

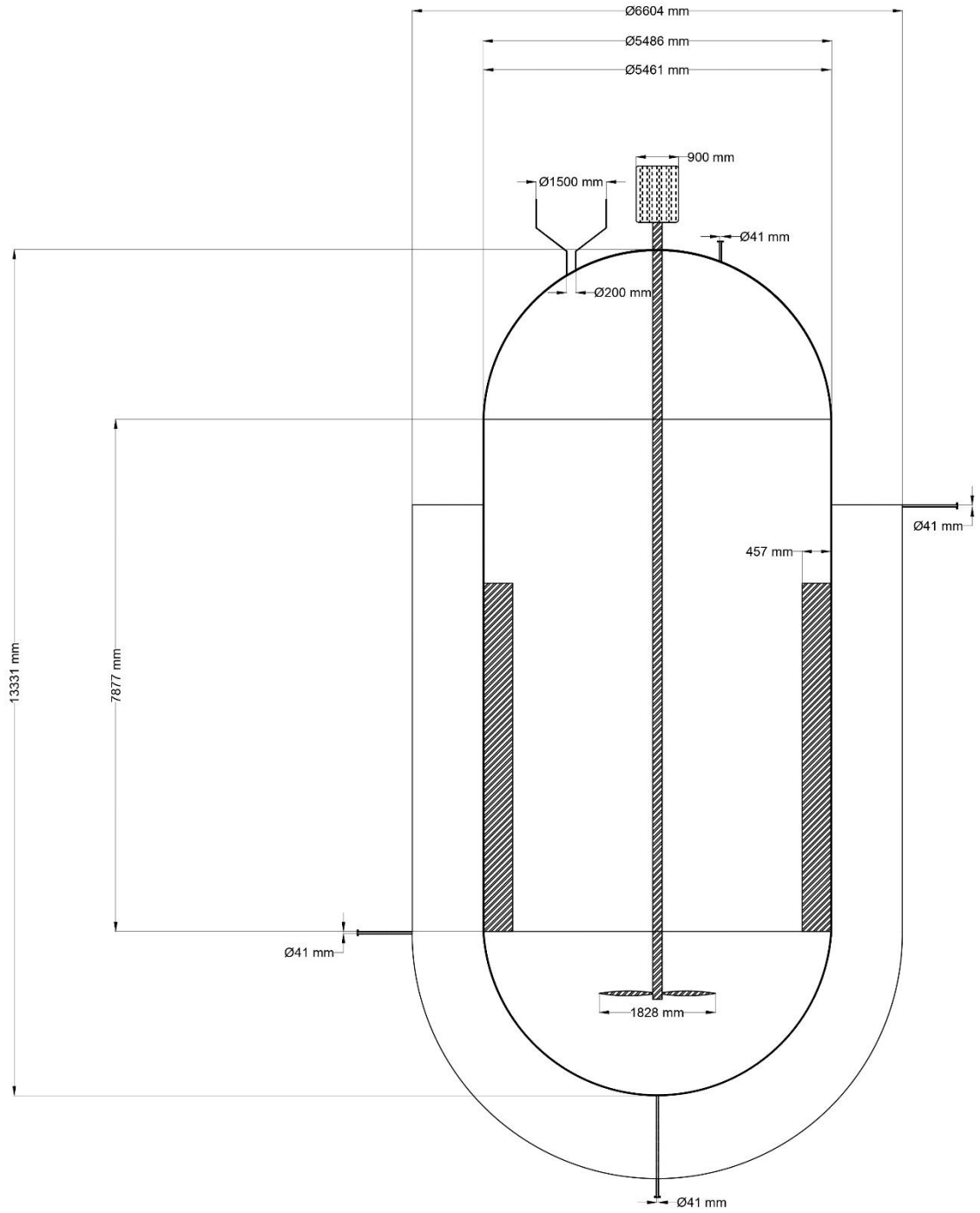
LAMPIRAN 1
REAKTOR (R-01/R-02/R-03/R04)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Nama alat | : Reaktor |
| Kode alat | : R-01/R-02/R-03/R04 |
| Jenis alat | : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk (RATB) |
| Fungsi | : Tempat mereaksikan bahan baku molases dengan bakteri Lactobcillus dellbruecki |
| Material | : SA 135 B Carbon Stell (<i>Apendix D, Brownell Young.</i> <i>Item 1</i>) |
| Suhu | : 45 °C |
| Tekanan | :1 Atm |
| Koversi | : 90% |
| Jumlah Reaktor | : 4 Buah |
| Jenis Pengaduk | : <i>marine propeller with 3 blades</i> |

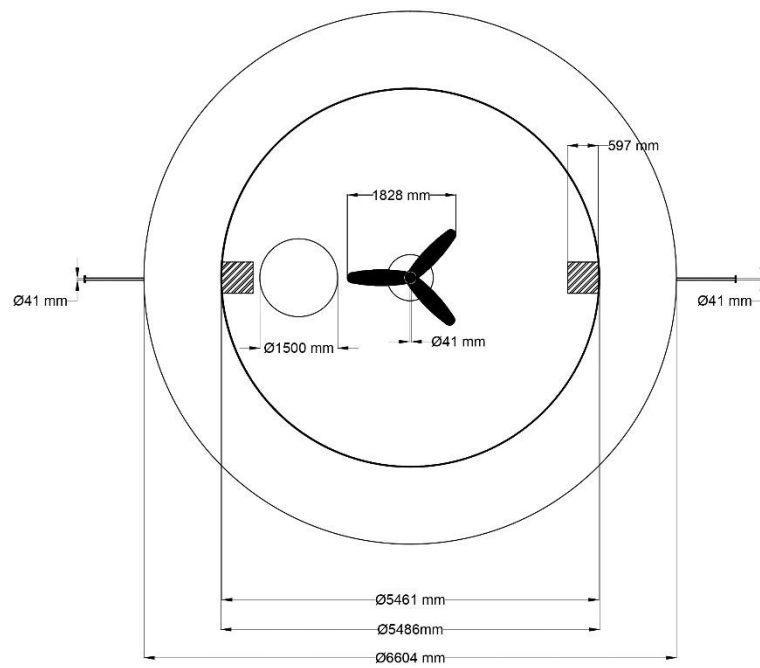
Alasan pemilihan Reaktor RATB :

1. Fase reaksi Padat-Cair dan prosesnya berlasngsung secara kontinue
2. Pada Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk suhu dan komposisi campuran dalam reaktor selalu seragam. Hal ini memungkinkan melakukan suatu proses isothermal dalam reaktor RATB
3. Pada Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk karena volume reaktor relatif besar dibandingkan dengan Reaktor Alir Pipa, maka waktu tinggal juga besar, berarti zat pereaksi dapat lebih lama bereaksi di dalam reaktor.

