

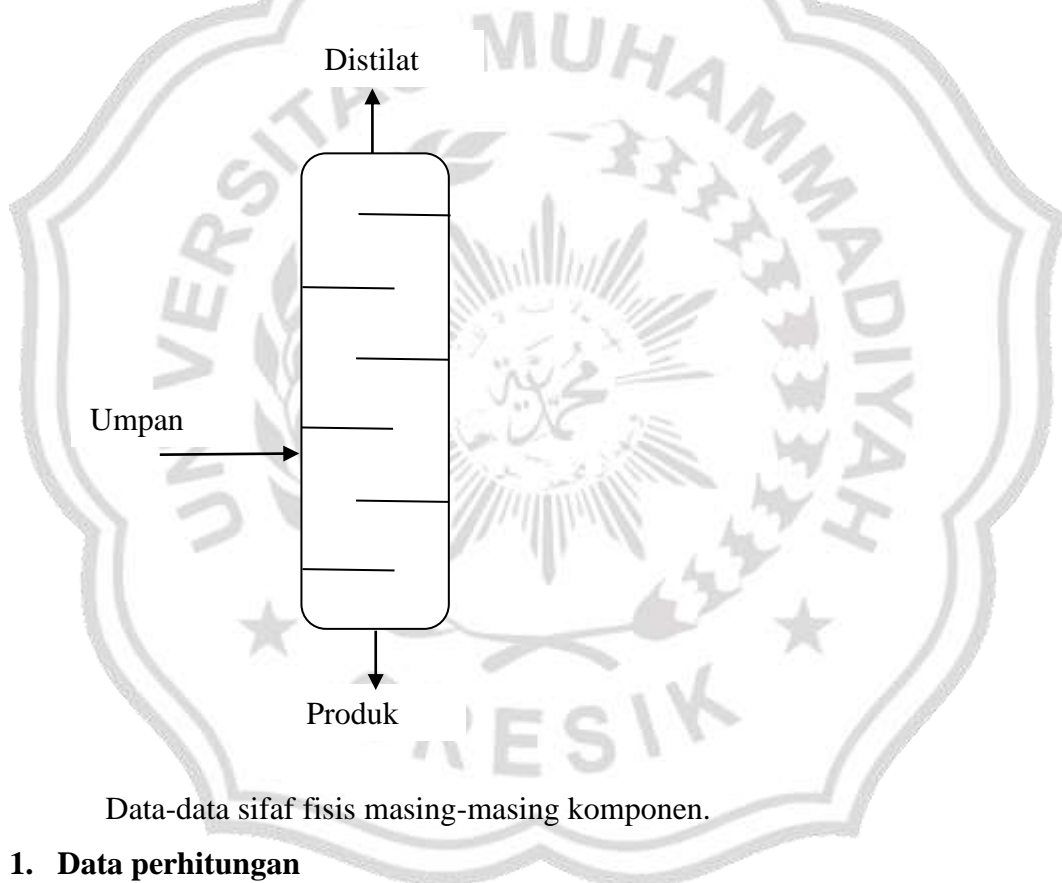
LAMPIRAN
SPEKIFIKASI ALAT

MENARA DISTILASI (MD - 01)

Tugas : Memisahkan campuran keluaran absorber (ABS-01) sebanyak 30.978,5940 kg/jam menjadi produk Asam Akrilat sebanyak 2.717,8966 kg/jam.

Alat : Menara distilasi dengan *sieve tray*

Kondisi operasi : Tekanan rata – rata : 1,2 atm
Temperatur atas : 99,9938° C
Temperatur bawah : 146,0825° C



1. Data perhitungan

Tekanan uap untuk mencari kondisi kesetimbangan. Tekanan uap didekati dengan persamaan dari Carl L. Yaws *Second Edition*

Persamaan yang digunakan adalah sebagai berikut :

$$P \text{ (mmHg)} = \log_{10} P = A - (B/T + C)$$

dengan : T = suhu K

A, B, dan C = konstanta (Yaws, 2015)

Dengan nilai – nilai konstanta persamaan sebagai berikut:

Tabel 1. Persamaan Antoine dari coulson

Komponen	A	B	C
H2O	8.05573	1723.6425	233.08
CH3COOH	7.27594	1327.1634	183.913
C3H4O2	7.92262	1843.5808	226.609

