



APPENDIX A  
PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Satuan = Kilogram (Kg)  
Waktu Operasi = 1 Tahun = 330 Hari  
1 Hari = 24 Jam  
Kapasitas = 12000 Ton/Tahun  
= 1515,1515 Kg/Jam

Data Berat Molekul

Komponen	Berat Molekul
Stirena Oksida	120,15 kg/kmol
Hidrogen	2,02 kg/kmol
Metanol	32,04 kg/kmol
NaOH	40,00 kg/kmol
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	105,99 kg/kmol
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,02 kg/kmol
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	122,17 kg/kmol

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 2-1 & Table 2-2)

Spesifikasi Bahan Baku

1. Stirena Oksida (Tokyo Chemical Industry)

Komponen	Persentase
Stirena Oksida (C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O)	98%
Air (H <sub>2</sub> O)	2%
Total	100%

2. Hidrogen (PT. Air Liquide Indonesia)

Komponen	Persentase
Hidrogen (H <sub>2</sub> )	100%
Total	100%

3. Metanol (PT. Kaltim Methanol Industri)

Komponen	Persentase
Metanol (CH <sub>3</sub> OH)	99,9%
Air (H <sub>2</sub> O)	0,1%
Total	100%



4. Katalis Pd/C 1% (Hunan Minstrong Technology Co., Ltd)

Komponen	Persentase
Pd/C 1%	100%
Total	100%

5. Natrium Hidroksida (PT. Asahimas Subentra Chemicals)

Komponen	Persentase
Natrium Hidroksida (NaOH)	98%
Natrium Karbonat (Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> )	2%
Total	100%

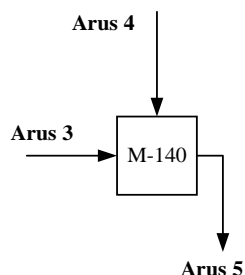
**Rasio Bahan Baku**

1. Stirena Oksida = 5 gram
2. Metanol = 95 gram
3. NaOH = 0,13 gram
4. Katalis Pd/C 1% = 0,075 gram

(US Patent : US006166269A)

**A. Perhitungan Neraca Massa Sebelum Recycle**

**1. Neraca Massa di sekitar Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)**



Keterangan :

- Arus 3 = Laju NaOH padat dari Silo (F-130)
- Arus 4 = Laju air proses
- Arus 5 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)

Ketentuan :

1.  $\rho$  Air = 0,9982 Kg/L (30 °C) (Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-1)
2. Kelarutan NaOH dalam Air = 119 gr/100 gr air (30 °C) (Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-120)

Perhitungan :

**Arus 3**

Jumlah NaOH yang dibutuhkan pada saat reaksi :

$$m_{\text{NaOH}} = m_{\text{Stirena Oksida}} \times \text{Rasio NaOH : Stirena Oksida}$$



$$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 0,026 : 1$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

Jumlah impuritas  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  dalam NaOH :

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \frac{\% \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3}{\% \text{ NaOH}} \times \dot{m} \text{ NaOH}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \frac{2\%}{98\%} \times 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 4

Jumlah air yang dibutuhkan untuk melarutkan NaOH :

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = \frac{\dot{m} \text{ NaOH}}{\text{Kelarutan NaOH}}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = \frac{39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 100}{119 \text{ gr}/100 \text{ gr air}}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 33,2556 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 5

Jumlah produk yang keluar dari Tangki Pelarutan (M-140) :

$$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 33,2556 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Konsentrasi NaOH Setelah Dilarutkan

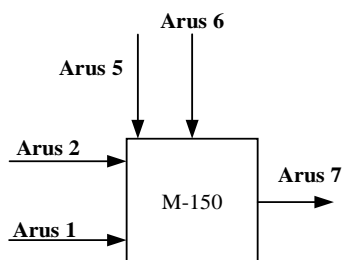
$$\% \text{ NaOH} = \frac{\dot{m} \text{ NaOH}}{\dot{m} \text{ Total}} = \frac{39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{73,6374 \text{ Kg/Jam}} = 53,74\%$$

Neraca Massa Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 3</b>		<b>Arus 5</b>	
NaOH <sub>(s)</sub>	39,5742 Kg/Jam	NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	33,2556 Kg/Jam
		Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam
<b>Arus 4</b>			
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,2556 Kg/Jam		
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,6374 Kg/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>73,6374 Kg/Jam</b>



## 2. Neraca Massa di sekitar Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)



Keterangan :

- Arus 1 = Laju Stirena Oksida dari Tangki (F-110)
- Arus 2 = Laju Matanol dari Tangki (F-120)
- Arus 5 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)
- Arus 6 = Laju Katalis Pd/C 1%
- Arus 7 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)

Ketentuan :

1. Massa stirena oksida merupakan acuan dalam rasio bahan masuk
2. Dalam mixer hanya terjadi pencampuran tanpa adanya reaksi

Perhitungan :

### Arus 1

Jumlah Stirena Oksida ( $C_8H_8O$ ) yang dibutuhkan pada saat reaksi :

$$\dot{m} C_8H_8O = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

Jumlah impuritas Air ( $H_2O$ ) dalam Stirena Oksida ( $C_8H_8O$ ) :

$$\dot{m} H_2O = \frac{\% H_2O}{\% C_8H_8O} \times \dot{m} C_8H_8O$$

$$\dot{m} H_2O = \frac{2\%}{98\%} \times 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} H_2O = 31,0629 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

### Arus 2

Jumlah Metanol ( $CH_3OH$ ) yang dibutuhkan pada saat reaksi :

$$\dot{m} CH_3OH = \dot{m} \text{ Stirena Oksida} \times \text{Rasio } CH_3OH : \text{Stirena Oksida}$$

$$\dot{m} CH_3OH = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 19 : 1$$

$$\dot{m} CH_3OH = 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

Jumlah impuritas Air ( $H_2O$ ) dalam Metanol ( $CH_3OH$ ) :

$$\dot{m} H_2O = \frac{\% H_2O}{\% C_8H_8O} \times \dot{m} CH_3OH$$



$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = \frac{0,1\%}{99,9\%} \times 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 28,9485 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 5

Keluaran produk Tangki Pelarutan (M-140) :

$$\dot{m} \text{NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 33,2556 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 6

Jumlah katalis Pd/C 1% yang dibutuhkan pada saat reaksi :

$$\dot{m} \text{Katalis} = \dot{m} \text{Stirena Oksida} \times \text{Rasio Katalis : Stirena Oksida}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Katalis} = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 0,015 : 1$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Katalis} = 22,8312 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 7

Jumlah Produk yang keluar dari Tangki Pencampuran (M-150) :

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Katalis} = 22,8312 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

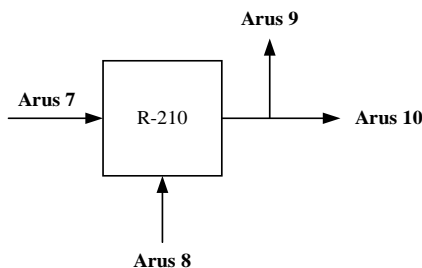
Neraca Massa Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 1</b>		<b>Arus 7</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1.522,0833 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1.522,0833 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	31,0629 Kg/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam
<b>Arus 2</b>		NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	28,9485 Kg/Jam	Katalis	22,8312 Kg/Jam
<b>Arus 5</b>		H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam
NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam		
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,2556 Kg/Jam		
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam		



<b>Arus 6</b>			
Katalis	22,8312 Kg/Jam		
<b>Total</b>	30.598,1452 Kg/Jam	<b>Total</b>	30.598,1452 Kg/Jam

### 3. Neraca Massa di sekitar Reaktor (R-210)



Keterangan :

Arus 7 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)

Arus 8 = Laju Gas Hidrogen masuk Reaktor

Arus 9 = Laju katalis keluar (spent catalyst)

Arus 10 = Laju produk keluaran Reaktor (R-210)

Ketentuan :

1. Mol Stirena Oksida merupakan reaksi pembatas

2. Konversi Reaksi = 99,9%

(US Patent : US006166269A)

3. Umpan Gas Hidrogen = 20% *Excess*

Keterangan Notasi :

$\dot{n}_a$  = Laju mol mula-mula (kmol/jam)

$\dot{n}_b$  = Laju mol zat bereaksi (kmol/jam)

$\dot{n}_s$  = Laju mol sisa reaksi (kmol/jam)

Perhitungan :

#### Arus 7

Jumlah Produk yang keluar dari Tangki Pencampuran (M-150) :

$\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam}$

$\dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} = 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam}$

$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$

$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$

$\dot{m} \text{ Katalis} = 22,8312 \text{ Kg/Jam}$

$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam}$



### Arus 8

Jumlah gas Hidrogen ( $H_2$ ) masuk Reaktor (R-210) :

Karena gas hidrogen yang masuk excess 20% , sehingga jumlah gas hidrogen yaitu = 120%

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} H_2 &= \dot{n}_b H_2 \times BM H_2 \times \text{Jumlah Hidrogen} \\ \dot{m} H_2 &= 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 2,02 \text{ kg/kmol} \times 120\% \\ \dot{m} H_2 &= 30,6142 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

### Arus 9

Katalis memiliki umur pemakaian 2 tahun, sehingga katalis hanya akan dikeluarkan apabila kualitasnya sudah menurun, maka katalis yang diambil sebesar :

$$\dot{m} \text{ Katalis} = 22,8312 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

### Arus 10

Jumlah *Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol* ( $C_8H_{10}O$ ) yang terbentuk :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} C_8H_{10}O &= \dot{n} C_8H_{10}O \times BM C_8H_{10}O \\ \dot{m} C_8H_{10}O &= 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 122,17 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ \dot{m} C_8H_{10}O &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah gas Hidrogen ( $H_2$ ) sisa reaksi :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} H_2 &= \dot{n}_s H_2 \times BM H_2 \\ \dot{m} H_2 &= 2,5311 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 2,02 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ \dot{m} H_2 &= 5,1024 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah Stirena Oksida ( $C_8H_8O$ ) sisa reaksi :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} C_8H_8O &= \dot{n}_s C_8H_8O \times BM C_8H_8O \\ \dot{m} C_8H_8O &= 0,0127 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 120,15 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ \dot{m} C_8H_8O &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

Senyawa yang tidak bereaksi :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} CH_3OH &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} NaOH &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} Na_2CO_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} H_2O &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$



Reaksi :

	$C_8H_8O$	+	$H_2$	$\rightarrow$	$C_8H_{10}O$
	(Stirena Oksida)		(Hidrogen)		(Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol)
m	12,6681		15,1865		-
r	12,6554		12,6554		12,6554
s	0,0127		2,5311		12,6554

Mol Reaktan :

1. Stirena Oksida ( $C_8H_8O$ )

a. Mula-mula

$$\dot{n}_a C_8H_8O = \frac{\dot{m} C_8H_8O}{BM C_8H_8O}$$

$$\dot{n}_a C_8H_8O = \frac{1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{120,15 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$\dot{n}_a C_8H_8O = 12,6681 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

b. Bereaksi

$$\dot{n}_b C_8H_8O = \dot{n}_a C_8H_8O \times \% \text{ Konversi}$$

$$\dot{n}_b C_8H_8O = 12,6681 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 99,9\%$$

$$\dot{n}_b C_8H_8O = 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

c. Sisa

$$\dot{n}_s C_8H_8O = \dot{n}_a C_8H_8O - \dot{n}_b C_8H_8O$$

$$\dot{n}_s C_8H_8O = 12,6681 \text{ Kmol/Jam} - 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

$$\dot{n}_s C_8H_8O = 0,0127 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

2. Hidrogen ( $H_2$ )

a. Mula-mula

$$\dot{n}_a H_2 = \frac{\dot{m} H_2}{BM H_2}$$

$$\dot{n}_a H_2 = \frac{30,6142 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{2,02 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$\dot{n}_a H_2 = 15,1865 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

b. Bereaksi

Karena mol Stirena Oksida merupakan *limiting reactant*, sehingga mol Stirena Oksida bereaksi = mol Hidrogen bereaksi

$$\dot{n}_b H_2 = \dot{n}_b C_8H_8O$$

$$\dot{n}_b H_2 = 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$





c. Sisa

$$\dot{n}_s \text{H}_2 = \dot{n}_a \text{H}_2 - \dot{n}_b \text{H}_2$$

$$\dot{n}_s \text{H}_2 = 15,1865 \text{ Kmol/Jam} - 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

$$\dot{n}_s \text{H}_2 = 2,5311 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

Mol Produk :

1. *Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol* ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ )

Karena mol Stirena Oksida merupakan *limiting reactant*, sehingga mol Stirena Oksida bereaksi = mol produk *Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol*

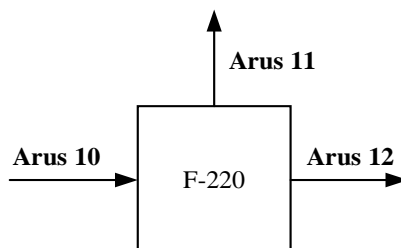
$$\dot{n} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = \dot{n}_b \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$$

$$\dot{n} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

Neraca Massa Reaktor (R-210)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 7</b>		<b>Arus 9</b>	
$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$	1.522,0833 Kg/Jam	Katalis	22,8312 Kg/Jam
$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam	<b>Arus 10</b>	
$\text{NaOH}$	39,5742 Kg/Jam	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$	1,5221 Kg/Jam
$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$	0,8076 Kg/Jam	$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam
Katalis	22,8312 Kg/Jam	$\text{NaOH}$	39,5742 Kg/Jam
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	93,2671 Kg/Jam	$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$	0,8076 Kg/Jam
<b>Arus 8</b>		$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	93,2671 Kg/Jam
$\text{H}_2$	30,6142 Kg/Jam	$\text{H}_2$	5,1024 Kg/Jam
		$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$	1.546,073 Kg/Jam
<b>Total</b>	30.628,7593 Kg/Jam	<b>Total</b>	30.628,7593 Kg/Jam

#### 4. Neraca Massa di sekitar *Flash Drum* (F-220)



Keterangan :

Arus 10 = Laju produk keluaran Reaktor (R-210)

Arus 11 = Laju keluaran Gas Hidrogen sisa reaksi

Arus 12 = Laju produk keluaran *Flash Drum* (F-220)



Ketentuan :

1. Semua gas hidrogen sisa reaksi terpisah dari campuran produk, sehingga Efisiensi pemisahan sebesar = 100%

Perhitungan :

### Arus 10

Jumlah Produk yang keluar dari Reaktor (R-210) :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= 5,1024 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

### Arus 11

Jumlah gas Hidrogen ( $\text{H}_2$ ) yang keluar dari *Flash Drum* (F-220) :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 \text{ Arus 10} \times \text{Efisiensi Pemisahan} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= 5,1024 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 100\% \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= 5,1024 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

### Arus 12

Jumlah Produk yang keluar dari *Flash Drum* (F-220) :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

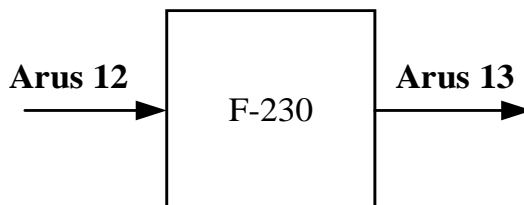
Neraca Massa *Flash Drum* (F-220)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 10</b>		<b>Arus 11</b>	
$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$	1,5221 Kg/Jam	$\text{H}_2$	5,1024 Kg/Jam
$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam		
$\text{NaOH}$	39,5742 Kg/Jam	<b>Arus 12</b>	
$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$	0,8076 Kg/Jam	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$	1,5221 Kg/Jam
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	93,2671 Kg/Jam	$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam
$\text{H}_2$	5,1024 Kg/Jam	$\text{NaOH}$	39,5742 Kg/Jam
$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$	1.546,073 Kg/Jam	$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$	0,8076 Kg/Jam



		H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam
		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam
<b>Total</b>	30.605,9281 Kg/Jam	<b>Total</b>	30.605,9281 Kg/Jam

### 5. Neraca Massa di sekitar Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230)



Keterangan :

Arus 12 = Laju produk keluaran *Flash Drum* (F-220)

Arus 13 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230)

Ketentuan :

1. Tangki hanya berfungsi untuk menampung produk dan tidak terjadi perubahan

Perhitungan :

#### Arus 12

Jumlah produk keluaran *Flash Drum* (F-220) :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Arus 13

Jumlah produk keluaran Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230) :

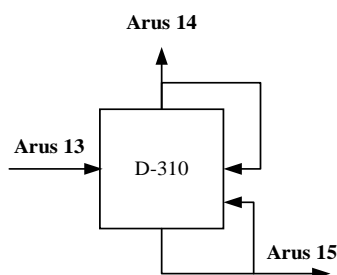
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$



Neraca Massa Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 12</b>		<b>Arus 13</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam
NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam	NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.600,8257 Kg/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30.600,8257 Kg/Jam</b>

6. Neraca Massa di sekitar Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)



Keterangan :

Arus 13 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230)

Arus 14 = Laju produk *overhead* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

Arus 15 = Laju produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

Ketentuan :

1. Distribusi *feed* yang menjadi *overhead product* :

Metanol	=	99,0%
Air	=	30,73%
Stirena Oksida	=	0%
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	=	0%
Natrium Hidroksida	=	0%
Natrium Karbonat	=	0%

Perhitungan :

**Arus 13**

Jumlah produk keluaran Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230) :

$\dot{m}$ C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	=	1,5221 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m}$ CH <sub>3</sub> OH	=	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m}$ NaOH	=	39,5742 Kg/Jam



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Arus 14

Jumlah produk *overhead* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310) :

1. Metanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} &= \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH Arus 13} \times \% \text{Distribusi} \\ \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 99,0\% \\ \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.630,386 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

2. Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 13} \times \% \text{Distribusi} \\ \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 31\% \\ \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 28,659 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Arus 15

Jumlah produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310) :

Produk yang terdistribusi :

1. Metanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} &= \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH Arus 13} - \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH Arus 14} \\ \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 28.630,386 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} &= 289,1958 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

2. Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 13} - \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 14} \\ \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 28,659 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 64,608 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Produk yang tidak terdistribusi :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

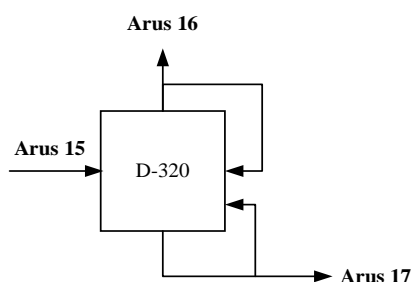
Neraca Massa Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 13</b>		<b>Arus 14</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.630,386 Kg/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	28,659 Kg/Jam



NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam	<b>Arus 15</b>	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam		CH <sub>3</sub> OH	289,1958 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam		NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam		Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam
			H <sub>2</sub> O	64,608 Kg/Jam
			C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.600,8257 Kg/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30.600,8257 Kg/Jam</b>	

### 7. Neraca Massa di sekitar Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)



Keterangan :

- Arus 15 = Laju produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)
- Arus 16 = Laju produk *overhead* Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)
- Arus 17 = Laju produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)

Ketentuan :

1. Distribusi *feed* yang menjadi *overhead product* :

Metanol	=	100%
Air	=	90%
Stirena Oksida	=	80%
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	=	2%
Natrium Hidroksida	=	100%
Natrium Karbonat	=	100%

Perhitungan :

#### Arus 15

Jumlah produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310) :

$\dot{m}$ C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	=	1,5221 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m}$ CH <sub>3</sub> OH	=	289,1958 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m}$ NaOH	=	39,5742 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m}$ Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	=	0,8076 Kg/Jam



$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 64,608 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

### Arus 16

Jumlah produk *overhead* Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320) :

#### 1. Metanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ )

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH Arus 15} \times \% \text{Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 289,2 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 100,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 289,2 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### 2. Air ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 15} \times \% \text{Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 64,61 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 90\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 58,15 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### 3. Stirena Oksida ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$ )

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O Arus 15} \times \% \text{Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 80,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 1,2177 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### 4. Natrium Oksida ( $\text{NaOH}$ )

$$\dot{m} \text{NaOH} = \dot{m} \text{NaOH Arus 15} \times \% \text{Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 100,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### 5. Natrium Karbonat ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ )

$$\dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ Arus 15} \times \% \text{Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 100,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### 6. Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ )

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O Arus 15} \times \% \text{Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 2,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = 30,9215 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

### Arus 17

Jumlah produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320) :

Produk yang terdistribusi :

#### 1. Metanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ )

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH Arus 15} - \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH Arus 16}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} &= 289,1958 \text{ Kg/Jam} & - & 289,1958 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} &= 0,0 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

2. Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 15} & - & \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 16} \\ \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 64,608 \text{ Kg/Jam} & - & 58,1472 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 6,4608 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

3. Stirena Oksida (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O Arus 15} & - & \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O Arus 16} \\ \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} & - & 1,2177 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 0,3044 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

4. Natrium Oksida (NaOH)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{NaOH} &= \dot{m} \text{NaOH Arus 15} & - & \dot{m} \text{NaOH Arus 16} \\ \dot{m} \text{NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} & - & 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{NaOH} &= 0,0 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

5. Natrium Karbonat (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ Arus 15} & - & \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ Arus 16} \\ \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} & - & 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,0 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

6. Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O Arus 15} & - & \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O Arus 16} \\ \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} & - & 30,9215 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.515,1515 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 15</b>		<b>Arus 16</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,2177 Kg/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	289,1958 Kg/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	289,1958 Kg/Jam
NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	58,1472 Kg/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam	NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	64,608 Kg/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	30,9215 Kg/Jam
		<b>Arus 17</b>	
		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,3044 Kg/Jam

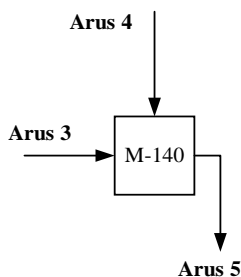




		H <sub>2</sub> O	6,4608 Kg/Jam
		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.515,1515 Kg/Jam
<b>Total</b>	1.941,7807 Kg/Jam	<b>Total</b>	1.941,7807 Kg/Jam

## B. Perhitungan Neraca Massa Setelah Recycle

### 1. Neraca Massa di sekitar Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)



Keterangan :

Arus 3 = Laju NaOH padat dari Silo (F-130)

Arus 4 = Laju air proses

Arus 5 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)

Ketentuan :

1.  $\rho$  Air = 0,9982 Kg/L (30 °C)

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-1)

2. Kelarutan NaOH dalam Air = 119 gr/100 gr air (30 °C)

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-120)

Perhitungan :

#### Arus 3

Jumlah NaOH yang dibutuhkan pada saat reaksi :

$$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = \dot{m} \text{ Stirena Oksida} \times \text{Rasio NaOH : Stirena Oksida}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 0,026 : 1$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

Jumlah impuritas Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> dalam NaOH :

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \frac{\% \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3}{\% \text{ NaOH}} \times \dot{m} \text{ NaOH}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \frac{2\%}{98\%} \times 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$



**Arus 4**

Jumlah air yang dibutuhkan untuk melarutkan NaOH :

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = \frac{\dot{m} \text{ NaOH}}{\text{Kelarutan NaOH}}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = \frac{39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 100}{119 \text{ gr}/100 \text{ gr air}}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 33,2556 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

**Arus 5**

Jumlah produk yang keluar dari Tangki Pelarutan (M-140) :

$$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 33,2556 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

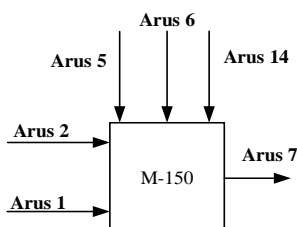
**Konsentrasi NaOH Setelah Dilarutkan**

$$\% \text{NaOH} = \frac{\dot{m} \text{ NaOH}}{\dot{m} \text{ Total}} = \frac{39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{73,6374 \text{ Kg/Jam}} = 53,74\%$$

Neraca Massa Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 3</b>		<b>Arus 5</b>	
NaOH <sub>(s)</sub>	39,5742 Kg/Jam	NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	33,2556 Kg/Jam
		Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam
<b>Arus 4</b>			
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,2556 Kg/Jam		
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,6374 Kg/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>73,6374 Kg/Jam</b>

**2. Neraca Massa di sekitar Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)**



Keterangan :

- Arus 1 = Laju Stirena Oksida dari Tangki (F-110)
- Arus 2 = Laju Matanol dari Tangki (F-120)
- Arus 5 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)



Arus 6 = Laju Katalis Pd/C 1%

Arus 7 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)

Arus 14 = Laju recycle Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

Ketentuan :

1. Massa stirena oksida merupakan acuan dalam rasio bahan masuk
2. Dalam mixer hanya terjadi pencampuran tanpa adanya reaksi

Perhitungan :

#### Arus 1

Jumlah Stirena Oksida ( $C_8H_8O$ ) yang dibutuhkan pada saat reaksi :

$$\dot{m} C_8H_8O = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

Jumlah impuritas Air ( $H_2O$ ) dalam Stirena Oksida ( $C_8H_8O$ ) :

$$\dot{m} H_2O = \frac{\% H_2O}{\% C_8H_8O} \times \dot{m} C_8H_8O$$

$$\dot{m} H_2O = \frac{2\%}{98\%} \times 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} H_2O = 31,0629 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 14

Jumlah produk hasil recycle Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310) :

$$\dot{m} CH_3OH = 28.630,386 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} H_2O = 28,659 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 2

Jumlah Metanol ( $CH_3OH$ ) yang dibutuhkan pada saat reaksi :

$$\dot{m} CH_3OH = \dot{m} \text{ Stirena Oksida} \times \text{Rasio } CH_3OH : \text{Stirena Oksida}$$

$$\dot{m} CH_3OH = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 19 : 1$$

$$\dot{m} CH_3OH = 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

Jumlah Metanol ( $CH_3OH$ ) yang dibutuhkan untuk *make-up* :

$$\dot{m} CH_3OH = \dot{m} CH_3OH \text{ Kebutuhan} - \dot{m} CH_3OH \text{ Arus 16}$$

$$\dot{m} CH_3OH = 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 28.630,386 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} CH_3OH = 289,1958 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

Jumlah impuritas Air ( $H_2O$ ) dalam Metanol ( $CH_3OH$ ) *make-up* :

$$\dot{m} H_2O = \frac{\% H_2O}{\% C_8H_8O} \times \dot{m} CH_3OH$$



$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = \frac{0,1\%}{99,9\%} \times 289,1958 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 0,2895 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 5

Keluaran produk Tangki Pelarutan (M-140) :

$$\dot{m} \text{NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 33,2556 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 6

Jumlah katalis Pd/C 1% yang dibutuhkan pada saat reaksi :

$$\dot{m} \text{Katalis} = \dot{m} \text{Stirena Oksida} \times \text{Rasio Katalis : Stirena Oksida}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Katalis} = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 0,015 : 1$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Katalis} = 22,8312 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 7

Jumlah Produk yang keluar dari Tangki Pencampuran (M-150) :

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Katalis} = 22,8312 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

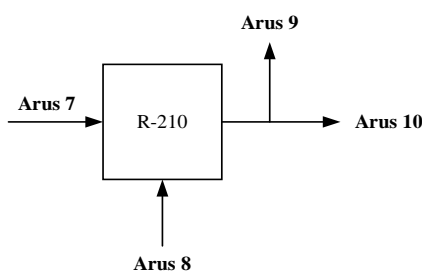
Neraca Massa Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 1</b>		<b>Arus 7</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1.522,0833 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1.522,0833 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	31,0629 Kg/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam
<b>Arus 2</b>		NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	289,1958 Kg/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,2895 Kg/Jam	Katalis	22,8312 Kg/Jam
<b>Arus 5</b>		H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam
NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam		
H <sub>2</sub> O	33,2556 Kg/Jam		
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam		



<b>Arus 6</b> Katalis	22,8312 Kg/Jam		
<b>Arus 14</b> CH <sub>3</sub> OH H <sub>2</sub> O	28.630,386 Kg/Jam 28,659 Kg/Jam		
<b>Total</b>	30.598,1452 Kg/Jam	<b>Total</b>	30.598,1452 Kg/Jam

### 3. Neraca Massa di sekitar Reaktor (R-210)



Keterangan :

- Arus 7 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)
- Arus 8 = Laju Gas Hidrogen masuk Reaktor
- Arus 9 = Laju katalis keluar (spent catalyst)
- Arus 10 = Laju produk keluaran Reaktor (R-210)

Ketentuan :

1. Mol Stirena Oksida merupakan reaksi pembatas
2. Konversi Reaksi = 99,9%

(US Patent : US006166269A)

3. Umpan Gas Hidrogen = 20% *Excess*

Keterangan Notasi :

- $\dot{n}_a$  = Laju mol mula-mula (kmol/jam)
- $\dot{n}_b$  = Laju mol zat bereaksi (kmol/jam)
- $\dot{n}_s$  = Laju mol sisa reaksi (kmol/jam)

Perhitungan :

#### Arus 7

Jumlah Produk yang keluar dari Tangki Pencampuran (M-150) :

- $\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam}$
- $\dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} = 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam}$



$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Katalis} &= 22,8312 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

### Arus 8

Jumlah gas Hidrogen ( $\text{H}_2$ ) masuk Reaktor (R-210) :

Karena gas hidrogen yang masuk excess 20% , sehingga jumlah gas hidrogen yaitu = 120%

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= \dot{n}_b \text{ H}_2 \times \text{BM H}_2 \times \text{Jumlah Hidrogen} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 2,02 \text{ kg/kmol} \times 120\% \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= 30,6142 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

### Arus 9

Katalis memiliki umur pemakaian 2 tahun, sehingga katalis hanya akan dikeluarkan apabila kualitasnya sudah menurun, maka katalis yang diambil sebesar :

$$\dot{m} \text{ Katalis} = 22,8312 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

### Arus 10

Jumlah *Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol* ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ ) yang terbentuk :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= \dot{n} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} \times \text{BM C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 122,17 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah gas Hidrogen ( $\text{H}_2$ ) sisa reaksi :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= \dot{n}_s \text{ H}_2 \times \text{BM H}_2 \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= 2,5311 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 2,02 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= 5,1024 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah Stirena Oksida ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$ ) sisa reaksi :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= \dot{n}_s \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} \times \text{BM C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 0,0127 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 120,15 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

Senyawa yang tidak bereaksi :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam}\end{aligned}$$



Reaksi :

	(Stirena Oksida)	(Hidrogen)	(Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol)
m	12,6681	15,1865	-
r	12,6554	12,6554	12,6554
s	0,0127	2,5311	12,6554

Mol Reaktan :

1. Stirena Oksida ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$ )

a. Mula-mula

$$\dot{n}_a \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = \frac{\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}}{\text{BM } \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}}$$

$$\dot{n}_a \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = \frac{1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{120,15 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$\dot{n}_a \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 12,6681 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

b. Bereaksi

$$\dot{n}_b \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = \dot{n}_a \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} \times \% \text{ Konversi}$$

$$\dot{n}_b \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 12,6681 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 99,9\%$$

$$\dot{n}_b \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

c. Sisa

$$\dot{n}_s \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = \dot{n}_a \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} - \dot{n}_b \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$$

$$\dot{n}_s \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 12,6681 \text{ Kmol/Jam} - 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

$$\dot{n}_s \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 0,0127 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

2. Hidrogen ( $\text{H}_2$ )

a. Mula-mula

$$\dot{n}_a \text{H}_2 = \frac{\dot{m} \text{H}_2}{\text{BM } \text{H}_2}$$

$$\dot{n}_a \text{H}_2 = \frac{30,6142 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{2,02 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$\dot{n}_a \text{H}_2 = 15,1865 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

b. Bereaksi

Karena mol Stirena Oksida merupakan *limiting reactant*, sehingga mol Stirena Oksida bereaksi = mol Hidrogen bereaksi

$$\dot{n}_b \text{H}_2 = \dot{n}_b \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$$

$$\dot{n}_b \text{H}_2 = 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$



c. Sisa

$$\dot{n}_s \text{H}_2 = \dot{n}_a \text{H}_2 - \dot{n}_b \text{H}_2$$

$$\dot{n}_s \text{H}_2 = 15,1865 \text{ Kmol/Jam} - 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

$$\dot{n}_s \text{H}_2 = 2,5311 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

Mol Produk :

1. *Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol* ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ )

Karena mol Stirena Oksida merupakan *limiting reactant*, sehingga mol Stirena Oksida bereaksi = mol produk *Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol*

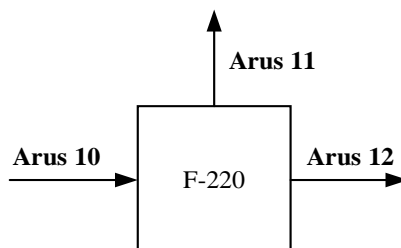
$$\dot{n} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = \dot{n}_b \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$$

$$\dot{n} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = 12,6554 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$$

Neraca Massa Reaktor (R-210)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 7</b>		<b>Arus 9</b>	
$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$	1.522,0833 Kg/Jam	Katalis	22,8312 Kg/Jam
$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam	<b>Arus 10</b>	
$\text{NaOH}$	39,5742 Kg/Jam	$\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}$	1,5221 Kg/Jam
$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$	0,8076 Kg/Jam	$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam
Katalis	22,8312 Kg/Jam	$\text{NaOH}$	39,5742 Kg/Jam
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	93,2671 Kg/Jam	$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$	0,8076 Kg/Jam
<b>Arus 8</b>		$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	93,2671 Kg/Jam
$\text{H}_2$	30,6142 Kg/Jam	$\text{H}_2$	5,1024 Kg/Jam
		$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$	1.546,073 Kg/Jam
<b>Total</b>	30.628,7593 Kg/Jam	<b>Total</b>	30.628,7593 Kg/Jam

#### 4. Neraca Massa di sekitar *Flash Drum* (F-220)



Keterangan :

Arus 10 = Laju produk keluaran Reaktor (R-210)

Arus 11 = Laju keluaran Gas Hidrogen sisa reaksi

Arus 12 = Laju produk keluaran *Flash Drum* (F-220)





Ketentuan :

1. Semua gas hidrogen sisa reaksi terpisah dari campuran produk, sehingga Efisiensi pemisahan sebesar = 100%

Perhitungan :

**Arus 10**

Jumlah Produk yang keluar dari Reaktor (R-210) :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= 5,1024 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Arus 11**

Jumlah gas Hidrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) yang keluar dari *Flash Drum* (F-220) :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 \text{ Arus 10} \times \text{Efisiensi Pemisahan} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= 5,1024 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 100\% \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 &= 5,1024 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

**Arus 12**

Jumlah Produk yang keluar dari *Flash Drum* (F-220) :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

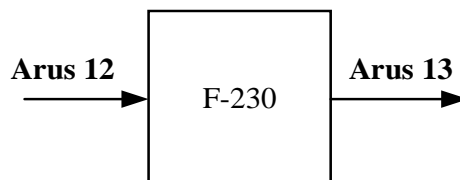
Neraca Massa *Flash Drum* (F-220)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 10</b>		<b>Arus 11</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam	H <sub>2</sub>	5,1024 Kg/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam		
NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam	<b>Arus 12</b>	
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub>	5,1024 Kg/Jam	NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam



		H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam
		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam
<b>Total</b>	30.605,9281 Kg/Jam	<b>Total</b>	30.605,9281 Kg/Jam

### 5. Neraca Massa di sekitar Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230)



Keterangan :

Arus 12 = Laju produk keluaran *Flash Drum* (F-220)

Arus 13 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230)

Ketentuan :

1. Tangki hanya berfungsi untuk menampung filtrat dan tidak terjadi perubahan

Perhitungan :

#### Arus 12

Jumlah produk keluaran *Flash Drum* (F-220) :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Arus 13

Jumlah produk keluaran Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230) :

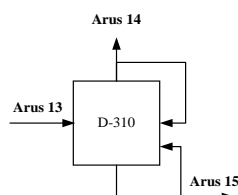
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} &= 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$



Neraca Massa Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 12</b>		<b>Arus 13</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam
NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam	NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.600,8257 Kg/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30.600,8257 Kg/Jam</b>

### 6. Neraca Massa di sekitar Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)



Keterangan :

Arus 13 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230)

Arus 14 = Laju produk *overhead* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

Arus 15 = Laju produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

Ketentuan :

1. Distribusi *feed* yang menjadi *overhead product* :

Metanol	=	99,0%
Air	=	30,7%
Stirena Oksida	=	0,0%
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	=	0,0%
Natrium Hidroksida	=	0,0%
Natrium Karbonat	=	0,0%

Perhitungan :

#### Arus 13

Jumlah produk keluaran Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230) :

$\dot{m}$ C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	=	1,5221 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m}$ CH <sub>3</sub> OH	=	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m}$ NaOH	=	39,5742 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m}$ Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	=	0,8076 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m}$ H <sub>2</sub> O	=	93,2671 Kg/Jam



$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 14

Jumlah produk *overhead* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310) :

1. Metanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH Arus 13} \times \% \text{Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 99,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 28.630,386 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

2. Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 13} \times \% \text{Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 31\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 28,659 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### Arus 15

Jumlah produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310) :

Produk yang terdistribusi :

1. Metanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH Arus 13} - \dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH Arus 14}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 28.630,386 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 289,1958 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

2. Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 13} - \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 14}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 28,659 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} = 64,608 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

Produk yang tidak terdistribusi :

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

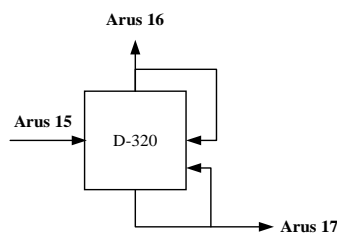
Neraca Massa Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 13</b>		<b>Arus 14</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.630,386 Kg/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	28.919,5818 Kg/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	28,659 Kg/Jam
NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam		
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam	<b>Arus 15</b>	
H <sub>2</sub> O	93,2671 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam



$C_8H_{10}O$	1.546,073 Kg/Jam	$CH_3OH$	289,1958 Kg/Jam
		NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
		$Na_2CO_3$	0,8076 Kg/Jam
		$H_2O$	64,608 Kg/Jam
		$C_8H_{10}O$	1.546,073 Kg/Jam
<b>Total</b>	30.600,8257 Kg/Jam	<b>Total</b>	30.600,8257 Kg/Jam

### 7. Neraca Massa di sekitar Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)



Keterangan :

- Arus 15 = Laju produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)
- Arus 16 = Laju produk *overhead* Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)
- Arus 17 = Laju produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)

Ketentuan :

1. Distribusi *feed* yang menjadi *overhead product* :

Metanol	=	100%
Air	=	90%
Stirena Oksida	=	80%
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	=	2%
Natrium Hidroksida	=	100%
Natrium Karbonat	=	100%

Perhitungan :

#### Arus 15

Jumlah produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310) :

$\dot{m} C_8H_{10}O$	=	1,5221 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m} CH_3OH$	=	289,1958 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m} NaOH$	=	39,5742 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m} Na_2CO_3$	=	0,8076 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m} H_2O$	=	64,608 Kg/Jam
$\dot{m} C_8H_{10}O$	=	1.546,073 Kg/Jam



### Arus 16

Jumlah produk *overhead* Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320) :

1. Metanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

$$\dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} = \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH Arus 15} \times \% \text{ Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} = 289,2 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 100,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} = 289,2 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

2. Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O Arus 15} \times \% \text{ Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 64,61 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 90\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 58,15 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

3. Stirena Oksida (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O)

$$\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O Arus 15} \times \% \text{ Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 80,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} = 1,2177 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

4. Natrium Oksida (NaOH)

$$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = \dot{m} \text{ NaOH Arus 15} \times \% \text{ Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 100,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

5. Natrium Karbonat (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = \dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ Arus 15} \times \% \text{ Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 100,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

6. Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O)

$$\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = \dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O Arus 15} \times \% \text{ Distribusi}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} \times 2,0\%$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} = 30,9215 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

### Arus 17

Jumlah produk *bottom* Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320) :

Produk yang terdistribusi :

1. Metanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

$$\dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} = \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH Arus 15} - \dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH Arus 16}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} = 289,1958 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 289,1958 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\dot{m} \text{ CH}_3\text{OH} = 0,0 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$



2. Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 15} - \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O Arus 16} \\ \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 64,608 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 58,1472 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 6,4608 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

3. Stirena Oksida (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O Arus 15} - \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O Arus 16} \\ \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 1,5221 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 1,2177 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} &= 0,3044 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

4. Natrium Oksida (NaOH)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{NaOH} &= \dot{m} \text{NaOH Arus 15} - \dot{m} \text{NaOH Arus 16} \\ \dot{m} \text{NaOH} &= 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{NaOH} &= 0,0 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

5. Natrium Karbonat (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ Arus 15} - \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \text{ Arus 16} \\ \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 &= 0,0 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

6. Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O Arus 15} - \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O Arus 16} \\ \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.546,073 \text{ Kg/Jam} - 30,9215 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ \dot{m} \text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O} &= 1.515,1515 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Massa Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 15</b>		<b>Arus 16</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,5221 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	1,2177 Kg/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	289,1958 Kg/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	289,1958 Kg/Jam
NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	58,1472 Kg/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam	NaOH	39,5742 Kg/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	64,608 Kg/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,8076 Kg/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.546,073 Kg/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	30,9215 Kg/Jam
		<b>Arus 17</b>	
		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,3044 Kg/Jam
		H <sub>2</sub> O	6,4608 Kg/Jam
		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	1.515,1515 Kg/Jam
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.941,7807 Kg/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.941,7807 Kg/Jam</b>



Spesifikasi Produk Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol

Komponen	Jumlah (Kg)	Persentase
$C_8H_8O$	0,3044	0,02%
$H_2O$	6,4608	0,42%
$C_8H_{10}O$	1515,1515	99,56%
Total	1521,9167	100%





**APPENDIX B**  
**PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS**

Satuan = Kilogram (Kg)  
Waktu Operasi = 1 Tahun = 330 Hari  
1 Hari = 24 Jam  
Kapasitas = 12000 Ton/Tahun  
= 1515,1515 Kg/Jam  
 $T_{\text{Reference}} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$

**Data Berat Molekul**

Komponen	Berat Molekul
Stirena Oksida	120,15 kg/kmol
Hidrogen	2,02 kg/kmol
Metanol	32,04 kg/kmol
NaOH	40,00 kg/kmol
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	105,99 kg/kmol
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,02 kg/kmol
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	122,17 kg/kmol

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 2-1 & Table 2-2)

**Data Konstanta Cp Gas**

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$C_p = A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \rightarrow \text{kJoule/Kmol.K}$$

Senyawa	A	B	C	D	E
Stirena Oksida	-44,384	6,3E-01	-3,9E-04	9,2E-08	-2,9E-12
Metanol	40,046	-3,8E-02	2,5E-04	-2,2E-07	6,0E-11
NaOH	22,246	1,4E-01	-2,4E-04	1,8E-07	-4,8E-11
PEA	-41,581	7,7E-01	-6,0E-04	2,5E-07	-4,6E-11
Air	33,933	-8,4E-03	3,0E-05	-1,8E-08	3,7E-12
Hidrogen	25,399	2,0E-02	-3,9E-05	3,2E-08	-8,8E-12

(Yaws : Table 2-1 & Table 2-2)

**Data Konstanta Cp Liquid**

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$C_p = A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \rightarrow \text{kJoule/Kmol.K}$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D
Stirena Oksida	30,911	1,1E+00	-2,6E-03	2,5E-06
Metanol	40,152	3,1E-01	-1,0E-03	1,5E-06
NaOH	87,639	-4,8E-04	-4,5E-06	1,2E-09
PEA	80,595	1,0E+00	-2,5E-03	2,6E-06
Air	92,053	-4,0E-02	-2,1E-04	5,3E-07



Hidrogen	50,607	-6,1E+00	3,1E-01	-4,1E-03
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(Yaws : Table 3-1 & Table 3-2)

#### Data Konstanta Cp Solid

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$C_p = A + B \times T + C \times T^2 \rightarrow \text{kJoule/Kmol.K}$$

Komponen	A	B	C
NaOH	51,234	1,3E-02	2,3E-05
Katalis Pd/C	20,384	1,4E-02	-3,5E-06

(Yaws : Table 4-2)

#### Data Konstanta Tekanan Uap Murni

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$\log_{10} P = A + B / T + C \times \log_{10}(T) + D \times T + E \times T^2 \rightarrow \text{mmHg}$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
Stirena Oksida	55,5798	-4,5E+03	-1,7E+01	6,4E-03	6,6E-13
Metanol	45,6171	-3,2E+03	-1,4E+01	6,6E-03	-1,1E-13
NaOH	-48,2774	-1,9E+03	1,7E+01	3,0E-11	-8,8E-07
PEA	-9,2064	-3,1E+03	9,5E+00	-1,9E-02	9,3E-06
Air	29,8605	-3,2E+03	-7,3E+00	2,4E-09	1,8E-06
Hidrogen	3,4132	-4,1E+01	1,1E+00	-6,7E-10	1,5E-04

(Yaws : Table 7-1 & Table 7-2)

#### Data Konstanta Entalpi Penguapan

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$H_{\text{vap}} = A (1 - T/T_c)^n \rightarrow \text{kJoule/mol}$$

Komponen	A	T <sub>c</sub>	n	T <sub>boil</sub>
Stirena Oksida	64,60	701,00	0,334	475,15
Metanol	52,72	512,58	0,377	337,85
NaOH	281,54	2820,00	0,38	1663,15
PEA	69,91	684,00	0,249	492,05
Air	52,05	647,13	0,321	373,15
Hidrogen	0,66	33,18	0,38	20,39

(Yaws : Table 5-1 & Table 5-2)

#### Data Entalpi Pembentukan

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$H_f = A + B \times T + C \times T^2 \rightarrow \text{kJoule/mol.K}$$

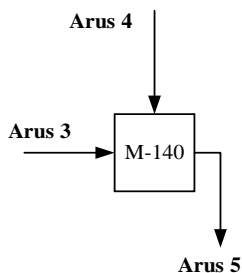
Komponen	A	B	C	ΔH <sub>f</sub> (298 K)
Stirena Oksida	-57,361	-1,1E-01	4,8E-05	-86,6
Hidrogen	0	0	0	0
PEA	-91,986	-1,1E-01	5,5E-05	-121

(Yaws : Table 12-1 & Table 12-2)



## A. Perhitungan Neraca Panas

### 1. Neraca Panas di sekitar Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)



Keterangan :

Arus 3 = Laju NaOH padat dari Silo (F-130)

Arus 4 = Laju air proses

Arus 5 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)

## A. Entalpi Bahan Masuk

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

### Arus 3

Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 \\ &= 51,234 + 3,9676 + 2,1467 \\ &= 57,3483 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\ &= 0,000121 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-151)

### Arus 4

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 92,0530 + -12,1118 + -19,3936 + 14,8962 \\ &= 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$



Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan masuk yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 3	NaOH	0,9894	57,3483	5,0	283,7095
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,0001	5,0	0,000005
Arus 4	H <sub>2</sub> O	1,8460	75,4438	5,0	696,3326
Total					980,0422

### B. Panas Pelarutan NaOH

Diketahui :

- $\Delta H_s = -44,51 \text{ Kj/kmol}$
- $\dot{m} \text{ NaOH} = 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam}$
- $\dot{n} \text{ NaOH} = 0,9894 \text{ Kmol/Jam}$

(Yaws : Table 6-2)

Maka panas pelarutan NaOH Total yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_s &= -44,51 \times 0,9894 \\ &= 44,0393 \text{ Kj/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

### C. Entalpi Bahan Keluar

Ketentuan :

- Suhu Bahan Keluar =  $29,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 302,69 \text{ K}$
- Suhu Reference =  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$

#### Arus 5

Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 87,6390 + -0,1464 + -0,4162 + 0,0329 \\ &= 87,1093 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\ &= 0,000121 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-151)

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 92,053 + -1,2E+01 + -19,3351 + 14,8288 \\ &= 75,4532 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$



Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan keluar yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp KJ/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q KJ/Jam
Arus 5	NaOH	0,9894	87,1093	4,5	391,4620
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,00012	4,5	0,000004
	H <sub>2</sub> O	1,8460	75,4532	4,5	632,6199
Total					1024,0820

#### D. Neraca Panas Total

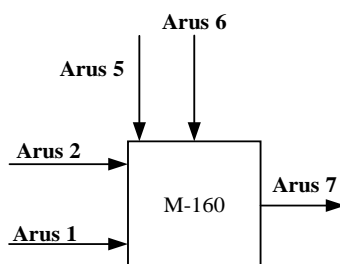
Neraca panas :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\
 \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + \Delta H_{\text{Solution}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} \\
 980,04 + 44,04 &= 1024,08 \\
 1024,08 &= 1024,08
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 3</b>		<b>Arus 5</b>	
NaOH <sub>(s)</sub>	283,7095 kJ/Jam	NaOH	391,462 kJ/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0000046 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	632,6199 kJ/Jam
		Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0000042 kJ/Jam
<b>Arus 4</b>			
H <sub>2</sub> O	696,3326 kJ/Jam		
$\Delta H_{\text{Solution}}$			
NaOH <sub>(s)</sub>	44,0393 kJ/Jam		
<b>Total</b>	1.024,082 kJ/Jam	<b>Total</b>	1.024,082 kJ/Jam

#### 2. Neraca Panas di sekitar Tangki Pencampuran (M-160)



Keterangan :

Arus 1 = Laju Stirena Oksida dari Tangki (F-110)

Arus 2 = Laju Matanol dari Tangki (F-120)



Arus 5 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)

Arus 6 = Laju Katalis Pd/C 1%

Arus 7 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)

#### **A. Entalpi Bahan Masuk**

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K
3. Suhu digunakan pada Arus 1, Arus 2, dan Arus 6

##### **Arus 1**

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 30,9110 + 344,1662 + -242,6617 + 68,9912 \\&= 201,4066 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,0530 + -12,1118 + -19,3936 + 14,8962 \\&= 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

##### **Arus 2**

Perhitungan Cp Metanol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 40,1520 + 94,1159 + -94,5742 + 40,6692 \\&= 80,3630 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,0530 + -12,1118 + -19,3936 + 14,8962 \\&= 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

##### **Arus 6**

Perhitungan Cp Pd/C :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 \\&= 20,3840 + 4,2411 + -0,3242 \\&= 24,3009 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$



### Arus 5

Diketahui :

1. Suhu Bahan Masuk = 29,5 °C = 302,69 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 87,6390 + -0,1464 + -0,4162 + 0,0329 \\ &= 87,1093 \text{ KJ/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\ &= 0,000121 \text{ KJ/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-151)

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 92,0530 + -12,0935 + -19,3351 + 14,8288 \\ &= 75,4532 \text{ KJ/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan masuk yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp KJ/Kmol.K	ΔT K	Q KJ/Jam
Arus 1	SO	12,6681	201,4066	5,00	12757,1824
	H <sub>2</sub> O	1,7243	75,4438	5,00	650,4206
Arus 2	Metanol	902,5523	80,3630	5,00	362658,98
	H <sub>2</sub> O	1,6069	75,4438	5,00	606,1477
Arus 5	NaOH	0,9894	87,1093	4,54	391,4620
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	4,54	0,0000042
	H <sub>2</sub> O	1,8460	75,4532	5,00	696,4198
Arus 6	Pd/C	0,2145	24,3009	5,00	26,0674
Total					377786,6778

### B. Entalpi Bahan Keluar

#### Arus 7

Karena proses berlangsung secara isothermal, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\ Q_{\text{Output}} &= 377786,68 \text{ kJ/Jam}\end{aligned}$$



**C. Neraca Panas Total**

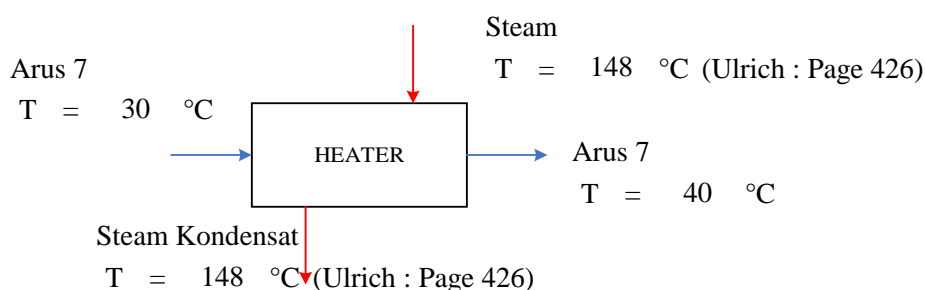
$$Q_{\text{Input}} = Q_{\text{Output}}$$

$$377786,678 = 377786,678$$

Neraca Panas Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 1</b>		<b>Arus 7</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	12.757,1824 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	12.757,1824 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	650,4206 kJ/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	362.658,9779 kJ/Jam
		NaOH	391,462 kJ/Jam
<b>Arus 2</b>		Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0 kJ/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	362.658,9779 kJ/Jam	Katalis	26,0674 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	606,1477 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	1.952,9881 kJ/Jam
<b>Arus 5</b>			
NaOH	391,462 kJ/Jam		
H <sub>2</sub> O	696,4198 kJ/Jam		
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000004 kJ/Jam		
<b>Arus 6</b>			
Katalis	26,0674 Kg/Jam		
<b>Total</b>	<b>377.786,6778 kJ/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>377.786,6778 kJ/Jam</b>

**3. Neraca Panas di sekitar Heater 1 (E-152)**



Keterangan :

Arus 7 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)

**A. Entalpi Bahan Masuk**

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K





$$2. \text{ Suhu Reference} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

### Arus 7

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 30,9110 + 344,1662 + -242,6617 + 68,9912 \\ &= 201,4066 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Metanol :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 40,1520 + 94,1159 + -94,5742 + 40,6692 \\ &= 80,3630 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 87,6390 + -0,1466 + -0,4174 + 0,0330 \\ &= 87,1080 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Pd/C :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 \\ &= 20,3840 + 4,2411 + -0,3242 \\ &= 24,3009 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 92,0530 + -12,1118 + -19,3936 + 14,8962 \\ &= 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\ &= 0,000121 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-151)

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan masuk yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 7	SO	12,6681	201,4066	5	12757,1824
	Metanol	902,5523	80,3630	5	362658,9779
	NaOH	0,9894	87,1080	5	430,9345
	Pd/C	0,2145	24,3009	5	26,0674
	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,1771	75,4438	5	1952,9010



	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	5	0,0000046
Total					377826,0631

## B. Entalpi Bahan Keluar

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Keluar = 40 °C = 313,15 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

### Arus 7

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 30,9110 + 3,6E+02 + -258,9351 + 76,0463 \\&= 203,5413 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Metanol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 40,1520 + 97,2205 + -100,9166 + 44,8281 \\&= 81,2841 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 87,6390 + -0,1515 + -0,4454 + 0,0364 \\&= 87,0785 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Pd/C :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 \\&= 20,3840 + 4,3810 + -0,3459 \\&= 24,4190 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,0530 + -12,5113 + -20,6942 + 16,4195 \\&= 75,2670 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\&= 0,000120998 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$



Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan keluar yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 7	SO	12,6681	203,5413	15	38677,1894
	Metanol	902,5523	81,2841	15	1100447,63
	NaOH	0,9894	87,0785	15	1292,3663
	Pd/C	0,2145	24,4190	15	78,5825
	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,1771	75,2670	15	5844,9727
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	15	0,0000138
Total					1146340,74

### C. Q Supply dan Q Loss

$$Q_{\text{Loss Maks}} = 10\%$$

(Ulrich : Page 432)

$$\text{Asumsi } Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% Q_{\text{Supply}}$$

Neraca energi total :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\
 \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\
 377826,0631 + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= 1146340,74 + 5\% Q_{\text{Supply}} \\
 Q_{\text{Supply}} &= 808962,822 \text{ Kj/Jam} \\
 Q_{\text{loss}} &= 40448,141 \text{ Kj/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\
 377826,0631 + 808962,822 &= 1146340,744 + 40448,141 \\
 1186788,885 &= 1186788,885
 \end{aligned}$$

### D. Kebutuhan Steam

Digunakan steam sebagai pemanas dengan spesifikasi :

1. Jenis Pemanas = Saturated Steam
2. Tekanan = 4,5 bar = 4,442 atm
3. Suhu = 148 °C

(Ulrich : Page 426)

$$\lambda_{\text{Steam}} = 2.119,5 \text{ kJ/Kg}$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : Table E.1)

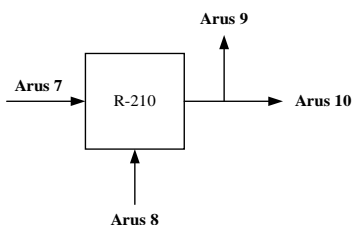
$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\text{Steam}} &= \frac{Q_{\text{Supply}}}{\lambda_{\text{Steam}}} \\
 &= \frac{808.962,82 \text{ kJ/Jam}}{2.119,5 \text{ kJ/Kg}} \\
 &= 381,6763 \text{ Kg/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$



Neraca Panas Heater 1 (E-152)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 7 (T = 30 °C)</b>		<b>Arus 7 (T = 40 °C)</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	12.757,1824 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	38.677,1894 kJ/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	362.658,9779 kJ/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1.100.447,633 kJ/Jam
NaOH	430,9345 kJ/Jam	NaOH	1.292,3663 kJ/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0000046 kJ/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0000138 kJ/Jam
Katalis	26,0674 kJ/Jam	Katalis	78,5825 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.952,901 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	5.844,9727 kJ/Jam
<b>Q<sub>Supply</sub></b>	<b>808.962,8219 kJ/Jam</b>	<b>Q<sub>loss</sub></b>	<b>40.448,1411 kJ/Jam</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.186.788,885 kJ/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.186.788,885 kJ/Jam</b>

#### 4. Neraca Panas di sekitar Reaktor (R-210)



Keterangan :

- Arus 7 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)
- Arus 8 = Laju Gas Hidrogen masuk Reaktor
- Arus 9 = Laju katalis keluar (spent catalyst)
- Arus 10 = Laju produk keluaran Reaktor (R-210)

#### A. Entalpi Bahan Masuk

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Masuk = 40 °C = 313,15 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

#### Arus 7

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\
 &= 30,9110 + 3,6E+02 + -258,9351 + 76,0463 \\
 &= 203,5413 \text{ KJ/Kmol.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Metanol :

$$C_p = A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= 40,1520 + 97,2205 + -100,9166 + 44,8281 \\ &= 81,2841 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 87,6390 + -0,1515 + -0,4454 + 0,0364 \\ &= 87,0785 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Pd/C :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 \\ &= 20,3840 + 4,3810 + -0,3459 \\ &= 24,4190 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 92,0530 + -12,5113 + -20,6942 + 16,4195 \\ &= 75,2670 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\ &= 0,000120998 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

### Arus 8

Perhitungan Cp Hidrogen :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\ &= 25,3990 + 6,3187 + -3,7802 + 0,9790 + -0,0842 \\ &= 28,8323 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

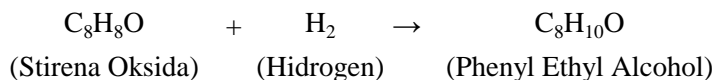
Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan masuk yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 7	SO	12,6681	203,5413	15	38677,1894
	Metanol	902,5523	81,2841	15	1100447,63
	NaOH	0,9894	87,0785	15	1292,3663
	Pd/C	0,2145	24,4190	15	78,5825
	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,1771	75,2670	15	5844,9727
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	15	0,0000138
Arus 8	Hidrogen	15,1865	28,8323	15	6567,9204
Total					1152908,66



## B. Panas Pembentukan Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol

Reaksi yang terjadi di dalam reaktor :



Panas reaksi dihitung dengan data  $\Delta H_f$  pada  $T = 313,15 \text{ K}$  sebagai berikut :

$\Delta H_f$  Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 \\ &= -57,3610 + -35,3233 + 4,7523 \\ &= -87,9320 \text{ Kj/mol.K} \\ &= -87931,99 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$\Delta H_f$  Hidrogen

$$H_f = 0 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}$$

$\Delta H_f$  Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 \\ &= -91,9860 + -35,7617 + 5,4111 \\ &= -122,3366 \text{ Kj/mol.K} \\ &= -122336,62 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Reaction}} = \sum(n \times \Delta H_f)_{\text{Produk}} - \sum(n \times \Delta H_f)_{\text{Reaktan}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Reaction}} &= ( 12,66 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times -122.336,62 \text{ kJ/Kmol.K} ) - \\ &\quad (( 15,19 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times 0,00 \text{ kJ/Kmol.K} ) + \\ &\quad ( 12,67 \text{ Kmol/Jam} \times -87.931,99 \text{ kJ/Kmol.K} )) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Reaction}} = -434.290,9707 \text{ kJ/Jam} \text{ (Karena reaksi bersifat eksoterm, maka perlu ditambahkan jaket pendingin)}$$

## C. Entalpi Bahan Keluar

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Keluar =  $40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 313,15 \text{ K}$
2. Suhu Reference =  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ K}$

### Arus 9

Perhitungan  $C_p$  Pd/C :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 \\ &= 20,3840 + 4,3810 + -0,3459 \\ &= 24,4190 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$



**Arus 10**

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 30,9110 + 3,6E+02 + -258,9351 + 76,0463 \\&= 203,5413 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Metanol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 40,1520 + 97,2205 + -100,9166 + 44,8281 \\&= 81,2841 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 87,6390 + -0,1515 + -0,4454 + 0,0364 \\&= 87,0785 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,0530 + -12,5113 + -20,6942 + 16,4195 \\&= 75,2670 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\&= 0,000120998 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Hidrogen :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\&= 25,3990 + 6,3187 + -3,7802 + 0,9790 + -0,0842 \\&= 28,8323 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 80,5950 + 321,1666 + -247,0205 + 80,6802 \\&= 235,4213 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan keluar yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 9	Pd/C	0,2145	24,4190	15	78,5825
	SO	0,0127	203,5413	15	38,6772



Arus 10	Metanol	902,5523	81,2841	15	1100447,63
	NaOH	0,9894	87,0785	15	1292,3663
	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,1771	75,2670	15	5844,9727
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	15	0,000014
	Hidrogen	2,5311	28,8323	15	1094,6534
	PEA	12,6554	235,4213	15	44690,3310
Total					1153487,22

#### D. Q Serap dan Q Lepas

$$Q_{\text{Serap Maks}} = 10\%$$

(Ulrich : Page 432)

$$\text{Asumsi } Q_{\text{Serap}} = 5\% \quad Q_{\text{Lepas}}$$

Neraca energi total :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\
 \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Serap}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{Lepas}} + \Delta H_f \\
 1152908,66 + 5\% Q_{\text{Lepas}} &= 1153487,22 + Q_{\text{Lepas}} + \\
 &\quad -434290,97 \\
 Q_{\text{Lepas}} &= 456539,388 \text{ Kj/Jam} \\
 Q_{\text{Serap}} &= 22826,969 \text{ Kj/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Serap}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{Lepas}} + \Delta H_f \\
 1152908,66 + 22826,969 &= 1153487,22 + 456539,388 + \\
 &\quad -434290,97 \\
 1175735,6337 &= 1175735,6337
 \end{aligned}$$

#### E. Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

Digunakan air sebagai pendingin dengan spesifikasi :

1.  $T_{\text{Cooling Supply}} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$
2.  $T_{\text{Cooling Return}} = 39 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 312,15 \text{ K}$
3.  $C_{p\text{Air}} = 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Supply}} &= M_{\text{Cooling}} \times C_{p\text{Air}} \times \Delta T \\
 M_{\text{Cooling}} &= \frac{Q_{\text{Supply}}}{C_{p\text{Air}} \times \Delta T} \\
 M_{\text{Cooling}} &= \frac{456539,388}{75,4438 \times 9,00} \\
 M_{\text{Cooling}} &= 672,3761 \text{ Kg/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

