

APPENDIX A
PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

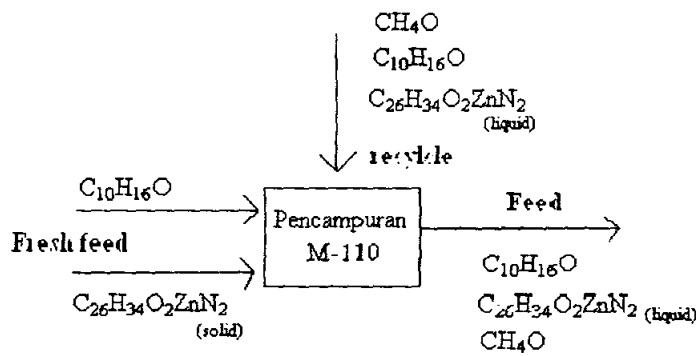
APPENDIX A
PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Basis = 1 jam
Satuan = kilogram

Data: Limonen oksida, rumus molekul $C_{10}H_{16}O$, $Mr = 152,2384 \text{ g/mol}$
BDI-Zinc acetate, rumus molekul $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$, $Mr = 471,9431 \text{ g/mol}$
Limonen, rumus molekul $C_{10}H_{16}$, $Mr = 136,2390 \text{ g/mol}$
Karbondioksida, rumus molekul CO_2 , $Mr = 44,01 \text{ g/mol}$
Polimonen karbonat, rumus molekul $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$, $Mr = 9027,4250 \text{ g/mol}$
Metanol, rumus molekul CH_4O , $Mr = 32,0424 \text{ g/mol}$

NERACA MASSA

1. Pencampuran (M-110)



Komponen Fresh feed, recycle masuk ke dalam mixer (M-110) :

- Recycle :
Setelah proses destilasi (D-810), residu yang dihasilkan mengandung $C_{10}H_{16}O$ sebanyak 430,5471 kg, katalis ($C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$ (liquid)) sebanyak 21,3553 kg dan metanol sebanyak 209,3189 kg. Residu tersebut akan direcycle ke tangki pencampuran (M-110)
 - $C_{10}H_{16}O$ = 430,5471 kg
 - $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$ (liquid) = 21,3553 kg
 - CH_4O = 209,3189 kg

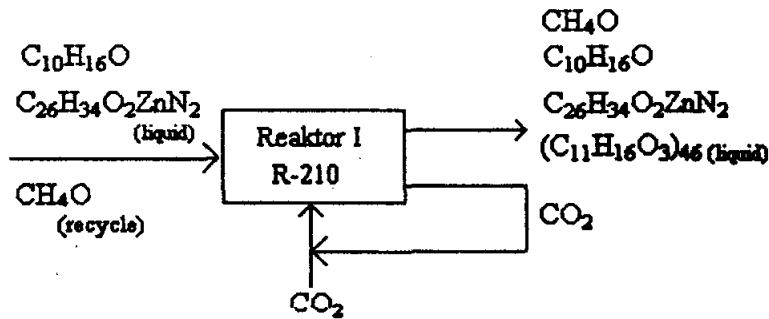
- Fresh feed :
Fresh feed = feed – recycle
 - $C_{10}H_{16}O = 1800\text{ kg} - 412,7571\text{ kg}$
 $= 1387,2429\text{ kg}$
 - $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2 = 22,3202\text{ kg} - 20,4729\text{ kg}$
 $= 1,8473\text{ kg}$

Komponen keluar menuju reaktor I (R-210):

- Feed : - $C_{10}H_{16}O = 1800\text{ kg}$
- $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2\text{ (liquid)} = 22,3202\text{ kg}$
- $CH_4O = 12,1618\text{ kg}$

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Fresh Feed : $C_{10}H_{16}O$ $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$	1387,2429 1,8473	1389,0902	Ke reaktor (R-210) $C_{10}H_{16}O$ $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$ CH_4O	1800,0000 22,3202 12,1618	1834,4820
Recycle : Dari Plate Heat Exchanger (E-819) $C_{10}H_{16}O$ $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$ CH_4O	412,7571 20,4729 12,1618	445,3918			
Total		1834,4820	Total		1834,4820

2. Reaktor I (R-210)



Data :

- Reaktor beroperasi pada suhu $25^\circ C$ dan tekanan 100 psia [1].
- Konversi reaksi limonen oksida sebesar 50% mol menjadi polimonen karbonat [2].
- Katalis $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$ dialirkan ke reaktor sebanyak 0,4% mol dari limonen oksida yang masuk ke reaktor I [3].