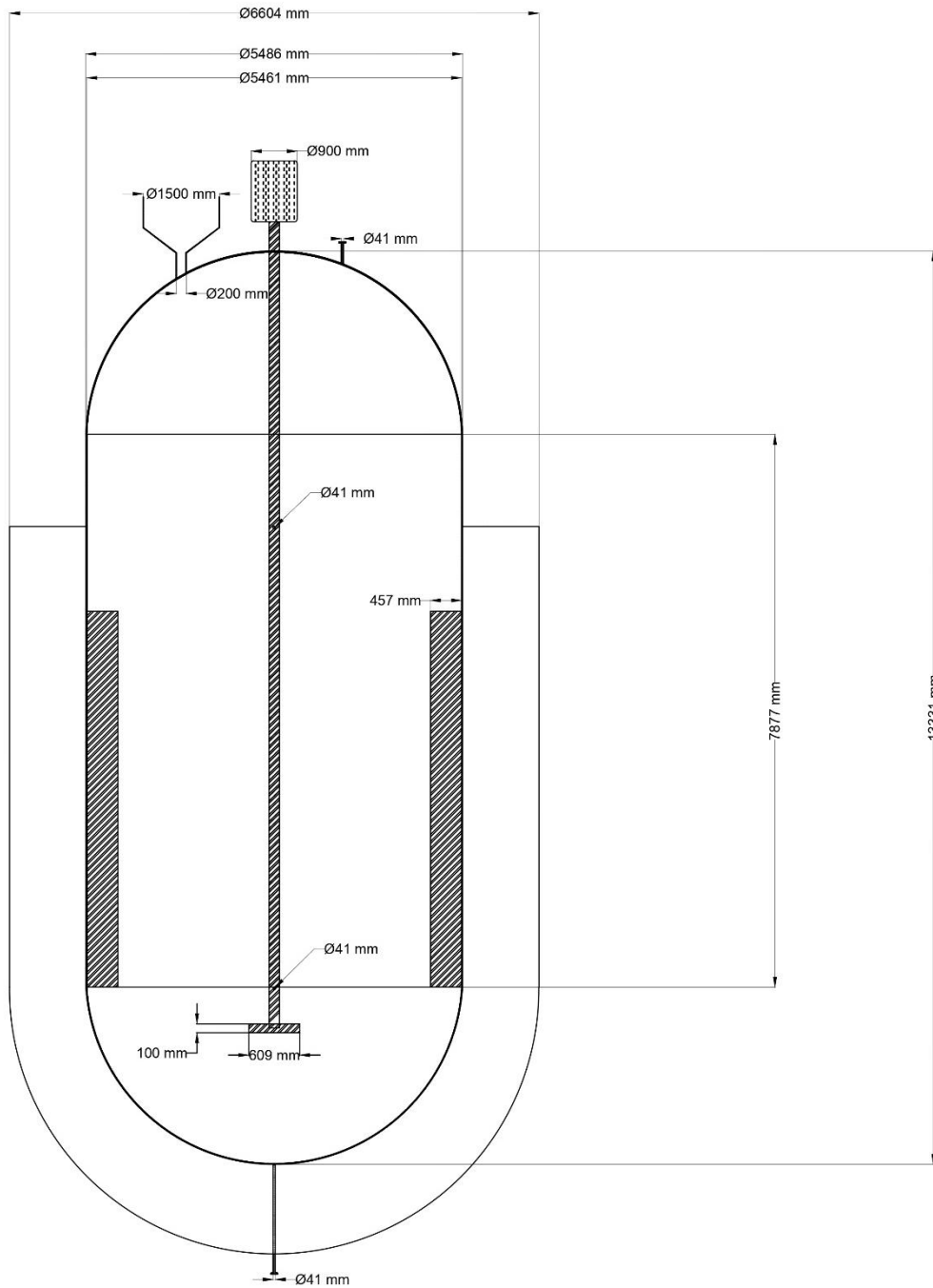
Gambar Tampak Depan Reaktor



Gambar Tampak Atas Reaktor



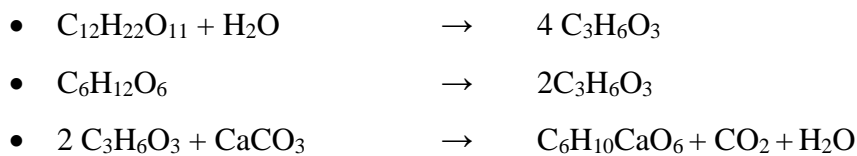
Gambar Tampak Samping Reaktor



Susunan bahan yang masuk reaktor :

| Komponen | Q (kg/Jam) | n (mol) | xi (%) | ρ (kg/m ³) | xi ρ |
|--|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| H ₂ O | 13221,034 | 734,502 | 0,963 | 1000,000 | 962,695 |
| Sukrosa | 2368,900 | 6,927 | 0,009 | 1587,000 | 14,408 |
| Glukosa | 473,780 | 2,632 | 0,003 | 1544,000 | 5,327 |
| fruktosa | 609,146 | 3,384 | 0,004 | 1590,000 | 7,052 |
| Bakteri | 177,017 | 1,567 | 0,002 | 1580,000 | 3,244 |
| <i>Malt Sprouts</i> | 312,382 | 1,893 | 0,002 | 432,112 | 1,072 |
| (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ | 312,382 | 2,367 | 0,003 | 1620,000 | 5,025 |
| CaCO ₃ | 951,000 | 9,510 | 0,012 | 2710,000 | 33,779 |
| Na ₂ CO ₃ | 19,408 | 0,183 | 0,000 | 2540,000 | 0,610 |
| Jumlah | 18445,049 | 762,964 | 1,000 | | 1033,212 |

Reaksi yang terjadi di dalam reactor :



• Data dari perhitungan:

$$\rho \text{ Campuran} = 1366,1847 \text{ Kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Laju alir massa (F)} = 24274,88 \text{ Kg/jam} = 582597,1752 \text{ Kg/24 jam}$$

$$\text{Konversi (XA)} = 90\%$$

$$\text{Waktu Tinggal (t)} = 24 \text{ jam (Ghaffar.,2014)}$$

Pada jurnal Ghaffar.,2014 waktu untuk proses fermentasi 24 jam dan waktu yg diperlukan untuk bongkar pasang muat bahan pada reaktor 8 jam sehingga waktu total untuk proses pada reaktor adalah 32 jam. Untuk mempersingkat waktu agar proses produksi tetap berjalan efisien maka digunakan 4 reaktor sehingga masing2 reaktor memiliki flowrate/8 jam.

A. Penentuan Kapasitas Tangki

- Menghitung volume total tangki

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Bahan Baku Molases} &= 18445,049 \text{ Kg/jam} \\ &= 147560,3942 \text{ Kg/8 jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Molases} &= \frac{\text{Massa Molases}}{\text{Densitas Molases}} \\ &= \frac{147560,3942 \frac{\text{Kg}}{8\text{jam}}}{1033,21 \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \\ &= 142,8172 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Keamanan} &= 20\% \times \text{Volume Molases} \\ &= 0,20 \times 142,8172 \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{m}^3} \\ &= 28,5634 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Total Tangki} &= \text{Volume Molases} + \text{Volume Keamanan} \\ &= 142,8172 \text{ m}^3 + 28,5634 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 171,3807 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

- Penentuan Diameter dan Tinggi Tangki

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Tangki Total} &= \frac{\pi \times D^2 \times (1,5D)}{4} \\ &= 1,1775 D^3 \\ D^3 &= \frac{171,3807 \text{ m}^3}{1,1775} \\ D &= \sqrt[3]{145,5462 \text{ m}^3} \\ D &= 5,2602 \text{ m} \\ D &= 207,0936 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Didapatkan nilai diameter sebesar 206,7690 in, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Tangki} &= 1,5 \times D \\ &= 310,6403 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi Cairan dalam tangki} &= \frac{\text{Volume molases}}{\text{Volume total tangki}} \times \text{Tinggi Tangki} \\ &= \frac{142,8172 \text{ m}^3}{171,3807 \text{ m}^3} \times 310,1534 \text{ in} \\ &= 258,86 \text{ in} \\ &= 6,575 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

- **Menentukan Tekanan pada tangki**

Data perhitungan:

- Tekanan Operasi (P_o) = 1,0000 atm
- Percepatan gravitasi (g) = 9,8000 m/s²
- Tinggi cairan (h_l) = 6,575 m
- Densitas molasses (r) = 1033,21 kg/m³

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan Hidrostatik} &= r \times g \times h_l \\ &= 1033,21 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times 6,575 \text{ m} \\ &= 66577,2156 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \text{m/s}^2 \cdot \text{m} \\ &= 66577,2156 \text{ Pa} \\ &= 0,6571 \text{ atm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan Total} &= \text{Tekanan Operasi} + \text{Tekanan hidrostatik} \\ &= 1 \text{ atm} + 0,6571 \text{ atm} \\ &= 1,6571 \text{ atm} \\ &= 24,3589 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan Desain} &= \text{Tekanan total} \times \text{Over Desain} \\ &= 1,2 \times 24,3589 \text{ psi} \\ &= 29,2306 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

- **Menentukan Tebal Dinding Tangki**

Data perhitungan:

- $D = 207,0936 \text{ in}$
- $P = 29,2306 \text{ psi}$
- $f = 12750$ (Bahan SA 135 B *carbon steel*. Apendix D, Brownell Young)
- $E = 80\%$ (Double welded, tabel 13,2 Brownell and Young page 254)
- $c = 0,125 \text{ in}$ (Peters, ed. 3, hlm 792). Umur alat diperkirakan 10 tahun

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tebal Tangki (ts)} &= \frac{P \times D}{2 \times f \times E - (0,6 \times P)} + C \\
&= \frac{29,2306 \text{ psi} \times 207,0936 \text{ in}}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8 - (0,6 \times 29,2306 \text{ psi})} + 0,125 \\
&= 0,4220 \text{ in} \\
&= 0,4375 \text{ (ts di standarisasi berdasarkan tabel 5.4.} \\
&\quad \text{brownell \& young hal 87)}
\end{aligned}$$

- **Menentukan Diameter sesungguhnya**

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Diameter luar tangki (OD)} &= D + (2 \times ts) \\
&= 207,0936 \text{ in} + (2 \times 0,43 \text{ in}) \\
&= 207,9375 \text{ in} \\
&= 216 \text{ in (standarisasi berdasarkan tabel 5.7.} \\
&\quad \text{brownell \& young hal 89)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Diameter dalam tangki (ID)} &= OD - (2 \times ts) \\
&= 216 \text{ in} - (2 \times 0,5 \text{ in}) \\
&= 215 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

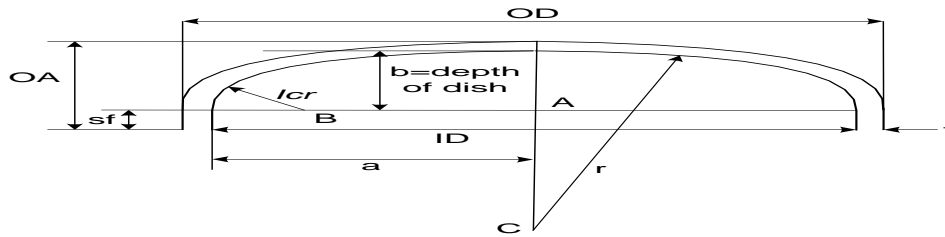
- **Menentukan Tebal Head Tangki (*torispherical*)**

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tebal head tangki} &= \frac{0,885 \times P \times r \times c}{f \times E - 0,1 \times P} + C \\
&= \frac{0,885 \times 29,2306 \times 216}{12750 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 29,2306} + 0,125 \\
&= 0,4257 \text{ in} \\
&= 0,437 \text{ in (standarisasi berdasarkan brownell} \\
&\quad \text{\& young pada tabel 5.4 hal 87}
\end{aligned}$$

- **Menentukan Tinggi Head Tangki (*torispherical*)**

Berdasarkan hal.87 fig.5.8 brownell & young:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{➤ a} &= ID/2 \\
\text{➤ AB} &= a - icr \\
\text{➤ BC} &= r - icr \\
\text{➤ AC} &= \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} \\
\text{➤ b} &= r - AC
\end{aligned}$$



Dimana :