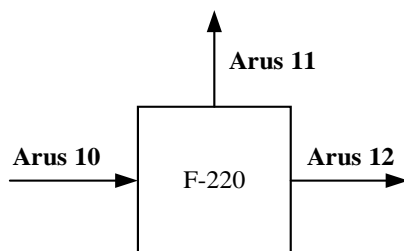




Neraca Panas Reaktor (R-210)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 7</b>		<b>Arus 9</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	38.677,1894 kJ/Jam	Katalis	78,5825 kJ/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1.100.447,633 kJ/Jam	<b>Arus 10</b>	
NaOH	1.292,3663 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	38,6772 kJ/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000014 kJ/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1.100.447,633 kJ/Jam
Katalis	78,5825 kJ/Jam	NaOH	1.292,3663 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	5.844,9727 kJ/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000014 kJ/Jam
<b>Arus 8</b>		H <sub>2</sub> O	5.844,9727 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub>	6.567,9204 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub>	1.094,6534 kJ/Jam
<b>Q<sub>Serap</sub></b>	22.826,9694 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	44.690,331 kJ/Jam
		<b>ΔH<sub>Reaction</sub></b>	
		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	-434.290,9707 kJ/Jam
		<b>Q<sub>Lepas</sub></b>	456.539,3883 kJ/Jam
<b>Total</b>	1.175.735,6337 kJ/Jam	<b>Total</b>	1.175.735,6337 kJ/Jam

### 5. Neraca Panas di sekitar Flash Drum (F-220)



Keterangan :

- Arus 10 = Laju produk keluaran Reaktor (R-210)
- Arus 11 = Laju keluaran Gas Hidrogen sisa reaksi
- Arus 12 = Laju produk keluaran Flash Drum (F-220)

#### A. Entalpi Bahan Masuk

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Masuk = 40 °C = 313,15 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K



**Arus 10**

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 30,9110 + 3,6E+02 + -258,9351 + 76,0463 \\&= 203,5413 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Metanol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 40,1520 + 97,2205 + -100,9166 + 44,8281 \\&= 81,2841 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 87,6390 + -0,1515 + -0,4454 + 0,0364 \\&= 87,0785 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,0530 + -12,5113 + -20,6942 + 16,4195 \\&= 75,2670 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\&= 0,000120998 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Hidrogen :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\&= 25,3990 + 6,3187 + -3,7802 + 0,9790 + -0,0842 \\&= 28,8323 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 80,5950 + 321,1666 + -247,0205 + 80,6802 \\&= 235,4213 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan masuk yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	ΔT K	Q Kj/Jam
	SO	0,0127	203,5413	15	38,6772
	Metanol	902,5523	81,2841	15	1100447,63



Arus 10	NaOH	0,9894	87,0785	15	1292,3663
	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,1771	75,2670	15	5844,9727
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	15	0,000014
	Hidrogen	2,5311	28,8323	15	1094,6534
	PEA	12,6554	235,4213	15	44690,3310
Total					1153408,63

### B. Entalpi Bahan Keluar

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Keluar = 30 °C = 303,15 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

#### Arus 10

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 30,9110 + 3,4E+02 + -242,6617 + 68,9912 \\&= 201,4066 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Metanol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 40,1520 + 94,1159 + -94,5742 + 40,6692 \\&= 80,3630 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 87,6390 + -0,1466 + -0,4174 + 0,0330 \\&= 87,1080 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,0530 + -12,1118 + -19,3936 + 14,8962 \\&= 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\&= 0,000120998 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Hidrogen :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\&= 25,3990 + 6,1170 + -3,5427 + 0,8882 + -0,0740\end{aligned}$$



$$= 28,7875 \text{ KJ/Kmol.K}$$

Perhitungan Cp Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 80,5950 + 310,9106 + -231,4959 + 73,1952 \\ &= 233,2049 \text{ KJ/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan keluar yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp KJ/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q KJ/Jam
Arus 11	Hidrogen	2,5311	28,7875	5	364,3178
Arus 12	SO	0,0127	201,4066	5	12,7572
	Metanol	902,5523	80,3630	5	362658,98
	NaOH	0,9894	87,1080	5	430,9345
	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,1771	75,4438	5	1952,9010
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	5	0,000005
	PEA	12,6554	233,2049	5	14756,5278
Total					380176,42

### C. Neraca Panas Total

Neraca panas :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\ \Delta H_{\text{Input}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ 1153408,63 &= 380176,42 + 773232,22 \\ 1153408,63 &= 1153408,63 \end{aligned}$$

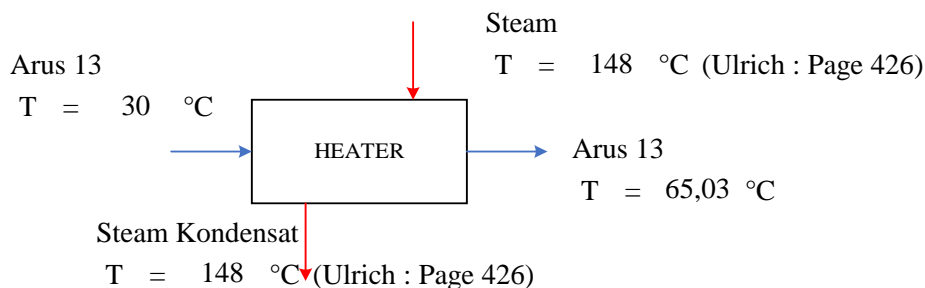
#### Neraca Panas Flash Drum (F-220)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 10</b>		<b>Arus 11</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	38,6772 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub>	364,3178 kJ/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1.100.447,633 kJ/Jam		
NaOH	1.292,3663 kJ/Jam	<b>Arus 12</b>	
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000014 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	12,7572 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	5.844,9727 kJ/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	362.658,9779 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub>	1.094,6534 kJ/Jam	NaOH	430,9345 kJ/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	44.690,331 kJ/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000005 kJ/Jam
		H <sub>2</sub> O	1.952,901 kJ/Jam
		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	14.756,5278 kJ/Jam



	$Q_{\text{loss}}$	773.232,2175 kJ/Jam
<b>Total</b>	1.153.408,6336 kJ/Jam	<b>Total</b> 1.153.408,6336 kJ/Jam

### 6. Neraca Panas di sekitar Heater 2 (E-232)



Keterangan :

Arus 13 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230)

#### A. Entalpi Bahan Masuk

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Masuk = 30 °C = 303,15 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

#### Arus 13

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 30,9110 + 3,4E+02 + -242,6617 + 68,9912 \\ &= 201,4066 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Metanol Liquid :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 40,1520 + 94,1159 + -94,5742 + 40,6692 \\ &= 80,3630 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 87,6390 + -0,1466 + -0,4174 + 0,0330 \\ &= 87,1080 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$



Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,0530 + -12,1118 + -19,3936 + 14,8962 \\&= 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\&= 0,000121 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-151)

Perhitungan Cp Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 80,5950 + 310,9106 + -231,4959 + 73,1952 \\&= 233,2049 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan masuk yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 13	SO	0,0127	201,4066	5	12,76
	Metanol	902,5523	80,3630	5	362658,98
	NaOH	0,9894	87,1080	5	430,93
	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,1771	75,4438	5	1952,90
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	5	0,0000046
	PEA	12,6554	233,204898	5	14756,53
Total					379812,098

## B. Entalpi Bahan Keluar

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Keluar = 65,03 °C = 338,18 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

### Arus 13

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 30,9110 + 3,8E+02 + -301,9876 + 95,7801 \\&= 208,6424 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Metanol Uap :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\&= 40,0460 + -12,9480 + 28,0532 + -8,3848 + 0,7836 \\&= 47,5500 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$



Perhitungan Cp NaOH :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 87,6390 + -0,1636 + -0,5195 + 0,0459 \\ &= 87,0018 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\ &= 92,0530 + -13,5114 + -24,1350 + 20,6803 + 0,0000 \\ &= 75,0869 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\ &= 0,000121 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-151)

Perhitungan Cp Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 80,5950 + 346,8402 + -288,0919 + 101,6165 \\ &= 240,9598 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan keluar yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	ΔT K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 13	SO	0,0127	208,6424	40,0	105,81
	Metanol	902,5523	47,5500	40,0	1718061,22
	NaOH	0,9894	87,0018	40,0	3446,09
	H <sub>2</sub> O	5,1771	75,0869	40,0	15562,04
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	40,0	0,0000369
	PEA	12,6554	240,959768	40,0	122077,80
Total					1859252,960

### C. Q Supply dan Q Loss

$$Q_{\text{Loss Maks}} = 10\%$$

(Ulrich : Page 432)

$$\text{Asumsi } Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% \quad Q_{\text{Supply}}$$

Neraca energi total :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\ \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{Loss}} \\ 379812,10 + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= 1859252,96 + 5\% \quad Q_{\text{Supply}} \\ Q_{\text{Supply}} &= 1557306,17 \text{ Kj/Jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$Q_{\text{loss}} = 77865,308 \text{ KJ/Jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ 379812,10 + 1557306,17 &= 1859252,96 + 77865,31 \\ 1937118,27 &= 1937118,27 \end{aligned}$$

#### D. Kebutuhan Steam

Digunakan steam sebagai pemanas dengan spesifikasi :

1. Jenis Pemanas = Saturated Steam
2. Tekanan = 4,5 bar = 4,442 atm
3. Suhu = 148 °C

(Ulrich : Page 426)

$$\lambda_{\text{Steam}} = 2.119,5 \text{ kJ/Kg}$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : Table E.1)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{Steam}} &= \frac{Q_{\text{Supply}}}{\lambda_{\text{Steam}}} \\ &= \frac{1.557.306,17 \text{ kJ/Jam}}{2.119,5 \text{ kJ/Kg}} \\ &= 734,752 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

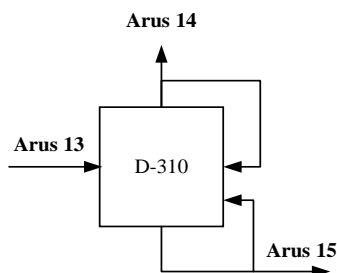
Neraca Panas Heater 2 (E-232)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 13 (T = 30 °C)</b>		<b>Arus 13 (T = 65 °C)</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	12,7572 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	105,8106 kJ/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	362.658,9779 kJ/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1.718.061,2211 kJ/Jam
NaOH	430,9345 kJ/Jam	NaOH	3.446,0948 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.952,901 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	15.562,0367 kJ/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0000046 kJ/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0000369 kJ/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	14.756,5278 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	122.077,7964 kJ/Jam
<b>Q<sub>Supply</sub></b>	<b>1.557.306,1699 kJ/Jam</b>	<b>Q<sub>loss</sub></b>	<b>77.865,3085 kJ/Jam</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.937.118,268 kJ/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.937.118,268 kJ/Jam</b>





**7. Neraca Panas di sekitar Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)**



Keterangan :

- Arus 13 = Laju produk keluaran Tangki Penampung Sementara (F-230)
- Arus 14 = Laju produk overhead Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)
- Arus 15 = Laju produk bottom Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

**1. Kondisi Operasi Kolom Distilasi**

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1,0 atm = 760,0 mmHg

Persamaan tekanan uap murni komponen i :

$$\log_{10} P_i = A + \frac{B}{T} + C \log_{10} T + D T + E T^2$$

(Yaws : eq 7-1)

Persamaan Konstanta kesetimbangan komponen i :

$$K_i = \frac{P_i}{P_t}$$

Trial  $y_i$  digunakan persamaan :

$$\sum y_i = \sum K_i x_i = 1$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-5)

Trial  $x_i$  digunakan persamaan :

$$\sum x_i = \sum \frac{y_i}{K_i} = 1$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-7)

$$\alpha_i = \frac{K_i}{K_{i \text{ Heavy Key}}}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-4)

Keterangan :

- $K_i$  = Konstanta kesetimbangan komponen i
- $P_i$  = Tekanan uap murni komponen i (mmHg)
- $P_t$  = Tekanan operasi kolom (mmHg)



### A. Komposisi Awal

Komposisi feed, distilat, dan bottom :

Komp	Feed		Distilat		Bottom	
	Kmol	$x_f$	Kmol	$y_d$	Kmol	$x_w$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	902,55	0,97955	893,53	0,998	9,03	0,3435
H <sub>2</sub> O	5,18	0,00562	1,59	0,002	3,59	0,1365
NaOH	0,99	0,00107	0,00	0	0,99	0,0377
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,00001	0,00	0	0,01	0,0003
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	0,00001	0,00	0	0,01	0,0005
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	12,66	0,01374	0,00	0	12,66	0,4816
Total	921,39	1	895,1176	1	26,27694	1

### B. Suhu Feed

Bubble point :

$$\text{Trial T} = 338,1828 \text{ K} = 65,03 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	$x_f$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$\alpha_i x_d$	$y_i$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,9796	774,753	1,0194	4,1203	4,0361	0,998565
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,0056	188,032	0,2474	1,0000	0,0056	0,00139
NaOH	0,0011	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00001	0,000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00001	5,015	0,0066	0,0267	0,0000	9,07E-08
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,0137	1,503	0,0020	0,0080	0,0001	2,72E-05
Total	1,000				4,042	1,000

### C. Suhu Distilat

Dew point :

$$\text{Trial T} = 337,8341 \text{ K} = 64,68 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	$y_d$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$y_d / \alpha_i$	$x_i$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,998	764,211	1,0055	4,1281	0,2418	0,9927
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,002	185,122	0,2436	1,0000	0,0018	0,0073
NaOH	0,000	1,000	0,0013	0,0054	0,0000	0
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000	1,000	0,0013	0,0054	0,0000	0
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,000	4,920	0,0065	0,0266	0,0000	0
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,000	1,471	0,0019	0,0079	0,0000	0
Total	1,000				0,244	1,000

Bubble point :

$$\text{Trial T} = 337,7225 \text{ K} = 64,57 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	$x_d$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$\alpha_i x_d$	$y_i$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,998	760,862	1,0011	4,1307	4,1233	0,9994



H <sub>2</sub> O	0,002	184,199	0,2424	1,0000	0,0018	0,0004
NaOH	0,000	1,000	0,0013	0,0054	0,0000	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000	1,000	0,0013	0,0054	0,0000	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,000	4,890	0,0064	0,0266	0,0000	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,000	1,461	0,0019	0,0079	0,0000	0,0000
Total	1,000				4,125	1,000

#### D. Suhu Bottom

Dew point :

$$\text{Trial } T = 380,6353 \text{ K} = 107,49 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	y <sub>w</sub>	P <sub>i</sub>	K <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub>	y <sub>w</sub> / α <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,343	3331,1	4,3831	3,3782	0,0082	0,0784
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,136	986,1	1,2975	1,0000	0,0096	0,1052
NaOH	0,038	0,000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0291	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0003	0,000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0291	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,0005	37,366	0,0492	0,0379	0,0007	0,0098
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,482	14,954	0,0197	0,0152	0,0445	0,8066
Total	1,000				0,121	1,000

Bubble point :

$$\text{Trial } T = 364,261 \text{ K} = 91,11 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	x <sub>w</sub>	P <sub>i</sub>	K <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub> x <sub>w</sub>	y <sub>i</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,343	1985,43	2,6124	3,6207	1,2436	0,8973
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,136	548,35	0,7215	1,0000	0,1365	0,0985
NaOH	0,038	1,000	0,0013	0,0018	0,0001	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0003	1,000	0,0013	0,0018	0,0000	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,000	18,400	0,0242	0,0336	0,0000	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,482	6,628	0,0087	0,0121	0,0058	0,0042
Total	1,000				1,386	1,000

## 2. Laju Mol Aliran Uap dan Liquid

Ketentuan :

$$1. \text{ Reflux Operasi} = 0,164667$$

### A. Aliran Uap Masuk Kondensor (V<sub>m</sub>)

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$V_m = (R_{\text{operasi}} + 1) \times D$$

Komp	Kmol	y <sub>d</sub>	V <sub>m</sub>	V <sub>m</sub> × y <sub>d</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	893,53	0,998		1040,661



H <sub>2</sub> O	1,59	0,002	1042,514	1,853
NaOH	0,00	0,000		0,000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00	0,000		0,000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00	0,000		0,000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,00	0,000		0,000
Total	895,12	1		1042,514

**B. Aliran Liquid Keluar Kondensor yang di Reflux (L<sub>n</sub>)**

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$R = \frac{L_n}{D}$$

$$L_n = R_{\text{operasi}} \times D$$

Komp	Kmol	y <sub>d</sub>	L <sub>n</sub>	L <sub>n</sub> × y <sub>d</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	893,53	0,998	147,396	147,134
H <sub>2</sub> O	1,59	0,002		0,262
NaOH	0,00	0,000		0,000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00	0,000		0,000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00	0,000		0,000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,00	0,000		0,000
Total	895,12	1		147,3964

**C. Aliran Liquid Masuk Reboiler (L<sub>m</sub>)**

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$L_m = L_n + q \times F$$

Komp	Kmol	x <sub>f</sub>	L <sub>m</sub>	L <sub>m</sub> × x <sub>f</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	902,55	0,980	1068,791	1046,935
H <sub>2</sub> O	5,18	0,006		6,005
NaOH	0,99	0,001		1,148
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,000		0,009
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	0,000		0,015
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	12,66	0,014		14,680
Total	921,39	1		1068,791

**D. Aliran Uap Keluar Reboiler (V<sub>n</sub>)**

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$V_n = V_m + (1 - q) F$$



Komp	Kmol	$x_f$	$V_n$	$V_n \times x_f$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	902,55	0,980	1042,514	1021,195
H <sub>2</sub> O	5,18	0,006		5,858
NaOH	0,99	0,001		1,119
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,000		0,009
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	0,000		0,014
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	12,66	0,014		14,319
Total	921,39	1		

### 3. Perhitungan Neraca Panas

#### A. Panas yang Dibawa Uap Masuk Kondensor ( $\Delta H_v$ )

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$H_{vap} = A (1 - T/T_c)^n$$

(Yaws : Page 109)

$$T \text{ pada dew point Distilat} = 337,8341 \text{ K} = 64,68 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	Kmol	$H_{vap}$ (kJ/Kmol)	$\Delta H_v$ (Kj/Jam)
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1040,66	35140,46	36569311,61
H <sub>2</sub> O	1,85	41070,27	76093,86
NaOH	0,00	268210,01	0
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00	0,00	0
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00	51860,63	0
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,00	59002,92	0
Total	1042,51		36645405,47

#### B. Panas yang Dibawa Liquid Sebagai Reflux ( $\Delta H_L$ )

Ketentuan :

1. T pada bubble point Distilat = 337,7225 K = 64,57 °C
2. T Reference = 298,15 K = 25 °C

Komp	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	147,13	83,8565	39,6	488252,3179
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,26	75,0866	39,6	778,3640
NaOH	0,00	87,0033	39,6	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00	0,0001	39,6	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00	208,5507	39,6	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,00	240,8570	39,6	0,0000
Total	147,40			489030,68



**C. Panas Feed Masuk ke Kolom Distilasi ( $\Delta H_f$ )**

Ketentuan :

1. T bubble feed masuk = 338,1828 K = 65,03 °C

Komp	Q Kj/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1718061,2211
H <sub>2</sub> O	15562,0367
NaOH	3446,0948
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00004
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	105,8106
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	122077,7964
Total	1859252,9596

**D. Panas Liquid Keluar Kondensor ( $\Delta H_d$ )**

Ketentuan :

1. T pada bubble point Distilat = 337,7225 K = 64,57 °C
2. T Reference = 298,15 K = 25 °C

Komp	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	893,53	83,8565	39,6	2965087,63
H <sub>2</sub> O	1,59	75,0866	39,6	4726,8950
NaOH	0,00	87,0033	39,6	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00	0,0001	39,6	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00	208,5507	39,6	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,00	240,8570	39,6	0,0000
Total	895,12			2969814,53

**E. Panas Liquid Keluar Reboiler ( $\Delta H_b$ )**

Ketentuan :

1. T pada bubble point Bottom = 364,261 K = 91,11 °C
2. T Reference = 298,15 K = 25 °C

Komp	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	9,03	49,2229	66,1	29370,62
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,59	75,3418	66,1	17863,0062
NaOH	0,99	49,7804	66,1	3256,2307
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,0001	66,1	0,0001



C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	213,7892	66,1	179,0485
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	12,66	246,9285	66,1	206595,8338
Total	26,28			257264,74

#### 4. Kondensor

##### A. Beban Kondensor (Q<sub>c</sub>)

$$Q_c = \Delta H_v - (\Delta H_L + \Delta H_d)$$

$$Q_c = 36645405,47 - (489030,68 + 2969814,53)$$

$$Q_c = 33.186.560,262 \text{ kJ/Jam}$$

##### B. Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

Digunakan air sebagai pendingin dengan spesifikasi :

1. T<sub>Cooling Supply</sub> = 30 °C = 303,15 K
2. T<sub>Cooling Return</sub> = 50 °C = 323,15 K
3. C<sub>pAir</sub> = 75,4438 KJ/Kmol.K

$$Q_{\text{Supply}} = M_{\text{Cooling}} \times C_{p\text{Air}} \times \Delta T$$

$$M_{\text{Cooling}} = \frac{Q_{\text{Supply}}}{C_{p\text{Air}} \times \Delta T}$$

$$M_{\text{Cooling}} = \frac{33186560,262}{75,4438 \times 20,00}$$

$$M_{\text{Cooling}} = 21.994,23 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

#### 5. Reboiler

##### A. Beban Reboiler (Q<sub>s</sub>)

$$Q_{\text{Loss Maks}} = 10\%$$

(Ulrich : Page 432)

$$\text{Asumsi } Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% Q_{\text{Supply}}$$

Neraca energi total :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\ \Delta H_f + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= \Delta H_b + \Delta H_d + Q_c + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ 1859252,96 + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= 36413639,53 + 5\% Q_{\text{Supply}} \\ Q_{\text{Supply}} &= 36373038,50 \text{ KJ/Jam} \\ Q_{\text{loss}} &= 1818651,925 \text{ KJ/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ 1859252,96 + 36373038,50 &= 36413639,53 + 1818651,92 \\ 38232291,46 &= 38232291,46 \end{aligned}$$



### B. Kebutuhan Steam

Digunakan steam sebagai pemanas dengan spesifikasi :

1. Jenis Pemanas = Saturated Steam
2. Tekanan = 4,5 bar = 4,442 atm
3. Suhu = 148 °C

(Ulrich : Page 426)

$$\lambda_{\text{Steam}} = 2.119,5 \text{ kJ/Kg}$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : Table E.1)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{Steam}} &= \frac{Q_{\text{Supply}}}{\lambda_{\text{Steam}}} \\ &= \frac{36.373.038,5 \text{ kJ/Jam}}{2.119,5 \text{ kJ/Kg}} \\ &= 17.161,1411 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

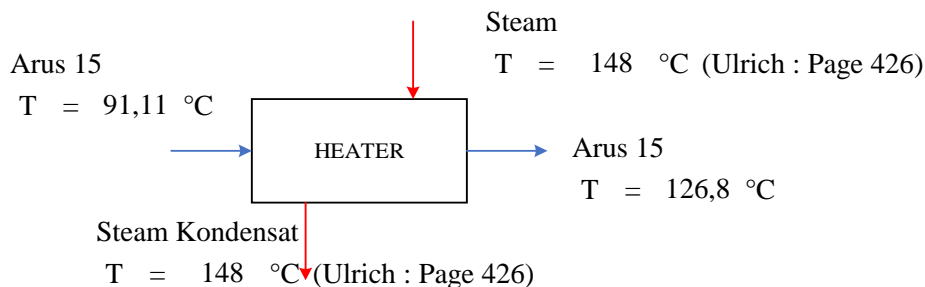
Neraca Panas Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
$\Delta H_f$		$\Delta H_d$	
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1.718.061,22 kJ/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	2.965.087,632 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	15.562,04 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	4.726,895 kJ/Jam
NaOH	3.446,09 kJ/Jam	$\Delta H_b$	
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00004 kJ/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	29.370,625 kJ/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	105,81 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	17.863,006 kJ/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	122.077,8 kJ/Jam	NaOH	3.256,231 kJ/Jam
$Q_{\text{Supply}}$	36.373.038,5 kJ/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00006 kJ/Jam
		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	179,048 kJ/Jam
		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	206.595,834 kJ/Jam
		$Q_c$	33.186.560,262 kJ/Jam
		$Q_{\text{loss}}$	1.818.651,925 kJ/Jam
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.232.291,458 kJ/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>38.232.291,4583 kJ/Jam</b>





### 8. Neraca Panas di sekitar Heater 3 (E-313)



Keterangan :

Arus 15 = Laju produk bottom Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

#### A. Entalpi Bahan Masuk

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Masuk = 91,11 °C = 364,26 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

#### Arus 15

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 30,9110 + 4,1E+02 + -350,3576 + 119,6903 \\&= 213,7892 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Metanol Uap :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\&= 40,0460 + -13,9465 + 32,5466 + -10,4780 + 1,0547 \\&= 49,2229 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp NaOH Liquid :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 87,6390 + -0,1762 + -0,6027 + 0,0573 \\&= 86,9175 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air Liquid :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,0530 + -14,5533 + -28,0007 + 25,8428 \\&= 75,3418 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$



Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\ &= 0,000121 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-151)

Perhitungan Cp Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 80,5950 + 373,5861 + -334,2363 + 126,9836 \\ &= 246,9285 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan masuk yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	ΔT K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 15	SO	0,0127	213,7892	66	179,05
	Metanol	9,0255	49,2229	66	29370,62
	NaOH	0,9894	86,9175	66	5685,44
	H <sub>2</sub> O	3,5863	75,3418	66	17863,01
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	66	0,0000610
	PEA	12,6554	246,928478	66	206595,83
Total					259693,954

## B. Entalpi Bahan Keluar

Ketentuan :

- Suhu Bahan Keluar = 126,81 °C = 399,96 K
- Suhu Reference = 25,00 °C = 298,15 K

### Arus 15

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 30,9110 + 4,5E+02 + -422,4021 + 158,4458 \\ &= 221,0328 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Metanol Uap :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\ &= 40,0460 + -15,3134 + 39,2392 + -13,8707 + 1,5331 \\ &= 51,6342 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp NaOH Uap :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\ &= 22,2460 + 56,9308 + -38,8152 + 11,5514 + -1,2290 \\ &= 50,6839 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$



Perhitungan Cp Air Uap :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\ &= 33,9330 + -3,3671 + 4,7841 + -1,1405 + 0,0945 \\ &= 34,3040 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= 28,9 \text{ Cal/mol.K} \\ &= 0,000121 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 2-151)

Perhitungan Cp Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\ &= 80,5950 + 410,2022 + -402,9657 + 168,1007 \\ &= 255,9322 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan keluar yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	ΔT K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 15	SO	0,0127	221,0328	101,8	285,08
	Metanol	9,0255	51,6342	101,8	47447,49
	NaOH	0,9894	50,6839	101,8	5105,72
	H <sub>2</sub> O	3,5863	34,3040	101,8	12525,44
	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0076	0,000121	101,8	0,0000939
	PEA	12,6554	255,932188	101,8	329765,47
Total					395129,199

### C. Q Supply dan Q Loss

$$Q_{\text{Loss Maks}} = 10\%$$

(Ulrich : Page 432)

$$\text{Asumsi } Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% Q_{\text{Supply}}$$

Neraca energi total :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\ \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ 259693,95 + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= 395129,20 + 5\% Q_{\text{Supply}} \\ Q_{\text{Supply}} &= 142563,42 \text{ Kj/Jam} \\ Q_{\text{loss}} &= 7128,171 \text{ Kj/Jam} \end{aligned}$$
  

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\ 259693,95 + 142563,42 &= 395129,20 + 7128,17 \\ 402257,37 &= 402257,37 \end{aligned}$$



#### D. Kebutuhan Steam

Digunakan steam sebagai pemanas dengan spesifikasi :

1. Jenis Pemanas = Saturated Steam
2. Tekanan = 4,5 bar = 4,442 atm
3. Suhu = 148 °C

(Ulrich : Page 426)

$$\lambda_{\text{Steam}} = 2.119,5 \text{ kJ/Kg}$$

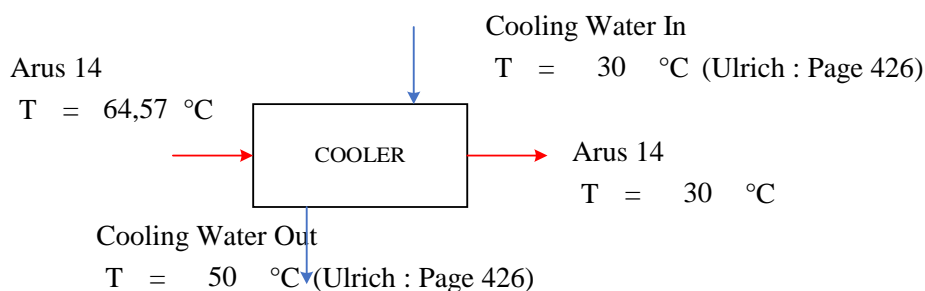
(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : Table E.1)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{Steam}} &= \frac{Q_{\text{Supply}}}{\lambda_{\text{Steam}}} \\ &= \frac{142.563,42 \text{ kJ/Jam}}{2.119,5 \text{ kJ/Kg}} \\ &= 67,263 \text{ Kg/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas Heater 3 (E-313)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 15 (T = 91,1 °C)</b>		<b>Arus 15 (T = 126,8 °C)</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	179,0485 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	285,0831 kJ/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	29.370,625 kJ/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	47.447,4903 kJ/Jam
NaOH	5.685,4403 kJ/Jam	NaOH	5.105,7165 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	17.863,0062 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	12.525,4439 kJ/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000061 kJ/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0000939 kJ/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	206.595,8338 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	329.765,4656 kJ/Jam
<b>Q<sub>Supply</sub></b>	<b>142.563,4165 kJ/Jam</b>	<b>Q<sub>loss</sub></b>	<b>7.128,1708 kJ/Jam</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>402.257,37 kJ/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>402.257,37 kJ/Jam</b>

#### 9. Neraca Panas di sekitar Cooler 1 (E-317)



Keterangan :

Arus 14 = Laju produk overhead Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)



### A. Entalpi Bahan Masuk

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Masuk = 64,57 °C = 337,72 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

#### Arus 14

Perhitungan Cp Metanol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 40,1520 + 104,8493 + -117,3755 + 56,2307 \\&= 83,8565 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,0530 + -13,4930 + -24,0693 + 20,5960 \\&= 75,0866 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan masuk yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 14	Metanol	893,5268	83,8565	39,6	2965087,63
	H <sub>2</sub> O	1,5908	75,0866	39,6	4726,89
Total					2969814,527

### B. Entalpi Bahan Keluar

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Keluar = 30,00 °C = 303,15 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25,00 °C = 298,15 K

#### Arus 14

Perhitungan Cp Metanol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 40,1520 + 94,1159 + -94,5742 + 40,6692 \\&= 80,3630 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,053 + -1,2E+01 + -1,9E+01 + 14,8962 \\&= 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$



Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan keluar yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 14	Metanol	893,5268	80,3630	5,0	359032,39
	H <sub>2</sub> O	1,5908	75,4438	5,0	600,09
Total					359632,474

### C. Q Serap dan Q Lepas

$$Q_{\text{Serap Maks}} = 10\%$$

(Ulrich : Page 432)

$$\text{Asumsi } Q_{\text{Serap}} = 5\% \quad Q_{\text{Lepas}}$$

Neraca energi total :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\
 \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Serap}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{Lepas}} \\
 2969814,53 + 5\% Q_{\text{Lepas}} &= 359632,47 + Q_{\text{Lepas}} \\
 Q_{\text{Lepas}} &= 2747560,06 \text{ Kj/Jam} \\
 Q_{\text{Serap}} &= 137378,003 \text{ Kj/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Serap}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{Lepas}} \\
 2969814,53 + 137378,00 &= 359632,47 + 2747560,06 \\
 3107192,53 &= 3107192,53
 \end{aligned}$$

### D. Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

Digunakan air sebagai pendingin dengan spesifikasi :

- $T_{\text{Cooling Supply}} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$
- $T_{\text{Cooling Return}} = 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 323,15 \text{ K}$
- $C_{p\text{Air}} = 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Serap}} &= M_{\text{Cooling}} \times C_{p\text{Air}} \times \Delta T \\
 M_{\text{Cooling}} &= \frac{Q_{\text{Supply}}}{C_{p\text{Air}} \times \Delta T} \\
 M_{\text{Cooling}} &= \frac{2747560,055}{75,4438 \times 20,00} \\
 M_{\text{Cooling}} &= 1.820,9321 \text{ Kg/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

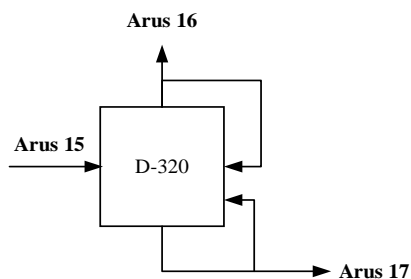
Neraca Panas Cooler 1 (E-317)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 14 (T = 64,6 °C)</b>		<b>Arus 14 (T = 30 °C)</b>	
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	2.965.087,6319 kJ/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	359.032,3881 kJ/Jam



H <sub>2</sub> O	4.726,895 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	600,0863 kJ/Jam
Q <sub>Serap</sub>	137.378,0028 kJ/Jam	Q <sub>Lepas</sub>	2.747.560,0553 kJ/Jam
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.107.192,53 kJ/Jam</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.107.192,53 kJ/Jam</b>

## 10. Neraca Panas di sekitar Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)



Keterangan :

- Arus 15 = Laju produk bottom Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)
- Arus 16 = Laju produk overhead Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)
- Arus 17 = Laju produk bottom Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)

### 1. Kondisi Operasi Kolom Distilasi

Ketentuan :

$$1. \text{ Tekanan Operasi} = 1,0 \text{ atm} = 760,0 \text{ mmHg}$$

Persamaan tekanan uap murni komponen i :

$$\log_{10} P_i = A + \frac{B}{T} + C \log_{10} T + D T + E T^2$$

(Yaws : eq 7-1)

Persamaan Konstanta kesetimbangan komponen i :

$$K_i = \frac{P_i}{P_t}$$

Trial  $y_i$  digunakan persamaan :

$$\sum y_i = \sum K_i x_i = 1$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 11.7-5)

Trial  $x_i$  digunakan persamaan :

$$\sum x_i = \sum \frac{y_i}{K_i} = 1$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 11.7-7)



$$\alpha_i = \frac{K_i}{K_{i \text{ Heavy Key}}}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-4)

Keterangan :

$K_i$  = Konstanta kesetimbangan komponen i

$P_i$  = Tekanan uap murni komponen i (mmHg)

$P_t$  = Tekanan operasi kolom (mmHg)

### A. Komposisi Awal

Komposisi feed, distilat, dan bottom :

Komp	Feed		Distilat		Bottom	
	Kmol	$x_f$	Kmol	$y_d$	Kmol	$x_w$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	9,03	0,34348	9,03	0,668	0,0000	0,0000
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,59	0,13648	3,23	0,239	0,3586	0,0281
NaOH	0,99	0,03765	0,99	0	0,0000	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,00029	0,01	0	0,0000	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	0,00048	0,01	0	0,0025	0,0002
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	12,66	0,48162	0,25	0	12,40	0,9717
Total	26,28	1	13,51347	1	12,76347	1

### B. Suhu Feed

Bubble point :

$$\text{Trial } T = 399,9631 \text{ K} = 126,81 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	$x_f$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$\alpha_i x_d$	$y_i$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,34348	5779,660	7,6048	73,2118	25,1466	0,6342
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,13648	1837,756	2,4181	23,2791	3,1771	0,3300
NaOH	0,03765	266,8606	0,3511	3,3804	0,1273	0,0132
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00029	38,7508	0,0510	0,4909	0,0001	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00048	78,944	0,1039	1,0000	0,0005	0,0001
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,48162	35,432	0,0466	0,4488	0,2162	0,0225
Total	1,000				28,668	1,000

### C. Suhu Distilat

Dew point :

$$\text{Trial } T = 394,3857 \text{ K} = 121,24 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	$y_d$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$y_d / \alpha_i$	$x_i$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,668	4959,868	6,5261	77,2691	0,0086	0,3009
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,239	1546,536	2,0349	24,0933	0,0099	0,1174
NaOH	0,073	224,5725	0,2955	3,4986	0,0209	0,0496
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,001	32,6102	0,0429	0,5080	0,0011	0,0131





C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,001	64,190	0,0845	1,0000	0,0007	0,0089
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,019	27,901	0,0367	0,4347	0,0431	0,5102
Total	1,000				0,084	1,000

Bubble point :

$$\text{Trial T} = 390,9631 \text{ K} = 117,81 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	x <sub>d</sub>	P <sub>i</sub>	K <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub> x <sub>d</sub>	y <sub>i</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,668	4504,878	5,9275	79,9597	53,4043	0,5439
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,239	1387,316	1,8254	24,6243	5,8814	0,4360
NaOH	0,073	201,4521	0,2651	3,5757	0,2618	0,0194
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,001	29,2529	0,0385	0,5192	0,0003	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,001	56,339	0,0741	1,0000	0,0007	0,0001
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,019	24,002	0,0316	0,4260	0,0080	0,0006
Total	1,000				59,557	1,000

#### D. Suhu Bottom

Dew point :

$$\text{Trial T} = 491,0364 \text{ K} = 217,89 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	y <sub>w</sub>	P <sub>i</sub>	K <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub>	y <sub>w</sub> / α <sub>i</sub>	x <sub>i</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,000	42140,93	55,4486	39,0215	0,0000	0,0000
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,028	16676,73	21,9431	15,4423	0,0018	0,0013
NaOH	0,000	0,000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0000	0,000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,0002	1079,941	1,4210	1,0000	0,0002	0,0001
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,972	739,458	0,9730	0,6847	1,4191	0,9987
Total	1,000				1,421	1,000

Bubble point :

$$\text{Trial T} = 472,8372 \text{ K} = 199,69 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	x <sub>w</sub>	P <sub>i</sub>	K <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub>	α <sub>i</sub> x <sub>w</sub>	y <sub>i</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,000	30131,77	39,6471	42,9003	0,0000	0,0000
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,028	11563,56	15,2152	16,4637	0,4626	0,4275
NaOH	0,000	0,000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0000	0,000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,000	702,367	0,9242	1,0000	0,0002	0,0002
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,972	447,832	0,5893	0,6376	0,6196	0,5726
Total	1,000				1,082	1,000



## 2. Laju Mol Aliran Uap dan Liquid

Ketentuan :

$$1. \text{Reflux Operasi} = 0,302871$$

### A. Aliran Uap Masuk Kondensor ( $V_m$ )

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$V_m = (R_{\text{operasi}} + 1) \times D$$

Komp	Kmol	$y_d$	$V_m$	$V_m \times y_d$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	9,03	0,668	17,606	11,759
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,23	0,239		4,205
NaOH	0,99	0,073		1,289
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,001		0,010
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	0,001		0,013
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,25	0,019		0,330
Total	13,51	1		17,6063

### B. Aliran Liquid Keluar Kondensor yang di Reflux ( $L_n$ )

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$R = \frac{L_n}{D}$$

$$L_n = R_{\text{operasi}} \times D$$

Komp	Kmol	$y_d$	$L_n$	$L_n \times y_d$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	9,03	0,668	4,093	2,734
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,23	0,239		0,978
NaOH	0,99	0,073		0,300
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,001		0,002
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	0,001		0,003
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,25	0,019		0,077
Total	13,51	1		4,092831

### C. Aliran Liquid Masuk Reboiler ( $L_m$ )

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$L_m = L_n + q \times F$$

Komp	Kmol	$x_f$	$L_m$	$L_m \times x_f$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	9,03	0,343	30,370	10,431
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,59	0,136		4,145
NaOH	0,99	0,038		1,144



Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,000	30,370	0,009
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	0,000		0,015
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	12,66	0,482		14,627
Total	26,28	1		30,36977

#### D. Aliran Uap Keluar Reboiler (V<sub>n</sub>)

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$V_n = V_m + (1 - q) F$$

Komp	Kmol	x <sub>f</sub>	V <sub>n</sub>	V <sub>n</sub> × x <sub>f</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	9,03	0,343	17,606	6,047
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,59	0,136		2,403
NaOH	0,99	0,038		0,663
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,000		0,005
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	0,000		0,008
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	12,66	0,482		8,479
Total	26,28	1		

### 3. Perhitungan Neraca Panas

#### A. Panas yang Dibawa Uap Masuk Kondensor (ΔH<sub>v</sub>)

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$H_{vap} = A (1 - T/T_c)^n$$

(Yaws : Page 109)

T pada dew point Distilat = 394,3857 K = 121,24 °C

Komp	Kmol	H <sub>vap</sub> (kJ/Kmol)	ΔH <sub>v</sub> (Kj/Jam)
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	11,76	30324,17	356584,5527
H <sub>2</sub> O	4,21	38492,69	161870,17
NaOH	1,29	265871,35	342733,0971
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,00	0
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	49009,98	647,1229899
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,33	56439,72	18611,98259
Total	17,61		880446,9297

#### B. Panas yang Dibawa Liquid Sebagai Reflux (ΔH<sub>L</sub>)

Ketentuan :

1. T pada bubble point Distilat = 390,9631 K = 117,81 °C
2. T Reference = 298,15 K = 25 °C



Komp	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	2,73	51,0147	92,8	12942,9824
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,98	34,2339	92,8	3106,0633
NaOH	0,30	50,4746	92,8	1403,8549
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00	0,0001	92,8	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00	219,1539	92,8	62,4333
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,08	253,5385	92,8	1803,9179
Total	4,09			19319,25

**C. Panas Feed Masuk ke Kolom Distilasi ( $\Delta H_f$ )**

Ketentuan :

1. T bubble feed masuk = 399,9631 K = 126,81 °C

Komp	Q Kj/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	47447,4903
H <sub>2</sub> O	12525,4439
NaOH	5105,7165
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00009
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	285,0831
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	329765,4656
Total	395129,1995

**D. Panas Liquid Keluar Kondensor ( $\Delta H_d$ )**

Ketentuan :

1. T pada bubble point Distilat = 390,9631 K = 117,81 °C

2. T Reference = 298,15 K = 25 °C

Komp	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	9,03	51,0147	92,8	42734,38
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,23	34,2339	92,8	10255,4165
NaOH	0,99	50,4746	92,8	4635,1653
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,0001	92,8	0,0001
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	219,1539	92,8	206,1387
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,25	253,5385	92,8	5956,0696
Total	13,51			63787,17



**E. Panas Liquid Keluar Reboiler ( $\Delta H_b$ )**

Ketentuan :

1. T pada bubble point Bottom = 472,8372 K = 199,69 °C
2. T Reference = 298,15 K = 25 °C

Komp	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,00	56,8599	174,7	0,00
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,36	34,9389	174,7	2188,8429
NaOH	0,00	51,9865	174,7	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00	0,0001	174,7	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00	239,1648	174,7	105,8521
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	12,40	280,0953	174,7	606833,2110
Total	12,76			609127,91

**4. Kondensor**

**A. Beban Kondensor ( $Q_c$ )**

$$Q_c = \Delta H_v - (\Delta H_L + \Delta H_d)$$

$$Q_c = 880446,9297 - (19319,25 + 63787,17)$$

$$Q_c = 797.340,512 \text{ kJ/Jam}$$

**B. Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

Digunakan air sebagai pendingin dengan spesifikasi :

1. T<sub>Cooling Supply</sub> = 30 °C = 303,15 K
2. T<sub>Cooling Return</sub> = 50 °C = 323,15 K
3. Cp<sub>Air</sub> = 75,4438 Kj/Kmol.K

$$Q_{\text{Supply}} = M_{\text{Cooling}} \times C_{p\text{Air}} \times \Delta T$$

$$M_{\text{Cooling}} = \frac{Q_{\text{Supply}}}{C_{p\text{Air}} \times \Delta T}$$

$$M_{\text{Cooling}} = \frac{797340,512}{75,4438 \times 20,00}$$

$$M_{\text{Cooling}} = 528,43 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

**5. Reboiler**

**A. Beban Reboiler ( $Q_s$ )**

$$Q_{\text{Loss Maks}} = 10\%$$

(Ulrich : Page 432)

$$\text{Asumsi } Q_{\text{loss}} = 5\% Q_{\text{Supply}}$$



Neraca energi total :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\
 \Delta H_f + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= \Delta H_b + \Delta H_d + Q_c + Q_{\text{loss}} \\
 395129,20 + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= 1470255,58 + 5\% Q_{\text{Supply}} \\
 Q_{\text{Supply}} &= 1131711,98 \text{ KJ/Jam} \\
 Q_{\text{loss}} &= 56585,599 \text{ KJ/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Supply}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{loss}} \\
 395129,20 + 1131711,98 &= 1470255,58 + 56585,60 \\
 1526841,18 &= 1526841,18
 \end{aligned}$$

### B. Kebutuhan Steam

Digunakan steam sebagai pemanas dengan spesifikasi :

1. Jenis Pemanas = Saturated Steam
2. Tekanan = 33 bar = 32,58 atm
3. Suhu = 239 °C

(Ulrich : Page 426)

$$\lambda_{\text{Steam}} = 1.769,4 \text{ kJ/Kg} \quad (\text{Interpolasi suhu } 238^\circ\text{C dan } 240^\circ\text{C})$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : Table E.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\text{Steam}} &= \frac{Q_{\text{Supply}}}{\lambda_{\text{Steam}}} \\
 &= \frac{1.131.711,98 \text{ kJ/Jam}}{1.769,4 \text{ kJ/Kg}} \\
 &= 639,6021 \text{ Kg/Jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

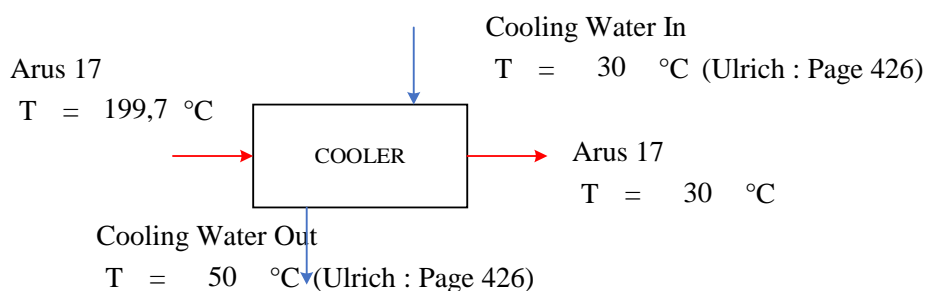
Neraca Panas Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
$\Delta H_f$		$\Delta H_d$	
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	47.447,49 kJ/Jam	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	42.734,376 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	12.525,44 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	10.255,416 kJ/Jam
NaOH	5.105,72 kJ/Jam	NaOH	4.635,165 kJ/Jam
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00009 kJ/Jam	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0 kJ/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	285,08 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	206,139 kJ/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	329.765,47 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	5.956,07 kJ/Jam
$Q_{\text{Supply}}$	1.131.711,98 kJ/Jam	$\Delta H_b$	
		CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,0 kJ/Jam
		H <sub>2</sub> O	2.188,843 kJ/Jam
		NaOH	0,0 kJ/Jam
		Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,0 kJ/Jam



	$C_8H_8O$	105,852 kJ/Jam		
	$C_8H_{10}O$	606.833,211 kJ/Jam		
	$Q_c$	797.340,512 kJ/Jam		
	$Q_{loss}$	56.585,599 kJ/Jam		
<b>Total</b>		1.526.841,183 kJ/Jam	<b>Total</b>	1.526.841,183 kJ/Jam

### 11. Neraca Panas di sekitar Cooler 2 (E-323)



Keterangan :

Arus 17 = Laju produk bottom Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)

#### A. Entalpi Bahan Masuk

Ketentuan :

1. Suhu Bahan Masuk = 199,69 °C = 472,84 K
2. Suhu Reference = 25 °C = 298,15 K

#### Arus 17

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\
 &= -44,3840 + 3,0E+02 + -86,3983 + 9,6998 + -0,1471 \\
 &= 177,4191 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 + E \times T^4 \\
 &= 33,9330 + -3,9806 + 6,6862 + -1,8844 + 0,1846 \\
 &= 34,9389 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}
 \end{aligned}$$



Perhitungan Cp Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 80,5950 + 484,9418 + -563,1854 + 277,7439 \\&= 280,0953 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan masuk yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 17	SO	0,0025	177,4191	175	78,52
	H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3586	34,9389	175	2188,84
	PEA	12,4023	280,095275	175	606833,21
Total					609100,578

### B. Entalpi Bahan Keluar

Ketentuan :

- Suhu Bahan Keluar = 30,00 °C = 303,15 K
- Suhu Reference = 25,00 °C = 298,15 K

#### Arus 17

Perhitungan Cp Stirena Oksida :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 30,9110 + 3,4E+02 + -242,6617 + 68,9912 \\&= 201,4066 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Air :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 92,053 + -1,2E+01 + -1,9E+01 + 14,8962 \\&= 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Cp Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol :

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3 \\&= 80,5950 + 310,9106 + -231,4959 + 73,1952 \\&= 233,2049 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}\end{aligned}$$





Maka entalpi Total untuk bahan keluar yaitu :

Nomor Arus	Senyawa	Mol Kmol/Jam	Cp Kj/Kmol.K	$\Delta T$ K	Q Kj/Jam
Arus 17	SO	0,0025	201,4066	5,0	2,55
	H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3586	75,4438	5,0	135,28
	PEA	12,4023	233,204898	5,0	14461,40
Total					14599,230

### C. Q Serap dan Q Lepas

$$Q_{\text{Serap Maks}} = 10\%$$

(Ulrich : Page 432)

$$\text{Asumsi } Q_{\text{Serap}} = 5\% \quad Q_{\text{Lepas}}$$

Neraca energi total :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Input}} &= Q_{\text{Output}} \\ \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Serap}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{Lepas}} \\ 609100,58 + 5\% Q_{\text{Lepas}} &= 14599,23 + Q_{\text{Lepas}} \\ Q_{\text{Lepas}} &= 625790,89 \text{ Kj/Jam} \\ Q_{\text{Serap}} &= 31289,545 \text{ Kj/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{Input}} + Q_{\text{Serap}} &= \Delta H_{\text{Output}} + Q_{\text{Lepas}} \\ 609100,58 + 31289,54 &= 14599,23 + 625790,89 \\ 640390,12 &= 640390,12 \end{aligned}$$

### D. Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

Digunakan air sebagai pendingin dengan spesifikasi :

- $T_{\text{Cooling Supply}} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$
- $T_{\text{Cooling Return}} = 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 323,15 \text{ K}$
- $C_{p\text{Air}} = 75,4438 \text{ Kj/Kmol.K}$

$$Q_{\text{Serap}} = M_{\text{Cooling}} \times C_{p\text{Air}} \times \Delta T$$

$$M_{\text{Cooling}} = \frac{Q_{\text{Supply}}}{C_{p\text{Air}} \times \Delta T}$$

$$M_{\text{Cooling}} = \frac{625790,892}{75,4438 \times 20,00}$$

$$M_{\text{Cooling}} = 414,7399 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$



Neraca Panas Cooler 2 (E-323)

Komponen	Masuk	Komponen	Keluar
<b>Arus 17 (T = 199,7 °C)</b>		<b>Arus 17 (T = 30 °C)</b>	
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	78,524 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	2,5514 kJ/Jam
H <sub>2</sub> O	2.188,8429 kJ/Jam	H <sub>2</sub> O	135,2815 kJ/Jam
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	606.833,211 kJ/Jam	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	14.461,3972 kJ/Jam
<b>Q<sub>Serap</sub></b>	31.289,5446 kJ/Jam	<b>Q<sub>Lepas</sub></b>	625.790,8924 kJ/Jam
<b>Total</b>	640.390,122 kJ/Jam	<b>Total</b>	640.390,122 kJ/Jam



APPENDIX C  
PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. Tangki Penyimpanan Stirena Oksida (F-110)

- Fungsi : Menampung Bahan Baku Stirena Oksida  
Tipe Tangki : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah datar  
Tipe Head : Torispherical  
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C  
Jumlah : 2 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk menyimpan bahan dengan fase cair

Ketentuan :

1. Produk disimpan pada fase cair
2. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
3. Suhu Operasi = 30 °C
4. Waktu Tinggal = 20 Hari

A. Densitas Campuran

Konversi Satuan :

$$1 \text{ kg/L} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Stirena Oksida	0,98	1522,08	1,054
Air	0,02	31,06	0,9982
Total	1,00	1553,15	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho \text{ Input} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{\text{Fraksi Berat}}{\rho \text{ komponen}}}$$

$$\rho \text{ Input} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,98}{1,05} + \frac{0,02}{0,998}}$$

$$\rho \text{ Input} = 1,05 \text{ kg/L} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$\rho \text{ Input} = 65,73 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

B. Rate Volumetrik

Konversi Satuan :

$$1 \text{ kg} = 2,2046 \text{ lb}$$



Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{v} \text{ Input} &= \frac{(\dot{m} \text{ C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O} + \dot{m} \text{ H}_2\text{O})}{\rho \text{ Input}} \\ \dot{v} \text{ Input} &= \frac{(1.522,0833 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 31,0629 \text{ Kg/Jam})}{65,73 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &\quad \times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}} \\ \dot{v} \text{ Input} &= 52,10 \text{ cuft/Jam}\end{aligned}$$

### C. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio H/D = < 2
3. Pemilihan Rasio H/D = 0,80
4. Waktu Tinggal = 20 Hari
5. Jumlah tangki = 2 buah

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)

Konversi Satuan :

$$\begin{aligned}1 \text{ ft} &= 12 \text{ in} \\ 1 \text{ ft} &= 0,3048 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Bahan} &= \dot{v} \text{ Input} \times \text{Waktu Tinggal} \\ \text{Volume Bahan} &= 52,10 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 20 \text{ Hari} \times 24 \text{ Jam} \\ \text{Volume Bahan} &= 25.006,464 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{\text{Volume Bahan}}{\% \text{ Bahan dalam Tangki} \times \text{Jumlah Tangki}}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{25.006,464 \text{ cuft}}{80\% \times 2}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 15.629,040 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H$$

Substitusi nilai H = 0,8 D

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 0,80 \text{ D}$$

$$15.629,040 \text{ cuft} = 0,6283 \times D^3$$

$$D^3 = 24.874,389 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 29,1911 \text{ ft} = 350,29 \text{ in} = 8,8975 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 23,3529 \text{ ft} = 280,23 \text{ in} = 7,1180 \text{ m}$$



Digunakan ukuran tangki standar sebagai berikut :

$$D = 30 \text{ ft} = 360 \text{ in} = 9,1440 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 24 \text{ ft} = 288 \text{ in} = 7,3152 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 16.964,600 \text{ cuft} = 480,3840 \text{ m}^3$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx E Item 1)

#### D. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

$$1. \text{ Faktor korosi (C)} = 1/16 \text{ in} - 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$2. \text{ Pemilihan (C)} = 1/8 \text{ in}$$

(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)

$$3. \text{ Jenis pengelasan} = \text{Double Welded Butt-Joint}$$

$$4. \text{ Faktor pengelasan (E)} = 80\%$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)

$$5. \text{ Bahan Konstruksi} = \text{Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C}$$

$$6. \text{ Stress allowable (f)} = 12.650 \text{ psi}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

Menghitung nilai  $p$  :

$$p = \rho \times \frac{(H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 3.17)

Keterangan :

$$\rho = \text{Densitas (lb/cuft)}$$

$$p = \text{Tekanan dalam tangki (psi or lb/in}^2\text{)}$$

$$H = \text{Tinggi cairan dalam tangki (ft)}$$

Nilai ketinggian cairan dalam tangki dapat dicari dengan rumus volume silinder, dimana diameter tangki yang digunakan = 30 ft, sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Cairan} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}}$$

$$12.503,232 \text{ cuft} = 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (30 \text{ ft})^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}}$$

$$H_{\text{Cairan}} = 17,688 \text{ ft}$$

Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $p$ , yaitu :

$$p = 65,73 \text{ lb/cuft} \times \frac{(17,688 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$p = 7,6171 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = 7,6171 \text{ psi}$$



$$\begin{aligned}P_{\text{Design}} &= P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} \\P_{\text{Design}} &= 14,7 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 7,6171 \text{ psia} \\P_{\text{Design}} &= 7,6171 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan 10\%} = 8,3788 \text{ psia}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Keterangan :

- $t_{\text{min}}$  = Tebal shell minimum (in)
- $p$  = Tekanan dalam tangki (psi)
- $r_i$  = Jari-jari bagian dalam tangki (in)
- $C$  = Faktor korosi (in)
- $E$  = Faktor pengelasan
- $f$  = Stress allowable (psi)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\text{min}}$ , yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\text{min}} &= \frac{8,3788 \text{ psi}}{12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} \times \frac{180 \text{ in}}{0,6 \times 8,3788 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in} \\t_{\text{min}} &= 0,2741 \text{ in} = 4/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

#### E. Tebal Shell Bottom, Tangki dan Jumlah Course

Digunakan course dengan lebar = 72 in (6 ft) dengan tipe Butt-welded courses. Untuk ukuran tangki dengan :

$$D = 30 \text{ ft} ; H = 24 \text{ ft}$$

Course yang dibutuhkan sebanyak 4 buah dengan ketebalan :

$$\text{Course 1 \& 2} = 3/8 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Course 3 \& 4} = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell memenuhi karena  $t_{\text{min}} \leq t_{\text{design}}$

$$4/16 \text{ in} \leq \begin{matrix} 3/8 \text{ in} \\ 5/16 \text{ in} \end{matrix}$$

Karena tangki flat bottom, maka tebal shell bottom = tebal Course 1, sehingga :

$$t_{\text{bottom}} = 3/8 \text{ in}$$

#### F. Panjang Plate Course

Tangki menggunakan 10 plate dengan weld allowance 5/32 in .