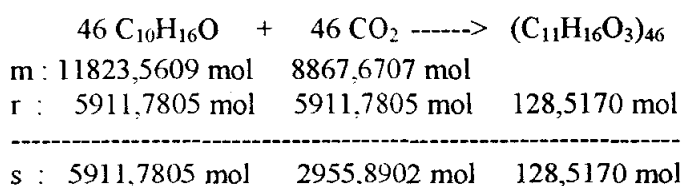
Asumsi :

- Excess CO_2 sebesar 50% mol dari yang dibutuhkan untuk bereaksi.
- Dalam reaktor I (R-210) CH_4O tidak ikut bereaksi (*impurities*).

Komponen masuk dari tangki pencampuran (M-110) :

- $C_{10}H_{16}O = 1800 \text{ kg} = \frac{1800 \text{ kg}}{152,2384 \text{ gr/mol}} \times 1000 = 11823,5609 \text{ mol}$
- $C_{10}H_{16}O$ yang bereaksi = 50 % x 11823,5609 mol = 5911,7805 mol
- $CO_2 = 150 \% \times \text{limonene oksida yang bereaksi}$
 $= 150 \% \times 5911,7805 \text{ mol}$
 $= 8867,6707 \text{ mol} = \frac{8867,6707 \text{ mol}}{1000} \times 44,01 \text{ gr/mol} = 390,2662 \text{ kg}$
- $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2 = 0,4 \% \text{ mol} \cdot 11823,5609 \text{ mol} = 47,2942 \text{ mol} = 22,3202 \text{ kg}$
- $CH_4O = 12,1618 \text{ kg}$

Pada reaktor terjadi reaksi :



Pada reaksi :

$(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3)_{46}$ yang terbentuk = 128,5170 mol

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ yang bereaksi = 5911,7805 mol

CO_2 yang bereaksi = 5911,7805 mol

$$= \frac{5911,7805 \text{ mol}}{1000} \times 44,01 \text{ gr/mol} = 260,1775 \text{ kg}$$

CO_2 yang akan direcycle sebanyak

= CO_2 yang masuk reaktor I (R-120) – CO_2 yang bereaksi

= 390,2662 kg – 260,1775 kg

= 130,0887 kg

Komponen keluar menuju tangki pengendapan (M-310) :

- $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O} = 5911,7805 \text{ mol} = \frac{5911,7805 \text{ mol}}{1000} \times 152,2384 \text{ gr/mol} = 900 \text{ kg}$

- $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2\text{ZnN}_2 = 22,3202 \text{ kg}$

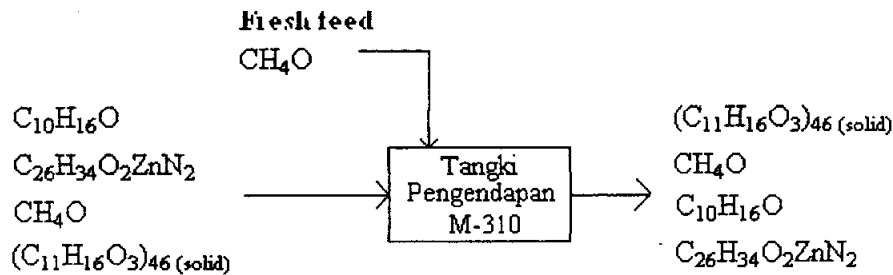
- $(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3)_{46} = 128,5170 \text{ mol}$

$$= \frac{128,5170 \text{ mol}}{1000} \times 9027,4250 \text{ gr/mol} = 1160,1773 \text{ kg}$$