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$\log P_i = A - \frac{B}{T + C}$$

$$P_i = 10^{A_i - \frac{B_i}{C_i + T}}$$

$$K = \frac{P_i}{P}$$

2. Kondisi operasi umpan

Dimana : P = 1,2 atm

T = 106,0527 °C

Komponen	kg/jam	f _i (kgmol/jam)	x _i	P _i	K _i =p _i /p	y _i =x _i .K _i
H2O	26. 501,70	1. 472,31	0,9593	1,2371	1,0390	0,9890
CH3COOH	66. 1609	1,1026	0,0	0,6579	0,5482	0,000039
C3H4O2	4. 410,7291	61,2601	0,03991	0,3161	0,2634	0,01052
Total	30. 978,59	1.534,6796	1			0,9999

3. Kondisi operasi distilat

Dimana : P = 1 atm

T = 99,9938 °C

Komponen	kg/jam	f _i (kgmol/jam)	x _i	P _i	K _i =p _i /p	y _i =x _i .K _i
H2O	26.448,7005	1.469,3723	1	0,9999	0,9999	0,9999
CH3COOH	0,06	0,0011	0.00	0,5253	0,5254	0,00
C3H4O2	0,00	0,0000	0.00	0,2495	0,2495	0,00
Total	26.448,7662	1.469,3733	1			0,9999

4. Kondisi operasi bottom

Dimana : P = 1,4 atm

T = 146,0825 °C

Komponen	kg/jam	fi (kgmol/jam)	xi	Pi	Ki=pi/p	yi=xi.Ki
H2O	53,0034	2,9446	0,0451	4,2560	3,0400	0,1371
CH3COOH	66,0951	1,1016	0,0169	2,3625	1,6875	0,0285
C3H4O2	4. 410,7292	61,2601	0,9380	1,2449	0,8892	0,8341
Total	4. 529,8277	65,3063	1			0,9997

5 Menentukan Komponen LK-HK

Dipakai persamaan Shiras et.al(Teybal Pers 9.164)

$$DK = \left(\frac{\alpha_i - 1}{\alpha_{lk} - 1} \right) \left(\frac{x_{lk,d} \cdot D}{z_{lk,f} \cdot F} \right) + \left(\frac{\alpha_{lk} - \alpha_i}{\alpha_{lk} - 1} \right) \left(\frac{x_{hk,d} \cdot D}{z_{hk,f} \cdot F} \right)$$

$$F_1 = \left(\frac{\alpha_i - 1}{\alpha_{lk} - 1} \right) \left(\frac{x_{lk,d} \cdot D}{z_{lk,f} \cdot F} \right)$$

$$F_2 = \left(\frac{\alpha_{lk} - \alpha_i}{\alpha_{lk} - 1} \right) \left(\frac{x_{hk,d} \cdot D}{z_{hk,f} \cdot F} \right)$$

$$DK = F_1 + F_2 = \frac{x_i \cdot D}{x_i \cdot F}$$

Komponen LK dan HK akan diantara nilai $-0,01 \leq (x_{j,d} \cdot D / z_{j,f} \cdot F) \leq 1,01$

LK = H₂O

HK = CH₃COOH

$x_{lk,d} \cdot D$	$z_{lk,f} \cdot F$
= 1.469,3722	= 2,9446
$x_{hk,d} \cdot D$	$z_{hk,f} \cdot F$
= 0,0010	= 1,1015
$x_{air,d} \cdot D$	$z_{air,f} \cdot F$
= 0,00	= 61,2601

Komponen	Fi, Kmol/Jam	Di, Kmol/Jam	A Top	A Bottom	A Avg
H2O	2,9446	1.469.3722	1,9031	1,8014	1,8611
CH3COOH	1,1015	0.0010	1,00	1,00	1,00
C3H4O2	61,2601	0,00	0,4749	0,5269	0,3866
Total	65,3063	1.469.373			

F1	F2	DK	Keterangan
0,9972	0	0.998	0.01<DK<0.99, terdistribusi
0,0000	0,0050	0.998	0.01<DK<0.99, terdistribusi
0,3671	0,0032	1.58	0.01<DK<0.99, tidak terdistribusi