Sehingga panjang masing-masing plate yaitu :



$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{\pi \times d - \text{weld length}}{12 \times n}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 55)

Keterangan :

$L_{\text{plate}}$  = Panjang tiap plate (ft)

$d$  = Diameter dalam tangki + tebal shell (in)

$n$  = Jumlah plate

weld length =  $n \times$  weld allowance

Dari persamaan Brownell page 55, dapat dihitung nilai  $L_{\text{plate}}$  yaitu :

1. Course 1 & 2

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{3,14 \times ( 360 \text{ in} + 3/8 \text{ in} ) - 10 \times 5/32 \text{ in}}{12 \times 10}$$

$$L_{\text{plate}} = 9,4216 \text{ ft}$$

2. Course 3 & 4

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{3,14 \times ( 360 \text{ in} + 5/16 \text{ in} ) - 10 \times 5/32 \text{ in}}{12 \times 10}$$

$$L_{\text{plate}} = 9,4199 \text{ ft}$$

### G. Tebal dan Tinggi Head

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Head = Torispherical
2. Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 8,38 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Asumsi tebal head :

Tebal shell minimum = 4/16 in

Asumsi tebal head ( $t_h$ ) = 7/16 in

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + 2 t_h$$

$$\text{OD} = 360 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,438 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 360,88 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = r_c = 360,88 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung  $P_{\text{allowable}}$  :

$$\frac{rc}{100 \times t_h} = \frac{360,88 \text{ in}}{100 \times 0,44 \text{ in}} = 8,25$$



$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{B \times t_h}{r_c}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 8.33)

Dari Figure 8.8 Brownell & Young, diperoleh nilai B dengan plot nilai  $r_c/100 \times t_h$ , yaitu :

$$B = 8000$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 8.8)

Maka :

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{8000 \times 7/16 \text{ in}}{360,88 \text{ in}}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = 9,70 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} \geq P_{\text{Design}}$$

$$9,70 \text{ psia} \geq 8,4 \text{ psia}$$

Karena  $P_{\text{allowable}} > P_{\text{design}}$ , sehingga asumsi ketebalan dapat digunakan

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.6, dipilih ukuran standart yaitu :

$$t_h = 7/16 \text{ in}$$

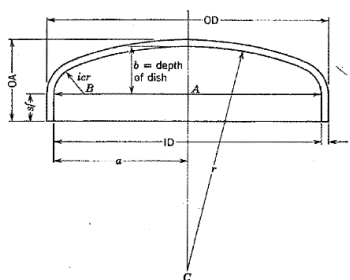
$$icr = 1 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.6)

$$sf = 3 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.8)

Menghitung tinggi head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 5.8)

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$b = r_c - AC$$

$$BC = r_c - icr$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

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

$$H_{\text{Head}} = t_h + b + sf$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 87)





Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$AB = \frac{360 \text{ in}}{2} - 1,125 \text{ in} = 178,88 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 360,88 \text{ in} - 1,125 \text{ in} = 359,75 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{359,75 \text{ in}^2 - 178,88 \text{ in}^2} = 312,13 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 360,88 \text{ in} - 312,13 \text{ in} = 48,75 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{Head}} = 0,44 \text{ in} + 48,75 \text{ in} + 3,00 \text{ in} = 52,18 \text{ in} = 4,35 \text{ ft}$$

#### H. Tinggi Total Tangki

$$H_{\text{Total}} = H_{\text{Tangki}} + H_{\text{Head}} + t_{\text{bottom}}$$

$$H_{\text{Total}} = 24 \text{ ft} + 4,35 \text{ ft} + 0,031 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{Total}} = 28,38 \text{ ft}$$

#### Spesifikasi Tangki Penyimpanan Stirena Oksida (F-110)

Fungsi	Menampung Bahan Baku Stirena Oksida
Tipe Tangki	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah datar
Tipe Head	Torispherical
Bahan Konstruksi	Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah Tangki	2 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T = 30 °C
Waktu Tinggal	20 Hari
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 30 ft Tinggi Tangki = 24 ft Volume Tangki = 16.964,6 cuft = 480,4 m <sup>3</sup>
Course 1 & 2	Panjang Plate = 9,422 ft Lebar Plate = 6 ft Tebal Shell = 3/8 in
Course 3 & 4	Panjang Plate = 9,420 ft Lebar Plate = 6 ft Tebal Shell = 5/16 in
Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 7/16 in Tinggi Head = 4,35 ft
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 3/8 in
Tinggi Total	28,38 ft

#### 2. Pompa 1 (L-111)

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan Stirena Oksida dari tangki menuju mixer (M-150)  
Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump  
Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel



Jumlah Pompa : 2 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

1.  $\rho$  Arus 1 = 65,73 lb/cuft
2.  $\rho$  reference (air) = 62,43 lb/cuft
3.  $\dot{v}$  Arus 1 = 52,10 cuft/Jam  
= 0,0145 cuft/s
4.  $sg$  reference (air) = 1
5.  $\mu$  reference (air) = 0,00085 lb/ft.s
6.  $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$  = 0,518 atm
7. Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) = 32,174 lbf.ft/lbf .s<sup>2</sup>
8. Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) = 32,174 ft/s<sup>2</sup>

#### A. Asumsi Aliran Turbulen

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 15 Page 496)

Keterangan :

- $D_{i \text{ Opt}}$  = Diameter optimum pipa bagian dalam (in)  
 $q_f$  = Laju alir fluida (cuft/s)  
 $\rho$  = Densitas fluida (lb/cuft)

Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i \text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times (0,0145 \text{ cuft/s})^{0,45} \times (65,73 \text{ lb/cuft})^{0,13}$$
$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 1,00 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

- Ukuran Pipa = 1,00 in  
Schedule = 80  
OD = 1,315 in  
ID = 0,957 in = 0,080 ft = 0,024 m  
A = 0,00499 ft<sup>2</sup>

(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Appx 5 Page 1086)

#### B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik } (\dot{v})}{A}$$

Keterangan :

- $v$  = Kecepatan linear (ft/s)  
 $A$  = Luas area pipa (ft<sup>2</sup>)



$$\dot{v} = \text{Kecepatan volumetrik (cuft/s)}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk kecepatan linearnya yaitu :

$$v = \frac{0,0145 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,00499 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v = 2,900 \text{ ft/s}$$

### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

Keterangan :

$$\rho = \text{Densitas (lb/cuft)}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitynya yaitu :

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{65,73 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = 1,0528$$

### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

Keterangan :

$$\mu = \text{Viskositas (lb/ft.s)}$$

$$sg = \text{Specific Gravity}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{1,0528}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,00089 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$Nre = \frac{ID \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Keterangan :

$$Nre = \text{Bilangan Reynold}$$

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam pipa (ft)}$$

$$v = \text{Kecepatan linear (ft/s)}$$



$\rho$  = Densitas (lb/cuft)

$\mu$  = Viskositas (lb/ft.s)

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$N_{re} = \frac{0,080 \text{ ft} \times 2,90 \text{ ft/s} \times 65,73 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00089 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$N_{re} = 16986,85959 \geq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}$$

#### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :

$$f = 0,007$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/ID = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,024308 \text{ m}} = 0,0019$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (Aliran Turbulen)}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 485)

#### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 8 ft
2. Tangki menuju alat selanjutnya = 40 ft
3. Tinggi alat selanjutnya = 29 ft
4. Jarak aman tinggi tangki selanjutnya dengan pipa = 1 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 78 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times ID$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Keterangan :

L = Panjang ekuivalen suction (ft)

n = Jumlah elbow/valve

L/D = Perbandingan antara panjang ekuivalen dengan diameter pipa

ID = Diameter dalam pipa (ft)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :



1. 5 Elbow 90°

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 5 \times 35 \times 0,08 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 13,96 \text{ ft}$$

2. 1 Gate Valve

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,08 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 0,72 \text{ ft}$$

Total Panjang Pipa

$$L = L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}}$$

$$L = 78 \text{ ft} + 14,0 \text{ ft} + 0,7 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 92,7 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_1^2 \times L_e}{gc \times ID}$$

v = Kecepatan linear (ft/s)

L<sub>e</sub> = Total Panjang Pipa (ft)

ID = Diameter dalam pipa (ft)

gc = Konstanta gravitasi bumi (lbm.ft/lbf .s<sup>2</sup>)

Maka nilai  $f_1$  yaitu :

$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times 0,00089 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (2,900 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 93 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2 \times 0,08 \text{ ft}}$$

$$f_1 = 0,5437 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°

$$f_2 = Kf \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

Keterangan :

f = Friction loss (ft.lbf/lbm)

Kf = Faktor loss karena fitting/valve

v = Kecepatan linear (ft/s)

Diketahui nilai Kf untuk Elbow 90° = 0,75

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :



$$f_2 = 0,75 \frac{\times (2,900 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_2 = 3,1539 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.10-17)

Keterangan :

$f$  = Friction loss (ft.lbf/lbm)

$K_f$  = Faktor loss karena fitting/valve

$v$  = Kecepatan linear (ft/s)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Gate Valve = 0,17

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$f_3 = 0,17 \frac{\times (2,900 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 0,7149 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Total Friksi :

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3$$

$$\Sigma f = 0,5437 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 3,1539 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,7149 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = 4,4124 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

## H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.7-10)

Keterangan :

$W_f$  = Total dynamic head (ft.lbf/lbm)

$\Delta P$  = Perbedaan tekanan (lbf/ft<sup>2</sup>)

$\Delta Z$  = Perbedaan ketinggian (ft)

$\rho$  = Densitas fluida (lbm/ft<sup>3</sup>)

$\alpha$  = Konstanta jenis aliran

$\Sigma f$  = Total friction loss (ft.lbf/lbm)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1 \text{ atm}$$



$$P_2 = 1,518 \text{ atm} = 3.213,085 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = |P_2 - P_1|$$

$$\Delta P = 3.213,085 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 1.096,865 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1.096,865 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{65,73 \text{ lbm/cuft}} = 16,6885 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$Z_1 = 30 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Ketinggian Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)})$$

$$Z_2 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = |Z_2 - Z_1|$$

$$\Delta Z = 0 \text{ ft} - 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 30 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbf/lbm} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{s}^2} = 30 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$$v_1 = \text{Kecepatan sebelum melewati pompa}$$

$$v_2 = \text{Kecepatan setelah melewati pompa}$$

$$\Delta v = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$\Delta v = 2,90 \text{ ft/s} - 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v = 2,90 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 8,41 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{8 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf/lbm} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{s}^2} = 0,13 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$-W_f = 16,6885 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 30,0000 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,1307 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ + 4,4124 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_f = 51,2317 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

$$1. \text{ sg bahan} = 1,0528$$



$$2. \text{ Rate Volumetrik } (\dot{v}) = 52,10 \text{ cuft/Jam} = 6,4951 \text{ gpm}$$

Menghitung power pompa :

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \dot{v} \times sg}{3960}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23)

$$hp = \frac{51,2317 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 6,4951 \text{ gpm} \times 1,0528}{3960}$$

$$hp = 0,0885 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{0,0885 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = 0,1966 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung power motor :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,1966 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 0,2457 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power} = 1,0 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa 1 (L-111)

Fungsi	Mengalirkan Stirena Oksida dari tangki menuju mixer (M-150)
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	2 buah
Kapasitas	1.553,1462 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	52,10 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 1 in, sch 80 Panjang Pipa = 92,7 ft
Total Dynamic Head	51,2317 ft.lbf/lbm





Efisiensi Motor	80%
Power Motor	1,0 Hp

### 3. Tangki Penyimpanan Metanol (F-120)

- Fungsi : Menampung Bahan Baku Metanol  
 Tipe Tangki : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah datar  
 Tipe Head : Torispherical  
 Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C  
 Jumlah : 3 buah  
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk menyimpan bahan dengan fase cair

Ketentuan :

1. Produk disimpan pada fase cair
2. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
3. Suhu Operasi = 30 °C
4. Waktu Tinggal = 10 Hari

#### A. Densitas Campuran

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Metanol	0,999	28919,58	0,792
Air	0,001	28,95	0,9982
Total	1,00	28948,53	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1,00}{0,79} + \frac{0,00}{0,998}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 0,79 \text{ kg/L} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 49,45 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

#### B. Rate Volumetrik

Perhitungan :

$$\dot{v}_{\text{Input}} = \frac{(28.919,5818 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 28,9485 \text{ Kg/Jam})}{49,45 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$\times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\dot{v}_{\text{Input}} = 1.290,52 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$



### C. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio H/D = < 2
3. Pemilihan Rasio H/D = 0,50
4. Waktu Tinggal = 10 Hari
5. Jumlah tangki = 3 buah

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Bahan} &= 1.290,52 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 10 \text{ Hari} \times 24 \text{ Jam} \\ \text{Volume Bahan} &= 309.725,647 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{309.725,65 \text{ cuft}}{80\% \times 3}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 129.052,35 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H$$

Substitusi nilai H = 0,5 D

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 0,50 D$$

$$129.052,35 \text{ cuft} = 0,3927 \times D^3$$

$$D^3 = 328.629,118 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 69,0084 \text{ ft} = 828,10 \text{ in} = 21,0338 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 34,5042 \text{ ft} = 414,05 \text{ in} = 10,5169 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan ukuran tangki standar sebagai berikut :

$$D = 70 \text{ ft} = 840 \text{ in} = 21,3360 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 36 \text{ ft} = 432 \text{ in} = 10,9728 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 138.544,236 \text{ cuft} = 3.923,14 \text{ m}^3$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx E Item 1)

### D. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in
2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in  
(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)
3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint
4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)
5. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
6. Stress allowable (f) = 12.650 psi  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)



Menghitung nilai  $p$  :

$$p = \rho \times \frac{(H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 3.17)

Nilai ketinggian cairan dalam tangki dapat dicari dengan rumus volume silinder, dimana diameter tangki yang digunakan = 70 ft, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Cairan} &= 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\ 103.241,882 \text{ cuft} &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (70 \text{ ft})^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\ H_{\text{Cairan}} &= 26,83 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $p$ , yaitu :

$$p = 49,45 \text{ lb/cuft} \times \frac{(26,8269 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$p = 8,8696 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{Operasi}} &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia} \\ P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} &= 8,8696 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{Design}} &= P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} \\ P_{\text{Design}} &= 14,7 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 8,8696 \text{ psia} \\ P_{\text{Design}} &= 8,8696 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan 10\%} = 9,7565 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\min}$ , yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= \frac{9,7565 \text{ psi}}{12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} \times \frac{420 \text{ in}}{0,6 \times 9,7565 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in} \\ t_{\min} &= 0,5302 \text{ in} = 8/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

#### E. Tebal Shell Bottom, Tangki dan Jumlah Course

Digunakan course dengan lebar = 72 in (6 ft) dengan tipe Butt-welded courses. Untuk ukuran tangki dengan :

$$D = 70 \text{ ft} ; H = 36 \text{ ft}$$

Course yang dibutuhkan sebanyak 6 buah dengan ketebalan :

$$\text{Course 1, 2, 3} = 5/8 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Course 4, 5, 6} = 9/16 \text{ in}$$



Tebal shell memenuhi karena  $t_{\min} \leq t_{\text{design}}$

$$\frac{8}{16} \text{ in} \leq \frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

Karena tangki flat bottom, maka tebal shell bottom = tebal Course 1, sehingga :

$$t_{\text{bottom}} = \frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

#### F. Panjang Plate Course

Tangki menggunakan 10 plate dengan weld allowance  $\frac{5}{32} \text{ in}$  .

Sehingga panjang masing-masing plate yaitu :

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{\pi \times d - \text{weld length}}{12 \times n}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Page 55)

Dari persamaan Brownell page 55, dapat dihitung nilai  $L_{\text{plate}}$  yaitu :

1. Course 1, 2, 3

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{3,14 \times ( 840 \text{ in} + \frac{5}{8} \text{ in} ) - 10 \times \frac{5}{32} \text{ in}}{12 \times 10}$$

$$L_{\text{plate}} = 21,9945 \text{ ft}$$

2. Course 4, 5, 6

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{3,14 \times ( 840 \text{ in} + \frac{9}{16} \text{ in} ) - 10 \times \frac{5}{32} \text{ in}}{12 \times 10}$$

$$L_{\text{plate}} = 21,9929 \text{ ft}$$

#### G. Tebal dan Tinggi Head

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Head = Torispherical
2. Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 9,76 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Asumsi tebal head :

$$\text{Tebal shell minimum} = \frac{8}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal head } (t_h) = \frac{7}{8} \text{ in}$$

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + 2 t_h$$

$$\text{OD} = 840 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,875 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 841,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = r_c = 841,75 \text{ in}$$



Menghitung  $P_{allowable}$  :

$$\frac{rc}{100 \times t_h} = \frac{841,75 \text{ in}}{100 \times 0,88 \text{ in}} = 9,62$$

$$P_{allowable} = \frac{B \times t_h}{r_c}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 8.33)

Dari Figure 8.8 Brownell & Young, diperoleh nilai B dengan plot nilai  $rc/100 \times t_h$ , yaitu :

$$B = 14000$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 8.8)

Maka :

$$P_{allowable} = \frac{14000 \times 7/8 \text{ in}}{841,75 \text{ in}}$$

$$P_{allowable} = 14,55 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{allowable} \geq P_{Design}$$

$$14,6 \text{ psia} \geq 9,8 \text{ psia}$$

Karena  $P_{allowable} > P_{design}$ , sehingga asumsi ketebalan dapat digunakan

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.6, dipilih ukuran standart yaitu :

$$t_h = 7/8 \text{ in}$$

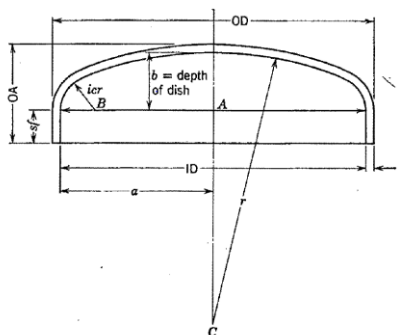
$$icr = 2 \ 5/8 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.6)

$$sf = 3 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.8)

Menghitung tinggi head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 5.8)

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$b = r_c - AC$$

$$BC = r_c - icr$$



$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

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

$$H_{Head} = t_h + b + sf$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$AB = \frac{840 \text{ in}}{2} - 2,625 \text{ in} = 417,38 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 841,75 \text{ in} - 2,625 \text{ in} = 839,13 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{839,13 \text{ in}^2 - 417,38 \text{ in}^2} = 727,96 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 841,75 \text{ in} - 727,96 \text{ in} = 113,79 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{Head} = 0,88 \text{ in} + 113,79 \text{ in} + 3,00 \text{ in} = 117,66 \text{ in} = 9,81 \text{ ft}$$

#### H. Tinggi Total Tangki

$$H_{Total} = H_{Tangki} + H_{Head} + t_{bottom}$$

$$H_{Total} = 36 \text{ ft} + 9,81 \text{ ft} + 0,052 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{Total} = 45,86 \text{ ft}$$

#### Spesifikasi Tangki Penyimpanan Metanol (F-120)

Fungsi	Menampung Bahan Baku Metanol
Tipe Tangki	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah datar
Tipe Head	Torispherical
Bahan Konstruksi	Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah Tangki	3 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T = 30 °C
Waktu Tinggal	10 Hari
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 70 ft Tinggi Tangki = 36 ft Volume Tangki = 138.544,2 cuft = 3.923,1 m <sup>3</sup>
Course 1, 2, 3	Panjang Plate = 21,994 ft Lebar Plate = 6 ft Tebal Shell = 5/8 in
Course 4, 5, 6	Panjang Plate = 21,993 ft Lebar Plate = 6 ft Tebal Shell = 9/16 in
Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 9,81 ft Tinggi Head = 7/8 in
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 5/8 in
Tinggi Total	45,86 ft



#### 4. Pompa 2 (L-121)

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan Metanol dari tangki menuju mixer (M-150)  
Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump  
Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel  
Jumlah Pompa : 2 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

1.  $\rho$  Arus 2 = 49,45 lb/cuft
2.  $\rho_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 62,43 lb/cuft
3.  $\dot{v}$  Arus 2 = 1.290,52 cuft/Jam  
= 0,3585 cuft/s
4.  $sg_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 1
5.  $\mu_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 0,00085 lb/ft.s
6.  $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$  = 0,604 atm
7. Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) = 32,174 lbf.ft/lbf .s<sup>2</sup>
8. Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) = 32,174 ft/s<sup>2</sup>

#### A. Asumsi Aliran Turbulen

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 15 Page 496)

Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i \text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times (0,3585 \text{ cuft/s})^{0,45} \times (49,45 \text{ lb/cuft})^{0,13}$$
$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 4,08 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

- Ukuran Pipa = 4,00 in  
Schedule = 40  
OD = 4,500 in  
ID = 4,026 in = 0,336 ft = 0,102 m  
A = 0,0884 ft<sup>2</sup>

(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Appx 5 Page 1086)

#### B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik } (\dot{v})}{A}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk kecepatan linearnya yaitu :

$$v = \frac{0,3585 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2}$$



$$v = 4,055 \text{ ft/s}$$

### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitynya yaitu :

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{49,45 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = 0,7921$$

### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{0,7921}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,00067 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$Nre = \frac{ID \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$Nre = \frac{0,336 \text{ ft} \times 4,06 \text{ ft/s} \times 49,45 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00067 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$Nre = 99925,9062 \geq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}$$

### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :

$$f = 0,0045$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/ID = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,102260 \text{ m}} = 0,0004$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (Aliran Turbulen)}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 485)





### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 8 ft
2. Tangki menuju alat selanjutnya = 50 ft
3. Tinggi alat selanjutnya = 29 ft
4. Jarak aman tinggi tangki selanjutnya dengan pipa = 1 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 88 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times ID$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :

1. 5 Elbow 90°  

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 5 \times 35 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 58,71 \text{ ft}$$
2. 1 Gate Valve  

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 3,02 \text{ ft}$$

Total Panjang Pipa

$$L = L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}}$$

$$L = 88 \text{ ft} + 59 \text{ ft} + 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 149,7 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_l = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_i^2 \times L_e}{gc \times ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_l$  yaitu :

$$f_l = \frac{2 \times 0,00067 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (4,055 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 150 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}}$$

$$f_l = 0,3072 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°



$$f_2 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Elbow 90° = 0,75

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :

$$f_2 = 0,75 \times \frac{(4,055 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_2 = 6,1667 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

### 3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Gate Valve = 0,17

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$f_3 = 0,17 \times \frac{(4,055 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 1,3978 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Total Friksi :

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3$$

$$\Sigma f = 0,3072 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 6,1667 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 1,3978 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = 7,8717 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

## H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.7-10)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_2 = 1,604 \text{ atm} = 3.393,447 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = |P_2 - P_1|$$

$$\Delta P = 3.393,447 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 1.277,227 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$



$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{1.277,227 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{49,45 \text{ lbm/cuft}} = 25,8270 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$Z_1 = 30 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Ketinggian Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)})$$

$$Z_2 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = |Z_2 - Z_1|$$

$$\Delta Z = 0 \text{ ft} - 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 30 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 30 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$$\Delta v = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$\Delta v = 4,06 \text{ ft/s} - 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v = 4,06 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 16,44 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{16 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 0,26 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$-Wf = 25,8270 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 30,0000 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,2556 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ + 7,8717 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$-Wf = 63,9542 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

$$1. \text{ sg bahan} = 0,7921$$

$$2. \text{ Rate Volumetrik } (\dot{v}) = 1.290,52 \text{ cuft/Jam} = 160,8931 \text{ gpm}$$

Menghitung power pompa :

$$\text{hp} = \frac{-Wf \times \dot{v} \times \text{sg}}{3960}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23)

$$\text{hp} = \frac{63,9542 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 160,8931 \text{ gpm} \times 0,7921}{3960}$$

$$\text{hp} = 2,0583 \text{ Hp}$$



$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{\text{hp}}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{2,0583 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = 4,5740 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung power motor :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{4,5740 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 5,7176 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power} = 6,0 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa 2 (L-121)

Fungsi	Mengalirkan Metanol dari tangki menuju mixer (M-150)
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	2 buah
Kapasitas	28.948,53 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	1.290,52 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 4 in, sch 40 Panjang Pipa = 149,7 ft
Total Dynamic Head	63,9542 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Motor	80%
Power Motor	6,0 Hp

#### 5. Silo Penyimpanan Natrium Hidroksida (F-130)

- Fungsi : Menampung Bahan Baku Stirena Oksida  
Tipe Silo : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas flat plate  
Tipe Bottom : Conical  
Bahan Konstruksi : Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B  
Jumlah : 1 buah



Dasar Pemilihan : Cocok untuk menyimpan padatan dengan bahan konstruksi yang tahan korosi

Ketentuan :

1. Produk disimpan pada fase padat
2. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
3. Suhu Operasi = 30 °C
4. Waktu Tinggal = 10 Hari

### 1. Perencanaan Tangki

#### A. Densitas Campuran

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
NaOH	0,98	39,57	2,13
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,02	0,81	2,533
Total	1,00	40,38	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,98}{2,13} + \frac{0,02}{2,533}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 2,14 \text{ kg/L} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 133,40 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

#### B. Rate Volumetrik

Perhitungan :

$$\dot{v}_{\text{Input}} = \frac{(39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam})}{133,40 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$\times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\dot{v}_{\text{Input}} = 0,67 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

#### C. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio H/D = 2 - 5
3. Pemilihan Rasio H/D = 2,00
4. Waktu Tinggal = 10 Hari
5. Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)



Perhitungan :

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 0,67 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 10 \text{ Hari} \times 24 \text{ Jam}$$

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 160,172 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{160,172 \text{ cuft}}{80\% \times 1}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 200,215 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H$$

Substitusi nilai  $H = 2 D$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2,00 D$$

$$200,215 \text{ cuft} = 1,5708 \times D^3$$

$$D^3 = 127,461 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 6,0 \text{ ft} = 72,00 \text{ in} = 1,8288 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 12,0 \text{ ft} = 144,00 \text{ in} = 3,6576 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Design} = 339,292 \text{ cuft}$$

#### D. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

$$1. \text{ Faktor korosi (C)} = \frac{1}{16} \text{ in} - \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$2. \text{ Pemilihan (C)} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)

$$3. \text{ Jenis pengelasan} = \text{Double Welded Butt-Joint}$$

$$4. \text{ Faktor pengelasan (E)} = 80\%$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)

$$5. \text{ Bahan Konstruksi} = \text{Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B}$$

$$6. \text{ Stress allowable (f)} = 17.500 \text{ psi}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

Menghitung nilai  $p$  :

$$p = \frac{\rho \times (H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 3.17)

Nilai ketinggian bahan dalam tangki dapat dicari dengan rumus volume silinder, dimana diameter tangki yang digunakan = 6 ft, sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Cairan} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H_{\text{Bahan}}$$

$$160,172 \text{ cuft} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (6 \text{ ft})^2 \times H_{\text{Bahan}}$$

$$H_{\text{Bahan}} = 5,6649 \text{ ft}$$

Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $p$ , yaitu :



$$p = 133,40 \text{ lb/cuft} \times \frac{(5,6649 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$p = 4,3214 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{BeratBahan}} = 4,3214 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{BeratBahan}}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 14,7 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 4,3214 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 4,3214 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan } 10\% = 4,7536 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{p \times r_i}{f \times E - 0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\min}$ , yaitu :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{4,7536 \text{ psi} \times 36 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 4,7536 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\min} = 0,1372 \text{ in} = 2/16 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal shell yaitu :

$$t_{\text{shell}} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Karena tutup atas merupakan flat plate, maka :

$$t_{\text{head}} = t_{\text{shell}} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

### E. Tebal dan Tinggi Bottom

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Bottom = Conical
2. Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 4,75 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B  
 $f_s = 17.500 \text{ psi}$
5. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint  
 $E = 80\%$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

6. Sudut  $\alpha$  pada head = 30°  
 $\text{Cos } \alpha = 0,87$

(Hesse : Page 88)



Menghitung  $\theta$  (Sudut head dengan garis horizontal) :

Besarnya sudut pada conical head dapat dicari dari persamaan :

$$t_k = \frac{p \times r_i}{\cos \alpha \times (f \times E - 0,6 \times p)} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 6.154)

Keterangan :

- $t_k$  = Tebal cone (in)
- $p$  = Tekanan dalam tangki (psi)
- $r_i$  = Jari-jari bagian dalam tangki (in)
- $\alpha$  = Sudut antara head dengan garis horizontal
- $f$  = Stress allowable (psi)
- $E$  = Faktor pengelasan
- $C$  = Faktor korosi (in)

Dari persamaan 6.154 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $\theta$ , yaitu :

$$t_k = \frac{4,8 \text{ psi} \times 36 \text{ in}}{0,87 \times (17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 4,8 \text{ psi})} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_k = 0,1391 \text{ in} = 2/16 \text{ in}$$

Maka digunakan tebal bottom yaitu :

$$t_k = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Dari gambar diatas, tinggi conical dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$h = \frac{\tan \alpha (D - m)}{2}$$

(Hesse : eq 4-17 Page 92)

Keterangan :

- $h$  = Tinggi conical (ft)
- $D$  = Diameter tangki (ft)
- $m$  = Flat spot diameter (ft)  $\rightarrow$  1 ft

(Hesse : Page 85)

Maka tinggi conical yaitu :

$$H_{\text{Bottom}} = \frac{\tan (30^\circ) \times (6,0 \text{ ft} - 1 \text{ ft})}{2}$$

$$H_{\text{Bottom}} = 1,443 \text{ ft} = 0,440 \text{ m}$$

#### F. Tinggi Total Tangki

$$H_{\text{Total}} = H_{\text{Tangki}} + H_{\text{Bottom}} + t_{\text{Head}}$$

$$H_{\text{Total}} = 12 \text{ ft} + 1,44 \text{ ft} + 0,016 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{Total}} = 13,46 \text{ ft}$$





## 2. Perencanaan Penyangga

### A. Berat Beban Total

Ketentuan :

1. ID = 6,00 ft
2. OD = 6,03 ft
3.  $t_s$  = 0,02 ft
4.  $t_h$  = 0,02 ft
5.  $t_k$  = 0,02 ft
6.  $H_{Tangki}$  = 12,00 ft
7.  $H_{Bottom}$  = 1,44 ft
8.  $\rho_{steel-Nikel}$  = 537,00 lb/cuft

(Foust 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx D Page 740)

Berat shell :

$$W_{shell} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (OD^2 - ID^2) \times H_{Tangki} \times \rho_{steel}$$

$$W_{shell} = 1.902,8571 \text{ lb}$$

Berat tutup atas :

Karena tutup atas berbentuk flat plate, maka :

$$W_{head} = \frac{1}{4} \pi \times ID^2 \times t_h \times \rho_{steel}$$

$$W_{head} = 237,2393 \text{ lb}$$

Berat tutup bawah :

Karena tutup bawah berbentuk conical, maka :

$$W_{bottom} = \frac{1}{12} \pi (OD^2 - ID^2) \times H_{Bottom} \times \rho_{steel}$$

$$W_{bottom} = 76,2927 \text{ lb}$$

Berat produk :

$$W_{bahan} = 21.366,37 \text{ lb}$$

Berat total tangki

$$W_{total} = W_{shell} + W_{head} + W_{bottom} + W_{bahan}$$

$$W_{total} = 23.582,76 \text{ lb}$$

### B. Leg Planning

Berat perancangan dibuat lebih besar 10% (Faktor safety), sehingga :

$$W_{total \text{ design}} = 25.941,03 \text{ lb}$$



Kaki penyangga dilas di tengah-tengah ketinggian (40% dari tinggi total bejana).  
Digunakan tipe kaki (leg) tipe I-Beam, dengan pondasi cor/beton. Karena kaki dilas pada 40% ketinggian tangki, maka ketinggian kaki :

$$\begin{aligned}H_{leg} &= 40\% \times H_{Tangki} \\H_{leg} &= 40\% \times 13,46 \text{ ft} \\H_{leg} &= 5,38 \text{ ft} = 1,641 \text{ m} \approx 2,0 \text{ m} = 6,56 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan beams ukuran 5 in B 15 dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kedalaman beam} &= 5,0 \text{ in} \\ \text{Lebar flange} &= 3,284 \text{ in} \\ \text{Web thickness} &= 0,494 \text{ in} \\ \text{Avg flange thickness} &= 0,326 \text{ in} \\ \text{Area of section (A)} &= 4,29 \text{ in}^2 \\ \text{Berat/ft} &= 14,75 \text{ lb}\end{aligned}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx G Item 2)

Peletakan dengan beban ekstrensik (Axis 1-1) :

$$\begin{aligned}I &= 15,00 \text{ in}^4 \\ S &= 6,00 \text{ in}^3 \\ r &= 1,87 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Peletakan tanpa beban ekstrensik (Axis 2-2) :

$$\begin{aligned}I &= 1,70 \text{ in}^4 \\ S &= 1,00 \text{ in}^3 \\ r &= 0,630 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx G Item 2)

Beban kompresi total maksimum tiap leg (P) :

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = \frac{W_{\text{total design}}}{\text{Jumlah Penyangga}}$$

Asumsi jumlah penyangga  $\rightarrow 4$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = \frac{25.941,03 \text{ lb}}{4}$$

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = 6.485,26 \text{ lb}$$

Pengecekan terhadap peletakan sumbu Axis 1-1 dan Axis 2-2

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{6.485,26 \text{ lb}}{4,29 \text{ in}^2}$$

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = 1.511,715 \text{ psi}$$



Cek Axis 1-1 :

$$\frac{H_{leg}}{r} = \frac{78,740 \text{ in}}{1,870 \text{ in}} = 42,1070$$

Karena  $L/r < 120$ , maka digunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$F_{check} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times (L/r)^2$$

$$F_{check} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times 1773,0025$$

$$F_{check} = 16.140,09 \text{ psi}$$

Design dapat digunakan karena  $F_{allowable} < F_{check}$

Cek Axis 2-2 :

$$\frac{H_{leg}}{r} = \frac{78,740 \text{ in}}{0,630 \text{ in}} = 124,9844$$

Karena  $L/r < 120$ , maka digunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$F_{check} = \frac{18000}{1 + \frac{L^2}{18000 \times r^2}}$$

$$F_{check} = \frac{18000}{1 + \frac{6.200,01 \text{ in}^2}{18000 \times 0,40 \text{ in}^2}}$$

$$F_{check} = 9.636,81 \text{ psi}$$

Design dapat digunakan karena  $F_{allowable} < F_{check}$

### C. Lug Planning

Masing-masing penyangga memiliki 4 baut (bolt) dengan beban maksimum tiap baut yaitu :

$$P_{bolt} = \frac{P}{n_b} = \frac{6.485,26 \text{ lb}}{4} = 1.621,31 \text{ lb}$$

Luas lubang baut :

$$A_{bolt} = \frac{P_{bolt}}{f_{bolt}}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 2.2)

Dengan  $f_{bolt}$  = stress maks yang dapat ditahan setiap baut, yaitu :

$$f_{bolt} = 12.000 \text{ psi}$$

Sehingga :

$$A_{bolt} = \frac{1.621,31 \text{ lb}}{12.000 \text{ psi}} = 0,14 \text{ in}^2$$



Digunakan baut standart dengan diameter = 0,5 in

**Spesifikasi Silo Penyimpanan Natrium Hidroksida (F-130)**

Fungsi	Menampung Bahan Baku Stirena Oksida
Tipe Tangki	Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas flat plate
Tipe Bottom	Conical
Bahan Konstruksi	Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
Jumlah Tangki	1 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T = 30 °C
Waktu Tinggal	10 Hari
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 6 ft Tinggi Tangki = 12 ft Volume Tangki = 339,3 cuft = 9,6 m <sup>3</sup> Tebal Shell = 3/16 in
Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 3/16 in
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 3/16 in Tinggi Bottom = 1,44 ft
Tinggi Total	13,46 ft
Penyangga	Tipe Penyangga = I-Beam Ukuran 5 in Tinggi Penyangga = 6,56 ft Jumlah Penyangga = 4 buah Kedalaman Beam = 5,0 in Lebar Flange = 3,284 in Web Thickness = 0,494 in Avg flange thickness = 0,326 in Area of Section (A) = 4,29 in <sup>2</sup> Berat/ft = 14,75 lb
Baut	Jumlah Baut = 4 buah Luas Lubang Baut = 0,14 in <sup>2</sup> Diameter Baut = 1 in

**6. Screw Conveyor 1 (J-131)**

Fungsi : Mengalirki NaOH dari silo menuju tangki pelarutan (M-140)  
Tipe : Plain Spouts of Chutes  
Jumlah Conveyor : 1 buah  
Klasifikasi Bahan : C26LN (Granular, free-flowing, nonabrasive, hygroscopic, highly corrosive)

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 21-6 Page 21-8)



Dasar Pemilihan : Digunakan untuk mengatur laju alir bahan dan cocok untuk bahan padat

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
2. Suhu Operasi = 30 °C
3. Densitas NaOH = 133,40 lb/cuft
4. Rate Massa = 40,3818 Kg/Jam = 0,0445 Ton/Jam
5. Rate Volumetrik NaOH = 0,67 cuft/Jam
6. Sudut Screw Conveyor = 30°

Dipilih spesifikasi *screw conveyor* sesuai literatur perry table 21-6 sebagai berikut :

Kapasitas maksimal	=	5,0 Ton/Jam	Atau	200,0 cuft/Jam
Diameter corong	=	9,0 in		
Diameter screw	=	6,0 in		
Diameter pipa	=	10,0 in		
Diameter poros	=	2,0 in		
Kecepatan putaran	=	40		
Panjang conveyor	=	15,0 ft		
Power motor	=	0,43 Hp		

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 21-6 Page 21-8)

#### Spesifikasi Screw Conveyor 1 (J-131)

Fungsi	Mengalirkan NaOH dari silo menuju tangki pelarutan (M-140)
Tipe	Plain Spouts of Chutes
Jumlah Conveyor	1 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T = 30 °C
Dimensi Screw Conveyor	Sudut Conveyor = 30° Kapasitas maksimal = 5,0 Ton/Jam = 200,0 cuft/Jam Diameter corong = 9,0 in Diameter screw = 6,0 in Diameter pipa = 10,0 in Diameter poros = 2,0 in Kecepatan putaran = 40,0 in Panjang conveyor = 15,0 ft Power motor = 0,43 Hp

#### 7. Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)

Fungsi : Melarutkan NaOH  
Tipe Tangki : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah torispherical



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
Pabrik Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol dengan  
Proses Hidrogenasi Stirena Oksida

APPENDIX C

Tipe Tutup : Torispherical  
Bahan Konstruksi : Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B  
Jumlah : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Bentuk tangki yang umum digunakan dan bahan konstruksi cocok untuk bahan dengan korosifitas yang tinggi. Tidak dilengkapi pendingin karena kapasitasnya yang kecil

Ketentuan :

1. Produk dalam fase cair
2. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
3. Suhu Operasi = 30 °C
4. Waktu Tinggal = 3 Jam

### 1. Perencanaan Tangki

#### A. Densitas Campuran

Dari Silo Natrium Hidroksida (F-130) - Arus 3

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
NaOH	0,98	39,57	2,13
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,02	0,81	2,533
Total	1,00	40,38	

Air Proses dari Utilitas - Arus 4

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Air	1,00	33,26	0,9982
Total	1,00	33,26	

Produk Keluaran Tangki Pelarutan (M-140) - Arus 5

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
NaOH	0,54	39,57	2,13
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,011	0,81	2,533
Air	0,45	33,26	0,9982
Total	1,00	73,64	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,54}{2,13} + \frac{0,011}{2,533} + \frac{0,452}{0,998}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 1,41 \text{ gr/ml} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1,00 \text{ gr/ml}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 88,04 \text{ lb/cuft}$$



### B. Rate Volumetrik

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v} \text{ Input} &= \frac{(39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam})}{88,04 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &+ \frac{33,2556 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{88,04 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}} \\ \dot{v} \text{ Input} &= 1,8439 \text{ cuft/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

### C. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio H/D = <2
3. Pemilihan Rasio H/D = 2,00
4. Waktu Tinggal = 3 Jam
5. Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Bahan} &= 1,844 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 3,0 \text{ Jam} \\ \text{Volume Bahan} &= 5,532 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{5,532 \text{ cuft}}{80\% \times 1}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 6,915 \text{ cuft}$$

Karena tutup bawah merupakan torispherical, maka volume tangki :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= V_{\text{Silinder}} + V_{\text{Bottom}} \\ V_{\text{Bottom}} &= 0,000049 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 5.11)

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H + 0,000049 D^3$$

Substitusi nilai H = 2 D

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2,0 D + 0,000049 D^3 \\ 6,915 \text{ cuft} &= 1,5708 \times D^3 + 0,000049 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$D^3 = 4,402 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 1,7 \text{ ft} = 20,40 \text{ in} = 0,5182 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 3,4 \text{ ft} = 40,80 \text{ in} = 1,0363 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Design} = 7,718 \text{ cuft}$$



#### D. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in
2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in  
(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)
3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint
4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)
5. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
6. Stress allowable (f) = 17.500 psi  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

Menghitung nilai  $p$  :

$$p = \rho \frac{(H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 3.17)

Nilai ketinggian cairan dalam tangki dapat dicari dengan rumus volume silinder, dimana diameter tangki yang digunakan = 1,7 ft, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Cairan} &= 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\ 5,532 \text{ cuft} &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (1,7 \text{ ft})^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\ H_{\text{Cairan}} &= 2,4371 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $p$ , yaitu :

$$p = 88,04 \text{ lb/cuft} \frac{(2,4371 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$p = 0,8786 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = 0,8786 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 14,7 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 0,8786 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 0,8786 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan 10\%} = 0,9665 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\text{min}}$ , yaitu :





$$t_{\min} = \frac{0,9665 \text{ psi} \times 10,2 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,9665 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$
$$t_{\min} = 0,1257 \text{ in} = 2/16 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal shell yaitu :

$$t_{\text{shell}} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

### E. Tebal dan Tinggi Head dan Bottom

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Tutup = Torispherical
2. Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 0,97 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B

Asumsi tebal head :

$$\text{Tebal shell minimum} = 2/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal head } (t_h) = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + 2 t_h$$

$$\text{OD} = 20,4 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,188 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 20,78 \text{ in}$$

Karena  $\text{OD} < 240 \text{ in}$ , maka nilai  $r_c$  dapat dilihat pada table 5.7 Brownell &

Young, diperoleh :

$$r_c = 20,00 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung  $P_{\text{allowable}}$  :

$$\frac{r_c}{100 \times t_h} = \frac{20,00 \text{ in}}{100 \times 0,19 \text{ in}} = 1,07$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{B \times t_h}{r_c}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : eq 8.33)

Dari Figure 8.8 Brownell & Young, diperoleh nilai B dengan plot nilai  $r_c/100 \times t_h$ ,

yaitu :

$$B = 1000$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Figure 8.8)

Maka :



$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{1000 \times 3/16 \text{ in}}{20,00 \text{ in}}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = 9,38 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} \geq P_{\text{Design}}$$

$$9,4 \text{ psia} \geq 0,97 \text{ psia}$$

Karena  $P_{\text{allowable}} > P_{\text{design}}$ , sehingga asumsi ketebalan dapat digunakan

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.6, dipilih ukuran standart yaitu :

$$t_h = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

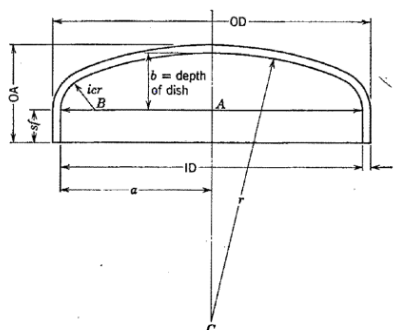
$$icr = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 5.6)

$$sf = 9/16 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 5.8)

Menghitung tinggi head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Figure 5.8)

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$b = r_c - AC$$

$$BC = r_c - icr$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

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

$$H_{\text{Head}} = t_h + b + sf$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$AB = \frac{20 \text{ in}}{2} - 1,500 \text{ in} = 8,70 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 20,00 \text{ in} - 1,500 \text{ in} = 18,50 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{18,50 \text{ in}^2 - 8,70 \text{ in}^2} = 16,33 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 20,00 \text{ in} - 16,33 \text{ in} = 3,67 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{Head}} = 0,19 \text{ in} + 3,67 \text{ in} + 0,56 \text{ in} = 4,42 \text{ in} = 0,37 \text{ ft}$$



Digunakan dimensi, ketebalan shell yang sama untuk tutup atas dan bawah, sehingga :

$$H_{\text{Head}} = H_{\text{Bottom}} = 0,37 \text{ ft}$$
$$t_h = t_b = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

#### F. Tinggi Total Tangki

$$H_{\text{Total}} = H_{\text{Tangki}} + H_{\text{Head}} + H_{\text{Bottom}}$$
$$H_{\text{Total}} = 3 \text{ ft} + 0,37 \text{ ft} + 0,37 \text{ ft}$$
$$H_{\text{Total}} = 4,14 \text{ ft}$$

### 2. Perencanaan Pengaduk

Ketentuan :

1. Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah
2. Jumlah Blade = Antara 4-16, umumnya 4 sampai 8  
Dipilih Blade = 4 blade

(Mc Cabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 243)

3. Tipe Pengaduk = Flat blade turbine

#### A. Dimensi Pengaduk

Diketahui :

$$H_{\text{Cairan}} = 2,4371 \text{ ft} = 29,24 \text{ in} = 0,7428 \text{ m}$$
$$D_{\text{Tangki}} = 1,7 \text{ ft} = 20,40 \text{ in} = 0,5182 \text{ m}$$

Ukuran pengaduk :

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad \frac{H}{D_t} = 1 \quad ; \quad \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\frac{E}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad \frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5} \quad ; \quad \frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(Mc Cabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 243)

$$\text{Tebal Pengaduk} = \frac{1}{10} J$$

(Perry 8<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 18-11)

Keterangan :

- $D_a$  = Diameter impeller (Pengaduk)  
 $D_t$  = Diameter tangki  
 $L$  = Panjang blade  
 $W$  = Lebar blade  
 $E$  = Jarak impeller (pengaduk) dari dasar tangki  
 $J$  = Lebar baffle



Perhitungan :

$$D_a = \frac{1}{3} D_t = 0,33 \times 1,7 \text{ ft} = 0,57 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} D_a = 0,20 \times 0,57 \text{ ft} = 0,113 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} D_a = 0,25 \times 0,57 \text{ ft} = 0,142 \text{ ft}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{3} D_t = 0,33 \times 1,70 \text{ ft} = 0,567 \text{ ft}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D_t = 0,08 \times 1,70 \text{ ft} = 0,142 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tebal Pengaduk} = \frac{1}{10} J = 0,10 \times 0,14 \text{ ft} = 0,014 \text{ ft}$$

### B. Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Jumlah Impeller} = \frac{H_{\text{Cairan}} \times \text{sg}}{D_{\text{Tangki}}}$$

(Joshi : Page 415)

$$\text{sg} = \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

$$\text{sg} = \frac{88,04 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 1,41$$

Maka jumlah impeller yang digunakan yaitu sebanyak :

$$\text{Jumlah Impeller} = \frac{2,4371 \text{ ft} \times 1,41}{1,7 \text{ ft}}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Impeller} = 2,022 \approx 3 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak Impeller} = 1,5 \times D_a$$

(Joshi : Page 415)

$$\text{Jarak Impeller} = 1,5 \times 0,57 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jarak Impeller} = 0,85 \text{ ft}$$

### C. Power Motor

Penentuan putaran pengaduk :



$$V = \pi \times D_a \times N$$

Keterangan :

V = Pheripheral speed (m/menit)

D<sub>a</sub> = Diameter pengaduk (m)

N = Putaran pengaduk (rpm)

Ketentuan :

Dipilih Putaran Pengaduk = 400 rpm = 6,67 rps

Pheripheral speed = 200 - 250 m/menit

(Joshi : Page 415)

$\rho$  Campuran = 88,04 lb/cuft

sg<sub>reference</sub> = 1

$\rho$ <sub>reference (air)</sub> = 62,43 lb/cuft

$\mu$ <sub>reference</sub> = 1,3 Cp = 0,00085 lb/ft.s

$$V = \pi \times 0,1727 \text{ m} \times 400 \text{ rpm}$$

$$V = 217,05 \text{ m/min}$$

Asumsi kecepatan putaran pengadukan dapat digunakan, karena nilai V diantara 200 - 250 m/min.

Menghitung bilangan reynold :

$$NRe = \frac{\rho \times D_a^2 \times N}{\mu}$$

(Perry 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 18-1)

Keterangan :

$\rho$  = Densitas (lb/cuft)

D<sub>a</sub> = Diameter pengaduk (ft)

N = Putaran pengaduk (rps)

$\mu$  = Viskositas (lb/ft.s)

Perhitungan :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{88,04 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1 = 1,4103$$



$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{1,4103}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 0,00120 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\text{NRe} = \frac{88,04 \text{ lb/cuft} \times (0,57 \text{ ft})^2 \times 6,67 \text{ rps}}{0,00120 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$\text{NRe} = 157231,11$$

Karena  $\text{Nre} > 10000$ , maka dibutuhkan baffle, dengan jumlah baffle sebanyak 4 buah

Menghitung power motor :

Untuk  $\text{NRe} > 10000$ , perhitungan power motor menggunakan persamaan berikut :

$$P = \frac{K_3}{gc} \times \rho \times (N)^3 \times (D_a)^5$$

(Ludwig vol 1 : eq 5-5)

Keterangan :

P = Power motor (ft.lb/s)

$K_3$  = Faktor mixer (turbin) → Table 5-1

$\rho$  = Densitas (lb/cuft)

gc = Konstanta gravitasi (lbm.ft/lbf.s<sup>2</sup>)

N = Kecepatan putar impeller (rps)

$D_a$  = Diameter pengaduk (ft)

Nilai  $K_3$  dari Ludwig Table 5-1 untuk Flat blade turbine dengan 4 blade yaitu :

$$K_3 = 4,5$$

Maka power motor :

$$P = \frac{4,5}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} \times 88,04 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 296,3 \text{ rps}^3 \times 0,058 \text{ ft}^5$$

$$P = 213,2 \text{ ft.lb/s} = 0,388 \text{ hp} \quad (1 \text{ hp} = 550 \text{ ft.lb/s})$$

(Ludwig vol 1 : eq 5-6)

Perhitungan losses power pengaduk :

$$\text{Gland losses (Kebocoran tenaga akibat poros dan bearing)} = 10\%$$

(Joshi : Page 424)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gland losses } 10\% &= 10\% \times 0,388 \text{ hp} \\ &= 0,0388 \text{ hp} \approx 0,5 \text{ hp} \quad (\text{Paling rendah } 0,5 \text{ hp}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Transmission system losses} = 20\%$$

(Joshi : Page 424)

$$\text{Transmission system losses} = 20\% \times 0,388 \text{ hp} = 0,078 \text{ hp}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Power input total} &= 0,388 \text{ hp} + 0,500 \text{ hp} + 0,078 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Power input total} &= 0,965 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Untuk 3 buah impeller, maka power input} &= 3 \times 0,965 \text{ hp} \\ &= 2,895 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{0,965 \text{ hp}}{80\%} = 1,206 \text{ hp}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power motor} = 2,0 \text{ hp}$$

### 3. Perencanaan Penyangga

#### A. Berat Beban Total

Ketentuan :

1. ID = 1,70 ft
2. OD = 1,73 ft
3.  $t_s$  = 0,02 ft
4.  $t_h$  = 0,02 ft
5.  $t_b$  = 0,02 ft
6.  $H_{\text{Tangki}}$  = 4,14 ft
7.  $H_{\text{Head}}$  = 0,37 ft
8.  $H_{\text{Bottom}}$  = 0,37 ft
9.  $\rho_{\text{steel-Nikel}}$  = 537,00 lb/cuft

(Foust 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx D Page 740)

Berat shell :

$$\begin{aligned}W_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi (OD^2 - ID^2) \times H_{\text{Tangki}} \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ W_{\text{shell}} &= 187,1007 \text{ lb}\end{aligned}$$

Berat tutup atas :

Karena tutup atas berbentuk torispherical, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}W_{\text{head}} &= 0,000049 D^3 \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ W_{\text{head}} &= 0,0456 \text{ lb}\end{aligned}$$

Berat tutup bawah :

Karena tutup bawah berbentuk torispherical, maka :

$$\begin{aligned}W_{\text{bottom}} &= 0,000049 D^3 \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ W_{\text{bottom}} &= 0,0456 \text{ lb}\end{aligned}$$

Berat produk :

$$W_{\text{bahan}} = 487,03 \text{ lb}$$



Berat total tangki

$$W_{\text{total}} = W_{\text{shell}} + W_{\text{head}} + W_{\text{bottom}} + W_{\text{bahan}}$$
$$W_{\text{total}} = 674,22 \text{ lb}$$

### B. Leg Planning

Berat perancangan dibuat lebih besar 10% (Faktor safety), sehingga :

$$W_{\text{total design}} = 741,64 \text{ lb}$$

Kaki penyangga dilas di tengah-tengah ketinggian (40% dari tinggi total bejana).

Digunakan tipe kaki (leg) tipe I-Beam, dengan pondasi cor/beton. Karena kaki dilas pada 40% ketinggian tangki, maka ketinggian kaki :

$$H_{\text{leg}} = 40\% \times H_{\text{Tangki}}$$
$$H_{\text{leg}} = 40\% \times 4,14 \text{ ft}$$
$$H_{\text{leg}} = 1,65 \text{ ft} = 0,504 \text{ m} \approx 1,0 \text{ m} = 3,28 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan beams ukuran 3 in B 17 dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Kedalaman beam	=	3,0 in
Lebar flange	=	2,509 in
Web thickness	=	0,349 in
Avg flange thickness	=	0,260 in
Area of section (A)	=	2,17 in <sup>2</sup>
Berat/ft	=	7,50 lb

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx G Item 2)

Peletakan dengan beban ekstrensik (Axis 1-1) :

$$I = 2,90 \text{ in}^4$$
$$S = 1,90 \text{ in}^3$$
$$r = 1,15 \text{ in}$$

Peletakan tanpa beban ekstrensik (Axis 2-2) :

$$I = 0,59 \text{ in}^4$$
$$S = 0,47 \text{ in}^3$$
$$r = 0,520 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx G Item 2)

Beban kompresi total maksimum tiap leg (P) :

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = \frac{W_{\text{total design}}}{\text{Jumlah Penyangga}}$$

Asumsi jumlah penyangga  $\rightarrow 4$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = \frac{741,64 \text{ lb}}{4}$$





Beban tiap penyangga = 185,41 lb

Pengecekan terhadap peletakan sumbu Axis 1-1 dan Axis 2-2

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{185,41 \text{ lb}}{2,17 \text{ in}^2}$$

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = 85,443 \text{ psi}$$

Cek Axis 1-1 :

$$\frac{H_{\text{leg}}}{r} = \frac{39,370 \text{ in}}{1,150 \text{ in}} = 34,2349$$

Karena  $L/r < 120$ , maka digunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$F_{\text{check}} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times (L/r)^2$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times 1172,0250$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 16.431,57 \text{ psi}$$

Design dapat digunakan karena  $F_{\text{allowable}} < F_{\text{check}}$

Cek Axis 2-2 :

$$\frac{H_{\text{leg}}}{r} = \frac{39,370 \text{ in}}{0,520 \text{ in}} = 75,7117$$

Karena  $L/r < 120$ , maka digunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$F_{\text{check}} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times (L/r)^2$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times 5732,2600$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 14.219,85 \text{ psi}$$

Design dapat digunakan karena  $F_{\text{allowable}} < F_{\text{check}}$

### C. Lug Planning

Masing-masing penyangga memiliki 4 baut (bolt) dengan beban maksimum tiap baut yaitu :

$$P_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{P}{n_b} = \frac{185,41 \text{ lb}}{4} = 46,35 \text{ lb}$$

Luas lubang baut :

$$A_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{P_{\text{bolt}}}{f_{\text{bolt}}}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 2.2)

Dengan  $f_{\text{bolt}}$  = stress maks yang dapat ditahan setiap baut, yaitu :

$$f_{\text{bolt}} = 12.000 \text{ psi}$$



Sehingga :

$$A_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{46,35 \text{ lb}}{12.000 \text{ psi}} = 0,0039 \text{ in}^2$$

Digunakan baut standart dengan diameter = 0,5 in

#### Spesifikasi Tangki Pelarutan (M-140)

Fungsi	Melarutkan NaOH
Tipe Tangki	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah torispherical
Tipe Tutup	Torispherical
Bahan Konstruksi	Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
Jumlah Tangki	1 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T = 30 °C
Waktu Tinggal	3 Jam
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 1,7 ft Tinggi Tangki = 3,4 ft Volume Tangki = 7,7 cuft = 0,22 m <sup>3</sup> Tebal Shell = 3/16 in
Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 3/16 in Tinggi Head = 0,37 ft
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 3/16 in Tinggi Bottom = 0,37 ft
Tinggi Total	4,14 ft
Sistem Pengaduk	Tipe Pengaduk = Flat blade turbine Jumlah Blade = 4 blade Jumlah Impeller = 3 buah Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah Diameter Impeller = 0,567 ft Jarak Impeller dari Dasar = 0,567 ft Jarak antar Impeller = 0,850 ft Panjang Blade = 0,142 ft Lebar Blade = 0,113 ft Lebar Baffle = 0,142 ft Power Motor = 2,0 hp
Penyangga	Tipe Penyangga = I-Beam Ukuran 3 in Tinggi Penyangga = 3,28 ft Jumlah Penyangga = 4 buah Kedalaman Beam = 3,0 in Lebar Flange = 2,509 in



	Web Thickness = 0,349 in
	Avg flange thickness = 0,260 in
	Area of Section (A) = 2,17 in <sup>2</sup>
	Berat/ft = 7,50 lb
Baut	Jumlah Baut = 4 buah
	Luas Lubang Baut = 0,004 in <sup>2</sup>
	Diameter Baut = 1 in

### 8. Pompa 3 (L-141)

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan NaOH cair menuju mixer (M-150)  
Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump  
Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel  
Jumlah Pompa : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

1.  $\rho$  Arus 5 = 88,04 lb/cuft
2.  $\rho_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 62,43 lb/cuft
3.  $\dot{v}$  Arus 5 = 1,84 cuft/Jam  
= 0,0005 cuft/s
4.  $sg_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 1
5.  $\mu_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 0,00085 lb/ft.s
6.  $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$  = 0,060 atm
7. Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) = 32,174 lbf/ft.s<sup>2</sup>
8. Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) = 32,174 ft/s<sup>2</sup>

#### A. Asumsi Aliran Laminer

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran laminer,  $N_{re} < 2100$  digunakan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3 \times q_f^{0,36} \times \rho^{0,18}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 15 Page 496)

Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i \text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3 \times (0,0005 \text{ cuft/s})^{0,36} \times (88,04 \text{ lb/cuft})^{0,18}$$

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 0,44 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Ukuran Pipa} = 0,50 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Schedule} = 40$$

$$\text{OD} = 0,840 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,546 \text{ in} = 0,046 \text{ ft} = 0,014 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0016 \text{ ft}^2$$



(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> ed : Appx 5 Page 1086)

### B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik } (\dot{v})}{A}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk kecepatan linearnya yaitu :

$$v = \frac{0,0005 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0016 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v = 0,314 \text{ ft/s}$$

### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitinya yaitu :

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{88,04 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = 1,4103$$

### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{1,4103}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,00120 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$Nre = \frac{ID \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$Nre = \frac{0,046 \text{ ft} \times 0,31 \text{ ft/s} \times 88,04 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00120 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$Nre = 1050,0918 \leq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi laminar benar)}$$

### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :



$$f = 0,05$$
$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/ID = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,013868 \text{ m}} = 0,0033$$

$$\alpha = 0,5 \text{ (Aliran Laminer)}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 485)

### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 0,3 ft
2. Tangki menuju alat selanjutnya = 15 ft
3. Tinggi alat selanjutnya = 29 ft
4. Jarak aman tinggi tangki selanjutnya dengan pipa = 1 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 45,3 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times ID$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :

1. 4 Elbow 90°  
 $L_{\text{Elbow}} = 4 \times 35 \times 0,05 \text{ ft}$   
 $L_{\text{Elbow}} = 6,4 \text{ ft}$
2. 1 Gate Valve  
 $L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,05 \text{ ft}$   
 $L_{\text{Valve}} = 0,41 \text{ ft}$

Total Panjang Pipa

$$L = L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}}$$
$$L = 45,3 \text{ ft} + 6,4 \text{ ft} + 0,41 \text{ ft}$$
$$L = 52,1 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_l = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_1^2 \times L_e}{gc \times ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)



Maka nilai  $f_1$  yaitu :

$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times 0,00120 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (0,314 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 52 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,05 \text{ ft}}$$

$$f_1 = 0,0084 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°

$$f_2 = Kf \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai Kf untuk Elbow 90° = 0,75

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :

$$f_2 = 0,75 \times \frac{(0,314 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_2 = 0,0370 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = Kf \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai Kf untuk Gate Valve = 0,17

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$f_3 = 0,17 \times \frac{(0,314 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 0,0084 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Total Friksi :

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3$$

$$\Sigma f = 0,0084 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,0370 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,0084 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = 0,0538 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

#### H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.7-10)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_2 = 1,060 \text{ atm} = 2.242,745 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P &= |P_2 - P_1| \\ \Delta P &= 2.242,745 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= 126,525 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{126,525 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{88,04 \text{ lbm/cuft}} = 1,4371 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$\begin{aligned}Z_1 &= 30 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Ketinggian Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)}) \\ Z_2 &= 0 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Z &= |Z_2 - Z_1| \\ \Delta Z &= 0 \text{ ft} - 30 \text{ ft} \\ \Delta Z &= 30 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 30 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 30 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$$\begin{aligned}v_1 &= \text{Kecepatan sebelum melewati pompa} \\ v_2 &= \text{Kecepatan setelah melewati pompa}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta v &= |v_2 - v_1| \\ \Delta v &= 0,31 \text{ ft/s} - 0 \text{ ft/s} \\ \Delta v &= 0,31 \text{ ft/s} \\ \Delta v^2 &= 0,10 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{0,099 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 0,5 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 0,003 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= 1,4371 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 30,0000 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,0031 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ &\quad + 0,0538 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ -W_f &= 31,4940 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

1.  $sg_{\text{bahan}} = 1,4103$
2. Rate Volumetrik ( $\dot{v}$ ) = 1,84 cuft/Jam  
= 0,2299 gpm



Menghitung power pompa :

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \dot{v} \times sg}{3960}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23)

$$hp = \frac{31,4940 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 0,2299 \text{ gpm} \times 1,4103}{3960}$$

$$hp = 0,0026 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$Bhp = \frac{0,0026 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$Bhp = 0,0057 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung power motor :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,0057 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 0,0072 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power} = 0,5 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa 3 (L-141)

Fungsi	Mengalirkan NaOH cair menuju mixer (M-150)
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	1 buah
Kapasitas	73,6374 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	1,84 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 0,5 in, sch 40 Panjang Pipa = 52,1 ft
Total Dynamic Head	31,4940 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Motor	80%
Power Motor	0,5 Hp





## 9. Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)

- Fungsi : Mencampur stirena oksida, metanol, katalis, dan NaOH  
Tipe Tangki : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah torispherical  
Tipe Tutup : Torispherical  
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C  
Jumlah : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Bentuk tangki yang umum digunakan

Ketentuan :

1. Produk disimpan pada fase cair
2. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
3. Suhu Operasi = 30 °C
4. Waktu Tinggal = 1 Jam

### 1. Perencanaan Tangki

#### A. Densitas Campuran

Dari Tangki Stirena Oksida (F-110) - Arus 1

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Stirena Oksida	0,98	1522,08	1,054
Air	0,02	31,06	0,9982
Total	1,00	1553,15	

Dari Tangki Metanol (F-120) - Arus 2

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Metanol	0,999	28919,582	0,792
Air	0,001	28,949	0,9982
Total	1,00	28948,53	

Produk Keluaran Tangki Pelarutan (M-140) - Arus 5

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
NaOH	0,54	39,57	2,130
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,011	0,81	2,533
Air	0,45	33,26	0,998
Total	1,00	73,64	

Dari Silo Katalis Pd/C (F-150) - Arus 6

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Katalis Pd/C	1,00	22,83	11,2
Total	1,00	22,83	



Produk Keluaran Tangki Pencampuran (M-150) - Arus 7

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Stirena Oksida	0,04974	1522,08	1,054
Air	0,00305	93,27	0,9982
Metanol	0,94514	28919,58	0,792
NaOH	0,00129	39,57	2,130
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00003	0,81	2,533
Katalis Pd/C	0,00075	22,83	11,2
Total	1,00	30598,15	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,0497}{1,05} + \frac{0,0030}{0,9982} + \frac{0,9451}{0,7920} + \frac{0,0013}{2,1300} + \frac{0,00003}{2,5330} + \frac{0,00075}{11,2000}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 0,80 \text{ gr/ml} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1,00 \text{ gr/ml}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 50,17 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

### B. Rate Volumetrik

Perhitungan :

$$\dot{v}_{\text{Input}} = \frac{(1.522,08 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 93,2671 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 39,5742 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 0,8076 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 28.919,58 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 22,8312 \text{ Kg/Jam})}{50,17 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\dot{v}_{\text{Input}} = 1.344,54 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

### C. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio H/D = <2
3. Pemilihan Rasio H/D = 2,00
4. Waktu Tinggal = 1 Jam
5. Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)



Perhitungan :

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = \dot{v} \text{ Input} \times \text{Waktu Tinggal}$$

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 1.344,536 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 1,0 \text{ Jam}$$

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 1.344,536 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{\text{Volume Bahan}}{\% \text{ Bahan dalam Tangki} \times \text{Jumlah Tangki}}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1.344,536 \text{ cuft}}{80\% \times 1}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 1.680,670 \text{ cuft}$$

Karena tutup bawah merupakan torispherical, maka volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = V_{\text{Silinder}} + V_{\text{Bottom}}$$

$$V_{\text{Bottom}} = 0,000049 D^3$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 5.11)

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H + 0,000049 D^3$$

Substitusi nilai  $H = 2 D$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 1/4 \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2,0 D + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$1.680,670 \text{ cuft} = 1,5708 \times D^3 + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 1.069,915 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 10,3 \text{ ft} = 123,60 \text{ in} = 3,1394 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 20,6 \text{ ft} = 247,20 \text{ in} = 6,2789 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Design} = 1.716,505 \text{ cuft}$$

#### D. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in

2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in

(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)

3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint

4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)

5. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

6. Stress allowable (f) = 12.650 psi

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

Menghitung nilai  $p$  :



$$p = \rho \frac{(H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 3.17)

Nilai ketinggian cairan dalam tangki dapat dicari dengan rumus volume silinder, dimana diameter tangki yang digunakan = 10,3 ft, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Cairan} &= 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\ 1.344,536 \text{ cuft} &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (10,3 \text{ ft})^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\ H_{\text{Cairan}} &= 16,1365 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $p$ , yaitu :

$$p = 50,17 \text{ lb/cuft} \frac{(16,1365 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$p = 5,2737 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = 5,2737 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 14,7 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 5,2737 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 5,2737 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan 10\%} = 5,8011 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\min}$ , yaitu :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{5,8011 \text{ psi} \times 61,8 \text{ in}}{12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 5,8011 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\min} = 0,1604 \text{ in} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal shell yaitu :

$$t_{\text{shell}} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

### E. Tebal dan Tinggi Head dan Bottom

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Tutup = Torispherical
2. Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 5,80 psia



4. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Asumsi tebal head :

$$\text{Tebal shell minimum} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal head } (t_h) = 1/4 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + 2 t_h$$

$$\text{OD} = 123,6 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,250 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 124,10 \text{ in}$$

Karena  $\text{OD} < 240 \text{ in}$ , maka nilai  $r_c$  dapat dilihat pada table 5.7 Brownell & Young, diperoleh :

$$r_c = 120,00 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung  $P_{\text{allowable}}$  :

$$\frac{r_c}{100 \times t_h} = \frac{120,00 \text{ in}}{100 \times 0,25 \text{ in}} = 4,80$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{B \times t_h}{r_c}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 8.33)

Dari Figure 8.8 Brownell & Young, diperoleh nilai B dengan plot nilai  $r_c/100 \times t_h$ , yaitu :

$$B = 5000$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 8.8)

Maka :

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{5000 \times 1/4 \text{ in}}{120,00 \text{ in}}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = 10,42 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} \geq P_{\text{Design}}$$

$$10,4 \text{ psia} \geq 5,80 \text{ psia}$$

Karena  $P_{\text{allowable}} > P_{\text{design}}$ , sehingga asumsi ketebalan dapat digunakan

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.6, dipilih ukuran standart yaitu :

$$t_h = 1/4 \text{ in}$$

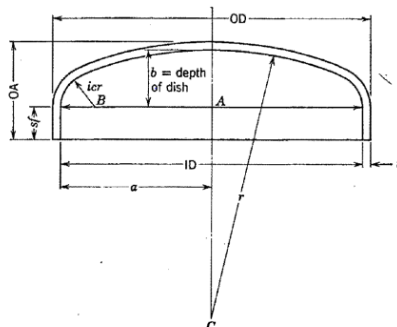
$$\text{icr} = 9/16 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.6)

$$\text{sf} = 2 \quad \text{in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 5.8)

Menghitung tinggi head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Figure 5.8)

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$b = r_c - AC$$

$$BC = r_c - icr$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

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

$$H_{Head} = t_h + b + sf$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$AB = \frac{124 \text{ in}}{2} - 0,563 \text{ in} = 61,24 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 120,00 \text{ in} - 0,563 \text{ in} = 119,44 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{119,44 \text{ in}^2 - 61,24 \text{ in}^2} = 102,54 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 120,00 \text{ in} - 102,54 \text{ in} = 17,46 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{Head} = 0,25 \text{ in} + 17,46 \text{ in} + 2,00 \text{ in} = 19,71 \text{ in} = 1,64 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan dimensi, ketebalan shell yang sama untuk tutup atas dan bawah, sehingga :

$$H_{Head} = H_{Bottom} = 1,64 \text{ ft}$$

$$t_h = t_b = 1/4 \text{ in}$$

#### F. Tinggi Total Tangki

$$H_{Total} = H_{Tangki} + H_{Head} + H_{Bottom}$$

$$H_{Total} = 21 \text{ ft} + 1,64 \text{ ft} + 1,64 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{Total} = 23,88 \text{ ft}$$

#### 2. Perencanaan Pengaduk

Ketentuan :



1. Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah
2. Jumlah Blade = Antara 4-16, umumnya 4 sampai 8  
Dipilih Blade = 6 blade

(Mc Cabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 243)

3. Tipe Pengaduk = Flat blade turbine

#### A. Dimensi Pengaduk

Diketahui :

$$H_{\text{Cairan}} = 16,1365 \text{ ft} = 193,64 \text{ in} = 4,9184 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{\text{Tangki}} = 10,3 \text{ ft} = 123,60 \text{ in} = 3,1394 \text{ m}$$

Ukuran pengaduk :

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad \frac{H}{D_t} = 1 \quad ; \quad \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\frac{E}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad \frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5} \quad ; \quad \frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(Mc Cabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 243)

$$\text{Tebal Pengaduk} = \frac{1}{10} J$$

(Perry 8<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 18-11)

Perhitungan :

$$D_a = \frac{1}{3} D_t = 0,33 \times 10,30 \text{ ft} = 3,43 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} D_a = 0,20 \times 3,43 \text{ ft} = 0,687 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} D_a = 0,25 \times 3,43 \text{ ft} = 0,858 \text{ ft}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{3} D_t = 0,33 \times 10,30 \text{ ft} = 3,43 \text{ ft}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D_t = 0,08 \times 10,30 \text{ ft} = 0,858 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tebal Pengaduk} = \frac{1}{10} J = 0,10 \times 0,86 \text{ ft} = 0,086 \text{ ft}$$



### B. Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Jumlah Impeller} = \frac{H_{\text{Cairan}} \times \text{sg}}{D_{\text{Tangki}}}$$

(Joshi : Page 415)

$$\text{sg} = \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

$$\text{sg} = \frac{50,17 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 0,80$$

Maka jumlah impeller yang digunakan yaitu sebanyak :

$$\text{Jumlah Impeller} = \frac{16,1365 \text{ ft} \times 0,80}{10,3 \text{ ft}}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Impeller} = 1,259 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak Impeller} = 1,5 \times D_a$$

(Joshi : Page 415)

$$\text{Jarak Impeller} = 1,5 \times 3,43 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jarak Impeller} = 5,15 \text{ ft}$$

### C. Power Motor

Penentuan putaran pengaduk :

$$V = \pi \times D_a \times N$$

Keterangan :

$$V = \text{Pheripheral speed (m/menit)}$$

$$D_a = \text{Diameter pengaduk (m)}$$

$$N = \text{Putaran pengaduk (rpm)}$$

Ketentuan :

$$\text{Dipilih Putaran Pengaduk} = 70 \text{ rpm} = 1,17 \text{ rps}$$

$$\text{Pheripheral speed} = 200 - 250 \text{ m/menit}$$

(Joshi : Page 415)

$$\rho_{\text{Campuran}} = 50,17 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\text{sg}_{\text{reference}} = 1$$

$$\rho_{\text{reference (air)}} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu_{\text{reference}} = 1,3 \text{ Cp} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$V = \pi \times 1,0465 \text{ m} \times 70 \text{ rpm}$$

$$V = 230,13 \text{ m/min}$$

Asumsi kecepatan putaran pengadukan dapat digunakan, karena nilai V diantara





200 - 250 m/min.

