

APPENDIKS

1. Reaktor

Fungsi : Mereaksikan CH_3COOH dengan C_3H_6 dengan bantuan katalis HBF_4

Tipe : Reaktor PFR (Bubble-column dengan coil)

Bahan : *Stainless Steel, SA-240 Grade M-Type 316*

Jumlah : 1 unit

Kondisi Operasi : Tekanan Operasi : 20 atm

Suhu Operasi : 100°C

Massa CH_3COOH = 1500.447 kg

Massa H_2O = 13.46 kg

Massa HBF_4 = 164.68 kg

Massa C_3H_6 = 787.73 kg

Massa C_3H_8 = 68.498 kg

Total massa = 4101,341 kg

Gas Masuk

Senyawa	Massa (g)	BM (g/mol)	Mol	Fraksi
C_3H_6	4201252	42,081	99837.3	0,9414
C_3H_8	273994.7	44,097	6213.45	0,0586
TOTAL			106051	1

Senyawa	kmol/jam	Fraksi Mol	kg/jam	ρ	Xmol* ρ	Xmol*BM
C_3H_6	99.83	0,9414	4201.25	1,37	1,290	39,615
C_3H_8	6.21	0,0586	273.995	1,43	0,084	2,584
	106.05	1	2982,609		1,374	42,199

Menentukan faktor yang paling berpengaruh cairan masuk

Cairan Masuk

Viskositas pada suhu 100°C = 0,384 cp

μ CH_3COOH 0,3699 centipoise

μ HBF₄ 0.00751 centipoise

μ H₂O 0.00704 centipoise

Senyawa	Massa (g)	BM (g/mol)	Mol	Fraksi
CH ₃ COOH	1500447	60	25007.5	0,91
HBF ₄	164686	87,81	1875.48	0,07
H ₂ O	13465.6	18	748.086	0,03
TOTAL			18415,19	1

Viskositas campuran = 0,384 centipoise = 0.93022 lb.ft.h

 = 0,00038 kg/m.s

Densitas campuran = 1327.24 kg/m³

ρ CH₃COOH = 1,305

ρ HBF₄ = 1.644

ρ H₂O = 1.267

Senyawa	Massa (g)	BM (g/mol)	Mol	Fraksi	BMc
CH ₃ COOH	1500447	60	25007.5	0,91	54,30
HBF ₄	164686	87,81	1875.48	0,07	5,96
H ₂ O	13465.6	18	748.086	0,03	0,49
TOTAL			18415,19	1	60,75

Densitas campuran = 1,327 g/ml = 1327 kg/m³

ρ gas = 1,049

Senyawa	σ	x_i	$\sigma.x_i$
CH ₃ COOH	27,6	0,9051	24,97938
HBF ₄	58,9	0,0679	3,997886
H ₂ O	58,9	0,0271	1,594667

Tegangan permukaan = 30,5 dyne/cm = 0,0305 N/m = 0,03057 kg/s²

Neraca Massa Umpan Masuk Reaktor

Neraca Massa Reaktor-01				
Komponen	Aliran Masuk			
	<13>		<14>	
	Fraksi mass (%)	massrate (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (%)	massrate (kg/jam)
CH ₃ COOH	89%	1500,447133	0%	0
HBF ₄	10%	164,6857013	0%	0
H ₂ O	1%	13,4655512	0%	0
C ₃ H ₆	0%	0	92%	787,734745
C ₃ H ₈	0%	0	8%	68,49867347
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	0%	0	0%	0
Total	100%	1678,598386	100%	856,2334184
		2534,831804		

Komponen	Aliran Keluar			
	<15>		<16>	
	Fraksi massa (%)	massrate (kg/jam)	Fraksi massa (%)	massrate (kg/jam)
CH ₃ COOH	0%	0	15%	375,1117833
HBF ₄	0%	0	7%	164,6857013
H ₂ O	0%	0	1%	13,4655512
C ₃ H ₆	91%	0	0%	0
C ₃ H ₈	9%	68,49867347	0%	0
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	0%	0	78%	1913,070095
Total	100%	68,49867347	100%	2466,333131
		2534,831804		

1. Memilih Jenis Reaktor

Dalam rancangan ini digunakan *reactor column* yang dilengkapi dengan sistem pendingin dengan pertimbangan:

- Reaksi berlangsung pada fase cair-gas
- Reaksi eksotermis
- Proses kontinu

Selain itu, *bubble reactor* memiliki kelebihan yaitu :

- Karakteristik transfer massa dan transfer panas yang sangat baik

- Biaya operasi dan perawatan yang rendah
- Daya tahan katalis yang tinggi

2. Menentukan faktor yang paling berpengaruh

Viskositas fluida = $1,52 \times 10^{-10}$ cP (viskositas campuran mixer 1 dan 2)

$$= 5,31 \times 10^{-10} \text{ kg/m.jam}$$

Massa jenis fluida = $0,8132 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (massa jenis produk mix)

Suhu operasi = 100°C

Tekanan operasi = 20 atm

Waktu tinggal = 1 jam

Rate massa fluida = 1118,7 kg/jam

$$= 1,1187 \text{ ton/jam}$$

Massa fluida = 1118,7 kg

$$= 1,1187 \text{ ton}$$

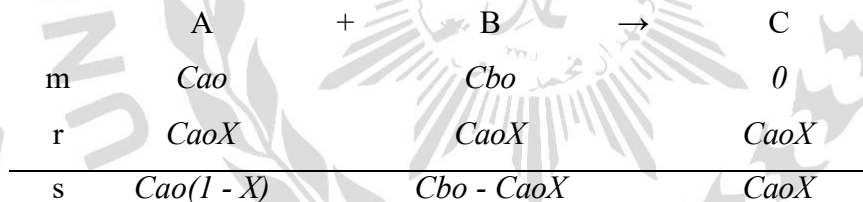
Safety space = 0,25

3. Kinetika Reaksi

Perhitungan kinetika orde 2, sehingga:

$$-ra = k[A] \cdot [B]$$

Reaksi:



Sehingga:

$$[A] = C_{ao} (1 - X)$$

$$[B] = C_{bo} - C_{ao}X$$

$$-ra = k (C_{ao}(1 - X)) (C_{bo} - C_{ao}X)$$

$$T = 100^\circ\text{C} = 373,15 \text{ K}$$

Table 4. Rate Constants of Forward and Reverse Reactions

kinetic model	T (K)	k_f^+ ($\text{L}^2/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{g} \cdot \text{min})$)	k_r^- ($\text{L}^2/(\text{mol} \cdot \text{g} \cdot \text{min})$)	RMSE (%)
LHHW	333.15	1.24×10^{-3}	5.32×10^{-5}	0.30
	338.15	1.64×10^{-3}	7.12×10^{-5}	0.45
	343.15	2.47×10^{-3}	1.09×10^{-4}	0.54
	348.15	3.18×10^{-3}	1.42×10^{-4}	0.66
	353.15	4.64×10^{-3}	2.09×10^{-4}	0.70

pada T = 373,15 K

$$k_1 = 0,00124$$

$$T_1 = 333,15$$

$$k_2 = 0,00464$$

$$T_2 = 353,15$$

ekstrapolasi untuk $T = 373,15$

$$k = 0,0680755$$

Konstanta laju reaksi :

$$k = 0,06808 \text{ mol/g.min} = 4,0845 \text{ mol/g.jam}$$

$$\text{Volume fluida} : 6,3709 \text{ m}^3$$

4. Menghitung C_{Ai}

$$\text{Dari persamaan } P_{Ai} = H_A \cdot C_{Ai}$$

$$C_{Ai} = P_{Ai} / H_A$$

$$\text{Dengan asumsi gas ideal } P_{Ai} \sim P_{AG} = y_A \cdot P_T$$

$$\text{Hasil perhitungan adalah sebagai berikut : } 0,022594 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

a. Komposisi gas masuk reaktor

$$C_{3H_6} = 66,5 \text{ kmol/jam} = 0,01848 \text{ kmol/s}$$

$$C_{3H_8} = 4,14 \text{ kmol/jam} = 0,00115 \text{ kmol/s}$$

$$y_A = \frac{F_{C3H6}}{F_{C3H6} + F_{C3H8}} \\ = 0,941$$

$$P_{AG} = 18,8 \text{ atm}$$

b. Konstanta antonie untuk C_3H_6

$$A = 7$$

$$B = 1008,69$$

$$C = 2,5589$$

$$\log P_A^\circ = A - \frac{B}{T+C}$$

$$P_A^\circ = 27,12 \text{ atm}$$

$$H_A = \frac{P_A B M_A}{\rho \cdot x} \\ = 833 \text{ atm.m}^3/\text{kmol}$$

$$C_{Ai} = \frac{P_{Ai}}{H_A} \\ = 0,0225 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