Evaluasi pendistribusian komponen dengan persamaan *Hengstebeck &*

Geddes

$$\log(di/bi) = A + C \log(\text{alfa},i)$$

Komponen	di, kmol/jam	bi, kmol/jam	avg	di/bi	log(di/bi)	log(alfa,i)
H2O	2,9446	1.469.3722	1,8804	499,00	2,6981	0,2676
CH3COOH	1,1015	0.0010	1,00	0,0010	-3,002	0,00
C3H4O2	61,2601	0,00	0,4805	0,00	-9,6168	-0,3008
A =	-3,0090					
C =	21,6671					

Komponen	f _i , kmol/jam	A avg	d _i /b _i	d _i = f _i /(b _i /d _i +1)	b _i =f _i /(d _i /b _i +1)
H ₂ O	1.472,3168	1,8516	37,0260	1.433,5927	38,7242
CH ₃ COOH	1,1026	1,00	18,5681	1.0463	0,0564
C ₃ H ₄ O ₂	61,2601	0,5003	7,7400	54,2510	7,0091
	1.534,6796			1.488,8900	45,7897

Komposisi d_i dan b_i sama dengan pemisalan, jadi tidak perlu mengubah komposisi feed

6. Menghitung N_m (dengan Pers. Fenske)

$$N_m = \frac{\log \left[\frac{x_{LK}}{x_{HK}} \right]_d \left[\frac{x_{HK}}{x_{LK}} \right]_b}{\log \alpha_{LK}}$$

$$N_{min} = 16,6241$$

7. Menghitung R_m (dengan pers. Underwood)

Minimum reflux ratio :

Karena umpan berada pada titik didihnya, maka q = 1

Persamaan Underwood

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i \cdot x_{i,d}}{\alpha_i - \theta} = R_m + 1$$

Nilai theta diperoleh dari : umpan dianggap cair jenuh, q = 1

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i \cdot x_{i,f}}{\alpha_i - \theta} = 1 - q$$

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i \cdot x_{i,f}}{\alpha_i - \theta} = 0$$

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i \cdot x_{i,f}}{\alpha_i - \theta} = 0 \quad \text{Coulson hal. 421}$$

Trial nilai θ sehingga persamaan diatas memenuhi.

Komponen	$x_{i,f}$	α_i	$\theta =$	0,4839
H2O	0,9594	1,8612	1,2965	
CH3COOH	0,00	1,00	0,00	
C3H4O2	0,0399	0,3866	-0,1586	
		$\Sigma =$	1,1392	

Komponen	$x_{i,d}$	α_i	$\alpha_i \cdot x_{i,d} / (\alpha_i - \theta)$
H2O	1,0000	1,8612	1,3514
CH3COOH	0,0000	1,00	0,00
C3H4O2	0,0000	0,3866	0,00
		$\Sigma =$	1,3514

$$R_{\min} = 0,3514$$

$$R_{\min} + 1 = 1,3514$$

$$R = 0,5270$$

8. Jumlah Plate Teoritis, N

$$R_m / (R_m + 1) =$$

$$R / (R + 1) =$$

dari fig. 11.11 Coulson diperoleh : $N_m / N = 0,61$ halaman 524

$$N = 6,76$$

sehingga :

Dipakai : $N = 11$ stages (termasuk reboiler)

$$R = 0,527$$

9. Efisiensi Plate Eo

Efisiensi plate didefinisikan dengan rumus :

$$E_o = \frac{N_{teoritis}}{N_{actual}}$$

efisiensi plate diestimasi dengan persamaan o'connell

$$E_o = 51 - 32,5 \cdot \log(m_{avg} \cdot a_{avg})$$

dengan : m_{avg} = molar viscosity dari feed rata-rata, cp

a_{avg} = volatilitas relatif rata - rata light komponen

viskositas cairan sebagai fungsi suhu dapat dicari dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$\mu = A + \frac{B}{T} + CT + DT^2$$

Data dari buku yaws

T = 379,08 K

Komponen	A	B	C	D	Vis (cp)
H2O	-10,2158	1.792,5000	0,0177	-0,000013	1,08E-01
CH3COOH	-3,8937	784,8200	0,0067	-0,000008	3,64E-05
C3H4O2	-15,9251	2.440,8000	0,0344	-0,000028	2,17E-01

