

LAMPIRAN

REAKTOR (R-01)

1. Reaktor (R-01)

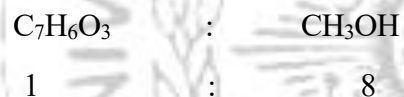
Nama alat : Reaktor
 Kode alat : R-01
 Fungsi : Mereaksikan asam salisilat dan metanol dengan bantuan katalis asam sulfat

Proses : Kontinyu
 Kondisi operasi : Suhu = 60 °C
 Tekanan = 1,0 atm

Reaksi yang terjadi di dalam reaktor :



Perbandingan mol umpan :



Mula-mula :	18,8333	150,6664	18,268301	18,268301
Reaksi :	18,268301	18,268301	18,268301	18,268301
Sisa :	0,564999	132,398099	18,268301	18,268301

1. Menentukan kecepatan reaksi

Persamaan laju reaksi :

Reaksi dianggap berorde 1 karena nilai C_b lebih besar dibandingkan Ca

$$(-r_a) = k.C_a$$

Dengan:

(-r_a): laju reaksi C₇H₆O₃ kmol/m³.jam

k : konstanta laju reaksi, m³/kmol.jam

Ca : konsentrasi C₇H₆O₃, kmol/m³

Cb : konsentrasi CH₃OH, kmol/m³

Sehingga :

$$-r_A = k \times C_A$$

Dimana kondisi C_b lebih besar dari C_a

Dari persamaan diatas diperoleh persamaan nikail t adalah:

$$t = \frac{X}{K-(1-X)}$$

$$C_{a0} = 2,1775 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{b0} = 17,4197 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$X_a = 0,97$$

$$A = 1,46 \cdot 10^{12}$$

$$E_{act} = 85,3600 \text{ KJ/mol}$$

$$R = 8,3145 \text{ J/mol.k}$$

$$K = A \cdot \left(\exp \frac{E_{act}}{R \cdot T} \right)$$

$$K = 0,0597$$

Perhitungan optimasi jumlah reaktor

Jumlah Reaktor 1

Reaktor ke-	$X_{a,N-1}$	$X_{a,N}$	t (jam)	error t
1,0000	0,0000	0,9700	9,0214	0,0000
Total			9,0214	0,0000

$$N = 1,0000$$

$$t, \text{ rata-rata} = 9,0214 \text{ Jam}$$

$$V_i = t \cdot F_v = 78,0278 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V = N \cdot V_i = 78,0278 \text{ m}^3$$

$$C_{\text{relatif}} = 1,0000$$

Jumlah Reaktor 2

Reaktor ke-	Xa,N-1	Xa,N	t (jam)	error t
1,0000	0,0000	0,826798981	1,331900498	0,0000E+00
2,0000	0,8268	0,97	1,331824936	0,00
Total			2,663725433	7,5562E-05

$$N = 2,0000$$

$$t, \text{ rata-rata} = 1,3319 \text{ Jam}$$

$$V_i = t.F_v = 11,5196 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V = N.V_i = 23,0391 \text{ m}^3$$

$$C_{\text{relatif}} = 0,6347$$

Jumlah Reaktor 3

Reaktor ke-	Xa,N-1	Xa,N	t (jam)	error t
1,0000	0,0000	0,6897956	0,62043281	0,00E+00
2,0000	0,6898	0,90395549	0,622139649	1,71E-03
3,0000	0,9040	0,97	0,614239523	6,19E-03
Total			1,856811981	7,90E-03

$$N = 3,0000$$

$$t, \text{ rata-rata} = 0,6189 \text{ Jam}$$

$$V_i = t.F_v = 5,3533 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V = N.V_i = 16,0600 \text{ m}^3$$

$$C_{\text{relatif}} = 0,6011$$

Jumlah Reaktor 4

Reaktor ke-	Xa,N-1	Xa,N	t (jam)	error t
1,0000	0,0000	0,58298098	0,390050476	0,00E+00
2,0000	0,5830	0,825839049	0,389066681	9,84E-04
3,0000	0,8258	0,9280497	0,396356363	6,31E-03
4,0000	0,9280	0,97	0,390154038	1,09E-03
total			1,565627558	8,3770E-03

$$N = 4,0000$$

$$t, \text{ rata-rata} = 0,3914 \text{ Jam}$$

$$V_i = t.F_v = 3,3854 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V = N.V_i = 13,5414 \text{ m}^3$$

$$C_{\text{relatif}} = 0,6088$$

Jumlah Reaktor 5

Reaktor ke-	Xa,N-1	Xa,N	t (jam)	error t
1,0000	0,0000	0,498591	0,277443529	0,00E+00
2,0000	0,4986	0,752698	0,286689172	9,25E-03
3,0000	0,7527	0,875983	0,277364777	7,88E-05
4,0000	0,8760	0,9389982	0,288220561	1,53E-03
5,0000	0,9390	0,97	0,288328747	1,64E-03
Total			1,418046785	1,2495E-03