5. Menentukan difusivitas gas dalam cairan

$$DAL = \frac{(117,3 \times 10^{-18}) \cdot (\phi \cdot M)^{0,5} T}{\mu L \cdot V A^{0,6}}$$

(treybal, 1981:35)

Dengan :

DAL = difusivitas karbon monoksida terlarut dalam cairan (m^2/s)

$\emptyset$ = faktor disosiasi

BM = berat molekul campuran cairan (kg/kmol)

T = suhu reaktor (K)

μL = viskositas cairan

V = volume molal cairan

Diperoleh nilai difusi sebesar $1,05 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

6. Mencari koefisien transfer massa C_3H_6

$$KL = 0,42 \left[\frac{\mu L \cdot g}{\rho L} \right]^{1/3} \left[\frac{\mu L}{\rho L \cdot DAL} \right]^{-0,5} \quad (\text{Hal. 637, Froment, 2007})$$

Dengan KL = koefisien transfer massa gas tiap gas ke cairan (m/s)

Didapatkan nilai transfer massa gas ke cairan sebesar $1,06 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}/\text{s}$

7. Menghitung *conversion* parameter

$$M = \frac{k \cdot CA \cdot DAL}{KAL2} = 0,000024$$

Karena $M < 2$, maka tipe reaksi sangat lambat

8. Menentukan dimensi *sparger* (Diameter gelembung)

$$dB = \left[\frac{6 \cdot d_o \cdot \sigma \cdot gc}{g \cdot \Delta \rho} \right]^{1/3} \quad (\text{persamaan 6.1, hal 141, Treyball, 1981})$$

Dimana :

d_o = diameter lubang *orifice* 0,004 – 0,95 cm (Perry, 2008)

= diambil 0,4 cm

$$\sigma = (1 - T / (Tc)n) = 82,908 \text{ dyne}/\text{cm}$$

$$gc = 1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}/\text{dyne} \cdot \text{s}^2 \quad (\text{tabel 1.4, hal 14, Treyball, 1981})$$

$$g = 980,7 \text{ cm}/\text{s}^2$$

maka diperoleh dimensi gelembung = 0,419 cm

9. Menghitung *thermal velocity* gas (Vt)

$$V_t = \left[\frac{2 \cdot \sigma \cdot g_c}{\rho L \cdot dB} + \frac{g \cdot dB}{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 18,59 \text{ cm/s}$$

10. Menghitung kecepatan gas (Qgas)

$$Q_g = \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{P} = 30.055,39625 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$$

Jadi kecepatan volumetrik gas adalah 30.055,39625 cm³/s

11. Menghitung laju alir tiap orifice (Q)

$$Q^{6/5} = \left[\frac{\pi}{6} \frac{d_o^3 \cdot g^5}{1,38} \right]$$

Jumlah orifice (No)

$$No = Q_g / Q$$

$$= 21.255,58 \text{ buah}$$

Luas orifice seluruhnya (Lo)

$$Lo = \frac{1}{4} \pi \times d_o^2 \times No$$

$$= 52669,70 \text{ cm}^2$$

Diketahui luas orifice adalah 37,5 % dari luas seluruh *perforated plated*, maka $L_p = 7.119,2 \text{ cm}^2$

Sehingga diameter plate :

$$D_p = \left[\frac{4 \times L_p}{\pi} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 95,2 \text{ cm} = 0,952 \text{ m}$$

12. Diameter reactor (DR)

Dari Ludwig fig 8-72, Vol.II, Faerah luas sarang 5-6 in

Diambil 6 in

$$DR = D_p + (2 \times 6) = 125,71 \text{ cm}$$

Sehingga diameter reaktor adalah 1,25 m

13. Luas penampang reaktor (A)

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \pi \times DR^2 = 1.922,88 \text{ cm}^2$$

Jadi, kecepatan linier supervicial gas

$$V_s(g) = \frac{\text{kecepatan volumetrik gas}}{\text{luas penampang reaktor}}$$

Sehingga *hold up* gas (Hg)

$$Hg = \left[\frac{V_s(g)}{V_s(g) + V_t} \right] = 0,03869 \text{ cm/s}$$

(Ulman's Encyclopedia Of Industrial Chemistry, Vol.84,1992 p.284)

14. Menentukan volume gelembung (Vb)

$$V_b = \frac{\pi}{6} \times dB^3 = 0,03869 \text{ cm}^3$$

15. Menentukan jumlah gelembung (Nb)

$$N_b = \frac{QG}{V_b} = 776.870 \text{ gelembung/s}$$

16. Menentukan jumlah gelembung yang dihasilkan tiap orifice (Ni)

$$N_i = \frac{N_b}{N_o} = 36,54 \text{ gelembung/s tiap lubang}$$

17. Menentukan luas lubang orifice (Ai)

$$A_i = \frac{1}{4} \pi \times d_o^2 = 0,1256 \text{ cm}^2$$

18. Susunan lubang orifice

Susunan lubang orifice disusun triangular

$$P_t = 3 \times d_o = 1,2 \text{ cm}$$

$$C = P_t - d_o = 0,8 \text{ cm}$$

19. Menghitung luas interface gas (Ag)

$$A_g = \frac{6 \cdot H_g}{dB} = 6,52 \text{ cm}^2/\text{cm}^3$$

20. Menghitung massa transfer koefisien fase gas

$$K_{AG} = \frac{jD \times G_m}{S \times C^3 \times P_g}$$

G_m = Kecepatan aliran gas

$$G_m = \frac{E_g}{L_o} = 1,1172 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$$

P_g = Tekanan parsial udara dalam gas masuk = 27,12 atm

S_c = Bilangan scmith

$$S_c = \frac{\mu}{\rho \times D_{AL}} =$$

Viscositas $C_3H_6 = 8,5 \times 10^{-10}$

$$jD = 0,0149 \left(\frac{G_m \times D_R}{\mu} \right)^{-0,12} = 0,00117 \frac{\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{dt}}{\text{cm} \cdot \text{dt}}$$

Jadi koefisien transfer massa fase gas K_{AG} adalah

$$= 3,74 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{atm}$$

Persamaan transfer massa pada bagian dasar :

$$K_{AG} \times P_A = 0,000101507 \text{ g/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$K_{AL} \times C_A = 0,00000024 \text{ g/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

Pada keadaan ini tahanan pada fase gas merupakan faktor yang berpengaruh. Karena fase gas dan transfer massa yang mengontrol maka dapat diketahui persamaan reaksi :

$$-ra = -\frac{1}{Ag} \times \frac{dNA}{dt} = K_{AG} \times P_A$$

Pers. 12, p.415, Levenspiel

21. Menghitung tinggi reaktor

Karena fase gas dan transfer massa yang berpengaruh maka untuk menentukan tinggi reaktor menggunakan persamaan

$$Z = \frac{Gm}{Kg \cdot Ag \cdot PA} \int_{P1}^{P2} \frac{P}{Pp^*}$$

$$P^* = CA^* \cdot HA$$

Karena kecepatan reaksi $\gg$ besarnya difusi sehingga A (gas reaktan) yang masuk ke cairan langsung bereaksi sehingga besarnya $CA^* = 0$ karena reaksi irreversibel pada kondisi absorpsi maka dari persamaan di atas menjadi :

$$Z = \frac{Gm}{Kg \cdot Ag \cdot PA} \ln \frac{PA}{Pt}$$

$$Z = 5,13 \text{ m atau } 513,54 \text{ cm}$$

22. Menentukan waktu tinggal

$$\begin{aligned} t_{gas} &= Z/Vt \\ &= 27,62 \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$

23. Menghitung tinggi cairan

$$h = \frac{4 \cdot V}{\pi \cdot D^2} = 5,13 \text{ m}$$

24. Menghitung tebal shell dan tebal head

Perhitungan tekanan desain

$$P_{operasi} = 20 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 293,918 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{hidrostatik} = \rho \times g \times H_{fluida}$$

$$= 50,824 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$= 0,00737 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{total} = P_{operasi} + P_{hidrostatik}$$

$$= 293,918 + 0,00737$$

$$= 279,229 \text{ psia}$$

$$\text{Overdesign factor} = 0,1$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1 / (1 - \text{OF}) \times P_{\text{total}}$$

$$= 1,1111 \times 279,229$$

$$= 310,255 \text{ psig}$$

$$= 310,255 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Perhitungan ketebalan tangki

$$\text{Material} = \text{SA-240 Grade M Type 316}$$

$$f = 18,750 \text{ psig (Brownell, Hal.342)}$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (Sambungan double welded butt joint, Brownell, 254)}$$