ID = 215 in

ts = 1/2 in

th = 3/4 in

r = 108 in

kr = 6 % (knuckle radius untuk *torispherical dished head* adalah 6%) (Brownell & Young hal 88)

icr = r x kr
= 6,48 in

Jadi:

a = ID/2 = 107,5 in

AB = a - icr = 101,08 in

BC = r - icr = 101,52 in

AC = $\sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2}$ = 9,4148 in

b = r - AC = 98,585 in

Dari tabel 5.6 Brownell hal.88 dengan th 5/8 in didapat sf = 1.5 - 3.5 in

Dipilih nilai sf sebesar: 3 in

Jadi, Tinggi total *Head* :

AO = Sf + b + t *head*
= 102,335 in
= 2,599 m

Didapatkan Tinggi tangki total sebesar:

$$\begin{aligned} TT &= H + (2 \times AO) \\ &= 310,640 \text{ in } (2 \times 102,335 \text{ in}) \\ &= 515,3107 \text{ in} \\ &= 13,089 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- **Menghitung Volume Head**

- Bagian lengkung *torispherical head* ($V_{h'}$)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{h'} &= 0,000049 \times ID^3 \text{ (Pers. 5,11 Brownell \& Young, hlm.88)} \\ &= 0,000049 \times 215^3 \\ &= 487,8303 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 13,813 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

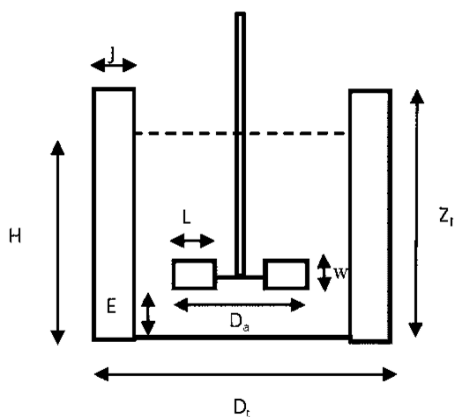
- Bagian straight flange (V_{sf})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{sf} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2 \times sf \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 215^2 \times 3 \\ &= 108986,49 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 1,7860 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- Volume total *head* (V_h)

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &= V_{h'} + V_{sf} \\ &= 13,813 \text{ m}^3 + 1,7860 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 15,599 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

B. Penentuan desain pengaduk



Nilai viskositas campuran bahan = 0,8607 cp

Dengan viskositas bahan sebesar 0,8607 cp maka di pilih pengadik jenis *marine* propeller with 3 blade sesuai dengan referensi buku brown pada fig.477 dan buku howard rase fig. 8.4.

- **Menghitung Dimensi Pengaduk**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Diameter pengaduk (Da)} &= \frac{1}{3} \times Dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 5,48640 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,82 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,9999 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jarak pengaduk dari dasar (E)} &= 1,3 \times Da \\ &= 1,3 \times 1,8287 \text{ m} \\ &= 2,3773 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lebar pengaduk (w)} &= \frac{1}{3} \times Da \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1,8287 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,6095 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lebar baffle (j)} &= \frac{1}{12} \times Dt \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \times 5,48640 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,4572 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang pengaduk (L)} &= \frac{1}{4} \times Da \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 1,8287 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,4571 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi tiang pengaduk (T)} &= Dt - E \\ &= 5,48640 \text{ m} - 1,8287 \text{ m} \\ &= 3,6576 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

- **Menghitung Kecepatan Pengadukan**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Water Equipment Liquid Height} &= H \times \frac{\rho \text{ cairan}}{\rho \text{ air}} \\ &= 6,575 \times \frac{1033,21}{1000} \\ &= 6,7935 \text{ m} \\ &= 22,2887 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Putaran Pengaduk} &= \sqrt{\frac{WELH}{2 \times Da}} \times \frac{600}{\pi \times Da} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{22,2887}{2 \times 5,999}} \times \frac{600}{3,14 \times 5,999} \\ &= 43,4033 \text{ rpm} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih kecepatan pengaduk standart yang digunakan sebesar (μ) : 50 rpm atau 0,8333333 rps

- **Menghitung Power Konsumsi**

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{N \times Da^2 \times \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,83333 \times 5,9999^2 \times 85,3141}{0,0008} \\ &= 3198180,6 \end{aligned}$$

Dari (fig 477, brown hal 507) pada kurva no 3 di plotkan dengan Re didapatkan hasil

$$\begin{aligned} P_o &= 1,8 \\ G_c &= 32,174 \text{ ft /s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

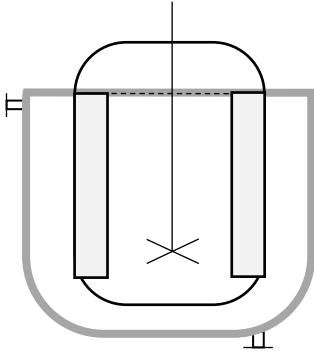
Sehingga dapat di hitung power konsumsi yang digunakan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Konsumsi} &= \frac{P_o \times N^3 \times Da^5 \times \rho}{G_c} \\ &= \frac{1,9 \times 0,83^3 \text{ rps} \times 5,9999^5 \text{ ft} \times 85,3141 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2} \\ &= 16243,47 \text{ ft.lbf/det} \end{aligned}$$

Effisiensi yang di gunakan sebesar 80%, jadi nilai efisiensi sebesar

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Effisiensi} &= \frac{16243,47 \text{ ft.} \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{det}}}{0,8} \\
 &= \text{ft.lbf/det} \\
 &= 36,9174 \text{ Hp} \approx 50 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

C. Penentuan Desain Jacket Pemanas



- **Menghitung Luas Permukaan Transfer Panas**

Data dari perhitungan:

- Debit = 2339,4819 Btu/jam.ft².F
- Suhu masuk reaktor (T1) = 126,212 °F
- Suhu keluar reaktor (T2) = 126,68 °F
- Suhu pemanas masuk (t1) = 293,360 °F
- Suhu pemanas keluar (t2) = 293 °F
- Ud yang di pilih = 200 Btu/jam/ft².F

Rumus yang gunakan :

$$A = \frac{Q}{Ud \times \Delta LMTD}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Dimana } \Delta LMTD &= \frac{(t_1 - T_2) - (t_2 - T_1)}{\ln \frac{(t_1 - T_2)}{(t_2 - T_1)}} \\
 &= \frac{(293,360^\circ\text{F} - 126,68^\circ\text{F}) - (293^\circ\text{F} - 126,212^\circ\text{F})}{\ln \frac{(293,360^\circ\text{F} - 126,68^\circ\text{F})}{(293^\circ\text{F} - 126,212^\circ\text{F})}} \\
 &= 166,734 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas Tranfer Panas (A)} &= \frac{Q}{Ud \times \Delta LMTD} \\
 &= \frac{2339,4819 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.F}{200 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.F \times 166,734^\circ\text{F}} \\
 &= 0,0701 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung Diameter Luar Jacket

Asumsi:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak antara ID jacket dan OD jacket (DD)} &= 50 \text{ cm} \\ &= 0,5 \text{ m} \\ &= 19,685 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Maka, Diameter Luar Jacket dapat di hitung dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD jacket} &= \text{OD reaktor} + (2 \times \text{DD}) \\ &= 216 \text{ in} + (2 \times 19,685 \text{ in}) \\ &= 255,3701 \text{ in} \\ &= 6,4864 \text{ m} \\ &= 21,2806 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung Tekanan Hidrostatik

Data dari perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} g &= 32,15184 \text{ ft/s}^2 \\ g_c &= 32,17 \text{ ft/s}^2 \text{ (tetapan)} \\ \text{ODJ} &= 21,2806 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Maka Tekanan hidrostatik:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Phidrostatik} &= \rho \times \frac{g}{g_c} \times \text{ODJ} \\ &= 0,001 \times \frac{32,1518}{32,17} \times 21,2806 \\ &= 0,0213 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

Tekanan desain yang di pakai dengan over desain sebesar 10% :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pdesain} &= \text{Poperasi} + \text{Phidrostatik} + (10\% \times (\text{Poperasi} + \text{Phidrostatik})) \\ &= 14,7 \text{ psia} + 0,0213 \text{ psia} + (10\% \times (14,7 \text{ psia} + 0,0213 \text{ psia})) \\ &= 16,19 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan Tebal Jacket

Data dari Brownell and Young 1959 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximum allowable stress (f)} &= 12750 \text{ psi} \\ \text{Faktor koreksi (C)} &= 0,125 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jari - Jari dalam tangki (ri)} &= 108,0 \text{ in} \\ \text{Tekanan jaket (P)} &= 16,19 \text{ psi} \\ \text{Efisiensi maksimum (E)} &= 0,8 \end{aligned}$$

Maka Tebal jaket dapat di tentukan dengan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal Jaket (t)} &= \frac{P \times r_i}{2 \times f \times E - (0,6 \times P)} + C \\ &= \frac{16,19 \times 108,0}{2 \times 12750 \times 0,8 - (0,6 \times 16,19)} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,2966 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi nilai tebal jaket yang telah di standarisasi berdasarkan buku brownell & young, tabel 5.4. sebesar : 5/16 in

- **Menentukan Tebal Bottom**

Data dari Brownell and Young 1959 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maximum allowable stress (f)} &= 12750 \text{ psi} \\ \text{Faktor koreksi (C)} &= 0,125 \text{ in} \\ \text{Jari - Jari dalam tangki (ri)} &= 108,0 \text{ in} \\ \\ \text{Tekanan jaket (P)} &= 16,19 \text{ psi} \\ \text{Efisiensi maksimum (E)} &= 0,8 \end{aligned}$$