Sehingga efisiensi plate :

$$E_o = 51 - 32,5 \cdot \log(m_{avg} \cdot a_{avg})$$

$$= 60,99 \%$$

Sehingga jumlah plate actual :

$$N_{actual} = \frac{N_{teoritis}}{Efisiensiplate}$$

$$= 9,4537 \text{ stage}$$

$$= 10 \text{ stage}$$

10. Menentukan Feed Location

Menggunakan persamaan Kirkbride : (Coulson, p.422)

$$\log \left(\frac{N_r}{N_s} \right) = 0,206 \log \left[\left(\frac{B}{D} \right) \left(\frac{x_{f,HK}}{x_{f,LK}} \right) \left(\frac{x_{b,LK}}{x_{d,HK}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Jumlah stage termasuk reboiler } (N_r + N_s) = 10,4537 \text{ stage}$$

$$\log(N/N_s) = -0,2878$$

$$N_r/N_s = 0,5154$$

$$N_r + N_s = 10,4537$$

$$N_s = 6,8983$$

$$N_r = 3,5545$$

$$\text{feed tray} = 4 \text{ dari atas}$$

11. Plate Design

Perhitungan sifat fisis

a. Densitas pada suhu distilat : 3709,0527 K

Fase Cair (data dari Yaws)

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc	F, kmol/jam	x	ρL
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,28571	647,13	1.469,3723	1,0000	796.4332
CH ₃ COOH	0,35182	0,26954	0,26843	615	0,0011	0,0000	394.2507
C ₃ H ₄ O ₂	0,34645	0,25822	0,30701	592,71	0,0000	0,0000	767.3841
					1.469,3733	1,0000	

$$\rho_{L_mix} = 1020 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Fase gas : P = 1,2 atm

$$R = 2,025 \text{ L.atm/mol. K}$$

Komponen	kmol/jam	y	BM	BM'
H ₂ O	1.354,2010	1,0000	18	74,7334
CH ₃ COOH	0,0013	0,0000	60	0,0000
C ₃ H ₄ O ₂	0,0000	0,0000	72	0,0000
	1.354,2024			74,7334

$$\rho_{V_mix} = 0,9149 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

b. Densitas pada suhu

Bottom ; 414,6231 K

pada fase Cair

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc	F, kmol/jam	x	ρ_L
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,28571	647,13	2,7138	0,0057	4,2558
CH ₃ COOH	0,35182	0,26954	0,26843	615	0,0846	0,0002	0,1259
C ₃ H ₄ O ₂	0,34645	0,25822	0,30701	592,71	473,5327	0,9941	705,2180
					476.3312	1	

$$\rho_{L_mix} = 980 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Fase Gas ; P = 1 atm

Komponen	kmol/jam	y	BM	BM'
H ₂ O	2,7138	0,0057	18	0,1025
CH ₃ COOH	0,0846	0,0002	60	0,0031
C ₃ H ₄ O ₂	473,5327	0,9941	72	17,8942
	476.3312	1		71,5304
$\rho_{V_mix} =$	1,6062	g/L	1,6062	kg/m ³

1. Flow Rate

$$F = 1.534,68 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 65,3063 \text{ kmol/jam} \\
 \text{Asumsi} &: \\
 V_d &= V_w \text{ (equimolar)} \\
 \text{Maka} &: \\
 L_b &= W + V_w \\
 &= 2.243,8065 + 65,3063 \\
 &= 2.309,1128 \text{ kmol/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Fraksi Mol pada Bagian Bottom

Komponen	X _w	Y _w
H ₂ O	0,0451	0,9999
CH ₃ COOH	0,0169	0,00
C ₃ H ₄ O ₂	0,9380	0,00

Fraksi mol (X_w) pada fase cair (L_b) dihitung dengan persamaan berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_w &= \frac{L_b}{V_w} (X_{w1}) - \frac{W}{V_w} (X_w) \\
 0,0451 &= \frac{65,3065}{2.243,1128} (X_{w1}) - \frac{65,3063}{2.243,8065} (0,999) \\
 0,0451 &= 1,0291(X_{w1}) - 0,0291(X_w) \\
 X_w &= 0,0729
 \end{aligned}$$

Melalui perhitungan sebelumnya diperoleh hasil fraksi mol masing-masing komponen *liquid* pada bagian *bottom* sebagai berikut:

Komponen	X _w
H ₂ O	0,0720
CH ₃ COOH	0,01639
C ₃ H ₄ O ₂	0,9115
Total	1

Setelah diperoleh massa mol total *liquid* (L_b) dan *vapor* (V_w) masing-masing fraksi mol, hasil tersebut akan dikalikan dengan fraksi mol masing-masing komponen pada bottom (W).

