

LAMPIRAN

PERANCANGAN MENARA DISTILASI 01

(MD-01)

Tugas : Memisahkan benzene dari komponen lainnya sebanyak 3879,38533 Kg/jam menjadi hasil atas berupa benzene dengan kemurnian sebanyak 4046,451597 kg/jam dan hasil bawah sebanyak 7925,837 kg/jam, Menara distilasi dengan *Sieve Tray*

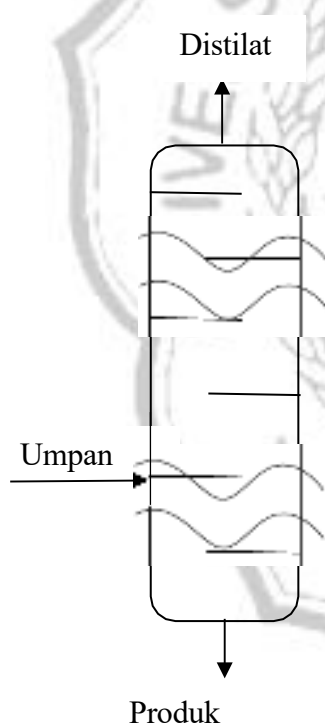
Jenis Alat : Menara Distilasi dengsn *Sieve Tray*

Kondisi Operasi : Tekanan : 1,3 atm

Temperature atas : 69,4 C

Temperature bawah : 114,915 C

Gambar 1. Skema Menara distilasi MD-01



Data-data sifat fisis masing-masing komponen.

1. Data perhitungan

Tekanan uap untuk mencari kondisi kesetimbangan. Tekanan uap di dekati dengan persamaan 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-niali konstanta persamaan sebagai berikut :

Tabel 1. Persamaan Antoine dari couluson

Komponen	A	B	C
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	8,03202	2134,58	159,697
C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	8,8545	4177,675	385,107
CH ₃ OH	8,08404	1580,459	239,096
H ₂ O	8,05573	1723,643	233,08
H ₂ SO ₄	8,28538	2976,837	213,95
C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	7,743039	2132,817	216,889

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 Masuk Menara Distilasi

Dimana : P = 1,3 atm

$$T = 78,03102043 \text{ C}$$

komponen	Fi,kmol/jam	Xi	Poi	Ki	Xi
CH ₃ OH	148,155141	0,755474986	1,657867593	1,27528276	0,963444228
H ₂ O	21,3972071	0,109108969	0,431156888	0,33165914	0,036186987
C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	20,442459	0,104240503	0,004269496	0,00328423	0,00034235
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	0,632241	0,003223933	0,000148635	0,00011433	3,68608E-07
C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	0,212875758	0,001085499	0,000898087	0,00069084	7,49902E-07
H ₂ SO ₄	5,268675	0,026866109	1,61904E-05	1,2454E-05	3,34594E-07
Total	196,1085989	1			0,999975018

3. kondisi Operasi Distilat

Dimana : P = 1,2 atm

$$T = 69,49086897 \text{ C}$$

Komponen	Fi,kmol/jam	xi	Poi	Ki	Xi/bubble point
CH ₃ OH	140,747384	0,992456063	1,20677536	1,00564613	0,998059602
H ₂ O	1,069860355	0,007543937	0,300787145	0,25065595	0,001890933
Total	141,8172443	1			0,999950535

4. Kondisi Operasi Bottom

Dimana : P = 1,4 atm

$$T = 268, 8102262 \text{ C}$$

Komponen	Fi,kmol/jam	xi	Poi	Ki	Yi
CH ₃ OH	7,40775705	0,136444506	123,4562908	88,1830648	0,001547287
H ₂ O	20,32734675	0,374412223	55,03191458	39,3085104	0,009524966
C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	20,442459	0,376532492	2,957981373	2,11284384	0,178211226
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	0,632241	0,011645335	1,478337165	1,05595512	0,011028248
C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	0,212875758	0,003920988	0,384587306	0,27470522	0,014273439
H ₂ SO ₄	5,268675	0,097044457	0,173093875	0,12363848	0,784904948
Total	54,29135455	1			0,999490114

5. Menentukan Komponen LK-HK

Dipakai persamaan Shiras et.al(Teybal Pers 9.164)