Maka Tebal Bottom dapat ditentukan dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal Bottom (tb)} &= \frac{0,885 \times P \times r_i}{f \times E - (0,1 \times P)} + C \\ &= \frac{0,885 \times 16,19 \times 108,0}{12750 \times 0,8 - (0,1 \times 16,19)} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,2768 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi nilai tebal jaket yang telah di standarisasi berdasarkan buku brownell & young, tabel 5.4. sebesar : 5/16 in

- **Menentukan Jarak antara ID jaket dan OD jaket (DD) sesungguhnya**

Nilai OD jaket distandarisasi berdasarkan Buku Brownell & Young, hal.90, didapatkan:

$$\text{OD jaket} = 260 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{icr} = 7 \frac{4}{5} \text{ in}$$

$$r = 130 \text{ in}$$

Jadi nilai DD dapat di hitung dengan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DD} &= \frac{(\text{OD jaket} - \text{OD reaktor})}{2} \\ &= \frac{(260 \text{ in} - 216 \text{ in})}{2} \\ &= 22 \text{ in} \\ &= 55,88 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

- **Menentukan Tinggi Bottom dan Tinggi Jaket**

Berdasarkan hal.87 fig.5.8 brownell & young:

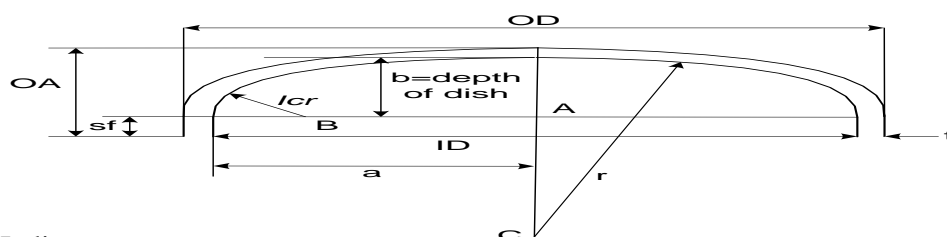
$$\text{➤ } a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$\text{➤ } AB = a - \text{icr}$$

$$\text{➤ } BC = r - \text{icr}$$

$$\text{➤ } AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2}$$

$$\text{➤ } b = r - AC$$



Jadi:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{ID}{2} = 108 \text{ in} \\
 AB &= a - rc = 100,2 \text{ in} \\
 BC &= rc - irc = 122,2 \text{ in} \\
 AC &= \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 69,948 \text{ in} \\
 b &= r - AC = 60,051 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 5.6 Brownell hal.88 dengan th 5/8 in didapat sf = 1.5 - 3.5 in

Dipilih nilai sf sebesar: 3 in

Tinggi Bottom dapat ditentukan dengan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 T \text{ bottom} &= tb + sf + b \\
 &= 0,3125 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ in} + 60,051 \text{ in} \\
 &= 63,3639 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,6094 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, tinggi total jaket adalah:

$$\begin{aligned}
 TT \text{ jaket} &= \text{Tinggi bottom} + \text{Tinggi cairan pada shell} \\
 &= 1,6094 \text{ m} + 6,5649 \text{ m} \\
 &= 8,1744 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

D. Penentuan Desain Hopper Reaktor

| Komponen | Q (kg/Jam) | n (mol) | xi (%) | ρ (kg/m ³) | xi ρ |
|--|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Malt Sprouts | 2499,06 | 15,15 | 0,08 | 432,11 | 33,90 |
| (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ | 19992,48 | 151,46 | 0,78 | 1620,00 | 1270,92 |
| CaCO ₃ | 2499,06 | 24,99 | 0,13 | 2710,00 | 350,80 |
| Na ₂ CO ₃ | 155,27 | 1,46 | 0,01 | 2540,00 | 19,27 |
| Jumlah | 8381,95 | 193,06 | 1,00 | | 1674,88 |

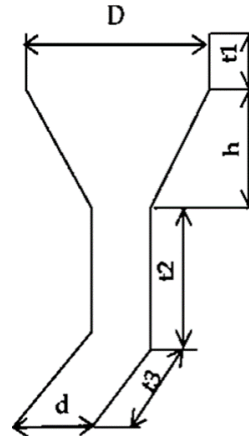
Data Ukuran Hopper untuk kapasitas 900 kg :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{➤ } h &= 66 \text{ cm} = 0,66 \text{ m} \\
 \text{➤ } D &= 76 \text{ cm} = 0,76 \text{ m} \\
 \text{➤ } t1 &= 30 \text{ cm} = 0,3 \text{ m} \\
 \text{➤ } t2 &= 24 \text{ cm} = 0,24 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- t3 = 16 cm 0,16 m
- d = 10,16 cm 0,10 m

Dari data di atas didapat ukuran dimensi untuk Hopper Berkapasitas 11.100kg:

- h = 1,8 m
- D = 2,1 m
- t1 = 0,8 m
- t2 = 0,7 m
- t3 = 0,4 m
- d = 0,3 m



- **Menentukan Volume Total Hopper**

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ hopper} &= \pi \times \frac{h}{12} \times D^2 \times (D + d) \times d^2 \\
 &= 3,14 \times \frac{1,8 \text{ m}}{12} \times 2,1^2 \times (2,1 + 0,3) \times 0,3^2 \\
 &= 2,521 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ tabung atas} &= \pi \times r^2 \times t1 \\
 &= 3,14 \times 0,75^2 \times 0,8 \\
 &= 2,986 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ tabung Output} &= t2 + t3 \\
 &= 0,7 + 0,4 \\
 &= 1,12 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari hasil perhitungan diatas, nilai volume total hopper dapat di tentukan dengan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ total} &= V \text{hopper} + V \text{tabung atas} + V \text{tabung Output} \\
 &= 2,521 + 2,986 + 1,12 \\
 &= 6,63 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kapasitas hopper desain sebesar:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas Hopper} &= \text{Densitas Campuran} \times V \text{ total} \\ &= 1674,88 \times 6,63 \\ &= 11.100 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

E. Penentuan Pipa Masuk dan Keluar

• Desain Pipa Feed Masuk Reaktor

| Komponen | kg/ jam | rho, kg/m ³ | m ³ /jam | μ, cp |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| H ₂ O | 8523,411618 | 1000 | 8,5234 | 0,8177 |
| Sukrosa | 32,61531236 | 1587 | 0,0206 | 1,51 |
| Glukosa | 203,1143367 | 1544 | 0,1316 | 0,778 |
| fruktosa | 344,8461 | 1590 | 0,2169 | 0,766 |
| Bakteri | 114,1202 | 1580 | 0,0722 | 1,036 |
| Jumlah | 9218,1075 | | 8,9646 | |

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di Opt} &= 260 \times G^{0,52} \times \rho^{-0,37} \\ &= 260 \times \left(\frac{9218,10}{3600}\right)^{0,52} \times \left(\frac{9218,10}{8,9646}\right)^{-0,37} \\ &= 32,5709 \text{ mm} \\ &= 1,2823 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,0325 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan Di Opt dipilih pipa standart berdasarkan data dari buku Unit Operation By G.G. Brown Tabel 23 sebagai berikut:

- NPS = 1,5 in
- Sch. No = 40
- ID = 1,61 in = 0,040894 m
- OD = 1,9 in = 0,048260 m

Data diatas digunakan untuk menghitung kecepatan aliran pada pipa

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Aliran} &= \frac{Fv}{A} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{8,9646}{3600}\right)}{\left(\frac{3,14}{4}\right) \times 0,0408^2} \\ &= 1,8969 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

• **Desain Pipa Feed Keluar Reaktor**

| Komponen | kg/hr | rho, kg/m ³ | m ³ /jam | μ, cp |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ | 130,90 | 1587 | 0,0825 | 1,5100 |
| H ₂ O | 8441,27 | 1000 | 8,4413 | 0,8177 |
| bakteri | 1141,20 | 1580 | 0,7223 | 1,036 |
| Malt | 20,14 | 260 | 0,0775 | 1,0644 |
| (NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ | 20,14 | 1620 | 0,0124 | 1,032 |
| C ₆ H ₁₀ CaO ₆ | 2072,67 | 1490 | 1,3911 | 1,0543 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (G) | 52,36 | 1544 | 0,0339 | 0,778 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (F) | 567,24 | 1590 | 0,3568 | 0,766 |
| Na ₂ CO ₃ | 256,69 | 2540 | 0,1011 | 1,1501 |
| Jumlah | 12702,61648 | | 11,2187 | |

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Di Opt} &= 260 \times G^{0,52} \times \rho^{-0,37} \\
 &= 260 \times \left(\frac{12702,616}{3600}\right)^{0,52} \times \left(\frac{12702,616}{11,2187}\right)^{-0,37} \\
 &= 37,1329 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 1,4619 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,03713 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan Di Opt dipilih pipa standart berdasarkan data dari buku

Unit Operation By G.G. Brown sebagai berikut:

- NPS = 1,5 in
- Sch. No = 40
- ID = 1,61 in = 0,040894 m
- OD = 1,9 in = 0,048260 m

Data diatas digunakan untuk menghitung kecepatan aliran pada pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan Aliran} &= \frac{Fv}{A} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{11,2187}{3600}\right)}{\left(\frac{3,14}{4}\right) \times 0,0408^2} \\
 &= 2,3738 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

• **Desain Pipa Steam Masuk dan Keluar Reaktor**

| Komponen | kg/ jam | rho, kg/m ³ | m ³ /jam | μ, cp |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Steam | 673,0534214 | 1000 | 0,6731 | 0,8177 |
| Jumlah | 673,0534 | | 0,6731 | |

