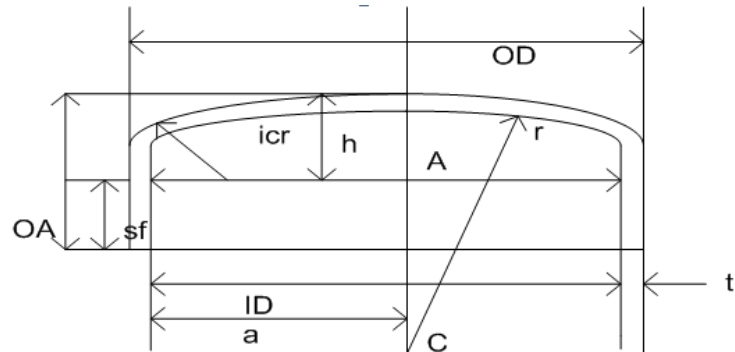
$$r_i = \frac{D}{2} = 87,7284 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{shell} = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, Eq. 13-12})$$

$$t_{shell} = 0,3359 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan tebal standar = 3/8 in (Brownell & Young Tab 5.7)

4. Perancangan *Head Fermentor*



(Brownell & Young, hal 87)

a. Untuk menghitung tebal *head* dibutuhkan data-data sebagai berikut :

- Bentuk = *Torispherical head and bottom*, karena tekanan operasi < 15 bar (Brownell & Young, hal 87)
- Bahan yang digunakan = *Stainless Steel grade D type 430* (Brownell & Young, App. D, Item 4, hal 342)
- Tegangan maksimum yang diperbolehkan = 17500 psi
- Pengelasan = *Double welded butt joint*
- Faktor pengelasan = 80% (Brownell & Young, Tabel 13.2, hal 254)
- Faktor korosi = 0,125 (Timmerhouse, Tab.6, hal 542)

$$ID = 161,9306 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = ID + 2(t) = 162,6806 \text{ in, diambil OD standar } 180 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{head} = \frac{0,885 \cdot P \cdot rc}{(f \cdot E - 0,1 P)} + C \text{ (Brownell \& Young, Eq. 13-12)}$$

$$t_{head} = 0,5165 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan tebal standar = 5/8 in (Brownell & Young Tab 5.7)

Untuk t_{head} sebesar standar tersebut, sf yang didapat sebesar

Standard flange = 1,5 – 3,5 in, sf diambil = 3 in

b. Menentukan ukuran *head* :

Dimana:

$$rc \text{ (radius of crown)} = 170 \text{ in}$$

$$P \text{ (tekanan desain)} = 36,4181 \text{ psia}$$

$$Icr \text{ (inside corner radius)} = 11 \text{ in}$$

$$a = ID/2 = 80,9653 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = a - icr = 69,9653 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 159 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 142,7790 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - AC = 30,8460 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = sf + b + th = 30,8460 \text{ in} = 0,7835 \text{ m}$$

c. Menentukan volume total :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume sf head} &= 0,000049 \cdot ID^3 = 208,0572 \text{ in}^3 \\ &= 0,03409 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume head total} = \text{Volume sf head} + \frac{\pi}{4} ID^2 sf$$

$$\text{Volume head total} = 10,1533 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume total} &= \text{Vol fermentor} + 2 \cdot \text{vol head total} \\ &= 85,8519 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- d. Menentukan tinggi total fermentor dan luas penampang :

$$\text{Tinggi fermentor total} = \text{Tinggi shell} + 2 \cdot \text{OA} = 5,6800 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Luas penampang} = \frac{\pi}{4} (D^2) = 14,2018 \text{ m}^2$$

5. Menentukan ukuran pengaduk :

Dipakai pengaduk tipe *propeller* dengan *four-bladed flat paddle* dengan 4 *baffles* karena viskositas dibawah 3000 cp (Geankoplis, Fig 3.4 - 3)

Diketahui :