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

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

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

$$DK = F_1 + F_2 = \frac{x_{i,d}}{x_{i,f}}$$

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

LK = CH₃OH

HK = H₂O

Evsaluasi pendistribusian komponen persamaan *Hengstebeck & Geddes*

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

Komponen	Di	bi	log(di/bi)	Alfa	log(alfa)
CH ₃ OH	140,747384	7,40775705	1,278753601	3,62925394	0,559817357
H ₂ O	1,069860355	20,32734675	-1,278753601	1	0
A	-1,278753601				
C	4,568467143				

Komposisi di dan bi sama dengan pemisalan, jadi tidak perlu mengubah komposisi feed

Komponen	Fi	log(alfa)	di/bi	di	bi
CH ₃ OH	148,155141	0,559817357	19	140,747384	7,40775705
H ₂ O	21,3972071	0	0,05263158	1,069860355	20,32734675
C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	20,442459	-1,924484485	8,4977E-11	1,73714E-09	20,442459
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	0,632241	-3,239289939	8,3687E-17	5,29102E-17	0,632241
C ₈ H ₈ O ₅	0,212875758	-2,648255414	4,1955E-14	8,9311E-15	0,212875758
H ₂ SO ₄	5,268675	-4,219892784	2,7721E-21	1,46052E-20	5,268675
Total	196,1085989			141,8172443	54,29135455

6. Menghitung Rmin (dengan pers. Underwood)

Minimum reflux ratio :

Karena umpan berada pada titik didihnya, maka $q = 1$

Persamaan Underwood

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

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

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

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

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

Coulson hal. 421

Trial nilai sehingga θ sehingga persamaan diatas memenuhi.

Komponen	$X_{i,f}$	α_i	θ
CH ₃ OH	0,755474986	3,74E+00	1,239024482
H ₂ O	0,109108969	1	-0,238282533
C ₈ H ₈ O ₃	0,104240503	0,010854964	-0,000781958
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	0,003223933	0,000445757	-9,8603E-07
C ₈ H ₈ O ₅	0,001085499	0,002163784	-1,61347E-06
H ₂ SO ₄	0,026866109	4,75734E-05	-8,7671E-07
Total	1		0,999956515

Komponen	$X_{i,d}$	$\alpha_i \cdot X_{i,d} / (\alpha_i - \theta)$	$\alpha_i \cdot X_{i,d} / (\alpha_i - \theta)$
CH ₃ OH	0,992456063	3,74E+00	1,63E+00
H ₂ O	0,007543937	1,00E+00	-1,65E-02

$$R_{\min} = 0,611212557$$

$$R_{\min} + 1 = 1,611212557$$

$$R = 0,9168$$

7. Penentuan Jumlah Plate Minimum

Jumlah stage minimum dihitung dengan persamaan fensker (11.58)

(Coulson,2003,vol.6,edisi 3, hal.524)

$$\frac{\log \left(\frac{x_{LK}}{x_{HK}} \right) D \left(\frac{x_{HK}}{x_{LK}} \right) B}{\log a_{avgLK}}$$

$$N_{min} + 1 =$$

Dengan,

N_{min} = jumlah stage minium pada refluks total, termasuk reboiler

a_{avgLK} = relative volatility rata-rata LK

$$\frac{\log \left(\frac{0,9924}{0,0075} \right) D \left(\frac{0,374}{0,136} \right) B}{\log (3,7356)}$$

$$N_{min} + 1 =$$

$$= 4,4683$$

Karena menggunakan konsesor total, maka:

$$N_{min} = N_{min} - 1$$

$$= 4,4683 - 1$$

$$= 3,4683$$

$$= 4$$

8. Efisiensi Plate Eo

Efisiensi plate didefinisikan dengan rumus :

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

Efisiensi plate diestimasi dengan persamaan o'connell

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

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 = 298,15 K

Komponen	A	B	C	D	Vis (Cp)
C ₇ H ₆ O ₃	-9,931	1724,5	1,98E-02	-1,57E-05	1,27E+00
C ₈ H ₆ O ₅	-47,1881	1,02E+04	7,40E-02	-4,06E-05	3,24E+03
CH ₃ OH	-9,0562	1,25E+03	2,24E-02	-2,35E-05	3,58E-01
H ₂ O	-10,2158	1,79E+03	1,77E-02	-1,26E-05	4,68E-01
H ₂ SO ₄	-18,7045	3,50E+03	3,31E-02	-1,17E-05	3,27E+01
C ₈ H ₇ O ₃	-9,5757	1,69E+03	1,86E-02	-1,44E-05	1,27E+00