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Di Opt} &= 260 \times G^{0,52} \times \rho^{-0,37} \\
 &= 260 \times \left(\frac{673,053}{3600}\right)^{0,52} \times \left(\frac{673,053}{0,6731}\right)^{-0,37} \\
 &= 8,4388 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 0,3322 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,008438822 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan Di Opt dipilih pipa standart berdasarkan data dari buku

Unit Operation By G.G. Brown sebagai berikut:

- NPS = 0,375 in
- Sch. No = 40
- ID = 0,493 in = 0,012522 m
- OD = 0,675 in = 0,017145 m

Data diatas digunakan untuk menghitung kecepatan aliran pada pipa

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kecepatan Aliran} &= \frac{Fv}{A} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{0,6731}{3600}\right)}{\left(\frac{3,14}{4}\right) \times 0,0125^2} \\
 &= 1,5189 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

F. Tabel Jadwal Proses *Batch* Reaktor

Keterangan:

| REAKTOR | PROSES (JAM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64 |
| 1 | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Green | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Green |
| 2 | | | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Green | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red |
| 3 | | | | | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Green | Yellow | Red | Red | Red |
| 4 | | | | | | | Yellow | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Green | Yellow | Red |

| | |
|--------|---------|
| Yellow | Muat |
| Red | proses |
| Green | Bongkar |

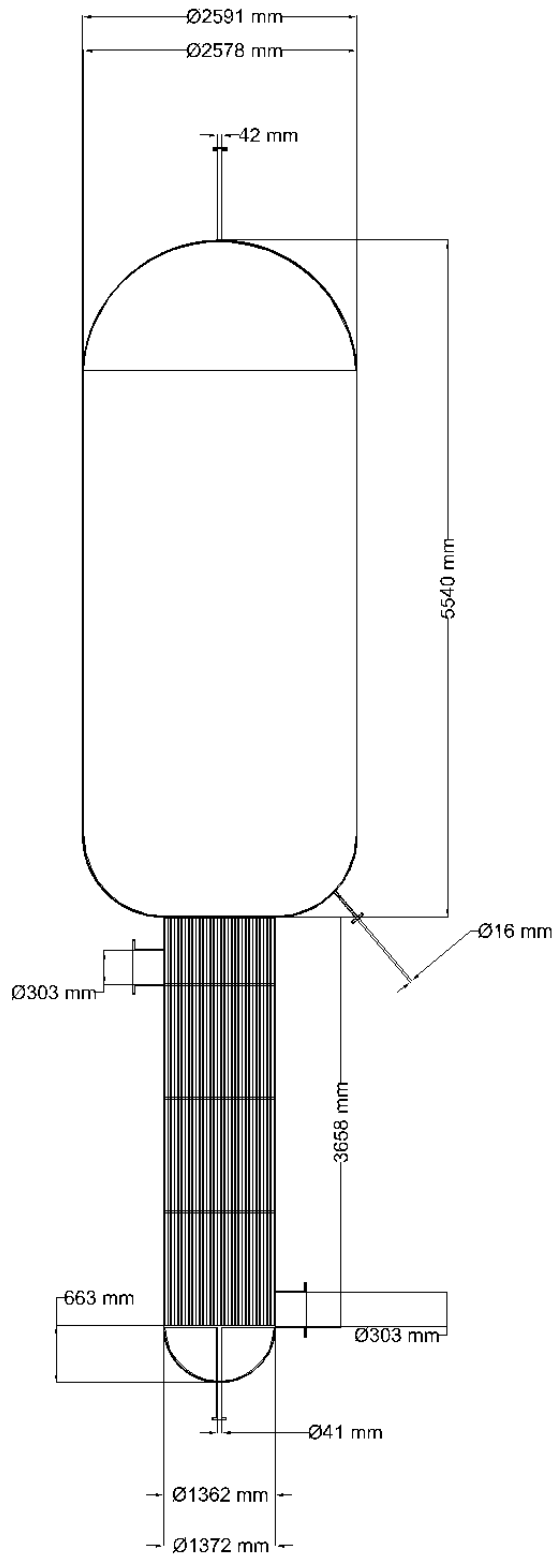
LAMPIRAN 2 EVAPORATOR (E-01)

Nama alat : Evaporator
Kode alat : E-01
Jenis alat : *Long Tube Vertical Evaporator*
Fungsi : Memekatkan $C_3H_6O_3$ dari konsentrasi 12% menjadi 75%
Material : *Stainess Stell SA 167 grade 10 type 310*

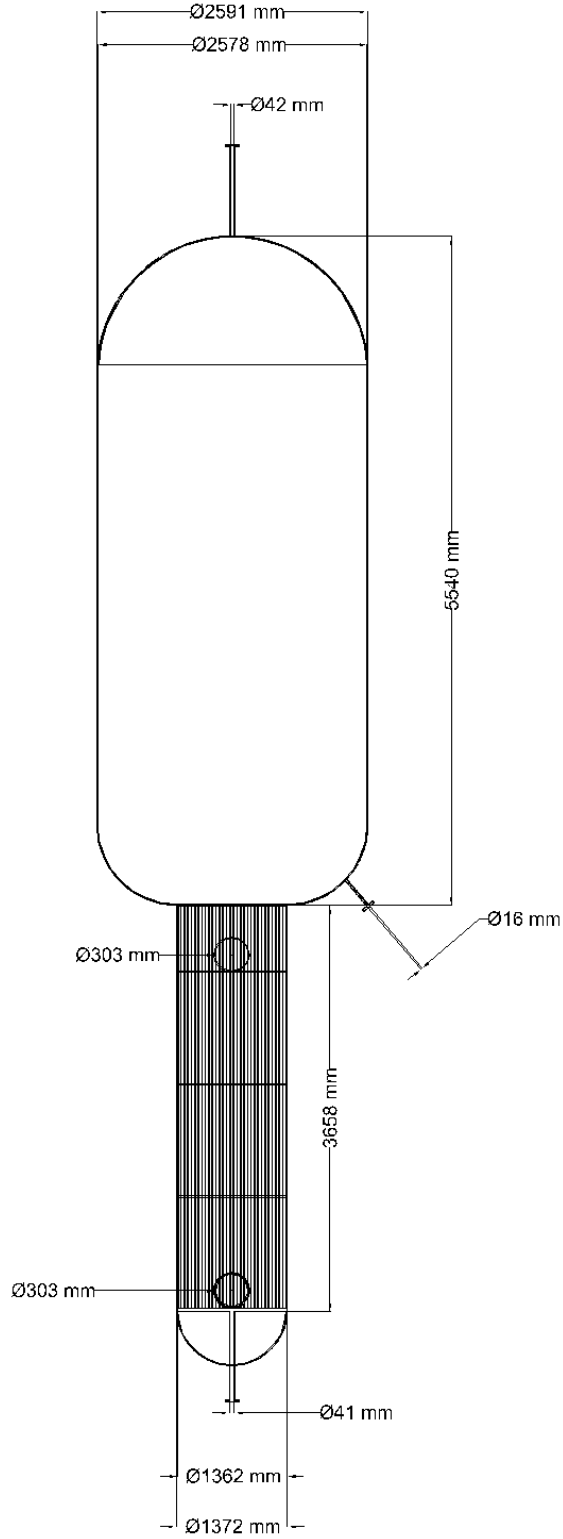
Alasan pemilihan *Long Tube Vertical Evaporator* :

1. *Long Tube Vertical Evaporator* umum digunakan di industri karena relatif murah serta lebih mudah dalam pengoperasian dan pembersihannya (Perry's, 1989:11-109)
2. *Long Tube Vertical Evaporator* memiliki ukuran *tube* lebih panjang (12-24 ft) dibandingkan dengan ukuran *tube* evaporator lainnya sehingga dapat memperbesar serta mempercepat sirkulasi cairan agar proses perpindahan panas lebih besar, sehingga baik digunakan untuk perbedaan temperatur yang rendah atau tinggi (Faputri, A.,2018)
3. *Long Tube Vertical Evaporator* cocok digunakan untuk bahan yang berbusa

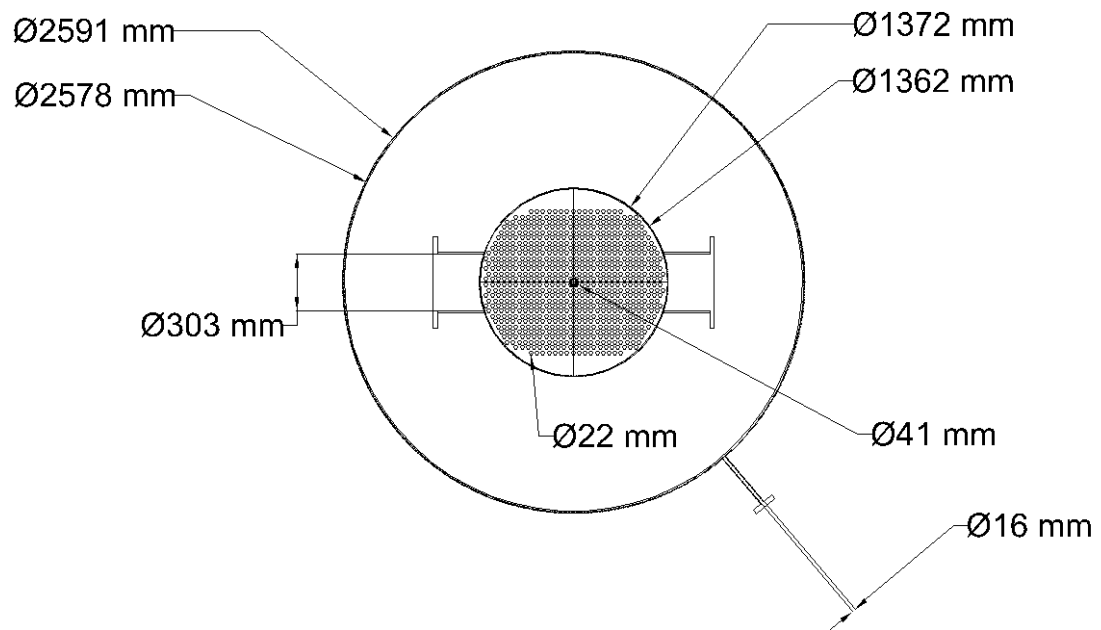
Gambar tampak depan evaporator



Gambar tampak samping evaporator



Gambar tampak atas evaporator



➤ **Neraca Massa**

- Laju alir larutan masuk :

| Komponen | Massa, (kg/jam) |
|---|----------------------------|
| H ₂ O | 12.185,610 |
| C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ | 220,308 |
| C ₃ H ₆ O ₃ | 2.111,128 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (G) | 44,062 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (F) | 182,744 |
| Na ₂ CO ₃ | 18,050 |
| Total : | 14.761,901 |