$$N = 5,0000$$

$$t, \text{ rata-rata} = 0,2836 \text{ Jam}$$

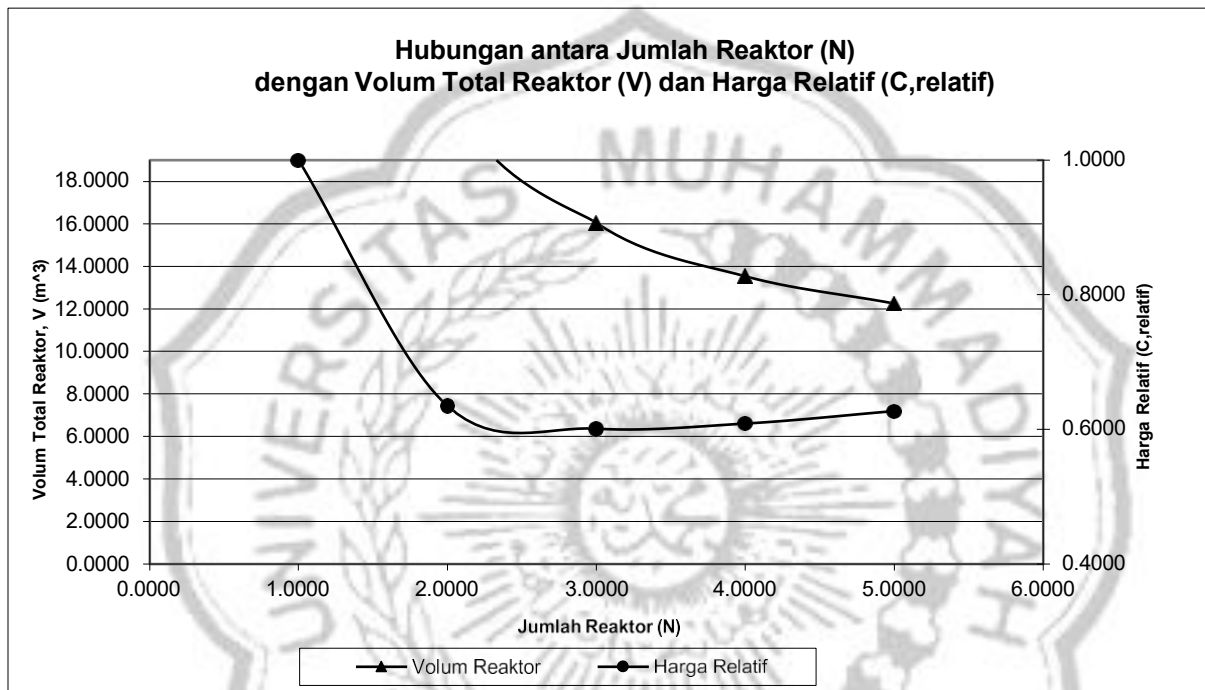
$$V_i = t.F_v = 2,4530 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V = N.V_i = 12,2650 \text{ m}^3$$

$$C_{\text{relatif}} = 0,6272$$

Tabulasi volume total reaktor dan harga relatif untuk berbagai jumlah reaktor

Jumlah Reaktor	Volume (m ³)	Harga relatif
1,0000	78,0278	1,0000
2,0000	23,0391	0,6347
3,0000	16,0600	0,6011
4,0000	13,5414	0,6088
5,0000	12,2650	0,6272



Dari data-data yang ditampilkan dalam tabel dan grafik terlihat bahwa harga RATB akan paling murah jika menggunakan 2 reaktor. Namun optimasi diatas tidak memperhitungkan kebutuhan space dan perlengkapan lain di reaktor, seperti kebutuhan pompa, kebutuhan pengaduk dan lain-lain. Kebutuhan seperti yang disebut diatas akan semakin besar dengan semakin banyaknya jumlah reaktor. Oleh karena itu jumlah reaktor yang dipakai hanya 2 mengingat perubahan harga alat dari 2 ke 3, dst tidak terlalu besar, sementara perubahan harga alat dari 1 ke 2 sangat mencolok.