Efisiensi kolom distilasi (overall) dihitung dengan korelasi O'Connell yang dinyatakan dengan persamaan 11.67, Coulson, 2003, vol. 6, edisi 3, hal 549:

$$E_0 = 51 - 32,5 \cdot \log(m_{avg} \cdot a_{avg})$$

$$= 66,78 \%$$

Sehingga jumlah plate actual dinyatakan dengan persamaan :

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

$$= 15,28$$

Maka jumlah real stage = **17 plate**

9. Menentukan Feed Location

Menggunakan persamaan Kirkbride : (Coulson, p.422)

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

$$\text{Jumlah stage termasuk reboiler } (N_r + N_s) = 16,2751 = 17 \text{ plate}$$

$$\log (N/N_s) = 0,2590$$

$$N_r/N_s = 1,8155$$

$$N_r + N_s = 16,2751$$

$$N_s = 5,7803$$

$$N_r = 10,4947$$

Feed plate = berada di plate 5 dan 6 dari bawah

10. Plate Design

Perhitungan sifat fisis

a. Densitas pada suhu distilat : 298,15 k

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc	F, kmol/jam	X	ρ_L
CH ₃ OH	0,27197	0,27192	0,2331	512,58	125,7781	0,9959	812
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,28571	647,13	0,91768	0,004082	447,539
Total					126,6958	0,999982	

Fase Cair (data dari Yaws)

1) Flow Rate

Neraca massa pada feed stage :

$$F + L + V' = L + V$$

$$F + L - V = L' - V'$$

$$\text{Flow rate} = 7925,78 \text{ kg/hr}$$

$$\text{Liquid rate} = 3709,86 \text{ kg/hr}$$

$$\text{Vapor rate} = 7756,31 \text{ kg/hr}$$

Karena feed masuk pada keadaan Tbp (cair jenuh), maka dapat diasumsikan :

$$L' = F + L = 11573,17$$

$$V' = V = 6943,90$$

2) Psycal Properties

Top : Bottom

$$\rho_v = 5,9117 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad \rho_v = 5,0861 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_L = 502,2447 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad \rho_L = 369,0603 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

3) Column Diameter

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

$$F_{LV, \text{top}} = \frac{L}{V} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{V, \text{top}}}{\rho_{L, \text{top}}}}$$

$$F_{LV \text{ top}} = 0,0519$$

$$F_{LV, \text{bottom}} = \frac{L'}{V'} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{V, \text{bottom}}}{\rho_{L, \text{bottom}}}}$$

$$F_{LV \text{ bottom}} = 0,1891$$

Asumsi tray spacing 0,3 m

Nilai k1 dari Fig 11.27

$$K1, \text{ top} = 0,0329$$

$$K1, \text{ bottom} = 0,0214$$

Flooding vapor velocity (Coulson, p. 459)

$$U_f \text{ top} = 0,3012 \text{ m/s}$$

$$U_f \text{ bottom} = 0,1873 \text{ m/s}$$

Design percent flooding at maximum flow rate = 0,85

$$u_v \text{ top} = 0,2560 \text{ m/s}$$

$$u_v \text{ bottom} = 0,1592 \text{ m/s}$$

Maximum volumetric vapor flow-rate

$$\text{Top} = 0,3645 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Bottom} = 0,4236 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Net area required

$$\text{Distilat} = 1,4235 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Bottom} = 2,6609 \text{ m}^2$$

As first trial take percent downcomer

$$\text{Area} = 0,12$$

Column cross-sectioned area

$$\text{Top} = 1,6176 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Bottom} = 3,0237 \text{ m}^2$$

Column diameter

$$\text{Top} = 1,4355 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Bottom} = 1,9626 \text{ m}$$

Diambil diameter kolom Top, hal ini akan memperkecil nilai perforated area (A_p) pada rectifying section

4) Liquid Flow Pattern

$$\text{Maximum volumetric liquid rate} = 0,00813742 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