- H₂O yang diuapkan :
V = 11.941,898 kg/jam
- Larutan pekat hasil :

| Komponen | Massa, (kg/jam) |
|---|----------------------------|
| H ₂ O | 243,712 |
| C ₃ H ₆ O ₃ | 2.111,128 |
| C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ | 220,308 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (G) | 44,062 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (F) | 182,744 |
| Na ₂ CO ₃ | 18,050 |
| Total : | 2.820,002 |

sehingga, fraksi massa solute :

$$x_f : 0,17452294$$

$$x_3 : 0,91357731$$

➤ **Perancangan Suhu Dan Tekanan**

Dirancang : T_{Steam} = 145°C, P_{Steam} = 4,10 atm

| | | |
|------------------|---------|------|
| P ₀ = | 122,765 | InHg |
| = | 4,102 | atm |
| P ₁ = | 119,183 | InHg |
| = | 3,983 | atm |

Pressure drop :

$$\Delta P = \frac{(P_0 - P_1)}{1}$$

$$\Delta P = 3,58 \text{ inHg}$$

$$= 0,1197 \text{ atm}$$

Sehingga spesifikasi steam adalah sebagai berikut :

| Steam | Tekanan | | | Suhu didih air murni | | |
|------------|---------|--------|-------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| | Simbol | InHg | atm | Simbol | °C | °K |
| ke efek 1 | P0 | 122,77 | 4,10 | T0 | 145,0000 | 418,0000 |
| uap efek 1 | P1 | 119,18 | 3,983 | T'1 | 143,9393 | 416,9393 |

➤ Perhitungan Laju Alir Steam

Data – data :

- Persamaan Boiling Point Rise untuk Larutan $C_3H_6O_3$:

$$\text{BPR (}^\circ\text{C)} = 164,05x^5 - 233,12x^4 + 146,48x^3 - 16,13x^2 + 3,8695x$$

Dimana :

x = fraksi massa solute dalam larutan

- Kapasitas panas solute

| Komponen | Massa, kg/jam | mr | kJ/kmol | xi | mr campuran | cp campuran, kJ/kmol |
|---|-------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------------|----------------------------|
| H ₂ O | 12.185,610 | 18 | 75,327 | 0,874 | 15,734 | 65,844 |
| C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ | 220,308 | 342 | 226,62 | 0,00027 | 0,092 | 0,061 |
| C ₃ H ₆ O ₃ | 2.111,128 | 90 | 142,95 | 0,1238 | 11,142 | 17,697 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (G) | 44,062 | 180 | 207,108 | 0,00010 | 0,019 | 0,022 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (F) | 182,744 | 180 | 203,869 | 0,0011 | 0,210 | 0,238 |
| Na ₂ CO ₃ | 18,050 | 106 | 112,3 | 0,0005 | 0,0562 | 0,0595 |
| Jumlah | 14.761,901 | 916 | | | 27,255 | 83,924 |

Hasil Cp campuran sebesar 83,9244 kJ/kmol atau 91,620 j/kg.

- Persamaan Kapasitas Panas Air Fasa Cair (Cpl)

Koefisien persamaan :

$$A = 15341,104 \quad D = -0,00078$$

$$B = -116,019 \quad E = 5,201E-07$$

$$C = 0,451$$

$$C_{pl} \text{ (J/kg.}^\circ\text{C)} = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3 + ET^4$$

$$C_{pl} = 4296,7 \text{ J/kg.}^\circ\text{C}$$

- Persamaan Kapasitas Panas Air Fasa Uap (C_{pv})

Koefisien persamaan :

$$A = 1859,400 \quad D = 4,472E-07$$

$$B = -0,16048 \quad E = -7,08E-10$$

$$C = 0,000648 \quad D = 2,135E-13$$

$$C_{pv} \text{ (J/kg.}^\circ\text{C)} = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3 + ET^4 + FT^5$$

$$C_{pv} = 1918,9 \text{ J/kg.}^\circ\text{C}$$

- Persamaan Panas Laten Penguapan Air (λ_w)

$$T_c = 150^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 423 \text{ K}$$

$$A = 2889425,47 \quad C = -0,011767$$

$$B = 0,017757 \quad D = 0,01432$$

$$\lambda_w \text{ (J/kg)} = A (1 - T_r) (B + CT + DT^2)$$

$$\lambda_w = 2650991,72 \text{ J/kg}$$

- $T_{ref} = 25^\circ\text{C}$,

$$= 298 \text{ K}$$

- Trial jumlah steam

| Steam | Laju Alir | |
|--------|-----------|-------------|
| | Simbol | kg/jam |
| Masuk | V0 | 9270,965397 |
| Keluar | v1 | 8229,9011 |

- Perhitungan BPR dan suhu didih larutan

| Larutan | Laju Alir | | x | BPR | Suhu didih larutan | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| | Simbol | kg/jam | | °C | Simbol | °C | °K |
| Masuk | L1 | 6531,999 | 0,0753 | 0,2555 | T1 | 144,19 | 417,19 |

- Perhitungan entalpi larutan umpan

$$H_f = (x_f \times C_{ps}) + ((1-x_f) \times C_{pl}) \times (T_f - T_{ref})$$

$$H_f = 34203,55 \text{ J/kg}$$

- Perhitungan entalpi larutan meninggalkan evaporator

$$H_l = (x \times C_{ps}) + ((1-x) \times C_{pl}) \times (T_{didih \text{ larutan}} - T_{ref})$$

$$H_l = 474386,61 \text{ J/kg}$$

- Perhitungan entalpi uap meninggalkan evaporator

$$H_v = (C_{pl} \times (T_{suhu \text{ out}} - 25)) + \lambda_w + (C_{pv} \times (T_{didih \text{ larutan}} - T_{ref}))$$

$$H_v = 3390779 \text{ J/kg}$$

- Jumlah H₂O yang teruapkan menurut perhitungan

$$V_1 = \frac{Q_1 - (\text{massa total molases masuk} \times H_f)}{H_v - H_l}$$

$$V_1 = 8227,74 \text{ kg/jam}$$

➤ Perhitungan Luas Perpindahan Panas

- Overall Coefficient (Ud) = 700 Btu/jam.ft².°F
= 3976 W/m².K

**Asumsi : karena long tube vertical evaporator, natural circulation memiliki nilai Ud 200-700 Btu/jam.ft².°F

- ΔT = 10°C
- Luas Perpindahan Panas (A)

$$A = \frac{Q}{\Delta T \times Ud}$$

$$A = 171,167 \text{ m}^2$$

➤ Spesifikasi Tube

$$OD = 1 \text{ in} \qquad t = 0,065 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 25,4 \text{ mm} & &= 0,00165 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,0254 \text{ m} & \text{Lt} &= 12 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{BWG} &= 16 & &= 3,657 \text{ m} \\
 & & &= \\
 \text{ID} &= 0,87 \text{ in} & \text{tts} &= 25 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 0,022 \text{ m} & &= 0,025 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Perhitungan Jumlah Tube**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang tube efektif} & & \text{Lt eff} &= \text{lt} - 2\text{tts} = 3,607 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Luas permukaan 1 buah tube} & & \text{As1} &= \square \cdot \text{Lt} \cdot \text{OD} = 0,2877 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \text{Jumlah tube yang diperlukan} & & \text{Nt} &= \text{A}/\text{As1} = 594,9 \\
 \text{Dipilih :} & & \text{Nt standar} &= 664 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Penentuan A koreksi**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{A}_{\text{kor}} &= \text{Nt} \cdot \text{As1} \\
 \text{A}_{\text{kor}} &= 191,04 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

(karena nilai A perhitungan lebih kecil dari A koreksi maka jenis evaporator yang digunakan adalah *single effect*)

➤ **Perhitungan Tube Bundle Diameter**

Dipilih :

Tata letak tube : *Triangular pitch*

Jumlah lewatan : 1 shell, 2 tube

Dari Tabel 12.4 C & R ED. 4 (hal 649) diperoleh :

$$K_1 = 0,249$$

$$n_1 = 2,207$$

sehingga :

$$\text{Db} = \text{OD} \times \left(\frac{\text{Nt}}{K_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{n_1}}$$

$$\text{Db} = 0,906 \text{ m}$$

A. Section Bawah

Diketahui :

$$H = \text{Panjang tube}$$

$$H = 3,657 \text{ m}$$
$$= 143,99 \text{ in}$$

$$H = 3D$$

$$D = \frac{3,657}{3} \text{ m}$$

$$D = 1,219 \text{ m}$$
$$= 47,99 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Volume total shell} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D \times H$$
$$= 4,267 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume total tube} = 0,93 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume shell tanpa tube} = 3,3369 \text{ m}^3$$

$$H \text{ steam dalam shell} = \frac{\text{Volume shell tanpa tube}}{\text{Volume total shell}} \times \text{Tinggi shell}$$
$$= 2,86 \text{ m}$$