- $\text{CH}_4\text{O} = 12,1618 \text{ kg}$

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Dari tangki pencampuran (M-110)		1834,4820	Ke tangki pengendapan (M-310)		2094,6593
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	1800,0000		C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	900,0000	
C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	22,3202		C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	22,3202	
CH ₄ O	12,1618		CH ₄ O	12,1618	
			(C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₃) ₄₆	1160,1773	
Dari tangki CO ₂ (F-212)		390,2662	Recycle : Ke tangki CO ₂ (F-212)		130,0887
CO ₂	390,2662		CO ₂	130,0887	
Total		2224,7482	Total		2224,7480

2. Tangki Pengendapan I (M-310)



Data :

- Untuk mengendapkan *polylimonene carbonate* sebanyak 1160,1773 kg dibutuhkan methanol sebanyak 3 kali volume *polylimonene carbonate* [2].
- Massa *polylimonene carbonate* = 1160,1773 kg
Densitas *polylimonene carbonate* = 1050 kg/m³
Densitas methanol = 792 kg/m³
Volume *polylimonene carbonate* = 1160,1773 kg/1050 kg/m³ = 1,1049 m³
Volume *polylimonene carbonate* : Volume methanol = 1 : 3
Volume methanol = 3 x 1,1049 m³ = 3,3147 m³
Massa methanol = 792 kg/m³ x 3,3147m³ = 2625,315 kg

Asumsi :

- *Polylimonen carbonate* [(C₁₁H₁₆O₃)₄₆] terendapkan semuanya.

Komponen masuk :

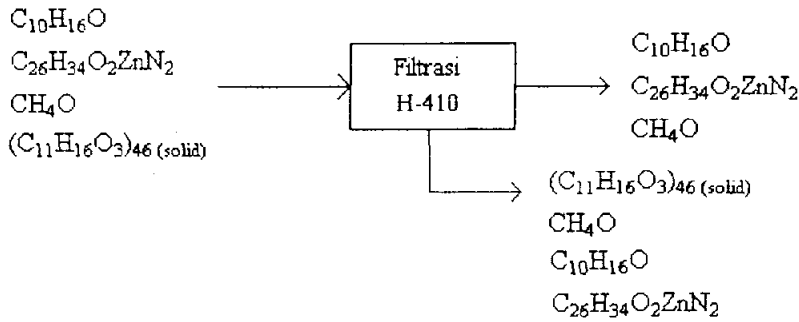
- Dari reaktor I (R-210):
 - C₁₀H₁₆O = 900 kg = 5911,7805 mol
 - C₂₆H₃₄O₂ZnN₂ = 22,3202 kg
 - (C₁₁H₁₆O₃)₄₆ (liquid) = 1160,1773 kg
 - CH₄O = 12,1618 kg
- Dari tangki metanol :
Fresh metanol :
 - CH₄O yang harus ditambahkan :
= CH₄O yang diperlukan – CH₄O dari reaktor I (R-210)
= 2625,3154 – 12,1618
= 2613,1536 kg

Komponen keluar menuju *rotary drum filter* (H-410):

- C₁₀H₁₆O = 900 kg = 5911,7805 mol
- C₂₆H₃₄O₂ZnN₂ = 22,3202 kg
- (C₁₁H₁₆O₃)₄₆ (solid) = 1160,1773 kg
- CH₄O = 2625,3154 kg

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Dari reaktor 1 (R-210)		2294,6593	Ke rotary drum filter (H- 410)		4707,8129
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	900,0000		C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	900,0000	
C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	22,3202		C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	22,3202	
(C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₃) ₄₆	1160,1773		(C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₃) ₄₆	1160,1773	
CH ₄ O	12,6181		CH ₄ O	2625,3154	
Dari tangki metanol (F-311)		2613,1536			
Fresh feed : CH ₄ O	2613,1536				
Total		4707,8129	Total		4707,8129

3. Rotary Drum Filter I (H-410)



Data :

- Filtrasi untuk memisahkan *polylimonene carbonate* ((C₁₁H₁₆O₃)₄₆) dengan filtrat berupa Limonen oksida (C₁₀H₁₆O), katalis (C₂₆H₃₄O₂ZnN₂), dan methanol (CH₄O).