Sehingga susunan reaktor yang dipilih :

1. 2 buah reaktor disusun secara seri
2. Volume masing-masing reaktor = 11,5196 m³

3. Waktu tinggal di tiap reaktor = 1,3319 Jam

a. Data Cairan R-01

- Densitas Cairan

$$A = [B^{-(1-\frac{T}{T_c})^n}]$$

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc	rho
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	0,35733	0,25345	0,2625	680	1,162
C ₈ H ₇ NO ₄	0,3915	0,252	0,28571	800	1,308
CH ₃ OH	0,27197	0,27192	0,2331	512,58	0,787
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,28571	647,13	1,027
H ₂ SO ₄	0,42169	0,19356	0,2857	925	1,833
C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	0,37125	0,26414	0,2612	701	1,175

- Viskositas Cairan

$$\log(\mu) = A + \left(\frac{B}{T}\right) + (C \times T) + (D \times T^2)$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D	miu Cp	kg/ms	333
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	-9,931	1,72E+03	1,98E-02	-1,57E-05	1,27E+00	1,27E-03	
C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	-47,1881	1,02E+04	7,40E-02	-4,06E-05	3,24E+03	3,24E+00	
CH ₃ OH	-9,0562	1,25E+03	2,24E-02	-2,35E-05	3,58E-01	3,58E-04	
H ₂ O	-10,2158	1,79E+03	1,77E-02	-1,26E-05	4,68E-01	4,68E-04	
H ₂ SO ₄	-18,7045	3,50E+03	3,31E-02	-1,17E-05	3,27E+01	3,27E-02	
C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	-9,5757	1,69E+03	1,86E-02	-1,44E-05	1,27E+00	1,27E-03	

b. Neraca Panas Reaktor

Kapasitas panas cairan masing – masing komponen :

Kapasitas panas untuk cairan dinyatakan dengan menggunakan persamaan :

$$CP = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3$$

Dimana :

Cp = kapasitas panas cairan pada suhu T (J/mo.K)

T = suhu (K)

Data kapasitas panas :

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	72,3	1,107	-0,002702	0,0000027
C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	-54,663	1,7295	-0,00333	0,00248
CH ₃ OH	40,152	0,31	-0,00103	0,00000146
H ₂ O in	92,053	-0,03995	-0,00021103	5,3469E-06
H ₂ SO ₄	26,004	0,703	-0,00139	0,00000103
C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	97,902	1,0367	0,0024663	2,4373E-06
H ₂ O out	92,053	-0,03995	-0,00021103	5,3469E-06

Perhitungan Neraca Panas Reaksi Standart

Komponen	ΔH_f^0	Cp (tr)
	J/mol	J/mol.K
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	-585300	233,721672
C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	-287000	65893,83565
CH ₃ OH	-238400	79,71349275
H ₂ O in	-285830	203,0946879
H ₂ SO ₄	-735130	139,3402739
C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	-394030	690,8291136
H ₂ O out	-285830	203,0946879

Panas reaksi standart pada suhu 25°C dicari dengan persamaan sebagai berikut :

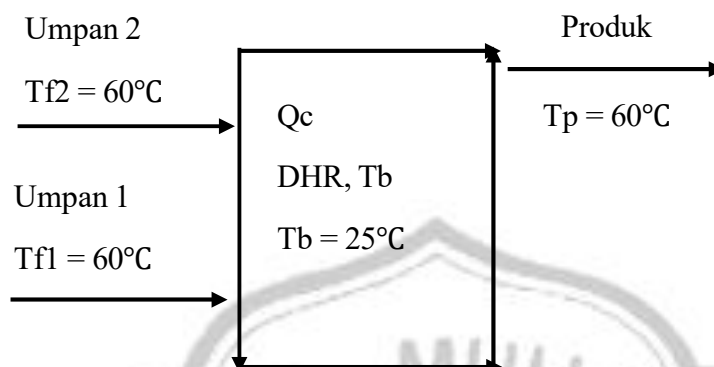
$$\Delta H_{r0} = \sum_{produk} v_i \Delta H_{f0} - \sum_{reaktan} v_i \Delta H_{f0}$$

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\Delta H_{r0} = 1,44E+05 \text{ J/mol}$$

- Perhitungan Panas Reaksi di R-01

Asumsi : reaksi berlangsung isothermal pada suhu 100°C.



Umpan 1 : umpan segar $C_7H_6O_3$

Umpan 2 : umpan segar CH_3OH

Panas untuk penurunan suhu umpan sampai 25°C

Komponen	Cp	Fm1	Fm2	(Fm.Cp)1	(Fm.Cp)2
	J/mol.K	mol/jam	mol/jam	J/jam.K	J/jam.K
$C_7H_6O_3$	233,722	3261,947		762387,646	
$C_8H_6O_5$	65893,836	190,235		12535336,887	
CH_3OH	79,713		135095,047		10768898,028
H_2O	203,095		15656,665		3179785,496
Total		3452,18	150751,71	13297724,53	13948683,52