➤ Menentukan Tebal Shell

Dimana :

$$\text{Tekanan Operasi (Po)} = 1,0000 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Percepatan gravitasi (g)} = 9,8000 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\text{tinggi cairan (hl)} = 2,8598 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Densitas molasses (r)} = 1025,099 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$Ph = \text{Tekanan hidrostatik (atm)}$$

$$Ph = r \times g \times hl$$
$$= 28728,9654 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \text{m/s}^2 \cdot \text{m}$$
$$= 28728,9654 \text{ Pa}$$
$$= 0,2835 \text{ atm}$$

$$P \text{ total} = P_o + Ph$$
$$= 1,2835 \text{ atm}$$
$$= 18,8679 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = 22,6415 \text{ psi}$$

Data yang digunakan sebagai berikut :

$$D = 47,9999 \text{ in}$$

$$R = 24,0000$$

$$P = 22,6415 \text{ psi}$$

$$f = 18.750 \text{ (SA-167 Stainless steel)}$$

$$E = 0,8$$

$$c = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$t = 0,1613 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{shell} \text{ (ts)} = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,0048 \text{ m}$$

(t standard berdasarkan tabel 5.4. *brownell & young hal 87*)

➤ **Diameter tangki sesungguhnya**

$$\text{Diameter luar tangki} = ID + (2*t)$$

$$= 48,3749 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = 54,0 \text{ in} = 1,372 \text{ m}$$

$$ID = 53,63 \text{ in} = 1,362 \text{ m}$$

$$r = 27,00 \text{ in} = 0,6858 \text{ m}$$

➤ **Tube Sheet**

$$\text{material tube} = \text{SA-167}$$

$$f = 18.750 \text{ psi}$$

$$T = \frac{FG}{2} \left(\frac{P}{S}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$T = 0,6776 \text{ in}$$

digunakan tebal standar 1 in

➤ **Tebal bottom Tangki (*torispherical*)**

$$t_h = \frac{0,885.P.r_c}{f.E - 0,1P} + c$$

Dimana :

th = tebal *head* tangk, in

P = Tekanan desain, psi (*Brownell & Young 1959 Eq. (13.10) hal 256*)

rc = OD = Diameter luar tangki, in (*Brownell & Young hal 88*)

f = tekanan maksimum yang diizinkan pada bahan, psi

E = Efisiensi maksimum, % (Tabel 13.2 hal 254)

c = Faktor koreksi, in

$t_b = 0,1971$ in

$t_b = 0.1971$ maka berdasarkan *brownell & young* pada tabel 5.4 hal 87 didapat tebal standar sebesar = 0,25 in

Berdasarkan *hal.87 fig.5.8 brownell & young* :

$a = ID/2$

$AB = a - icr$

$BC = r - icr$

$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2}$

$b = r - AC$

dimana :

$ID =$ diameter dalam = 54 in

$t_s =$ tebal *shell* = 3/16 in

$t_h =$ tebal tutup = 1/4 in

$r = 27,00$ in

$kr =$ *knuckle radius* = 0.06 $r_c = 1,62$

$icr = 1,62$ in (*knuckle radius untuk torispherical dished head adalah 6%*) (Brownell & Young hal 88)

$a = ID/2 = 26,8125$ in

$AB = a - irc = 25,19$ in

$BC = r - irc = 25,38$ in

$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 3,0793$ in

$b = r - AC = 23,9207$ in

Dari tabel 5.6 *Brownell hal.88* dengan t_h 3/16 in didapat $s_f = 1.5 - 2,5$ in perancangan digunakan $s_f = 2,5$ in

Jadi tinggi bottom total (AO) = $S_f + b + t$ bottom
= 26,671 in
= 0,6774 m

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Jadi tinggi tangki} &= H + AO \\
&= 170,6704 \text{ in} \\
&= 4,335 \text{ m} \\
&= 14,2232 \text{ ft}
\end{aligned}$$

B. Section Atas

$$\begin{aligned}
H/D &= 3 \\
D \text{ atas} &= 2 \cdot D \text{ bawah} \\
&= 2,438399922 \text{ m} \\
D &= 95,99980493 \text{ in} \\
H &= 2D \\
&= 4,876799844 \text{ m} \\
&= 191,9996099 \text{ in} \\
\text{Densitas cairan} &= 1025,098525 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
\text{Densitas uap} &= 0,70450431 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
\text{Laju Volumetrik Uap} &= \frac{\text{massa uap}}{\text{densitas uap}} \\
&= 11566,1705 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
\text{Kec uap max, } u &= 0,035 \sqrt{\frac{\rho l}{\rho v}} \\
&= 1,335085322 \text{ m/s} \\
&= 4806,307159 \text{ m/jam} \\
\text{vol uap} &= 11566,1705 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
\text{volume 20\% keamanan} &= 2313,2341 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
\text{volume total tangki (vt)} &= 13879,4046 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
\text{h uap dalam shell} &= 4,06399987 \text{ m} \\
&= 159,9996749 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

➤ Tebal shell

Menentukan tekanan pada tangki

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tekanan Operasi (Po)} &= 1 \text{ atm} \\
\text{Percepatan gravitasi (g)} &= 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\
\text{tinggi cairan (hl)} &= 4,06399987 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Densitas uap (r)} &= 0,70450431 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \text{Ph} &= \text{Tekanan hidrostatik (atm)} \\ \text{Ph} &= r \times g \times hl \\ &= 28,05843317 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot \text{m/s}^2 \cdot \text{m} \\ &= 28,05843317 \text{ Pa} \\ &= 0,000276915 \text{ atm} \\ \text{P total} &= P_o + \text{Ph} \\ &= 1,000276915 \text{ atm} \\ &= 14,70407065 \text{ psi} \\ \text{P desain} &= 17,64488478 \text{ psi} \sim (\text{over desain} = 1,2) \end{aligned}$$

$$t = \frac{PD}{2fE - (0,6xP)} + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 95,99980493 \text{ in} \\ r &= 47,99990246 \text{ in} \\ P &= 17,64488478 \text{ psi} \\ f &= 18.750 \text{ SA-167 grade 10 (Stainless steel)} \\ E &= 0,8 \\ c &= 0,125 \text{ in} \\ t &= 0,181503396 \text{ in} \\ t_{shell} (ts) &= \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} = 0,00635 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

(t standard berdasarkan tabel 5.4. *brownell & young hal 87*)

➤ Diameter tangki sesungguhnya

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter luar tangki} &= ID + (2*t) \\ &= 96,36281172 \text{ in} \\ \text{OD} &= 102,0 \text{ in} = 2,5908 \text{ m} \\ \text{ID} &= 101,50 \text{ in} = 2,5781 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$r = 51 \text{ in} = 1,2954 \text{ m}$$

➤ **Tebal head Tangki (torispherical)**

$$t_h = \frac{0,885.P.r_c}{f.E - 0,1P} + c \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young 1959 Eq. (13.10) hal 256})$$

Dimana :

t_h = tebal *head* tangk, in

P = Tekanan desain, psi (*Brownell & Young 1959 Eq. (13.10) hal 256*)

r_c = OD = Diameter luar tangki, in (*Brownell & Young hal 88*)

f = tekanan maksimum yang diizinkan pada bahan, psi

E = Efisiensi maksimum, % (*Tabel 13.2 hal 254*)

c = Faktor koreksi, in

$t_h = 0,178099705$

$t_h = 0,178099705$ maka berdasarkan *brownell & young* pada tabel

5.4 hal 87 didapat tebal standar sebesar = 0,25 in = 0,00635 m

Berdasarkan hal.87 fig.5.8 *brownell & young*

$a = ID/2$

$AB = a - icr$

$BC = r - icr$

$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2}$

$b = r - AC$

dimana :

ID = diameter dalam = 101,50 in

t_s = tebal *shell* = 0,25 in

t_h = tebal tutup = 0,25 in

$r = 51$ in

$kr = knuckle\ radius = 0.06\ r_c = 3,06$ in

$icr = 3,06$ in (*knuckle radius untuk torispherical dished head adalah 6%*) (*Brownell & Young hal 88*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= ID/2 = 50,75 \text{ in} \\
 AB &= a - \text{irc} = 47,69 \text{ in} \\
 BC &= rc - \text{irc} = 47,94 \text{ in} \\
 AC &= \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 4,88952963 \text{ in} \\
 b &= r - AC = 46,11047037 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 5.6 *Brownell hal.88* dengan $th \ 1/4 \text{ in}$ didapat $sf = 1.5 - 2.5 \text{ in}$. perancangan digunakan $sf = 2 \text{ in}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi tinggi head total (AO)} &= Sf + b + t \text{ head} \\
 &= 48,36 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,228355947 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi tinggi tangki} &= H + AO \\
 &= 240,36 \text{ in} \\
 &= 6,11 \text{ m} \\
 &= 20,03098415 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