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in (Kusnarjo, pp. 14)}$$

Perhitungan tebal silinder (ts) berdasarkan *Brownell eq. 13.1, pp. 254*:

$$\begin{aligned} ts &= \frac{P \times r}{f \times E - 0,6 \times P} + C \\ &= \frac{310,255 \times 33,044}{18,750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 310,255} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,817 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Jika nilai ts distandarisasi berdasarkan *Brownell Hal. 91*, maka :

$$ts = 1 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan dimensi tangki setelah distandarisasi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2 \times ts \\ &= 66,0879 + 2 \times 1 \\ &= 68,0879 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Jika nilai OD distandarisasi berdasarkan *Brownell Hal. 90*, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 72 \text{ in} \\ \text{icr} &= 4,375 \text{ in} \\ r &= 72 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga, didapatkan nilai ID dan tinggi silinder (Ls) yang baru adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= \text{OD} - 2 \times ts \\ &= 72 - 2 \times 1 \\ &= 70 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 5,833 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Ls} &= 105 \text{ in} \\
 &= 8,75 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan ketebalan tutup tangki

Perhitungan tebal tutup atas dan bawah (t_{ha} dan t_{hb}) berdasarkan Kusnarjo eq.2-30 page 19 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{ha} &= \frac{0,885 \times P \times r}{f \times E - 0,1 \times P} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 310,255 \times 33,044}{18,750 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 310,255} + 0,125 \\
 &= 0,731 \text{ in} \\
 &\approx 1 \text{ in (standarisasi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

25. Menghitung pipa-pipa pemasukan dan pengeluaran

Pipa pemasukan umpan dan pengeluaran hasil digunakan pipa *stainless stell* dari coulson untuk aliran turbulen didapat:

$$d_{opt} = 3,9 \times Q^{0,52} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

Dimana

d_{opt} = diameter optimum, mm

Q = kecepatan massa, lb/jam

ρ = densitas, lb/ft³

a. pipa keluaran tangki

$$p_{\text{gas}} = 0,05 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$Q = 2466,37 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{opt} &= 2,23 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,18 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih pipa standar : (kern, tabel 11)

$$\text{Nps} = 4 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 4,026 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Schedule} = 40$$

$$\text{Luas area} = 12,7 \text{ in}^2$$

$$0,08819 \text{ ft}^2$$

b. Pipa pemasukan CH₃COOH

$$p_{\text{liquid}} = 67 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$Q = 2465,5 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$d_{\text{opt}} = 0,026 \text{ in}$$

$$0,00219 \text{ ft}$$

Dipilih pipa standar : (kern, tabel 11)

$$Nps = 4 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 4,026 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = 4,5 \text{ in}$$

$$Schedule = 40$$

$$\text{Luas area} = 12,7 \text{ in}^2$$

$$0,08819 \text{ ft}^2$$

c. Pipa C₃H₆ masuk

$$p_{\text{gas}} = 28 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$Q = 2466,37 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$d_{\text{opt}} = 2,23 \text{ in}$$

$$0,18 \text{ ft}$$

Dipilih pipa standar : (kern, tabel 11)

$$Nps = 4 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 4,026 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = 4,5 \text{ in}$$

$$Schedule = 40$$

$$\text{Luas area} = 12,7 \text{ in}^2$$

$$0,08819 \text{ ft}^2$$

d. Koil reaktor

Data berdasarkan perhitungan neraca panas :

$$M_{\text{Pendingin}} = 1707,5 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$1,04 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$Q_{\text{pendingin}} = 142.887,3 \text{ kJ/jam} = 135.438 \text{ btu/jam}$$

Sifat fisis pendingin

$$* \text{ Suhu rata-rata (t avg)} \quad 99,5 \quad ^\circ\text{F} \quad 310,65 \text{ K}$$

$$* \text{ kapasitas panas (cp)}$$

$$c_p \text{ (J/mol.K)} = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3 + ET^4$$

$$c_p = 1129,67 \text{ J/mol.K} \quad 75.318 \text{ J/kmol K}$$

$$= 14,98 \text{ Btu/lbm.}^\circ\text{F}$$

* kapasitas panas (k)

$$k = A + BT + CT^2$$

komponen	A	B	C
H ₂ O	-0,2758	0,00461	-0,00000554

$$k = 0,6216 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$= 0,3591 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

* viskositas (μ)

L

okomponen	A	B	C	D
g H ₂ O	-10,216	1792,5	0,01773	-0,000012631

$$\mu = A + B/T + CT + DT^2$$

$$\mu = 0,6967 \text{ cp}$$

$$= 1,6854 \text{ lbm/ft.jam}$$

* densitas (ρ)

$$\rho = A \cdot B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n}$$

komponen	A	B	n	T _c
ρ H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,28571	647,13

$$= 1,0159 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$= 1015,9578 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 63,4260 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Debit Pendingin

$$V = 1.68 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Luas permukaan aliran pipa

$$A = V/v$$

berdasarkan coulson (2005), batas kecepatan aliran liquid dalam pipa adalah 1-3m/s, dipilih:

$$v = 2,5 \text{ m/s}$$

Maka,

$$A = 0,000225866 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter dalam pipa

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \pi D_i^2$$

$$D_i = \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}}$$

$$= 0,02 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,61 \text{ in} = 0,051 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan pipa standart (tabel 11, kern)

$$D \text{ nominal} = 1,25 \text{ in} = 0,104166667 \text{ ft}$$

$$OD = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,115 \text{ ft} = 0,03505207 \text{ m}$$

$$IDE = 1,66 \text{ in} = 0,13833 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Schedule} = 40$$

$$A' = 1,5 \text{ in}^2 = 0,010416667 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A'' = 0,345 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

Kecepatan alir massa air pendingin

$$G_t = 100 \text{ lb/ft}^2\text{s}$$

$$= 361.381,73 \text{ lb/ft}^2\text{jam}$$

Bilangan reynold fluida dalam pipa

$$N_{re} = D_i \cdot G_t / \mu$$

$$= 10850,1017$$

Dari fig.26 dan fig 24 kern untuk nilai N_{re} 14121,44391 maka nilai f dan j_H

$$f = 0,00029$$

$$j_H = 60$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas dalam koil

(persamaan 6.15a kern (1983))

$$h_i = 642,0449898 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi *inside* ke *outside*

$$h_{io} = h_i \cdot ID / OD$$

$$= 772,3149877 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

koreksi h_{io} berdasarkan kern (1965)

$$h_{io \text{ koil}} = h_{io \text{ pipa}} [1 + 3,5(D_i \text{ koil} / D \text{ spiral koil})]$$

berdasarkan Rase (1997), diameter spiral/helix koil adalah

$$0,7-0,8 D_t$$

$$\text{dipilih} = 0,8 D_t$$

$$\text{dimana } D_t = 4,85 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_c = 3,88 \text{ ft}$$

sehingga,

$$h_{io \text{ koil}} = 859,0511362 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Koefisien perpindahan panas reaktor ke koil

Untuk koil tanpa agitator, digunakan persamaan 10.14 kern (1983)

$$h_o = 116 \left[\left(\frac{k f^3 \rho f^2 c f^\beta}{\mu f} \right) \left(\frac{\Delta t}{d_o} \right) \right]^{-0,25}$$

dimana,

$$\beta = \text{koefisien } thermal \text{ expansion (yaws, hal 639)}$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{T_c} \right)^m$$

$$= 0,001056$$

$$= 0,00072401$$

maka,

$$h_o = 782,0779128 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Clean overall heat transfer coefficient

$$U_c = h_o \cdot h_{io} / (h_o + h_{io})$$

$$= 409,3797011 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Menghitung Dirt factor

Berdasarkan caulson (2005), untuk *towns water* memiliki R_d yang berkisar 0,0003-0,00017. sehingga, R_d yang dipilih:

$$R_d = 0,0003 \text{ m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C/W}$$

$$= 0,00052833 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ jam } ^\circ\text{F}/\text{BTU}$$