Neraca Massa Bottom Menara

Komponen	Lb (kg/jam)	W (kg/jam)	Vw (kg/jam)
H ₂ O	40.441,4905	53.0034	40.388,4871
CH ₃ COOH	66,1959	66.0951	0,1004
C ₃ H ₄ O ₂	4.410,7292	4.410,7292	0,00
Total	44.981,415	4.529,8277	40.388,5875

2. Psycal Properties

distilat :

$$\rho_V = 0,9149 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_L = 1020 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

bottom :

$$\rho_V = 1,6062 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_L = 980 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

3. Column Diameter

Liquid-vapor flow factor (Coulson, p. 460)

$$F_{LV} \text{ distilat} = 0,0087$$

$$F_{LV} \text{ bottom} = 0,0224$$

Plate spacing 0,6 m antara 0.3-0.6 (RK sinnot, P.448)

nilai K1 dari Fig 11.27

$$K1, \text{distilat} = 0,08$$

$$K1, \text{bottom} = 0,051$$

Flooding vapor velocity (Coulson, p. 459)

$$u_f \text{ top} = 3,1341 \text{ m/s}$$

$$u_f \text{ bottom} = 1,5290 \text{ m/s}$$

Design percent flooding at maximum flow rate = 0,82

u_v top = 2,5699 m/s

u_v bottom = 1,2637 m/s

Maximum volumetric flow-rate

distilat 17,1705

bottom 10,4706

Net area required

distilat 6,6811

bottom 8,3512

As first trial take percent downcomer

Area = 0,12

Column cross-sectioned area

Top = 7,5992 m²

Bottom = 9,4900 m²

Column diameter

top = 3,1085 m

bottom = 3,4769 m

selisih 0,3684

karena selisih diameter yang kecil antara diameter atas dan bawah sehingga disamakan diameternya antara atas dan bawah yaitu

column diameter =

top = 3,1085 m

bottom = 3,4769 m

4. Liquid Flow Pattern

Maximum volumetric liquid rate = 0,0039 m³/s

Dari Fig. 11.28 (Coulson, p.460) maka alirannya adalah cross flow (single pass).

5. Provisional Plate Design

column diameter $D_c =$	3,4769	m
column area $A_c =$	9,4986	m ²
downcomer area $A_d =$	1,1398	m ²
net area $A_n = A_c - A_d$	8,3588	m ²
active area $A_a = A_c - 2A_d$	7,2190	m ²
hole area A_h , ambil 10 % dari A_a sebagai first trial	0,7219	m ²
Weir length (Fig. 11.31 Coulson p. 464) untuk $(A_d/A_c) \times 100 =$	12	%

$$l_w/D_c = 0,77$$

$$l_w = 2,6772 \text{ m}$$

Ambil weir height	=	40	mm
hole diameter	=	3,5	mm
plate thickness	=	3,5	mm

6. Check Weeping

maximum liquid rate	3,8721	kg/s
Pada percent turn down =	0,75	, min. liquid rate = 2,9041 kg/s

Dengan Francis weir formula dapat dihitung weir liquid crest (Coulson, p. 463) :

$$h_{ow} = 750 \left(\frac{L_w}{\rho L l_w} \right)^{2/3}$$

max $h_{ow} =$	9,7219	mm
		liquid
min $h_{ow} =$	8,0252	mm
		liquid

Pada minimum rate $h_w + h_{ow} = 48,02 \text{ mm}$

Fig. 11.30 (Coulson, p.462) : $K_2 = 30,2$

Minimum design vapor velocity

$$\check{u}_h = \frac{K_2 - 0,9(25,4 - d_h)}{\rho_v^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 10,134$$

Actual minimum vapor velocity = minimum vapor rate/Ah
 = 10,878 m/s

Memenuhi syarat, karena diatas weep point.