Da = diameter *agitator*

Dt = diameter tangki

H = tinggi cairan

W = tebal *agitator*

L = tinggi pengaduk

C = jarak pengaduk ke dasar tangki

(Geankoplis, Fig 3.4 - 2)

$$Da / Dt = 0,3 - 0,5$$

$$Da = 1,2339 \text{ m}$$

$$W / Da = 0,2$$

$$W = 0,2468 \text{ m}$$

$$C / Dt = 0,33$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= 1,3573 \text{ m} \\
 L / Da &= 0,3085 \text{ m} \\
 H / Dt &= 1 \\
 H &= 4,1130 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Menentukan kecepatan pengaduk

$$\frac{WELH}{2 Di} = \left[\frac{H \cdot Di \cdot N}{600} \right]^2 \quad (\text{HF. Rase, Eq 8 – 8, hal 345})$$

Dimana :

WELH = *Water Equipment Liquid Height*

Di = Diameter pengaduk

N = Kecepatan putaran pengaduk

H = Tinggi pengaduk

Zl = Tinggi cairan

WELH = Zl x s.g = 4,1541 m

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi \cdot Di} \sqrt{\frac{WELH}{2 Di}} = 1,2409 \text{ rpm} = 1,0206 \text{ rps}$$

7. Menentukan Bilangan Reynold

$$N_{re} = \frac{N \cdot Di^2 \rho}{\mu} = 1.203.336,1708$$

Karena $N_{re} > 2.100$ maka alirannya *turbulen*, dengan menggunakan kurva Geankoplis (Fig. 3.4 – 4, hal 145), didapat $N_p = 0,35$

8. Menentukan *Power* Pengaduk

$$P = \frac{NP \cdot N^2 \cdot Di^5 \cdot \rho \text{ campuran}}{Gc} = 1.001,2787 \text{ ft lbf/s}$$

$$P = 2,0131 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi} = 80\% \quad (\text{Timmerhouse, Fig.1438})$$

Sehingga $P = 2,5064 \text{ Hp}$, diambil *power* standar 2,5 Hp

9. *Baffle*

Dipakai 4 buah *baffles*

$$\text{Lebar baffle} = 0,1 \cdot Dt = 0,4113 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi baffle} = 3,9014 \text{ m}$$

E. NERACA PANAS FERMENTOR

Tabel A.4 Entalpi Bahan Masuk Dari Reaktor Hidrolisa

Komponen	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (kj/kmol.K)	Q1 (kj)
Monosakarida	1896,6705	10,5370	1,0418	274,4465
Sukrosa	48,9463	0,1431	0,2617	0,9362
Air	16773,4138	931,8563	0,0751	1750,7194
<i>Non Sugar</i>	305,9146	7,1143	0,1332	23,6978
H ₂ SO ₄	438,0881	4,4703	0,1435	16,0335
Total	19463,0333		1,6554	2065,8354

Kondisi Operasi : T Referensi = 25 0C

T Feed Masuk = 50 0C

Tabel A.5 Entalpi Masuk dari Tangki Kultur

Komponen	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (kj/kmol.K)	Q2 (Kj)
Air	2184,5004	121,3611	0,0751	228,0065
Biomasa	34,0207	1,4791	0,1382	5,1120
<i>Non Sugar</i>	33,9905	0,7904	0,1332	2,6331
Asam Laktat	193,8819	2,1542	0,0662	3,5657
Kalsium Sulfat	62,1469	0,4569	0,0811	0,9270
H ₂ SO ₄	3,8941	3,8941	0,1435	0,1425
Total	2512,4345		0,6375	240,3869

Kondisi Operasi : T Referensi = 25°C

T Feed Masuk = 50°C

Tabel A.6 Entalpi Penambahan dari Silo dan Tangki Penyimpanan

Komponen	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (kj/kmol.K)	Q3 (Kj)
Diamonium Fosfat	322,3142	2,4418	0,0851	1,0386
Ca(OH) ₂ I	3096,5720	41,8456	0,0473	9,8964
Air Ca(OH) ₂ I	344,0636	19,1146	0,0751	7,1823
Ca(OH) ₂ II	7749,6838	104,7255	0,0473	24,7673
Air Ca(OH) ₂ II	861,0760	47,8376	0,0751	17,9749
Total	12373,7096		0,3300	60,8596

Kondisi Operasi : T Referensi = 25°C

T Feed Masuk = 30°C

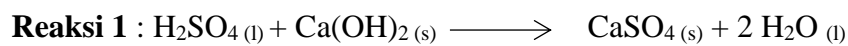
Tabel A.7 Entalpi Bahan Keluar Fermentor