Menghitung *Design/Dirty overall heat transfer coefficient* (UD)

$$\text{UD} = 335,858 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ jam } ^\circ\text{F}/\text{BTU}$$

Menentukan LMTD

hot fluid °F		cold fluid °F	diff.
338	higher temp.	122	216
338	lower temp.	86	252
			-36

$$\Delta t \text{ LMTD} = 233,538 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Menghitung luas transfer Panas

Untuk Fluida panas (*light organic*) dan fluida dingin (air),

$$\text{UD} : 75\text{-}150 \text{ Btu}/\text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

(tabel 8 kern) diambil harga UD = 150

$$A = Q / \text{UD} \cdot \Delta T \text{ LMTD}$$

$$= 1,72 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$0,16 \text{ m}^2$$

Menghitung panjang koil

$$L = A/a''t$$

$$= 5,005 \text{ ft}$$

$$1,52 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung volume koil

$$V_c = \frac{\pi}{4} \times OD^2 \times L_c$$

$$= 0,05196 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 0,00147 \text{ m}^3$$

Menghitung jumlah lilitan

$$\text{jarak antara koil, BC} = 1/4 \cdot OD$$

$$= 0,03 \text{ ft} = 0,01 \text{ m}$$

$$AB = 0,8 \cdot D_{reaktor}$$

$$= 1,01 \text{ m}$$

$$AC = (AB^2 + BC^2)^{0,5}$$

$$= 1,01 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang koil tiap lilitan} = \pi \times AC$$

$$= 3,16 \text{ m}$$

jumlah lilitan = L koil dibutuhkan/panjang koil tiap lilitan

$$\text{jumlah lilitan} = 0,48 \text{ lilitan}$$

Menghitung tinggi koil

$$\text{Tinggi koil total} = (N \cdot OD) + (N-1 \cdot BC)$$

$$= 0,49 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{jarak koil dari dasar silinder} = 0,1 \cdot D_{\text{reaktor}}$$

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

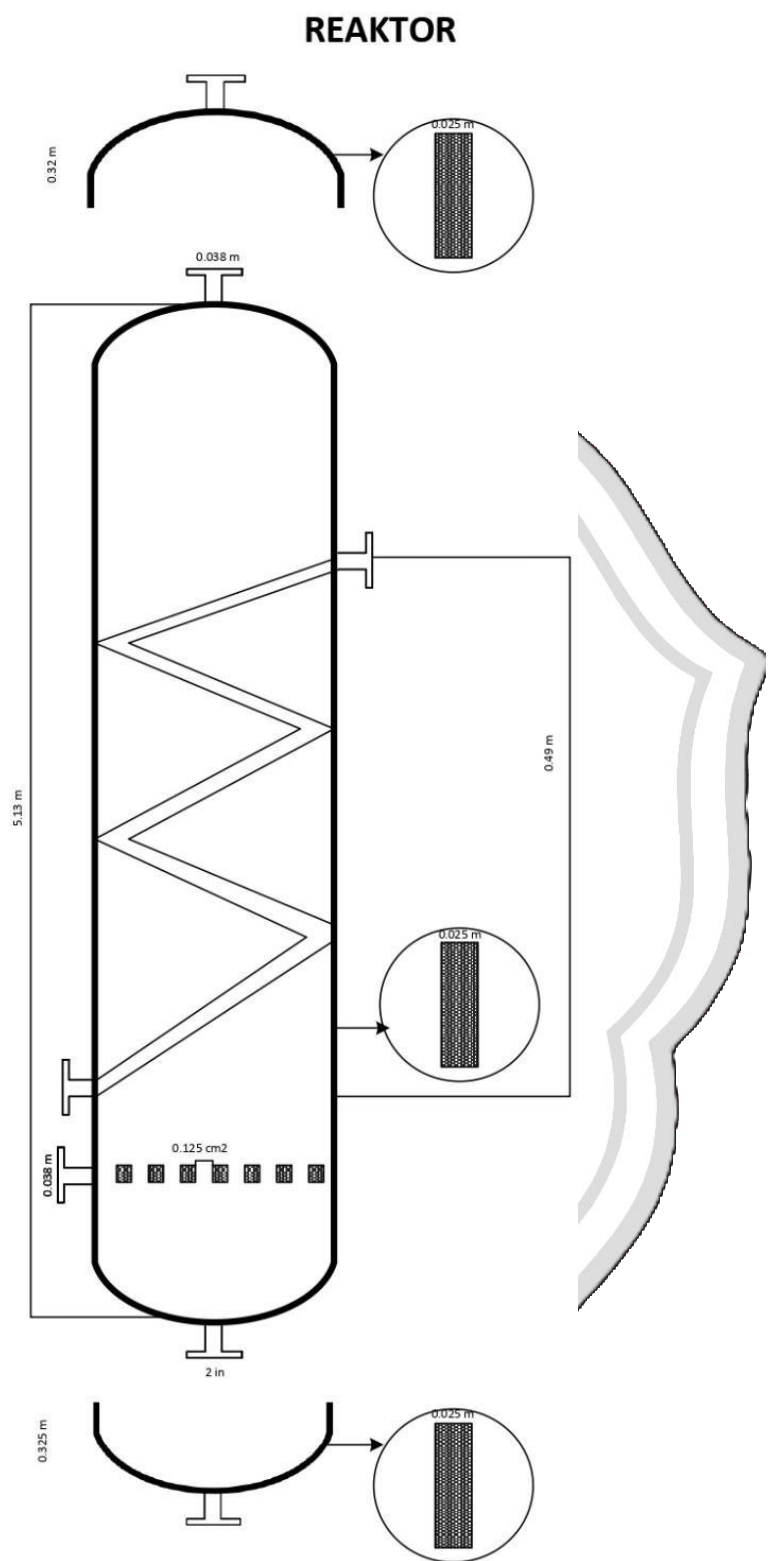
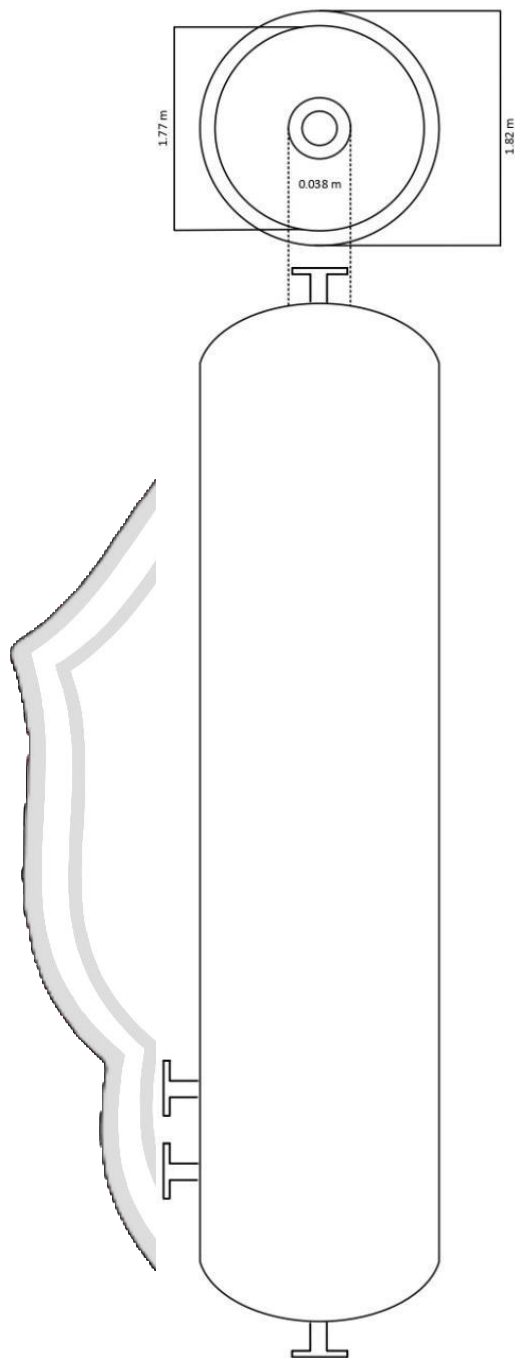
$$\text{Tinggi koil total} + \text{puncak koil} = 0,61 \text{ m}$$



RESUME REAKTOR (R-01)