Umpan segar $C_7H_6O_3$

$$T_{f1} = 60$$

$$Q_{c1} = \sum (F_{mi} C_{pi})_1 (T_b - T_{f1})$$

$$Q_{c1} = -465420358,668 \text{ J/jam}$$

Umpan segar CH_3OH

$$T_{f2} = 60$$

$$Q_{c2} = \sum (F_{mi} C_{pi})_2 (T_b - T_{f2})$$

$$Q_{c2} = -488203923,353 \text{ J/jam}$$

Panas penurunan suhu umpan total :

$$Q_c = Q_{c1} + Q_{c2}$$

$$Q_c = -465420358,668 - 488203923,353$$

$$Q_c = -953624282,021 \text{ J/jam}$$

- Panas Reaksi Standart

$$\text{Panas reaksi standart} \quad D_{Hr0n} = 143840 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\text{Jumlah a yang bereaksi} \quad F_{ma, \text{reaksi}} = 15571,3533 \text{ mol/jam}$$

$$\text{Panas reaksi} \quad D_{Hr} = 2239783452,630 \text{ J/jam}$$

Panas untuk kenaikan suhu produk sampai 60°C

Komponen	Cp	Fm	Fm.Cp
	J/mol.K	mol/jam	J/jam.K
C ₇ H ₅ O ₃	233,722	3261,947	762387,646
C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	65893,836	190,235	12535336,887
CH ₃ OH	79,713	135095,047	10768898,028
H ₂ O	203,095	15656,665	3179785,496
Total		154203,894	27246408,058

$$T_p = 60$$

$$Q_h = \sum F_{mi} C_{pi} (T_p - T_b)$$

$$Q_h = -953624282,02 \text{ J/jam}$$

Panas Reaksi Total

$$(\Delta H_r)_A = Q_c + \Delta H_r + Q_h$$

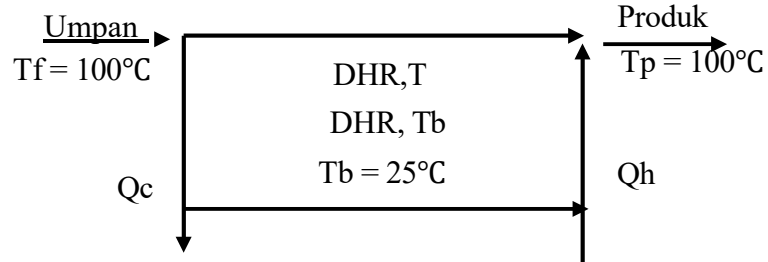
$$= 332534888,5588 \text{ J/jam}$$

$$= 79174,973 \text{ kkal/jam}$$

$$= 62838,278 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

- Perhitungan Panas Reaksi di R-02

Asumsi : Reaksi berlangsung isothermal pada suhu 100°C



Panas untuk penurunan suhu sampai umpan 25°C

Komponen	Cp	Fm	Fm.Cp
	J/mol.K	mol/jam	J/jam.K
C ₇ H ₅ O ₃	233,722	3261,947	762387,646
C ₈ H ₇ NO ₃	65893,836	190,235	12535336,887
CH ₃ OH	79,713	135095,047	10768898,028
H ₂ O	203,095	15656,665	3179785,496
Total	66410,365	154203,894	27246408,058

Umpan dari R-01

$$T_f = 60$$

$$Q_c = \sum F_{mi} C_{pi} (T_b - T_f)$$

$$Q_c = -2043480604,331 \text{ J/jam}$$

Panas Reaksi Standart

Panas reaksi standar $DH_{r0} = 143840 \text{ J/mol}$

Jumlah a yang bereaksi $F_{ma, \text{reaksi}} = 2696,95 \text{ mol/jam}$

Panas reaksi $DHR = 387928963,210 \text{ J/jam}$

Panas Untuk Kenaikan Suhu Produk Sampai 60°C

Komponen	Cp	Fm	Fm*Cp
	J/mol.K	mol/jam	J/jam.K
C ₇ H ₅ O ₃	233,722	564,999	132052,51
C ₈ H ₇ NO ₃	65893,836	190,235	12535337,15
CH ₃ OH	79,713	132398,099	10553914,90
H ₂ O	203,095	15656,665	3179785,50
Total		148809,998	26401090,06

$$T_p = 60$$

$$Q_h = \sum F_{mi} C_{pi} (T_p - T_b)$$

$$Q_h = 1980081754,615$$

Panas Reaksi Total

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\Delta H_r)B &= Q_c + \Delta H_r + Q_h = -3635633395,735 \text{ J/jam} \\
 &= -865626,999 \text{ kkal/jam} \\
 &= -687016,460 \text{ Btu/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Perancangan R-01

$$\text{Volume design} = 11,5196 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Bahan yang dipakai} = \text{Stainless Steel SA 167 tipe 316}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi sambungan (E)} = 0,8500$$

$$\text{Allowable stress (f)} = 18750,000 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Corrosion allowance (C)} = 0,1250 \text{ in}$$

1) Shell

- Menghitung Diameter dan Tinggi Reaktor

$$\text{Dipilih } H = D.3$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 H = \frac{\pi}{4} D^3$$

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4V}{\pi}} = 1,4989 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 2,0985 \text{ m}$$