Komponen	Massa (kg)	Mol	Cp (kJ/kmol.K)	Q4 (Kj)
Air	20735,9384	1151,9966	0,0751	2164,3066
Kalsium Laktat	2485,9496	11,4034	0,0662	18,8751
Biomasa	443,2147	19,2702	0,1382	66,5985
<i>Non Sugar</i>	339,9051	339,9051	0,1332	26,3308
Kalsium Sulfat	675,5099	675,5099	0,0811	10,0760
Ca(OH) ₂	9668,6597	9668,6597	0,0473	154,5011
Total	34349,1775		0,5413	2440,6882

Kondisi Operasi : T Referensi = 25°C

T Feed Masuk = 50°C

Panas Reaksi yang Terjadi pada Fermentor :



Data Panas ΔH_f (Hougen, Tab. XI, hal 168 – 170) :

$$\Delta H_f \text{ Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = - 235800 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ H}_2\text{O} = - 68317,4 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 = - 1963690 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ CaSO}_4 = - 342420 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Dari neraca massa:

$$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \text{ bereaksi} = 4,9877 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{CaSO}_4 \text{ terbentuk} = 4,9877 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Ca(OH)}_2 \text{ bereaksi} = 4,9877 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ terbentuk} = 9,9754 \text{ kmol}$$

Kapasitas Panas Produk :

$$C_p \text{ CaSO}_4 = 0,0811 \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$C_p \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 0,075 \text{ J/mol K}$$

Kapasitas Panas Reaktan :

$$C_p \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 0,0108 \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$C_p \text{ Ca(OH)}_2 = 0,0473 \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = \Delta H \text{ produk} - \Delta H \text{ rektan} \quad (\text{Hougen, hal 347})$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = [(1 \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ CaSO}_4) + (2 \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ H}_2\text{O}) - (1 \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ Ca(OH)}_2) + (1 \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ H}_2\text{SO}_4)] \cdot \text{mol CaSO}_4$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 8581024,51 \text{ kkal} = 35.903.006,54 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ produk} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = 10,1180 + 18,7412 = 28,8592 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ rektan} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = 13,5458 + 5,8979 = 19,4437 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi 1} = \Delta H \text{ produk} - \Delta H \text{ rektan} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi 1} = 35.903.015,9593 \text{ kJ}$$

Reaksi 2 :

Data Panas ΔH_f (Hougen, Tab. XI, hal 171) :

$$\Delta H_f (\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH}) = - 161307,6 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Dari Neraca Massa :

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 \text{ bereaksi} = 11,4200 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{As. Laktat terbentuk} = 22,8400 \text{ kmol}$$

Kapasitas Panas Produk :

$$C_p \text{ CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH} = 0,1381 \text{ J/mol K}$$

Kapasitas Panas Reaktan :

$$C_p \text{ C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 = 1,0418 \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = \Delta H \text{ produk} - \Delta H \text{ rektan (Hougen, hal 347)}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = [1. (\Delta H_f \text{ CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH}) - 2. (\Delta H_f \text{ C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6)] \cdot \text{Mol Asam Laktat}$$

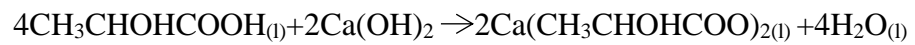
$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = -977555,3538 \text{ kkal} = - 4090091,600 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ produk} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = 78,8989 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ rektan} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = 297,4444 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi 2} = \Delta H \text{ produk} - \Delta H \text{ rektan} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi 2} = - 4090310,1460 \text{ kJ}$$

Reaksi 3 :

Data Panas ΔH_f (Hougen, Tab. XI, hal 317) :

$$\Delta H_f \text{ H}^+ = 0,0000 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f (\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOO})_2) = - 582155 \text{ kkal/kmol}$$

Dari Neraca Massa :

$$(\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH}) \text{ bereaksi} = 25,2224 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \text{ bereaksi} = 12,6112 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOO})_2 \text{ terbentuk} = 12,6112 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} \text{ terbentuk} = 25,2224 \text{ kmol}$$

Kapasitas Panas Produk :

$$C_p (\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH})) = 0,1382 \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$C_p \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 0,0751 \text{ J/mol K}$$