Spesifikasi Reaktor		
Nama	:	Reaktor
Kode	:	R-01
Tipe	:	PFR
Fungsi	:	Mereaksikan CH_3COOH dengan C_3H_6 dengan bantuan katalis HBF_4
Bahan Material	:	<i>Stainless Steel SA 240 Grade M Type 316</i>
Jumlah	:	1 unit
Suhu	:	100 °C
Tekanan	:	20 atm
Kapasitas	:	1,11873 ton/jam
Volume	:	6,37093 m ³
Tutup Atas	:	<i>Standard dished head</i>
Tutup Bawah	:	<i>Standard dished head</i>
Diameter Dalam	:	1,77800 m
Diameter Luar	:	1,82880 m
Tinggi Silinder	:	1,72943 m
Tinggi Tutup Atas	:	0,32588 m
Tebal Tutup Atas	:	0,02540 m
Tinggi Tutup Bawah	:	0,32588 m
Tebal Tutup Bawah	:	0,02540 m
Tebal Tangki	:	0,02540 m
Tinggi Tangki	:	5,13548 m
Spesifikasi nozzle keluaran tangki		
<i>Pipe size</i>	:	0,02540 m
Diameter dalam	:	0,01270 m
Diameter luar	:	0,03810 m
Lebar <i>flange</i>	:	0,09843 m
Tebal <i>flange</i>	:	0,01270 m
Tinggi <i>nozzle</i>	:	0,05239 m

Spesifikasi <i>nozzle</i> CH ₃ COOH		
<i>Pipe size</i>	:	0,02540 <i>m</i>
Diameter dalam	:	0,01270 <i>m</i>
Diameter luar	:	0,03810 <i>m</i>
Lebar <i>flange</i>	:	0,09843 <i>m</i>
Tebal <i>flange</i>	:	0,01270 <i>m</i>
Tinggi <i>nozzle</i>	:	0,05239 <i>m</i>
Spesifikasi <i>nozzle</i> C ₃ H ₆		
<i>Pipe size</i>	:	0,02540 <i>m</i>
Diameter dalam	:	0,01270 <i>m</i>
Diameter luar	:	0,03810 <i>m</i>
Lebar <i>flange</i>	:	0,09843 <i>m</i>
Tebal <i>flange</i>	:	0,01270 <i>m</i>
Tinggi <i>nozzle</i>	:	0,05239 <i>m</i>
Spesifikasi Koil		
Diameter luar	:	0,0350 <i>m</i>
Diameter dalam	:	0,00351 <i>m</i>
Sch	:	40,00000 <i>m</i>
Panjang koil	:	3,15800 <i>m</i>



2. Distilasi - 01

Nama alat = Menara Distilasi

Kode alat = MD-01

Fungsi = Memisahkan isopropyl asetat dan sebagian H₂O dari hasil reaksi yang terbentuk

Kondisi operasi = 139,35 °C

Tujuan Perancangan

1. Menentukan jenis kolom
2. Menentukan bahan konstruksi kolom
3. Menghitung jumlah *plate*
4. Menentukan lokasi umpan
5. Menentukan dimensi kolom

1. Menentukan kondisi operasi masuk menara distilasi

Dew point

P = 1 atm = 760 mmhg

T = 96.2 °C = 369.41 °K

Komponen	N	y _i	A	B	C	P _{io}	P _{io}	K _i = P _{io} /P	x _i = y _i /k _i
						bar	atm		
CH ₃ COOH	6,25	0.11	4,68	1642,54	-39,76	0.500	0.492	0,492	0,226
HBF ₄	1,87	0.01	4,45	1569,53	-64,79	0.201	0.198	0,198	0,067
H ₂ O	0,74	0.02	5,19	1730,63	-39,72	0.884	0.870	0,870	0,027
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	18,75	0.85	4,55	1490,87	-34,09	1.274	1.254	1,254	0,678
	27,6	1							1,00

2. Menentukan kondisi operasi atas menara distilasi

Dew point

P = 1 atm = 760 mmhg

T = 89,27 °C = 362.4 °K

Distilasi

Bubble point

P = 1 atm = 760 mmhg

T = 89,1°C = 362,23°K

Komponen	n	yi	A	B	C	Pio	Pio	Ki = Pio/P	xi = yi/ki
						bar	atm		
CH ₃ COOH	0,00	0,00	4,68	1642,54	-39,76	0,390	0,384	0,384	0,00
HBF ₄	0,00	0,00	4,45	1569,53	-64,79	0,152	0,150	0,150	0,00
H ₂ O	0,32	0,025	5,19	1730,63	-39,72	0,681	0,670	0,670	0,017
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	18,5	0,974	4,55	1490,87	-34,09	1,025	1,008	1,00	0,982
	136,19	1							1,00

3. Menentukan *Light Key* (LK) dan *Heavy Key* (HK)

Adapun pemilihan komponen kunci adalah sebagai berikut:

light key : C₅H₁₀O₂

heavy key : H₂O

Menentukan distribusi komponen. Metode Shiras

$$\frac{x_j \times D}{x_{jf} \times F} = \frac{(\alpha_j - 1) \times X_{LKD} \times D}{(\alpha_{LK} - 1) \times X_{LKF} \times F}$$

Komponen i terdistribusi jika:

$$-0,01 \leq \left(\frac{X_{iD} \times D}{X_{iF} \times F} \right) \leq 1,01$$

Komponen i tak terdistribusi jika:

$$\left(\frac{X_{iD} \times D}{X_{iF} \times F} \right) < -0,01 \text{ atau } \left(\frac{X_{iD} \times D}{X_{iF} \times F} \right) > 1,01$$

Penentuan distribusi komponen

Komponen	alfa- dist	alfa- bott	alfa- ave	xj,d.D/(zj,f.F)	Keterangan
CH ₃ COOH	0,573	0,543	0,557	-0,2104	tidak terdistribusi

HBF ₄	0,224	0,238	0,231	-0,6885	tidak terdistribusi
H ₂ O	1	1	1	0,4370	terdistribusi
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	1,505	1,260	1,377	0,9900	terdistribusi

4. Perhitungan Distribusi *Nonkey Component*

	di	bi	log(di/bi)	alfa	log alfa
1. LK	18,5680	0,1876	1,9956	1,3777	0,1391
2. Hk	0,3269	0,4212	-0,1100	1,0000	0,0000

$$d_i = f_i / (b_i / d_i + 1)$$

$$b_i = f_i / (d_i / b_i + 1)$$

5. Penentuan jumlah plate minimum

Jumlah *stage* minimum dihitung dengan persamaan fensker (11.58) (Coulson, 2003, vol.6, edisi 3, hal.524)

Dengan,

$$N_m = \frac{\log \left(\frac{x_{LK}^{LK}}{x_{HK}^{LK}} \right)_D \left(\frac{x_{HK}^{HK}}{x_{LK}^{HK}} \right)_B}{\log \alpha_{avgLK}}$$

N_{min} : jumlah *stage* minimum pada refluks total, termasuk reboiler

α_{avgLK} : relative volatility rata-rata LK

$$N_m = 18,9$$

6. Penentuan refluks minimum (R_{min})

Refluks minimum dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan underwood persamaan 11.60, Coulson, 2003, vol.6, edisi 3, hal.525:

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_{avg} X D}{\alpha_{avg} - \theta} = R_{min} + 1$$

persamaan 11.61, Coulson, 2003, vol.6, edisi 3, hal.525:

$$1 - q = \sum \frac{\alpha_{avg} X F}{\alpha_{avg} - \theta}$$

Nilai q = 1 untuk umpan cair jenuh

Trial θ syarat nilai θ harus terletak diantara α_{HK} dan α_{LK}

Trial teta : 4,1033

Komp.	Zif	alfa-feed	alf*Zif	teta
CH ₃ COOH	1.11E-01	0.5656	0.0630	-1.5231
HF ₄	1.35E-02	0.2280	0.0031	-0.0081
H ₂ O	2.36E-02	1.0000	0.0236	0.0600
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	8.51E-01	1.4407	1.2267	1.4713

0,000786153 trial teta biar = 0

Diperoleh Teta = 0.60693

Komp.	Xid	alfa dist	alfa*xid	alfi*xd/(alfi-teta)
CH ₃ COOH	0.0000	0.5733	0.0000	0.0000
HF ₄	0.0000	0.2241	0.0000	0.0000
H ₂ O	0.0115	1.0000	0.0115	0.0115
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	0.9884	1.5071	1.4896	1.4896