= 10,134 actual > uhmin 10,878

7. Plate Pressure Drop

Plate Pressure Drop

Dry plate drop

Maximum vapor velocity through holes

$$u_h = 14,504 \text{ m/s}$$

Fig. 11.34 (Coulson, p. 467) untuk plate thickness/hole diameter = 1 dan $A_h/A_p \approx A_h/A_a = 0,1$, maka :

$$C_o = 1,09$$

Pressure drop through dry plate (coulson 468)

$$h_d = 51 \left(\frac{u_h}{C_o} \right)^2 \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} = 9,8734 \text{ mm liquid}$$

$$h_r = \frac{12,5 \times 10^3}{\rho_L} = 12,7551 \text{ mm liquid}$$

Total pressure drop (coulson 468)

$$h_t = h_d + (h_w + h_{ow}) + h_r = 72,3504 \text{ mm liquid}$$

Pressure drop per plate = 72,3504 mm liquid

$$\Delta P_t = 9,81 \times 10^{-3} \times h_t \times \rho_L$$

Coulson hal. 467

ΔP_t = total plate pressure drop, pa

ht = total plate pressure drop, mm liquid

Pa = 0,133 K.Pa

8. Downcomer Liquid Back-up

Downcomer pressure loss

$$\text{Ambil } h_{ap} = h_w - 10 = 35 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Area under apron, } A_{ap} = h_{ap} \cdot l_w = 0,09 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_d = 0,1144 \text{ M}^2$$

Karena $A_{ap} < A_d$ maka Aap digunakan dalam persamaan :

$$h_{dc} = 166 \left(\frac{L_{wd}}{\rho_L A_m} \right)^2 = 0,2951 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Back-up in downcomer} = 122,3675 \text{ mm}$$

9. Check Entrainment

Actual percentage flooding for design area

$$u_v = 0,8192 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{percent flooding} = 82 \%$$

10. Plate specification

Plate no.	1
Plate ID	3,4769 m
Hole size	3,5 mm
Hole pitch	9,73 mm
Total no. holes	-
Active holes	75071
Blanking area	8,7767
Turn down	0,75 max rate
Plate material	stainless steel
Downcomer material	stainless steel
Plate spacing	0,45 m
Plate thickness	3,5 mm
Plate pressure drop	72,3504 mm liquid

$$\text{jumlah hole} = \frac{Ah}{\text{Luas Penampang Hole}} = 183,9 \text{ m}^2$$

Mechanical Design :

1. Spesifikasi Menara

Tinggi = (jumlah stage actual - 1 stage reboiler).plate spacing +
disengagement + tinggi ruang cairan di bawah
= 8,5 m

Diameter = 137,138 in

2. Penentuan Kondisi Design, Berdasarkan Drownell

a. Bahan : Carbon Steel SA 283 Grade C

$$f = 12650 \text{ psi} = 12635,30 \text{ psia}$$

b. Suhu Design

$$T \text{ operasi} = 400,5000 \text{ K}$$

c. Tekanan Design

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1,5028 \text{ atm} = 22,0851 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ design} = 1,2$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = 26,5021 \text{ psi}$$

Diambil nilai C = 0,125 in dan E = 0,8

3. Tebal Shell

Data perhitungan :

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

$$P \text{ design} = 5,88 \text{ psig}$$

Material Stainless Steel SA 167 Grade 11 (alasan pemilihan material :
tahan terhadap korsiifitas dan memiliki struktur yang kuat)

$$f = 17900 \text{ psia}$$

$$c = 0,2 \text{ in}$$

$$E = 0,8$$

$$D = 4,2463 \text{ m}$$

$$R = 2,1231 \text{ m}$$

$$t = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6P} + c = 0,2002 \text{ in}$$

4. Tebal Head

$$OD = ID + (2 \times ts)$$

$$OD =$$

Dari Tab

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left[3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right] = 1,7706$$