Kapasitas Panas Reaktan :

$$C_p \text{ Asam Laktat} = 0,1381 \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$C_p \text{ Ca}(\text{OH})_2 = 0,0473 \text{ J/mol K}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25^\circ\text{C} = \Delta H \text{ produk} - \Delta H \text{ rektan (Hougen, hal 347)}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25^\circ\text{C} = [2 \cdot (\Delta H_f (\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH})_{\text{Ca}}) - 4 \cdot (\Delta H_f \text{ H}_2\text{O}) - (2 \cdot (\Delta H_f \text{ Ca}(\text{OH})_2) + (4 \cdot (\Delta H_f \text{ CH}_3\text{CHOHCOOH})) \cdot \text{Mol Kalsium Laktat}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25^\circ\text{C} = - 4045051,815 \text{ kkal} = - 16924496,7954 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ produk} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = 43,5644 + 47,3866 = \text{kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaktan} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T = 87,1287 + 14,9126 = 102,0414 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi 3} = \Delta H \text{ produk} - \Delta H \text{ reaktan} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi pada } 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ reaksi 3} = - 16.924.507,8858 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Total Panas Reaksi} = \Delta H \text{ reaksi 1} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi 2} + \Delta H \text{ reaksi 3}$$

$$= 14.888.197,9274 \text{ kJ}$$

Tabel A.8 Neraca Panas Keluaran Fermenter

Masuk			Keluar		
Q bahan	2.367,0818	kJ	Q produk	2.440,6882	kJ
Q <i>steam</i>	14.888.271,5338	kJ	Panas Reaksi	14.888.197,927	kJ
Total	14.890.638,6157	kJ		14.890.638,6157	kJ

F. MERANCANG JAKET PEMANAS

1. Menentukan Jumlah *Steam* :

$$\text{Massa steam} = Q / \Delta H \text{ vap}$$

$$\text{Dimana : } \Delta H \text{ vap} = 2683,8 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{Sehingga massa steam} = 5.547,4594 \text{ kg/jam}$$

2. Menentukan Kecepatan Volumetrik *Steam* :

$$Q_v = \frac{W_t}{\rho_{air}}$$

Dimana :

$$Q_v = \text{kecepatan volumetrik air (m}^3\text{/s)}$$

$$W_t = \text{Kebutuhan steam (kg/s)}$$

$$\rho_{air} = \text{Densitas air (kg/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$\text{Sehingga } Q_v = \frac{5.547,4594 \text{ kg/jam}}{417,4788 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 13,2880 \text{ m}^3\text{/jam}$$

3. Menghitung Luas Perpindahan Panas :

$$\text{Suhu umpan masuk jaket (t1)} = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suhu umpan keluar jaket (t2)} = 24 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suhu steam masuk} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 212 \text{ F}$$

$$\text{Suhu steam keluar} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 212 \text{ F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_2)}{(T_2 - t_1)}}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = 111,7718 \text{ F}$$

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

(D.Q.Kern,1965. Eq.5.13a Page 89)

Dimana : A = Luas perpindahan panas (ft²)

U_D = Faktor kekotoran (btu/jam.ft².°F)

U_D untuk sistem *heavy organic* (5 -75)

$$A = \frac{14.111.356,8604}{70 \cdot 111,7718} = 1803,5931 \text{ ft}^2$$

4. Menghitung Tinggi Jacket :

Tebal jacket = 0,375 in

Diameter dalam jacket (ID_j) = 161,9306 in

Diameter luar jacket (OD_j) = ID_j + (2 . tebal jacket)
= 162,6806 in

Tinggi jacket = tinggi cairan dalam *shell*

Tinggi jacket = 4,1130 m = 161,9290 in

5. Menghitung Tebal Dinding Jacket :

Diketahui : P operasi = 14,7 psia

P desain = 36,4181 psia

$$ts = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{2fE - (0,6P)} + C$$

(Brownell and Young 1959 page 254. Eq. 13.1)

Untuk menghitung tebal jaket dibutuhkan data-data sebagai berikut :