Menghitung bilangan reynold :

$$NRe = \frac{\rho \times D_a^2 \times N}{\mu}$$

(Perry 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 18-1)

Perhitungan :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{50,17 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1 = 0,8036$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{0,8036}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$NRe = \frac{50,17 \text{ lb/cuft} \times (3,4 \text{ ft})^2 \times 1,17 \text{ rps}}{0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$NRe = 1010073,88$$

Karena  $Nre > 10000$ , maka dibutuhkan baffle, dengan jumlah baffle sebanyak 4 buah

Menghitung power motor :

Untuk  $NRe > 10000$ , perhitungan power motor menggunakan persamaan berikut :

$$P = \frac{K_3}{gc} \times \rho \times (N)^3 \times (D_a)^5$$

(Ludwig vol 1 : eq 5-5)

Nilai  $K_3$  dari Ludwig Table 5-1 untuk Flat blade turbine dengan 6 blade yaitu :

$$K_3 = 6,3$$

Maka power motor :

$$P = \frac{6,3}{32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2} \times 50,17 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 1,6 \text{ rps}^3 \times 477,1 \text{ ft}^5$$

$$P = 7.442,4 \text{ ft.lb/s} = 13,532 \text{ hp (1 hp = 550 ft.lb/s)}$$

(Ludwig vol 1 : eq 5-6)

Perhitungan losses power pengaduk :



$$\text{Gland losses (Kebocoran tenaga akibat poros dan bearing)} = 10\% \quad (\text{Joshi : Page 424})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gland losses } 10\% &= 10\% \times 13,532 \text{ hp} \\ &= 1,3532 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Transmission system losses} = 20\% \quad (\text{Joshi : Page 424})$$

$$\text{Transmission system losses} = 20\% \times 13,532 \text{ hp} = 2,706 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power input total} = 13,532 \text{ hp} + 1,353 \text{ hp} + 2,706 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power input total} = 17,591 \text{ hp}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Untuk 2 buah impeller, maka power input} &= 2 \times 17,591 \text{ hp} \\ &= 35,182 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{17,591 \text{ hp}}{80\%} = 21,989 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power motor} = 22,0 \text{ hp}$$

### 3. Perencanaan Penyangga

#### A. Berat Beban Total

Ketentuan :

1. ID = 9,60 ft
2. OD = 9,63 ft
3.  $t_s$  = 0,02 ft
4.  $t_h$  = 0,02 ft
5.  $t_b$  = 0,02 ft
6.  $H_{\text{Tangki}}$  = 23,88 ft
7.  $H_{\text{Head}}$  = 1,64 ft
8.  $H_{\text{Bottom}}$  = 1,64 ft
9.  $\rho_{\text{steel}}$  = 489,00 lb/cuft

(Foust 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx D Page 740)

Berat shell :

$$W_{\text{shell}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (OD^2 - ID^2) \times H_{\text{Tangki}} \times \rho_{\text{steel}}$$

$$W_{\text{shell}} = 5.512,76 \text{ lb}$$

Berat tutup atas :

Karena tutup atas berbentuk torispherical, maka :

$$W_{\text{head}} = 0,000049 D^3 \times \rho_{\text{steel}}$$

$$W_{\text{head}} = 0,2308 \text{ lb}$$



Berat tutup bawah :

Karena tutup bawah berbentuk torispherical, maka :

$$W_{\text{bottom}} = 0,000049 D^3 \times \rho_{\text{steel}}$$

$$W_{\text{bottom}} = 0,2308 \text{ lb}$$

Berat produk :

$$W_{\text{bahan}} = 67.457,28 \text{ lb}$$

Berat total tangki

$$W_{\text{total}} = W_{\text{shell}} + W_{\text{head}} + W_{\text{bottom}} + W_{\text{bahan}}$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = 72.970,51 \text{ lb}$$

## B. Leg Planning

Berat perancangan dibuat lebih besar 10% (Faktor safety), sehingga :

$$W_{\text{total design}} = 80.267,56 \text{ lb}$$

Kaki penyangga dilas di tengah-tengah ketinggian (40% dari tinggi total bejana).

Digunakan tipe kaki (leg) tipe I-Beam, dengan pondasi cor/beton. Karena kaki dilas pada 40% ketinggian tangki, maka ketinggian kaki :

$$H_{\text{leg}} = 40\% \times H_{\text{Tangki}}$$

$$H_{\text{leg}} = 40\% \times 23,88 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{leg}} = 9,55 \text{ ft} = 2,912 \text{ m} \approx 3,0 \text{ m} = 9,84 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan beams ukuran 8 in B 12 dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Kedalaman beam} = 8,0 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Lebar flange} = 4,171 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Web thickness} = 0,441 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Avg flange thickness} = 0,425 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Area of section (A)} = 6,71 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Berat/ft} = 23,00 \text{ lb}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx G Item 2)

Peletakan dengan beban ekstrensik (Axis 1-1) :

$$I = 64,20 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S = 16,00 \text{ in}^3$$

$$r = 3,09 \text{ in}$$

Peletakan tanpa beban ekstrensik (Axis 2-2) :

$$I = 4,40 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S = 2,10 \text{ in}^3$$

$$r = 0,810 \text{ in}$$



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx G Item 2)

Beban kompresi total maksimum tiap leg (P) :

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = \frac{W_{\text{total design}}}{\text{Jumlah Penyangga}}$$

Asumsi jumlah penyangga  $\rightarrow 4$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = \frac{80.267,56 \text{ lb}}{4}$$

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = 20.066,89 \text{ lb}$$

Pengecekan terhadap peletakan sumbu Axis 1-1 dan Axis 2-2

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{20.066,89 \text{ lb}}{6,71 \text{ in}^2}$$

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = 2.990,595 \text{ psi}$$

Cek Axis 1-1 :

$$\frac{H_{\text{leg}}}{r} = \frac{118,11 \text{ in}}{3,090 \text{ in}} = 38,2234$$

Karena  $L/r < 120$ , maka digunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$F_{\text{check}} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times (L/r)^2$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times 1461,0266$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 16.291,40 \text{ psi}$$

Design dapat digunakan karena  $F_{\text{allowable}} < F_{\text{check}}$

Cek Axis 2-2 :

$$\frac{H_{\text{leg}}}{r} = \frac{118,11 \text{ in}}{0,810 \text{ in}} = 145,8151$$

Karena  $L/r > 120$ , maka digunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$F_{\text{check}} = \frac{18000}{1 + \frac{L^2}{18000 \times r^2}}$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = \frac{18000}{1 + \frac{13.950,03 \text{ in}^2}{18000 \times 0,66 \text{ in}^2}}$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 8.252,24 \text{ psi}$$

Design dapat digunakan karena  $F_{\text{allowable}} < F_{\text{check}}$



### C. Lug Planning

Masing-masing penyangga memiliki 4 baut (bolt) dengan beban maksimum tiap baut yaitu :

$$P_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{P}{n_b} = \frac{20.066,89 \text{ lb}}{4} = 5.016,72 \text{ lb}$$

Luas lubang baut :

$$A_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{P_{\text{bolt}}}{f_{\text{bolt}}}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 2.2)

Dengan  $f_{\text{bolt}}$  = stress maks yang dapat ditahan setiap baut, yaitu :

$$f_{\text{bolt}} = 12.000 \text{ psi}$$

Sehingga :

$$A_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{5.016,72 \text{ lb}}{12.000 \text{ psi}} = 0,4181 \text{ in}^2$$

Digunakan baut standart dengan diameter = 1,25 in

#### Spesifikasi Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)

Fungsi	Mencampur stirena oksida, metanol, katalis, dan NaOH
Tipe Tangki	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah torispherical
Tipe Tutup	Torispherical
Bahan Konstruksi	Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah Tangki	1 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T = 30 °C
Waktu Tinggal	1 Jam
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 10,3 ft Tinggi Tangki = 20,6 ft Volume Tangki = 1.716,5 cuft = 48,61 m <sup>3</sup> Tebal Shell = 3/16 in
Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 1/4 in Tinggi Head = 1,64 ft
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 1/4 in Tinggi Bottom = 1,64 ft
Tinggi Total	23,88 ft
Sistem Pengaduk	Tipe Pengaduk = Flat blade turbine Jumlah Blade = 6 blade Jumlah Impeller = 2 buah Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah



	Diameter Impeller = 3,433 ft Jarak Impeller dari Dasar = 3,433 ft Jarak antar Impeller = 5,150 ft Panjang Blade = 0,858 ft Lebar Blade = 0,687 ft Lebar Baffle = 0,858 ft Power Motor = 22,0 hp
Penyangga	Tipe Penyangga = I-Beam Ukuran 8 in Tinggi Penyangga = 9,84 ft Jumlah Penyangga = 4 buah Kedalaman Beam = 8,0 in Lebar Flange = 4,171 in Web Thickness = 0,441 in Avg flange thickness = 0,425 in Area of Section (A) = 6,71 in <sup>2</sup> Berat/ft = 23,00 lb
Baut	Jumlah Baut = 4 buah Luas Lubang Baut = 0,42 in <sup>2</sup> Diameter Baut = 1,3 in

#### 10. Pompa 4 (L-151)

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan Feed menuju Reaktor (R-210)  
 Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump  
 Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel  
 Jumlah Pompa : 2 buah  
 Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

1.  $\rho$  Arus 7 = 50,17 lb/cuft
2.  $\rho_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 62,43 lb/cuft
3.  $\dot{v}$  Arus 7 = 1.344,54 cuft/Jam  
= 0,3735 cuft/s
4.  $sg_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 1
5.  $\mu_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 0,00085 lb/ft.s
6.  $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$  = 0,359 atm
7. Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) = 32,174 lbf.ft/lbf .s<sup>2</sup>
8. Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) = 32,174 ft/s<sup>2</sup>

#### A. Asumsi Aliran Turbulen

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan :



$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 15 Page 496)

Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i\text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times (0,3735 \text{ cuft/s})^{0,45} \times (50,17 \text{ lb/cuft})^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 4,17 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ukuran Pipa} &= 4,00 \text{ in} \\ \text{Schedule} &= 40 \\ \text{OD} &= 4,500 \text{ in} \\ \text{ID} &= 4,026 \text{ in} = 0,336 \text{ ft} = 0,102 \text{ m} \\ A_1 &= 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Appx 5 Page 1086)

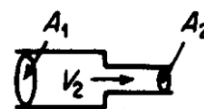
Dimensi pipa heat exchanger :

$$A_2 = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2$$

Mencari nilai  $K_c$  :

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} < 0,715 \rightarrow K_c = 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} > 0,715 \rightarrow K_c = 0,75 \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$



Sehingga :

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,2636$$

$$K_c = 0,3946$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 484)

### B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik } (\dot{v})}{A}$$

Kecepatan linear dalam pipa :

$$v_1 = \frac{0,3735 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v_1 = 4,225 \text{ ft/s}$$

Kecepatan linear dalam heat exchanger :



$$v_2 = \frac{0,3735 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v_2 = 16,027 \text{ ft/s}$$

### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitynya yaitu :

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{50,17 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = 0,8036$$

### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{0,8036}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$Nre = \frac{ID \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$Nre = \frac{0,336 \text{ ft} \times 4,22 \text{ ft/s} \times 50,17 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$Nre = 104108,13 \geq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}$$

### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :

$$f = 0,004$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed<sup>t</sup> : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/ID = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,102260 \text{ m}} = 0,0004$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (Aliran Turbulen)}$$





(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 485)

### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 0,98 ft
2. Tangki menuju alat selanjutnya = 20 ft
3. Tinggi alat selanjutnya = 28,0 ft
4. Panjang heat exchanger = 24 ft
5. Jarak aman tinggi tangki selanjutnya dengan pipa = 1 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 74,0 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times ID$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :

1. 4 Elbow 90°

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 4 \times 35 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 46,97 \text{ ft}$$

2. 1 Gate Valve

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 3,02 \text{ ft}$$

Total Panjang Pipa

$$L = L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}}$$

$$L = 74 \text{ ft} + 47 \text{ ft} + 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 124,0 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_l = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_i^2 \times L_e}{gc \times ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_l$  yaitu :

$$f_l = \frac{2 \times 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (4,225 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 124 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}}$$

$$f_l = 0,2801 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf}$$



2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°

$$f_2 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Elbow 90° = 0,75

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :

$$f_2 = 0,75 \times \frac{(4,225 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_2 = 6,6937 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Gate Valve = 0,17

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$f_3 = 0,17 \times \frac{(4,225 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 1,5172 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

4. Friksi karena kontraksi dari pipa ke heat exchanger

$$f_4 = \frac{K_c \times v_1^2}{2\alpha \times gc}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_4$  yaitu :

$$f_4 = \frac{0,3946 \times (4,225 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$f_4 = 0,1094 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena ekspansi dari heat exchanger ke pipa

$$f_5 = \frac{(v_2 - v_1)^2}{2\alpha \times gc}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_5$  yaitu :

$$f_5 = \frac{(16,027 \text{ ft/s} - 4,225 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$f_5 = 2,1648 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$



Total Friksi :

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5$$

$$\Sigma f = 0,2801 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 6,6937 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 1,5172 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ + 0,1094 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 2,1648 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = 10,7652 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

#### H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.7-10)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = 20,4 \text{ atm} = 43.200,212 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_2 = 1,359 \text{ atm} = 2.875,641 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = |P_2 - P_1|$$

$$\Delta P = 2.875,641 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 43.200,212 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 40.324,571 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{40.324,571 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{50,17 \text{ lbf/cuft}} = 803,7360 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$Z_1 = 29 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Ketinggian Reaktor (R-210)})$$

$$Z_2 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = |Z_2 - Z_1|$$

$$\Delta Z = 0 \text{ ft} - 29 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 29 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 29 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbf/ft} \cdot \text{lbf} \cdot \text{s}^2} = 29 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$$v_1 = \text{Kecepatan linear dalam pipa (ft/s)}$$

$$v_2 = \text{Kecepatan linear dalam HE (ft/s)}$$

$$\Delta v = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$\Delta v = 16,027 \text{ ft/s} - 4,225 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v = 11,80 \text{ ft/s}$$



$$\Delta v^2 = 139,30 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{139,30 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf/lbm} \cdot \text{s}^2} = 2,16 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$-W_f = 803,7360 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm} + 29,0000 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm} + 2,1648 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm} + 10,7652 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_f = 845,6660 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

$$1. \text{ sg bahan} = 0,8036$$

$$2. \text{ Rate Volumetrik } (\dot{v}) = 1.344,54 \text{ cuft/Jam} = 167,6270 \text{ gpm}$$

Menghitung power pompa :

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \dot{v} \times \text{sg}}{3960}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23)

$$hp = \frac{845,6660 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm} \times 167,6270 \text{ gpm} \times 0,8036}{3960}$$

$$hp = 28,7681 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{28,7681 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = 63,9290 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung power motor :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{63,9290 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 79,9113 \text{ Hp}$$



Digunakan power untuk masing-masing pompa yaitu = 40,0 Hp

#### Spesifikasi Pompa 4 (L-151)

Fungsi	Mengalirkan Feed menuju Reaktor (R-210)
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	2 buah
Kapasitas	30.598,15 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	1.344,54 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 4 in, sch 40 Panjang Pipa = 124,0 ft
Total Dynamic Head	845,6660 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Motor	80%
Power Motor	40,0 Hp

#### 11. Heater 1 (E-152)

- Fungsi : Memanaskan feed sebelum masuk reaktor  
Tipe HE : Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger  
Jumlah HE : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan pada range perpindahan panas  $A < 200 \text{ ft}^2$

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
2. Suhu Feed Awal = 30 °C
3. Suhu Feed Akhir = 40 °C
4. Jenis Pemanas = Saturated Steam dengan suhu 148 °C

#### A. Neraca Panas

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

- Massa bahan masuk = 30.598,15 Kg/Jam  
= 67.457,28 lb/Jam  
Panas yang dibutuhkan = 808.962,8219 kJ/Jam  
= 766.789,4046 Btu/Jam  
Massa steam = 381,68 Kg/Jam  
= 841,45 lb/Jam

#### B. Log Mean Temperatur Diference

Temperatur bahan masuk :

$$t_1 = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$



$$t_2 = 40 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 104 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Temperatur steam :

$$T_1 = 148 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 148 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_1 = T_2 - t_1$$

$$\Delta t_1 = 298,4 - 86$$

$$\Delta t_1 = 212,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_1 - t_2$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 298,4 - 104$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 194,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari Kern Figure 18, dipilih  $F_T$  :

$$F_T = 1 \rightarrow R = 0 ; S = 0,085$$

(Kern : Figure 18)

Menghitung LMTD :

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{194,4 - 212,4}{\ln \frac{194,4}{212,4}}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = 203,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Menghitung perbedaan suhu aktual :

$$\Delta t = F_T \times \text{LMTD}$$

$$\Delta t = 1 \times 203,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t = 203,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

### C. $T_c$ dan $t_c$ Rata-Rata

Menghitung temperatur rata-rata :

$$T_c = T_{\text{Average Steam}}$$

$$T_c = \frac{298,4 + 298,4}{2}$$

$$T_c = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = T_{\text{Average Bahan}}$$

$$t_c = \frac{86,0 + 104,0}{2}$$

$$t_c = 95,0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Untuk Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger, berdasarkan Kern Table 6.1 dipilih :

1. Outer pipe = 3 IPS
2. Inner pipe = 2 IPS
3. Ketentuan UD = 200-700 Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

(Kern : Table 8)

Berdasarkan Kern Table 11, dipilih :



Untuk outer pipe :

1. Nominal pipe size (IPS) = 3 IPS
2. Schedule = 40
3. OD = 3,500 in
4. ID = 3,068 in

(Kern : Table 11)

Untuk inner pipe :

1. Nominal pipe size (IPS) = 2 IPS
2. Schedule = 40
3. OD = 2,380 in
4. ID = 2,067 in

(Kern : Table 11)

Fluida Panas : Annulus, Steam	Fluida Dingin : Inner Pipe, Feed R-210
<p>(4) Flow Area</p> $D_2 = \frac{3,068}{12} = 0,256 \text{ ft}$ $D_1 = \frac{2,380}{12} = 0,198 \text{ ft}$ $a_a = \frac{\pi (D_2^2 - D_1^2)}{4} = 0,020 \text{ ft}^2$ <p>Equiv Diam, <math>D_c = \frac{D_2^2 - D_1^2}{D_1}</math></p> $D_c = 0,131 \text{ ft}$	<p>4. Flow Area</p> $D = \frac{2,067}{12} = 0,172 \text{ ft}$ $a_p = \frac{\pi \times D^2}{4} = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2$
<p>(5) Kecepatan Massa (Ga)</p> $G_a = W / a_a$ $G_a = \frac{841,451}{0,0204}$ $G_a = 41.160,06 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$	<p>5. Kecepatan Massa (Gp)</p> $G_p = W / a_p$ $G_p = \frac{67457,28}{0,0233}$ $G_p = 2.894.812,91 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$
<p>(6) Pada <math>T_c = 298,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math></p> $\mu_{\text{Steam}} = 0,0141 \text{ cP}$ $\mu_{\text{Steam}} = 0,034 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}$ $Re_a = \frac{D_c \times G_a}{\mu}$ $Re_a = 158399,04$	<p>6. Pada <math>t_c = 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math></p> $\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 1,189 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}$ $Re_p = \frac{D \times G_p}{\mu}$ $Re_p = 419258,42$
<p>(7) <math>J_H = 330</math></p>	<p>7. <math>j_H = 850</math></p>



(Kern : Figure 24)	(Kern : Figure 24)
	8. Pada $t_c = 95 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
	$C_p = 0,5886 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$
	$k = 0,1138 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$
	$(C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,8323$
(9) $h_o$ untuk Steam	9. $h_i = j_H \times (k/D) \times (C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3}$
$h_o = 1500 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$	$\times (\mu / \mu_w)^{0,14}$
(Kern : Page 164)	$h_i = 1028,84 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$
	10. $h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$
	$h_{io} = 1028,84 \times \frac{2,07}{2,38}$
	$h_{io} = 893,5345 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

11. Clean Overall Coefficient ( $U_C$ )

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$

$$U_C = \frac{893,53 \times 1500}{893,53 + 1500}$$

$$U_C = 559,968 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

12. Design Overall Coefficient ( $U_D$ )

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{U_C} + R_D$$

(Kern : eq 6.10)

Diketahui :

$$R_d = 0,002$$

(Kern : Table 12)

Maka :

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{559,968} + 0,002$$

$$U_D = 264,144 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

13. Required Surface (A)

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$





$$A = \frac{766789,405}{264,144 \times 203,267}$$

$$A = 14,281 \text{ ft}^2$$

14. Panjang Pipa

Dari Kern Table 11 untuk 2 in IPS, diketahui :

$$\text{Surface/Linear ft} = 0,622 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Required Length} = \frac{14,281 \text{ ft}^2}{0,622 \text{ ft}} = 22,960 \text{ ft} \approx 23,0 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang yang dibutuhkan dapat dipenuhi dengan menggunakan 2 buah hairpins ukuran ( 1 × 12 ft ), sehingga panjang tube yaitu :

$$L = 2 \times 1 \times 12 \text{ ft} = 24 \text{ ft}$$

15.  $U_D$  Aktual

$$A = 24 \text{ ft} \times 0,622 \text{ ft} = 14,9 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$

$$U_D = \frac{766789,4046}{14,9 \times 203,267}$$

$$U_D = 252,70 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F} \rightarrow \text{Perhitungan } U_D \text{ telah memenuhi ketentuan}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D}$$

$$R_d = \frac{559,97 - 252,70}{559,97 \times 252,70}$$

$$R_d = 0,0022$$

$R_d$  Perhitungan  $\approx R_d$  Data (Kern : Table 12)

$$0,0022 \approx 0,0020$$

Maka dari segi faktor kekotoran masih memenuhi syarat

**D. Pressure Drop**

Perhitungan Pressure Drop	
Fluida Panas : Annulus, Steam	Fluida Dingin : Inner Pipe, Feed R-210
(1) Specific Vol of Steam $D'_a = 0,0573 \text{ ft}$	1. Untuk $Re_p = 419258,42$ $f = 0,004 \text{ ft} + \frac{0,264}{Re_p^{0,42}}$



$Re'_a = \frac{D'_a \times G_a}{\mu_{\text{Steam}}}$	$f = 0,00465$
$Re'_a = 69197,82$	$s = 1$
$f = D'_a + \frac{0,264}{Re'^{0,42}}$	<p>(Kern : Table 6)</p> $\rho = 50,17 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 1,00$
$f = 0,0573 + \frac{0,264}{107,85}$	$\rho = 50,17 \text{ lb/cuft}$
$f = 0,06$	
$s = 1$	
<p>(Kern : Table 6)</p> $\rho = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$	
$(2) \Delta f_p = \frac{4f \times G_a^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times D'_a}$	$2. \Delta f_p = \frac{4f \times G_p^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times D}$
$\Delta f_p = 0,0052 \text{ ft}$	$\Delta f_p = 10,32 \text{ ft}$
$(3) V = \frac{G_a}{3600 \times \rho}$	$\Delta P_a = \frac{\Delta f_p \times \rho}{144}$
$V = 0,1831 \text{ fps}$	$\Delta P_a = \frac{10,32 \times 50,17}{144}$
$F_1 = 2 \times \left( \frac{V^2}{2g} \right)$	$\Delta P_a = 3,6 \text{ psi}$
$F_1 = 0,0010 \text{ ft}$	<p>(memenuhi untuk liquid)</p> $\Delta P_a < 10 \text{ psi}$
$\Delta P_a = \frac{(\Delta f_p + F_1) \times \rho}{144}$	
$\Delta P_a = \frac{0,006 \times 62,43}{144}$	
$\Delta P_a = 0,00271 \text{ psi}$	
<p>(memenuhi untuk steam)</p> $\Delta P_a < 10 \text{ psi}$	

**Spesifikasi Heater 1 (E-152)**

Fungsi	Memaskan feed sebelum masuk reaktor
Tipe HE	Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger
Jumlah HE	1 buah
Jumlah Hairpin	2 buah dengan ukuran (1 × 12 ft)
Panjang Pipa	24 ft



HE Area	14,9 ft <sup>2</sup>
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T <sub>Umpan Masul</sub> = 30 °C T <sub>Umpan Kelua</sub> = 40 °C T <sub>Steam Masuk</sub> = 148 °C T <sub>Steam Keluar</sub> = 148 °C
Spesifikasi Anulus	IPS, Sch = 3-in, sch 40 OD = 3,500 in ID = 3,068 in Pressure Drop = 0,00271 psi
Spesifikasi Pipa	IPS, Sch = 2-in, sch 40 OD = 2,380 in ID = 2,067 in Pressure Drop = 3,59458 psi
Faktor Pengotor	R <sub>d</sub> Literatur = 0,0020 R <sub>d</sub> Perhitungan = 0,0022

## 12. Reaktor (R-210)

- Fungsi : Mereaksikan stirena oksida dengan gas hidrogen  
Tipe Tangki : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah elliptical  
Tipe Tutup : Elliptical  
Jenis Reaktor : Reaktor bubble dengan Pengaduk  
Sistem Pendingin : Jaket pendingin  
Bahan Konstruksi : Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B  
Jumlah : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk mereaksikan bahan berfase gas dan liquid, jaket digunakan karena reaksi berlangsung eksotermis, tipe tutup elliptical digunakan untuk tekanan > 200 psig

Ketentuan :

1. Produk disimpan pada fase cair
2. Tekanan Operasi = 20,4 atm
3. Suhu Operasi = 40 °C
4. Waktu Tinggal = 1 Jam

(US Patent : US006166269A)

### 1. Perencanaan Tangki

#### A. Densitas Campuran

Produk Keluaran Tangki Pencampuran (M-150) - Arus 7

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Stirena Oksida	0,04974	1522,08	1,0540
Air	0,00305	93,27	0,9982



Metanol	0,94514	28919,58	0,7920
NaOH	0,00129	39,57	2,1300
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00003	0,81	2,5330
Katalis Pd/C	0,00075	22,83	11,20
Total	1,00	30598,15	

Gas Hidrogen - Arus 8

Komponen	Fraaksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Hidrogen	0,00100	30,61	0,06948
Total	1,00	30628,76	

Produk Keluaran Reaktor (R-210) - Arus 9 & Arus 10

Komponen	Fraaksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Stirena Oksida	0,00005	1,52	1,0540
Air	0,00305	93,27	0,9982
Metanol	0,94420	28919,58	0,7920
NaOH	0,00129	39,57	2,1300
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00003	0,81	2,5330
Katalis Pd/C	0,00075	22,83	11,20
Hidrogen	0,00017	5,10	0,06948
PEA	0,05048	1546,07	1,023
Total	1,00	30628,76	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,00005}{1,05} + \frac{0,0030}{0,9982} + \frac{0,9442}{0,7920} + \frac{0,0013}{2,1300} + \frac{0,00003}{2,5330} + \frac{0,00075}{11,2000} + \frac{0,00017}{0,0695} + \frac{0,05}{1,0230}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 0,80 \text{ kg/L} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 50,03 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

**B. Rate Volumetrik**

Perhitungan :

$$\dot{v}_{\text{Output}} = \frac{(1,52 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 93,27 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 39,57 \text{ Kg/Jam})}{50,03 \text{ lb/cuft}} + \frac{0,81 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 28.919,58 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 22,83 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{50,03 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$



$$\dot{v} \text{ Output} = \frac{+ 5,1 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 1.546,07 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{50,03 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}} = 1.349,55 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

### C. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio H/D = <2
3. Pemilihan Rasio H/D = 2,00
4. Waktu Tinggal = 1 Jam
5. Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Waktu Tinggal} = 1 \text{ jam} \quad (\text{US Patent : 6166269})$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik} = 1349,554 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 1.349,554 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 1,0 \text{ Jam}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 1.349,554 \text{ cuft}$$

Karena tutup bawah merupakan Elliptical, maka volume tangki :

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = V_{\text{Silinder}} + V_{\text{Bottom}}$$

$$V_{\text{Bottom}} = 0,000076 D^3$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : eq 5.11)

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H + 0,000076 D^3$$

Substitusi nilai H = 2 D

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2,0 D + 0,000076 D^3$$

$$1.349,554 \text{ cuft} = 1,5708 \times D^3 + 0,000076 D^3$$

$$D^3 = 859,111 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 9,6 \text{ ft} = 115,20 \text{ in} = 2,9261 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 19,2 \text{ ft} = 230,40 \text{ in} = 5,8522 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Design} = 1.389,807 \text{ cuft}$$

### D. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in
2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in



(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)

3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint

4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)

5. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B

6. Stress allowable (*f*) = 17.500 psi

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

Menghitung nilai *p* :

$$p = \rho \times \frac{(H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 3.17)

Nilai ketinggian cairan dalam tangki dapat dicari dengan rumus volume silinder, dimana diameter tangki yang digunakan = 9,6 ft, sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Cairan} = 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}}$$

$$1.349,554 \text{ cuft} = 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (9,6 \text{ ft})^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}}$$

$$H_{\text{Cairan}} = 18,645 \text{ ft}$$

Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai *p*, yaitu :

$$p = 50,03 \text{ lb/cuft} \times \frac{(18,6448 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$p = 6,1309 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung *p* design :

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 20,4 \text{ atm} = 300,0 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = 6,1309 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 300,0 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 6,1309 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 291,4350 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan 10\%} = 320,5785 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{p \times r_i}{f \times E - 0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai *t*<sub>min</sub>, yaitu :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{320,5785 \text{ psi} \times 57,6 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 320,5785 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{min}} = 1,4623 \text{ in} = 1 \frac{7}{16} \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal shell yaitu :



$$t_{\text{shell}} = 1 \frac{10}{16} \text{ in}$$

### E. Tebal dan Tinggi Head dan Bottom

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Tutup = Elliptical
2. Tekanan operasi = 20,4 atm = 300,0 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 320,58 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
5. Stress allowable ( $f$ ) = 17.500 psi

Menghitung tebal shell minimum :

$$t_h = \frac{p}{f \times E - 0,2 \times p} \times \frac{r_i}{p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\text{min}}$ , yaitu :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{320,5785 \text{ psi} \times 57,6 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 320,5785 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{min}} = 1,4500 \text{ in} = 1 \frac{7}{16} \text{ in}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.11, dipilih tebal standart yaitu :

$$\text{Diameter tangki} = 115,20 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = 1 \frac{10}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$sf = 2 \frac{7}{16} \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.11)

$$icr = 4 \frac{7}{8} \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.6)

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$OD = ID + 2 t_h$$

$$OD = 115,2 \text{ in} + 2 \times 1,625 \text{ in}$$

$$OD = 118,45 \text{ in}$$

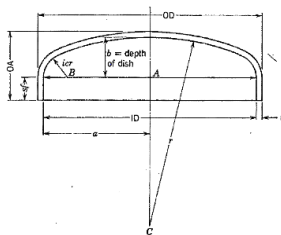
Karena  $OD < 240 \text{ in}$ , maka nilai  $r_c$  dapat dilihat pada table 5.7 Brownell &

Young, diperoleh :

$$r_c = 114,00 \text{ in}$$



Menghitung tinggi head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 5.8)

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$
$$b = r_c - AC$$
$$BC = r_c - icr$$
$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$
$$AC = \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2}$$
$$H_{Head} = t_h + b + sf$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$AB = \frac{115 \text{ in}}{2} - 4,875 \text{ in} = 52,73 \text{ in}$$
$$BC = 114,00 \text{ in} - 4,875 \text{ in} = 109,13 \text{ in}$$
$$AC = \sqrt{109,13 \text{ in}^2 - 52,73 \text{ in}^2} = 95,54 \text{ in}$$
$$b = 114,00 \text{ in} - 95,54 \text{ in} = 18,46 \text{ in}$$
$$H_{Head} = 1,63 \text{ in} + 18,46 \text{ in} + 2,44 \text{ in} = 22,52 \text{ in} = 1,88 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan dimensi, ketebalan shell yang sama untuk tutup atas dan bawah, sehingga :

$$H_{Head} = H_{Bottom} = 1,88 \text{ ft}$$
$$t_h = t_b = 1 \frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

#### F. Tinggi Total Tangki

$$H_{Total} = H_{Tangki} + H_{Head} + H_{Bottom}$$
$$H_{Total} = 19,20 \text{ ft} + 1,88 \text{ ft} + 1,88 \text{ ft}$$
$$H_{Total} = 22,95 \text{ ft}$$

#### 2. Perencanaan Pengaduk

Ketentuan :

1. Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah
2. Jumlah Blade = Antara 4-16, umumnya 4 sampai 8  
Dipilih Blade = 6 blade





(Mc Cabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 243)

3. Tipe Pengaduk = Flat blade turbine

#### A. Dimensi Pengaduk

Diketahui :

$$H_{\text{Cairan}} = 18,6448 \text{ ft} = 223,74 \text{ in} = 5,6829 \text{ m}$$

$$D_{\text{Tangki}} = 9,6 \text{ ft} = 115,20 \text{ in} = 2,9261 \text{ m}$$

Ukuran pengaduk :

$$\frac{D_a}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad \frac{H}{D_t} = 1 \quad ; \quad \frac{J}{D_t} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\frac{E}{D_t} = \frac{1}{3} \quad ; \quad \frac{W}{D_a} = \frac{1}{5} \quad ; \quad \frac{L}{D_a} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(Mc Cabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 243)

$$\text{Tebal Pengaduk} = \frac{1}{10} J$$

(Perry 8<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 18-11)

Perhitungan :

$$D_a = \frac{1}{3} D_t = 0,33 \times 9,60 \text{ ft} = 3,20 \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{5} D_a = 0,20 \times 3,20 \text{ ft} = 0,640 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} D_a = 0,25 \times 3,20 \text{ ft} = 0,800 \text{ ft}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{3} D_t = 0,33 \times 9,60 \text{ ft} = 3,20 \text{ ft}$$

$$J = \frac{1}{12} D_t = 0,08 \times 9,60 \text{ ft} = 0,800 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tebal Pengaduk} = \frac{1}{10} J = 0,10 \times 0,80 \text{ ft} = 0,080 \text{ ft}$$

#### B. Jumlah Pengaduk

$$\text{Jumlah Impeller} = \frac{H_{\text{Cairan}} \times \text{sg}}{D_{\text{Tangki}}}$$

(Joshi : Page 415)



$$sg = \frac{\rho_{\text{bahan}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}}$$
$$sg = \frac{50,03 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} = 0,80$$

Maka jumlah impeller yang digunakan yaitu sebanyak :

$$\text{Jumlah Impeller} = \frac{18,6448 \text{ ft} \times 0,80}{9,6 \text{ ft}}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Impeller} = 1,557 \approx 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jarak Impeller} = 1,5 \times D_a$$

(Joshi : Page 415)

$$\text{Jarak Impeller} = 1,5 \times 3,20 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jarak Impeller} = 4,80 \text{ ft}$$

### C. Power Motor

Penentuan putaran pengaduk :

$$V = \pi \times D_a \times N$$

Ketentuan :

$$\text{Dipilih Putaran Pengaduk} = 70 \text{ rpm} = 1,17 \text{ rps}$$

$$\text{Pheripheral speed} = 200 - 250 \text{ m/menit}$$

(Joshi : Page 415)

$$\rho_{\text{Campuran}} = 50,03 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$sg_{\text{reference}} = 1$$

$$\rho_{\text{reference (air)}} = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

$$\mu_{\text{reference}} = 1,3 \text{ Cp} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$V = \pi \times 0,9754 \text{ m} \times 70 \text{ rpm}$$

$$V = 214,49 \text{ m/min}$$

Asumsi kecepatan putaran pengadukan dapat digunakan, karena nilai V diantara 200 - 250 m/min.

Menghitung bilangan reynold :

$$NRe = \frac{\rho \times D_a^2 \times N}{\mu}$$

(Perry 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 18-1)

Perhitungan :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$



$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{50,03 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1 = 0,8015$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{0,8015}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$NRe = \frac{50,03 \text{ lb/cuft} \times (3,2 \text{ ft})^2 \times 1,17 \text{ rps}}{0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$NRe = 877447,53$$

Karena  $Nre > 10000$ , maka dibutuhkan baffle, dengan jumlah baffle sebanyak 4 buah

Menghitung power motor :

Untuk  $NRe > 10000$ , perhitungan power motor menggunakan persamaan berikut :

$$P = \frac{K_3}{gc} \times \rho \times (N)^3 \times (D_a)^5$$

(Ludwig vol 1 : eq 5-5)

Nilai  $K_3$  dari Ludwig Table 5-1 untuk Flat blade turbine dengan 6 blade yaitu :

$$K_3 = 6,3$$

Maka power motor :

$$P = \frac{6,3}{32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2} \times 50,03 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 1,6 \text{ rps}^3 \times 335,5 \text{ ft}^5$$

$$P = 5.220,3 \text{ ft.lb/s} = 9,492 \text{ hp} \quad (1 \text{ hp} = 550 \text{ ft.lb/s})$$

(Ludwig vol 1 : eq 5-6)

Perhitungan losses power pengaduk :

$$\text{Gland losses (Kebocoran tenaga akibat poros dan bearing)} = 10\%$$

(Joshi : Page 424)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gland losses } 10\% &= 10\% \times 9,492 \text{ hp} \\ &= 0,9492 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Transmission system losses} = 20\%$$

(Joshi : Page 424)

$$\text{Transmission system losses} = 20\% \times 9,492 \text{ hp} = 1,898 \text{ hp}$$

$$\text{Power input total} = 9,492 \text{ hp} + 0,949 \text{ hp} + 1,898 \text{ hp}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power input total} &= 12,339 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Untuk 2 buah impeller, maka power input} &= 2 \times 12,339 \text{ hp} \\ &= 24,678 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\ \text{Power motor} &= \frac{24,678 \text{ hp}}{80\%} = 30,8475 \text{ hp} \\ \text{Digunakan power motor} &= 16,0 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Perencanaan Sistem Pendingin

Ketentuan :

1. Jenis pendingin = Jacket Pendingin
2. Jenis media pendingin = Air
3. Suhu media pendingin = 30 °C
4. Suhu reaktor = 40 °C
5.  $\dot{m}$  air pendingin = 672,38 Kg/Jam
6.  $\rho$  air pendingin = 0,998 kg/L = 62,32 lb/cuft
7. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
8. Stress allowable ( $f$ ) = 12.650 psi

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

Perhitungan :

$$Q_{\text{Supply}} = 456.539,39 \text{ kJ/Jam} = 432.738,76 \text{ Btu/Jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu bahan masuk} &= 40 \text{ °C} = 104,0 \text{ °F} \\ \text{Suhu bahan keluar} &= 40 \text{ °C} = 104,0 \text{ °F} \\ \text{Suhu air masuk} &= 30 \text{ °C} = 86,0 \text{ °F} \\ \text{Suhu air keluar} &= 39 \text{ °C} = 102,2 \text{ °F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta T_1 = 1,8 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = 18,0 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T \text{ LMTD} = 7,04 \text{ °F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v} \text{ Air pendingin} &= \frac{\dot{m} \text{ air pendingin}}{\rho \text{ air pendingin}} \\ \dot{v} \text{ Air pendingin} &= \frac{672,38 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{62,32 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}} \\ \dot{v} \text{ Air pendingin} &= 23,79 \text{ cuft/Jam} \\ \dot{v} \text{ Air pendingin} &= 0,0066 \text{ cuft/s} \end{aligned}$$

#### A. Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Jacket Bagian Luar



$$\frac{h_i D_i}{k} = 0,36 \left( \frac{L^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \right)^{2/3} \left( \frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

(Kern : eq 20.1)

Keterangan :

- k = Konduktivitas larutan (btu/hr.ft.°F)
- D<sub>i</sub> = Diameter total tangki (ft)
- L = Diameter pengaduk (ft)
- N = Putaran pengaduk (rph)
- ρ = berat jenis larutan (lb/cuft)
- μ = Viskositas larutan (lb/ft.hr)
- C<sub>p</sub> = Kapasitas panas campuran (btu/lb.°F)
- μ<sub>w</sub> = Viskositas reference (lb/ft.hr)

Diketahui :

- D<sub>i</sub> = 9,87 ft
- N = 4.200 rph
- ρ = 50,03 lb/cuft
- μ = 0,00068 lb/ft.s = 2,45245 lb/ft.hr

Menghitung kapasitas panas campuran :

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	C <sub>p</sub> (kJ/Kg.K)
Stirena Oksida	0,00005	1,6940
Air	0,00305	4,1779
Metanol	0,94420	2,5368
NaOH	0,00129	2,1771
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00003	0,0000011
Katalis Pd/C	0,00075	0,2295
Hidrogen	0,00017	14,3026
PEA	0,05048	1,9270
Total	1,00	

$$C_{p \text{ Campuran}} = \%_1 \times C_{p1} + \%_2 \times C_{p2} + \dots + \%_n \times C_{pn}$$

$$C_{p \text{ Campuran}} = 2,4134 \text{ kJ/Kg.K} = 0,5764 \text{ btu/lb.°F}$$

Menghitung k (konduktivitas larutan) :

$$k = \frac{0,0677}{\text{sg} (1 - 0,0003 (T - 32))}$$

$$k = \frac{0,0677}{0,80 (1 - 0,0003 (40 - 32))}$$

$$k = 0,0847 \text{ btu/hr.ft.°F}$$



Menghitung bilangan reynold :

$$\begin{aligned} Nre &= \frac{L^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu} \\ Nre &= \frac{3,20 \text{ ft} \times 4.200 \text{ rph} \times 50,03 \text{ lb/cuft}}{2,45245 \text{ lb/ft.hr}} \\ Nre &= 274202,35 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{C_p \times \mu}{k} \right) &= \frac{0,5764 \text{ btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \times 2,45245 \text{ lb/ft.hr}}{0,0847 \text{ btu/hr.ft.}^\circ\text{F}} \\ &= 16,6954 \\ \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right) &= \frac{2,452 \text{ lb/ft.hr}}{3,060 \text{ lb/ft.hr}} \\ &= 0,8015 \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan 20.1 Kern, nilai perpindahan panas bagian dalam jaket yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} h_i &= 0,36 \times \frac{0,0847 \text{ btu/hr.ft.}^\circ\text{F}}{9,87 \text{ ft}} \times 4220,66 \times 2,56 \times \\ &0,97 \\ h_i &= 32,30 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

### B. Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Jaket Bagian Dalam

Berdasarkan Kern Table 10, dipilih pipa dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 1 \text{ in} \\ \text{BWG} &= 12 \\ \text{Wall thickness} &= 0,109 \text{ in} \\ \text{ID} &= 0,782 \text{ in} \\ \text{Flow area} &= 0,479 \text{ in}^2 \\ \text{Surface per linear ft} &= 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(Kern : Table 10)

Menghitung kecepatan air pendingin pada tube :

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{\dot{v} \text{ Air pendingin}}{A} \\ v &= \frac{0,01 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0033 \text{ ft}^2} \\ v &= 1,9864 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Kern Figure 25, dipilih  $h_i$  :

$$h_i = 562,60 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F}$$



(Kern : Figure 25 Page 835)

Menghitung  $h_{i_o}$  :

$$h_{i_o} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$$

$$h_{i_o} = 562,60 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F} \times \frac{0,8 \text{ in}}{1,0 \text{ in}}$$

$$h_{i_o} = 439,95 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Menghitung  $U_c$  :

$$U_c = \frac{h_i \times h_{i_o}}{h_i + h_{i_o}}$$

$$U_c = \frac{562,60 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F} \times 439,95 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F}}{562,60 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F} + 439,95 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F}}$$

$$U_c = 246,89 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Berdasarkan Kern Table 12, nilai  $R_d$  yaitu :

$$R_d = 0,002$$

(Kern : Table 12 Page 845)

Menghitung nilai  $UD$  :

$$\frac{1}{UD} = \frac{1}{U_c} + R_d$$

$$\frac{1}{UD} = \frac{1}{246,89 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F}} + 0,002$$

$$\frac{1}{UD} = 0,006050431$$

$$UD = 165,28 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F}$$

### C. Luas Permukaan Kontak

Menghitung luas kontak yang dibutuhkan :

$$A \text{ Kebutuhan} = \frac{Q \text{ Serap}}{UD \times \Delta T \text{ LMTD}}$$

$$A \text{ Kebutuhan} = \frac{432.738,76 \text{ Btu/Jam}}{165,28 \text{ btu/hr.}^\circ\text{F} \times 7,04 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}$$

$$A \text{ Kebutuhan} = 372,1455 \text{ ft}^2$$

Luas yang dilalui steam :

$$A \text{ Tersedia} = \text{Luas selimut reaktor} + \text{Luas penampang bawah}$$

$$A \text{ Tersedia} = \pi \times D_{\text{out}} \times H + \frac{\pi \times (D_{\text{out}})^2}{4}$$

$$A \text{ Tersedia} = 595,3946 \text{ ft}^2 + 76,5240 \text{ ft}^2$$



$$A \text{ Tersedia} = 671,9186 \text{ ft}^2$$

#### D. Tebal Jacket

Diketahui :

$$P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = 6,1309 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$P_{\text{Design}} = P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 14,7 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 6,1309 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 6,1309 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan 10\%} = 6,7440 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung jari-jari jacket :

$$r_{\text{jaket}} = r_{\text{outside tangki}} + \text{Tebal air pendingin}$$

$$r_{\text{jaket}} = 59,23 \text{ in} + 0,78 \text{ in}$$

$$r_{\text{jaket}} = 60,01 \text{ in}$$

$$t_j = \frac{p}{f \times E - 0,6 \times p} \times r_i + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

$$t_j = \frac{6,7440 \text{ psi}}{12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 6,7440 \text{ psi}} \times 60,0 \text{ in} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_j = 0,1650 \text{ in} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal shell jacket yaitu :

$$t_j = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

#### E. Dimensi Jacket

Diketahui :

$$\text{ID pipa jacket} = 0,78 \text{ in} = 0,07 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tinggi jacket :

$$H_{\text{Jaket}} = H_{\text{Tangki}} + H_{\text{Bottom}} + \text{ID pipa jacket}$$

$$H_{\text{Jaket}} = 19,20 \text{ ft} + 1,88 \text{ ft} + 0,07 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{Jaket}} = 21,14 \text{ ft}$$

Diameter jacket :

$$D_{\text{in jacket}} = r_{\text{jaket}} \times 2$$

$$D_{\text{in jacket}} = 60,01 \text{ in} \times 2$$

$$D_{\text{in jacket}} = 120,01 \text{ in} = 10,00 \text{ ft}$$





$$\begin{aligned}D_{\text{out jacket}} &= D_{\text{in jacket}} + t_j \times 2 \\D_{\text{out jacket}} &= 120,01 \text{ in} + 3/16 \text{ in} \times 2 \\D_{\text{out jacket}} &= 120,39 \text{ in} = 10,03 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Jacket} &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times D_{\text{in}}^2 \times H + 0,000076 D^3 \\ \text{Volume Jacket} &= 1.660,940 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Perencanaan Sparger

Ketentuan :

1.  $\dot{m} \text{ H}_2 = 5,1024 \text{ Kg/Jam}$
2.  $\rho \text{ H}_2 = 0,069 \text{ kg/L}$
3.  $P \text{ H}_2 = 20,4 \text{ atm} = 285,3 \text{ psig}$
4.  $T_{\text{Liquid}} = 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 104,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$
5. Bahan konstruksi = 316 Stainless Steel
6. Sparging media grade = 40

##### A. Menentukan Rate Volumetrik

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{v} \text{ H}_2 &= \frac{\text{Laju alir gas}}{\rho \text{ Hidrogen}} \\ \dot{v} \text{ H}_2 &= \frac{5,1024 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{0,069 \text{ kg/L}} \\ \dot{v} \text{ H}_2 &= 73,44 \text{ cuft/Jam} = 1,22 \text{ cuft/min}\end{aligned}$$

##### B. Menentukan Rate Volumetrik Aktual

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ACFM} &= \dot{v} \text{ H}_2 \times \frac{14,7}{14,7 + P} \times \frac{460 + T}{520} \\ &\quad \text{(Mott : eq number 4)} \\ \text{ACFM} &= 1,2 \text{ cuft/min} \times \frac{14,7}{14,7 + 285,3 \text{ psig}} \times \frac{460 + 104,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}}{520} \\ \text{ACFM} &= 0,07 \text{ cuft/min}\end{aligned}$$

##### C. Menentukan Kecepatan Gas Keluar

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Agitator tip speed} &= \frac{\text{Diameter pengaduk} \times \text{RPM}}{229} \\ &\quad \text{(Mott : FPS Calculation)} \\ \text{Agitator tip speed} &= \frac{38,4 \text{ in} \times 70 \text{ rpm}}{229} \\ \text{Agitator tip speed} &= 11,738\end{aligned}$$

Dari Design Guide Sparging Mott corporation, untuk agitator tip speed > 10



dipilih :

$$\text{Kecepatan gas keluar (FPM)} = 50,00 \text{ ft/min}$$

(Mott : Gas Exit Velocity Chart)

#### D. Menentukan Luas Sparger yang Dibutuhkan

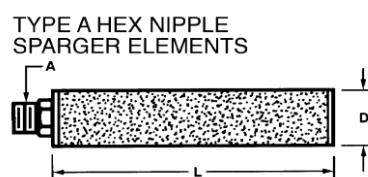
$$A = \frac{\text{ACFM}}{\text{FPM}}$$

(Mott : eq number 6)

$$A = \frac{0,07 \text{ cuft/min}}{50,00 \text{ ft/min}}$$

$$A = 0,0013 \text{ ft}^2$$

#### E. Menentukan Spesifikasi Sparger yang Digunakan



Dari Mott Sparger Selector Key, digunakan sparger untuk luas permukaan =  
0,0013 ft<sup>2</sup> sebagai berikut :

Tipe sparger = Type A Hex Nipple Sparger

Diameter sparger (D) = 0,375 in

Panjang sparger (L) = 6 in

Diameter pipa penyambung (A) = 0,25 in

Luas permukaan sparger = 0,05 ft<sup>2</sup>

(Mott Corporation : Sparger Selector Key)

#### F. Menghitung Jumlah Lubang Orifice

Diketahui :

$$1. \mu \text{ H}_2 = 0,00009 \text{ P} = 0,000009 \text{ Kg/m.s}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> ed : Figure 2-32 Page 2-321)

$$2. \dot{m} \text{ H}_2 = 5,1 \text{ Kg/Jam} = 0,0 \text{ Kg/s}$$

Menghitung kecepatan massa yang melalui orifice :

$$\text{Re}_o = \frac{4 \times W_o}{d_o \times \pi \times \mu_{\text{Gas}}}$$

Keterangan :

$W_o$  = Kecepatan massa gas yang melalui orifice (kg/s)

$d_o$  = Diameter orifice (mm)

$\text{Re}_o$  = Bilangan reynold gas pada orifice (10000 - 50000)



Dipilih bilangan Reynold yaitu = 10000

(Treybal 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Page 141)

Diameter orifice ( $d_o$ ) = 3,0 mm = 0,003 m

(Treybal 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Page 153)

Maka dapat dihitung untuk kecepatan massa gas yaitu :

$$10000 = \frac{4 \times W_o}{0,003 \text{ m} \times 3,14 \times 0,000009 \text{ Kg/m.s}}$$

$$W_o = 0,000212 \text{ Kg/s}$$

Menghitung jumlah lubang orifice :

$$n = \frac{\dot{m} \text{ Gas}}{W_o}$$

$$n = \frac{0,00142 \text{ Kg/s}}{0,000212 \text{ Kg/s}}$$

$$n = 6,684 \approx 7$$

## 5. Perencanaan Strainer

Ketentuan :

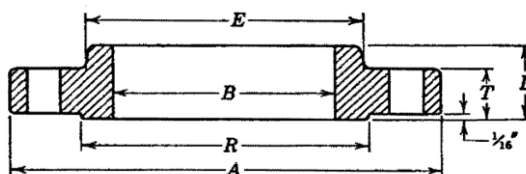
1.  $D_{\text{Inside pipa}} = 4,00 \text{ in} = 0,33 \text{ ft}$

2.  $D_{\text{padatan}} = 4,75 \text{ mm}$

(Fishersci : Paladium on Activated Carbon)

3.  $D_{\text{lubang strainer}} = 3,0 \text{ mm}$

Menentukan diameter penampang strainer :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 222)

Untuk diameter pipa 4 in, digunakan diameter penampang sebesar :

A = 9,00 in

B = 4,56 in

## 6. Perencanaan Penyangga

### A. Berat Beban Total

Ketentuan :

1. ID = 9,60 ft

2. OD = 9,87 ft

3.  $t_s = 0,14 \text{ ft}$



4.  $t_h = 0,14 \text{ ft}$
5.  $t_b = 0,14 \text{ ft}$
6.  $H_{\text{Tangki}} = 22,95 \text{ ft}$
7.  $H_{\text{Head}} = 1,88 \text{ ft}$
8.  $H_{\text{Bottom}} = 1,88 \text{ ft}$
9.  $\rho_{\text{steel-Nikel}} = 537,00 \text{ lb/cuft}$

(Foust 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx D Page 740)

Berat shell :

$$W_{\text{shell}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (OD^2 - ID^2) \times H_{\text{Tangki}} \times \rho_{\text{steel}}$$
$$W_{\text{shell}} = 51.050,16 \text{ lb}$$

Berat tutup atas :

Karena tutup atas berbentuk Elliptical, maka :

$$W_{\text{head}} = 0,000076 D^3 \times \rho_{\text{steel}}$$
$$W_{\text{head}} = 0,4028 \text{ lb}$$

Berat tutup bawah :

Karena tutup atas berbentuk Elliptical, maka :

$$W_{\text{bottom}} = 0,000076 D^3 \times \rho_{\text{steel}}$$
$$W_{\text{bottom}} = 0,4028 \text{ lb}$$

Berat produk :

$$W_{\text{bahan}} = 67.524,78 \text{ lb}$$

Berat selimut :

$$W_{\text{selimut}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (OD^2 - ID^2) \times H_{\text{Selimut}} \times \rho_{\text{steel}}$$
$$W_{\text{selimut}} = 5.582,333 \text{ lb}$$

Berat cairan pendingin :

$$W_{\text{cooler}} = 1.482,33 \text{ lb}$$

Berat total tangki

$$W_{\text{total}} = W_{\text{shell}} + W_{\text{head}} + W_{\text{bottom}} + W_{\text{bahan}} + W_{\text{selimut}} + W_{\text{cooler}}$$
$$W_{\text{total}} = 125.640,40 \text{ lb}$$

## B. Leg Planning

Berat perancangan dibuat lebih besar 10% (Faktor safety), sehingga :

$$W_{\text{total design}} = 138.204,44 \text{ lb}$$



Kaki penyangga dilas di tengah-tengah ketinggian (40% dari tinggi total bejana).  
Digunakan tipe kaki (leg) tipe I-Beam, dengan pondasi cor/beton. Karena kaki dilas pada 40% ketinggian tangki, maka ketinggian kaki :

$$\begin{aligned}H_{leg} &= 40\% \times ( H_{tangki} + \text{Tebal Air Pendingin} + t_j ) \\H_{leg} &= 40\% \times ( 22,95 \text{ ft} + 0,07 \text{ ft} + 0,02 \text{ ft} ) \\H_{leg} &= 9,21 \text{ ft} = 2,808 \text{ m} \approx 2,9 \text{ m} = 9,51 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan beams ukuran 12 in B 8 dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kedalaman beam} &= 12,0 \text{ in} \\ \text{Lebar flange} &= 5,477 \text{ in} \\ \text{Web thickness} &= 0,687 \text{ in} \\ \text{Avg flange thickness} &= 0,659 \text{ in} \\ \text{Area of section (A)} &= 14,57 \text{ in}^2 \\ \text{Berat/ft} &= 50,00 \text{ lb}\end{aligned}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx G Item 2)

Peletakan dengan beban ekstrensik (Axis 1-1) :

$$\begin{aligned}I &= 301,60 \text{ in}^4 \\ S &= 50,30 \text{ in}^3 \\ r &= 4,55 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Peletakan tanpa beban ekstrensik (Axis 2-2) :

$$\begin{aligned}I &= 16,00 \text{ in}^4 \\ S &= 5,80 \text{ in}^3 \\ r &= 1,050 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx G Item 2)

Beban kompresi total maksimum tiap leg (P) :

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = \frac{W_{\text{total design}}}{\text{Jumlah Penyangga}}$$

Asumsi jumlah penyangga  $\rightarrow 4$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = \frac{138.204,44 \text{ lb}}{4}$$

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = 34.551,11 \text{ lb}$$

Pengecekan terhadap peletakan sumbu Axis 1-1 dan Axis 2-2

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{34.551,11 \text{ lb}}{14,57 \text{ in}^2}$$

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = 2.371,387 \text{ psi}$$



Cek Axis 1-1 :

$$\frac{H_{leg}}{r} = \frac{114,17 \text{ in}}{4,550 \text{ in}} = 25,0930$$

Karena  $L/r < 120$ , maka digunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$F_{check} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times (L/r)^2$$

$$F_{check} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times 629,6595$$

$$F_{check} = 16.694,62 \text{ psi}$$

Design dapat digunakan karena  $F_{allowable} < F_{check}$

Cek Axis 2-2 :

$$\frac{H_{leg}}{r} = \frac{114,17 \text{ in}}{1,050 \text{ in}} = 108,7364$$

Karena  $L/r < 120$ , maka digunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$F_{check} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times (L/r)^2$$

$$F_{check} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times 11823,6064$$

$$F_{check} = 11.265,55 \text{ psi}$$

Design dapat digunakan karena  $F_{allowable} < F_{check}$

### C. Lug Planning

Masing-masing penyangga memiliki 6 baut (bolt) dengan beban maksimum tiap baut yaitu :

$$P_{bolt} = \frac{P}{n_b} = \frac{34.551,11 \text{ lb}}{6} = 5.758,52 \text{ lb}$$

Luas lubang baut :

$$A_{bolt} = \frac{P_{bolt}}{f_{bolt}}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 2.2)

Dengan  $f_{bolt}$  = stress maks yang dapat ditahan setiap baut, yaitu :

$$f_{bolt} = 12.000 \text{ psi}$$

Sehingga :

$$A_{bolt} = \frac{5.758,52 \text{ lb}}{12.000 \text{ psi}} = 0,4799 \text{ in}^2$$

Digunakan baut standart dengan diameter = 2,0 in

#### Spesifikasi Reaktor (R-210)

Fungsi	Mereaksikan stirena oksida dengan gas hidrogen
Jenis Reaktor	Reaktor bubble dengan Pengaduk



Pra Rencana Pabrik  
Pabrik Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol dengan  
Proses Hidrogenasi Stirena Oksida

**APPENDIX C**

Tipe Tangki	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah elliptical
Tipe Tutup	Elliptical
Bahan Konstruksi	Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
Jumlah Tangki	1 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 20,4 atm T = 40 °C
Waktu Tinggal	1 Jam
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 9,6 ft Tinggi Tangki = 19,2 ft Volume Tangki = 1.389,8 cuft = 39,35 m <sup>3</sup> Tebal Shell = 1 5/8 in
Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 1 5/8 in Tinggi Head = 1,88 ft
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 1 5/8 in Tinggi Bottom = 1,88 ft
Tinggi Total	22,95 ft
Sistem Pengaduk	Tipe Pengaduk = Flat blade turbine Jumlah Blade = 6 blade Jumlah Impeller = 2 buah Jumlah Baffle = 4 buah Diameter Impeller = 3,200 ft Jarak Impeller dari Dasar = 3,200 ft Jarak antar Impeller = 4,800 ft Panjang Blade = 0,800 ft Lebar Blade = 0,640 ft Lebar Baffle = 0,800 ft Power Motor = 16,0 hp
Sistem Pendingin	Jenis Pendingin = Jacket Pendingin Laju Air Pendingin = 672,38 Kg/Jam OD Pipa = 1 in BWG Pipa = 12 Wall Thickness Pipa = 0 in ID Pipa = 1 in Tebal Shell = 3/16 in Tinggi Jacket = 21,14 ft Diameter Jacket = 10,00 ft Volume Jacket = 1.660,940 cuft
Sparger	Tipe sparger = Type A Hex Nipple Sparger Bahan konstruksi = 316 Stainless Steel Diameter sparger = 0,375 in



	Panjang sparger = 6,000 in Diameter pipa penyambung = 0,250 in Luas permukaan sparger = 0,05 ft <sup>2</sup> Lubang orifice = 7
Strainer	Diameter padatan = 4,75 mm Diameter lubang = 3,0 mm Diameter strainer = 4,00 in Diameter penahan = 9,00 in
Penyangga	Tipe Penyangga = I-Beam Ukuran 12 in Tinggi Penyangga = 9,51 ft Jumlah Penyangga = 4 buah Kedalaman Beam = 12,0 in Lebar Flange = 5,477 in Web Thickness = 0,687 in Avg flange thickness = 0,659 in Area of Section (A) = 14,57 in <sup>2</sup> Berat/ft = 50,00 lb
Baut	Jumlah Baut = 6 buah Luas Lubang Baut = 0,48 in <sup>2</sup> Diameter Baut = 2,0 in

### 13. Pompa 5 (L-211)

Fungsi : Mengalirkan Produk Reaktor menuju Flash Drum (F-220)  
 Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump  
 Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel  
 Jumlah Pompa : 2 buah  
 Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