- Menghitung Tekanan Perancangan

$$P_d = 1,2 \text{ poperasi}$$

$$= 1,2000 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 17,6352 \text{ psia}$$

$$= 0,12159 \text{ n/mm}^2$$

- Menghitung Tebal *Shell*

$$t_s = \frac{P_d r_i}{fE - 0.6P_d} + C$$

(Brownell and Young, Pers. 13.1 Hal. 254)

$$\text{Diketahui : } r_i = ID/2 = 0,9019 \text{ m}$$

$$= 35,5095$$

$$\text{Diperoleh : } t_s = 0,1643 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Dipilih : Ukuran standar, } t_s = 0,1875 \text{ in (3/16 in)}$$

$$= 0,0048 \text{ m}$$

- Menghitung *Shell*

Volume tangki

$$V_T = 13,8235 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume *shell*

$$V_s = V_l - 2V_{\text{head}}$$

$$= 13,1967 \text{ m}^3$$

Luas penampang tangki

$$A = \pi/4 ID^2$$
$$= 2,5544 \text{ m}^2$$

Tinggi *shell*

$$L_s = V_s / A$$
$$= 5,1663 \text{ m}$$

- Menghitung Tinggi Larutan dalam *Sell*

Volume larutan dalam tangki

$$V_L = 11,5196 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume larutan dalam shell

$$V_{ls} = V_L - V_{head}$$
$$= 10,8928 \text{ m}^3$$

Luas penampang tangkis

$$A = \pi / 4 ID^2$$
$$= 2,5544 \text{ m}^2$$

Tinggi larutan dalam shell

$$H_{ls} = V_{ls} / A$$
$$= 4,2643 \text{ m}$$

2) Head

- Menghitung Tebal Head

Jenis : Conicel Dished Head

Spesifikasi : $r = ID = 1,8039 \text{ m}$

$$= 71,0189 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = \frac{0.885 P_d r}{f E - 0.1 P_d} + C$$

(Brownell and Young, Tab. 5.6)

Diperoleh : $t_h = 0,1946 \text{ in}$

Dipilih : Ukuran standar, $t_h = 0,2500 \text{ in (1/4 in)}$

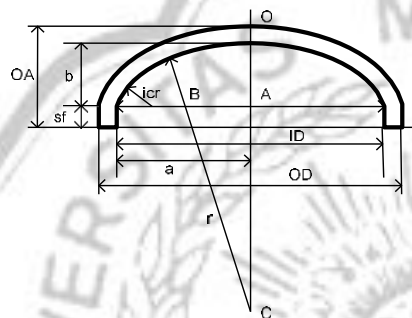
$= 0,0064 \text{ m}$

- Menentukan Jarak Puncak Dengan *Straight Flange* (Tinggi Head)

Dipilih : $sf = 2,0000 \text{ in}$

$I_{cr} = 6\%ID$

$= 3,5408 \text{ in}$



$OD = ID + 2t$

$= 71,5189 \text{ in}$

$a = ID/2$

$= 35,5095 \text{ in}$

$AB = a - I_{cr}$

$= 31,2483$

$BC = r - I_{cr}$

$= 66,7578 \text{ in}$

$AC = (BC^2 - AB^2)^{0.5}$

$= 58,9928 \text{ in}$

$b = r - AC$

$$= 12,0262 \text{ in}$$

$$OA = b + sf + th$$

$$= 14,2762 \text{ in}$$

(Browell and Young, Hal. 87, 1979)

Sehingga diperoleh tinggi head :

$$OA = 14,2762 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3626 \text{ m}$$

- Menghitung Volume Head

$$V_{head} = 0.000049ID^3 + \frac{\pi (ID)^2 (sf)}{4 \left(\frac{12}{12} \right) \left(\frac{12}{12} \right)}$$

$$V_{head} = 13,2343 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 0,3748 \text{ m}^3$$

- Menghitung Luas Permukaan Dalam dan Luar Dinding Reaktor

Luas permukaan dinding dalam

Dinding shell

$$A_i = \pi \cdot D \cdot L_s$$

$$= 29,2629 \text{ m}^2$$

Dinding head

$$A_h = \left(2 \left(\frac{\pi \cdot D}{4} \right) \right)^2$$

$$= 6,2327 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas total

$$A_t = A_i + A_h$$

$$= 35,4956 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas permukaan dinding luar

Dinding shell

$$\begin{aligned} A_{so} &= \phi_i \cdot (D + 2t_s) \cdot L_s \\ &= 29,4174 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dinding head

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ho} &= 2(1.22 \phi_i / 4 (D + 2t_h)^2) \\ &= 6,3208 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas total

$$\begin{aligned} A_o &= A_{so} + A_{ho} \\ &= 35,7382 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Perancangan Pengaduk

jenis : Marine Propeller with 6 Blades and 4 Baffles

(Coulson, Hal. 370, 1986)

Spesifikasi :