- a. Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless Steel SA – 240 grade D type 430* (Brownell & Young, App D item 4)
- b. *Allowable stress* (f) = 17500 psia
- c. Pengelasan = *Double welded butt joint*
- d. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80% (Brownell & Young, 254)
- e. Faktor korosi (C) = 0,125 (Timmerhouse, hal 542)

$$r_i = D / 2 = 80,9653 \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = \frac{36,4181 \text{ psia} \times 80,9653 \text{ in}}{2 \times 17500 \text{ psia} \times 0,80 - (0,6 \times 36,4181 \text{ psia})} + 0.125 \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = 0,2309 \text{ in} , \text{ diambil tebal standar} = 0,25 \text{ in}$$

6. Menghitung Tebal *Bottom* :

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 \cdot P \cdot r_i}{f E - (0,1 P)} + C$$

Untuk menghitung tebal *bottom* dibutuhkan data-data sebagai berikut :

- a. Bahan konstruksi = *Stainless Steel SA – 240 grade D type 430* (Brownell & Young, App D item 4)
- b. *Allowable stress* (f) = 17500 psia
- c. Pengelasan = *Double welded butt joint*
- d. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80% (Brownell & Young, 254)

$$e. \text{ Faktor korosi (C)} = 0,125 \text{ (Timmerhouse, hal 542)}$$

$$\text{Diketahui : } P \text{ operasi} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = 36,4181$$

$$th = \frac{0,885 \times 36,8141 \text{ psia} \times 80,9653 \text{ in}}{17500 \text{ psia} \times 0,80 - (0,1 \times 36,4181 \text{ psia})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$th = 0,3114 \text{ in} , \text{ diambil tebal standar} = 0,375 \text{ in}$$

Standarisasi dari Tabel 5.7, Brownell & Young hal 90, didapat :

$$OD_{\text{jaket}} = 180 \text{ in}$$

$$Icr = 11 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 170$$

$$a = 0,5 \cdot OD_{\text{jaket}} = 90 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = a - icr = 79 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 159 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = ((BC)^2 - (AB)^2)^{0,5} = 137,985 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - AC = 32,0144 \text{ in}$$

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

$$OA = th + b + sf = 35,3894 \text{ in} = 0,8988 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi } bottom \text{ total} = 0,8988 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi jaket} = \text{tinggi } bottom + \text{tinggi jaket } shell$$

$$= 5,0119 \text{ m}$$

7. Menghitung Volume Head :

* Bagian lengkung *torispherical head* (V_h') :

$$V_h' = 0,000049 \cdot ID^3 \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, Eq. 5,11 hal 88})$$

$$V_h' = 0,000049 \cdot 191,999^3 = 346,8144 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,0568 \text{ in}^3$$

* Bagian *straight flange* (V_{sf}) :

Volume *torispherical head* bagian *straight flange* (V_{sf}) dihitung sebagai bentuk suatu silinder dengan ketinggian (H) = sf

$$V_{sf} = \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot ID^2 \cdot sf$$

$$V_{sf} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (167,456 \text{ in})^2 \times 3 \text{ in}$$

$$V_{sf} = 61751,67726 \text{ in}^3 = 10,1192 \text{ m}^3$$

* Volume total *head* (V_h) = $V_h' + V_{sf}$

$$V_h = 61751,7341 \text{ in}^3 = 10,8217 \text{ m}^3$$

8. Menghitung Luas Permukaan Reaktor :

Luas permukaan reaktor dengan tebal *head* < 1 in digunakan persamaan 5-12 Brownell and Young, 1959.

Dimana :

D_e = Diameter ekivalen (in)

OD = Diameter luar reaktor (in)

ID = Diameter dalam reaktor (in)

Sf = Panjang (in)

Icr = (in)

H = Tinggi silinder reaktor (in)

Diketahui : OD = 180 in

ID = 161,9306 in

Sf = 3 in

Icr = 11 in

H = 191,9996 in

$$De = OD + \frac{ID}{42} + 2 \cdot sf + \frac{2}{3} icr$$

$$De = 180 \text{ in} + \frac{161,9306 \text{ in}}{42} + 2 \times 3 \text{ in} + \frac{2}{3} 11 \text{ in}$$

$$De = 197,6190 \text{ in} = 5,0195 \text{ m}$$

$$A = \pi \cdot ID \cdot H + \frac{\pi \cdot De^2}{4}$$

$$A = 3,14 \times 161,9306 \text{ in} \times 191,9996 \text{ in} + \frac{3,14 \times 197,6190 \text{ in}^2}{4}$$

$$A = 128281,3556 \text{ in}^2 = 890,7857 \text{ ft}^2$$

9. Menghitung Koefisien Perpindahan Panas antara Fermentor dan Jacket :

Dari persamaan (20.1) Kern, Page: 718

$$\frac{hi \cdot Di}{k} = 0,36 \left(\frac{L^2 N \rho}{\mu} \right)^{2/3} \left(\frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

$$\text{dengan } \mu = \mu_w, \text{ sehingga } \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} = 1$$