1.5011

$$R_{m+1} = 1.5011$$

$$R_m = 0.5011$$

$$R_m/(R_m + 1) = 0.3338$$

Rop berkisar antara 1.2 - 1.5 Rm

$$\text{Diambil } R_{op} = 1.5 R_m = 0.7517$$

Maka untuk menghitung jumlah stage ideal dengan koreksi Erbar-Maddox:

Fig. 11.11 Coulson "chem Eng. Vol. 6"

$$R/(R+1) = 0.4291$$

$$\text{diperoleh } N_m/N = 0,55$$

7. Perhitungan jumlah plate

Maka jumlah *stage ideal*

$$N = 34.4$$

$$= 35$$

8. Penentuan letak *feed plate*

Menggunakan persamaan Kirkbride (Coulson, 2003, vol.6, edisi 3, hal. 526 persamaan 11.62)

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

Dengan,

N_r : jumlah *stage* diatas *feed stage*, termasuk kondensor

N_s : jumlah *stage* dibawah *feed stage*, termasuk reboiler

B : molar *flow bottom product*

D : molar *flow top product*

$x_{F,HK}$: fraksi mol HK pada *feed*

$x_{F,LK}$: fraksi mol LK pada *feed*

$x_{B,LK}$: fraksi mol LK pada *bottom product*

$x_{D,HK}$: fraksi mol HK pada *top product*

A	B	C	D	log E
b/d	$x_{f,hk}/x_{f,lk}$	$x_{b,lk}/x_{d,hk}$	$\log(a*b*c^2)$	$0.206*D$
0.4624	0.2116	65.3432	2.6208	0.5399

$E = N_r/N_s$ maka $E = 3.46$

$N_r = 3.46 N_s$

$N_r + N_s = 35$

$N_s = 8$

$N_r = 27$ (termasuk reboiler)

9. Perancangan menara distilasi

1. Viskositas

Suhu *average top and bottom* = 380.23 K

$\alpha_{avgLK} = 0.557$

Viskositas dihitung dengan persamaan :

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

Referensi: buku caulson,yaws

Senyawa	A	B	C	D
CH ₃ COOH	-3.8937	784.82	0.006665	-7.5606E-06
HBF ₄	-6.099	816	0.0129	-0.0000132

H ₂ O	-10.218	1792	0.01773	-0.0000126
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	-5.3287	822.09	0.01148	-0.0000126

Komponen	fraksi mol (xi)	μi (cP)	log μi	xi. log μi
CH ₃ COOH	0.15209	-0.388479	0.40880948	0.06217702
HBF ₄	0.06677	-0.9563552	0.110571913	0.00738327
H ₂ O	0.00546	-0.5852338	0.259875992	0.00141886
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	0.77567	-0.6232215	0.238110449	0.18469605
	1			0.2556752

μ liquid campuran = 0,255 cP

2. Menentukan sifat-sifat fisika

a. Densitas pada suhu atas

$$T = 89.26 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 362.41 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}$$

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	Distilat (kg/jam)	yd,D	P liquid (kg/m ³)	yd/pL
CH ₃ COOH	60	0	0	1305.2608	0
HBF ₄	87.81	0	0	1644.4507	0
H ₂ O	18	5.884445	0.0030973	1266.7883	2.4E-06
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	102	1893.9393	0.996902	1143.6373	0.00087
Total		1899.823	1		0.00087

$$p_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{\sum yD}{\sum \frac{yD}{p_i}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{liquid}} = 1143.98 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Densitas uap

$$P = 1 \text{ atm} = 101300 \text{ Pa}$$

$$R = 8.314,3 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{Pa} / \text{kmol} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\rho_{\text{uap}} = (\text{BM} \cdot P) / RT$$

komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	Distilat (kg/jam)	yd,D	P uap(kg/m ³)	yd/pL
CH ₃ COOH	60	0	0	2.017	0

HBF4	87.8062	0	0	2.951	0
H2O	18	5.884	0.003	0.605	0.005
C5H10O2	102	1893.939	0.996	3.429	0.290
Total		1899.823	1	9.003	0.295

$$p_{uap} = \frac{\sum yD}{\sum \frac{yD}{p_i}}$$

$$\rho_{uap} = 3.38 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

b. Densitas pada suhu bawah

T

ρ_{komponen}	BM (kg/kmol)	Bottom(kg/jam)	$x_{b,B}$	P_{liquid} (kg/m ³)	$x_{b/pv}$
CH ₃ COOH	60	375.111	0.6621	1305.2608	0.000507
HBF4	87.8062	164.685	0.290	1644.4507	0.000177
H ₂ O	18	7.581	0.0133	1266.7883	1.06E-05
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	102	19.130	0.0337	1143.6373	2.95E-05
Total		566.509	1		0.000217

$$d = 1380.9 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Densitas uap

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	Bottom (kg/jam)	$x_{b,B}$	P_{uap} (kg/m ³)	$x_{b/pv}$
CH ₃ COOH	60	375.111	0.6621	1.8365	0.36053
HBF4	87.8062	164.685	0.2907	2.687	0.10816
H ₂ O	18	7.581	0.0133	0.5509	0.02428
C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂	102	19.130	0.0337	3.1221	0.01081
Total		566.509	1	8.1973	0.14326

$$p_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{\sum x_B}{\sum \frac{x_B}{p_v}}$$

$$p_{\text{uap}} = \frac{\sum x_B}{\sum \frac{x_B}{p_v}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{uap}} = 6.98 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

3. Menghitung tegangan permukaan

Tegangan permukaan dihitung dengan persamaan Sudgen:

$$\sigma = \left[\frac{Pch(\rho_L - \rho_v)}{M} \right] \times 10^{-12}$$

Keterangan:

σ = Tegangan permukaan (dyne/cm)

Pch = Sudgen's parachor

ρ_L = Densitas Cairan (kg/m^3)

ρ_v = Densitas uap (kg/m^3)

M = Berat molekul (kg/kmol)

DESIGN INFORMATION AND DATA

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Table 8.7. Contribution to Sudgen's parachor for organic compounds (Sudgen, 1924)

Atom, group or bond	Contribution	Atom, group or bond	Contribution
C	4.8	Si	25.0
H	17.1	Al	38.6
H in (OH)	11.3	Sn	57.9
O	20.0	As	50.1
O ₂ in esters, acids	60.0	Double bond: terminal	
N	12.5	2,3-position	23.2
S	48.2	3,4-position	
P	37.7	Triple bond	46.6
F	25.7	Rings	
Cl	54.3	3-membered	16.7
Br	68.0	4-membered	11.6
I	91.0	5-membered	8.5
Se	62.5	6-membered	6.1

a. Surface tense atas

$$T = 89^\circ\text{C} = 362^\circ\text{K}$$

Tegangan permukaan (referensi : buku caulson,yaws)

senyawa	A	Tc	N	σ	
CH3COOH	57.05	592.71	1.0703	57.05	
HF4	36.48	461.15	1.4122	8.4	
H2O	132.674	647.13	0.955	132.674	
C5H10O2	58.08	538	1.243	21.28	
Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	yD,D	Pch	σ	yD. σ
CH3COOH	60	0	87.4	57.05	0
HF4	87.8062	0	54.2	8.4	0

H2O	18	0.025819701	147.1	132.674	3.425602949
C5H10O2	102	0.974221153	112.2	21.28	20.73142614
Total		1.000040854			24.15702909

$$\sigma \text{ mix top} = 24.15 \text{ dyne/cm} = 0,024 \text{ N/m}$$

b. *Surface tense* bawah

$$T = 124.89 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 398 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{K}$$

Tegangan permukaan (referensi : buku caulson,yaws)

Senyawa	A	Tc	N	σ
CH3COOH	60	375.1117833	0.66214586	1305.260815
HBf4	87.8062	164.6857013	0.29070256	1644.450736
H2O	18	7.581105323	0.01338214	1266.788321
C5H10O2	102	19.13070095	0.03376944	1143.637316

$$\sigma \text{ mix bottom} = 49.48 \text{ dyne/cm} = 0,049 \text{ N/m}$$

4. *Dasar Perencanaan*

Parameter	Unit	Total	Vapour	Liquid
mass flow rate	kg/s	0.69	0.528	0.157
density	kg/m ³		5.180	1,262.45
volumetric flow rate	m ³ /s	0.10	0.102	0.000
	gpm	1,617	1,615	2.0
viscosity	Ns/m ²	0.26		0.256