1.  $\rho$  Arus 10 = 50,03 lb/cuft
2.  $\rho_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 62,43 lb/cuft
3.  $\dot{v}$  Arus 10 = 1.349,55 cuft/Jam  
= 0,3749 cuft/s
4.  $sg_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 1
5.  $\mu_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 0,00085 lb/ft.s
6.  $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$  = 0,417 atm
7. Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) = 32,174 lbf.ft/lbf .s<sup>2</sup>
8. Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) = 32,174 ft/s<sup>2</sup>





#### A. Asumsi Aliran Turbulen

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan :

$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 15 Page 496)

Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i\text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times (0,3749 \text{ cuft/s})^{0,45} \times (50,03 \text{ lb/cuft})^{0,13}$$
$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 4,17 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Ukuran Pipa} = 4,00 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Schedule} = 40$$

$$\text{OD} = 4,500 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 4,026 \text{ in} = 0,336 \text{ ft} = 0,102 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2$$

(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Appx 5 Page 1086)

#### B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik (}\dot{v}\text{)}}{A}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk kecepatan linearnya yaitu :

$$v = \frac{0,3749 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v = 4,241 \text{ ft/s}$$

#### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$sg_{\text{ bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{ campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{ reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{ reference}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitynya yaitu :

$$sg_{\text{ bahan}} = \frac{50,03 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$

$$sg_{\text{ bahan}} = 0,8015$$

#### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu_{\text{ bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{ bahan}}}{sg_{\text{ reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{ reference (air)}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu_{\text{ bahan}} = \frac{0,8015}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$



$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{\text{ID} \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{0,336 \text{ ft} \times 4,24 \text{ ft/s} \times 50,03 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$\text{Nre} = 104496,67 \geq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}$$

### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :

$$f = 0,004$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/\text{ID} = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,102260 \text{ m}} = 0,0004$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (Aliran Turbulen)}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 485)

### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 1,0 ft
2. Tangki menuju alat selanjutnya = 20 ft
3. Tinggi alat selanjutnya = 10 ft
4. Jarak aman tinggi tangki selanjutnya dengan pipa = 1 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 31 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times \text{ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :

1. 4 Elbow 90°

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 4 \times 35 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 46,97 \text{ ft}$$



2. 1 Gate Valve

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 3,02 \text{ ft}$$

Total Panjang Pipa

$$L = L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}}$$

$$L = 31 \text{ ft} + 47 \text{ ft} + 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 81 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_1^2 \times L_e}{gc \times ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_1$  yaitu :

$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (4,241 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 81 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}}$$

$$f_1 = 0,1849 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°

$$f_2 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

$$\text{Diketahui nilai } K_f \text{ untuk Elbow } 90^\circ = 0,75$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :

$$f_2 = 0,75 \times \frac{(4,241 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_2 = 6,7438 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

$$\text{Diketahui nilai } K_f \text{ untuk Gate Valve} = 0,17$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$f_3 = 0,17 \times \frac{(4,241 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 1,5286 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$



Total Friksi :

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3$$

$$\Sigma f = 0,1849 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 6,7438 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 1,5286 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = 8,4572 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

#### H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed: eq 2.7-10)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 20,4 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_2 = 20,831 \text{ atm} = 44.083,073 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = |P_2 - P_1|$$

$$\Delta P = 44.083,073 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 41.966,853 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{41.966,853 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{50,03 \text{ lbf/cuft}} = 838,7520 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$Z_1 = 11 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Ketinggian Flash Drum (F-220)})$$

$$Z_2 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = |Z_2 - Z_1|$$

$$\Delta Z = 0 \text{ ft} - 11 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 11 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 11 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2} = 11 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$$v_1 = \text{Kecepatan sebelum melewati pompa}$$

$$v_2 = \text{Kecepatan setelah melewati pompa}$$

$$\Delta v = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$\Delta v = 4,24 \text{ ft/s} - 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v = 4,24 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 17,98 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$



$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{18 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf/ft} \cdot \text{s}^2} = 0,28 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$\begin{aligned} -W_f &= 838,7520 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 10,5000 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,2795 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ &+ 8,4572 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ -W_f &= 857,9886 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

1.  $sg_{\text{bahan}} = 0,8015$
2. Rate Volumetrik ( $\dot{v}$ ) = 1.349,55 cuft/Jam = 168,2526 gpm

Menghitung power pompa :

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \dot{v} \times sg}{3960}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23)

$$hp = \frac{857,9886 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 168,2526 \text{ gpm} \times 0,8015}{3960}$$

$$hp = 29,2165 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta_{\text{pompa}}}$$

$$Bhp = \frac{29,2165 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$Bhp = 64,9255 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung power motor :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\eta_{\text{motor}}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{64,9255 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 81,1568 \text{ Hp}$$

Digunakan power untuk masing-masing pompa yaitu = 41,0 Hp



**Spesifikasi Pompa 5 (L-211)**

Fungsi	Mengalirkan Produk Reaktor menuju Flash Drum (F-220)
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	2 buah
Kapasitas	30.605,93 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	1.349,55 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 4 in, sch 40 Panjang Pipa = 81,4 ft
Total Dynamic Head	857,9886 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Motor	80%
Power Motor	41,0 Hp

**14. Flash Drum (F-220)**

- Fungsi : Menurunkan tekanan produk keluaran dari reaktor dengan memisahkan fase gas dengan liquid dari alirannya
- Tipe Tangki : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan tutup bawah berbentuk elliptical dish head)
- Tipe Tutup : Elliptical
- Bahan Konstruksi : Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
- Jumlah : 1 buah
- Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk menurunkan tekanan dan memisahkan bahan berfase gas dengan cair

Ketentuan :

1. Produk disimpan pada fase cair
2. Tekanan Operasi = 1,0 atm = 760,0 mmHg
3. Suhu Operasi = 40,00 °C = 313,15 K
4. Waktu Tinggal = 10 Menit
5. Tetapan Gas Ideal = 0,082 L.atm/K.mol

**1. Perencanaan Tangki**

**A. Komposisi Bahan Gas**

Berdasarkan kondisi operasi di atas, diketahui bahan yang berfase gas yaitu :

Komp	Kmol	$y_d$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$y_d / \alpha_i$
Hidrogen	2,531	1,00	759,94	1,00	1,00	1,00
Total	2,531	1,000				1,00



Komp	$x_i$	$T_c$	$P_c$
Hidrogen	1,00	33,180	12,962
Total	1,00		

$$T_r = \frac{T}{\sum y_i \cdot T_c} = \frac{313,15}{33,18} = 9,43791 \text{ K}$$

$$P_r = \frac{P}{\sum y_i \cdot P_c} = \frac{760,00}{12,96} = 58,6352 \text{ mmHg}$$

Menentukan densitas uap :

$$\rho_{Vapor} = \text{BM Campuran} \times \frac{P}{R \times T \times Z}$$

$$\rho_{Vapor} = \frac{\text{BM Campuran}}{V_s}$$

$$\text{BM Campuran} = \sum B_{m_i} \times y_i$$

$$\text{BM Campuran} = 2,016$$

Karena operasi ini berfungsi untuk menurunkan tekanan, maka digunakan persamaan generalized virial coeficient :

$$B^0 = 0,083 - \frac{0,422}{T_r^{1,6}}$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.61)

$$B^1 = 0,139 - \frac{0,172}{T_r^{4,2}}$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.62)

$$\frac{B \times P_c}{R \times T_c} = B^0 + \omega \times B^1$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.58-3.59)

$$Z = 1 + \left( \frac{B \times P_c}{R \times T_c} \right) \left( \frac{P_r}{T_r} \right)$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.60)

Keterangan :

$$T_r = \text{Suhu tereduksi (T/T}_c)$$

$$T_c = \text{Suhu kritis (K)}$$

$$P_r = \text{Tekanan tereduksi (P/P}_c)$$

$$P_c = \text{Tekanan kritis (mmHg)}$$



Dari persamaan diatas, maka dapat ditentukan :

$$B^0 = 0,083 - \frac{0,422}{9,437914^{1,6}} \quad \left| \quad B^1 = 0,139 - \frac{0,172}{9,437914^{4,2}} \right.$$

$$B^0 = 0,071372 \quad \left| \quad B^1 = 0,138986 \right.$$

$$\frac{B \times P_c}{R \times T_c} = 0,210358$$

$$Z = 1 + 0,2104 \times \frac{58,635}{9,438}$$

$$Z = 2,3069$$

$$V_s = \frac{Z \times R \times T}{P}$$

$$V_s = \frac{2,306897 \times 0,082 \text{ L.atm/K.mol} \times 313,15 \text{ K}}{1,0 \text{ atm}}$$

$$V_s = 59 \text{ L/mol}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Vapor}} = \frac{2,016}{59 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Vapor}} = 0,034 \text{ kg/L} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$\rho_{\text{Vapor}} = 2,123 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

## B. Komposisi Bahan Cair

Bahan yang berfase cair yaitu :

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Stirena Oksida	0,00005	1,52	1,0540
Air	0,00305	93,27	0,9982
Metanol	0,94506	28919,58	0,7920
NaOH	0,00129	39,57	2,1300
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00003	0,81	2,5330
PEA	0,05052	1546,07	1,023
Total	1,00	30600,83	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Cairan}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,00005}{1,05} + \frac{0,0030}{0,9982} + \frac{0,9451}{0,7920} + \frac{0,0013}{2,1300} + \dots}$$





$$\rho \text{ Cairan} = \frac{0,00003}{2,5330} + \frac{0,05052}{1,0230} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$\rho \text{ Cairan} = 50,09 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

### C. Rate Volumetrik

Perhitungan :

a. Fase Gas

$$\dot{v} \text{ Gas} = \frac{\dot{m} \text{ Vapor}}{\rho \text{ Vapor}}$$

$$\dot{v} \text{ Gas} = \frac{1,00 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{2,12 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\dot{v} \text{ Gas} = 1,04 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

b. Fase Cair

$$\dot{v} \text{ Cair} = \frac{\dot{m} \text{ Cairan}}{\rho \text{ Cairan}}$$

$$\dot{v} \text{ Cair} = \frac{1,52 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 93,27 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 28.919,58 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{50,09 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$\dot{v} \text{ Cair} = \frac{39,57 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 0,81 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 1.546,07 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{50,09 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$

$$\dot{v} \text{ Cair} = \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}} \times 1,346,89 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

c. Rate volumetrik total

$$\dot{v} \text{ Total} = \dot{v} \text{ Gas} + \dot{v} \text{ Cair}$$

$$\dot{v} \text{ Total} = 1,04 \text{ cuft/Jam} + 1,346,89 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

$$\dot{v} \text{ Total} = 1,347,93 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

d. Maximum Design Vapor Velocity

$$U_v = K_v \times \frac{(\rho_l - \rho_g)^{0,5}}{\rho_g}$$

$$K_v = 7,7$$

(McKetta section 12 : Page 438)

$$U_v = 7,7 \times 3,26 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

$$U_v = 25 \text{ ft/s}$$



$$U_v = 7,653841 \text{ m/s}$$

#### D. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio H/D = 3 - 5
3. Pemilihan Rasio H/D = 3,00
4. Waktu Tinggal = 10 Menit = 0,167 Jam
5. Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Bahan} &= 1.347,927 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 0,167 \text{ Jam} \\ \text{Volume Bahan} &= 224,655 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{224,655 \text{ cuft}}{80\% \times 1}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 280,818 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= V_{\text{Silinder}} + V_{\text{Bottom}} \\ V_{\text{Bottom}} &= 0,000076 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 5.11)

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H + 0,000076 D^3$$

Substitusi nilai H = 3 D

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Tangki} &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 3,0 D + 0,000076 D^3 \\ 280,818 \text{ cuft} &= 2,3562 \times D^3 + 0,000076 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$D^3 = 119,179 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 5,0 \text{ ft} = 60,00 \text{ in} = 1,5240 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 15,0 \text{ ft} = 180,00 \text{ in} = 4,5720 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Design} = 294,534 \text{ cuft}$$

#### E. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in
2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in

(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)

3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint



4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)
5. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
6. Stress allowable (*f*) = 17.500 psi  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

Menghitung nilai *p* :

$$p = \rho \frac{(H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 3.17)

Nilai ketinggian cairan dalam tangki dapat dicari dengan rumus volume silinder, dimana diameter tangki yang digunakan = 5 ft, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Cairan} &= 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\ 224,655 \text{ cuft} &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (5,0 \text{ ft})^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\ H_{\text{Cairan}} &= 11,442 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai *p*, yaitu :

$$p = 50,09 \text{ lb/cuft} \frac{(11,4416 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$p = 3,6319 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung *p* design :

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 20,4 \text{ atm} = 300,0 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = 3,6319 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 300,0 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 3,6319 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 288,94 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan 10\%} = 317,83 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai *t<sub>min</sub>*, yaitu :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{317,8296 \text{ psi} \times 30,0 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 317,8296 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\min} = 0,8155 \text{ in} = 13/16 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal shell yaitu :

$$t_{\text{shell}} = 14/16 \text{ in}$$



### F. Tebal dan Tinggi Head dan Bottom

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Tutup = Elliptical
2. Tekanan operasi = 20,4 atm = 300,0 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 317,8296 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
5. Stress allowable ( $f$ ) = 17.500 psi

Menghitung tebal shell minimum :

$$t_h = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,2 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\text{min}}$ , yaitu :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{317,8296 \text{ psi} \times 30,0 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 317,8296 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{min}} = 0,8092 \text{ in} = 13/16 \text{ in}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.11, dipilih tebal standart yaitu :

Diameter tangki = 60,00 in

$$t_h = 14/16 \text{ in}$$

$$sf = 2 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.11)

$$icr = 2 \ 5/8 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.6)

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$OD = ID + 2 \ t_h$$

$$OD = 60,0 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,875 \text{ in}$$

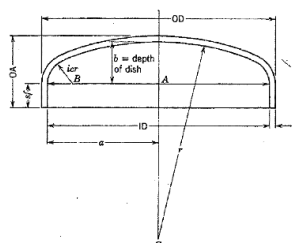
$$OD = 61,75 \text{ in}$$

Karena  $OD < 240 \text{ in}$ , maka nilai  $r_c$  dapat dilihat pada table 5.7 Brownell &

Young, diperoleh :

$$r_c = 54,00 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tinggi head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 5.8)



$$\begin{aligned}a &= \frac{ID}{2} \\b &= r_c - AC \\BC &= r_c - icr \\AB &= \frac{ID}{2} - icr \\AC &= \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\H_{Head} &= t_h + b + sf\end{aligned}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$\begin{aligned}AB &= \frac{60 \text{ in}}{2} - 2,625 \text{ in} = 27,38 \text{ in} \\BC &= 54,00 \text{ in} - 2,625 \text{ in} = 51,38 \text{ in} \\AC &= \sqrt{51,38 \text{ in}^2 - 27,38 \text{ in}^2} = 43,47 \text{ in} \\b &= 54,00 \text{ in} - 43,47 \text{ in} = 10,53 \text{ in} \\H_{Head} &= 0,88 \text{ in} + 10,53 \text{ in} + 2,00 \text{ in} = 13,40 \text{ in} = 1,12 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan dimensi, ketebalan shell yang sama untuk tutup atas dan bawah, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}H_{Head} &= H_{Bottom} = 1,12 \text{ ft} \\t_h &= t_b = 7/8 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

### G. Tinggi Total Tangki

$$\begin{aligned}H_{Total} &= H_{Tangki} + H_{Head} + H_{Bottom} \\H_{Total} &= 15,00 \text{ ft} + 1,12 \text{ ft} + 1,12 \text{ ft} \\H_{Total} &= 17,23 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

## 2. Perencanaan Penyangga

### A. Berat Beban Total

Ketentuan :

1. ID = 5,00 ft
2. OD = 5,15 ft
3.  $t_s$  = 0,07 ft
4.  $t_h$  = 0,07 ft
5.  $t_b$  = 0,07 ft
6.  $H_{Tangki}$  = 15,00 ft
7.  $H_{Head}$  = 1,12 ft
8.  $H_{Bottom}$  = 1,12 ft
9.  $\rho_{\text{steel-Nikel}}$  = 537,00 lb/cuft

(Foust 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx D Page 740)



Berat shell :

$$W_{\text{shell}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (OD^2 - ID^2) \times H_{\text{Tangki}} \times \rho_{\text{steel}}$$

$$W_{\text{shell}} = 9.360,52 \text{ lb}$$

Berat tutup atas :

Karena tutup atas berbentuk Elliptical, maka :

$$W_{\text{head}} = 0,000076 D^3 \times \rho_{\text{steel}}$$

$$W_{\text{head}} = 0,2100 \text{ lb}$$

Berat tutup bawah :

Karena tutup atas berbentuk Elliptical, maka :

$$W_{\text{bottom}} = 0,000076 D^3 \times \rho_{\text{steel}}$$

$$W_{\text{bottom}} = 0,2100 \text{ lb}$$

Berat produk :

$$W_{\text{bahan}} = 11.252,53 \text{ lb}$$

Berat total tangki

$$W_{\text{total}} = W_{\text{shell}} + W_{\text{head}} + W_{\text{bottom}} + W_{\text{bahan}}$$

$$W_{\text{total}} = 20.613,47 \text{ lb}$$

## B. Leg Planning

Berat perancangan dibuat lebih besar 10% (Faktor safety), sehingga :

$$W_{\text{total design}} = 22.674,82 \text{ lb}$$

Kaki penyangga dilas di tengah-tengah ketinggian (40% dari tinggi total bejana).

Digunakan tipe kaki (leg) tipe I-Beam, dengan pondasi cor/beton. Karena kaki dilas pada 40% ketinggian tangki, maka ketinggian kaki :

$$H_{\text{leg}} = 40\% \times H_{\text{tangki}}$$

$$H_{\text{leg}} = 40\% \times 15,00 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{leg}} = 6,00 \text{ ft} = 1,829 \text{ m} \approx 1,9 \text{ m} = 6,23 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan beams ukuran 5 in B 15 dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Kedalaman beam} = 5,0 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Lebar flange} = 3,284 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Web thickness} = 0,494 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Avg flange thickness} = 0,326 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Area of section (A)} = 4,29 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Berat/ft} = 14,75 \text{ lb}$$



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Appx G Item 2)

Peletakan dengan beban ekstrensik (Axis 1-1) :

$$I = 15,00 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S = 6,00 \text{ in}^3$$

$$r = 1,87 \text{ in}$$

Peletakan tanpa beban ekstrensik (Axis 2-2) :

$$I = 1,70 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S = 1,00 \text{ in}^3$$

$$r = 0,630 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Appx G Item 2)

Beban kompresi total maksimum tiap leg (P) :

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = \frac{W_{\text{total design}}}{\text{Jumlah Penyangga}}$$

Asumsi jumlah penyangga  $\rightarrow 4$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = \frac{22.674,82 \text{ lb}}{4}$$

$$\text{Beban tiap penyangga} = 5.668,71 \text{ lb}$$

Pengecekan terhadap peletakan sumbu Axis 1-1 dan Axis 2-2

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = \frac{5.668,71 \text{ lb}}{4,29 \text{ in}^2}$$

$$F_{\text{Allowable}} = 1.321,377 \text{ psi}$$

Cek Axis 1-1 :

$$\frac{H_{\text{leg}}}{r} = \frac{74,80 \text{ in}}{1,870 \text{ in}} = 40,0017$$

Karena  $L/r < 120$ , maka digunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$F_{\text{check}} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times (L/r)^2$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times 1600,1347$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 16.223,93 \text{ psi}$$

Design dapat digunakan karena  $F_{\text{allowable}} < F_{\text{check}}$

Cek Axis 2-2 :

$$\frac{H_{\text{leg}}}{r} = \frac{74,80 \text{ in}}{0,630 \text{ in}} = 118,7352$$

Karena  $L/r < 120$ , maka digunakan rumus sebagai berikut :



$$F_{\text{check}} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times (L/r)^2$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 17.000 \text{ psi} - 0,485 \times 14098,0378$$

$$F_{\text{check}} = 10.162,45 \text{ psi}$$

Design dapat digunakan karena  $F_{\text{allowable}} < F_{\text{check}}$

### C. Lug Planning

Masing-masing penyangga memiliki 4 baut (bolt) dengan beban maksimum tiap baut yaitu :

$$P_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{P}{n_b} = \frac{5.668,71 \text{ lb}}{4} = 1.417,18 \text{ lb}$$

Luas lubang baut :

$$A_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{P_{\text{bolt}}}{f_{\text{bolt}}}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 2.2)

Dengan  $f_{\text{bolt}}$  = stress maks yang dapat ditahan setiap baut, yaitu :

$$f_{\text{bolt}} = 12.000 \text{ psi}$$

Sehingga :

$$A_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{1.417,18 \text{ lb}}{12.000 \text{ psi}} = 0,1181 \text{ in}^2$$

Digunakan baut standart dengan diameter = 1,0 in

### Spesifikasi Flash Drum (F-220)

Fungsi	Menurunkan tekanan produk keluaran dari reaktor dengan memisahkan fase gas dengan liquid dari alirannya
Tipe Tangki	Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan tutup bawah berbentuk elliptical dish head)
Tipe Tutup	Elliptical
Bahan Konstruksi	Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
Jumlah Tangki	1 buah
Kondisi Operasi	$P_{\text{awal}} = 20,4 \text{ atm}$ $P_{\text{Akhir}} = 1 \text{ atm}$ $T = 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Waktu Tinggal	10 Menit
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 5,0 ft Tinggi Tangki = 15,0 ft Volume Tangki = 294,5 cuft = 8,3403 m <sup>3</sup> Tebal Shell = 7/8 in





Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 7/8 in Tinggi Head = 1,12 ft
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 7/8 in Tinggi Bottom = 1,12 ft
Tinggi Total	17,23 ft
Penyangga	Tipe Penyangga = I-Beam Ukuran 5 in Tinggi Penyangga = 6,23 ft Jumlah Penyangga = 4 buah Kedalaman Beam = 5,0 in Lebar Flange = 3,284 in Web Thickness = 0,494 in Avg flange thickness = 0,326 in Area of Section (A) = 4,29 in <sup>2</sup> Berat/ft = 14,75 lb
Baut	Jumlah Baut = 4 buah Luas Lubang Baut = 0,12 in <sup>2</sup> Diameter Baut = 1,0 in

### 15. Pompa 6 (L-221)

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan Produk Flash Drum menuju Tangki (F-230)  
Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump  
Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel  
Jumlah Pompa : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

1.  $\rho$  Arus 12 = 50,09 lb/cuft
2.  $\rho_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 62,43 lb/cuft
3.  $\dot{v}$  Arus 12 = 1.346,89 cuft/Jam  
= 0,3741 cuft/s
4.  $sg_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 1
5.  $\mu_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 0,00085 lb/ft.s
6.  $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$  = 0,247 atm
7. Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) = 32,174 lbf.ft/lbf .s<sup>2</sup>
8. Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) = 32,174 ft/s<sup>2</sup>

#### A. Asumsi Aliran Turbulen

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 15 Page 496)



Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i\text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times (0,3741 \text{ cuft/s})^{0,45} \times (50,09 \text{ lb/cuft})^{0,13}$$
$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 4,17 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ukuran Pipa} &= 4,00 \text{ in} \\ \text{Schedule} &= 40 \\ \text{OD} &= 4,500 \text{ in} \\ \text{ID} &= 4,026 \text{ in} = 0,336 \text{ ft} = 0,102 \text{ m} \\ \text{A} &= 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> ed : Appx 5 Page 1086)

### B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik } (\dot{v})}{A}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk kecepatan linearnya yaitu :

$$v = \frac{0,3741 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2}$$
$$v = 4,232 \text{ ft/s}$$

### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$sg_{\text{ bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{ campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{ reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{ reference}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitynya yaitu :

$$sg_{\text{ bahan}} = \frac{50,09 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$
$$sg_{\text{ bahan}} = 0,8023$$

### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu_{\text{ bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{ bahan}}}{sg_{\text{ reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{ reference (air)}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu_{\text{ bahan}} = \frac{0,8023}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$
$$\mu_{\text{ bahan}} = 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$



### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$N_{re} = \frac{ID \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$N_{re} = \frac{0,336 \text{ ft} \times 4,23 \text{ ft/s} \times 50,09 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$N_{re} = 104290,29 \geq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}$$

### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :

$$f = 0,004$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/ID = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,102260 \text{ m}} = 0,0004$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (Aliran Turbulen)}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 485)

### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 0,6 ft
2. Tangki menuju alat selanjutnya = 30 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 31 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times ID$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :

1. 3 Elbow 90°

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 2 \times 35 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 23,49 \text{ ft}$$

2. 1 Gate Valve

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 3,02 \text{ ft}$$



Total Panjang Pipa

$$\begin{aligned} L &= L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}} \\ L &= 31 \text{ ft} + 23 \text{ ft} + 3 \text{ ft} \\ L &= 57 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_1^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_1$  yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= \frac{2 \times 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (4,232 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 57 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}} \\ f_1 &= 0,1293 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°

$$f_2 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Elbow 90° = 0,75

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} f_2 &= 0,75 \times \frac{(4,232 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2} \\ f_2 &= 6,7172 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Gate Valve = 0,17

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} f_3 &= 0,17 \times \frac{(4,232 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2} \\ f_3 &= 1,5226 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

Total Friksi :

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma f &= f_1 + f_2 + f_3 \\ \Sigma f &= 0,1293 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 6,7172 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 1,5226 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$



$$\Sigma f = 8,3690 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

#### H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.7-10)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1,0 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_1 = 1,157 \text{ atm} = 2.447,897 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1,0 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_2 = 1,247 \text{ atm} = 2.639,221 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = |P_2 - P_1|$$

$$\Delta P = 2.639,221 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 2.447,897 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 191,324 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{191,324 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{50,09 \text{ lbm/cuft}} = 3,8197 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$Z_1 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_2 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = |Z_2 - Z_1|$$

$$\Delta Z = 0 \text{ ft} - 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 0 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 0 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$$v_1 = \text{Kecepatan sebelum melewati pompa}$$

$$v_2 = \text{Kecepatan setelah melewati pompa}$$

$$\Delta v = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$\Delta v = 4,23 \text{ ft/s} - 0 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v = 4,23 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 17,91 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{18 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 0,28 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$



Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$-W_f = 3,8197 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,0000 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,2784 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ + 8,3690 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_f = 12,4671 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

1.  $sg_{\text{bahan}} = 0,8023$

2. Rate Volumetrik ( $\dot{v}$ ) = 1.346,89 cuft/Jam = 167,9203 gpm

Menghitung power pompa :

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \dot{v} \times sg}{3960}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23)

$$hp = \frac{12,4671 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 167,9203 \text{ gpm} \times 0,8023}{3960}$$

$$hp = 0,4241 \text{ Hp}$$

Efisiensi pompa = 45%

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta_{\text{pompa}}}$$

$$Bhp = \frac{0,4241 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$Bhp = 0,9425 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung power motor :

Efisiensi motor = 80%

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\eta_{\text{motor}}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,9425 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 1,1782 \text{ Hp}$$

Digunakan power = 2,0 Hp



**Spesifikasi Pompa 6 (L-221)**

Fungsi	Mengalirkan Produk Flash Drum menuju Tangki (F-230)
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	1 buah
Kapasitas	30.600,83 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	1.346,89 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 4 in, sch 40 Panjang Pipa = 57,1 ft
Total Dynamic Head	12,4671 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Motor	80%
Power Motor	2,0 Hp

**16. Tangki Penyimpan Sementara (F-230)**

- Fungsi : Menampung produk sebelum dimasukkan ke menara distilasi  
Tipe Tangki : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah datar  
Tipe Head : Torispherical  
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C  
Jumlah : 2 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk menyimpan bahan dengan fase cair

Ketentuan :

1. Produk disimpan pada fase cair
2. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
3. Suhu Operasi = 30 °C
4. Waktu Tinggal = 8 Jam

**A. Densitas Campuran**

Produk Keluaran Flash Drum (F-220) - Arus 12

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Stirena Oksida	0,00005	1,52	1,0540
Air	0,00305	93,27	0,9982
Metanol	0,94506	28919,58	0,7920
NaOH	0,00129	39,57	2,1300
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00003	0,81	2,5330
PEA	0,05052	1546,07	1,023
Total	1,00	30600,83	



Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,00005}{1,05} + \frac{0,0030}{0,9982} + \frac{0,9451}{0,7920} + \frac{0,0013}{2,1300} + \frac{1}{\frac{0,00003}{2,5330} + \frac{0,05052}{1,0230}}}$$
$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 0,80 \text{ kg/L} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1 \text{ kg/L}}$$
$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 50,09 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

### B. Rate Volumetrik

Perhitungan :

$$\dot{v}_{\text{Input}} = \frac{1,52 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 93,27 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 28.919,58 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{50,09 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$
$$\frac{39,57 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 0,81 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 1.546,07 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{50,09 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$
$$\times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$
$$\dot{v}_{\text{Input}} = 1.346,89 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

### C. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio H/D = < 2
3. Pemilihan Rasio H/D = 0,40
4. Waktu Tinggal = 8 Jam
5. Jumlah tangki = 2 buah

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 1.346,89 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 8 \text{ Jam}$$
$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 10.775,110 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{10.775,11 \text{ cuft}}{80\% \times 2}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 6.734,44 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H$$

Substitusi nilai H = 0,4 D

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 0,40 \text{ D}$$





$$\begin{aligned}6.734,44 \text{ cuft} &= 0,3142 \times D^3 \\D^3 &= 21.436,400 \text{ cuft} \\D &= 27,7790 \text{ ft} = 333,35 \text{ in} = 8,4671 \text{ m} \\H &= 11,1116 \text{ ft} = 133,34 \text{ in} = 3,3868 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan ukuran tangki standar sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}D &= 30 \text{ ft} = 360 \text{ in} = 9,1440 \text{ m} \\H &= 12 \text{ ft} = 144 \text{ in} = 3,6576 \text{ m} \\Volume \text{ Tangki} &= 8.482,300 \text{ cuft} = 240,1920 \text{ m}^3 \\&\text{(Brownell \& Young 2}^{nd} \text{ edt : Appx E Item 1)}\end{aligned}$$

#### D. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in
2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in  
(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)
3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint
4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 13.2)
5. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
6. Stress allowable (*f*) = 12.650 psi  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 13.1)

Menghitung nilai *p* :

$$p = \rho \frac{(H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : eq 3.17)

Nilai ketinggian cairan dalam tangki dapat dicari dengan rumus volume silinder, dimana diameter tangki yang digunakan = 30 ft, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}Volume \text{ Cairan} &= 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\5.387,555 \text{ cuft} &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (30 \text{ ft})^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\H_{\text{Cairan}} &= 7,62 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai *p*, yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}p &= 50,09 \text{ lb/cuft} \times \frac{(7,6218 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144} \\p &= 2,3033 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung *p* design :

$$\begin{aligned}P_{\text{Operasi}} &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia} \\P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} &= 2,3033 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{Design}} &= P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} \\
 P_{\text{Design}} &= 14,7 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 2,3033 \text{ psia} \\
 P_{\text{Design}} &= 2,3033 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan 10\%} = 2,5336 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\min}$ , yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\min} &= \frac{2,5336 \text{ psi}}{12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} \times \frac{180 \text{ in}}{0,6 \times 2,5336 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in} \\
 t_{\min} &= 0,1701 \text{ in} = 3/16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### E. Tebal Shell Bottom, Tangki dan Jumlah Course

Digunakan course dengan lebar = 72 in (6 ft) dengan tipe Butt-welded courses. Untuk ukuran tangki dengan :

$$D = 30 \text{ ft} ; H = 12 \text{ ft}$$

Course yang dibutuhkan sebanyak 2 buah dengan ketebalan :

$$\text{Course 1} = 1/4 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Course 2} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell memenuhi karena  $t_{\min} \leq t_{\text{design}}$

$$3/16 \text{ in} \leq \frac{1/4 \text{ in}}{3/16 \text{ in}}$$

Karena tangki flat bottom, maka tebal shell bottom = tebal Course 1, sehingga :

$$t_{\text{bottom}} = 1/4 \text{ in}$$

#### F. Panjang Plate Course

Tangki menggunakan 10 plate dengan weld allowance  $5/32 \text{ in}$  .

Sehingga panjang masing-masing plate yaitu :

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{\pi \times d - \text{weld length}}{12 \times n}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 55)

Dari persamaan Brownell page 55, dapat dihitung nilai  $L_{\text{plate}}$  yaitu :

1. Course 1

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{3,14 \times (360 \text{ in} + 1/4 \text{ in}) - 10 \times 5/32 \text{ in}}{12 \times 10}$$

$$L_{\text{plate}} = 9,4183 \text{ ft}$$



2. Course 2

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{3,14 \times (360 \text{ in} + 3/16 \text{ in}) - 10 \times 5/32 \text{ in}}{12 \times 10}$$

$$L_{\text{plate}} = 9,4167 \text{ ft}$$

**G. Tebal dan Tinggi Head**

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Head = Torispherical
2. Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 2,53 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Asumsi tebal head :

$$\text{Tebal shell minimum} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal head } (t_h) = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + 2 t_h$$

$$\text{OD} = 360 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,313 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 360,63 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = r_c = 360,63 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung  $P_{\text{allowable}}$  :

$$\frac{r_c}{100 \times t_h} = \frac{360,63 \text{ in}}{100 \times 0,31 \text{ in}} = 11,54$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{B \times t_h}{r_c}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 8.33)

Dari Figure 8.8 Brownell & Young, diperoleh nilai B dengan plot nilai  $r_c/100 \times t_h$ , yaitu :

$$B = 4000$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 8.8)

Maka :

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{4000 \times 5/16 \text{ in}}{360,63 \text{ in}}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = 3,47 \text{ psia}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{allowable}} &\geq P_{\text{Design}} \\ 3,5 \text{ psia} &\geq 2,5 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$



Karena  $P_{allowable} > P_{design}$ , sehingga asumsi ketebalan dapat digunakan

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.6, dipilih ukuran standart yaitu :

$$t_h = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

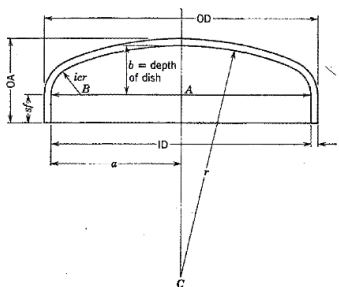
$$icr = 2 \frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 5.6)

$$sf = 3 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 5.8)

Menghitung tinggi head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Figure 5.8)

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$b = r_c - AC$$

$$BC = r_c - icr$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

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

$$H_{Head} = t_h + b + sf$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$AB = \frac{360 \text{ in}}{2} - 2,625 \text{ in} = 177,38 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 360,63 \text{ in} - 2,625 \text{ in} = 358,00 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{358,00 \text{ in}^2 - 177,38 \text{ in}^2} = 310,97 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 360,63 \text{ in} - 310,97 \text{ in} = 49,66 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{Head} = 0,31 \text{ in} + 49,66 \text{ in} + 3,00 \text{ in} = 52,97 \text{ in} = 4,41 \text{ ft}$$

### H. Tinggi Total Tangki

$$H_{Total} = H_{Tangki} + H_{Head} + t_{bottom}$$

$$H_{Total} = 12 \text{ ft} + 4,41 \text{ ft} + 0,021 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{Total} = 16,43 \text{ ft}$$



**Spesifikasi Tangki Penyimpan Sementara (F-230)**

Fungsi	Menampung produk sebelum dimasukkan ke menara distilasi
Tipe Tangki	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah datar
Tipe Head	Torispherical
Bahan Konstruksi	Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah Tangki	2 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T = 30 °C
Waktu Tinggal	8 Jam
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 30 ft Tinggi Tangki = 12 ft Volume Tangki = 8.482,3 cuft = 240,2 m <sup>3</sup>
Course 1	Panjang Plate = 9,418 ft Lebar Plate = 6 ft Tebal Shell = 1/4 in
Course 2	Panjang Plate = 9,417 ft Lebar Plate = 6 ft Tebal Shell = 3/16 in
Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 4,41 ft Tinggi Head = 5/16 in
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 1/4 in
Tinggi Total	16,43 ft

**17. Pompa 7 (L-231)**

Fungsi : Mengalirkan produk menuju Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)  
Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump  
Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel  
Jumlah Pompa : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

- $\rho$  Arus 13 = 50,09 lb/cuft
- $\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}$  = 62,43 lb/cuft
- $\dot{v}$  Arus 13 = 1.346,89 cuft/Jam  
= 0,3741 cuft/s
- $sg_{\text{reference (air)}}$  = 1
- $\mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$  = 0,00085 lb/ft.s
- $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$  = 0,157 atm
- Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) = 32,174 lbf.ft/lbf .s<sup>2</sup>
- Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) = 32,174 ft/s<sup>2</sup>



**A. Asumsi Aliran Turbulen**

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan :

$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 15 Page 496)

Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i\text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times ( 0,3741 \text{ cuft/s} )^{0,45} \times ( 50,09 \text{ lb/cuft} )^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i\text{ Opt}} = 4,17 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

Ukuran Pipa = 4,00 in  
Schedule = 40  
OD = 4,500 in  
ID = 4,026 in = 0,336 ft = 0,102 m  
 $A_1 = 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2$

(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Appx 5 Page 1086)

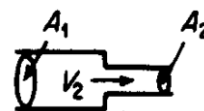
Dimensi pipa heat exchanger :

$A_2 = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2$

Mencari nilai  $K_c$  :

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} < 0,715 \rightarrow K_c = 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} > 0,715 \rightarrow K_c = 0,75 \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$



Sehingga :

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,2636$$

$K_c = 0,3946$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 484)

**B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear**

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik } (\dot{v})}{A}$$

Kecepatan linear dalam pipa :

$$v_1 = \frac{0,3741 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$v_1 = 4,232 \text{ ft/s}$



Kecepatan linear dalam heat exchanger :

$$v_2 = \frac{0,3741 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0233 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v_2 = 16,055 \text{ ft/s}$$

### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitynya yaitu :

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{50,09 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = 0,8023$$

### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{0,8023}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$Nre = \frac{ID \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$Nre = \frac{0,336 \text{ ft} \times 4,23 \text{ ft/s} \times 50,09 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$Nre = 104290,29 \geq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}$$

### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :

$$f = 0,004$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/ID = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,102260 \text{ m}} = 0,0004$$



$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran Turbulen})$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 485)

### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 8 ft
2. Tangki menuju alat selanjutnya = 20 ft
3. Tinggi plate umpan masuk = 26,6 ft
4. Panjang heat exchanger = 48 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 102,6 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times ID$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :

1. 4 Elbow 90°

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 4 \times 35 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 46,97 \text{ ft}$$

2. 1 Gate Valve

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 3,02 \text{ ft}$$

Total Panjang Pipa

$$L = L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}}$$

$$L = 103 \text{ ft} + 47 \text{ ft} + 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 152,6 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_l = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_i^2 \times L_e}{gc \times ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_l$  yaitu :

$$f_l = \frac{2 \times 0,00068 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (4,232 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 153 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}}$$

$$f_l = 0,3454 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$





2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°

$$f_2 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Elbow 90° = 0,75

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :

$$f_2 = 0,75 \times \frac{(4,232 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_2 = 6,7172 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Gate Valve = 0,17

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$f_3 = 0,17 \times \frac{(4,232 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 1,5226 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

4. Friksi karena kontraksi dari pipa ke heat exchanger

$$f_4 = \frac{K_c \times v_1^2}{2\alpha \times gc}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_4$  yaitu :

$$f_4 = \frac{0,3946 \times (4,232 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$f_4 = 0,1098 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena ekspansi dari heat exchanger ke pipa

$$f_5 = \frac{(v_2 - v_1)^2}{2\alpha \times gc}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_5$  yaitu :

$$f_5 = \frac{(16,055 \text{ ft/s} - 4,232 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$f_5 = 2,1723 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$



Total Friksi :

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5$$

$$\Sigma f = 0,3454 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 6,7172 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 1,5226 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ + 0,1098 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 2,1723 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = 10,8673 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

#### H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 2.7-10)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = 1,0 \text{ atm} = 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_2 = 1,157 \text{ atm} = 2.447,897 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = |P_2 - P_1|$$

$$\Delta P = 2.447,897 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 331,677 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{331,677 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{50,09 \text{ lbf/cuft}} = 6,6219 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$Z_1 = 26,6 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Ketinggian Plate Umpan Menara Distilasi 1})$$

$$Z_2 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = |Z_2 - Z_1|$$

$$\Delta Z = 0 \text{ ft} - 27 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 27 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 27 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2} = 27 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$$v_1 = \text{Kecepatan linear dalam pipa (ft/s)}$$

$$v_2 = \text{Kecepatan linear dalam HE (ft/s)}$$

$$\Delta v = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$\Delta v = 16,055 \text{ ft/s} - 4,232 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v = 11,823 \text{ ft/s}$$



$$\Delta v^2 = 139,79 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{140 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf/ft} \cdot \text{s}^2} = 2,17 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$-W_f = 6,6219 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm} + 26,6388 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm} + 2,1723 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm} + 10,8673 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_f = 46,3003 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

1. sg bahan = 0,8023
2. Rate Volumetrik ( $\dot{v}$ ) = 1.346,89 cuft/Jam = 167,9203 gpm

Menghitung power pompa :

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \dot{v} \times sg}{3960}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23)

$$hp = \frac{46,3003 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lbm} \times 167,9203 \text{ gpm} \times 0,8023}{3960}$$

$$hp = 1,5752 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$Bhp = \frac{1,5752 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$Bhp = 3,5004 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung power motor :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{3,5004 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 4,3755 \text{ Hp}$$



Digunakan power = 5,0 Hp

**Spesifikasi Pompa 7 (L-231)**

Fungsi	Mengalirkan produk menuju Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	1 buah
Kapasitas	30.600,83 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	1.346,89 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 4 in, sch 40 Panjang Pipa = 152,6 ft
Total Dynamic Head	46,3003 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Motor	80%
Power Motor	5,0 Hp

**18. Heater 2 (E-232)**

Fungsi : Memanaskan produk sebelum masuk menara distilasi 1  
Tipe HE : Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger  
Jumlah HE : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan pada range perpindahan panas  $A < 200 \text{ ft}^2$

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
2. Suhu Feed Awal = 30 °C
3. Suhu Feed Akhir = 65,03 °C
4. Jenis Pemanas = Saturated Steam dengan suhu 148 °C

**A. Neraca Panas**

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

Massa bahan masuk = 30.600,83 Kg/Jam  
= 67.463,19 lb/Jam  
Panas yang dibutuhkan = 1.557.306,1699 kJ/Jam  
= 1.476.119,5923 Btu/Jam  
Massa steam = 734,75 Kg/Jam  
= 1.619,85 lb/Jam

**B. Log Mean Temperatur Diference**

Temperatur bahan masuk :

$$t_1 = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$



$$t_2 = 65,03 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 149,1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Temperatur steam :

$$T_1 = 148 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 148 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_1 = T_2 - t_1$$

$$\Delta t_1 = 298,4 - 86$$

$$\Delta t_1 = 212,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_1 - t_2$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 298,4 - 149,1$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 149,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari Kern Figure 18, dipilih  $F_T$  :

$$F_T = 1 \rightarrow R = 0 ; S = 0,297$$

(Kern : Figure 18)

Menghitung LMTD :

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{149,3 - 212,4}{\ln \frac{149,341}{212,4}}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = 179 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Menghitung perbedaan suhu aktual :

$$\Delta t = F_T \times \text{LMTD}$$

$$\Delta t = 1 \times 179 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t = 179 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

### C. $T_c$ dan $t_c$ Rata-Rata

Menghitung temperatur rata-rata :

$$T_c = T_{\text{Average Steam}}$$

$$T_c = \frac{298,4 + 298,4}{2}$$

$$T_c = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = T_{\text{Average Bahan}}$$

$$t_c = \frac{86,0 + 149,1}{2}$$

$$t_c = 117,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Untuk Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger, berdasarkan Kern Table 6.1 dipilih :

1. Outer pipe = 3 IPS
2. Inner pipe = 2 IPS
3. Ketentuan UD = 200-700 Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

(Kern : Table 8)

Berdasarkan Kern Table 11, dipilih :



Untuk outer pipe :

1. Nominal pipe size (IPS) = 3 IPS
2. Schedule = 40
3. OD = 3,500 in
4. ID = 3,068 in

Untuk inner pipe :

1. Nominal pipe size (IPS) = 2 IPS
2. Schedule = 40
3. OD = 2,380 in
4. ID = 2,067 in

Fluida Panas : Annulus, Steam	Fluida Dingin : Inner Pipe, Feed D-310
(4) Flow Area $D_2 = \frac{3,068}{12} = 0,256 \text{ ft}$ $D_1 = \frac{2,380}{12} = 0,198 \text{ ft}$ $a_a = \frac{\pi (D_2^2 - D_1^2)}{4} = 0,020 \text{ ft}^2$ Equiv Diam, $D_c = \frac{D_2^2 - D_1^2}{D_1}$ $D_c = 0,131 \text{ ft}$	4. Flow Area $D = \frac{2,067}{12} = 0,172 \text{ ft}$ $a_p = \frac{\pi \times D^2}{4} = 0,023 \text{ ft}^2$
(5) Kecepatan Massa (Ga) $G_a = W / a_a$ $G_a = \frac{1619,848}{0,0204}$ $G_a = 79.235,79 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$	5. Kecepatan Massa (Gp) $G_p = W / a_p$ $G_p = \frac{67463,19}{0,0233}$ $G_p = 2.895.066,51 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$
(6) Pada $T_c = 298,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu_{\text{Steam}} = 0,0141 \text{ cP}$ $\mu_{\text{Steam}} = 0,034 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}$ $Re_a = \frac{D_c \times G_a}{\mu}$ $Re_a = 304928,48$	6. Pada $t_c = 118 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,855 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}$ $Re_p = \frac{D \times G_p}{\mu}$ $Re_p = 583248,21$
(7) $J_H = 620$	7. $j_H = 900$



(Kern : Figure 24)	(Kern : Figure 24)
	8. Pada $t_c = 118 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $C_p = 0,6158 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$ $k = 0,1082 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $(C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,6947$
(9) $h_o$ untuk Steam $h_o = 1500 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ (Kern : Page 164)	9. $h_i = j_H \times (k/D) \times (C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} \times (\mu / \mu_w)^{0,14}$ $h_i = 957,87 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$
	10. $h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$ $h_{io} = 957,87 \times \frac{2,07}{2,38}$ $h_{io} = 831,9021 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

11. Clean Overall Coefficient ( $U_C$ )

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$

$$U_C = \frac{831,90 \times 1500}{831,90 + 1500}$$

$$U_C = 535,122 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

12. Design Overall Coefficient ( $U_D$ )

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{U_C} + R_D$$

(Kern : eq 6.10)

Diketahui :

$$R_d = 0,002$$

(Kern : Table 12)

Maka :

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{535,122} + 0,002$$

$$U_D = 258,483 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

13. Required Surface (A)

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$



$$A = \frac{1476119,592}{258,483 \times 179,023}$$

$$A = 31,899 \text{ ft}^2$$

#### 14. Panjang Pipa

Dari Kern Table 11 untuk 2 in IPS, diketahui :

$$\text{Surface/Linear ft} = 0,622 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Required Length} = \frac{31,899 \text{ ft}^2}{0,622 \text{ ft}} = 51,285 \text{ ft} \approx 52,0 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang yang dibutuhkan dapat dipenuhi dengan menggunakan 2 buah hairpins ukuran ( 2 × 12 ft ), sehingga panjang tube yaitu :

$$L = 2 \times 2 \times 12 \text{ ft} = 48 \text{ ft}$$

#### 15. $U_D$ Aktual

$$A = 48 \text{ ft} \times 0,622 \text{ ft} = 29,9 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$

$$U_D = \frac{1476119,5923}{29,9 \times 179,023}$$

$$U_D = 276,17 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F} \rightarrow \text{Perhitungan } U_D \text{ telah memenuhi ketentuan}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D}$$

$$R_d = \frac{535,12 - 276,17}{535,12 \times 276,17}$$

$$R_d = 0,0018$$

$R_d$  Perhitungan  $\approx R_d$  Data (Kern : Table 12)

$$0,0018 \approx 0,0020$$

Maka dari segi faktor kekotoran masih memenuhi syarat

#### D. Pressure Drop

Perhitungan Pressure Drop	
Fluida Panas : Annulus, Steam	Fluida Dingin : Inner Pipe, Feed D-310
(1) Specific Vol of Steam $D'_a = 0,0573 \text{ ft}$	1. Untuk $Re_p = 583248,21$ $f = 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{Re_p^{0,42}}$





$Re'_a = \frac{D'_a \times G_a}{\mu_{\text{Steam}}}$	$f = 0,00450$
$Re'_a = 133210,31$	$s = 1,3$
$f = D'_a + \frac{0,264}{Re'^a_{0,42}}$	<p>(Kern : Table 6)</p> $\rho = 47,38 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 1,30$
$f = 0,0573 + \frac{0,264}{142,01}$	$\rho = 61,60 \text{ lb/cuft}$
$f = 0,059$	
$s = 1$	
<p>(Kern : Table 6)</p> $\rho = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$	
$(2) \Delta f_p = \frac{4f \times G_a^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times D'_a}$	$2. \Delta f_p = \frac{4f \times G_p^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times D}$
$\Delta f_p = 0,0382 \text{ ft}$	$\Delta f_p = 13,25 \text{ ft}$
$(3) V = \frac{G_a}{3600 \times \rho}$	$\Delta P_a = \frac{\Delta f_p \times \rho}{144}$
$V = 0,3526 \text{ fps}$	$\Delta P_a = \frac{13,25 \times 61,60}{144}$
$F_1 = 2 \times \left( \frac{V^2}{2g} \right)$	$\Delta P_a = 5,7 \text{ psi}$
$F_1 = 0,0039 \text{ ft}$	<p>(memenuhi untuk liquid)</p> $\Delta P_a < 10 \text{ psi}$
$\Delta P_a = \frac{(\Delta f_p + F_1) \times \rho}{144}$	
$\Delta P_a = \frac{0,042 \times 62,43}{144}$	
$\Delta P_a = 0,01823 \text{ psi}$	
<p>(memenuhi untuk steam)</p> $\Delta P_a < 10 \text{ psi}$	

**Spesifikasi Heater 2 (E-232)**

Fungsi	Memaskan produk sebelum masuk menara distilasi 1
Tipe HE	Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger
Jumlah HE	1 buah
Jumlah Hairpin	2 buah dengan ukuran (2 × 12 ft)
Panjang Pipa	48 ft



HE Area	29,9 ft <sup>2</sup>
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T <sub>Umpan Masul</sub> = 30 °C T <sub>Umpan Kelua</sub> = 65,03 °C T <sub>Steam Masuk</sub> = 148 °C T <sub>Steam Keluar</sub> = 148 °C
Spesifikasi Anulus	IPS, Sch = 3-in, sch 40 OD = 3,500 in ID = 3,068 in Pressure Drop = 0,01823 psi
Spesifikasi Pipa	IPS, Sch = 2-in, sch 40 OD = 2,380 in ID = 2,067 in Pressure Drop = 5,66912 psi
Faktor Pengotor	R <sub>d</sub> Literatur = 0,0020 R <sub>d</sub> Perhitungan = 0,0018

### 19. Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)

- Fungsi : Memisahkan metanol dari campuran produk untuk di recycle  
Tipe Tangki : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah torispherical  
Tipe Tutup : Torispherical  
Jenis Reboiler : Partial Reboiler  
Jenis Condensor : Total Condensor  
Bahan Konstruksi : Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B  
Jumlah : 1 buah  
Tipe Kolom : Plate Tower (Menggunakan Sieve Tray)  
Dasar Pemilihan : Diameter kolom lebih dari 3 ft, dan sieve tray lebih murah dengan pressure drop rendah dan efisiensi tinggi

#### 1. Kondisi Operasi

Ketentuan :

$$1. \text{ Tekanan Operasi} = 1,0 \text{ atm} = 760,0 \text{ mmHg}$$

#### A. Komposisi Feed

Pemilihan komponen kunci :

Light key = Metanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH)

Heavy key = Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

Asumsi distribusi dari feed masuk :

Metanol = 99,0%

Air = 30,73%

Natrium Hidroksida = 0%



Natrium Karbonat	=	0%
Stirena Oksida	=	0%
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	=	0%

Persamaan tekanan uap murni komponen i :

$$\log_{10} P_i = A + \frac{B}{T} + C \log_{10} T + D T + E T^2$$

(Yaws : eq 7-1)

Persamaan Konstanta kesetimbangan komponen i :

$$K_i = \frac{P_i}{P_t}$$

Keterangan :

$K_i$  = Konstanta kesetimbangan komponen i

$P_i$  = Tekanan uap murni komponen i (mmHg)

$P_t$  = Tekanan operasi kolom (mmHg)

Komposisi feed, distilat, dan bottom :

Komp	Feed		Distilat		Bottom	
	Kmol	$x_f$	Kmol	$y_d$	Kmol	$x_w$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	902,55	0,97955	893,53	0,998	9,03	0,3435
H <sub>2</sub> O	5,18	0,00562	1,59	0,002	3,59	0,1365
NaOH	0,99	0,00107	0,00	0	0,99	0,0377
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,00001	0,00	0	0,01	0,0003
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	0,00001	0,00	0	0,01	0,0005
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	12,66	0,01374	0,00	0	12,66	0,4816
Total	921,39	1	895,1176	1	26,27694	1

Dew point distilat :

Trial  $x_i$  digunakan persamaan :

$$\sum x_i = \sum \frac{y_i}{K_i} = 1$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 11.7-7)

$$\alpha_i = \frac{K_i}{K_{i \text{ Heavy Key}}}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 11.7-4)

Trial T = 337,8341 K = 64,68 °C

Komp	$y_d$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$y_d / \alpha_i$	$x_i$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,998	764,211	1,0055	4,1281	0,2418	0,9927
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,002	185,122	0,2436	1,0000	0,0018	0,0073



NaOH	0	1,000	0,0013	0,0054	0	0
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0	1,000	0,0013	0,0054	0	0
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0	4,920	0,0065	0,0266	0	0
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0	1,471	0,0019	0,0079	0	0
Total	1,000				0,244	1,000

Bubble point bottom :

Trial  $y_i$  digunakan persamaan :

$$\sum y_i = \sum K_i x_i = 1$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-5)

$$\alpha_i = \frac{K_i}{K_{i \text{ Heavy Key}}}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-4)

Trial T = 364,261 K = 91,11 °C

Komp	$x_w$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$\alpha_i x_w$	$y_i$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,343	1985,43	2,6124	3,6207	1,2436	0,8973
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,136	548,35	0,7215	1,0000	0,1365	0,0985
NaOH	0,038	1,00	0,0013	0,0018	0,0001	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00029	1,00	0,0013	0,0018	0,000001	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00048	18,40	0,0242	0,0336	0,000016	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,482	6,63	0,0087	0,0121	0,0058	0,0042
Total	1,000				1,386	1,000

## B. Relative Volatility Rata-Rata Light Key

Menghitung relative volatility rata-rata :

$$\alpha_{\text{avg}} = (\alpha_{\text{Distilat}} \times \alpha_{\text{Bottom}})^{0,5}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-13)

Nilai  $\alpha$  yang dihitung adalah untuk light key, maka :

$$\alpha_{\text{Lk-d}} = 4,1281 \quad (T = 64,68 \text{ °C pada kolom atas})$$

$$\alpha_{\text{Lk-w}} = 3,6207 \quad (T = 91,11 \text{ °C pada kolom bawah})$$

$$\alpha_{\text{avg Lk}} = (4,1281 \times 3,6207)^{0,5}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{avg Lk}} = 3,8661$$

## C. Jumlah Stage Minimum

Menentukan jumlah stage minimum menggunakan persamaan Fenske :

$$N_{\text{min}} = \frac{\log \left( \left( \frac{x_{\text{Lk-d}}}{x_{\text{HK-d}}} \right) \times \left( \frac{x_{\text{Lk-w}}}{x_{\text{HK-w}}} \right) \right)}{\log (\alpha_{\text{avg Lk}})}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-12)



Keterangan :

- $x_{Lk-d}$  = Fraksi mol komponen kunci ringan dalam produk distilat
- $x_{HK-d}$  = Fraksi mol komponen kunci berat dalam produk distilat
- $x_{Lk-w}$  = Fraksi mol komponen kunci ringan dalam produk bottom
- $x_{HK-w}$  = Fraksi mol komponen kunci berat dalam produk bottom

Maka dapat dihitung jumlah stage minimum yaitu :

$$N_{\min} = \frac{\log \left( \left( \frac{0,998}{0,002} \right) \times \left( \frac{0,3435}{0,1365} \right) \right)}{\log ( 3,87 )}$$

$$N_{\min} = 5,364 \approx 6,0 \text{ (Termasuk plate reboiler)}$$

$$= 5,0 \text{ (Tanpa reboiler)}$$

#### D. Nilai Rasio Refluks

Umpan masuk menara distilasi pada kondisi liquid jenuh, sehingga :

$$1. \quad q = 1$$

Perhitungan :

$$T \text{ Dew Point} = 64,68 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 337,83 \text{ K}$$

Nilai  $K_i$  dan  $\alpha_i$  dicari pada  $T \text{ Dew Point} = 337,83 \text{ K}$ , maka :

Komp	$x_f$	$y_d$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$x_w$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,97955	0,998	764,211	1,0055	4,1281	0,3435
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,00562	0,002	185,122	0,2436	1,0000	0,1365
NaOH	0,00107	0,000	1,000	0,0013	0,0054	0,0377
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00001	0,000	1,000	0,0013	0,0054	0,0003
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00001	0,000	4,920	0,0065	0,0266	0,0005
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,01374	0,000	1,471	0,0019	0,0079	0,4816
Total	1	1				1,0000

Menghitung nilai  $1-q$  dengan trial  $\theta$  :

$$1 - q = \sum \frac{\alpha_i \times x_f}{\alpha_i - \theta}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-19)

$$\text{Trial } \theta = 1,004341$$

Komp	$\alpha_i \times x_f$
	$\alpha_i - \theta$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1,294488
H <sub>2</sub> O	-1,2943
NaOH	-5,8E-06



Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-4,5E-08
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	-3,7E-07
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	-0,00011
1 - q	0,000076

Mencari nilai refluks minimum :

$$R_m + 1 = \sum \frac{\alpha_i \times x_d}{\alpha_i - \theta}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-20)

Substitusi nilai  $\theta$  dari hasil trial ke persamaan diatas :

Komp	$\alpha_i \times x_d$
	$\alpha_i - \theta$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	1,319164
H <sub>2</sub> O	-0,20939
NaOH	0,00
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,00
R <sub>m</sub> + 1	1,109778

Sehingga reflux rationnya adalah :

$$R_{\min} = 0,109778$$

$$R_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 - 1,5 R_{\min}$$

Dipilih :

$$R_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 \times R_{\min}$$

$$R_{\text{operasi}} = 0,164667$$

#### E. Menentukan Jumlah Stage Ideal

Digunakan korelasi Erbar-Maddox :

$$\frac{R_{\text{operasi}}}{R_{\text{operasi}} + 1} = \frac{0,164667}{1,164667} = 0,141386$$

$$\frac{R_{\min}}{R_{\min} + 1} = \frac{0,109778}{1,109778} = 0,098919$$

Dari Geankoplis Figure 11.7-3, diperoleh :

$$\frac{N_{\min}}{N} = 0,29$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Figure 11.7-3)



$$\frac{6,0}{N} = 0,29$$

$$N = 20,68966 \approx 21 \quad (\text{Termasuk plate reboiler})$$
$$= 20 \quad (\text{Tanpa reboiler})$$

Sehingga diperoleh jumlah stage ideal sebesar 21 stage

#### F. Penentuan Efisiensi Plate dan Plate Aktual

Menghitung  $\mu$  produk distilat :

$$T = 337,8341 \text{ K}$$

Komp	$y_d$	$\mu$ (cP)	$y_d / \mu$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,998	0,01101	90,635
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,002	0,01063	0,167
NaOH	0,000	0,00290	0,000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000	0,00730	0,000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,000	0,00721	0,000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,000	0,00704	0,000
Total	1		90,802

$$\mu_{\text{avg distilat}} = 0,011013 \text{ cP}$$

Menghitung  $\mu$  produk bottom :

$$T = 364,261 \text{ K}$$

Komp	$x_w$	$\mu$ (cP)	$x_w / \mu$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,343	0,26123	1,315
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,136	0,30726	0,444
NaOH	0,038	236,176	0,000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000	0,00280	0,104
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,000	0,65724	0,001
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,482	0,82187	0,586
Total	1		2,449479

$$\mu_{\text{avg bottom}} = 0,4083 \text{ cP}$$

Menghitung  $\mu$  rata-rata :

$$\mu_{\text{avg}} = (\mu_{\text{avg distilat}} \times \mu_{\text{avg bottom}})^{0,5}$$

$$\mu_{\text{avg}} = 0,067 \text{ cP}$$

Menghitung efisiensi plate :

$$\alpha_{\text{avg Lk}} = 3,8661$$

$$\alpha_{\text{avg Lk}} \times \mu_{\text{avg}} = 0,259234$$



Dari Chopey Figure 8.16, maka nilai efisiensi plate yaitu :

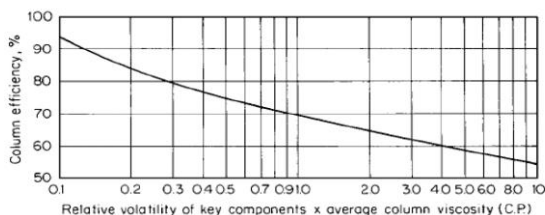


FIGURE 8.16 Column efficiency as a function of average column viscosity and relative volatility.

$$E_o = 82\%$$

(Chopey : Figure 8.16)

Maka plate aktual yaitu :

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = \frac{N}{E_o}$$

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = \frac{21}{82\%}$$

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = 25,60976 \approx 26 \quad (\text{Termasuk plate reboiler})$$

$$= 25 \quad (\text{Tanpa reboiler})$$

### G. Menentukan Letak Plate Umpan

Mencari letak plate umpan menggunakan persamaan kirkbride :

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \times \log \left( \frac{X_{\text{HK-f}} \times W}{X_{\text{LK-f}} \times D} \left( \frac{X_{\text{LK-w}}}{X_{\text{HK-d}}} \right)^2 \right)$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 11.7-21)

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,164517$$

$$\frac{N_e}{N_s} = 1,46055$$

$$N_e = 1,46055 N_s$$

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = N_e + N_s$$

$$26 = 1,46055 N_s + N_s$$

$$N_s = 11 \quad (\text{Umpan masuk pada tray ke 11 dari bawah})$$

$$N_e = 15 \quad (\text{Umpan masuk pada tray ke 15 dari atas})$$

### 2. Dimensi Menara Distilasi

Ketentuan :

1. Tinggi plate spacing = 0,6 m

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 557)





**A. Laju Alir Massa**

a. Bagian Atas Kolom (Distilat)

Dari neraca massa diketahui :

$$\text{Feed} = F = 30.600,8257 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\text{Top Product} = D = 28.659,045 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\text{Vapor rate} = V = (1 + R_{\text{operasi}}) \times D = 33.378,2463 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\text{Liquid rate} = L = 4.719,2012 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

b. Bagian Bawah Kolom (Bottom)

$$\text{Bottom Product} = B = 1.941,7807 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$L' = L + qF = 35.320,0269 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$V' = L' - B = 33.378,2463 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$L' - V' = 1.941,7807 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$L' / V' = 1,0582$$

**B. Densitas Bahan**

$$\text{Tekanan Operasi} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Konstanta gas ideal} = 0,0000821 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{atm} / \text{K} \cdot \text{mol}$$

Persamaan densitas liquid :

$$\rho_{\text{liquid}} = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n}$$

(Yaws : eq 8-1)

Keterangan :

$$\rho = \text{Densitas (kg/L)}$$

$$T = \text{Temperatur operasi (K)}$$

$$T_c = \text{Temperatur kritis (K)}$$

$$A, B, n = \text{Konstanta regresi bahan}$$

Persamaan densitas uap :

$$\rho_{\text{uap}} = \text{BM Campuran} \times \frac{P}{R \times T \times Z}$$

Digunakan persamaan generalized virial coefficient :

$$Z = 1 + \left( \frac{B \times P_c}{R \times T_c} \right) \left( \frac{P_r}{T_r} \right)$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.60)

$$\frac{B \times P_c}{R \times T_c} = B^0 + \omega \times B^1$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.58-3.59)



$$B^0 = 0,083 - \frac{0,422}{T_r^{1,6}}$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.61)

$$B^1 = 0,139 - \frac{0,172}{T_r^{4,2}}$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.62)