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

5) Provisional Plate Design

$$\text{Column diameter } D_c = 1,4355 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Column area } A_c = 3,0237 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Downcomer area } A_d = 0,3628 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Net area } A_n = A_c - A_d = 2,6609 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Active area } A_a = A_c - 2A_d = 2,2980 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Hole area } A_h, \text{ diambil } 10\% \text{ dari } A_a \text{ sebagai first trial} = 0,2298 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Weir length (Fig. 11.31 Coulson p. 464) untuk } 12$$

$$(A_d/A_c) \times 100 =$$

$$I_w/D_c = 0,76$$

$$I_w = 1,0910 \text{ m}$$

Ambil weir height = 40 mm

Hole diameter = 5 mm

Plate thickness = 5 mm

6) Check Weeping

Maximum liquid rate 3,2148 kg/s

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

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

$$\text{Max } h_{ow} = 28,63 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Min } h_{ow} = 17,36 \text{ mm}$$

Pada minimum rate $h_w + h_{ow} = 57,36 \text{ mm}$

Fig. 11.30 (Coulson, p.462) : $k_2 = 21$

Minimum design vapor velocity

$$u_h = \frac{K_2 - 0,9(25,4 - d_h)}{\rho_v^{1/2}} = 1,1706 \text{ m/s}$$

Actual minimum vapor velocity = 1,2904 m/s

Actual $u_{h,\min} < u_h$ weeping point, maka akan terjadi weeping

Actual $u_{h,\min} > u_h$ weeping point, maka tidak akan terjadi weeping

7) Plate Pressure Drop

Plate pressure drop

Dry plate drop

Maximum vapor velocity through holes

$$U_h = 1,8434 \text{ m/s}$$

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 :

$$C_o = 0,725 \text{ mm}$$

Pressure drop through dry plate (Coulson 468)

$$h_d = 51 \left(\frac{u_h}{C_o} \right)^2 \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} = 4,24 \text{ mm}$$

$$h_r = \frac{12,5 \times 10^3}{\rho_L} = 31,64 \text{ mm}$$

Total pressure drop (Coulson 468)

$$h_t = h_d + (h_w + h_{ow}) + h_r = 104,52 \text{ mm liq}$$

$$\text{Pressure drop per plate} = 104,52 \text{ mm liq}$$

$$\Delta P (\text{psi}) = h_t \left(\frac{\rho_{Hg}}{\rho_L} \right) \left(\frac{14,7}{760} \right) \quad \text{Coulson hal 467}$$

ΔP_t = total plate pressure drop, pa

h_t = total plate pressure drop, mm liquid

$$P_a = 0,0696 \text{ psi}$$

8) Downcomer Liquid Back-up

Downcomer pressure loss

$$\text{Ambil } h_{ap} = h_w - 5 = 35 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Area under apron, } A_{ap} = h_{ap} \cdot l_w = 0,0382 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_d = 0,3628 \text{ m}^2$$

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

$$h_{dc} = 108 \left(\frac{L_{wd}}{\rho_L A_m} \right)^2 = 7,54 \text{ mm}$$

Back-up in downcomer =

$$h_b = h_t + (h_w + h_{ow}) + h_{dc}$$

$$= 180,69 \text{ mm} = 0,18 \text{ m}$$

Nilai ini masih lebih kecil dari tray spacing, artinya tray spacing 0,45 m dapat dipakai

9) Check Entrainment

Actual percentage flooding for design area

$$U_v = 0,85 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Percent flooding} = 0,008$$

Dari Fig 11.29 didapat $\psi = 0,008$, $\psi < 0,1$ maka tidak terjadi entrainment

10) Plate Specification

$$\text{Plate no} = 17$$

$$\text{Plate ID} = 1,3791 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Hole size} = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Hole pitch} = 14,25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Total no. holes} = -$$

$$\text{Active hole} = 7158,276$$

$$\text{Blanking area} =$$

$$\text{Turn down} = 0,6$$

$$\text{Plate material} = \text{stainless stell}$$

$$\text{Downcomer material} = \text{stainless stell}$$

Plate spacing = 0,3 m

Plate thickness = 5 mm

Plate pressure drop = 104,92 mm liq

$$\text{Jumlah hole} = \frac{Ah}{\text{Luas Penampang Hole}} = 9123,3965 \text{ w m}^2$$

Mechanical Design :

1. Spesifikasi Menara

Tinggi = 9,3383 m

Diameter = 1,2664

2. Penentuan Kondisi Design, Berdasarkan Drownell

a. Bahan : Stainless Steel 167 (type 304) grade 3

b. Suhu Design : 268,987 C

c. Tekanan Design : 7.056 psig

3. Tebal Shell

Dat perhitungan :

P operasi = 1,40 atm

P design = 7,056 psig

Material Stainless Steel SA 167 type 304 grade 3 (alasan pemilihan material : dikarenakan campuran yang bersifat korosif