5. *Flow Parameter*

$$F_{lv} = \left(\frac{L}{V}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L}\right)^{0.5}$$

$$F_{lv} = 0.02$$

6. *Vapour Capacity (Csb)*

$$\text{plate spacing} = 9.000 \text{ In} \quad (\text{minimum for sieve tray})$$

$$= 0.229 \text{ M}$$

(ludwig vol 2 hal 122)

(Backhurst, Figure 6.3, hlm. 166)

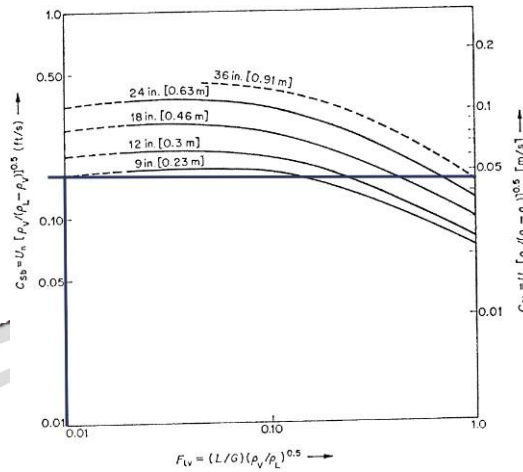


FIGURE 6-3. Sieve tray flooding capacity⁽⁶⁾

$$C_{sb}/(C_{sb})_{\sigma=20} = (\sigma/20)^{0.2} [= (\sigma/0.02)^{0.2}]$$

$$C_{sb,\sigma=20} = 0.05 \text{ m/s}$$

$$C_{sb, \text{ actual}} = 0.053 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Unf} &= C_{sb} \left(\frac{\rho_L - \rho_v}{\rho_v} \right)^{0.5} \\ &= 0.82 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

untuk single crossflow tray dengan segmental downcomers

$$A_d \text{ (Area downcomer)} = 0.12 A_t$$

$$l_w \text{ (length weir)} = 0.77 D_t$$

$$A_n \text{ (Net Area)} = A_t - A_d$$

$$= 0.88 A_t$$

Ditetapkan

$$h_w \text{ (weir height)} = 0.05 \text{ m}$$

$$A_h \text{ (hole size)} = 0.005 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{(tray thickness)} = 0.002 \text{ m}$$

7. Tower Diameter

$$F^* \text{ (initial \% flooding)} = 0.80$$

$$Un^* =$$

$$F * x Unf$$

$$= 0.66 \text{ m/s}$$

$$A_t =$$

$$\frac{Q}{0.88 x Un}$$

$$= 0.18 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Dt = 0.47 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1.55 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Standard Dt} = 2.00 \text{ ft (ludwig)}$$

$$= 0.61 \text{ m}$$

8. Tabulation of Tower Area

$$A_t = 0.29 \text{ m}^2 \text{ (total Area)}$$

$$A_d = 0.04 \text{ m}^2 \text{ (downcomer area = luas area untuk downcomer)}$$

$$A_n = 0.26 \text{ (net area = luas area bersih)}$$

$$A_a \text{ (Active Area)} = A_t - 2A_d$$

$$= 0.22 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_h \text{ (Hole Area)} = 10\% A_t$$

$$= 0.03 \text{ m}^2$$

9. Calculation of Entrainment

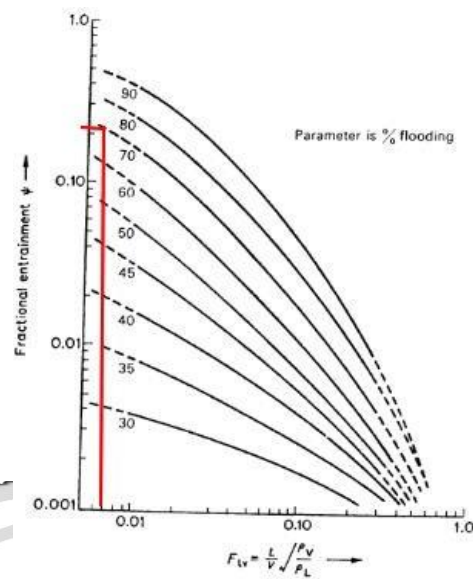


FIGURE 6-4. Sieve tray fractional entrainment⁽⁶⁾

(Figure 6-4)

$$\begin{aligned} \psi & \text{ (fractional entrainment)} &= & 0.30 \\ e & \text{ (Total entrainment)} &= & \frac{\psi L}{1 - \psi} \\ & &= & 0.07 \text{ kg/s} \end{aligned}$$

10. Tray Pressure Drop

$$U_h \text{ (hole velocity)} = \frac{Q}{A_h}$$

$$= 3.49 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Tray thickness/ hole diameter} = 0.40$$

$$\text{Hole area/active area} = 0.13$$

$$\text{Gross\% free area } (A_h : A_t) = 0.10$$

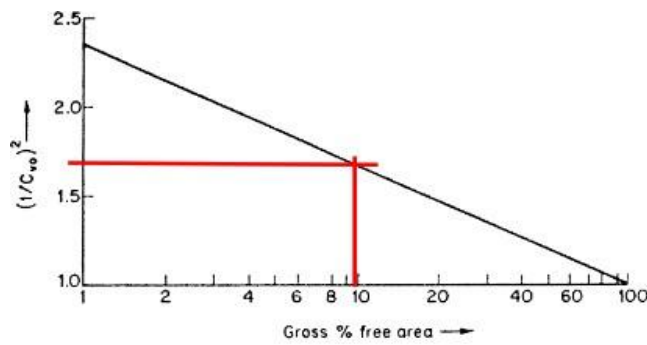


FIGURE 6-8. Orifice coefficient and free area for sieve trays⁽¹⁵⁾

(Fig. 6.8. hlm 172)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1/C_{vo})^2 &= 1.70 \\
 C_{vo} &= 0.77 \\
 \Delta P_{dry} &= 5.08 \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right) U_h^2 \left(\frac{1}{C_{vo}} \right)^2 \\
 &= 0.43 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Aerated liquid drop} &= \frac{Q}{Aa} x \rho v^{0.5} \\
 F_{va} &= 1.05 \\
 F_{va} &= [(Q/A_a)(\rho_v)^{0.5}] \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

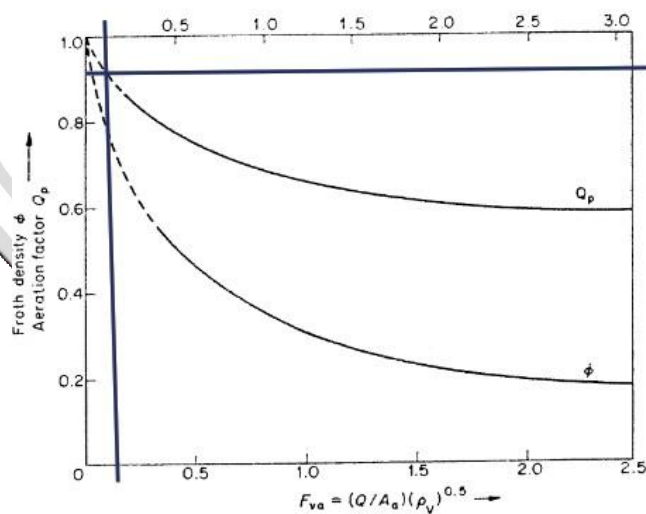


FIGURE 6-9. Aeration factor and relative froth density for sieve trays^(15a)

fig 6.9

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_p \quad (\text{aeration factor}) &= 0.70 \\
 l_w &= 0.36 \text{ m} \\
 h_{ow} &= 66.6 \left(\frac{q}{l_w} \right)^{0.67} \\
 &= 0.32 \text{ m} \\
 h_w \quad (\text{weir height}) &= 0.05 \text{ m} \\
 h_a \quad (\text{aerated liquid drop}) &= Q_p (h_w + h_{ow}) \\
 &= 0.23 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

11. Total Tray Pressure Drop

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta P_T &= \Delta P_{dry} + h_a \\
 &= 0.66 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

12. Weep Point

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_o &= \frac{4.14\sigma}{\rho_L d_h} \\
 &= 0.03 \text{ m} \\
 \Delta P_{dry} + h_o &= 0.46 \text{ m} = 18.00 \text{ in} \\
 h_w + h_{ow} &= 0.37 \text{ m} = 14.45 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

13. Downcomer Residence time

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_d &= \frac{L}{3600 A_d \times \rho_L} \\
 &= 0.36 \\
 \text{Residence time} &= \text{Tray spacing} / V_d
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.64 \quad \text{s}$$