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} \quad \left| \quad P_r = \frac{P}{P_c}$$

$$\omega = \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{T_b / T_c}{1 - T_b / T_c} (\log P_c) - 1$$

Keterangan :

- $T_r$  = Suhu tereduksi (T/T<sub>c</sub>)
- $T_c$  = Suhu kritis (K)
- $P_r$  = Tekanan tereduksi (P/P<sub>c</sub>)
- $P_c$  = Tekanan kritis (atm)
- $\omega$  = Acentric factor
- $T_b$  = Suhu mendidih (K)

Menghitung densitas (kg/m<sup>3</sup>) distilat :

$$T = 337,8 \text{ K}$$

Komp	BM	$y_d$	$\rho_{\text{liquid}}$	$y_d / \rho_{\text{liquid}}$	$T_r$	$P_r$	$B^0$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,04	0,998	749,22	0,001332	0,66	0,013	-0,74
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,02	0,002	990,34	1,79E-06	0,52	0,005	-1,11
NaOH	40,00	0,000	1894,14	0	0,12	0,004	-12,50
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	105,99	0,000	1906,56	0	0,12	0,003	-13,22
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	120,15	0,000	988,95	0	0,48	0,026	-1,27
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	122,17	0,000	978,49	0	0,49	0,026	-1,22
Total		1		0,001334			

$$\rho_{\text{mix liquid}} = 749,540 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Komp	$B^1$	$\omega$	Z	$\rho_{\text{uap}}$	$y_d / \rho_{\text{uap}}$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	-0,85	0,581	0,98	1,18	0,8434
H <sub>2</sub> O	-2,50	0,368	0,98	0,66	0,0027
NaOH	-1276,36	0,481	19,91	0,07	0,00
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-1477,55	0,903	37,91	0,10	0,00
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	-3,55	0,356	0,86	5,03	0,00
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	-3,19	0,750	0,81	5,43	0,00
Total					0,8461



$$\rho_{\text{mix uap}} = 1,182 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Menghitung densitas (kg/m<sup>3</sup>) bottom :

$$T = 364,3 \text{ K}$$

Komp	BM	x <sub>w</sub>	ρ <sub>liquid</sub>	x <sub>w</sub> / ρ <sub>liquid</sub>	T <sub>r</sub>	P <sub>r</sub>	B <sup>0</sup>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,04	0,343	721,2799	0,000476	0,711	0,013	-0,65
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,02	0,136	964,5209	0,000142	0,563	0,005	-0,98
NaOH	40,00	0,038	1882,613	2E-05	0,129	0,004	-11,07
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	105,99	0,000	1895,034	1,53E-07	0,125	0,003	-11,71
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	120,15	0,000	964,985	5E-07	0,520	0,026	-1,12
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	122,17	0,482	952,5432	0,000506	0,533	0,026	-1,07
Total		1		0,001144			

$$\rho_{\text{mix liquid}} = 874,148 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Komp	B <sup>1</sup>	ω	Z	ρ <sub>uap</sub>	x <sub>w</sub> / ρ <sub>uap</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	-0,58	0,581	0,98	1,09090	0,315
H <sub>2</sub> O	-1,78	0,368	0,99	0,61084	0,223
NaOH	-930,20	0,481	13,19	0,10142	0,371
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-1076,83	0,903	25,35	0,13986	0,002
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	-2,55	0,356	0,90	4,48126	0,000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	-2,29	0,750	0,86	4,72700	0,102
Total					1,0136

$$\rho_{\text{mix uap}} = 0,987 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

### C. Liquid-Vapor Flow Factor

$$F_{L_v} = \frac{L_w}{V_w} \left( \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right)^{0,5}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : eq 11.82)

Keterangan :

- F<sub>L<sub>v</sub></sub> = Liquid-vapor flow factor
- L<sub>w</sub> = Laju alir massa cairan (Kg/Jam)
- V<sub>w</sub> = Laju alir massa vapor (Kg/Jam)
- ρ<sub>L</sub> = Densitas cairan (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- ρ<sub>v</sub> = Densitas vapor (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$F_{L_v} = 0,005614$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$F_{L_v} = 0,00475$$



Diperoleh  $K_1$  dari Coulson Figure 11.27 untuk tray spacing 0,6 m, yaitu :

$$K_1 = 0,075 \rightarrow \text{Untuk aliran distilat}$$

$$K_1 = 0,068 \rightarrow \text{Untuk aliran bottom}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Figure 11.27)

#### D. Kecepatan Flooding

$$u_f = K_1 \left( \frac{\rho_L - \rho_v}{\rho_v} \right)^{0,5}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : eq 11.81)

Keterangan :

$$u_f = \text{Kecepatan flooding (m/s)}$$

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$u_f = 1,887 \text{ m/s}$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$u_f = 2,023 \text{ m/s}$$

Kecepatan uap umumnya 80-85 % dari kecepatan flooding, untuk perancangan maka diambil :

$$u_v = 80\%$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 568)

Maka nilai dari kecepatan uap yaitu :

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$u_v = 1,510 \text{ m/s}$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$u_v = 1,618 \text{ m/s}$$

#### E. Laju Alir Volumetrik Maksimum

$$Q_v = \frac{V_w}{\rho_v}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 581)

Keterangan

$$Q_v = \text{Laju alir volumetrik maksimum (m}^3\text{/s)}$$

$$V_w = \text{Laju alir massa uap (kg/s)}$$

$$\rho_v = \text{Densitas uap (kg/m}^3\text{)}$$

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$Q_v = 7,845 \text{ m}^3\text{/s}$$



Untuk aliran bottom :

$$Q_v = 9,398 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

#### F. Luas Area Netto Untuk Kontak Uap-Cair

$$A_n = \frac{Q_v}{u_v}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 581)

Keterangan

$A_n$  = Luas area netto (m<sup>2</sup>)

$Q_v$  = Laju alir volumetrik maksimum (m<sup>3</sup>/s)

$u_v$  = Kecepatan uap (m/s)

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$A_n = 5,20 \text{ m}^2$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$A_n = 5,81 \text{ m}^2$$

#### G. Luas Penampang Lintang Menara

$$A_c = \frac{A_n}{1 - A_d}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 581)

Luas penampang downcomer ( $A_d$ ) = 10% dari luas keseluruhan, sehingga :

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$A_c = 5,77 \text{ m}^2$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$A_c = 6,45 \text{ m}^2$$

#### H. Diameter Menara Distilasi

$$D_c = \left( \frac{4 \times A_c}{\pi} \right)^{0,5}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 581)

Keterangan

$D_c$  = Diameter menara (m)

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$D_c = 2,711 \text{ m}$$

Untuk aliran bottom :



$$D_c = 2,866 \text{ m}$$

### I. Tebal Dinding Menara

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in
2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in  
(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)
3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint
4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 13.2)
5. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
6. Stress allowable ( $f$ ) = 17.500 psi  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 13.1)

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 1,0 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{Operasi}}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 1,2 \times 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 17,64 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\min}$ , yaitu :

Untuk bagian atas menara :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{17,64 \text{ psi} \times 53,4 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 17,64 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$
$$t_{\min} = 0,1923 \text{ in} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Untuk bagian bawah menara :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{17,64 \text{ psi} \times 56,4 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 17,64 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$
$$t_{\min} = 0,1961 \text{ in} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal shell yaitu :

$$t_{\text{shell}} = 4/16 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{Untuk bagian atas menara}$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = 5/16 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{Untuk bagian bawah menara}$$

### J. Tebal Head dan Tinggi Head Menara

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Tutup = Torispherical
2. Tekanan operasi = 0,4 atm = 5,4 psia
3.  $P_{Design}$  = 17,64 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
5. Stress allowable ( $f$ ) = 17.500 psi

Menghitung tebal shell minimum :

$$t_h = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,2 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{min}$ , yaitu :

$$t_{min} = \frac{17,6351 \text{ psi} \times 56,4 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 17,6351 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{min} = 0,1961 \text{ in} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.8, dipilih tebal standart yaitu :

$$\text{Diameter menara} = 112,84 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = 4/16 \text{ in}$$

$$sf = 2 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.8)

$$icr = 1 \ 5/16 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.6)

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$OD = ID + 2 \ t_h$$

$$OD = 0,0 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,250 \text{ in}$$

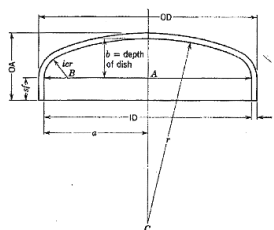
$$OD = 0,50 \text{ in}$$

Karena  $OD < 240 \text{ in}$ , maka nilai  $r_c$  dapat dilihat pada table 5.7 Brownell &

Young, diperoleh :

$$r_c = 114,00 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tinggi head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 5.8)



$$\begin{aligned}a &= \frac{ID}{2} \\b &= r_c - AC \\BC &= r_c - icr \\AB &= \frac{ID}{2} - icr \\AC &= \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\H_{Head} &= t_h + b + sf\end{aligned}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$\begin{aligned}AB &= \frac{113 \text{ in}}{2} - 1,313 \text{ in} = 55,11 \text{ in} \\BC &= 114,00 \text{ in} - 1,313 \text{ in} = 112,69 \text{ in} \\AC &= \sqrt{112,69 \text{ in}^2 - 55,11 \text{ in}^2} = 98,29 \text{ in} \\b &= 114,00 \text{ in} - 98,29 \text{ in} = 15,71 \text{ in} \\H_{Head} &= 0,25 \text{ in} + 15,71 \text{ in} + 2,00 \text{ in} = 17,96 \text{ in} = 1,50 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan dimensi, ketebalan shell yang sama untuk tutup atas dan bawah, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}H_{Head} &= H_{Bottom} = 1,50 \text{ ft} \\t_h &= t_b = 1/4 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

### K. Tinggi Menara Distilasi

Diketahui :

1. Jarak plate teratas dengan tutup = 1,0 m
2. Tinggi penyangga menara = 2,0 m
3. Jumlah plate = 25 (Tanpa reboiler)
4. Tebal plate = 0,003 m
5. Tinggi tray spacing = 0,6 m
6. Tinggi head = 0,456 m
7. Tebal head = 0,006 m

Menghitung jumlah cairan yang berada di bottom kolom :

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= \frac{L}{\rho_{\text{mix liquid}}} \\Q &= \frac{4.719,2 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{874,15 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\Q &= 5,399 \text{ m}^3/\text{Jam} = 0,090 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}\end{aligned}$$

Waktu tinggal cairan di bawah plate terakhir antara 5 - 10 menit, dipilih :





$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 5 \text{ menit}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Cairan} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_c^2 \times H_L \\ H_L &= \frac{\text{Volume Cairan} \times \text{Waktu Tinggal}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_c^2} \\ H_L &= \frac{0,090 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \times 5 \text{ menit}}{6,4523 \text{ m}^2} \\ H_L &= 0,070 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak plate terbawah dengan dasar :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak Plate} &= H_L + H_{\text{head}} - t_b \\ \text{Jarak Plate} &= 0,070 \text{ m} + 0,456 \text{ m} - 0,006 \text{ m} \\ \text{Jarak Plate} &= 0,519 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Maka tinggi total menara distilasi yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{Menara}} &= \text{Jarak plate teratas dengan tutup} + \text{Tinggi penyangga menara} + \\ &\quad (\text{Jumlah plate} \times \text{Tray spacing}) + \text{Tinggi head} + \text{Tebal head} + \\ &\quad \text{Jarak plate terbawah dengan dasar} \\ H_{\text{Menara}} &= 1,0 \text{ m} + 2,0 \text{ m} + (25 \times 0,6 \text{ m}) + 0,456 \text{ m} \\ &\quad + 0,006 \text{ m} + 0,519 \text{ m} \\ H_{\text{Menara}} &= 18,98 \text{ m} = 62,28 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Perancangan Tray

Diketahui :

1. Diameter menara ( $D_c$ ) = 2,866 m
2. Luas Menara ( $A_c$ ) = 6,45 m<sup>2</sup>
3. Tebal tray = 0,003 m
4. Luas downcomer ( $A_d$ ) = 10%  $\times A_c$  = 0,65 m<sup>2</sup>
5. Luas netto ( $A_n$ ) = 5,81 m<sup>2</sup>
6. Luas aktif ( $A_a$ ) =  $A_c - 2 A_d$  = 5,16 m<sup>2</sup>
7. Luas area hole ( $A_h$ ) = 0,03  $\times A_a$  = 0,15 m<sup>2</sup>

Menghitung panjang weir :

Dari Coulson Figure 11.31 untuk  $A_d/A_c = 10\%$  maka :

$$l_w/D_c = 0,72$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Figure 11.31)

$$l_w = 0,72 \times D_c$$

$$l_w = 2,06 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan tinggi weir standar yaitu :



$$h_w = 50,0 \text{ mm}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 572)

Digunakan hole diameter standar yaitu :

$$d_h = 5,0 \text{ mm}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 573)

**Spesifikasi Menara Distilasi 1 (D-310)**

Fungsi	Memisahkan metanol dari campuran produk untuk di recycle
Jenis Distilasi	Plate Tower (Menggunakan Sieve Tray)
Tipe Menara	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah torispherical
Tipe Tutup	Torispherical
Bahan Konstruksi	Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
Jumlah Alat	1 buah
Jenis Kondensor	Total Condensor
Jenis Reboiler	Partial Reboiler
Kondisi Operasi	$P = 1,0 \text{ atm}$ $T_{\text{Dew Point}} = 64,68 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Bubble Point}} = 91,11 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ Low Key Comp = Metanol (CH <sub>3</sub> OH) Heavy Key Comp = Air (H <sub>2</sub> O) Refluks Operasi = 0,1647 Rate Distilat = 277,031 cuft/s Rate Bottom = 331,891 cuft/s
Dimensi Menara	$D_{\text{Top}} = 2,711 \text{ m} = 8,90 \text{ ft}$ $D_{\text{bottom}} = 2,866 \text{ m} = 9,40 \text{ ft}$ Tinggi Menara = 18,98 m = 62,28 ft Tebal Shell Bagian Atas = 4/16 in Tebal Shell Bagian Bawah = 5/16 in
Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 1/4 in Tinggi Head = 1,50 ft
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 1/4 in Tinggi Bottom = 1,50 ft
Tray	Plate Aktual = 26 (Termasuk plate reboiler) = 25 (Tanpa reboiler) Lokasi Umpan Masuk = 11 (Tray dari atas kolom) = 15 (Tray dari bawah kolom) Efisiensi Plate = 82% Tinggi Plate Spacing = 0,6 m Tebal Tray = 3,0 mm Tinggi Weir = 50,0 mm Panjang Weir = 2,06 m



Diameter Hole	=	5,0 mm
Luas Area Hole	=	0,15 m <sup>2</sup>
Jarak Tray Puncak dengan Head	=	1,0 m = 3,28 ft
Jarak Tray Dasar dengan Bottom	=	0,519 m = 1,70 ft

## 20. Pompa 8 (L-311)

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan produk menuju Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)  
Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump  
Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel  
Jumlah Pompa : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

- $\rho$  Arus 15 = 57,33 lb/cuft
- $\rho_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 62,43 lb/cuft
- $\dot{v}$  Arus 15 = 68,57 cuft/Jam  
= 0,0190 cuft/s
- $sg_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 1
- $\mu_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 0,00085 lb/ft.s
- $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$  = 0,091 atm
- Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) = 32,174 lbf.ft/lbf.s<sup>2</sup>
- Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) = 32,174 ft/s<sup>2</sup>

### A. Asumsi Aliran Turbulen

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 15 Page 496)

Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i \text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times (0,0190 \text{ cuft/s})^{0,45} \times (57,33 \text{ lb/cuft})^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 1,11 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Ukuran Pipa} = 1,00 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Schedule} = 80$$

$$\text{OD} = 1,315 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,957 \text{ in} = 0,080 \text{ ft} = 0,024 \text{ m}$$

$$A_2 = 0,00499 \text{ ft}^2$$

(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Appx 5 Page 1086)

Dimensi pipa heat exchanger :

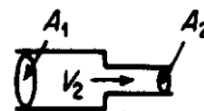
$$A_1 = 0,0104 \text{ ft}^2$$



Mencari nilai  $K_c$  :

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} < 0,715 \rightarrow K_c = 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} > 0,715 \rightarrow K_c = 0,75 \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$



Sehingga :

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,0050 \text{ ft}^2}{0,0104 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,4804$$

$$K_c = 0,3078$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 484)

### B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik } (\dot{v})}{A}$$

Kecepatan linear dalam heat exchanger :

$$v_1 = \frac{0,0190 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0104 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v_1 = 1,834 \text{ ft/s}$$

Kecepatan linear dalam pipa :

$$v_2 = \frac{0,0190 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0050 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v_2 = 3,817 \text{ ft/s}$$

### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitinya yaitu :

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{57,33 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = 0,9183$$

### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$



Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{0,9183}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,00078 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

#### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{\text{ID} \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{0,080 \text{ ft} \times 3,82 \text{ ft/s} \times 57,33 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00078 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$\text{Nre} = 22358,50 \geq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}$$

#### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :

$$f = 0,0065$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/\text{ID} = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,024308 \text{ m}} = 0,0019$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (Aliran Turbulen)}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 485)

#### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 2,0 ft
2. Tangki menuju alat selanjutnya = 15,0 ft
3. Tinggi plate umpan masuk = 10,5 ft
4. Panjang heat exchanger = 32,0 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 59,5 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times \text{ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :



1. 4 Elbow 90°  
 $L_{\text{Elbow}} = 4 \times 35 \times 0,08 \text{ ft}$   
 $L_{\text{Elbow}} = 11,17 \text{ ft}$

2. 1 Gate Valve  
 $L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,08 \text{ ft}$   
 $L_{\text{Valve}} = 0,72 \text{ ft}$

Total Panjang Pipa

$$L = L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}}$$
$$L = 59 \text{ ft} + 11 \text{ ft} + 1 \text{ ft}$$
$$L = 71,3 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_2^2 \times L_e}{g_c \times ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_1$  yaitu :

$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times 0,00078 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (3,817 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 71 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,08 \text{ ft}}$$
$$f_1 = 0,6324 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°

$$f_2 = K_f \times \frac{v_2^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Elbow 90° = 0,75

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :

$$f_2 = 0,75 \times \frac{(3,817 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$
$$f_2 = 5,4639 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = K_f \times \frac{v_2^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Gate Valve = 0,17

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)



Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$f_3 = 0,17 \times \frac{(3,817 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 1,2385 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

4. Friksi karena kontraksi dari heat exchanger ke pipa

$$f_4 = \frac{K_c \times v_1^2}{2\alpha \times gc}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_4$  yaitu :

$$f_4 = \frac{0,3078 \times (1,834 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$f_4 = 0,0161 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke heat exchanger

$$f_5 = \frac{(v_2 - v_1)^2}{2\alpha \times gc}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_5$  yaitu :

$$f_5 = \frac{(3,817 \text{ ft/s} - 1,834 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$f_5 = 0,0611 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Total Friksi :

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5$$

$$\Sigma f = 0,6324 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 5,4639 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 1,2385 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,0161 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,0611 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = 7,4120 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

#### H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.7-10)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = 1,0 \text{ atm} = 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_2 = 1,091 \text{ atm} = 2.308,948 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = |P_2 - P_1|$$

$$\Delta P = 2.308,948 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$



$$\Delta P = 192,728 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{192,728 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{57,33 \text{ lbm/cuft}} = 3,3618 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$Z_1 = 10,5 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Ketinggian Plate Umpan Menara Distilasi 1})$$

$$Z_2 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = |Z_2 - Z_1|$$

$$\Delta Z = 0 \text{ ft} - 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 10 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 10 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$$v_1 = \text{Kecepatan linear dalam pipa (ft/s)}$$

$$v_2 = \text{Kecepatan linear dalam HE (ft/s)}$$

$$\Delta v = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$\Delta v = 3,817 \text{ ft/s} - 1,834 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v = 1,983 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 3,93 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{4 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 0,06 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$-W_f = 3,3618 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 10,4536 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,0611 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ + 7,4120 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_f = 21,2886 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

1.  $sg_{\text{bahan}} = 0,9183$

2. Rate Volumetrik ( $\dot{v}$ ) = 68,57 cuft/Jam = 8,5489 gpm

Menghitung power pompa :





$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \dot{v} \times sg}{3960}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23)

$$hp = \frac{21,2886 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 8,5489 \text{ gpm} \times 0,9183}{3960}$$

$$hp = 0,0422 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = \frac{0,0422 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$\text{Bhp} = 0,0938 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung power motor :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,0938 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 0,1172 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power} = 1,0 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa 8 (L-311)

Fungsi	Mengalirkan produk menuju Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	1 buah
Kapasitas	1.941,78 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	68,57 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 1 in, sch 80 Panjang Pipa = 71,3 ft
Total Dynamic Head	21,2886 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Motor	80%
Power Motor	1,0 Hp



## 21. Reboiler 1 (E-312)

- Fungsi : Menguapkan kembali produk bawah menara distilasi 1  
Tipe Reboiler : Kettle Reboiler  
Jumlah Reboiler : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Jenis reboiler yang umum digunakan

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
2. Suhu Feed Awal = 91,11 °C
3. Suhu Feed Akhir = 107,49 °C
4. Jenis Pemanas = Saturated Steam dengan suhu 148 °C

### A. Neraca Panas

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

Massa bahan masuk	=	1.941,78 Kg/Jam
	=	4.280,89 lb/Jam
Panas yang dibutuhkan	=	36.373.038,5 kJ/Jam
	=	34.476.813,7 Btu/Jam
Massa steam	=	17.161,14 Kg/Jam
	=	37.833,79 lb/Jam

### B. Log Mean Temperatur Diference

Temperatur bahan masuk :

$$t_1 = 91,11 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 196 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$
$$t_2 = 107,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 225,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Temperatur steam :

$$T_1 = 148 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$
$$T_2 = 148 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_1 = T_2 - t_1$$
$$\Delta t_1 = 298,4 - 196$$
$$\Delta t_1 = 102,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_1 - t_2$$
$$\Delta t_2 = 298,4 - 225,5$$
$$\Delta t_2 = 72,93 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Menghitung LMTD :

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}}$$



$$LMTD = \frac{72,93 - 102,4}{\ln \frac{72,9264}{102,4002}}$$

$$LMTD = 86,83 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2} = 1,4042$$

Dari Kern Figure 17 diperoleh :

$$K_c = 1$$

$$F_c = 0,48$$

(Kern : Figure 17)

$$T_c = 298,4 + 0,48 \times (298,4 - 298,4) = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

### C. Spesifikasi Tube dan Shell

Tube side :

1. OD = 1 in
2. Pitch = 1 1/4 in square pitch
3. Number of Tube = 488
4. Panjang Tube (L) = 24,00 in
5. Number of Passes (n) = 4 Passes

(Kern : Table 9)

6. ID = 0,834 in = 0,070 ft
7. a" = 0,2618 per lin ft, ft<sup>2</sup>
8. BWG = 14
9. Flow Area = 0,546 in<sup>2</sup>

(Kern : Table 10)

Shell side :

1. ID = 35 in

(Kern : Table 9)

Fluida Panas : Tube Side, Steam	Fluida Dingin : Shell Side, Bottom D-310
(4) Flow Area $a'_t = 0,546 \text{ in}^2$  $a_t = \frac{N_t \times a'_t}{144 \times n}$ $a_t = 0,463 \text{ ft}^2$	
(5) Kecepatan Massa ( $G_t$ ) $G_t = W / a_t$	



$G_t = \frac{37833,795}{0,4626}$ $G_t = 81.788,06 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$	
<p>(6) Pada <math>T_c = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}</math></p> $\mu_{\text{Steam}} = 0,0141 \text{ cP}$ $\mu_{\text{Steam}} = 0,034 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}$	
$Re_t = \frac{ID \times G_t}{\mu}$ $Re_t = 166680,19$	
<p>(7) <math>J_H = 1000</math> (Kern : Figure 24)</p>	
<p>(8) Pada <math>T_c = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}</math></p> $C_p = 0,4460 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$ $k = 0,3511 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}$	
$\left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} = 0,3512$	
<p>(9) <math>h_i = j_H \times (k/D) \times (C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3}</math></p> $h_i = 1774,13 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}$	<p>9. Asumsi Trial <math>h_o</math></p> $h_o = 300,00 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}$
<p>(10) <math>h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}</math></p> $h_{io} = 1774,13 \times \frac{0,83}{1,00}$ $h_{io} = 1479,62 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}$	<p>10. <math>t_w = t_c + \frac{h_{io}}{h_{io} + h_o} (T_c - t_c)</math></p> $t_w = 283,62 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $\Delta t_w = 283,62 - 210,74$ $\Delta t_w = 72,89 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ <p>Dari Kern Figure 15.11, diperoleh <math>h_o &gt; 300</math>, maka digunakan <math>h_o = 300</math></p>

11. Clean Overall Coefficient ( $U_C$ )

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$

$$U_C = \frac{1479,62 \times 300}{1479,62 + 300}$$

$$U_C = 249,427 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}$$



12. Design Overall Coefficient ( $U_D$ )

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ per lin ft, ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total luas permukaan (A)} &= 488 \times 24 \times 0,2618 \\ A &= 3.066,20 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_D &= \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}} \\ U_D &= \frac{34.476.813,7 \text{ Btu/Jam}}{3.066,202 \text{ ft}^2 \times 86,83 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}} \\ U_D &= 129,494 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Cek flux maksimum :

$$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{34.476.813,7 \text{ Btu/Jam}}{3.066,202 \text{ ft}^2} = 11.244,1 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2$$

(Memuaskan karena <12.000)

(Kern : Page 475)

13. Dirt Factor  $R_d$

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D} \\ R_d &= \frac{249,43 - 129,49}{249,43 \times 129,49} \\ R_d &= 0,0037 \end{aligned}$$

**D. Pressure Drop**

Perhitungan Pressure Drop	
Fluida Panas : Tube Side, Steam	Fluida Dingin : Shell Side, Bottom D-310
(1) Untuk $Re_t = 166680,19$ $f = 0,00009 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ (Kern : Figure 26) $sg = 1,000$	Negligible
(2) $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times L \times n}{5,22, E+10 \times D \times sg}$ $\Delta P_t = 0,0159 \text{ psi}$	
(3) Untuk : $G_t = 81.788,06 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ $V^2/2g^1 = 0,0320$ (Kern : Figure 27)	



$\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \times n}{sg} \times \frac{V^2}{2g^1}$ <p style="text-align: center;">(Kern : eq 7.46)</p> $\Delta P_r = 0,5120 \text{ psi}$	
<p>(4) <math>\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Kern : eq 7.47)</p> $\Delta P_T = 0,0159 + 0,5120$ $\Delta P_T = 0,5279 \text{ psi}$	

#### Spesifikasi Reboiler 1 (E-312)

Fungsi	Menguapkan kembali produk bawah menara distilasi 1
Tipe Reboiler	Kettle Reboiler
Jumlah Reboiler	1 buah
Reboiler Area	3.066,2 ft <sup>2</sup>
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T <sub>Umpan Masul</sub> = 91,11 °C T <sub>Umpan Kelua</sub> = 107,5 °C T <sub>Steam Masuk</sub> = 148 °C T <sub>Steam Keluar</sub> = 148 °C
Spesifikasi Shell	ID = 35 in = 2,917 ft Pressure Drop = Diabaikan
Spesifikasi Tube	Ukuran = 1 in. OD tubes on 1,25 in. square pitch Number of Passes = 4 Passes Panjang Tube = 24,00 in ID = 0,834 in = 0,070 ft BWG = 14 Pressure Drop = 0,52793 psi
Faktor Pengotor	R <sub>d</sub> Perhitungan = 0,0037

#### 22. Heater 3 (E-313)

- Fungsi : Memanaskan produk sebelum masuk menara distilasi 2  
 Tipe HE : Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger  
 Jumlah HE : 1 buah  
 Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan pada range perpindahan panas  $A < 200 \text{ ft}^2$

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
2. Suhu Feed Awal = 91,1110 °C
3. Suhu Feed Akhir = 126,8131 °C



4. Jenis Pemanas = Saturated Steam dengan suhu 148 °C

#### A. Neraca Panas

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

Massa bahan masuk	=	1.941,78 Kg/Jam
	=	4.280,89 lb/Jam
Panas yang dibutuhkan	=	142.563,4165 kJ/Jam
	=	135.131,2004 Btu/Jam
Massa steam	=	67,26 Kg/Jam
	=	148,29 lb/Jam

#### B. Log Mean Temperatur Diference

Temperatur bahan masuk :

$$t_1 = 91,11 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 196 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = 126,8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 260,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Temperatur steam :

$$T_1 = 148 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 148 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_1 = T_2 - t_1$$

$$\Delta t_1 = 298,4 - 196$$

$$\Delta t_1 = 102,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_2 = T_1 - t_2$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 298,4 - 260,3$$

$$\Delta t_2 = 38,14 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari Kern Figure 18, dipilih  $F_T$  :

$$F_T = 1 \rightarrow R = 0 \quad ; \quad S = 0,628$$

(Kern : Figure 18)

Menghitung LMTD :

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{38,14 - 102,4}{\ln \frac{38,13638}{102,4002}}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = 65,06 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Menghitung perbedaan suhu aktual :

$$\Delta t = F_T \times \text{LMTD}$$

$$\Delta t = 1 \times 65,06 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t = 65,06 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$



**C.  $T_c$  dan  $t_c$  Rata-Rata**

Menghitung temperatur rata-rata :

$$T_c = T_{\text{Average Steam}}$$

$$T_c = \frac{298,4 + 298,4}{2}$$

$$T_c = 298,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = T_{\text{Average Bahan}}$$

$$t_c = \frac{196,0 + 260,3}{2}$$

$$t_c = 228,1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Untuk Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger, berdasarkan Kern Table 6.1 dipilih :

1. Outer pipe = 2 IPS
2. Inner pipe = 1 1/4 IPS
3. Ketentuan UD = 100-200 Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

(Kern : Table 8)

Berdasarkan Kern Table 11, dipilih :

Untuk outer pipe :

1. Nominal pipe size (IPS) = 2 IPS
2. Schedule = 40
3. OD = 2,380 in
4. ID = 2,067 in

Untuk inner pipe :

1. Nominal pipe size (IPS) = 1 1/4 IPS
2. Schedule = 40
3. OD = 1,660 in
4. ID = 1,380 in

Fluida Panas : Annulus, Steam	Fluida Dingin : Inner Pipe, Feed R-210
(4) Flow Area	4. Flow Area
$D_2 = \frac{2,067}{12} = 0,172 \text{ ft}$	$D = \frac{1,380}{12} = 0,115 \text{ ft}$
$D_1 = \frac{1,660}{12} = 0,138 \text{ ft}$	$a_p = \frac{\pi \times D^2}{4} = 0,010 \text{ ft}^2$
$a_a = \frac{\pi (D_2^2 - D_1^2)}{4} = 0,008 \text{ ft}^2$	
Equiv Diam, $D_c = \frac{D_2^2 - D_1^2}{D_1}$	
$D_c = 0,076 \text{ ft}$	
(5) Kecepatan Massa (Ga)	5. Kecepatan Massa (Gp)
$G_a = W / a_a$	$G_p = W / a_p$





$G_a = \frac{148,289}{0,0083}$ $G_a = 17.923,68 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ <p>(6) Pada <math>T_c = 298,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>\mu_{\text{Steam}} = 0,0141 \text{ cP}</math>  <math>\mu_{\text{Steam}} = 0,034 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}</math></p> $Re_a = \frac{D_c \times G_a}{\mu}$ $Re_a = 40022,20$	$G_p = \frac{4280,89}{0,0104}$ $G_p = 412.143,41 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ <p>6. Pada <math>t_c = 228 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,855 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}</math></p> $Re_p = \frac{D \times G_p}{\mu}$ $Re_p = 55434,72$
<p>(7) <math>J_H = 120</math>            (Kern : Figure 24)</p>	<p>7. <math>j_H = 180</math>            (Kern : Figure 24)</p>
<p>(9) <math>h_o</math> untuk Steam  <math>h_o = 1500 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math>            (Kern : Page 164)</p>	<p>8. Pada <math>t_c = 228 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>C_p = 0,5214 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>k = 0,0884 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math></p> $(C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,7151$ <p>9. <math>h_i = j_H \times (k/D) \times (C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} \times (\mu / \mu_w)^{0,14}</math>  <math>h_i = 237,22 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math></p>
	<p>10. <math>h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}</math>  <math>h_{io} = 237,22 \times \frac{1,38}{1,66}</math>  <math>h_{io} = 197,2045 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math></p>

11. Clean Overall Coefficient ( $U_C$ )

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$

$$U_C = \frac{197,20 \times 1500}{197,20 + 1500}$$

$$U_C = 174,291 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

12. Design Overall Coefficient ( $U_D$ )

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{U_C} + R_D$$



(Kern : eq 6.10)

Diketahui :

$$R_d = 0,001$$

(Kern : Table 12)

Maka :

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{174,291} + 0,001$$

$$U_D = 148,422 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

### 13. Required Surface (A)

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$

$$A = \frac{135131,200}{148,422 \times 65,063}$$

$$A = 13,993 \text{ ft}^2$$

### 14. Panjang Pipa

Dari Kern Table 11 untuk 1 1/4 in IPS, diketahui :

$$\text{Surface/Linear ft} = 0,435 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Required Length} = \frac{13,993 \text{ ft}^2}{0,435 \text{ ft}} = 32,169 \text{ ft} \approx 33,0 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang yang dibutuhkan dapat dipenuhi dengan menggunakan 1 buah hairpins ukuran ( 2 × 16 ft ), sehingga panjang tube yaitu :

$$L = 1 \times 2 \times 16 \text{ ft} = 32 \text{ ft}$$

### 15. $U_D$ Aktual

$$A = 32 \text{ ft} \times 0,435 \text{ ft} = 13,9 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$

$$U_D = \frac{135131,2004}{13,9 \times 65,063}$$

$$U_D = 149,21 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F} \rightarrow \text{Perhitungan } U_D \text{ telah memenuhi ketentuan}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D}$$

$$R_d = \frac{174,29 - 149,21}{174,29 \times 149,21}$$

$$R_d = 0,0010$$



$R_d$  Perhitungan  $\approx R_d$  Data (Kern : Table 12)

$$0,0010 \approx 0,0010$$

Maka dari segi faktor kekotoran masih memenuhi syarat

#### D. Pressure Drop

Perhitungan Pressure Drop	
Fluida Panas : Annulus, Steam	Fluida Dingin : Inner Pipe, Feed R-210
(1) Specific Vol of Steam	1. Untuk $Re_p = 55434,72$
$D'_a = 0,0339 \text{ ft}$	$f = 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{Re_p^{0,42}}$
$Re'_a = \frac{D'_a \times G_a}{\mu_{\text{Steam}}}$	$f = 0,00619$
$Re'_a = 17825,83$	$s = 0,7$
$f = D'_a + \frac{0,264}{Re'_a^{0,42}}$	(Kern : Table 6)
$f = 0,0339 + \frac{0,264}{61,02}$	$\rho = 56,15 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 0,70$
$f = 0,038$	$\rho = 39,31 \text{ lb/cuft}$
$s = 1$	
(Kern : Table 6)	
$\rho = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$	
(2) $\Delta f_p = \frac{4f \times G_a^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times D'_a}$	2. $\Delta f_p = \frac{4f \times G_p^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times D}$
$\Delta f_p = 0,0014 \text{ ft}$	$\Delta f_p = 0,91 \text{ ft}$
(3) $V = \frac{G_a}{3600 \times \rho}$	$\Delta P_a = \frac{\Delta f_p \times \rho}{144}$
$V = 0,0798 \text{ fps}$	$\Delta P_a = \frac{0,91 \times 39,31}{144}$
$F_1 = 1 \times \left(\frac{V^2}{2g}\right)$	$\Delta P_a = 0,2472 \text{ psi}$
$F_1 = 0,0001 \text{ ft}$	(memenuhi untuk liquid)
$\Delta P_a = \frac{(\Delta f_p + F_1) \times \rho}{144}$	$\Delta P_a < 10 \text{ psi}$
$\Delta P_a = \frac{0,002 \times 62,43}{144}$	



$\Delta P_a = 0,00066 \text{ psi}$ (memenuhi untuk steam) $\Delta P_a < 10 \text{ psi}$	
---	--

**Spesifikasi Heater 3 (E-313)**

Fungsi	Memanaskan produk sebelum masuk menara distilasi 2
Tipe HE	Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger
Jumlah HE	1 buah
Jumlah Hairpin	1 buah dengan ukuran (2 × 16 ft)
Panjang Pipa	32 ft
HE Area	13,9 ft <sup>2</sup>
Kondisi Operasi	$P = 1 \text{ atm}$ $T_{\text{Umpan Masuk}} = 91,11 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Umpan Kelua}} = 126,8 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Steam Masuk}} = 148 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Steam Keluar}} = 148 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Spesifikasi Anulus	$\text{IPS, Sch} = 2\text{-in, sch 40}$ $\text{OD} = 2,380 \text{ in}$ $\text{ID} = 2,067 \text{ in}$ $\text{Pressure Drop} = 0,00066 \text{ psi}$
Spesifikasi Pipa	$\text{IPS, Sch} = 1,25\text{-in, sch 40}$ $\text{OD} = 1,660 \text{ in}$ $\text{ID} = 1,380 \text{ in}$ $\text{Pressure Drop} = 0,24719 \text{ psi}$
Faktor Pengotor	$R_d \text{ Literatur} = 0,0010$ $R_d \text{ Perhitungan} = 0,0010$

**23. Kondensor 1 (E-314)**

Fungsi : Mengkondensasikan produk atas menara distilasi 1  
 Tipe Kondensor : Horizontal Condensor  
 Jumlah Kondensor : 1 buah  
 Dasar Pemilihan : Jenis kondensor yang umum digunakan

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
2. Suhu Feed Awal = 64,68 °C
3. Suhu Feed Akhir = 64,57 °C
4. Jenis Pendingin = Cooling Water dengan suhu 25 °C



### A. Neraca Panas

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

Massa bahan masuk	=	33.378,25 Kg/Jam
	=	73.586,35 lb/Jam
Panas yang dilepaskan	=	33.186.560,26 kJ/Jam
	=	31.456.455,2 Btu/Jam
Massa Cooling Water	=	17.569,94 Kg/Jam
	=	38.735,05 lb/Jam

### B. Log Mean Temperatur Diference

Temperatur cooling water :

$$t_1 = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$
$$t_2 = 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 122 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Temperatur bahan masuk :

$$T_1 = 64,68 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 148,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$
$$T_2 = 64,57 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 148,2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$\Delta t_1 = T_2 - t_1$		$\Delta t_2 = T_1 - t_2$
$\Delta t_1 = 148,2 - 77$		$\Delta t_2 = 148,4 - 122$
$\Delta t_1 = 71,23 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$		$\Delta t_2 = 26,43 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

$$T_c = \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2} = 2,6949$$

Dari Kern Figure 17 diperoleh :

$$K_c = 1$$
$$F_c = 0,48$$

(Kern : Figure 17)

$$T_c = 148,2 + 0,48 \times (148,4 - 148,2) = 148,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

### C. Spesifikasi Tube dan Shell

Tube side :

1. OD = 3/4 in
2. Pitch ( $P_T$ ) = 1 in square pitch
3. Number of Tube = 824
4. Panjang Tube (L) = 16,00 in
5. Number of Passes (n) = 2 Passes

(Kern : Table 9)

6. ID = 0,620 in = 0,052 ft
7. a" = 0,1963 per lin ft, ft<sup>2</sup>



8. BWG = 16
9. Flow Area = 0,546 in<sup>2</sup>

(Kern : Table 10)

Shell side :

1. ID = 35 in = 2,917 ft
2. Baffle Space (B) = 30,00 in
3. Pitch (P<sub>S</sub>) = 1 in

(Kern : Table 9)

Fluida Panas : Shell Side, Distilat D-310	Fluida Dingin : Tube Side, Water
<p>4. Unsubmerged tubes</p> $N_t = 824 \times (1 - 0,22)$ $N_t = 643$ $G'' = \frac{W}{L \times N_t^{2/3}}$ $G'' = 61,74 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ <p>Asumsi <math>h' = 200</math></p> $T_v = 148,3 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} (T_v - t_c)$ $t_w = 113,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $t_f = \frac{1}{2} (T_v + t_w)$ $t_f = 130,9 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $sg_f = 0,768465$ <p style="text-align: right;">(Kern : Figure 6)</p> $\mu_f = 0,4200 \text{ cP}$ $k_f = 0,1128 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $h_o = 500 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(Kern : Figure 12.9)</p>	<p>(4) Flow Area</p> $a'_t = 0,546 \text{ in}^2$ $a_t = \frac{N_t \times a'_t}{144 \times n}$ $a_t = 1,562 \text{ ft}^2$ <p>(5) Kecepatan Massa (G<sub>t</sub>)</p> $G_t = W / a_t$ $G_t = \frac{38735,047}{1,5622}$ $G_t = 24.795,72 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ $V = \frac{G_t}{3600 \times \rho}$ $V = 0,1103 \text{ ft/s}$ <p>(6) <math>h_i = 600</math></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Kern : Figure 25)</p> $h_{i_o} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$ $h_{i_o} = 600,00 \times \frac{0,62}{0,75}$ $h_{i_o} = 496 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

11. Clean Overall Coefficient (U<sub>C</sub>), Kondensasi

$$U_C = \frac{h_{i_o} \times h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o}$$



$$U_C = \frac{496,00 \times 500}{496,00 + 500}$$

$$U_C = 248,996 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

## 12. Clean Surface

Kondensasi :

$$A_c = \frac{q_c}{U_C \times \Delta t} = \frac{31456455,2250}{248,996 \times 71,23} = 1.773,58 \text{ ft}^2$$

Pendinginan :

$$A_s = 1.773,58 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0,22 = 390,19 \text{ ft}^2$$

Total Surface :

$$A_C = 1.773,58 \text{ ft}^2 + 390,19 \text{ ft}^2 = 2.163,77 \text{ ft}^2$$

## 13. Weighted Overall Clean Coefficient ( $U_C$ )

$$U_C = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t} = \frac{31456455,2250}{2163,772 \times 71,23} = 204,095 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

## 14. Design Overall Coefficient ( $U_D$ )

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ per lin ft, ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total luas permukaan (A)} &= 824 \times 16 \times 0,1963 \\ A &= 2.588,019 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t}$$

$$U_D = \frac{31.456.455,2 \text{ Btu/Jam}}{2.588,019 \text{ ft}^2 \times 71,23 \text{ °F}}$$

$$U_D = 170,638 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

## 15. Dirt Factor $R_d$

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D}$$

$$R_d = \frac{204,10 - 170,64}{204,10 \times 170,64}$$

$$R_d = 0,00096$$



**D. Pressure Drop**

Perhitungan Pressure Drop	
Fluida Panas : Shell Side, Distilat D-310	Fluida Dingin : Tube Side, Water
<p>1. <math>a_s = ID \times C' B/144 P_s</math>  <math>a_s = \frac{35}{144} \times 0,25 \times 30</math>  <math>a_s = 1,82 \text{ ft}^2</math></p> <p><math>G_s = W / a_s</math>  <math>G_s = \frac{73586,349}{1,8229}</math>  <math>G_s = 40.367,37 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2</math></p> <p>Pada <math>T_1 = 148,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>\mu = 0,823 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}</math></p> <p><math>Re_s = \frac{D_t \times G_s}{\mu}</math>  <math>Re_s = 2534,64</math></p> <p><math>f = 0,003 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2</math>            (Kern : Figure 29)</p>	<p>(1) Untuk <math>Re_t = 736,27</math>  <math>f = 0,00070 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2</math>            (Kern : Figure 26)  <math>sg = 1,000</math></p> <p>(2) <math>\Delta P_t = \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times L \times n}{5,22,E+10 \times D_t \times sg}</math>  <math>\Delta P_t = 0,0051 \text{ psi}</math></p> <p>(3) Untuk :  <math>G_t = 24.795,72 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2</math>  <math>V^2/2g^1 = 0,2300</math>            (Kern : Figure 27)  <math>\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \times n \times V^2}{sg \times 2g^1}</math>            (Kern : eq 7.46)  <math>\Delta P_r = 1,8400 \text{ psi}</math></p> <p>(4) <math>\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r</math>            (Kern : eq 7.47)  <math>\Delta P_T = 0,0051 + 1,8400</math>  <math>\Delta P_T = 1,8451 \text{ psi}</math></p>
<p>2. No. of crosses (N+1)  <math>N = 12 \times L / B</math>  <math>N = 7</math></p> <p><math>sg = 0,7494</math>  <math>D_s = 2,917 \text{ ft}</math></p>	
<p>3. <math>\Delta P_s = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{f G_s^2 D_s (N+1)}{5,22,E+10 \times D_s,sg}</math>  <math>\Delta P_s = 0,0004 \text{ psi}</math></p>	

**Spesifikasi Kondensor 1 (E-314)**

Fungsi	Mengkondensasikan produk atas menara distilasi 1
Tipe Reboiler	Horizontal Condensor
Jumlah Reboiler	1 buah
Kondensor Area	2.588,0 ft <sup>2</sup>
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T <sub>Umpan Masul</sub> = 64,6841 °C





	$T_{Umpan\ Kelua} = 64,5725\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{Cooling\ In} = 25,0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{Cooling\ Out} = 50,0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Spesifikasi Shell	ID = 35 in = 2,917 ft Baffle Space = 30,00 in = 2,500 ft Pressure Drop = 0,00044 psi
Spesifikasi Tube	Ukuran = 0,75 in. OD tubes on 1 in. square pitch Number of Passes = 2 Passes Panjang Tube = 16,00 in ID = 0,620 in = 0,052 ft BWG = 16 Pressure Drop = 1,84511 psi
Faktor Pengotor	$R_d\text{ Perhitungan} = 0,0010$

#### 24. Tangki Akumulator 1 (F-315)

- Fungsi : Menampung kondensat dari produk atas menara distilasi 1  
Tipe Tangki : Silinder horizontal dengan tutup torispherical  
Tipe Tutup : Torispherical  
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C  
Jumlah : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk menyimpan bahan dengan fase cair

Ketentuan :

1. Produk disimpan pada fase cair
2. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
3. Suhu Operasi = 64,5725 °C
4. Waktu Tinggal = 10 Menit

##### A. Densitas Campuran

Feed masuk ke kondensor 1

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Metanol	0,999	33344,87	0,792
Air	0,001	33,38	0,9982
Total	1,00	33378,25	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1,00}{0,79} + \frac{0,00}{0,998}}$$



$$\rho \text{ Input} = 0,79 \text{ kg/L} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1 \text{ kg/L}}$$

$$\rho \text{ Input} = 49,45 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

### B. Rate Volumetrik

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v} \text{ Input} &= \frac{(33.344,868 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 33,3782 \text{ Kg/Jam})}{49,45 \text{ lb/cuft}} \\ &\times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}} \\ \dot{v} \text{ Input} &= 1.488,00 \text{ cuft/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

### C. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio L/D = 2 - 5
3. Pemilihan Rasio L/D = 3,00
4. Waktu Tinggal = 10 Menit
5. Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Bahan} &= 1.488,00 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 10 \text{ Menit} \\ \text{Volume Bahan} &= 248,000 \text{ cuft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{248,00 \text{ cuft}}{80\% \times 1}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 310,00 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H$$

Substitusi nilai L = 3 D

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 3,00 D$$

$$310,00 \text{ cuft} = 2,3562 \times D^3$$

$$D^3 = 131,568 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 5,1 \text{ ft} = 61,20 \text{ in} = 1,5545 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 15,3 \text{ ft} = 183,60 \text{ in} = 4,6634 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Design} = 312,552 \text{ cuft}$$



#### D. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in
2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in  
(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)
3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint
4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)
5. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
6. Stress allowable (f) = 12.650 psi  
(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

Menghitung nilai  $p$  :

$$p = \rho \frac{\times (H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 3.17)

Nilai ketinggian cairan dalam tangki sebesar 80 % dari diameter tangki. Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 5,1 \text{ ft} \\ H_{\text{Cairan}} &= 80\% \times 5,1 \text{ ft} \\ H_{\text{Cairan}} &= 4,1 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $p$ , yaitu :

$$p = 49,45 \text{ lb/cuft} \times \frac{(4,08 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$p = 1,0577 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = 1,0577 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 14,7 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 1,0577 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 1,0577 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan } 10\% = 1,1635 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\min}$ , yaitu :



$$t_{\min} = \frac{1,1635 \text{ psi} \times 31 \text{ in}}{12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,1635 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$
$$t_{\min} = 0,1285 \text{ in} = 2/16 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal shell yaitu :

$$t_{\text{shell}} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

### E. Tebal dan Panjang Tutup

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Tutup = Torispherical
2. Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 1,16 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Asumsi tebal head :

$$\text{Tebal shell minimum} = 2/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal head } (t_h) = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + 2 t_h$$

$$\text{OD} = 61 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,188 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 61,58 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = r_c = 61,58 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung  $P_{\text{allowable}}$  :

$$\frac{r_c}{100 \times t_h} = \frac{61,58 \text{ in}}{100 \times 0,19 \text{ in}} = 3,28$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{B \times t_h}{r_c}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : eq 8.33)

Dari Figure 8.8 Brownell & Young, diperoleh nilai B dengan plot nilai  $r_c/100 \times t_h$ , yaitu :

$$B = 1000$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Figure 8.8)

Maka :

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{1000 \times 3/16 \text{ in}}{61,58 \text{ in}}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = 3,05 \text{ psia}$$



$$P_{\text{allowable}} \geq P_{\text{Design}}$$

$$3,0 \text{ psia} \geq 1,2 \text{ psia}$$

Karena  $P_{\text{allowable}} > P_{\text{design}}$ , sehingga asumsi ketebalan dapat digunakan

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.6, dipilih ukuran standart yaitu :

$$t_h = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

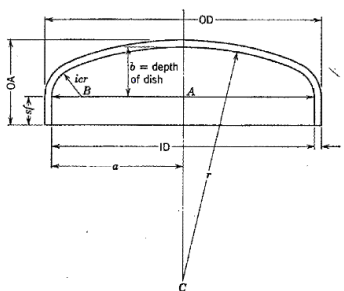
$$icr = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 5.6)

$$sf = 9/16 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 5.8)

Menghitung panjang head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Figure 5.8)

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$b = r_c - AC$$

$$BC = r_c - icr$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

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

$$L_{\text{Head}} = t_h + b + sf$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$AB = \frac{61 \text{ in}}{2} - 1,500 \text{ in} = 29,10 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 61,58 \text{ in} - 1,500 \text{ in} = 60,08 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{60,08 \text{ in}^2 - 29,10 \text{ in}^2} = 52,56 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 61,58 \text{ in} - 52,56 \text{ in} = 9,02 \text{ in}$$

$$L_{\text{Head}} = 0,19 \text{ in} + 9,02 \text{ in} + 0,56 \text{ in} = 9,77 \text{ in} = 0,81 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan dimensi, ketebalan shell yang sama untuk tutup atas dan bawah, sehingga :

$$L_{\text{Head}} = L_{\text{Bottom}} = 0,81 \text{ ft}$$

$$t_h = t_b = 3/16 \text{ in}$$



### H. Tinggi Total dan Panjang Tangki

Karena menggunakan tipe tangki horizontal, maka tinggi total :

$$H_{\text{Tangki}} = D_{\text{Tangki}} + 2 t_{\text{shell}}$$

$$H_{\text{Tangki}} = 5,131 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang total tangki :

$$L_{\text{Total}} = L_{\text{Tangki}} + L_{\text{Head}} + t_{\text{bottom}}$$

$$L_{\text{Total}} = 15,3 \text{ ft} + 0,81 \text{ ft} + 0,016 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Total}} = 16,13 \text{ ft}$$

#### Spesifikasi Tangki Akumulator 1 (F-315)

Fungsi	Menampung kondensat dari produk atas menara distilasi 1
Tipe Tangki	Silinder horizontal dengan tutup torispherical
Tipe Head	Torispherical
Bahan Konstruksi	Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah Tangki	1 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T = 65 °C
Waktu Tinggal	10 Menit
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 5 ft (Tinggi Tangki) Panjang Tangki = 15 ft Volume Tangki = 312,6 cuft = 8,9 m <sup>3</sup>
Dimensi Tutup	Tebal Tutup = 0,81 ft Panjang Tutup = 3/16 in
Tinggi Total	5,13 ft
Panjang Total	16,13 ft

### 25. Pompa 9 (L-316)

Fungsi : Mengalirkan top product distilasi 1 menuju mixer (M-150) dan mengembalikan sebagian ke menara distilasi

Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump

Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel

Jumlah Pompa : 1 buah

Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

1.  $\rho$  Arus 14 = 49,45 lb/cuft

2.  $\rho_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 62,43 lb/cuft

3.  $\dot{v}$  Arus 14 = 1.488,00 cuft/Jam

= 0,4133 cuft/s



4.  $sg_{\text{reference (air)}} = 1$
5.  $\mu_{\text{reference (air)}} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$
6.  $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = 0,072 \text{ atm}$
7. Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) =  $32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2$
8. Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) =  $32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2$

#### A. Asumsi Aliran Turbulen

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Timmerhaus 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ edt : eq 15 Page 496})$$

Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i \text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times (0,4133 \text{ cuft/s})^{0,45} \times (49,45 \text{ lb/cuft})^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 4,35 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ukuran Pipa} &= 4,00 \text{ in} \\ \text{Schedule} &= 40 \\ \text{OD} &= 4,500 \text{ in} \\ \text{ID} &= 4,026 \text{ in} = 0,336 \text{ ft} = 0,102 \text{ m} \\ A_2 &= 0,0884 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Appx 5 Page 1086)

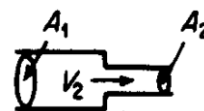
Dimensi pipa heat exchanger :

$$A_1 = 0,5903 \text{ ft}^2$$

Mencari nilai  $K_c$  :

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} < 0,715 \rightarrow K_c = 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} > 0,715 \rightarrow K_c = 0,75 \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$



Sehingga :

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2}{0,5903 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,1498$$

$$K_c = 0,4401$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 484)

#### B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik } (\dot{v})}{A}$$



Kecepatan linear dalam heat exchanger :

$$v_1 = \frac{0,4133 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,5903 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v_1 = 0,700 \text{ ft/s}$$

Kecepatan linear dalam pipa :

$$v_2 = \frac{0,4133 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0884 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v_2 = 4,676 \text{ ft/s}$$

### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitynya yaitu :

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{49,45 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = 0,7921$$

### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{0,7921}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,00067 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$Nre = \frac{ID \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$Nre = \frac{0,336 \text{ ft} \times 4,68 \text{ ft/s} \times 49,45 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00067 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$Nre = 115216,6091 \geq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}$$

### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :





$$f = 0,0045$$
$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/ID = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,102260 \text{ m}} = 0,0004$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran Turbulen})$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 485)

### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 8,0 ft
2. Tangki menuju alat selanjutnya = 30,0 ft
3. Tinggi alat selanjutnya = 29,0 ft
4. Panjang heat exchanger = 7,1 ft
5. Tinggi plate umpan masuk = 26,6 ft
6. Jarak aman tinggi tangki selanjutnya dengan pipa = 1 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 101,7 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times ID$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :

1. 5 Elbow 90°

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 5 \times 35 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 58,71 \text{ ft}$$

2. 1 Gate Valve

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 3,02 \text{ ft}$$

Total Panjang Pipa

$$L = L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}}$$

$$L = 102 \text{ ft} + 59 \text{ ft} + 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 163,5 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa



$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_1^2 \times L_e}{gc \times ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_1$  yaitu :

$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times 0,00067 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (4,676 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 163 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,34 \text{ ft}}$$

$$f_1 = 0,4458 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°

$$f_2 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Elbow 90° = 0,75

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :

$$f_2 = 0,75 \times \frac{(4,676 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_2 = 8,1984 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Gate Valve = 0,17

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$f_3 = 0,17 \times \frac{(4,676 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 1,8583 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

4. Friksi karena kontraksi dari heat exchanger ke pipa

$$f_4 = \frac{K_c \times v_1^2}{2\alpha \times gc}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_4$  yaitu :

$$f_4 = \frac{0,4401 \times (0,700 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$f_4 = 0,0034 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$



5. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke heat exchanger

$$f_5 = \frac{(v_2 - v_1)^2}{2\alpha \times gc}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_5$  yaitu :

$$f_5 = \frac{(4,676 \text{ ft/s} - 0,700 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$f_5 = 0,2456 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf}$$

Total Friksi :

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3$$

$$\Sigma f = 0,4458 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf} + 8,1984 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf} + 1,8583 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf} \\ + 0,0034 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf} + 0,2456 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf}$$

$$\Sigma f = 10,5025 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf}$$

#### H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.7-10)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm} = 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_2 = 1,072 \text{ atm} = 2.268,537 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = |P_2 - P_1|$$

$$\Delta P = 2.268,537 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 152,317 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{152,317 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{49,45 \text{ lbf/cuft}} = 3,0800 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$Z_1 = 30 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Ketinggian Tangki Pencampuran (M-150)})$$

$$Z_2 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = |Z_2 - Z_1|$$

$$\Delta Z = 0 \text{ ft} - 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 30 \text{ ft}$$



$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 30 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 30 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$v_1$  = Kecepatan linear dalam HE (ft/s)

$v_2$  = Kecepatan linear dalam pipa (ft/s)

$$\Delta v = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$\Delta v = 4,68 \text{ ft/s} - 0,70 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v = 3,98 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 15,80 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{16 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 0,25 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$-W_f = 3,0800 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 30,0000 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,2456 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 10,5025 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$-W_f = 43,8281 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

1.  $sg_{\text{bahan}} = 0,7921$

2. Rate Volumetrik ( $\dot{v}$ ) = 1.488,00 cuft/Jam = 185,5130 gpm

Menghitung power pompa :

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \dot{v} \times sg}{3960}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23)

$$hp = \frac{43,8281 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 185,5130 \text{ gpm} \times 0,7921}{3960}$$

$$hp = 1,6264 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta_{\text{pompa}}}$$

$$Bhp = \frac{1,6264 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$Bhp = 3,6143 \text{ Hp}$$



Menghitung power motor :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{3,6143 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 4,5178 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power} = 5,0 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa 9 (L-316)

Fungsi	Mengalirkan top product distilasi 1 menuju mixer (M-150) dan mengembalikan sebagian ke menara distilasi
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	1 buah
Kapasitas	33.378,25 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	1.488,00 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 4 in, sch 40 Panjang Pipa = 163,5 ft
Total Dynamic Head	43,8281 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Motor	80%
Power Motor	5,0 Hp

#### 26. Cooler 1 (E-317)

- Fungsi : Mendinginkan feed recycle Mixer (M-150)  
Tipe HE : Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger  
Jumlah HE : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan pada range perpindahan panas  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
2. Suhu Feed Awal = 64,57 °C
3. Suhu Feed Akhir = 30,00 °C
4. Jenis Pendingin = Cooling Water dengan suhu 25 °C



### A. Neraca Panas

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

Massa bahan masuk	=	28.659,05 Kg/Jam
	=	63.182,30 lb/Jam
Panas yang dilepaskan	=	2.747.560,0553 kJ/Jam
	=	2.604.322,3273 Btu/Jam
Massa Cooling Water	=	1.818,30 Kg/Jam
	=	4.008,66 lb/Jam

### B. Log Mean Temperatur Diference

Temperatur cooling water :

$$t_1 = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$
$$t_2 = 45 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 113 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Temperatur bahan masuk :

$$T_1 = 64,57 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 148,2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$
$$T_2 = 30,00 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$\Delta t_1 = T_2 - t_1$		$\Delta t_2 = T_1 - t_2$
$\Delta t_1 = 86 - 77$		$\Delta t_2 = 148,2 - 113$
$\Delta t_1 = 9 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$		$\Delta t_2 = 35,23 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

Dari Kern Figure 18, dipilih  $F_T$  :

$$F_T = 0,9 \rightarrow R = 0,96 ; S = 0,505$$

(Kern : Figure 18)

Menghitung LMTD :

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}}$$
$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{35,23 - 9}{\ln \frac{35,23048}{9}}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = 19,22 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Menghitung perbedaan suhu aktual :

$$\Delta t = F_T \times \text{LMTD}$$
$$\Delta t = 0,9 \times 19,22 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$
$$\Delta t = 17,3 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$



### C. $T_c$ dan $t_c$ Rata-Rata

Menghitung temperatur rata-rata :

$$T_c = T_{\text{Average Bahan}}$$
$$T_c = \frac{148,2 + 86,0}{2}$$
$$T_c = 117,1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = T_{\text{Average Cooler}}$$
$$t_c = \frac{77,0 + 113,0}{2}$$
$$t_c = 95,0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

### D. Trial $U_D$

Diketahui :

1.  $R_d = 0,0005$

(Kern : Table 12)

2. Ketentuan UD = 250-500 Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

(Kern : Table 8)

3.  $U_D = 330,00 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$  (Asumsi)

Trial :

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$
$$A = \frac{2604322,327}{330,000 \times 17,299}$$
$$A = 456,210 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ per lin ft, ft}^2$$

(Kern : Table 10)

$$\text{Number of tubes } (N_t) = \frac{456,210 \text{ ft}^2}{16,00 \text{ in} \times 0,2618} = 109$$

### E. Spesifikasi Tube dan Shell

Tube side :

1. OD = 1 in
2. Pitch ( $P_T$ ) = 1 1/4 in square pitch
3. Number of Tube = 112
4. Panjang Tube (L) = 16,00 in
5. Number of Passes (n) = 2 Passes

(Kern : Table 9)

6. ID = 0,834 in = 0,070 ft
7.  $a'' = 0,2618 \text{ per lin ft, ft}^2$
8. BWG = 14
9. Flow Area = 0,546 in<sup>2</sup>

(Kern : Table 10)



Shell side :

1. ID = 21 1/4 in
2. Baffle Space (B) = 20,00 in
3. Pitch (P<sub>s</sub>) = 1 1/4 in

(Kern : Table 9)

**F. Corrected U<sub>D</sub>**

$$A = 112 \times 16 \times 0,2618$$

$$A = 469,146 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$

$$U_D = \frac{2604322,327}{469,146 \text{ ft}^2 \times 17,299}$$

$$U_D = 320,90 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

Fluida Panas : Shell Side, Recycle D-310	Fluida Dingin : Tube Side, Cooling Water
<p>(4) Flow Area</p> $a_s = \frac{ID \times C' \times B}{144 \times P_T}$ $a_s = 0,590 \text{ ft}^2$	<p>4. Flow Area</p> $a'_t = 0,546 \text{ in}^2$ $a_t = \frac{N_t \times a'_t}{144 \times n}$ $a_t = 0,212 \text{ ft}^2$
<p>(5) Kecepatan Massa (G<sub>s</sub>)</p> $G_s = W / a_s$ $G_s = \frac{63182,304}{0,590}$ $G_s = 107.038,26 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$	<p>5. Kecepatan Massa (G<sub>t</sub>)</p> $G_t = W / a_t$ $G_t = \frac{4008,66}{0,2123}$ $G_t = 18.879,08 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$
<p>(6) Pada T<sub>c</sub> = 117,1 °F</p> $\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,823 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}$ $D_s = 0,99 \text{ in}$ <p style="text-align: center;">(Kern : Figure 28)</p> $D_s = 0,083 \text{ ft}$ $Re_a = \frac{D_s \times G_a}{\mu}$ $Re_a = 10731,71$	<p>6. Pada t<sub>c</sub> = 95,0 °F</p> $\mu_{\text{Cooler}} = 0,7333 \text{ cP}$ $\mu_{\text{Cooler}} = 1,774 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}$ $Re_p = \frac{D \times G_p}{\mu}$ $Re_p = 739,67$ $V = \frac{G_t}{3600 \times \rho}$ $V = 0,0840 \text{ ft/s}$