1. Diameter propeller : $Da = DT \cdot 0,3 = 0,5412 \text{ m}$
2. Posisi sudut propeller : $E = Da = 0,5412 \text{ m}$
3. Lebar propeller : $W = Da / 5 = 0,1082 \text{ m}$
4. Kedalaman baffle : $J = Dt / 12 = 0,1503 \text{ m}$
5. Panjang sudut baffle : $L = Da / 4 = 0,1353 \text{ m}$

• Menghitung Kecepatan Pengadukan

Berdasarkan fig. 10.57 (Coulson, 1986) dipilih jenis pengaduk nomor 6 Marine Propeller dengan 6 Blades 4 buah Baffles (420 rpm) diketahui bahwa :

$$\text{Putaran pengadukan (N)} = 420,0000 \text{ rpm} = 7,000 \text{ rps}$$

• Mengitung Power Motor Pengaduk

Sifat fisis cairan dalam reaktor :

$$\rho = 916,3863 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu = 0,3643 \text{ kg/m.dtk}$$

$$= 18817,6412$$

Bilangan Reynold

$$Re = \frac{DV\rho}{\mu} = 62725,47059$$

Berdasarkan fig.10.59 geankoplis (1977)

Power Number

$$N_p = 1,4000$$

Tenaga pengadukan

$$P = N_p \rho N^3 D_a^5$$

$$P = 20424,4765 \text{ J/dtk}$$

$$= 27,7695 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi Motor :

$$Em = 80,0000\%$$

Power Motor :

$$P_m = 34,7119 \text{ Hp}$$

Dipilih motor dengan daya standar : 50 Hp

4) Perancangan Pendingin R-01

- Beban Pendingin (QH)

$$Q_H = (-\Delta H_R)A$$

$$Q_H = 473617,86 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

- Medium Pendingin

Dipilih : Air pada suhu 30°C dan tekanan 1 atm

T_{c1} = Suhu steam masuk = 30°C

T_{c2} = Suhu kondensat keluar = 60°C

$T_{c, avg}$ = Suhu air rata-rata = $\frac{1}{2} (T_{c1} + T_{c2})$

$$= 102^{\circ}\text{C} \quad = 215,6^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$= 375 \text{ K}$$

T_r = 60

Sifat fisis air pada suhu rata-rata :

Berat molekul $BMc = 18,015$

Konduktifitas panas $k_c = 2,02\text{E-}02 \text{ W/m.K} = 0,0116 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2(^{\circ}\text{F/ft})$

Densitas $\rho_c = 1013,7775 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,28810265 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Kapasitas panas $C_{pc} = 3,37\text{E+}01 \text{ J/kmol.K} = 0,00045 \text{ Btu/lb.}^{\circ}\text{F}$

Viskositas $\mu_c = 95,8639022 \text{ Pa.dtk} = 231903 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$

- Beda Suhu Logaritmik (ΔT_{lm})

$$\Delta T_{lm} = \frac{(T_R - T_{c1}) - (T_R - T_{c2})}{\ln \frac{(T_R - T_{c1})}{(T_R - T_{c2})}} = \frac{T_{c2} - T_{c1}}{\ln \frac{(T_R - T_{c1})}{(T_R - T_{c2})}}$$

$$\Delta T_{lm} = 3,50644^{\circ}\text{C} \quad = 38,31160115^{\circ}\text{F}$$

Dari tabel 8, hal 840 kern dapat diketahui fluida panas ini merupakan heavy organic, sedangkan fluida dingin air. Dalam sistem heater maka nilai $U_D = 50\text{-}125$, diambil $U_D = 125 \text{ Btu/j.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$.

- Menghitung Luas Permukaan Panas Yang Dibutuhkan (A_j)

$$A_j = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} \quad U_D = 125 \text{ Btu/j.ft}^2.^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$A = 9,89E+01 \text{ ft}^2$$

over design 20%

$$A = 118,6776661 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 11,02551596 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 17089,58392 \text{ in}^2$$

- Menghitung Luas Penampang shell tangki (AT)

$$AT = \pi \cdot D \cdot L$$

$$AT = 33,08988947 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 356,1762612 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$D = 1,873751936 \text{ m} = 73,76980109 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 5,621255807 \text{ m} = 221,3094033 \text{ in}$$

$$ts = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,0047625 \text{ m}$$

$AT > A = 356,1762 > 118,6776$, maka pemanasnya menggunakan jaket

- Menghitung Perancangan Ukuran Jaket

$$\text{Diameter luar reaktor} \quad D = 74,2696 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell reaktor,} \quad ts = 0,185 \text{ in}$$