Dimana :

- D_i = Diameter reaktor (ID *shell*),ft
 h_i = Koefisien perpindahan panas, Btu/jam ft² F
 ρ = Densitas campuran, lb/ft³
 C_p = Kapasitas panas larutan, Btu/lb F
 L = Diameter pengaduk, ft
 N = Kecepatan rotasi pengaduk, rph
 k = Konduktivitas panas larutan, Btu/jam ft²(F/ft)
 μ = Viskositas larutan, lb/ft jam

Diketahui :

- D_i = 13,4941 ft
 ρ = 251,2554 lb/ft³
 C_p = 66,2085 kJ/kmol K
 L = 4,0482 ft
 N = 1,0207 rps
 k = 0,35 Btu/j.ft²(F/ft) (Kern, Tabel 4)
 μ = 12,095 lb/ft hr
 OD = 15 ft

$$h_i = 1455,5159 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \frac{D_i}{OD} = 1309,3904 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

$$h_{io} = 1309,3904 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ F}$$

* Menghitung Re :

$$Re = \frac{ID \cdot Gt}{\mu}$$

Dimana : Gt = Kecepatan alir massa / luas penampang

$$Gt = 10210,6738 \text{ lb/ft}^2\text{jam}$$

$$A = 890,7857 \text{ ft}^2$$

Sehingga Re = 49562,4620 (Kern, hal 719)

Dari fig. 24 Kern, nilai Re = 49562,4620 diperoleh jH = 205 (Kern, Fig. 24, hal 834)

$$h_o = j_H \frac{k}{De} \left(\frac{C_p \mu}{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

$$h_o = 58,4996 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{.jam.F}$$

Menghitung *clean overall coefficient* (Uc) dan *designed overall coefficient*

(Ud) :

$$Uc = \frac{hi_0 h_o}{hi_0 + h_o}$$

(D.Q.Kern,1965. Eq.6.38 Page 121)

$$Uc = \frac{1309,3904 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ F} \times 58,4996 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{.jam.F}}{1309,3904 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \text{ F} + 58,4996 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{.jam.F}}$$

$$Uc = 55,9978 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{.jam.F}$$

Dari tabel 12 hal 845; Kern : *Fouling factor* $R_d = 0,001$

$$R_d = \frac{1}{U_d} - \frac{1}{U_c}$$

(D.Q.Kern,1965. Eq.6.12 Page 108)

$$\frac{1}{U_d} = R_d + \frac{1}{U_c}$$

$$\frac{1}{U_d} = 0,001 + \frac{1}{14,1177 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{jam}^\circ\text{F}}$$

$$\frac{1}{U_d} = 0,0188$$

$$U_d = 53,0283 \text{ Btu/ft}^2\text{jam}^\circ\text{F}$$

U_d *steam water-heavy organics* = 5 -75 Btu/ft²jam°F

U_d terhitung = 53,0283 Btu/ft²jam°F

Maka U_d terhitung memenuhi standar U_d pada tabel

G. MERANCANG ISOLATOR

Bahan yang digunakan sebagai isolator adalah asbestos. Alasan menggunakan bahan ini karena memiliki konduktivitas termal yang kecil, sehingga efektif sebagai isolator.