F = 18750 psi

c = 0,1575 in

$$e = \frac{P_1 D_1}{2Jf - P_1} + C$$

= 0,1673 in

Standar tebal plate = 0,1875 in

4. Tebal Head

Dipilih jenis torispherical head ($R_c = D_i$, $R_k = 0,06R_c$)

$$C_s = \frac{1}{4} (3 + \sqrt{R_c / R_k})$$

$$= 1,77$$

$$e = \frac{P_i R_c C_s}{2 J f + P_i (C_s - 0,2)}$$

$$= 0,5272 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_h = \frac{0,885 P_c r_c}{f \cdot \varepsilon - 0,1 P} + c$$

$$= 0,1782 \text{ in}$$

Ditambah dengan corrosion factor :

$$= 2,5272 \text{ mm} = 0,0994 \text{ in}$$

Tebal standar head = 0,1875 in

Tebal head = 0,3244 mm

5. Tinggi Head (hH)

$$OA = t_h + b + sf \quad OA = 0,2762 \text{ m}$$

6. Tinggi Tangki

Panjang kolom = stage spacing + feed spacing + totak tebal plate +

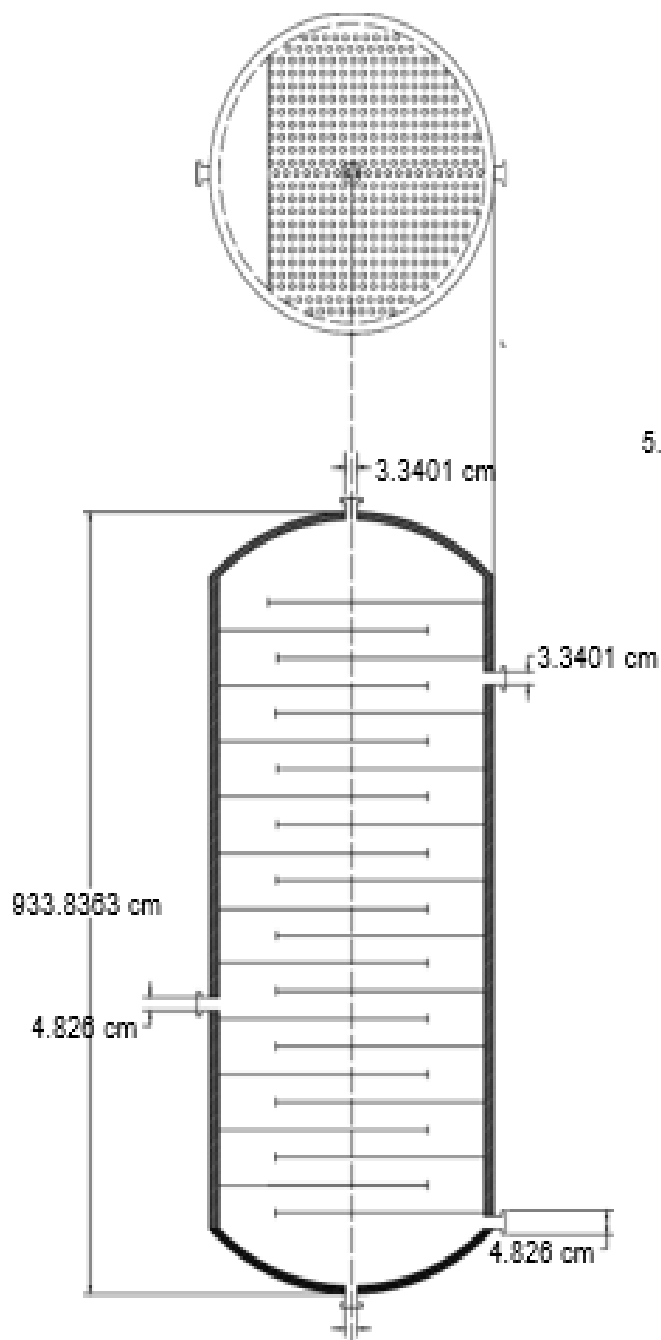
$$1,22 + 1,83$$

$$= 11,5 + 1 + 0,15 + 1,22 + 1,83 + 2, \quad OA$$

$$H_v = 10,6650 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = 11,2174 \text{ m}$$

Gambar tampak depan terbelah



Gambar tampak samping