Jarak antara dinding reaktor

$$E = 0,85$$

$$f = 18750$$

$$P = 17,63517042 \text{ psia}$$

$$b = 12,4920 \text{ in}$$

Perancangan Diameter Jaket

$$D_j = D_r + 2 \text{ ts} + L$$

$$= 79,6396 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung Flow Area

$$A_f = \frac{\pi(D_i - D_r)^2}{4}$$
$$= 22,6370 \text{ in}^2$$

Tebal Dinding *Shell* Jacket

$$t_j = P \cdot D_j = 0,0441 \text{ in}$$

$$2Fe-P \quad 3/16 = 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

Tinggi *Shell* Jacket

$$L_j = A - (\delta/4 \cdot D^2) = 73,2809 \text{ in}$$

$$\pi D = 1,8613 \text{ m}$$

Sumbu Pendek Head Bottom Jacket

$$B_j = b + L + t_j = 15,1795 \text{ in}$$

Tinggi Jacket

$$Z_j = L_j + B_j = 88,4603 \text{ in}$$
$$= 2,25 \text{ m}$$

5) Perancangan Pendingin R-02

- Beban Panas Jacket Pendingin (QH)

$$Q_H = (-\Delta H_R)A$$

$$Q_H = 687016,4598 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

- Medium Pendingin

Dipilih : Air pada suhu 30 °C dan tekanan 1 atm

$$T_c = \text{Suhu air masuk} = 30 \text{ °C} = 86 \text{ °F}$$

$$T_{c2} = \text{Suhu air keluar} = 40 \text{ °C} = 104 \text{ °F}$$

$$T_{c, \text{avg}} = \text{Suhu air rata-rata} = \frac{1}{2} (T_c + T_{c2})$$

$$= 35 \text{ °C} = 95 \text{ °F}$$

$$= 308 \text{ K}$$

$$T_r = 100$$

Sifat fisis air pada suhu rata-rata :

$$\text{Berat molekul, } B_{mc} = 18,05$$

$$\text{Konduktifitas panas, } k_c = 1,2036845 \text{ W/m.K} = 0,69548 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 (\text{°F/ft})$$

$$\text{Densitas, } \rho_c = 1018,4091 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 63,57724 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Kapasitas panas, } C_{pc} = 75269,5334 \text{ J/kmol.K} = 0,997937 \text{ Btu/lb. °F}$$

$$\text{Viskositas, } \mu_c = 0,00074985 \text{ Pa.dtk} = 1,813944 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

- Beda Suhu Logaritmik (ΔT_{lm})

$$\Delta T_{lm} = \frac{(T_R - T_{c1}) - (T_R - T_{c2})}{\ln \frac{(T_R - T_{c1})}{(T_R - T_{c2})}} = \frac{T_{c2} - T_{c1}}{\ln \frac{(T_R - T_{c1})}{(T_R - T_{c2})}}$$

$$\Delta T_{lm} = 64,87159195 \text{ °C} = 148,768866 \text{ °F}$$

Dari tabel 8, hal 840 kern dapat diketahui fluida panas ini merupakan light organic, sedangkan fluida dingin air. Dalam sistem cooler maka nilai $U_D = 75-150$, diambil $100 \text{ Btu/j.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F}$.

- Menghitung Luas Permukaan Panas Yang Dibutuhkan (A_j)

$$A_j = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} \quad U_D = 100 \text{ Btu/j.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F}$$

$$A = 105,904054 \text{ ft}^2$$

Over design 20%

$$A = 127,0844865 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 11,80657031 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 18300,22059 \text{ in}^2$$

- Menghitung Luas Penampang Shell Tangki (AT)

$$AT = \pi \cdot D \cdot L$$

$$D = 1,803884735 \text{ m} = 71,0191224 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 5,411654205 \text{ m} = 213,0573672 \text{ in}$$

$$ts = 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

$$AT = 30,66822877 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 330,1097477 \text{ ft}^2$$

$AT > A = 97,8041717 > 27,2889939$, maka pendinginnya menggunakan jaket

- Menghitung Perancangan Ukuran Jaket

$$\text{Diameter luar reaktor} \quad D = 71,5189 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell reaktor,} \quad ts = 0,185 \text{ in}$$

Jarak antara dinding reaktor dengan dinding jaket (L)

$$L = 2,5 \text{ in}$$

$$E = 0,85$$

$$f = 18750$$

$$P = 17,63517042 \text{ psia}$$

$$b = 12,0262 \text{ in}$$

Perancangan Diameter Jaket

$$D_j = D_r + 2 \cdot ts + L$$

$$= 74,3889 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung Flow Area

$$A_f = \frac{\pi(D_i - D_r)^2}{4}$$

$$= 6,4660 \text{ in}^2$$

Tebal Dinding *Shell* Jacket

$$t_j = P.D_j = 0,0412 \text{ in}$$

$$2Fe-P \quad 1/8 = 0,1250 \text{ in}$$

Tinggi *Shell* Jacket

$$L_j = A - (\delta/4.D^2) = 81,4902 \text{ in}$$

$$\pi D = 2,0699 \text{ m}$$

Sumbu Pendek Head Bottom Jacket

$$B_j = b + L + t_j = 14,6512 \text{ in}$$

Tinggi Jacket

$$Z_j = L_j + B_j = 96,1414 \text{ in}$$
$$= 2,44 \text{ m}$$

6) Perancangan *Nozzle* Pipa Umpan dan Produk

- Nozzle Pipa R-01

Pipa Pemasukan Umpan $C_7H_6O_3$

Laju alir massa, $G = 2635,7165 \text{ kg/jam}$

$$= 0,7321 \text{ kg/dtk}$$

Densitas, $\rho_L = 22,1422 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Diameter pipa optimum