Asumsi :

- Proses filtrasi ini (C₁₁H₁₆O₃)₄₆ akan mengendapkan semuanya.
- Total limonene oksida, katalis dan metanol yang terikut pada endapan sebesar 10% dari *polylimonene carbonate*_(solid) yang terbentuk dengan perbandingan massa yang sama pada saat masuk filtrasi I.

Komponen masuk dari tangki pengendapan (M-310) :

- C₁₀H₁₆O = 900 kg
- C₂₆H₃₄O₂ZnN₂ = 22,3202 kg
- (C₁₁H₁₆O₃)₄₆ (solid) = 1160,1773 kg
- CH₄O = 2625,3154 kg

Komponen keluar :

➤ Menuju *vacuum tray dryer* (B-510) :

▪ Endapan :

- (C₁₁H₁₆O₃)₄₆ (solid) : 1160,1773 kg

CH₄O, C₂₆H₃₄O₂ZnN₂, dan C₁₀H₁₆O terikut dalam endapan sebesar 10% dari massa (C₁₁H₁₆O₃)₄₆ adalah sebesar 116,0177 kg.

Massa masing-masing komponen adalah

- C₁₀H₁₆O = $\frac{900}{3547,6356} \times 116,0177 = 29,4325 \text{ kg}$

-

$C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$

=

$\frac{22,3202}{3547,6356}$

$\times 116,0177 = 0,7299 \text{ kg}$

-

CH_4O

=

$\frac{2625,3154}{3547,6356}$

$\times 116,0177 = 85,8552 \text{ kg}$

➤ Menuju Destilasi (D-610):

- Liquid :
- $C_{10}H_{16}O$

=

$C_{10}H_{16}O$ masuk filtrasi - $C_{10}H_{16}O$ pada endapan

= 900 kg – 29,4325 kg = 870,5675 kg
- $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$

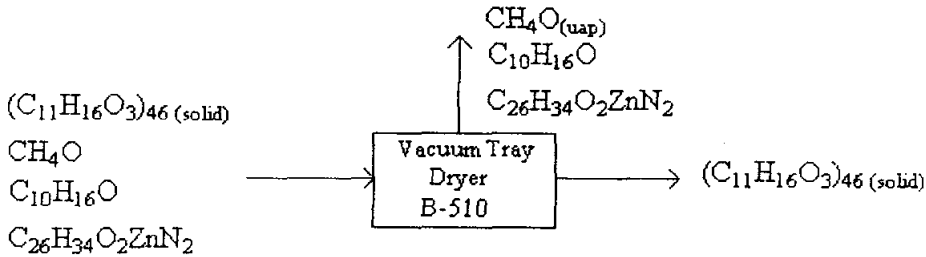
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$22,3202 \text{ kg} - 0,7299 \text{ kg} = 21,5903 \text{ kg}$
- CH_4O

=

$2625,3154 \text{ kg} - 85,8552 \text{ kg} = 2539,4602 \text{ kg}$

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Dari tangki pengendapan (M-310)		4707,8129	Ke destilasi I (D-610)		3431,6179
$C_{10}H_{16}O$	900,0000		$C_{10}H_{16}O$	870,5675	
$C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$	22,3202		$C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$	21,5903	
$(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$	1160,1773		CH_4O	2539,4602	
CH_4O	2625,3154				
			Ke Vacuum Tray Dryer (B-510)		1276,1950
			$(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$	1160,1773	
			$C_{10}H_{16}O$	29,4325	
			$C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$	0,7299	
			CH_4O	85,8552	
Total		4707,8129	Total		4707,8129

4. *Vacuum Tray Dryer (B-510)*

Data :

- Suhu penguapan pada *vacuum tray dryer* 112°C. Tekanan pada *vacuum tray dryer* 0,1 bar.