Sifat fisik isolator (Geankoplis, 1993) :

$$k = 0,1728 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,6$$

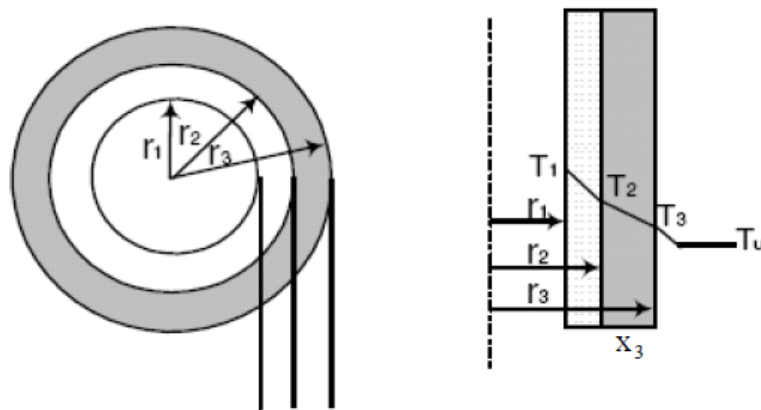
$$\rho_{\text{asbes}} = 577 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Bahan konstruksi *shell* fermentor adalah *Stainless Steel*, sifat fisisnya (Walas, 1998, Tabel 8.20) :

$$k = 25 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.F} = 43,2683 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,54$$

$$\rho_{\text{ss}} = 489 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$



Gambar A.5 Sistem Isolasi

Perpindahan panas melalui tiap lapis tahanan dapat dihitung dengan

Hukum *Fourier* dan $A = 2 \pi L$, diperoleh:

$$Q = \frac{2 \pi L (T_1 - T_u)}{\frac{\ln (r_2/r_1)}{k_1} + \frac{\ln (r_3/r_2)}{k_2}}$$

(Holman, 1997, Pers. 2-9)

Jika perpindahan panas disertai konveksi dan radiasi, maka persamaan

di atas dapat dituliskan :

$$Q = \frac{2 \pi L (T_1 - T_u)}{\frac{\ln (r_2/r_1)}{k_1} + \frac{\ln (r_2 + x_3/r_2)}{k_2} + \frac{1}{(h_c + h_r)r_3}}$$

(Holman, 1997, Pers. 2-12)

Jika diaplikasikan dalam perhitungan perancangan tangki maka

diperoleh :

$$Q = \frac{2 \pi L (T_1 - T_u)}{\frac{\ln (r_2/r_1)}{k_1} + \frac{\ln (r_3/r_2)}{k_2} + \frac{1}{(h_c + h_r) (r_3)}}$$

Keterangan :

x_3 = tebal isolasi

r_1 = jari-jari dalam tangki

r_2 = jari – jari luar tangki = r_1 + tebal tangki

r_3 = jari – jari luar isolasi = r_2 + tebal isolasi

T_1 = suhu permukaan *plate* tangki bagian dalam

T_2 = suhu permukaan *plate* jaket tangki bagian luar

T_3 = suhu isolasi bagian luar

T_u = suhu udara

Perpindahan panas dari reaktor ke sekeliling melalui dinding reaktor dan isolator terjadi melalui beberapa langkah, yaitu :

- Perpindahan konveksi dari pemanas dalam *shell* ke dinding *shell* dalam (Q_1)
- Perpindahan konduksi dari dinding *shell* dalam ke dinding *shell* luar (Q_2)
- Perpindahan konduksi dari dinding *shell* luar ke permukaan luar isolator (Q_3)
- Perpindahan konveksi dan radiasi dari permukaan luar isolator ke udara bebas (Q_4)

Asumsi yang digunakan untuk menghitung tebal isolator adalah sebagai berikut :

- Keadaan *steady state*
- Perpindahan panas konveksi dari *steam* dalam *shell* ke dinding *shell* reaktor dalam diabaikan
- Suhu dinding dalam jaket fermentor (T_1) sama dengan suhu operasi reaktor, yaitu $50\text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 323\text{ K}$
- Suhu udara luar, $T_u = 30\text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 308,15\text{ K}$

1. Menghitung Suhu Isolator Bagian Luar (T_3)

$$\left(\frac{q}{A}\right)_{sun} \cdot \alpha_{sun} = \alpha_{low\ temp} \cdot \sigma (T_3^4 - T_u^4)$$

(Holman, 9th Edition, 2002)