Carbon Steel Pipe

$$d, \text{ optimum} = 293 G^{0.53} \rho^{-0.37}$$

$$d, \text{ optimum} = 78,9536 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 3,1084 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$NPS = 4,00 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Sch.N} = 40$$

$$\text{ID} = 3,173 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 0,237 \text{ in}$$

- Pipa Pemasukan Umpan CH_3OH

$$\text{Laju alir massa, G} = 4828,7143 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 1,3413 \text{ kg/dtk}$$

$$\text{Densitas, } \rho_L = 177,5485 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Diameter pipa optimum

$$d, \text{ optimum} = 293 G^{0.53} \rho^{-0.37}$$

$$d, \text{ optimum} = 50,3745 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 1,9832 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$\text{NPS} = 2,00 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Sch.N} = 40$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,075 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 0,154 \text{ in}$$

- Pipa Pemasukan Umpan H_2SO_4

$$\text{Laju alir massa, G} = 461,888 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 10,1282 \text{ kg/dtk}$$

$$\text{Densitas, } \rho_L = 8,6399 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Diameter pipa optimum

Stainless Steel Pipe

$$d, \text{ optimum} = 260 G^{0.52} \rho^{-0.37}$$

$$d, \text{ optimum} = 40,2348 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 1,5840 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$\text{NPS} = 2,00 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Sch.N} = 80$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,477 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 0,218 \text{ in}$$

- Nozzle Pipa R-02

Pipa Pengeluaran Produk

$$\text{Laju alir massa, } G = 7925,8613 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 2,2016 \text{ kg/dtk}$$

$$\text{Densitas, } \rho_L = 870,7138 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Diameter pipa optimum

$$d, \text{ optimum} = d_{opt} = 226G^{0.5} \rho^{-0.35}$$

$$d, \text{ optimum} = 31,3707 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 1,235 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

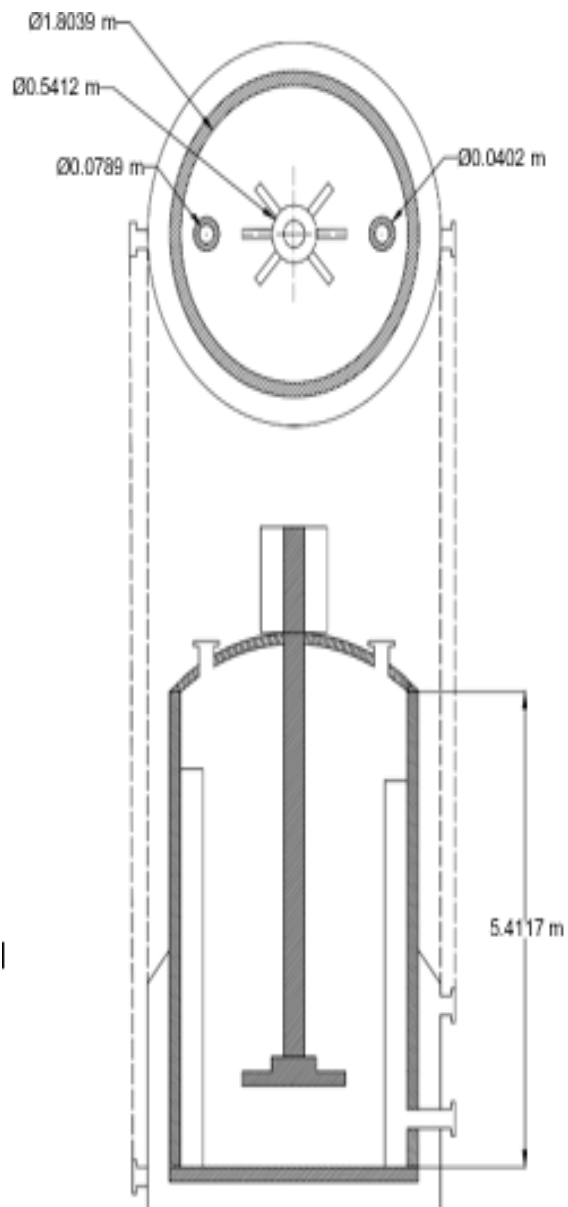
$$\text{NPS} = 1,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Sch.N} = 40$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,61 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 1,9 \text{ in}$$

Gambar tampak depan terbelah



Gambar tampak samping