Asumsi :

- Katalis ($C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$), CH_4O , dan $C_{10}H_{16}O$ akan teruapkan, kemudian ditampung menggunakan tangki penampung uap.

Komponen masuk dari rotary filter (H-410):

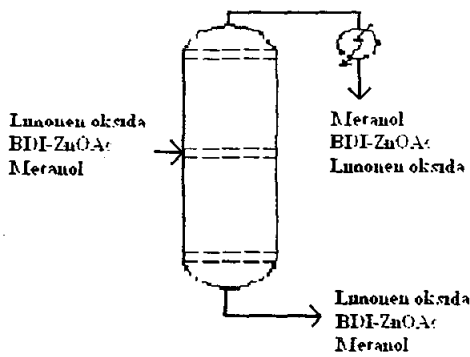
- Endapan :
 - $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46} \text{ (solid)} = 1160,1773 \text{ kg}$
 - $C_{10}H_{16}O = 29,4325 \text{ kg}$
 - $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2 = 0,7299 \text{ kg}$
 - $CH_4O = 85,8552 \text{ kg}$

Komponen keluar :

- Menuju silo penyimpanan (F-512):
 - $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46} \text{ (solid)} = 1160,1773 \text{ kg}$
- Ke pembuangan :
 - $C_{10}H_{16}O = 29,4325 \text{ kg}$
 - $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2 = 0,7299 \text{ kg}$
 - $CH_4O = 85,8552 \text{ kg}$

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Dari Rotary Drum Filter (H-410)		1276,1950	Ke Silo penyimpanan (F-512)		1160,1773
(C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₃) ₄₆	1160,1773		(C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₃) ₄₆	1160,1773	
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	29,4325		Ke pembuangan		116,0177
C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	0,7299		C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	29,4325	
CH ₄ O	85,8552		C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	0,7299	
			CH ₄ O	85,8552	
Total		1276,1950	Total		1276,1950

5. Menara Destilasi (D-610)



Fungsi : memisahkan metanol dari campuran.

Data :

Titik didih :

- Limonen oksida = 177 °C
- BDI-ZnOAc = 167°C
- Metanol = 64 °C

Melalui data di atas, dapat dilihat jika metanol dapat dipisahkan dari campuran pada suhu 100°C. Pada plot yang dihasilkan ChemCAD ternyata dapat dilihat bahwa metanol dapat dipisahkan hingga 99% mol.

Komposisi destilat (Fraksi massa destilat / X_D) :

Metanol = 0,99

Limonen oksida = 0,01

Komposisi residu (Fraksi massa residu / X_w) :

Limonen oksida = 0,99

Metanol = 0,01

Neraca massa total kolom destilasi :

$$F = D + W$$

$$3431,6179 = D + W$$

Neraca massa komponen metanol :

$$X_F \cdot F = X_D \cdot D + X_w \cdot W$$

$$2514,0656 = 0,99 \cdot D$$

$$D = 2539,4602 \text{ kg}$$

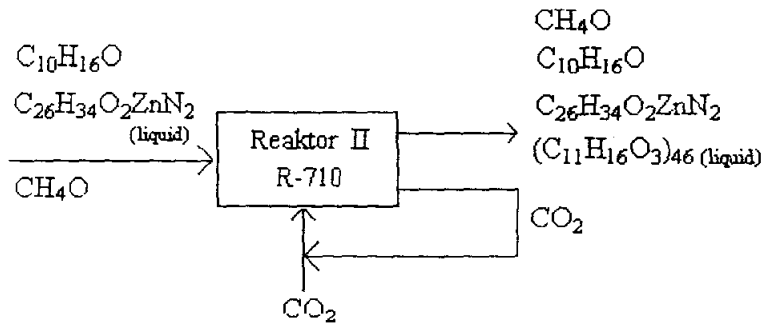
$$W = 892,1577 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa metanol di destilat} = 2514,0656 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Massa metanol di residu} = 25,3946 \text{ kg}$$