14. Liquid Gradient

Tinggi froth

$$\begin{aligned} h_f &= h_a / (2 Q_p - 1) \\ &= 0.56 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

15. Hydraulic Radius

$$\begin{aligned} D_f &= (L_w + D_T) / 2 \\ &= 0.42 \quad \text{m} \\ R_h &= (h_f \times D_f) / (2h_f + 12 D_f) \\ &= 0.38 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

16. Velocity of Aerated Mass

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \text{ Froth Density} &= 0.40 \\ U_f &= 100 \times q / (h_f \times \phi \times D_f) \\ &= 0.13 \quad \text{m/s} \end{aligned}$$

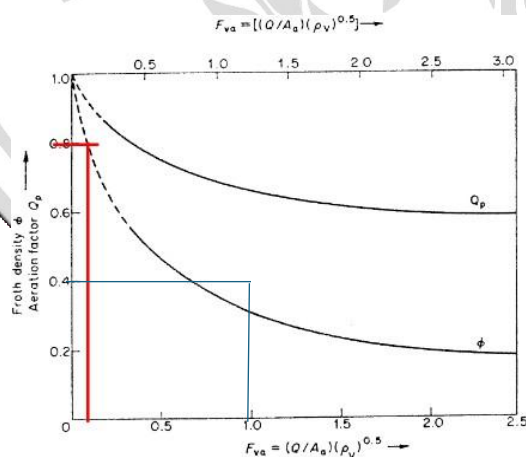


FIGURE 6-9. Aeration factor and relative froth density for sieve trays^(16*)

17. Tinggi Aerated Mass di Downcomer

A_d

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \text{weir length} \times \text{downcomer clearance} \\ &= 0.01 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

asumsi terdapat clearance sepanjang 1.5 in diantara apron downcomer dan tray

h_{da} (downcomer apron pressure drop)

$$\begin{aligned} h_{da} &= 16.5 (q/A_d)^2 \\ &= 0.21 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{dc} &= \Delta P_T + h_w + h_{ow} + h_{da} \\ &= 0.66 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

tinggi dari aerated liquid tidak melebihi setengah dari spacing tray

18. Tower Height

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tray spacing} &= 0.23 \text{ m} \\ \text{number of tray} &= 9.00 \text{ buah} \\ \text{Tray height} &= \\ &= 1.83 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tower}} &= 2.3 \times S'(N-1) \\ &= \text{Tray height} \end{aligned}$$

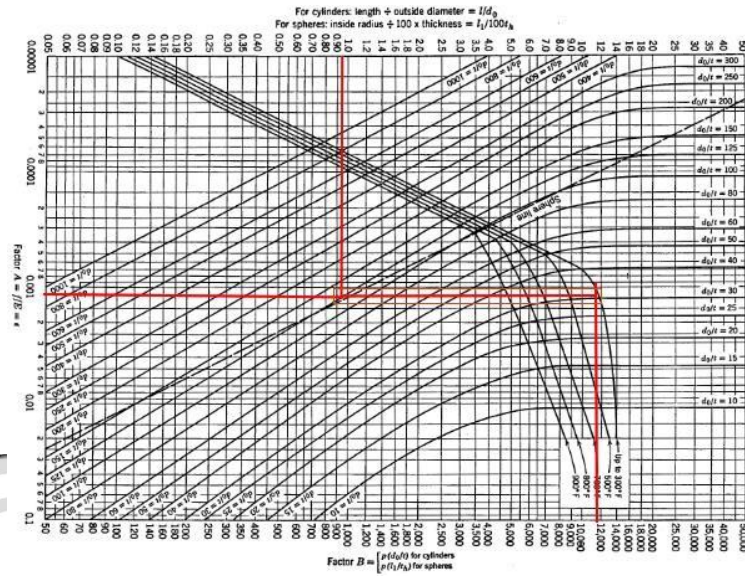
(Douglas,

$$= 4.21 \text{ m} \quad 1999)$$

(nilai umum 5 - 10 ft pada kedua ujung)

19. Menentukan dimensi Head

1. Tebal Head atas dan bawah



$$Rc = Dt/2 = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$Rc/100^{\text{th}} = 0.64 \text{ in}$$

$$f/E = 0.001$$

$$B = 11500$$

2. Dimensi Head

$$\begin{aligned} Dt &= 24.00 \text{ in} && \text{(tbl 5.13 pg 96)} \\ sf &= 0 - 3 \text{ in} && \text{brownell)} \\ sf &= 1.50 \text{ in} \\ H_{\text{head}} &= \frac{Dt}{2} + sf \\ &= 13.50 \text{ in} \\ &= 0.34 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Tinggi Ruang Kosong

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{ruang}} \\ \text{kosong} &= H_{\text{tower}} - 2x H_{\text{head}} - H_{\text{tray}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{atas}} &= 1.69 \text{ m} \\
 &= H_{\text{bawah}} \\
 &= 0.85 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Column Thickness

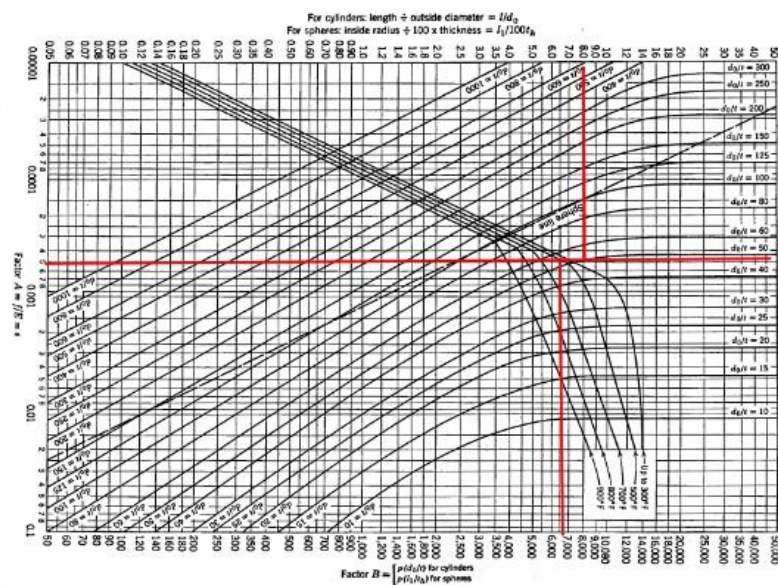
menentukan column thickness $3/16 \text{ in}$

0.19 in

$$\begin{aligned}
 l/d_o &= \frac{\text{total height}}{Dt + 2 \left(\frac{3}{16} \right)} \\
 &= 8.70 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o/t &= 101.48
 \end{aligned}$$

Fig. B.8. Combined chart for determining thickness for carbon steel shells under external pressure—for yield strength of 34,000 to 30,000 psi. [Reprinted from the 1956 edition of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, United Pressure Vessels, Inc., with permission of the publisher, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39th St., New York, N.Y.]



RESUME MENARA DISTILASI (D-01)

Spesifikasi Distillation Tank (D-01)				
Spesifikasi		Keterangan		
Kode Alat	: D-01			
Nama Alat	: Distillation Tank			
Fungsi	Melakukan distilasi untuk memisahkan produk isopropil asetat dari senyawa lain			
Material	Stainless Steel, SAE 316-L			
Bentuk	Sieve tray single crossflow			
Jumlah Unit	1	buah		
P Operasi	1.00	atm		
T Operasi	96	°C		
Sistem Operasi	Continous			
Tray				
Spesifikasi	simbol	size	unit	
Jumlah Tray	N	35		
Tray Diameter	D _t	0.610	m	
Spacing	S	0.229	m	
Tray Area	A _t	0.292	m ²	
Active area	A _a	0.222	m ²	
Hole Area	A _h	0.029	m ²	
Downflow Area	A _d	0.035	m ₂	
Weir length	l _w	0.365	m	
Weir height	h _w	0.050	m	
Tray Thickness	-	0.002	m	
Column				
Tinggi Tray	h _{tray}	1.829	m	
Tinggi Head	h _{ha} /h _{hb}	0.343	m	
Tinggi Top Space	-	0.846	m	
Tinggi Bottom Space	-	0.846	m	
Tinggi Kolom	h _{tower}	4.206	m	
Head thickness	t _{ha} /t _{hb}	0.005	m	
Shell thickness	t _s	0.005	m	

DISTILASI 1