(7) $J_H = 650$ (Kern : Figure 28)	
(8) Pada $T_c = 117,1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ $C_p = 0,6115 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$ $k = 0,1124 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$ $(C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,6479$	
(9) $h_o = j_H \times (k/D) \times (C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} \times (\mu / \mu_w)^{0,14}$ $h_o = 1459,81 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$	9. $h_i = 520,00 \times 1,20$ (Kern : Figure 25) $h_i = 624,00 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$
	10. $h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$ $h_{io} = 624,00 \times \frac{0,83}{1,00}$ $h_{io} = 520,416 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$

11. Clean Overall Coefficient ( $U_C$ )

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$
$$U_C = \frac{520,42 \times 1460}{520,42 + 1460}$$
$$U_C = 383,648 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2\text{.}^\circ\text{F}$$

12. Dirt Factor ( $R_D$ )

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D}$$
$$R_d = \frac{383,65 - 320,90}{383,65 \times 320,90}$$
$$R_d = 0,0005$$

$R_d$  Perhitungan  $\approx R_d$  Data (Kern : Table 12)

$$0,0005 \approx 0,0005$$

Maka dari segi faktor kekotoran masih memenuhi syarat



**D. Pressure Drop**

Perhitungan Pressure Drop	
Fluida Panas : Shell Side, Recycle D-310	Fluida Dingin : Tube Side, Cooling Water
(1) Untuk $Re_s = 10731,71$ $f = 0,00200 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ (Kern : Figure 29)	1. Untuk $Re_t = 739,67$ $f = 0,00070 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ (Kern : Figure 26) $sg = 1,000$
(2) No. of crosses (N+1) $N = 12 \times L / B$ $N = 10$ $sg = 0,7666$ $D_s = 0,083 \text{ ft}$	2. $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times L \times n}{5,22, E+10 \times D_t \times sg}$ $\Delta P_t = 0,0022 \text{ psi}$
(3) $\Delta P_s = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{f G_s^2 D_s (N+1)}{5,22, E+10 \times D_s \cdot sg}$ $\Delta P_s = 0,0029 \text{ psi}$	3. Untuk : $G_t = 18.879,08 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ $V^2/2g^1 = 0,2300$ (Kern : Figure 27) $\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \times n \times V^2}{sg \times 2g^1}$ (Kern : eq 7.46) $\Delta P_r = 1,8400 \text{ psi}$
	4. $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$ (Kern : eq 7.47) $\Delta P_T = 0,0022 + 1,8400$ $\Delta P_T = 1,8422 \text{ psi}$

**Spesifikasi Cooler 1 (E-317)**

Fungsi	Mendinginkan feed recycle Mixer (M-150)
Tipe HE	Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger
Jumlah HE	1 buah
HE Area	469,1 ft <sup>2</sup>
Kondisi Operasi	$P = 1 \text{ atm}$ $T_{\text{Umpan Masul}} = 64,5725 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Umpan Kelua}} = 30,00 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Cooler In}} = 25,00 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Cooler Out}} = 45,00 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Spesifikasi Shell	$ID = 21 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} = 1,771 \text{ ft}$ $Baffle \text{ Space} = 20,00 \text{ in} = 1,667 \text{ ft}$ $Pressure \text{ Drop} = 0,00286 \text{ psi}$
Spesifikasi	Ukuran = 1 in. OD tubes on 1,25 in. square pitch



Tube	Number of Passes = 2 Passes Panjang Tube = 16,00 in ID = 0,834 in = 0,070 ft BWG = 14 Pressure Drop = 1,84220 psi
Faktor Pengotor	R <sub>d</sub> Literatur = 0,0005 R <sub>d</sub> Perhitungan = 0,0005

### 27. Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)

- Fungsi : Memurnikan produk PEA hingga 99,7%  
Tipe Tangki : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah torispherical  
Tipe Tutup : Torispherical  
Jenis Reboiler : Partial Reboiler  
Jenis Condensor : Total Condensor  
Bahan Konstruksi : Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B  
Jumlah : 1 buah  
Tipe Kolom : Plate Tower (Menggunakan Sieve Tray)  
Dasar Pemilihan : Diameter kolom lebih dari 3 ft, dan sieve tray lebih murah dengan pressure drop rendah dan efisiensi tinggi

#### 1. Kondisi Operasi

Ketentuan :

$$1. \text{ Tekanan Operasi} = 1,0 \text{ atm} = 760,0 \text{ mmHg}$$

#### A. Komposisi Feed

Pemilihan komponen kunci :

Light key = Air (H<sub>2</sub>O)

Heavy key = Stirena Oksida (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O)

Asumsi distribusi dari feed masuk :

Metanol = 100,0%

Air = 90,00%

Natrium Hidroksida = 100%

Natrium Karbonat = 100%

Stirena Oksida = 80%

Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol = 2%

Persamaan tekanan uap murni komponen i :

$$\log_{10} P_i = A + \frac{B}{T} + C \log_{10} T + D T + E T^2$$

(Yaws : eq 7-1)



Persamaan Konstanta kesetimbangan komponen i :

$$K_i = \frac{P_i}{P_t}$$

Komposisi feed, distilat, dan bottom :

Komp	Feed		Distilat		Bottom	
	Kmol	$x_f$	Kmol	$y_d$	Kmol	$x_w$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	9,03	0,34348	9,03	0,6679	0,0000	0,0000
H <sub>2</sub> O	3,59	0,13648	3,23	0,2388	0,3586	0,0281
NaOH	0,99	0,03765	0,99	0,0732	0,0000	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,01	0,00029	0,01	0,0006	0,0000	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,01	0,00048	0,01	0,0007	0,0025	0,0002
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	12,66	0,48162	0,25	0,0187	12,4023	0,9717
Total	26,28	1	13,51347	1	12,76347	1

Dew point distilat :

Trial  $x_i$  digunakan persamaan :

$$\sum x_i = \sum \frac{y_i}{K_i} = 1$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-7)

$$\alpha_i = \frac{K_i}{K_{i \text{ Heavy Key}}}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-4)

Trial T = 394,3857 K = 121,24 °C

Komp	$y_d$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$y_d / \alpha_i$	$x_i$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,668	4959,9	6,5261	77,2691	0,0086	0,3009
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,239	1546,5	2,0349	24,0933	0,0099	0,1174
NaOH	0,073	224,5725	0,2955	3,4986	0,0011	0,0496
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,001	32,6102	0,0429	0,5080	0,0011	0,0131
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,001	64,190	0,0845	1,0000	0,0007	0,0089
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,019	27,901	0,0367	0,4347	0,0431	0,5102
Total	1,000				0,065	1,000

Bubble point bottom :

Trial  $y_i$  digunakan persamaan :

$$\sum y_i = \sum K_i x_i = 1$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-5)

$$\alpha_i = \frac{K_i}{K_{i \text{ Heavy Key}}}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-4)



$$\text{Trial } T = 472,8372 \text{ K} = 199,69 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Komp	$x_w$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$\alpha_i x_w$	$y_i$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0	30131,77	39,6471	42,9003	0	0
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,028	11563,56	15,2152	16,4637	0,4626	0,4275
NaOH	0	1,00	0,0013	0,0014	0	0
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0	1,00	0,0013	0,0014	0	0
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00020	702,37	0,9242	1,0000	0,000199	0,0002
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,972	447,83	0,5893	0,6376	0,6196	0,5726
Total	1,000				1,082	1,000

### B. Relative Volatility Rata-Rata Light Key

Menghitung relative volatility rata-rata :

$$\alpha_{\text{avg}} = (\alpha_{\text{Distilat}} \times \alpha_{\text{Bottom}})^{0,5}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-13)

Nilai  $\alpha$  yang dihitung adalah untuk light key, maka :

$$\alpha_{\text{Lk-d}} = 24,0933 \quad (T = 121,24 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \text{ pada kolom atas})$$

$$\alpha_{\text{Lk-w}} = 16,4637 \quad (T = 199,69 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \text{ pada kolom bawah})$$

$$\alpha_{\text{avg Lk}} = (24,0933 \times 16,4637)^{0,5}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{avg Lk}} = 19,9164$$

### C. Jumlah Stage Minimum

Menentukan jumlah stage minimum menggunakan persamaan Fenske :

$$N_{\text{min}} = \frac{\log \left( \left( \frac{x_{\text{Lk-d}}}{x_{\text{Hk-d}}} \right) \times \left( \frac{x_{\text{Lk-w}}}{x_{\text{Hk-w}}} \right) \right)}{\log (\alpha_{\text{avg Lk}})}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-12)

Keterangan :

$x_{\text{Lk-d}}$  = Fraksi mol komponen kunci ringan dalam produk distilat

$x_{\text{Hk-d}}$  = Fraksi mol komponen kunci berat dalam produk distilat

$x_{\text{Lk-w}}$  = Fraksi mol komponen kunci ringan dalam produk bottom

$x_{\text{Hk-w}}$  = Fraksi mol komponen kunci berat dalam produk bottom

Maka dapat dihitung jumlah stage minimum yaitu :

$$N_{\text{min}} = \frac{\log \left( \left( \frac{0,239}{0,001} \right) \times \left( \frac{0,0281}{0,0002} \right) \right)}{\log (19,92)}$$

$$N_{\text{min}} = 3,582 \approx 4,0 \quad (\text{Termasuk plate reboiler})$$

$$= 3,0 \quad (\text{Tanpa reboiler})$$



**D. Nilai Rasio Refluks**

Umpan masuk menara distilasi pada kondisi liquid jenuh, sehingga :

$$1. \quad q = 1$$

Perhitungan :

$$T \text{ Dew Point} = 121,24 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 394,39 \text{ K}$$

Nilai  $K_i$  dan  $\alpha_i$  dicari pada  $T \text{ Dew Point} = 394,39 \text{ K}$ , maka :

Komp	$x_f$	$y_d$	$P_i$	$K_i$	$\alpha_i$	$x_w$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,34348	0,668	4959,868	6,5261	77,2691	0,0000
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,13648	0,239	1546,536	2,0349	24,0933	0,0281
NaOH	0,03765	0,073	224,573	0,2955	3,4986	0,0000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00029	0,001	32,610	0,0429	0,5080	0,0000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00048	0,001	64,190	0,0845	1,0000	0,0002
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,48162	0,019	27,901	0,0367	0,4347	0,9717
Total	1	1				1,0000

Menghitung nilai  $1-q$  dengan trial  $\theta$  :

$$1 - q = \sum \frac{\alpha_i \times x_f}{\alpha_i - \theta}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-19)

$$\text{Trial } \theta = 0,833538$$

Komp	$\alpha_i \times x_f$
	$\alpha_i - \theta$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,347223
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,141371
NaOH	0,049431
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-0,00045
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,002896
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	-0,52482
1 - q	0,01564

Mencari nilai refluks minimum :

$$R_m + 1 = \sum \frac{\alpha_i \times x_d}{\alpha_i - \theta}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : eq 11.7-20)

Substitusi nilai  $\theta$  dari hasil trial ke persamaan diatas :

Komp	$\alpha_i \times x_d$
	$\alpha_i - \theta$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,675174



H <sub>2</sub> O	0,447407
NaOH	0,10
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,00
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,00
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	-0,02
Rm + 1	1,201914

Sehingga reflux rationnya adalah :

$$R_{\min} = 0,201914$$

$$R_{\text{operasi}} = 1,2 - 1,5 R_{\min}$$

Dipilih :

$$R_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 \times R_{\min}$$

$$R_{\text{operasi}} = 0,302871$$

#### E. Menentukan Jumlah Stage Ideal

Digunakan korelasi Erbar-Maddox :

$$\frac{R_{\text{operasi}}}{R_{\text{operasi}} + 1} = \frac{0,302871}{1,302871} = 0,232464$$

$$\frac{R_{\min}}{R_{\min} + 1} = \frac{0,201914}{1,201914} = 0,167993$$

Dari Geankoplis Figure 11.7-3, diperoleh :

$$\frac{N_{\min}}{N} = 0,34$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Figure 11.7-3)

$$\frac{4,0}{N} = 0,34$$

$$N = 11,76471 \approx 12 \quad (\text{Termasuk plate reboiler})$$

$$= 11 \quad (\text{Tanpa reboiler})$$

Sehingga diperoleh jumlah stage ideal sebesar 12 stage

#### F. Penentuan Efisiensi Plate dan Plate Aktual

Menghitung  $\mu$  produk distilat :

$$T = 394,4 \text{ K}$$

Komp	y <sub>d</sub>	$\mu$ (cP)	y <sub>d</sub> / $\mu$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,668	0,01296	51,552
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,239	0,01298	18,395



NaOH	0,073	0,00348	21,043
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,001	0,00730	0,077
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,001	0,00861	0,087
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,019	0,00823	2,277
Total	1		93,431

$$\mu_{\text{avg distilat}} = 0,010703 \text{ cP}$$

Menghitung  $\mu$  produk bottom :

$$T = 472,8 \text{ K}$$

Komp	$x_w$	$\mu$ (cP)	$x_w / \mu$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	0,000	0,08266	0,000
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,028	0,13632	0,206
NaOH	0,000	21,23844	0,000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,000	0,00280	0,000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	0,000	0,28774	0,001
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	0,972	0,22754	4,271
Total	1		4,477357

$$\mu_{\text{avg bottom}} = 0,2233 \text{ cP}$$

Menghitung  $\mu$  rata-rata :

$$\mu_{\text{avg}} = (\mu_{\text{avg distilat}} \times \mu_{\text{avg bottom}})^{0,5}$$

$$\mu_{\text{avg}} = 0,049 \text{ cP}$$

Menghitung efisiensi plate :

$$\alpha_{\text{avg Lk}} = 19,9164$$

$$\alpha_{\text{avg Lk}} \times \mu_{\text{avg}} = 0,973766$$

Dari Chopey Figure 8.16, maka nilai efisiensi plate yaitu :

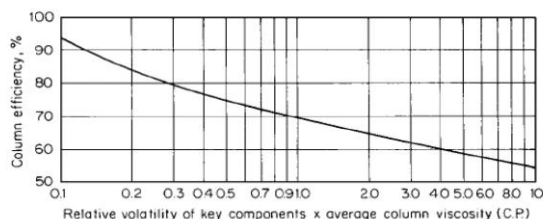


FIGURE 8.16 Column efficiency as a function of average column viscosity and relative volatility.

$$E_o = 72\%$$

(Chopey : Figure 8.16)





Maka plate aktual yaitu :

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = \frac{N}{E_o}$$

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = \frac{12}{72\%}$$

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = 16,66667 \approx 17 \quad (\text{Termasuk plate reboiler})$$

$$= 16 \quad (\text{Tanpa reboiler})$$

### G. Menentukan Letak Plate Umpan

Mencari letak plate umpan menggunakan persamaan kirkbride :

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \times \log \left( \frac{x_{\text{HK-f}} \times W}{x_{\text{LK-f}} \times D} \left( \frac{x_{\text{LK-w}}}{x_{\text{HK-d}}} \right)^2 \right)$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 11.7-21)

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,138134$$

$$\frac{N_e}{N_s} = 1,374465$$

$$N_e = 1,374465 N_s$$

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = N_e + N_s$$

$$17 = 1,374465 N_s + N_s$$

$$N_s = 8 \quad (\text{Umpan masuk pada tray ke 8 dari bawah})$$

$$N_e = 9 \quad (\text{Umpan masuk pada tray ke 9 dari atas})$$

## 2. Dimensi Menara Distilasi

Ketentuan :

1. Tinggi plate spacing = 0,3 m

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 557)

### A. Laju Alir Massa

- a. Bagian Atas Kolom (Distilat)

Dari neraca massa diketahui :

$$\text{Feed} = F = 1.941,7807 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\text{Top Product} = D = 419,864 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\text{Vapor rate} = V = (1 + R_{\text{operasi}}) \times D = 547,0284 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$\text{Liquid rate} = L = 127,1644 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

- b. Bagian Bawah Kolom (Bottom)

$$\text{Bottom Product} = B = 1.521,9167 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$L' = L + qF = 2.068,9451 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$V' = L' - B = 547,0284 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$



$$L' - V' = 1.521,9167 \text{ Kg/Jam}$$

$$L' / V' = 3,7822$$

### B. Densitas Bahan

$$\text{Tekanan Operasi} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Konstanta gas ideal} = 0,0000821 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{atm} / \text{K} \cdot \text{mol}$$

Persamaan densitas liquid :

$$\rho_{\text{liquid}} = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n}$$

(Yaws : eq 8-1)

Keterangan :

$$\rho = \text{Densitas (kg/L)}$$

$$T = \text{Temperatur operasi (K)}$$

$$T_c = \text{Temperatur kritis (K)}$$

$$A, B, n = \text{Konstanta regresi bahan}$$

Persamaan densitas uap :

$$\rho_{\text{uap}} = \text{BM Campuran} \times \frac{P}{R \times T \times Z}$$

Digunakan persamaan generalized virial coeficient :

$$Z = 1 + \left( \frac{B \times P_c}{R \times T_c} \right) \left( \frac{P_r}{T_r} \right)$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.60)

$$\frac{B \times P_c}{R \times T_c} = B^0 + \omega \times B^1$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.58-3.59)

$$B^0 = 0,083 - \frac{0,422}{T_r^{1,6}}$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.61)

$$B^1 = 0,139 - \frac{0,172}{T_r^{4,2}}$$

(Smith-Van Ness 8<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 3.62)

$$T_r = \frac{T}{T_c} \quad \left| \quad P_r = \frac{P}{P_c}$$

$$\omega = \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{T_b / T_c}{1 - T_b / T_c} (\log P_c) - 1$$



Keterangan :

- $T_r$  = Suhu tereduksi (T/Tc)
- $T_c$  = Suhu kritis (K)
- $P_r$  = Tekanan tereduksi (P/P<sub>c</sub>)
- $P_c$  = Tekanan kritis (atm)
- $\omega$  = Acentric factor
- $T_b$  = Suhu mendidih (K)

Menghitung densitas (kg/m<sup>3</sup>) distilat :

$$T = 394,4 \text{ K}$$

Komp	BM	$y_d$	$\rho_{\text{liquid}}$	$y_d / \rho_{\text{liquid}}$	$T_r$	$P_r$	$B^0$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,04	0,668	685,91	0,000974	0,77	0,013	-0,56
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,02	0,239	933,81	0,000256	0,61	0,005	-0,85
NaOH	40,00	0,073	1869,45	3,92E-05	0,14	0,004	-9,74
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	105,99	0,001	1881,87	3E-07	0,14	0,003	-10,30
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	120,15	0,001	936,75	8,01E-07	0,56	0,026	-0,98
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	122,17	0,019	921,99	2,03E-05	0,58	0,026	-0,94
Total		1		0,00129			

$$\rho_{\text{mix liquid}} = 775,145 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Komp	$B^1$	$\omega$	Z	$\rho_{\text{uap}}$	$y_d / \rho_{\text{uap}}$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	-0,38	0,581	0,99	1,00	0,6660
H <sub>2</sub> O	-1,24	0,368	0,99	0,56	0,4248
NaOH	-666,22	0,481	8,44	0,15	0,50
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-771,24	0,903	16,48	0,20	0,00
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	-1,79	0,356	0,92	4,02	0,00
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	-1,60	0,750	0,90	4,17	0,00
Total					1,5985

$$\rho_{\text{mix uap}} = 0,626 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Menghitung densitas (kg/m<sup>3</sup>) bottom :

$$T = 472,8 \text{ K}$$

Komp	BM	$x_w$	$\rho_{\text{liquid}}$	$x_w / \rho_{\text{liquid}}$	$T_r$	$P_r$	$B^0$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	32,04	0,000	557,3614	0	0,922	0,013	-0,40
H <sub>2</sub> O	18,02	0,028	845,2028	3,32E-05	0,731	0,005	-0,61
NaOH	40,00	0,000	1835,027	0	0,168	0,004	-7,27
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	105,99	0,000	1847,448	0	0,162	0,003	-7,69
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	120,15	0,000	857,397	2,32E-07	0,675	0,026	-0,71
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	122,17	0,972	836,1136	0,001162	0,691	0,026	-0,68
Total		1		0,001196			



$$\rho_{\text{mix liquid}} = 836,370 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Komp	B <sup>1</sup>	$\omega$	Z	$\rho_{\text{uap}}$	$x_w / \rho_{\text{uap}}$
CH <sub>3</sub> OH	-0,10	0,581	0,99	0,83098	0,000
H <sub>2</sub> O	-0,50	0,368	0,99	0,46666	0,060
NaOH	-310,88	0,481	2,74	0,37629	0,000
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	-359,90	0,903	5,86	0,46590	0,000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O	-0,76	0,356	0,96	3,22014	0,000
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O	-0,67	0,750	0,96	3,29434	0,295
Total					0,3552

$$\rho_{\text{mix uap}} = 2,815 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

### C. Liquid-Vapor Flow Factor

$$F_{L_v} = \frac{L_w}{V_w} \left( \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right)^{0,5}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : eq 11.82)

Keterangan :

- $F_{L_v}$  = Liquid-vapor flow factor
- $L_w$  = Laju alir massa cairan (Kg/Jam)
- $V_w$  = Laju alir massa vapor (Kg/Jam)
- $\rho_L$  = Densitas cairan (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)
- $\rho_v$  = Densitas vapor (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$F_{L_v} = 0,003302$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$F_{L_v} = 0,002697$$

Diperoleh K<sub>1</sub> dari Coulson Figure 11.27 untuk tray spacing 0,3 m, yaitu :

$$K_1 = 0,0045 \rightarrow \text{Untuk aliran distilat}$$

$$K_1 = 0,0032 \rightarrow \text{Untuk aliran bottom}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Figure 11.27)

### D. Kecepatan Flooding

$$u_f = K_1 \left( \frac{\rho_L - \rho_v}{\rho_v} \right)^{0,5}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : eq 11.81)

Keterangan :

$$u_f = \text{Kecepatan flooding (m/s)}$$



Untuk aliran distilat :

$$u_f = 0,158 \text{ m/s}$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$u_f = 0,055 \text{ m/s}$$

Kecepatan uap umumnya 80-85 % dari kecepatan flooding, untuk perancangan maka diambil :

$$u_v = 85\%$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 568)

Maka nilai dari kecepatan uap yaitu :

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$u_v = 0,135 \text{ m/s}$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$u_v = 0,047 \text{ m/s}$$

#### E. Laju Alir Volumetrik Maksimum

$$Q_v = \frac{V_w}{\rho_v}$$

$V_w$  = Laju alir massa uap (kg/s)

$\rho_v$  = Densitas uap (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$Q_v = 0,243 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$Q_v = 0,054 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

#### F. Luas Area Netto Untuk Kontak Uap-Cair

$$A_n = \frac{Q_v}{u_v}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 581)

Keterangan

$A_n$  = Luas area netto (m<sup>2</sup>)

$Q_v$  = Laju alir volumetrik maksimum (m<sup>3</sup>/s)

$u_v$  = Kecepatan uap (m/s)

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$A_n = 1,80 \text{ m}^2$$



Untuk aliran bottom :

$$A_n = 1,15 \text{ m}^2$$

### G. Luas Penampang Lintang Menara

$$A_c = \frac{A_n}{1 - A_d}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 581)

Luas penampang downcomer ( $A_d$ ) = 12% dari luas keseluruhan, sehingga :

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$A_c = 2,05 \text{ m}^2$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$A_c = 1,31 \text{ m}^2$$

### H. Diameter Menara Distilasi

$$D_c = \left( \frac{4 \times A_c}{\pi} \right)^{0,5}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 581)

Keterangan

$$D_c = \text{Diameter menara (m)}$$

Untuk aliran distilat :

$$D_c = 1,616 \text{ m}$$

Untuk aliran bottom :

$$D_c = 1,292 \text{ m}$$

### I. Tebal Dinding Menara

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in
2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in

(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)

3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint
4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)

5. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B

6. Stress allowable ( $f$ ) = 17.500 psi

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 1,0 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$



$$\begin{aligned}P_{\text{Design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{Operasi}} \\P_{\text{Design}} &= 1,2 \times 14,7 \text{ psia} \\P_{\text{Design}} &= 17,64 \text{ psia}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\min}$ , yaitu :

Untuk bagian atas menara :

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\min} &= \frac{17,64 \text{ psi} \times 31,8 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 17,64 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in} \\t_{\min} &= 0,1651 \text{ in} = 3/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk bagian bawah menara :

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\min} &= \frac{17,64 \text{ psi} \times 25,4 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 17,64 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in} \\t_{\min} &= 0,1571 \text{ in} = 3/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih tebal shell yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\text{shell}} &= 3/16 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{Untuk bagian atas menara} \\t_{\text{shell}} &= 4/16 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{Untuk bagian bawah menara}\end{aligned}$$

## J. Tebal Head dan Tinggi Head Menara

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Tutup = Torispherical
2. Tekanan operasi = 0,4 atm = 5,4 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 17,64 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
5. Stress allowable ( $f$ ) = 17.500 psi

Menghitung tebal shell minimum :

$$t_h = \frac{p}{f \times E} \times \frac{r_i}{0,2 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\min}$ , yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\min} &= \frac{17,6351 \text{ psi} \times 25,4 \text{ in}}{17.500 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 17,6351 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in} \\t_{\min} &= 0,1570 \text{ in} = 3/16 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$



Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.8, dipilih tebal standart yaitu :

$$\text{Diameter menara} = 50,86 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$sf = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 5.8)

$$icr = 9/16 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Table 5.6)

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$OD = ID + 2 t_h$$

$$OD = 0,0 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,188 \text{ in}$$

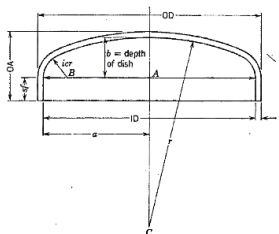
$$OD = 0,38 \text{ in}$$

Karena  $OD < 240 \text{ in}$ , maka nilai  $r_c$  dapat dilihat pada table 5.7 Brownell &

Young, diperoleh :

$$r_c = 40,00 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tinggi head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Figure 5.8)

$$a = \frac{ID}{2}$$

$$b = r_c - AC$$

$$BC = r_c - icr$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

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

$$H_{\text{Head}} = t_h + b + sf$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$AB = \frac{51 \text{ in}}{2} - 0,563 \text{ in} = 24,87 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 40,00 \text{ in} - 0,563 \text{ in} = 39,44 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{39,44 \text{ in}^2 - 24,87 \text{ in}^2} = 30,61 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 40,00 \text{ in} - 30,61 \text{ in} = 9,39 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{Head}} = 0,19 \text{ in} + 9,39 \text{ in} + 1,50 \text{ in} = 11,08 \text{ in} = 0,92 \text{ ft}$$





Digunakan dimensi, ketebalan shell yang sama untuk tutup atas dan bawah, sehingga :

$$H_{\text{Head}} = H_{\text{Bottom}} = 0,92 \text{ ft}$$
$$t_h = t_b = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

#### K. Tinggi Menara Distilasi

Diketahui :

1. Jarak plate teratas dengan tutup = 1,0 m
2. Tinggi penyangga menara = 1,0 m
3. Jumlah plate = 16 (Tanpa reboiler)
4. Tebal plate = 0,003 m
5. Tinggi tray spacing = 0,3 m
6. Tinggi head = 0,281 m
7. Tebal head = 0,005 m

Menghitung jumlah cairan yang berada di bottom kolom :

$$Q = \frac{L}{\rho_{\text{mix liquid}}}$$

$$Q = \frac{127,16 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{836,37 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$Q = 0,152 \text{ m}^3/\text{Jam} = 0,003 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$$

Waktu tinggal cairan di bawah plate terakhir antara 5 - 10 menit, dipilih :

$$\text{Waktu tinggal} = 5 \text{ menit}$$

$$\text{Volume Cairan} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_c^2 \times H_L$$
$$H_L = \frac{\text{Volume Cairan} \times \text{Waktu Tinggal}}{\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D_c^2}$$
$$H_L = \frac{0,003 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \times 5 \text{ menit}}{1,3105 \text{ m}^2}$$
$$H_L = 0,010 \text{ m}$$

Jarak plate terbawah dengan dasar :

$$\text{Jarak Plate} = H_L + H_{\text{head}} - t_b$$

$$\text{Jarak Plate} = 0,010 \text{ m} + 0,281 \text{ m} - 0,005 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak Plate} = 0,286 \text{ m}$$

Maka tinggi total menara distilasi yaitu :

$$H_{\text{Menara}} = \text{Jarak plate teratas dengan tutup} + \text{Tinggi penyangga menara} +$$
$$(\text{Jumlah plate} \times \text{Tray spacing}) + \text{Tinggi head} + \text{Tebal head} +$$



Jarak plate terbawah dengan dasar

$$H_{\text{Menara}} = 1,0 \text{ m} + 1,0 \text{ m} + (16 \times 0,3 \text{ m}) + 0,281 \text{ m} \\ + 0,005 \text{ m} + 0,286 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{Menara}} = 7,37 \text{ m} = 24,19 \text{ ft}$$

### 3. Perancangan Tray

Diketahui :

1. Diameter menara ( $D_c$ ) = 1,292 m
2. Luas Menara ( $A_c$ ) = 1,31 m<sup>2</sup>
3. Tebal tray = 0,003 m
4. Luas downcomer ( $A_d$ ) = 12%  $\times A_c$  = 0,16 m<sup>2</sup>
5. Luas netto ( $A_n$ ) = 1,15 m<sup>2</sup>
6. Luas aktif ( $A_a$ ) =  $A_c - 2 A_d$  = 1,00 m<sup>2</sup>
7. Luas area hole ( $A_h$ ) = 0,03  $\times A_a$  = 0,03 m<sup>2</sup>

Menghitung panjang weir :

Dari Coulson Figure 11.31 untuk  $A_d/A_c = 12\%$  maka :

$$l_w/D_c = 0,72$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 11.31)

$$l_w = 0,72 \times D_c$$

$$l_w = 0,93 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan tinggi weir standar yaitu :

$$h_w = 50,0 \text{ mm}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 572)

Digunakan hole diameter standar yaitu :

$$d_h = 5,0 \text{ mm}$$

(Coulson 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 573)

#### Spesifikasi Menara Distilasi 2 (D-320)

Fungsi	Memurnikan produk PEA hingga 99,7%
Jenis Distilasi	Plate Tower (Menggunakan Sieve Tray)
Tipe Menara	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah torispherical
Tipe Tutup	Torispherical
Bahan Konstruksi	Low-alloy Steels SA-203 Grade B
Jumlah Alat	1 buah
Jenis Kondensor	Total Condensor
Jenis Reboiler	Partial Reboiler
Kondisi Operasi	$P = 1,0 \text{ atm}$ $T_{\text{Dew Point}} = 121,24 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Bubble Point}} = 199,69 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



	Low Key Comp = Air (H <sub>2</sub> O) Heavy Key Comp = Stirena Oksida (C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O) Refluks Operasi = 0,3029 Rate Distilat = 8,578 cuft/s Rate Bottom = 1,906 cuft/s
Dimensi Menara	D <sub>Top</sub> = 1,616 m = 5,30 ft D <sub>bottom</sub> = 1,292 m = 4,24 ft Tinggi Menara = 7,37 m = 24,19 ft Tebal Shell Bagian Atas = 3/16 in Tebal Shell Bagian Bawah = 4/16 in
Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 3/16 in Tinggi Head = 0,92 ft
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 3/16 in Tinggi Bottom = 0,92 ft
Tray	Plate Aktual = 17 (Termasuk plate reboiler) = 16 (Tanpa reboiler) Lokasi Umpan Masuk = 8 (Tray dari atas kolom) = 9 (Tray dari bawah kolom) Efisiensi Plate = 72% Tinggi Plate Spacing = 0,3 m Tebal Tray = 3,0 mm Tinggi Weir = 50,0 mm Panjang Weir = 0,93 m Diameter Hole = 5,0 mm Luas Area Hole = 0,03 m <sup>2</sup> Jarak Tray Puncak dengan Head = 1,0 m = 3,28 ft Jarak Tray Dasar dengan Bottom = 0,286 m = 0,94 ft

### 28. Pompa 10 (L-321)

Fungsi : Mengalirkan bottom D-320 menuju tangki produk akhir  
 Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump  
 Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel  
 Jumlah Pompa : 2 buah  
 Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

1.  $\rho$  Arus 17 = 63,86 lb/cuft
2.  $\rho_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 62,43 lb/cuft
3.  $\dot{v}$  Arus 17 = 52,54 cuft/Jam  
= 0,0146 cuft/s



4.  $sg_{\text{reference (air)}} = 1$
5.  $\mu_{\text{reference (air)}} = 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$
6.  $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = 0,014 \text{ atm}$
7. Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) =  $32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2$
8. Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) =  $32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2$

#### A. Asumsi Aliran Turbulen

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Timmerhaus 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ edt : eq 15 Page 496})$$

Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i \text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times (0,0146 \text{ cuft/s})^{0,45} \times (63,86 \text{ lb/cuft})^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 1,00 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ukuran Pipa} &= 1,00 \text{ in} \\ \text{Schedule} &= 80 \\ \text{OD} &= 1,315 \text{ in} \\ \text{ID} &= 0,957 \text{ in} = 0,080 \text{ ft} = 0,024 \text{ m} \\ A_2 &= 0,00499 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Appx 5 Page 1086)

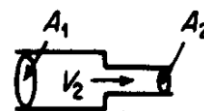
Dimensi pipa heat exchanger :

$$A_1 = 0,0216 \text{ ft}^2$$

Mencari nilai  $K_c$  :

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} < 0,715 \rightarrow K_c = 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} > 0,715 \rightarrow K_c = 0,75 \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$



Sehingga :

$$\frac{A_2}{A_1} = \frac{0,0050 \text{ ft}^2}{0,0216 \text{ ft}^2} = 0,2311$$

$$K_c = 0,4076$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 484)

#### B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik } (\dot{v})}{A}$$



Kecepatan linear dalam heat exchanger :

$$v_1 = \frac{0,0146 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0216 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v_1 = 0,676 \text{ ft/s}$$

Kecepatan linear dalam pipa :

$$v_2 = \frac{0,0146 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0050 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v_2 = 2,925 \text{ ft/s}$$

### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\rho_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times sg_{\text{reference}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitynya yaitu :

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{63,86 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$

$$sg_{\text{bahan}} = 1,0229$$

### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{sg_{\text{bahan}}}{sg_{\text{reference (air)}}} \times \mu_{\text{reference (air)}}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = \frac{1,0229}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 0,00087 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$Nre = \frac{ID \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$Nre = \frac{0,080 \text{ ft} \times 2,92 \text{ ft/s} \times 63,86 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00087 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$Nre = 17132,27 \geq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}$$

### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :



$$f = 0,0065$$
$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/ID = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,024308 \text{ m}} = 0,0019$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran Turbulen})$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Page 485)

### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 2,0 ft
2. Tangki menuju alat selanjutnya = 20,0 ft
3. Tinggi alat selanjutnya = 18,0 ft
4. Panjang heat exchanger = 160,0 ft
5. Jarak aman tinggi tangki selanjutnya dengan pipa = 1,0 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 201,0 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times ID$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :

1. 4 Elbow 90°  
 $L_{\text{Elbow}} = 4 \times 35 \times 0,08 \text{ ft}$   
 $L_{\text{Elbow}} = 11,17 \text{ ft}$

2. 1 Gate Valve  
 $L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,08 \text{ ft}$   
 $L_{\text{Valve}} = 0,72 \text{ ft}$

Total Panjang Pipa

$$L = L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}}$$
$$L = 201 \text{ ft} + 11 \text{ ft} + 1 \text{ ft}$$
$$L = 212,9 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa



$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_2^2 \times Le}{gc \times ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_1$  yaitu :

$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times 0,00087 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (2,925 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 213 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,08 \text{ ft}}$$

$$f_1 = 1,2342 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°

$$f_2 = Kf \times \frac{v_2^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai Kf untuk Elbow 90° = 0,75

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :

$$f_2 = 0,75 \times \frac{(2,925 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_2 = 3,2081 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = Kf \times \frac{v_2^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai Kf untuk Gate Valve = 0,17

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$f_3 = 0,17 \times \frac{(2,925 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 0,7272 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

4. Friksi karena kontraksi dari heat exchanger ke pipa

$$f_4 = \frac{K_c \times v_1^2}{2\alpha \times gc}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_4$  yaitu :

$$f_4 = \frac{0,4076 \times (0,676 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$f_4 = 0,0029 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

5. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke heat exchanger



$$f_5 = \frac{(v_2 - v_1)^2}{2\alpha \times gc}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_5$  yaitu :

$$f_5 = \frac{(2,925 \text{ ft/s} - 0,676 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2}$$

$$f_5 = 0,0786 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Total Friksi :

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + f_4 + f_5$$

$$\Sigma f = 1,2342 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 3,2081 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,7272 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ + 0,0029 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,0786 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = 5,2510 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

#### H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-Wf = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> edt : eq 2.7-10)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1,0 \text{ atm} = 2.116,594 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_2 = 1,014 \text{ atm} = 2.145,987 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = |P_2 - P_1|$$

$$\Delta P = 2.145,987 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 2.116,594 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\Delta P = 29,393 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{29,393 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{63,86 \text{ lbm/cuft}} = 0,4603 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$Z_1 = 18,0 \text{ ft} \text{ (Ketinggian Tangki Produk PEA)}$$

$$Z_2 = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = |Z_2 - Z_1|$$

$$\Delta Z = 0 \text{ ft} - 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z = 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 18 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2} = 18 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$





Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$$v_1 = \text{Kecepatan linear dalam pipa (ft/s)}$$

$$v_2 = \text{Kecepatan linear dalam HE (ft/s)}$$

$$\Delta v = |v_2 - v_1|$$

$$\Delta v = 2,925 \text{ ft/s} - 0,676 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v = 2,249 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\Delta v^2 = 5,06 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times g_c} = \frac{5 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{ft} / \text{lbf} \cdot \text{s}^2} = 0,08 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lbfm}$$

Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$-W_f = 0,4603 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lbfm} + 18,0000 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lbfm} + 0,0786 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lbfm} \\ + 5,2510 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lbfm}$$

$$-W_f = 23,7899 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lbfm}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

1.  $sg_{\text{bahan}} = 1,0229$

2. Rate Volumetrik ( $\dot{v}$ ) = 52,54 cuft/Jam = 6,5506 gpm

Menghitung power pompa :

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \dot{v} \times sg}{3960}$$

$$hp = \frac{23,7899 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lbfm} \times 6,5506 \text{ gpm} \times 1,0229}{3960} \quad (\text{Perry 7}^{\text{th}} \text{ edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23})$$

$$hp = 0,0403 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta_{\text{pompa}}}$$

$$Bhp = \frac{0,0403 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$Bhp = 0,0895 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung power motor :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$



(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{\text{Bhp}}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,0895 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 0,1118 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power} = 1,0 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa 10 (L-321)

Fungsi	Mengalirkan bottom D-320 menuju tangki produk akhir
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	2 buah
Kapasitas	1.521,92 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	52,54 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 1 in, sch 80 Panjang Pipa = 212,9 ft
Total Dynamic Head	23,7899 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Motor	80%
Power Motor	1,0 Hp

#### 29. Reboiler 2 (E-322)

- Fungsi : Menguapkan kembali produk bawah menara distilasi 2  
Tipe Reboiler : Kettle Reboiler  
Jumlah Reboiler : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Jenis reboiler yang umum digunakan

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
2. Suhu Feed Awal = 199,69 °C
3. Suhu Feed Akhir = 217,89 °C
4. Jenis Pemanas = Saturated Steam dengan suhu 239 °C

#### A. Neraca Panas

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa bahan masuk} &= 1.521,92 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ &= 3.355,25 \text{ lb/Jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas yang dibutuhkan} &= 1.131.711,98 \text{ kJ/Jam} \\ &= 1.072.712,8 \text{ Btu/Jam} \\ \text{Massa steam} &= 639,60 \text{ Kg/Jam} \\ &= 1.410,08 \text{ lb/Jam} \end{aligned}$$

### B. Log Mean Temperatur Diference

Temperatur bahan masuk :

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= 199,7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 391,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ t_2 &= 217,9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 424,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Temperatur steam :

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= 239 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 462,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ T_2 &= 239 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 462,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \Delta t_1 = T_2 - t_1 & \Delta t_2 = T_1 - t_2 \\ \Delta t_1 = 462,2 - 391,4 & \Delta t_2 = 462,2 - 424,2 \\ \Delta t_1 = 70,76 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} & \Delta t_2 = 38 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{array}$$

Menghitung LMTD :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LMTD} &= \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} \\ \text{LMTD} &= \frac{38 - 70,76}{\ln \frac{38,00453}{70,76312}} \\ \text{LMTD} &= 52,7 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_c = \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2} = 1,8620$$

Dari Kern Figure 17 diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} K_c &= 1 \\ F_c &= 0,23 \end{aligned}$$

(Kern : Figure 17)

$$T_c = 462,2 + 0,23 \times (462,2 - 462,2) = 462,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

### C. Spesifikasi Tube dan Shell

Tube side :

1. OD = 1 in
2. Pitch = 1 1/4 in square pitch
3. Number of Tube = 56
4. Panjang Tube (L) = 12,00 in



5. Number of Passes (n) = 2 Passes

(Kern : Table 9)

6. ID = 0,834 in = 0,070 ft

7. a" = 0,2618 per lin ft, ft<sup>2</sup>

8. BWG = 14

9. Flow Area = 0,546 in<sup>2</sup>

(Kern : Table 10)

Shell side :

1. ID = 13 1/4 in

(Kern : Table 9)

Fluida Panas : Tube Side, Steam	Fluida Dingin : Shell Side, Bottom D-320
<p>(4) Flow Area</p> $a'_t = 0,546 \text{ in}^2$ $a_t = \frac{N_t \times a'_t}{144 \times n}$ $a_t = 0,106 \text{ ft}^2$ <p>(5) Kecepatan Massa (G<sub>t</sub>)</p> $G_t = W / a_t$ $G_t = \frac{1410,080}{0,1062}$ $G_t = 13.281,75 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ <p>(6) Pada T<sub>c</sub> = 462,2 °F</p> $\mu_{\text{Steam}} = 0,0179 \text{ cP}$ $\mu_{\text{Steam}} = 0,043 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}$ $Re_t = \frac{ID \times G_t}{\mu}$ $Re_t = 21360,77$ <p>(7) J<sub>H</sub> = 130 (Kern : Figure 24)</p> <p>(8) Pada T<sub>c</sub> = 462,2 °F</p> $C_p = 0,4619 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$ $k = 0,3889 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F}$ $\left(\frac{C_p \times \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} = 0,3716$	



<p>(9) <math>h_i = j_H \times (k/D) \times (C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3}</math>  <math>h_i = 270,32 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}</math></p> <p>(10) <math>h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}</math>  <math>h_{io} = 270,32 \times \frac{0,83}{1,00}</math>  <math>h_{io} = 225,4443 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}</math></p>	<p>9. Asumsi Trial <math>h_o</math>  <math>h_o = 300,00 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}</math></p> <p>10. <math>t_w = t_c + \frac{h_{io}}{h_{io} + h_o} (T_c - t_c)</math>  <math>t_w = 431,15 \text{ °F}</math>  <math>\Delta t_w = 431,15 - 407,82</math>  <math>\Delta t_w = 23,33 \text{ °F}</math></p> <p>Dari Kern Figure 15.11, diperoleh <math>h_o &gt; 300</math>, maka digunakan <math>h_o = 300</math></p>
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11. Clean Overall Coefficient ( $U_C$ )

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$

$$U_C = \frac{225,44 \times 300}{225,44 + 300}$$

$$U_C = 128,716 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

12. Design Overall Coefficient ( $U_D$ )

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ per lin ft, ft}^2$$

$$\text{Total luas permukaan (A)} = 56 \times 12 \times 0,2618$$

$$A = 175,930 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$

$$U_D = \frac{1.072.712,8 \text{ Btu/Jam}}{175,930 \text{ ft}^2 \times 52,70 \text{ °F}}$$

$$U_D = 115,705 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

Cek flux maksimum :

$$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{1.072.712,8 \text{ Btu/Jam}}{175,930 \text{ ft}^2} = 6.097,4 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2$$

(Memuaskan karena  $< 12.000$ )

(Kern : Page 475)

13. Dirt Factor  $R_d$

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D}$$



$$R_d = \frac{128,72 - 115,71}{128,72 \times 115,71}$$

$$R_d = 0,0009$$

#### D. Pressure Drop

Perhitungan Pressure Drop	
Fluida Panas : Tube Side, Steam	Fluida Dingin : Shell Side, Bottom D-320
(1) Untuk $Re_t = 21360,77$ $f = 0,00021 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ (Kern : Figure 26) $sg = 1,000$	Neglible
(2) $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times L \times n}{5,22, E+10 \times D \times sg}$ $\Delta P_t = 0,0002 \text{ psi}$	
(3) Untuk : $G_t = 13.281,75 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ $V^2/2g^1 = 0,0002$ (Kern : Figure 27) $\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \times n \times V^2}{sg \times 2g^1}$ (Kern : eq 7.46) $\Delta P_r = 0,0016 \text{ psi}$	
(4) $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$ (Kern : eq 7.47) $\Delta P_T = 0,0002 + 0,0016$ $\Delta P_T = 0,0018 \text{ psi}$	

#### Spesifikasi Reboiler 2 (E-322)

Fungsi	Menguapkan kembali produk bawah menara distilasi 2
Tipe Reboiler	Kettle Reboiler
Jumlah Reboiler	1 buah
Reboiler Area	175,9 ft <sup>2</sup>
Kondisi Operasi	$P = 1 \text{ atm}$ $T_{\text{Umpan Masul}} = 199,7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Umpan Kelua}} = 217,9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Steam Masuk}} = 239 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Steam Keluar}} = 239 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



Spesifikasi Shell	ID = 13 1/4 in = 1,104 ft Pressure Drop = Diabaikan
Spesifikasi Tube	Ukuran = 1 in. OD tubes on 1,25 in. square pitch Number of Passes = 2 Passes Panjang Tube = 12,00 in ID = 0,834 in = 0,070 ft BWG = 14 Pressure Drop = 0,00185 psi
Faktor Pengotor	$R_d$ Perhitungan = 0,0009

### 30. Cooler 2 (E-323)

- Fungsi : Mendinginkan produk akhir (PEA) sebelum masuk tangki  
Tipe HE : Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger  
Jumlah HE : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan pada range perpindahan panas  $A < 200 \text{ ft}^2$

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
2. Suhu Feed Awal = 199,69 °C
3. Suhu Feed Akhir = 30,00 °C
4. Jenis Pendingin = Cooling Water dengan suhu °C

#### A. Neraca Panas

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

- Massa bahan masuk = 1.521,92 Kg/Jam  
= 3.355,25 lb/Jam  
Panas yang dilepaskan = 625.790,8924 kJ/Jam  
= 593.166,7226 Btu/Jam  
Massa Cooling Water = 414,14 Kg/Jam  
= 913,02 lb/Jam

#### B. Log Mean Temperatur Diference

Temperatur cooling water :

- $t_1 = 25 \text{ °C} = 77 \text{ °F}$   
 $t_2 = 45 \text{ °C} = 113 \text{ °F}$

Temperatur bahan masuk :

- $T_1 = 199,69 \text{ °C} = 391,4 \text{ °F}$   
 $T_2 = 30,00 \text{ °C} = 86 \text{ °F}$



$$\begin{array}{l|l} \Delta t_1 = T_2 - t_1 & \Delta t_2 = T_1 - t_2 \\ \Delta t_1 = 86 - 77 & \Delta t_2 = 391,4 - 113 \\ \Delta t_1 = 9 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} & \Delta t_2 = 278,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{array}$$

Dari Kern Figure 18, dipilih  $F_T$  :

$$F_T = 0,8 \rightarrow R = 4,714 ; S = 0,114$$

(Kern : Figure 18)

Menghitung LMTD :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LMTD} &= \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1}} \\ \text{LMTD} &= \frac{278,4 - 9}{\ln \frac{278,4369}{9}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = 78,51 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Menghitung perbedaan suhu aktual :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t &= F_T \times \text{LMTD} \\ \Delta t &= 0,8 \times 78,51 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta t &= 62,81 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

### C. $T_c$ dan $t_c$ Rata-Rata

Menghitung temperatur rata-rata :

$$\begin{array}{l|l} T_c = T_{\text{Average Bahan}} & t_c = T_{\text{Average Cooler}} \\ T_c = \frac{391,4 + 86,0}{2} & t_c = \frac{77,0 + 113,0}{2} \\ T_c = 238,7 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} & t_c = 95,0 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{array}$$

Untuk Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger, berdasarkan Kern Table 6.1 dipilih :

1. Outer pipe = 4 IPS
2. Inner pipe = 3 IPS
3. Ketentuan UD = 75-150 Btu/hr.ft<sup>2</sup>.°F

(Kern : Table 8)

Berdasarkan Kern Table 11, dipilih :

Untuk outer pipe :

1. Nominal pipe size (IPS) = 4 IPS
2. Schedule = 40
3. OD = 4,500 in
4. ID = 4,026 in

(Kern : Table 11)





Untuk inner pipe :

1. Nominal pipe size (IPS) = 3 IPS
2. Schedule = 40
3. OD = 3,500 in
4. ID = 3,068 in

(Kern : Table 11)

Fluida Panas : Annulus, Recycle D-310	Fluida Dingin : Inner Pipe, Cooling Water
<p>(4) Flow Area</p> $D_2 = \frac{4,026}{12} = 0,336 \text{ ft}$ $D_1 = \frac{3,500}{12} = 0,292 \text{ ft}$ $a_a = \frac{\pi (D_2^2 - D_1^2)}{4} = 0,022 \text{ ft}^2$ $\text{Equiv Diam, } D_c = \frac{D_2^2 - D_1^2}{D_1}$ $D_c = 0,094 \text{ ft}$ <p>(5) Kecepatan Massa (Ga)</p> $G_a = W / a_a$ $G_a = \frac{3355,248}{0,0216}$ $G_a = 155.398,67 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ <p>(6) Pada <math>T_c = 238,7 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>\mu_{\text{bahan}} = 1,296 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}</math></p> $Re_a = \frac{D_c \times G_a}{\mu}$ $Re_a = 11303,41$ <p>(7) <math>J_H = 110</math>            (Kern : Figure 24)</p> <p>(8) Pada <math>T_c = 238,7 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>C_p = 0,4952 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>k = 0,0827 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}</math></p> $(C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,9798$	<p>4. Flow Area</p> $D = \frac{3,068}{12} = 0,256 \text{ ft}$ $a_p = \frac{\pi \times D^2}{4} = 0,051 \text{ ft}^2$ <p>5. Kecepatan Massa (Gp)</p> $G_p = W / a_p$ $G_p = \frac{913,02}{0,0513}$ $G_p = 17.784,55 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ <p>6. Pada <math>t_c = 95,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>\mu_{\text{Cooler}} = 0,7333 \text{ cP}</math>  <math>\mu_{\text{Cooler}} = 1,774 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}</math></p> $Re_p = \frac{D \times G_p}{\mu}$ $Re_p = 2563,23$ <p>7. <math>j_H = 10</math>            (Kern : Figure 24)</p> <p>8. Pada <math>t_c = 95,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>C_p = 0,9990 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}</math>  <math>k = 1,7351 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F}</math></p> $(C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,0070$



$(9) \ h_o = j_H \times (k/D) \times (C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} \times (\mu / \mu_w)^{0,14}$ $h_o = 191,07 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$	$9. \ h_i = j_H \times (k/D) \times (C_p \times \mu / k)^{1/3} \times (\mu / \mu_w)^{0,14}$ $h_i = 68,35 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$ $10. \ h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$ $h_{io} = 68,35 \times \frac{3,07}{3,50}$ $h_{io} = 59,90964 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$
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11. Clean Overall Coefficient ( $U_C$ )

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o}$$
$$U_C = \frac{59,91 \times 191}{59,91 + 191}$$
$$U_C = 45,609 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

12. Design Overall Coefficient ( $U_D$ )

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{U_C} + R_D$$

(Kern : eq 6.10)

Diketahui :

$$R_d = 0,003$$

(Kern : Table 12)

Maka :

$$\frac{1}{U_D} = \frac{1}{45,609} + 0,003$$
$$U_D = 40,120 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

13. Required Surface (A)

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$
$$A = \frac{593166,723}{40,120 \times 78,508}$$
$$A = 188,324 \text{ ft}^2$$

14. Panjang Pipa

Dari Kern Table 11 untuk 3 in IPS, diketahui :

$$\text{Surface/Linear ft} = 1,178 \text{ ft}$$



$$\text{Required Length} = \frac{188,324 \text{ ft}^2}{1,178 \text{ ft}} = 159,9 \text{ ft} \approx 160,0 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang yang dibutuhkan dapat dipenuhi dengan menggunakan 5 buah hairpins ukuran ( 2 × 16 ft ), sehingga panjang tube yaitu :

$$L = 5 \times 2 \times 16 \text{ ft} = 160 \text{ ft}$$

#### 15. $U_D$ Aktual

$$A = 160 \text{ ft} \times 1,178 \text{ ft} = 188,5 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t \text{ LMTD}}$$

$$U_D = \frac{593166,7226}{188,5 \times 78,508}$$

$$U_D = 40,09 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{°F} \rightarrow \text{Perhitungan } U_D \text{ telah memenuhi ketentuan}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D}$$

$$R_d = \frac{45,61 - 40,09}{45,61 \times 40,09}$$

$$R_d = 0,0030$$

$R_d$  Perhitungan  $\approx R_d$  Data (Kern : Table 12)

$$0,0030 \approx 0,0030$$

Maka dari segi faktor kekotoran masih memenuhi syarat

#### D. Pressure Drop

Perhitungan Pressure Drop	
Fluida Panas : Annulus, Recycle D-310	Fluida Dingin : Inner Pipe, Cooling Water
(1) Specific Vol	1. Untuk $Re_p = 2563,23$
$D'_a = 0,0438 \text{ ft}$	$f = 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{Re_p^{0,42}}$
$Re'_a = \frac{D'_a \times G_a}{\mu_{\text{Bahan}}}$	$f = 0,01327$
$Re'_a = 5256,70$	$s = 1,018$
$f = D'_a + \frac{0,264}{Re'_a^{0,42}}$	$\rho = 63,57 \text{ lb/cuft} \times 1,02$
$f = 0,0438 + \frac{0,264}{36,53}$	$\rho = 64,73 \text{ lb/cuft}$



$f = 0,051$  $s = 1$ (Kern : Table 6) $\rho = 62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}$  $(2) \Delta f_p = \frac{4f \times G_a^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times D_a^5}$ $\Delta f_p = 0,5525 \text{ ft}$  $(3) V = \frac{G_a}{3600 \times \rho}$ $V = 0,6914 \text{ fps}$  $F_1 = 5 \times \left( \frac{V^2}{2g} \right)$ $F_1 = 0,0371 \text{ ft}$  $\Delta P_a = \frac{(\Delta f_p + F_1) \times \rho}{144}$ $\Delta P_a = \frac{0,590 \times 62,43}{144}$ $\Delta P_a = 0,25565 \text{ psi}$ (memenuhi untuk bahan) $\Delta P_a < 10 \text{ psi}$	$2. \Delta f_p = \frac{4f \times G_p^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times D}$ $\Delta f_p = 0,003 \text{ ft}$  $\Delta P_a = \frac{\Delta f_p \times \rho}{144}$ $\Delta P_a = \frac{0,003 \times 64,73}{144}$ $\Delta P_a = 0,0013 \text{ psi}$ (memenuhi untuk cooler) $\Delta P_a < 10 \text{ psi}$
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#### Spesifikasi Cooler 2 (E-323)

Fungsi	Mendinginkan produk akhir (PEA) sebelum masuk tangki
Tipe HE	Double-Pipe Heat Exchanger
Jumlah HE	1 buah
Jumlah Hairpin	5 buah dengan ukuran (2 × 16 ft)
Panjang Pipa	160 ft
HE Area	188,5 ft <sup>2</sup>
Kondisi Operasi	$P = 1 \text{ atm}$ $T_{\text{Umpan Masul}} = 199,7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Umpan Kelua}} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Steam Masuk}} = 199,7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Steam Keluar}} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Spesifikasi Anulus	$\text{IPS, Sch} = 4\text{-in, sch 40}$ $\text{OD} = 4,500 \text{ in}$



	ID = 4,026 in Pressure Drop = 0,25565 psi
Spesifikasi Pipa	IPS, Sch = 3-in, sch 40 OD = 3,500 in ID = 3,068 in Pressure Drop = 0,00135 psi
Faktor Pengotor	R <sub>d</sub> Literatur = 0,0030 R <sub>d</sub> Perhitungan = 0,0030

### 31. Kondensor 2 (E-324)

Fungsi : Mengkondensasikan produk atas menara distilasi 2  
Tipe Kondensor : Horizontal Condensor  
Jumlah Kondensor : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Jenis kondensor yang umum digunakan

Ketentuan :

1. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
2. Suhu Feed Awal = 121,24 °C
3. Suhu Feed Akhir = 117,81 °C
4. Jenis Pendingin = Cooling Water dengan suhu 30 °C

#### A. Neraca Panas

Dari neraca massa dan neraca panas diperoleh :

Massa bahan masuk = 545,98 Kg/Jam  
= 1.203,67 lb/Jam  
Panas yang dilepaskan = 797.340,51 kJ/Jam  
= 755.773,0 Btu/Jam  
Massa Cooling Water = 528,43 Kg/Jam  
= 1.165,00 lb/Jam

#### B. Log Mean Temperatur Diference

Temperatur cooling water :

$$t_1 = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$
$$t_2 = 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 122 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Temperatur bahan masuk :

$$T_1 = 121,24 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 250,2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$
$$T_2 = 117,81 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 244,1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t_1 &= T_2 - t_1 \\ \Delta t_1 &= 244,1 - 86 \\ \Delta t_1 &= 158,1 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t_2 &= T_1 - t_2 \\ \Delta t_2 &= 250,2 - 122 \\ \Delta t_2 &= 128,2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

$$T_c = \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2} = 1,2327$$

Dari Kern Figure 17 diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}K_c &= 1 \\ F_c &= 0,48\end{aligned}$$

(Kern : Figure 17)

$$T_c = 244,1 + 0,48 \times (250,2 - 244,1) = 247 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

### C. Spesifikasi Tube dan Shell

Tube side :

1. OD = 1 in
2. Pitch ( $P_T$ ) = 1 1/4 in square pitch
3. Number of Tube = 16
4. Panjang Tube (L) = 8,00 in
5. Number of Passes (n) = 2 Passes

(Kern : Table 9)

6. ID = 0,834 in = 0,070 ft
7. a" = 0,2618 per lin ft, ft<sup>2</sup>
8. BWG = 14
9. Flow Area = 0,546 in<sup>2</sup>

(Kern : Table 10)

Shell side :

1. ID = 8 in = 0,667 ft
2. Baffle Space (B) = 5,00 in
3. Pitch ( $P_S$ ) = 1 1/4 in

(Kern : Table 9)

Fluida Panas : Shell Side, Distilat D-310	Fluida Dingin : Tube Side, Water
4. Unsubmerged tubes $N_t = 16 \times (1 - 0,22)$ $N_t = 13$  $G'' = \frac{W}{L \times N_t^{2/3}}$ $G'' = 27,21 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$  Asumsi $h' = 200$	(4) Flow Area $a'_t = 0,546 \text{ in}^2$  $a_t = \frac{N_t \times a'_t}{144 \times n}$ $a_t = 0,030 \text{ ft}^2$  (5) Kecepatan Massa ( $G_t$ ) $G_t = W / a_t$



$T_v = 247 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$	$G_t = \frac{1164,995}{0,0303}$
$t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} (T_v - t_c)$	$G_t = 38.406,43 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$
$t_w = 150,4 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$	$V = \frac{G_t}{3600 \times \rho}$
$t_f = 1/2 (T_v + t_w)$	$V = 0,1709 \text{ ft/s}$
$t_f = 198,7 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$	(6) $h_i = 500$
$sg_f = 0,810441$	(Kern : Figure 25)
(Kern : Figure 6)	$h_{i_o} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$
$\mu_f = 0,3089 \text{ cP}$	$h_{i_o} = 500,00 \times \frac{0,83}{1,00}$
$k_f = 0,1188 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$	$h_{i_o} = 417 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
$h_o = 600 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$	
(Kern : Figure 12.9)	

11. Clean Overall Coefficient ( $U_c$ ), Kondensasi

$$U_c = \frac{h_{i_o} \times h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o}$$

$$U_c = \frac{417,00 \times 600}{417,00 + 600}$$

$$U_c = 246,018 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

12. Clean Surface

Kondensasi :

$$A_c = \frac{q_c}{U_c \times \Delta t} = \frac{755772,9969}{246,018 \times 158,1} = 19,44 \text{ ft}^2$$

Pendinginan :

$$A_s = 19,44 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0,22 = 4,28 \text{ ft}^2$$

Total Surface :

$$A_c = 19,44 \text{ ft}^2 + 4,28 \text{ ft}^2 = 23,71 \text{ ft}^2$$

13. Weighted Overall Clean Coefficient ( $U_c$ )

$$U_c = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t} = \frac{755772,9969}{23,711 \times 158,1} = 201,654 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$



14. Design Overall Coefficient ( $U_D$ )

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ per lin ft, ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total luas permukaan (A)} &= 16 \times 8 \times 0,2618 \\ A &= 33,510 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_D &= \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta t} \\ U_D &= \frac{755.773,0 \text{ Btu/Jam}}{33,510 \text{ ft}^2 \times 158,06 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}} \\ U_D &= 142,685 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

15. Dirt Factor  $R_d$

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \times U_D} \\ R_d &= \frac{201,65 - 142,69}{201,65 \times 142,69} \\ R_d &= 0,00205 \end{aligned}$$

**D. Pressure Drop**

Perhitungan Pressure Drop	
Fluida Panas : Shell Side, Distilat D-310	Fluida Dingin : Tube Side, Water
$1. \ a_s = \frac{ID \times C' B}{144 P_s}$ $a_s = \frac{8 \times 0,25 \times 5}{144 \times 1,25}$ $a_s = 0,06 \text{ ft}^2$ $G_s = \frac{W}{a_s}$ $G_s = \frac{1203,670}{0,0556}$ $G_s = 21.666,06 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ Pada $T_1 = 250,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $\mu = 0,562 \text{ lb/ft.Jam}$ $Re_s = \frac{D_t \times G_s}{\mu}$ $Re_s = 2678,89$ $f = 0,020 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$	$(1) \text{ Untuk } Re_t = 1534,05$ $f = 0,00070 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ <p style="text-align: right;">(Kern : Figure 26)</p> $sg = 1,000$ $(2) \ \Delta P_t = \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times L \times n}{5,22, E+10 \times D_t \times sg}$ $\Delta P_t = 0,0046 \text{ psi}$ $(3) \text{ Untuk :}$ $G_t = 38.406,43 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$ $V^2/2g^1 = 0,2300$ <p style="text-align: right;">(Kern : Figure 27)</p> $\Delta P_r = \frac{4 \times n \times V^2}{sg \times 2g^1}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(Kern : eq 7.46)</p> $\Delta P_r = 1,8400 \text{ psi}$





(Kern : Figure 29)	(4) $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_i + \Delta P_r$
2. No. of crosses (N+1)	(Kern : eq 7.47)
$N = 12 \times L / B$	$\Delta P_T = 0,0046 + 1,8400$
$N = 20$	$\Delta P_T = 1,8446 \text{ psi}$
$sg = 0,7762$	
$D_s = 0,667 \text{ ft}$	
3. $\Delta P_s = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{f G_s^2 D_s (N+1)}{5,22, E+10 \times D_s \cdot sg}$	
$\Delta P_s = 0,0023 \text{ psi}$	