Keterangan (Holman, Tabel 8.3, 6th Edition, page 979) :

$$\left(\frac{q}{A}\right)_{sun} = \text{fluks radiasi matahari} = 500 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$\alpha_{sun} = \text{radiasi matahari} = 0,18$$

$$\alpha_{low\ temp} = 0,8$$

$$\sigma = \text{Konstanta Boltzman} = 0,000000056$$

$$T_3 = \text{Suhu dinding luar isolator}$$

$$T_3 = 46,633 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 319,6336$$

2. Panas yang Hilang dari Dinding Isolasi ke Udara (Q_3)

Koefisien perpindahan panas radiasi :

$$h_r = \frac{\sigma \cdot \varepsilon (T_3^4 - T_u^4)}{(T_3 - T_u)}$$

Keterangan :

$$h_r = \text{Koefisien perpindahan panas radiasi (W/m}^2\text{K)}$$

$$\sigma = \text{Konstanta Boltzman} = 0,000000056$$

$$\varepsilon = \text{Emisivitas bahan isolator (K)}$$

$$T_u = \text{Temperatur udara (K)}$$

$$\text{Sehingga, } h_r = 4,0580 \text{ W/m.K}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi :

$$\Delta T = T_3 - T_u = 319,6336 \text{ K} - 303 \text{ K} = 16,6336 \text{ K}$$

$$T_f = 1/2 (T_3 + T_u) = 311,3168 \text{ K}$$

Sifat udara pada $T = 311,3168 \text{ K}$ (Geankoplis, Tabel A3-3, 1979)

$$\rho_f = 1,1201 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$C_{pf} = 1,0056 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$\mu_f = 0,000019234 \text{ kg/ms}$$

$$k_f = 0,0274 \text{ W/m.K} = 0,000027404 \text{ kJ/ms.K}$$

$$\beta = 0,00316464 \text{ 1/K}$$

$$Pr = 0,70459$$

$$L = 5,9064 \text{ m} = 0,49200 \text{ ft}$$

Bilangan *Grasshoff* :

$$Gr = \left(\frac{L^3 \cdot \rho_f \cdot \beta \cdot g \cdot \Delta T}{\mu^2 f} \right) = 3,60475E+11$$

Bilangan *Rayleigh* :

$$N_{ra} = Gr \cdot Pr = 2,53987E+11$$

Berdasarkan Tabel 4.7-2 (Geankoplis, 1993), untuk silinder vertikal

dan $N_{ra} > 10^9$, maka koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi

dirumuskan sebagai berikut :

$$h_c = 1,24 (\Delta T)^{1/3} = 1,24 (16,6336)^{1/3} = 3,1653 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}$$

$$h_c + h_r = 3,1653 + 4,0580 = 7,2233 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}$$

Panas yang hilang dari dinding isolasi ke udara (Q_4) :

$$Q_4 = (h_c + h_r) \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_3 \cdot L (T_3 - T_u)$$

$$Q_4 = 7,2233 \cdot 2 \cdot 3,14 \cdot r_3 \cdot 5,9064 \cdot 16,6336$$

$$Q_4 = 4456,6533 r_3 \text{ J/s}$$

3. Menghitung Tebal Isolator Fermentor (x_3) :

$$k_1 = 43,2683 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$k_2 = 0,1728 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$r_1 = ID_s/2 = 161,9306 \text{ in} = 4,113 \text{ m}$$

$$r_2 = OD_s/2 = 180 \text{ in} = 4,572 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 5,6800 \text{ m}$$

Pada kondisi *steady state* $Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3 = Q_4$ dengan Q adalah panas yang ditransfer dari tiap lapisan. Perpindahan panas keseluruhan dari dinding bagian dalam reaktor hingga udara (Q) persamaannya adalah:

$$Q = \frac{2 \pi L (T_1 - T_u)}{\frac{\ln (r_2/r_1)}{k_1} + \frac{\ln (r_3/r_2)}{k_2} + \frac{1}{(h_c + h_r)r_3}}$$

Dengan $Q_3 = Q$, maka :

$$4456,6533 r_3 = \frac{2 \pi 5,9064 (323 - 303)}{\frac{\ln (2,4765/2,0955)}{43,2683} + \frac{\ln (2,4765/2,4765)}{0,1728} + \frac{1}{(7,22)r_3}}$$

Melalui *trial and error* didapat nilai $r_3 = 4,6199$ m

Sehingga tebal isolator fermentor (x_3) adalah :

$$x_3 = r_3 - r_2 = 4,6199 - 4,5720 = 0,0478 \text{ m} = 1,8883 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal standar *plate* 2 in