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Dari Rotary Drum Filter (H-410)		3431,6179	Destilat		2522,9872
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	870,5675		Ke tangki metanol (F-311)		
C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	21,5903		CH ₄ O	2514,0656	
CH ₄ O	2539,4602		C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	8,7057	
			C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	0,2159	
			Residu		908,6307
			Ke Reaktor II (R-710)		
			C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	861,8618	
			C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	21,3744	
			CH ₄ O	25,3946	
Total		3431,6179	Total		3431,6179

6. Reaktor II (R-710)



Data :

- Reaktor beroperasi pada suhu $25^\circ C$ dan tekanan 100 psia [2].
- Konversi reaksi limonen oksida sebesar 50% mol menjadi polimonen karbonat [2].

Asumsi :

- Excess CO_2 sebesar 50% dari yang dibutuhkan untuk bereaksi.
- Dalam reaktor II (R-710) CH_4O tidak ikut bereaksi (*impurities*).

Komponen masuk

- Dari Destilasi (D-610) :
 - $C_{10}H_{16}O = 861,8618 \text{ kg}$

$$= \frac{861,8618 \text{ kg}}{152,2384 \text{ gr/mol}} \times 1000 = 5661,2640 \text{ mol}$$
 - $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2 = 21,3744 \text{ kg}$
 - $CH_4O = 25,3946 \text{ kg}$
- Dari tangki CO_2 (F-212) :
 - $CO_2 = 150 \% \times \text{limonen oksida yang bereaksi}$

$$= 150 \% \times 2830,6320 \text{ mol}$$

$$= 4245,9480 \text{ mol}$$

$$= \frac{4245,9480 \text{ mol}}{1000} \times 44,01 \text{ gr/mol} = 186,8642 \text{ kg}$$

Pada reaktor terjadi reaksi :



m : 5661,2640 mol 4245,9480 mol

r : 2830,6320 mol 2830,6320 mol 61,5355 mol

s : 2830,6320 mol 1415,3160 mol 61,5355 mol

Pada reaksi :

$(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3)_{46}$ yang terbentuk = 61,5355 mol

$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ yang bereaksi = 2830,6320 mol

CO_2 yang bereaksi = 2830,6320 mol

$$= \frac{2830,6320 \text{ mol}}{1000} \times 44,01 \text{ gr/mol} = 124,5761 \text{ kg}$$

CO_2 yang akan direcycle sebanyak

= CO_2 yang masuk reaktor II (R-160) – CO_2 yang bereaksi

= 186,8642 kg – 124,5761 kg

= 62,2881 kg

Komponen keluar menuju tangki pengendapan I (M-310) :

- $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$ = 2830,6320 mol

$$= \frac{2830,6320 \text{ mol}}{1000} \times 152,2384 \text{ gr/mol} = 430,9309 \text{ kg}$$

- $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2\text{ZnN}_2$ = 21,3744 kg

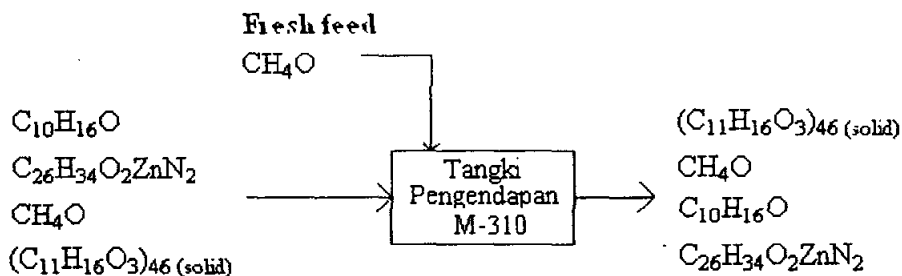
- $(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3)_{46}$ = 61,5355 mol

$$= \frac{61,5355 \text{ mol}}{1000} \times 9027,4250 \text{ gr/mol} = 555,5069 \text{ kg}$$