### Spesifikasi Kondensor 2 (E-324)

Fungsi	Mengkondensasikan produk atas menara distilasi 2
Tipe Reboiler	Horizontal Condensor
Jumlah Reboiler	1 buah
Kondensor Area	33,5 ft <sup>2</sup>
Kondisi Operasi	$P = 1 \text{ atm}$ $T_{\text{Umpan Masul}} = 121,2357 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Umpan Kelua}} = 117,8131 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Cooling In}} = 30,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{Cooling Out}} = 50,0 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
Spesifikasi Shell	$ID = 8 \text{ in} = 0,667 \text{ ft}$ $Baffle \text{ Space} = 5,00 \text{ in} = 0,417 \text{ ft}$ $Pressure \text{ Drop} = 0,00232 \text{ psi}$
Spesifikasi Tube	$Ukuran = 1 \text{ in. OD tubes on } 1,25 \text{ in. square pitch}$ $Number \text{ of Passes} = 2 \text{ Passes}$ $Panjang \text{ Tube} = 8,00 \text{ in}$ $ID = 0,834 \text{ in} = 0,070 \text{ ft}$ $BWG = 14$ $Pressure \text{ Drop} = 1,84455 \text{ psi}$
Faktor Pengotor	$R_d \text{ Perhitungan} = 0,0020$

### 32. Tangki Akumulator 2 (F-325)

- Fungsi : Menampung kondensat dari produk atas menara distilasi 2  
Tipe Tangki : Silinder horizontal dengan tutup torispherical  
Tipe Tutup : Torispherical  
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C  
Jumlah : 1 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk menyimpan bahan dengan fase cair



Ketentuan :

1. Produk disimpan pada fase cair
2. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
3. Suhu Operasi = 199,6872 °C
4. Waktu Tinggal = 30 Menit

#### A. Densitas Campuran

Feed masuk ke kondensor 2

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Metanol	0,689	376,78	0,792
Air	0,138	75,76	0,9982
Stirena Oksida	0,003	1,59	1,0540
NaOH	0,094	51,56	2,1300
Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	0,002	1,05	2,5330
PEA	0,074	40,29	1,0230
Total	1,00	547,03	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,689}{0,79} + \frac{0,138}{0,998} + \frac{0,003}{1,054} + \frac{0,094}{2,130} + \frac{0,002}{2,533} + \frac{0,074}{1,023}}$$
$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 0,89 \text{ kg/L} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1 \text{ kg/L}}$$
$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 55,34 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

#### B. Rate Volumetrik

Perhitungan :

$$\dot{v}_{\text{Input}} = \frac{(376,7847 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 75,7583 \text{ Kg/Jam})}{55,34 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$
$$\dot{v}_{\text{Input}} = 18,03 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$

#### C. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio L/D = 2 - 5
3. Pemilihan Rasio L/D = 2,00
4. Waktu Tinggal = 60 Menit

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)



5. Jumlah tangki = 1 buah

Perhitungan :

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 18,03 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 60 \text{ Menit}$$

$$\text{Volume Bahan} = 18,030 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{18,03 \text{ cuft}}{80\% \times 1}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 22,54 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H$$

Substitusi nilai  $L = 2 D$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 2,00 D$$

$$22,54 \text{ cuft} = 1,5708 \times D^3$$

$$D^3 = 14,348 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 2,5 \text{ ft} = 30,00 \text{ in} = 0,7620 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 5,0 \text{ ft} = 60,00 \text{ in} = 1,5240 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$\text{Volume Design} = 24,544 \text{ cuft}$$

#### D. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in

2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in

(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)

3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint

4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)

5. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

6. Stress allowable (f) = 12.650 psi

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)

Menghitung nilai  $p$  :

$$p = \rho \frac{(H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 3.17)

Nilai ketinggian cairan dalam tangki sebesar 80 % dari diameter tangki. Maka :

$$D = 2,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{Cairan}} = 80\% \times 2,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{Cairan}} = 2,0 \text{ ft}$$



Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $p$ , yaitu :

$$p = 55,34 \text{ lb/cuft} \times \frac{(2,00 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$p = 0,3843 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$P_{\text{Operasi}} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} = 0,3843 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 14,7 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 0,3843 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{Design}} = 0,3843 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan 10\%} = 0,4227 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{p \times r_i}{f \times E - 0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> edt : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\text{min}}$ , yaitu :

$$t_{\text{min}} = \frac{0,4227 \text{ psi} \times 15 \text{ in}}{12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,4227 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{\text{min}} = 0,1256 \text{ in} = 2/16 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih tebal shell yaitu :

$$t_{\text{shell}} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

### E. Tebal dan Panjang Tutup

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Tutup = Torispherical
2. Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 0,42 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Asumsi tebal head :

$$\text{Tebal shell minimum} = 2/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal head } (t_h) = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + 2 t_h$$

$$\text{OD} = 30 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,188 \text{ in}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 30,38 \text{ in} \\ \text{OD} = r_c &= 30,38 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung  $P_{\text{allowable}}$  :

$$\frac{rc}{100 \times t_h} = \frac{30,38 \text{ in}}{100 \times 0,19 \text{ in}} = 1,62$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{B \times t_h}{r_c}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 8.33)

Dari Figure 8.8 Brownell & Young, diperoleh nilai B dengan plot nilai  $rc/100 \times t_h$ , yaitu :

$$B = 1200$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 8.8)

Maka :

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{1200 \times 3/16 \text{ in}}{30,38 \text{ in}}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = 7,41 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} \geq P_{\text{Design}}$$

$$7,4 \text{ psia} \geq 0,4 \text{ psia}$$

Karena  $P_{\text{allowable}} > P_{\text{design}}$ , sehingga asumsi ketebalan dapat digunakan

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.6, dipilih ukuran standart yaitu :

$$t_h = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

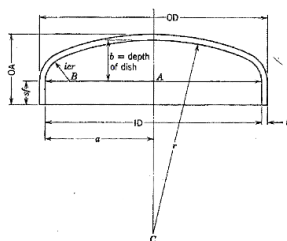
$$\text{icr} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.6)

$$\text{sf} = 9/16 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.8)

Menghitung panjang head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 5.8)

$$a = \frac{\text{ID}}{2}$$

$$b = r_c - AC$$



$$BC = r_c - icr$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

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

$$L_{Head} = t_h + b + sf$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$AB = \frac{30 \text{ in}}{2} - 1,500 \text{ in} = 13,50 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 30,38 \text{ in} - 1,500 \text{ in} = 28,88 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{28,88 \text{ in}^2 - 13,50 \text{ in}^2} = 25,52 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 30,38 \text{ in} - 25,52 \text{ in} = 4,85 \text{ in}$$

$$L_{Head} = 0,19 \text{ in} + 4,85 \text{ in} + 0,56 \text{ in} = 5,60 \text{ in} = 0,47 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan dimensi, ketebalan shell yang sama untuk tutup atas dan bawah, sehingga :

$$L_{Head} = L_{Bottom} = 0,47 \text{ ft}$$

$$t_h = t_b = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

#### H. Tinggi Total dan Panjang Tangki

Karena menggunakan tipe tangki horizontal, maka tinggi total :

$$H_{Tangki} = D_{Tangki} + 2 t_{shell}$$

$$H_{Tangki} = 2,531 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang total tangki :

$$L_{Total} = L_{Tangki} + L_{Head} + t_{bottom}$$

$$L_{Total} = 5,0 \text{ ft} + 0,47 \text{ ft} + 0,016 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{Total} = 5,48 \text{ ft}$$

#### Spesifikasi Tangki Akumulator 2 (F-325)

Fungsi	Menampung kondensat dari produk atas menara distilasi 2
Tipe Tangki	Silinder horizontal dengan tutup torispherical
Tipe Head	Torispherical
Bahan Konstruksi	Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah Tangki	1 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T = 200 °C
Waktu Tinggal	30 Menit
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 3 ft (Tinggi Tangki) Panjang Tangki = 5 ft



	Volume Tangki = 24,5 cuft = 0,7 m <sup>3</sup>
Dimensi Tutup	Tebal Tutup = 0,47 ft Panjang Tutup = 3/16 in
Tinggi Total	2,53 ft
Panjang Total	5,48 ft

### 33. Pompa 11 (L-326)

- Fungsi : Mengalirkan produk atas distilasi 2 menuju WWTP dan mengembalikan sebagian ke menara distilasi
- Tipe Pompa : Centrifugal Pump
- Bahan Konstruksi : Commercial Steel
- Jumlah Pompa : 1 buah
- Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk liquid dengan viskositas <10 cP

Diketahui :

- $\rho$  Arus 16 = 55,34 lb/cuft
- $\rho_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 62,43 lb/cuft
- $\dot{v}$  Arus 16 = 18,03 cuft/Jam  
= 0,0050 cuft/s
- $sg_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 1
- $\mu_{\text{reference}}$  (air) = 0,00085 lb/ft.s
- $P_{\text{Hidrostatik}}$  = 0,026 atm
- Konstanta Gravitasi Bumi (gc) = 32,174 lbm.ft/lbf .s<sup>2</sup>
- Percepatan Gravitasi Bumi (g) = 32,174 ft/s<sup>2</sup>

#### A. Asumsi Aliran Turbulen

$D_i$  optimum untuk aliran turbulen,  $N_{re} > 2100$  digunakan persamaan :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 15 Page 496)

Dari persamaan 15 Timmerhaus dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $D_{i \text{ Opt}}$ , yaitu :

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 3,9 \times (0,0050 \text{ cuft/s})^{0,45} \times (55,34 \text{ lb/cuft})^{0,13}$$

$$D_{i \text{ Opt}} = 0,61 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standart dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Ukuran Pipa} = 0,50 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Schedule} = 40$$

$$\text{OD} = 0,840 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID} = 0,546 \text{ in} = 0,046 \text{ ft} = 0,014 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 0,0016 \text{ ft}^2$$

(McCabe 5<sup>th</sup> edt : Appx 5 Page 1086)



### B. Kecepatan Aliran Linear

$$v = \frac{\text{Rate volumetrik } (\dot{v})}{A}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk kecepatan linearnya yaitu :

$$v = \frac{0,0050 \text{ cuft/s}}{0,0016 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$v = 3,073 \text{ ft/s}$$

### C. Specific Gravity Bahan

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{\rho \text{ campuran}}{\rho \text{ reference (air)}} \times \text{sg reference}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk specific gravitynya yaitu :

$$\text{sg bahan} = \frac{55,34 \text{ lb/cuft}}{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}} \times 1$$

$$\text{sg bahan} = 0,8864$$

### D. Viskositas Bahan

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{\text{sg bahan}}{\text{sg reference (air)}} \times \mu \text{ reference (air)}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk viskositasnya yaitu :

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = \frac{0,8864}{1} \times 0,00085 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\mu \text{ bahan} = 0,00075 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

### E. Bilangan Reynold

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{\text{ID} \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

Maka dapat dihitung untuk bilangan reynold yaitu :

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{0,046 \text{ ft} \times 3,07 \text{ ft/s} \times 55,34 \text{ lb/cuft}}{0,00075 \text{ lb/ft.s}}$$

$$\text{Nre} = 10267,93 \geq 2.100 \text{ (Asumsi turbulen benar)}$$

### F. Pemilihan Jenis Bahan Pipa

Dipilih pipa dengan jenis : Commercial steel

Maka dapat diketahui :

$$f = 0,004$$





$$\varepsilon = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,00015 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed : Figure 2.10-3)

$$\varepsilon/ID = \frac{0,000046 \text{ m}}{0,013868 \text{ m}} = 0,0033$$

$$\alpha = 1 \quad (\text{Aliran Turbulen})$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Page 485)

### G. Menghitung Friksi

Panjang pipa lurus :

1. Tangki menuju elbow pertama = 2,0 ft
2. Tangki menuju WWTP = 30,0 ft
3. Tinggi plate umpan masuk = 26,6 ft

Maka total panjang pipa lurus yaitu :

$$L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} = 58,6 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang ekuivalen suction (L) dihitung menggunakan rumus :

$$L = n \times \frac{L}{D} \times ID$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Sehingga dapat dihitung panjang ekuivalen dengan nilai L/D yang dapat dilihat pada Geankoplis Table 2.10-1, yaitu :

1. 3 Elbow 90°

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 2 \times 35 \times 0,05 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Elbow}} = 3,19 \text{ ft}$$

2. 1 Gate Valve

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 1 \times 9 \times 0,05 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_{\text{Valve}} = 0,41 \text{ ft}$$

Total Panjang Pipa

$$L = L_{\text{Pipa Lurus}} + L_{\text{Elbow}} + L_{\text{Valve}}$$

$$L = 59 \text{ ft} + 3 \text{ ft} + 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 62 \text{ ft}$$

Friksi yang terjadi yaitu :

1. Friksi karena gesekan bahan dalam pipa

$$f_l = \frac{2 \times \mu \times v_i^2 \times L_e}{gc \times ID}$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> ed : Table 1 Page 484)

Maka nilai  $f_l$  yaitu :



$$f_1 = \frac{2 \times 0,00075 \text{ lb/ft.s} \times (3,073 \text{ ft/s})^2 \times 62 \text{ ft}}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf.s}^2 \times 0,05 \text{ ft}}$$

$$f_1 = 0,6047 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi karena Elbow 90°

$$f_2 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed: eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Elbow 90° = 0,75

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed: Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_2$  yaitu :

$$f_2 = 0,75 \times \frac{(3,073 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_2 = 3,5402 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena Gate Valve

$$f_3 = K_f \times \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed: eq 2.10-17)

Diketahui nilai  $K_f$  untuk Gate Valve = 0,17

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed: Table 2.10-1)

Maka nilai  $f_3$  yaitu :

$$f_3 = 0,17 \times \frac{(3,073 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2}$$

$$f_3 = 0,8024 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Total Friksi :

$$\Sigma f = f_1 + f_2 + f_3$$

$$\Sigma f = 0,6047 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 3,5402 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,8024 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

$$\Sigma f = 4,9474 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

#### H. Persamaan Bernoulli

$$-W_f = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} + \Sigma f$$

(Geankoplis 3<sup>rd</sup> ed: eq 2.7-10)

Menghitung perbedaan tekanan :

$$P_1 = P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} + 1,0 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_1 = 1,026 \text{ atm} = 2.171,556 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$P_2 = 1,0 \text{ atm} = 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$



$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P &= |P_2 - P_1| \\ \Delta P &= 2.116,220 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 - 2.171,556 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\ \Delta P &= 55,336 \text{ lbf/ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{\rho} = \frac{55,336 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{55,34 \text{ lbm/cuft}} = 1,0000 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan ketinggian :

$$\begin{aligned}Z_1 &= 0 \text{ ft} \\ Z_2 &= 10 \text{ ft} \\ \Delta Z &= |Z_2 - Z_1| \\ \Delta Z &= 10 \text{ ft} - 0 \text{ ft} \\ \Delta Z &= 10 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta Z \frac{g}{gc} = 10 \text{ ft} \times \frac{32,174 \text{ ft/s}^2}{32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 10 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung perbedaan kecepatan linear :

$$\begin{aligned}v_1 &= \text{Kecepatan sebelum melewati pompa} \\ v_2 &= \text{Kecepatan setelah melewati pompa}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta v &= |v_2 - v_1| \\ \Delta v &= 3,07 \text{ ft/s} - 0 \text{ ft/s} \\ \Delta v &= 3,07 \text{ ft/s} \\ \Delta v^2 &= 9,44 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \times \alpha \times gc} = \frac{9 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \text{ lbm.ft/lbf .s}^2} = 0,15 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung energi yang dibutuhkan menggunakan persamaan bernoulli :

$$\begin{aligned}-W_f &= 1,0000 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 10,0000 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} + 0,1467 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ &\quad + 4,9474 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \\ -W_f &= 16,0941 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}\end{aligned}$$

### I. Power Pompa

Diketahui :

1.  $sg_{\text{bahan}} = 0,8864$
2. Rate Volumetrik ( $v$ ) = 18,03 cuft/Jam = 2,2478 gpm



Menghitung power pompa :

$$hp = \frac{-W_f \times \dot{v} \times sg}{3960}$$

(Perry 7<sup>th</sup> edt : eq 10-15 Page 10-23)

$$hp = \frac{16,0941 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \times 2,2478 \text{ gpm} \times 0,8864}{3960}$$

$$hp = 0,0081 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa} = 45\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-37 Page 520)

$$Bhp = \frac{hp}{\eta \text{ pompa}}$$

$$Bhp = \frac{0,0081 \text{ Hp}}{45\%}$$

$$Bhp = 0,0180 \text{ Hp}$$

Menghitung power motor :

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

(Timmerhaus 4<sup>th</sup> edt : Figure 14-38 Page 521)

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{Bhp}{\eta \text{ motor}}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = \frac{0,0180 \text{ Hp}}{80\%}$$

$$\text{Power motor} = 0,0225 \text{ Hp}$$

$$\text{Digunakan power} = 1,0 \text{ Hp}$$

#### Spesifikasi Pompa 11 (L-326)

Fungsi	Mengalirkan produk atas distilasi 2 menuju WWTP dan mengembalikan sebagian ke menara distilasi
Tipe Pompa	Centrifugal Pump
Bahan Konstruksi	Commercial Steel
Jumlah	1 buah
Kapasitas	419,86 Kg/Jam
Rate Volumetrik	18,03 cuft/Jam
Spesifikasi Pipa	Ukuran Pipa = 0,5 in, sch 40 Panjang Pipa = 62,2 ft
Total Dynamic Head	16,0941 ft.lbf/lbm
Efisiensi Motor	80%



Power Motor	1,0 Hp
-------------	--------

### 34. Tangki Produk Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol (F-410)

- Fungsi : Menampung produk Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol  
Tipe Tangki : Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah datar  
Tipe Head : Torispherical  
Bahan Konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C  
Jumlah : 2 buah  
Dasar Pemilihan : Umum digunakan untuk menyimpan bahan dengan fase cair

1. Produk disimpan pada fase cair
2. Tekanan Operasi = 1 atm
3. Suhu Operasi = 30 °C
4. Waktu Tinggal = 15 Hari

#### A. Densitas Campuran

Komponen	Fraksi Berat	Massa (kg)	$\rho$ (kg/L)
Stirena Oksida	0,0002	0,3044	1,054
Air	0,0042	6,4608	0,998
PEA	0,9956	1515,1515	1,023
Total	1,00	1521,92	

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0,0002}{1,054} + \frac{0,0042}{0,998} + \frac{0,9956}{1,023}}$$
$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 1,02 \text{ kg/L} \times \frac{62,43 \text{ lb/cuft}}{1 \text{ kg/L}}$$
$$\rho_{\text{Input}} = 63,86 \text{ lb/cuft}$$

#### B. Rate Volumetrik

Perhitungan :

$$\dot{v}_{\text{Produk}} = \frac{0,3044 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 6,4608 \text{ Kg/Jam} + 1.515,1515 \text{ Kg/Jam}}{63,86 \text{ lb/cuft}}$$
$$\times \frac{2,2046 \text{ lb}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$
$$\dot{v}_{\text{Produk}} = 52,54 \text{ cuft/Jam}$$



### C. Volume dan Dimensi Tangki

Ketentuan :

1. Asumsi volume bahan dalam Tangki = 80%
2. Rasio H/D = < 2
3. Pemilihan Rasio H/D = 0,60
4. Waktu Tinggal = 15 Hari
5. Jumlah tangki = 2 buah

(Ulrich : Table 4-27)

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume Bahan} &= 52,54 \text{ cuft/Jam} \times 15 \text{ Hari} \times 24 \text{ Jam} \\ \text{Volume Bahan} &= 18.915,389 \text{ cuft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{18.915,39 \text{ cuft}}{80\% \times 2}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 11.822,12 \text{ cuft}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H$$

Substitusi nilai H = 0,6 D

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \times 0,60 \text{ D}$$

$$11.822,12 \text{ cuft} = 0,4712 \times D^3$$

$$D^3 = 25.087,314 \text{ cuft}$$

$$D = 29,2742 \text{ ft} = 351,29 \text{ in} = 8,9228 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 17,5645 \text{ ft} = 210,77 \text{ in} = 5,3537 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan ukuran tangki standar sebagai berikut :

$$D = 30 \text{ ft} = 360 \text{ in} = 9,1440 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 18 \text{ ft} = 216 \text{ in} = 5,4864 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Volume Tangki} = 12.723,450 \text{ cuft} = 360,2880 \text{ m}^3$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Appx E Item 1)

### D. Tebal Minimum Shell

Ketentuan :

1. Faktor korosi (C) = 1/16 in - 1/8 in
2. Pemilihan (C) = 1/8 in

(Srie Muljani : Perencanaan Bejana Bertekanan)

3. Jenis pengelasan = Double Welded Butt-Joint
4. Faktor pengelasan (E) = 80%

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.2)

5. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

6. Stress allowable (f) = 12.650 psi

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 13.1)



Menghitung nilai  $p$  :

$$p = \rho \times \frac{(H - 1)}{144}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 3.17)

Nilai ketinggian cairan dalam tangki dapat dicari dengan rumus volume silinder, dimana diameter tangki yang digunakan = 30 ft, sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Cairan} &= 1/4 \times \pi \times D^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\ 9.457,694 \text{ cuft} &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times (30 \text{ ft})^2 \times H_{\text{Cairan}} \\ H_{\text{Cairan}} &= 13,38 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan 3.17 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $p$ , yaitu :

$$p = 63,86 \text{ lb/cuft} \times \frac{(13,3799 \text{ ft} - 1)}{144}$$

$$p = 5,4899 \text{ psi}$$

Menghitung  $p$  design :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{Operasi}} &= 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia} \\ P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} &= 5,4899 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{Design}} &= P_{\text{Inside}} - P_{\text{Outside}} + P_{\text{Hidrostatik}} \\ P_{\text{Design}} &= 14,7 \text{ psia} - 14,7 \text{ psia} + 5,4899 \text{ psia} \\ P_{\text{Design}} &= 5,4899 \text{ psia} \rightarrow \text{Faktor keamanan 10\%} = 6,0389 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal minimum shell :

Tebal shell berdasarkan ASME Code untuk *cylindrical tank* :

$$t_{\min} = \frac{p \times r_i}{f \times E - 0,6 \times p} + C$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 13.1)

Dari persamaan 13.1 Brownell & Young dapat dihitung untuk nilai  $t_{\min}$ , yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= \frac{6,0389 \text{ psi} \times 180 \text{ in}}{12.650 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 6,0389 \text{ psi}} + 1/8 \text{ in} \\ t_{\min} &= 0,2325 \text{ in} = 4/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

#### E. Tebal Shell Bottom, Tangki dan Jumlah Course

Digunakan course dengan lebar = 72 in (6 ft) dengan tipe Butt-welded courses. Untuk ukuran tangki dengan :

$$D = 30 \text{ ft} ; H = 18 \text{ ft}$$

Course yang dibutuhkan sebanyak 3 buah dengan ketebalan :

$$\text{Course 1 \& 2} = 5/16 \text{ in}$$



$$\text{Course 3} = 1/4 \text{ in}$$

Tebal shell memenuhi karena  $t_{\min} \leq t_{\text{design}}$

$$4/16 \text{ in} \leq \frac{5/16 \text{ in}}{1/4 \text{ in}}$$

Karena tangki flat bottom, maka tebal shell bottom = tebal Course 1, sehingga :

$$t_{\text{bottom}} = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

#### F. Panjang Plate Course

Tangki menggunakan 10 plate dengan weld allowance  $5/32 \text{ in}$  .

Sehingga panjang masing-masing plate yaitu :

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{\pi \times d - \text{weld length}}{12 \times n}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 55)

Dari persamaan Brownell page 55, dapat dihitung nilai  $L_{\text{plate}}$  yaitu :

1. Course 1 & 2

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{3,14 \times (360 \text{ in} + 5/16 \text{ in}) - 10 \times 5/32 \text{ in}}{12 \times 10}$$

$$L_{\text{plate}} = 9,4199 \text{ ft}$$

2. Course 3

$$L_{\text{plate}} = \frac{3,14 \times (360 \text{ in} + 1/4 \text{ in}) - 10 \times 5/32 \text{ in}}{12 \times 10}$$

$$L_{\text{plate}} = 9,4183 \text{ ft}$$

#### G. Tebal dan Tinggi Head

Ketentuan :

1. Tipe Head = Torispherical
2. Tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14,7 psia
3.  $P_{\text{Design}}$  = 6,04 psia
4. Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C

Asumsi tebal head :

$$\text{Tebal shell minimum} = 4/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Asumsi tebal head } (t_h) = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung outside diameter :

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + 2 t_h$$

$$\text{OD} = 360 \text{ in} + 2 \times 0,313 \text{ in}$$





$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 360,63 \text{ in} \\ \text{OD} &= r_c = 360,63 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung  $P_{\text{allowable}}$  :

$$\frac{r_c}{100 \times t_h} = \frac{360,63 \text{ in}}{100 \times 0,31 \text{ in}} = 11,54$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{B \times t_h}{r_c}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : eq 8.33)

Dari Figure 8.8 Brownell & Young, diperoleh nilai B dengan plot nilai  $r_c/100 \times t_h$ , yaitu :

$$B = 9000$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 8.8)

Maka :

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{9000 \times 5/16 \text{ in}}{360,63 \text{ in}}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} = 7,80 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{allowable}} \geq P_{\text{Design}}$$

$$7,8 \text{ psia} \geq 6,0 \text{ psia}$$

Karena  $P_{\text{allowable}} > P_{\text{design}}$ , sehingga asumsi ketebalan dapat digunakan

Berdasarkan Brownell & Young Table 5.6, dipilih ukuran standart yaitu :

$$t_h = 5/16 \text{ in}$$

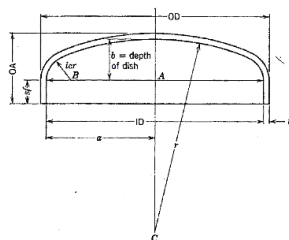
$$\text{icr} = 2 \frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.6)

$$\text{sf} = 3 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Table 5.8)

Menghitung tinggi head :



(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Figure 5.8)

$$a = \frac{\text{ID}}{2}$$

$$b = r_c - AC$$



$$BC = r_c - icr$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

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

$$H_{Head} = t_h + b + sf$$

(Brownell & Young 2<sup>nd</sup> ed : Page 87)

Dari persamaan diatas dicari nilai b untuk dapat menentukan tinggi head :

$$AB = \frac{360 \text{ in}}{2} - 2,625 \text{ in} = 177,38 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = 360,63 \text{ in} - 2,625 \text{ in} = 358,00 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{358,00 \text{ in}^2 - 177,38 \text{ in}^2} = 310,97 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 360,63 \text{ in} - 310,97 \text{ in} = 49,66 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{Head} = 0,31 \text{ in} + 49,66 \text{ in} + 3,00 \text{ in} = 52,97 \text{ in} = 4,41 \text{ ft}$$

#### H. Tinggi Total Tangki

$$H_{Total} = H_{Tangki} + H_{Head} + t_{bottom}$$

$$H_{Total} = 18 \text{ ft} + 4,41 \text{ ft} + 0,026 \text{ ft} = 22,44 \text{ ft}$$

#### Spesifikasi Tangki Produk Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol (F-410)

Fungsi	Menampung produk Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Tipe Tangki	Silinder tegak dengan tutup bawah datar
Tipe Head	Torispherical
Bahan Konstruksi	Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C
Jumlah Tangki	2 buah
Kondisi Operasi	P = 1 atm T = 30 °C
Waktu Tinggal	15 Hari
Dimensi Tangki	Diameter Tangki = 30 ft Tinggi Tangki = 18 ft Volume Tangki = 12.723,5 cuft = 360,3 m <sup>3</sup>
Course 1 & 2	Panjang Plate = 9,420 ft Lebar Plate = 6 ft Tebal Shell = 5/16 in
Course 3	Panjang Plate = 9,418 ft Lebar Plate = 6 ft Tebal Shell = 1/4 in
Dimensi Head	Tebal Head = 4,41 ft Tinggi Head = 5/16 in
Dimensi Bottom	Tebal Bottom = 5/16 in
Tinggi Total	22,44 ft



**APPENDIX D**  
**PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI**

Kapasitas produksi = 12.000 ton/tahun  
= 1515,1515 kg/jam

Dengan bahan baku

Stirena oksida = 1522,0833 kg/jam  
Hidrogen = 30,6142 kg/jam  
Metanol = 28919,58181 kg/jam  
Katalis Pd/C = 22,8312488 kg/jam  
Natrium hidroksid = 39,57416458 kg/jam

Menghasilkan produk

Phenyl ethyl alkohol = 1515,1515 kg/jam

Faktor - faktor yang perlu untuk ditinjau antara lain :

1. Laju pengembalian modal (*Rate of Return*)
2. Lama pengembalian modal (*Pay out Periode*)
3. Titik impas (*Break Event Point*)

Untuk meninjau faktor -faktor diatas, perlu adanya penaksiran terhadap beberapa faktor yaitu :

1. Penaksiran modal industri (*Total Capital Investment*) yang terdiri atas :
  - a. Modal tetap (*Fixed Capital Investment*)
  - b. Modal kerja (*Working Capital Investment*)
2. Penentuan biaya produksi total (*Production Cost*) yang terdiri atas :
  - a. Biaya pembuatan (*Manufacturing Cost*)
  - b. Biaya pengeluaran umum (*General Expences*)
  - c. Total pendapatan

**1. HARGA PERALATAN**

Harga peralatan berubah menurut waktu resmi sesuai dengan kondisi ekonomi dunia. Untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan saat ini, digunakan indeks seperti pada persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$C_p = \frac{I_p}{I_o} \times C_o$$

Dimana :  $C_p$  = Harga alat pada tahun 2022  
 $C_o$  = Harga alat pada tahun data 2021



$I_p$  = Cost Index pada tahun 2022

$I_o$  = Cost Index pada tahun data 2021

Perhitungan peralatan didasarkan pada cost equipment [www.matche.com](http://www.matche.com).  
Sedangkan Cost Indeks didasarkan pada Peters and Timmerhauss ed.5  
"Plant Design and Economic for Chemical Engineering"

Tabel D.1. Indeks Harga Peralatan

Tahun	Indeks
2012	584,6
2013	567,3
2014	576,1
2015	556,8
2016	541,7
2017	567,5
2018	603,1
2019	607,5
2020	603,9
2021	600,3

sumber: CEPCI tahun 2021 annual index

Dengan metode least square dan data-data pada tabel di atas dilakukan pendekatan atau penafsiran indeks harga peralatan pada awal tahun dimana data-data

keterangan :

Y = indeks harga peralatan pada tahun ke-n

X = tahun ke-n

X	Y	X <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>	XY
2012	584,6	4048144	341757	1176215
2013	567,3	4052169	321829	1141975
2014	576,1	4056196	331891	1160265
2015	556,8	4060225	310026	1121952
2016	541,7	4064256	293439	1092067
2017	567,5	4068289	322056	1144648
2018	603,1	4072324	363730	1217056
2019	607,5	4076361	369056	1226543
2020	603,9	4080400	364695	1219878
2021	600,3	4084441	360306	1213115
20165	5809	40662805	3378786	11713714

Jumlah data = n ( 10 )



Pers 17-21, Peters & Timmerhauss

$$\sum (\bar{x} - x)^2 = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} = 82,5$$

$$\sum (\bar{y} - y)^2 = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} = 4622,71$$

Pers 17-20, Peters & Timmerhauss

$$\sum (\bar{x} - x)(\bar{y} - y) = \sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n} = 359,3975$$

Pers 17-19, Peters & Timmerhauss

$$b = \frac{\sum (\bar{x} - x)(\bar{y} - y)}{\sum (\bar{x} - x)^2} = 4,3563$$

$$\text{Rata-rata } y = S_y / 10 = a = 580,8755$$

$$\text{Rata-rata } x = S_x / 10 = c = 2016,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= a + b (x - c) \\ &= 580,8755 + 4,3563 (x - 2016,5) \\ &= 580,8755 + 4,3563 x - 8784,5462 \\ &= -8203,6707 + 4,3563 x \end{aligned}$$

Dari persamaan di atas diperoleh indeks harga pada tahun 2022 sebesar

$$y = -8203,6707 + 4,3563 x (2022)$$

$$y = 604,8353 \text{ Rumus yang diperkirakan harga alat pada tahun 2022}$$

Kurs Dollar pada tahun 2022

$$(\text{US } \$) 1 = \text{Rp } 14.379,74 \quad (1\$ = \text{Rp } 14.379 \text{ BI April 2022)}$$

### Perhitungan Harga Alat

Harga alat-alat yang digunakan dihitung berdasarkan persamaan umum :

$$\text{Harga tahun 2022} = \frac{\text{Indeks harga tahun 2022}}{\text{indeks harga tahun A}} \times \text{Harga tahun A}$$



Contoh perhitungan harga peralatan :

Belt conveyor

Harga belt conveyor tahun 2014 US \$ = \$ 13.500  
(www.matche.com)

Indeks harga tahun 2014 = 576,10

Indeks harga tahun 2022 = 604,84

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Harga alat tahun 2022} &= \frac{604,84}{576,10} \times \$ 13.500 \\ &= \$ 14.173 \\ &= \text{Rp } 203.809.339 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Harga Peralatan Proses

No	Nama alat	Harga US \$ 2014	Harga US \$ 2022	Juml ah	Harga Total US \$	Harga Total (Rp)
F-110	Tangki Penyimpan Stirena Oksida	850000	892397,2	2	1784794	25.664.879.746
L-111	Pompa 1	18000	18897,8	2	37796	543.491.571
F-120	Tangki Penyimpan Metanol	550000	577433,5	3	1732300	24.910.030.341
L-121	Pompa 2	18000	18897,8	2	37796	543.491.571
F-130	Silo Penyimpan NaOH	527500	553811,2	1	553811	7.963.661.215
J-131	Screw Conveyor 1	145700	152967,4	1	152967	2.199.631.164
M-140	Tangki Pelarutan NaOH	689700	724101,6	1	724102	10.412.392.683
L-141	Pompa 3	18000	18897,8	1	18898	271.745.786
M-150	Tangki Pencampuran	658700	691555,3	1	691555	9.944.386.052
L-151	Pompa 4	18000	18897,8	2	37796	543.491.571
E-152	Heater 1	657000	689770,6	1	689771	9.918.721.172
R-210	Reaktor Bubble	8263700	8675885,7	1	8675886	124.756.980.443
L-211	Pompa 5	18000	18897,8	2	37796	543.491.571



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F-220	Flash Drum	1206000	1266154,2	1	1266154	18.206.967.631
L-221	Pompa 6	18000	18897,8	1	18898	271.745.786
F-230	Tangki Penyimpan Sementara	63000	66142,4	2	132285	1.902.220.499
L-231	Pompa 7	18000	18897,8	1	18898	271.745.786
E-232	Heater 2	658900	691765,3	2	1383531	19.894.810.899
D-310	Menara Distilasi 1	796000	835703,7	1	835704	12.017.202.516
L-311	Pompa 8	18000	18897,8	1	18898	271.745.786
E-312	Reboiler 1	103100	108242,5	1	108243	1.556.499.472
E-313	Heater 3	190200	199687,0	1	199687	2.871.447.134
E-314	Kondensor 1	115700	121471,0	1	121471	1.746.721.522
F-315	Tangki Akumulator 1	630800	662263,7	1	662264	9.523.180.084
L-316	Pompa 9	18000	18897,8	1	18898	271.745.786
E-317	Cooler 1	559000	586882,4	1	586882	8.439.216.340
D-320	Menara Distilasi 2	796000	835703,7	1	835704	12.017.202.516
L-321	Pompa 10	18000	18897,8	2	37796	543.491.571
E-322	Reboiler 2	125700	131969,8	1	131970	1.897.691.402
E-323	Cooler 2	190000	199477,0	1	199477	2.868.427.736
E-324	Kondensor 2	17800	18687,8	1	18688	268.726.388
F-325	Tangki Akumulator 2	352800	370397,3	1	370397	5.326.217.397
L-326	Pompa 11	18000	18897,8	1	18898	271.745.786



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F-410	Tangki Produk Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	805900	846097,5	2	1692195	24.333.325.396
Total		19151200	20106444,1	45	23.852.203	2.983.999.709.167

**3. Harga Peralatan Utilitas**

No	Nama alat	Harga US \$ 2014	Harga US \$ 2022	Jumlah	Harga Total US \$	Harga Total (Rp)
1	Tangki Penampung Air PDAM	25000	26247,0	1	26247	377.424.702
2	Sand Filter	30000	31496,4	2	62993	905.819.285
3	Pompa Sand Filter	10000	10498,8	1	10499	150.969.881
4	Bak Penampung Air Bersih	20000	20997,6	1	20998	301.939.762
5	Pompa ke Bak Sanitasi	10000	10498,8	1	10499	150.969.881
6	Pompa Bak Air Pendingin	10000	10498,8	1	10499	150.969.881
7	Pompa Bak Air Proses	10000	10498,8	1	10499	150.969.881
8	Bak Penampung Air Sanitasi	25000	26247,0	1	26247	377.424.702
9	Bak Air Pendingin	25000	26247,0	1	26247	377.424.702
10	Pompa Recycle Air Pendingin	10000	10498,8	1	10499	150.969.881
11	Tangki Kation Exchanger	22000	23097,3	2	46195	664.267.476
12	Pompa Tangki Kation Exchanger	10000	10498,8	1	10499	150.969.881
13	Tangki Anion Exchanger	22000	23097,3	2	46195	664.267.476
14	Pompa Tangki Anion Exchanger	10000	10498,8	1	10499	150.969.881
15	Bak Penampung Air Umpan Boiler	25000	26247,0	1	26247	377.424.702
16	Boiler	250000	262469,8	1	262470	3.774.247.021





17	Generator Set	230000	241472,2	1	241472	3.472.307.260
18	Tangki Bahan Bakar	50000	52494,0	1	52494	754.849.404
19	Pompa Cooling Tower	10000	10498,8	1	10499	150.969.881
20	Cooling Tower	250000	262469,8	1	262470	3.774.247.021
Total		1054000	1106572,5	23	1.184.264	25.544.103.841

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Harga total peralatan} &= \text{harga peralatan proses} + \text{harga peralatan utilitas} \\ &= \text{Rp}2.983.999.709.167 + \text{Rp}25.544.103.841 \\ &= \text{Rp}3.009.543.813.008 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

##### 1. Tanah

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tanah} &= 30.730 \text{ m}^2 \\ \text{Harga tanah per m}^2 &= \text{Rp } 3.000.000 \\ &\text{(Rumah.com (Area Cilegon))} \\ \text{Harga tanah total} &= \text{Rp } 92.191.140.000 \end{aligned}$$

##### 2. Bangunan pabrik

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas bangunan pabrik} &= 18.314 \text{ m}^2 \\ \text{Harga bangunan pabrik per m}^2 &= \text{Rp } 5.000.000 \\ &\text{(Rumah.com (Area Cilegon))} \\ \text{Harga bangunan pabrik total} &= \text{Rp } 91.570.300.000 \end{aligned}$$

##### 3. Luas Bangunan Gedung

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas bangunan gedung} &= 1.725 \text{ m}^2 \\ \text{Harga bangunan gedung per m}^2 &= \text{Rp } 5.000.000 \\ &\text{(Rumah.com (Area Cilegon))} \\ \text{Harga bangunan gedung total} &= \text{Rp } 8.625.000.000 \end{aligned}$$

##### Total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Harga Bangunan Gedung} &= \text{Rp } 100.195.300.000 \\ \text{Total harga tanah dan bangunan} &= \text{Rp } \mathbf{192.386.440.000} \end{aligned}$$

#### 5. Gaji Karyawan

No	Jabatan	Jm	Gaji Per Orang	Jumlah
1	Direktur Utama	1	25.000.000	25.000.000
2	Direktur Produksi & Teknik	1	20.000.000	20.000.000
3	Direktur Keuangan & Umum	1	15.000.000	15.000.000
4	Senior Advisor	1	15.000.000	15.000.000



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5	Sekretaris Direktur	1	7.000.000	7.000.000
6	Kepala Bagian Produksi	1	10.000.000	10.000.000
7	Kepala Bagian Teknik	1	10.000.000	10.000.000
8	Kabag Pemasaran&Pengadaa	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
9	Kepala Bagian Finance	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
10	Kabag Umum & Personalia	1	8.000.000	8.000.000
11	Kasie Proses & Produksi	1	7.500.000	7.500.000
12	Kasie Lab Analisa & Riset	1	7.500.000	7.500.000
13	Kasie Utilitas	1	7.000.000	7.000.000
14	Kasie HSSE	1	7.000.000	7.000.000
15	Kasie Pemeliharaan	1	7.500.000	7.500.000
16	Kasie Project Engineering	1	7.500.000	7.500.000
17	Kasie Pemasaran	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
18	Kasie Pengadaan	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
19	Kasie Keuangan & Audit	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
20	Kasie Anggaran & Akuntansi	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
21	Kasie Humas	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
22	Kasie Personalia	1	6.000.000	6.000.000
23	Karyawan Proses(Kepala)	4	6.000.000	24.000.000
24	Karyawan Proses(Regu)	30	4.000.000	120.000.000
25	Karyawan Laboratorium	6	5.000.000	30.000.000
26	Karyawan Bagian Utilitas	9	4.300.000	38.700.000
27	Karyawan Bagian Personalia	3	4.300.000	12.900.000
28	Karyawan Bagian Pemasaran	5	4.300.000	21.500.000
29	Karyawan Bagian Administra	3	4.300.000	12.900.000
30	Karyawan Bagian Pembelian	3	4.300.000	12.900.000
31	Karyawan Pemeliharaan	5	4.300.000	21.500.000
32	Karyawan Bagian Gudang	7	4.300.000	30.100.000
33	Karyawan Bagian Kebersihan	6	4.000.000	24.000.000
34	Dokter	2	6.000.000	12.000.000
35	Perawat	5	4.500.000	22.500.000
36	Sopir	4	3.500.000	14.000.000
37	Satpam	11	3.500.000	38.500.000
Jumlah		125		641.500.000

Gaji Karyawan Per Bulan = Rp 641.500.000  
 Gaji Karyawan Per Tahun = Rp 641.500.000 x 13  
 = **Rp 8.339.500.000**

**6. Biaya Utilitas**

**a. Air PDAM**



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan air tiap hari} &= 62,43 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ \text{Biaya air tiap hari} &= 1498,36 \times \text{Rp } 550 /\text{m}^3 \\ &= \text{Rp } 824.098 \text{ (Pergub Jabar)} \\ \text{Biaya pengolahan per tahun} &= \text{Rp } 271.952.279,59 \end{aligned}$$

**b. Kebutuhan penunjang pengolahan air**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan Dowex Kation} &= 42246 \text{ kg/tahun} \\ \text{Harga Dowex} &= \text{Rp } 8.000 \text{ per kg (Alibaba.com)} \\ \text{Biaya Dowex per tahun} &= \text{Rp } 337.965.136 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan Dowex Anion} &= 38021 \text{ kg/tahun} \\ \text{Harga Dowex} &= \text{Rp } 8.000 \text{ per kg (Alibaba.com)} \\ \text{Biaya Dowex per tahun} &= \text{Rp } 304.168.622 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan HCl 33\%} &= 10770,9 \text{ liter/tahun} \\ \text{Harga HCl} &= \text{Rp } 7.000 \text{ per liter (sinarkimia.com)} \\ \text{Biaya HCl per tahun} &= \text{Rp } 75.396.583 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan NaOH} &= 10139 \text{ kg/tahun} \\ \text{Harga NaOH} &= \text{Rp } 8.000 \text{ per kg (PT Miwon)} \\ \text{Biaya NaOH per tahun} &= \text{Rp } 81.111.633 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan chlorine} &= 1426 \text{ kg/tahun} \\ \text{Harga chlorine} &= \text{Rp } 55.000 \text{ per kg (sinarkimia.com)} \\ \text{Biaya chlorine per tahun} &= \text{Rp } 78.408.000 \end{aligned}$$

**c. Bahan Bakar (diesel oil)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan bahan bakar} &= 3228 \text{ liter/jam} \\ &= 77480 \text{ liter/hari} \\ \text{Harga bahan bakar per liter} &= \text{Rp } 10.600 \text{ (solarindustribanten.com)} \\ \text{Biaya bahan bakar per tahun} &= 77480 \times 330 \times \text{Rp } 10.600 \\ &= \text{Rp } 271.023.475.885 \end{aligned}$$

**d. Listrik**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kebutuhan listrik per jam} &= 1213 \text{ Kwh} \\ &= 29112,0000 \text{ Kw/hari} \\ \text{Harga per kWh} &= \text{Rp } 1.252 \text{ PLN per maret 2022} \\ \text{Biaya listrik per tahun} &= 29112,0000 \times 330 \times \text{Rp } 1.252 \\ &= \text{Rp } 12.027.913.920 \end{aligned}$$



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Jadi total biaya utilitas = Rp 284.200.392.057

## B. Penjualan Produk Utama dan Produk Samping

### 7. Harga Bahan Baku dan Produk

#### 7.a Harga Bahan Baku

##### Stirena Oksida

Kebutuhan = 1522,0833 kg/jam  
Biaya per kg = Rp 1.120.034 Per kg (*Alibaba.com*)  
Hari kerja Per tahun = 330 Hari  
Biaya per tahun = Rp 13.501.897.155.397

##### NaOH

Kebutuhan = 39,5742 kg/jam  
Biaya per kg = Rp 21.000 per kg (*Alibaba.com*)  
Biaya per tahun = Rp 6.581.975.053

##### Metanol

Kebutuhan = 3470349,8172 kg/tahun  
Biaya per kg = Rp 6.000 Per kg (*Alibaba.com*)  
Biaya per tahun = Rp 20.822.098.903

##### Pd/C

Kebutuhan = 30 kg/jam  
Biaya per kg = Rp 1.423.991 per kg (*Alibaba.com*)  
Biaya per tahun = Rp 42.719.730

##### Gas Hidrogen

Kebutuhan = 30,6142 kg/jam  
Biaya per kg = Rp 5.000 per kg (*Alibaba.com*)  
Biaya per tahun = Rp 1.212.320.961

Total harga bahan baku = Rp 13.530.556.270.044

#### 7.b Harga Penjualan Produk

##### Phenyl ethyl alcohol

Produk yang dihasilkan = 12.000.000 kg/tahun  
Harga Produk yang dihasilkan = Rp 2.021.002 Per kg (*Alibaba.com*)  
Harga produk / Tahun = Rp 24.252.024.000.000  
Total harga jual produk per tahun Rp 24.252.024.000.000



### 7.c Biaya Pengemasan Produk

#### Phenyl ethyl alcohol

Produk yang dihasilkan	=	12000000 kg/tahun
Densitas produk	=	1,020 kg/lt
Volume produk	=	11764706 Liter/tahun
Kapasitas Drum	=	350 Liter
Kebutuhan Drum	=	33613 unit/tahun
Harga 1 Unit	=	Rp 125.000,00
Biaya pengemasan per tahun	=	Rp 4.201.680.672
<b>Total biaya pengemasan produk</b>	<b>Rp</b>	<b>4.201.680.672</b>

<b>Total harga jual produk</b>	=	Rp 24.252.024.000.000
<b>Total biaya pengemasan produ</b>	=	Rp 4.201.680.672 +
<b>Total Biaya Penjualan</b>	<b>Rp</b>	<b>24.256.225.680.672</b>

### 8. Penentuan TCI

#### 8.1 Modal Tetap (FCI)

##### A. Biaya Langsung (*Direct Cost*) (Peter and Timmerhaus)

1 Harga Pengadaan Peralatan ( E )	=	Rp3.009.543.813.008
2 Instrumentasi 26 % ( E )	=	Rp 782.481.391.382
3 Perpipaan Terpasang 31 % ( E )	=	Rp 932.958.582.033
4 Pelistrikan Terpasang 10% ( E )	=	Rp 300.954.381.301
5 Isolasi 8 % ( E )	=	Rp 240.763.505.041 +
6 Harga FOB ( C )	=	Rp5.266.701.672.764
7 Ongkos angkutan laut 10 % dari C ( F )	=	Rp 526.670.167.276 +
8 Harga C (cost) dan F (freight)	=	Rp5.793.371.840.041
9 Biaya Asuransi 1 % dari (C dan F)	=	Rp 57.933.718.400 +
10 Harga CIF (Cost Insurance Freight)	=	Rp5.851.305.558.441
11 Biaya Angkutan Ke Pabrik (15% CIF)	=	Rp 877.695.833.766
12 Biaya Instalasi peralatan 39% E	=	Rp 1.173.722.087.073
13 Bangunan	=	Rp 100.195.300.000
14 Service Facilities 50% (E)	=	Rp 1.504.771.906.504
15 Land	=	Rp 92.191.140.000
16 <b>Direct Cost</b>	=	<b>Rp9.599.881.825.784</b>

##### B. Biaya Tidak Langsung (*Indirect Cost*)

17 Teknik dan Pengawasan 32% (E)	=	Rp 963.054.020.163
18 Biaya Konstruksi 34% (E)	=	Rp 1.023.244.896.423
19 Legal Expenses 4% (E)	=	Rp 120.381.752.520
20 Ongkos Pemborong 5% (E)	=	Rp 150.477.190.650



21 Biaya tak terduga 10% (E)	=	Rp	300.954.381.301	+
22 <i>Indirect Cost</i>		<b>Rp</b>	<b>2.558.112.241.057</b>	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fixed Capital Investment (FCI)} &= \text{Direct Cost} + \text{Indirect Cost} \\ &= \text{Rp12.157.994.066.841} \end{aligned}$$

## 8.2. Total Production Cost (TPC)

### 8.2.1. Biaya Produksi (Manufacturing Cost)

#### I. Direct Production Cost

sama dengan variable cost

1. Gaji Karyawan 1 tahun	=	Rp	8.339.500.000
2. bahan baku 1 tahun	=	Rp	13.530.556.270.044
3. biaya utilitas 1 tahun	=	Rp	284.200.392.057
4. biaya packaging 1 tahun	=	Rp	4.201.680.672
5. biaya laboratorium 10% gaji karyawan	=	Rp	833.950.000
6. biaya supervisi 10% gaji karyawan	=	Rp	833.950.000
7. biaya pemeliharaan&perbaikan, 6% FCI	=	Rp	729.479.644.010
8. operating supplier 15% (7)	=	Rp	109.421.946.602
<b>Direct Production Cost</b>	=	Rp	<b>14.667.867.333.386</b>

#### Biaya Produksi Tetap (Fixed Charge)(FC)

Perhitungan depresiasi alat dan bangunan menggunakan Straight Line Method

##### 1. Depresiasi alat

Harga alat	=	Rp	3.009.543.813.008
Harga alat akhir masa pakai ( 10% harga alat)	=	Rp	300.954.381.301
Biaya depresiasi alat selama 10 tahun			

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Depresiasi alat} &= \frac{\text{H.alat}-\text{H.alat akhir masa pakai}}{n} \\ &= \frac{3.009.543.813.008 - 300.954.381.301}{10} \\ &= \text{Rp } 270.858.943.171 \end{aligned}$$

##### 2. Depresiasi bangunan

Harga bangunan	=	Rp	100.195.300.000
Harga bangunan akhir masa pakai ( 20% H.bangunan)	=	Rp	20.039.060.000
Biaya depresiasi bangunan selama 10 th			

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Depresiasi bangunan} &= \frac{\text{H.bangunan}-\text{akhir masa pakai}}{n} \\ &= \frac{100.195.300.000 - 20.039.060.000}{10} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \text{Rp } 8.015.624.000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{3. Total depresiasi} &= \text{depresiasi alat} + \text{depresiasi bangunan} \\ &= \text{Rp } 278.874.567.171 \end{aligned}$$

## II. Biaya Tetap ( Fixed Cost ) FC

$$\begin{aligned} 1. Taxes (property) 1\% FCI &= \text{Rp } 121.579.940.668,41 \\ 2. Asuransi (1\% FCI) &= \text{Rp } 121.579.940.668,41 \\ 3. Sewa &= - \\ 4. Depresiasi alat dan bangunan &= \text{Rp } 278.874.567.171 \end{aligned}$$

Pinjaman biaya berasal dari bank BRI

$$\begin{aligned} 5. Bunga Bank (9.5\% \text{ dari } 0,4\text{TCI}) &= \frac{0,0380}{\text{TCI}} \\ \mathbf{Total Biaya Tetap} &= \text{Rp } 522.034.448.508 + 0,0380 \text{ TCI} \\ &= \text{Rp } 1.094.967.962.667,8800 \end{aligned}$$

## III. Biaya Plant Over Head

$$60\% \text{ (tenaga kerja + pemeliharaan+supervisi)} = \text{Rp } 443.191.856.406$$

### Manufacturing cost

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Manufacturing cost} &= \text{Biaya Produksi Langsung} + \text{Biaya Tetap} + \text{Biaya Plant Overhead} \\ &= \text{Rp } 15.633.093.638.300 + 0,0380 \text{ TCI} \\ &= \text{Rp } 16.206.027.152.459,9000 \end{aligned}$$

### 8.2.2. Biaya Pengeluaran Umum (General Expenses)

$$\begin{aligned} 1. Biaya administrasi 20\% \\ \text{(Gaji karyawan+supervisi+pemeliharaan)} &= \text{Rp } 147.730.618.802 \\ 2. Biaya Distribusi &\text{ \& Pemasaran (5\% TPC)} = 0,05 \text{ TPC} \\ \mathbf{General expenses} &= \text{Rp } 147.730.618.802 + 0,05 \text{ TPC} \\ &= \text{Rp } 901.590.505.855 \end{aligned}$$

### Total Production Cost (TPC) = Total biaya produksi + General expenses

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Biaya produksi} &= \text{Rp } 15.633.093.638.300 + 0,0380 \text{ TCI} \\ \text{General Expenses} &= \text{Rp } 147.730.618.802 + 0,05 \text{ TPC} \\ \text{TPC} &= \text{Rp } 15.780.824.257.102 + 0,0380 \text{ TCI} + 0,05 \text{ TPC} \\ 0,95 \text{ TPC} &= \text{Rp } 15.780.824.257.102 + 0,0380 \text{ TCI} \\ \mathbf{TPC} &= \text{Rp } 16.912.134.135.679 + 0,0400 \text{ TCI} \end{aligned}$$

### 8.3 Modal Total ( Total Capital Investment , TCI)

Total capital investment = Fixed capital investment + Working capital investment  
WCI diasumsikan untuk 2 bulan dari total product cost



**Menghitung WC**. (dimana WCI adalah penyimpanan bahan baku, penyimpanan produk dan Cadangan dalam 2 bulan)

$$TCI = FCI + WCI$$

$$TCI = \text{Rp } 12.157.994.066.841 + WCI$$

$$WCI = \frac{TPC}{12} \times 2 \text{ bulan}$$

$$WCI = \frac{\text{Rp}16.912.134.135.679 + 0,0400 \text{ TCI} \times 2}{12}$$

$$WCI = \text{Rp}2.818.689.022.613 + 0,0067 \times (\text{Rp } 12.157.994.066.841 + WCI)$$

$$WCI = \text{Rp}2.818.689.022.613 + 81053293779 + 0,0067 \text{ WCI}$$

$$WCI = \text{Rp}2.919.203.674.220$$

#### Menghitung TCI

$$TCI = FCI + WCI$$

$$TCI = \text{Rp } 12.157.994.066.841 + \text{Rp}2.919.203.674.220$$

$$= \text{Rp } 15.077.197.741.061$$

#### Menghitung TPC

$$TPC = \text{Rp}16.912.134.135.679 + (0,0400 \times TCI)$$

$$= \text{Rp}16.912.134.135.679 + \text{Rp } 603.087.909.642,4550$$

$$= \text{Rp } 17.107.617.658.315$$

#### Komposisi modal:

$$\text{Fixed Capital Investment} = \text{Rp } 12.157.994.066.841$$

$$\text{Modal sendiri (60\% FCI)} = \text{Rp } 7.294.796.440.105$$

$$\text{Modal pinjaman (40\% FCI)} = \frac{\text{Rp } 4.863.197.626.736}{+}$$

$$\text{Total modal} = \text{Rp } 12.157.994.066.841$$

### 9. Analisa Ekonomi

Metode yang dipakai adalah **Discounted Cash Flow**

#### A. Asumsi yang diambil

##### 1. Modal

$$\text{- Modal sendiri} = 60\%$$

$$\text{- Modal pinjaman bank} = 40\%$$

$$2. \text{ Bunga} = 9,50\% \text{ pertahun}$$

$$3. \text{ Masa konstruksi} = 2 \text{ tahun}$$

Massa konstruksi 2 tahun

Pembayaran modal pinjaman selama konstruksi dilakukan secara diskrit dengan cara sebagai berikut :

> Pada awal masa konstruksi (awal tahun ke-2) dilakukan pembayaran





sebesar 10% dari modal pinjaman untuk keperluan pembelian tanah dan beberapa macam uang muka

> Pada akhir tahun kedua masa konstruksi (tahun ke-1) dibayarkan sisa modal pinjaman.

4. Laju inflasi = 6% pertahun selama 2 tahun

5. Pengembalian pinjaman dalam waktu 10 tahun

6. Umur pabrik 10 tahun (depresiasi 10% pertahun)

7. Kapasitas produksi :

- Tahun I = 60%

- Tahun II = 80%

- Tahun III dst = 100%

8. Pajak Badan Usaha

Penghasilan Kotor (Peredaran Bruto) (Rp)	Tarif Pajak
Kurang dari Rp. 4,8 Milyar	1% x penghasilan kotor (Peredaran Bruto)
Lebih dari Rp. 4,8 Milyar s/d Rp. 50 Milyar	$(0.25 - (0.6 \text{ Milyar} / \text{penghasilan kotor})) \times \text{PKP}$
Lebih dari Rp.50 Milyar	25% x PKP

Untuk kapasitas yang berbeda maka biaya operasi yang berubah sebanding dengan kapasitas, yaitu :

1. Biaya bahan baku

2. Biaya utilitas

Sedang biaya lainnya tetap dan tidak tergantung pada kapasitas produksi. Besarnya biaya kapasitas produksi yang lain dapat dilihat pada Tabel XI-1.

Capacity	Variabel Cost	Semi Variabel Cost	Fixed Cost	TPC
60%	8.800.720.400.031	368.882.232.290	1.094.967.962.668	10.264.570.594.989
80%	11.734.293.866.709	856.832.297.276	1.094.967.962.668	13.686.094.126.652
100%	14.667.867.333.386	1.344.782.362.261	1.094.967.962.668	17.107.617.658.315

$$* \text{ Semi Variable Cost} = \text{TPC} - \text{FC} - \text{VC}$$

### B. Investasi pabrik

Total investasi Pabrik (FCI) = Rp 12.157.994.066.841

Modal Sendiri 60% FCI = Rp 7.294.796.440.105

Modal Bank 40% FCI = Rp 4.863.197.626.736

### Tabel 9.1. Modal sendiri pada tahun konstruksi

Modal Sendiri = Rp 7.294.796.440.105

Inflasi = 6%



Th.	% modal	Jumlah	Inflasi	Total
-1	60%	Rp 4.376.877.864.063	-	Rp 4.376.877.864.063
-2	40%	Rp 2.917.918.576.042	Rp 262.612.671.844	Rp 3.180.531.247.886
0		-	Rp 437.687.786.406	Rp 437.687.786.406
Total Modal Sendiri				Rp 7.995.096.898.355

**Tabel 9.2. Modal pinjaman pada tahun konstruksi**

Modal Pinjaman = Rp 4.863.197.626.736

Bunga = 9,50%

Th.	% modal	Jumlah	Bunga	Total
-1	60%	Rp 2.917.918.576.042	-	Rp 2.917.918.576.042
-2	40%	Rp 1.945.279.050.695	Rp 277.202.264.724	Rp 2.222.481.315.419
0		-	Rp 462.003.774.540	Rp 462.003.774.540
Total Modal Pinjaman				Rp 5.602.403.666.000

### XI. Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

Untuk memperoleh harga  $i$  yaitu laju pengembalian total investasi akhir masa konstruksi harus dipenuhi

$$\sum \frac{CF}{(1+i)^n} = \text{Total investasi pada akhir masa konstruksi}$$

Total modal investasi pada akhir masa konstruksi = Rp 15.077.197.741.061

Dengan cara trial and error seperti Tabel 9, akan diperoleh harga :

Tabel 10. Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

Trial  $i$  = 0,2809 x 100 = 28,09 %

Tahun	Cash Flow	Present Value
1	Rp 3.118.210.133.794	Rp2.434.389.986.567
2	Rp 4.556.463.885.887	Rp2.777.138.128.758
3	Rp 5.275.590.761.933	Rp2.510.298.821.154
4	Rp 5.275.590.761.933	Rp1.959.792.974.591
5	Rp 5.275.590.761.933	Rp1.530.012.471.381
6	Rp 5.275.590.761.933	Rp1.194.482.372.848
7	Rp 5.275.590.761.933	Rp932.533.666.053
8	Rp 5.275.590.761.933	Rp728.030.030.489
9	Rp 5.275.590.761.933	Rp568.373.823.475
10	Rp 5.275.590.761.933	Rp443.730.051.897
Total		Rp 15.077.197.741.061



**XI. Laju investasi Return On Investment ( ROI )**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laba kotor rata-rata} &= \text{Rp } 6.278.753.925.792 \\ \text{Laba bersih rata-rata} &= \text{Rp } 4.709.065.444.344 \\ \text{Total investasi} &= \text{Rp } 15.077.197.741.061 \\ \text{ROI Sebelum Pajak} &= \frac{\text{Laba kotor rata - rata}}{\text{Total investasi akhir}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{\text{Rp } 6.278.753.925.792}{\text{Rp } 15.077.197.741.061} \times 100\% \\ &= 42 \quad \% \\ \\ \text{ROI Sesudah Pajak} &= \frac{\text{Laba bersih rata - rata}}{\text{Total investasi akhir}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{\text{Rp } 4.709.065.444.344}{\text{Rp } 15.077.197.741.061} \times 100\% \\ &= 31 \quad \% \end{aligned}$$

**XI.4.2. Lama Pengembalian Modal, Pay Back Periode ( PBP )**

Untuk menghitung waktu pengembalian modal maka dihitung akumulasi modal sebagai berikut :

Tabel 11. Pay Back Periode

Tahun Produks	NET Cash Flow	Cummulatif Cash Flow
0	Rp12.157.994.066.841	-
1	Rp3.118.210.133.794	Rp9.039.783.933.047
2	Rp4.556.463.885.887	Rp4.483.320.047.160
3	Rp5.275.590.761.933	-Rp792.270.714.773
4	Rp5.275.590.761.933	-Rp6.067.861.476.706
5	Rp5.275.590.761.933	-Rp11.343.452.238.640
6	Rp5.275.590.761.933	-Rp16.619.043.000.573
7	Rp5.275.590.761.933	-Rp21.894.633.762.507
8	Rp5.275.590.761.933	-Rp27.170.224.524.440
9	Rp5.275.590.761.933	-Rp32.445.815.286.373
10	Rp5.275.590.761.933	-Rp37.721.406.048.307



Tahun Produks	Cummulative Cash Flow	NET Cash Flow
0	-	-
1	Rp9.039.783.933.047	Rp3.118.210.133.794
2	Rp4.483.320.047.160	Rp7.674.674.019.681
3	-Rp792.270.714.773	Rp12.950.264.781.614

Berdasarkan cummulative cash flow, pembayaran berhenti pada tahun ke - 2 dan ke - 3.  
Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{PBP} &= X \text{ tahun} + \frac{\text{FCI} - \text{Comulative cash flow tahun ke-}}{\text{NET Cash Flow tahun setelahnya}} \\
 &= 2 + \frac{\text{Rp7.674.674.019.681}}{\text{Rp 5.275.590.761.933}} \\
 &= 2 \text{ Tahun } 1 \text{ Bulan}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### XI.4.3. Break Event Point (BEP)

Break Even point (BEP) merupakan suatu titik dimana biaya produksi total sama dengan hasil penjualan atau total pendapatan

- A. Biaya Tetap (FC) = Rp 1.094.967.962.668
- B. Biaya Variabel (VC) = Rp 14.667.867.333.386  
sama dengan DPC
- C. Biaya Semi Variabel (SVC) = Rp 1.344.782.362.261
- D. Total penjualan (S) = Rp 24.256.225.680.672

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BEP} &= \frac{\text{FC} + 0,3 \text{ SVC}}{\text{S} - \text{VC} - 0,7 \text{ SVC}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 30,5416 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas %	Biaya tetap	Biaya produksi	Biaya penjualan
0	1095,0	1498,403	0
100	1095,0	17108	24256,2