$$th = \frac{0,885P.rc}{f\varepsilon - 0,1.P} + c = 0,2596$$

5. Tinggi Head (hH)

$$OA = th + b + sf \quad OA = 17,06 \text{ in}$$

6. Tinggi Tangki

Efisiensi tray (Eo) =

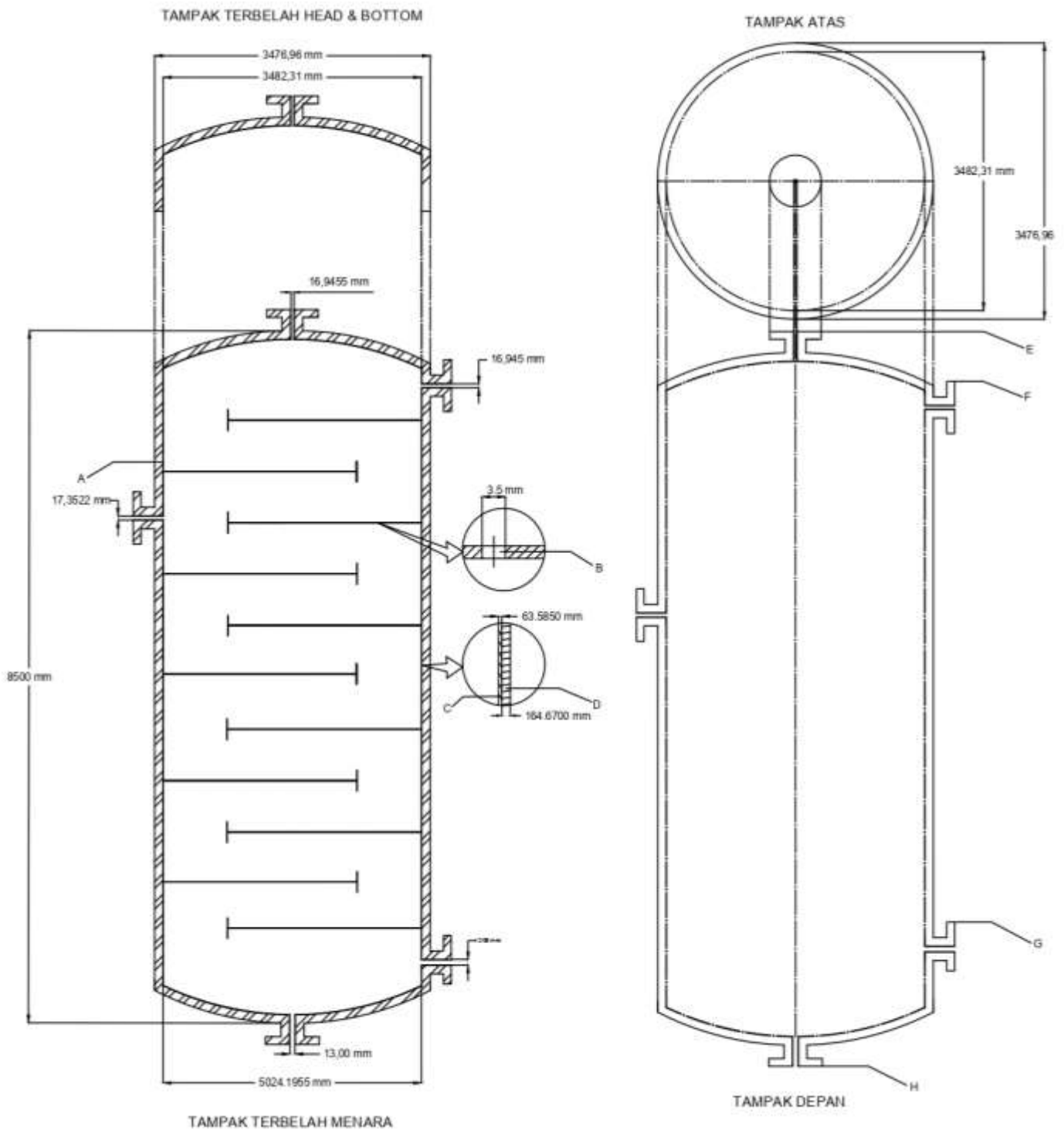
$$H = \frac{[N1.Tray \text{ spacing } 1 + . \text{ Tray spacing } 2]}{EmV} =$$

$$H = \frac{1}{4} \times ID$$

He atas :

He bawah :

$$Ht = H + (He \text{ atas} + He \text{ bawah}) = 8,5 \text{ m}$$



- A : Plate
- B : Diameter Hole
- C : Tebal Isolasi
- D : Tebal Menara Distilasi
- E : Pipa Distilat Top Menara
- F : Pipa Cairan Reflux Top Menara
- G : Pipa Reflux Reboiler Bottom Menara
- H : Pipa Cairan Keluaran Bottom Menara