C. Perhitungan Pipa Masuk dan Keluar

1. Umpan larutan asam laktat

Diameter pipa optimum untuk *stainless steel* :

$$D_{i, optimum} = 260G^{0,5}\rho^{-0,35} \text{ (Coulson Vol.6, 1983, pers 5.15 hal.161)}$$

$$P = 1,0 \text{ atm,}$$

$$T = 307,50 \text{ K} = 34,50^\circ\text{C}$$

| Komponen | kg/jam | rho, kg/m ³ | m ³ /jam |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| H ₂ O | 7868,061909 | 997 | 7,8917 |
| C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ | 2,434786988 | 1590 | 0,0015 |
| C ₃ H ₆ O ₃ | 1114,3818 | 1209 | 0,9217 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (G) | 0,973914795 | 1560 | 0,0006 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (F) | 10,55074362 | 1690 | 0,0062 |
| Na ₂ CO ₃ | 4,774506122 | 2540 | 0,0019 |
| Jumlah | 9001,1777 | | 8,8238 |

$$\rho = 1020,1075 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G &= \frac{\text{massa total}}{3600} \\
 &= 2,5003 \text{ kg/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{i,opt} &= 36,3870 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 1,4326 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,036386953 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa standar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NPS} &= 1,5 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Sch. No} &= 40 \quad (\text{G.G Grown table 23 hal 123}) \\
 \text{ID} &= 1,61 \text{ in} \\
 \text{OD} &= 1,9 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Umpan Steam masuk *shell*

Diameter pipa optimum untuk *stainless steel* :

$$D_{i, optimum} = 260G^{0,5} \rho^{-0,35} \quad (\text{Coulson Vol.6, 1983, pers 5.15 hal.161})$$

$$P = 4,1 \text{ atm,}$$

$$T = 418 \text{ K} = 145^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{massa steam} = 9270,965397 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{densitas steam} = 2,255 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{laju alir steam} = 4111,292859 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\rho = 2,255 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G &= \frac{\text{massa total}}{3600} \\
 &= 2,5752 \text{ kg/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{i,opt} &= 272,84 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 10,74 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,2728 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa standar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NPS} &= 12 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Sch. No} &= 40 \quad (\text{G.G Grown table 23 hal 123}) \\
 \text{ID} &= 11,938 \text{ in} \\
 \text{OD} &= 12,75 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Umpan Produk Larutan Asam Laktat

Diameter pipa optimum untuk *stainless steel* :

$$D_{i, optimum} = 260G^{0,5} \rho^{-0,35} \quad (\text{Coulson Vol.6, 1983, pers 5.15 hal.161})$$

$$P = 1,0 \text{ atm,}$$

$$T = 378 \text{ K} = 105^\circ\text{C}$$

| Komponen | kg/hr | rho, kg/m ³ | m ³ /jam |
|---|-------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| H ₂ O | 157,3612382 | 997 | 0,1578 |
| C ₃ H ₆ O ₃ | 1114,3818 | 1209 | 0,7009 |
| C ₁₂ H ₂₂ O ₁₁ | 2,434786988 | 1590 | 0,0020 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (G) | 0,973914795 | 1560 | 0,0006 |
| C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (F) | 10,55074362 | 1690 | 0,0062 |
| Na ₂ CO ₃ | 4,774506122 | 2540 | 0,0019 |
| Jumlah | 1290,4770 | | 0,8695 |

$$\rho = 1484,220006 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$G = \frac{\text{massa total}}{3600}$$

$$= 0,35846583 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$D_{i,opt} = 10,50286838 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,413498755 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,010502868 \text{ m}$$

Dipilih pipa standar :

$$\text{NPS} = 0,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Sch. No} = 40 \quad (\text{G.G Grown table 23 hal 123})$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,622 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 0,84 \text{ in}$$

4. Produk uap

Diameter pipa optimum untuk *stainless steel* :

$$D_{i, optimum} = 260G^{0,5}\rho^{-0,35} \quad (\text{Coulson Vol.6, 1983, pers 5.15 hal.161})$$

$$\text{massa uap} = 7705,5 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{densitas steam} = 954,65 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{laju alir steam} = 8,071544545 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\rho = 954,65 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$G = \frac{\text{massa total}}{3600}$$

$$= 2,140416667 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}D_{i,opt} &= 29,95105601 \text{ mm} \\ &= 1,179175433 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,029951056 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa standar :

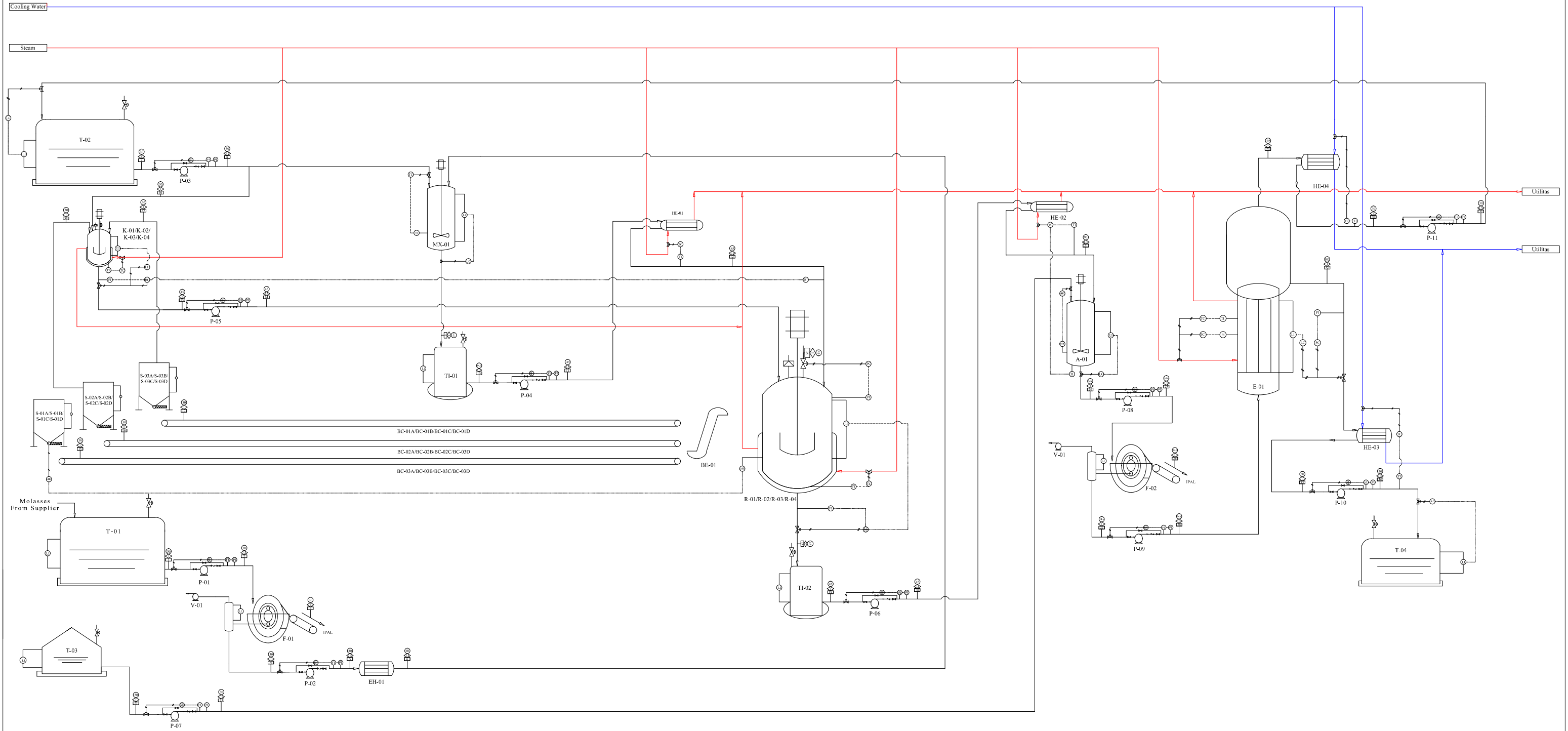
$$\text{NPS} = 1,25 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Sch. No} = 40 \quad (\text{G.G Grown table 23 hal 123})$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,38 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 1,66 \text{ in}$$

**PROCESS ENGINEERING FLOW DIAGRAM
PABRIK ASAM LAKTAT DARI MOLASES
KAPASITAS : 10.000 TON ASAM LAKTAT/TAHUN**



| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|----|--------------|
| DRAW BY : | | | |
| 1 | MEGA TRI UMAMININGRUM | TK | 19 190606002 |
| 2 | BAGAS AJI PRATAMA | TK | 19 190606005 |



TEKNIK KIMIA
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH
GRESIK

PROCESS ENGINEERING FLOW DIAGRAM
LACTIC ACID PLANT

SUPRERVISOR:
BENNY ARIF PAMBUDIARTO S.T., M,Eng
Alviani Hesty P. S.T., M.Sc

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------|----|
| Date | : 11 . 07 . 2023 | | |
| Drawing With | : 11 . 07 . 2023 | | |
| Sheet | 1/2 | Size | A3 |



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|----|----|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| DRAW BY : | | | |  TEKNIK KIMIA UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH GRESIK | PROCESS ENGINEERING FLOW DIAGRAM LACTIC ACID PLANT | | | | SUPRERVISOR: BENNY ARIF PAMBUDIARTO S.T., M,Eng Alviani Hesty P. S.T., M.Sc | | | | Date : 11 . 07 . 2023 | | |
| 1 | MEGA TRI UMAMININGRUM | TK | 19 | | | | | | | | | | 190606002 | Drawing With : 11 . 07 . 2023 | |
| 2 | BAGAS AJI PRATAMA | TK | 19 | | | | | | | | | | 190606005 | Sheet | 2/2 |