- CH_4O = 25,3946 kg

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Dari Plate Heat Exchanger II (E-619)		908,6307	Ke tangki pengendapan (M-310)		1033,2068
$C_{10}H_{16}O$	861,8618		$C_{10}H_{16}O$	430,9309	
$C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$	21,3744		$C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$	21,3744	
CH_4O	25,3946		CH_4O	25,3946	
			$(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$	555,5069	
			Recycle Ke tangki CO_2 (F-212)		62,2881
			CO_2	62,2881	
Total		1095,4949	Total		1095,4948

7. Tangki pengendapan (M-310)



Data :

- Untuk mengendapkan *polylimonene carbonate* sebanyak 555,5069 kg dibutuhkan methanol sebanyak 3 kali volume *polylimonene carbonate* [2].
- Massa *polylimonene carbonate* = 555,5069 kg
 Densitas *polylimonene carbonate* = 1050 kg/m³
 Densitas methanol = 792 kg/m³
 Volume *polylimonene carbonate* = 555,5069 kg / 1050 kg/m³ = 0,529 m³
 Volume *polylimonene carbonate* : Volume methanol = 1 : 3
 Volume methanol = 3 x 0,529 m³ = 1,587 m³
 Massa methanol = 792 kg/m³ x 1,587 m³ = 1257,0328 kg

Asumsi :

- *Polylimonen carbonate* [(C₁₁H₁₆O₃)₄₆] terendapkan semuanya.

Komponen masuk dari reaktor II (R-710) :

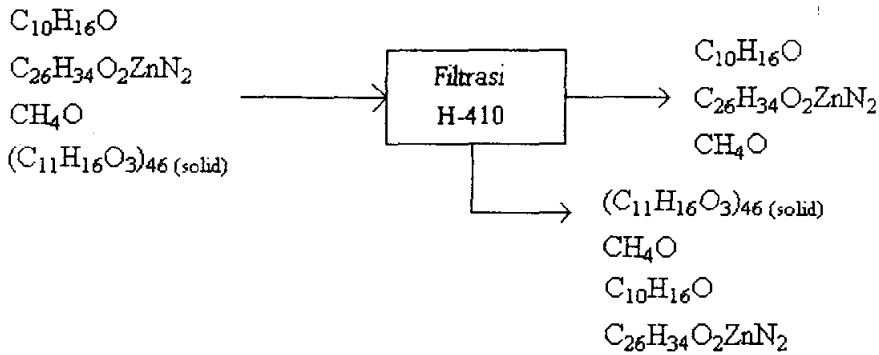
- $C_{10}H_{16}O$ = 430,9309 kg = 2830,6320 mol
- $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$ = 21,3744 kg
- $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$ = 555,5069 kg
- CH_4O = 25,3946 kg

Komponen keluar menuju rotary filter (H-410) :

- $C_{10}H_{16}O$ = 430,9309 kg
- $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$ = 21,3744 kg
- $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$ (solid) = 555,5069 kg
- CH_4O = 1257,0328 kg

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Dari reaktor II (R-710)		1033,2068	Ke Rotary Drum Filter (H-410)		2264,8450
$C_{10}H_{16}O$	430,9309		$C_{10}H_{16}O$	430,9309	
$C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$	21,3744		$C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$	21,3744	
CH_4O	25,3946		$(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$	555,5069	
$(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$	555,5069		CH_4O	1257,0328	
Dari tangki metanol (F-311)		1231,6382			
Fresh feed					
CH_4O	1231,6382				
Total		2264,8450	Total		2264,8450

8. Rotary Drum Filter II (H-410)



Data :

- Filtrasi untuk memisahkan polylimonen karbonat $((C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46})$ dengan filtrat berupa Limonen oksida ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), katalis ($C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$), dan methanol (CH_4O)

Asumsi :

- Proses filtrasi ini $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$ akan mengendapkan semuanya.
- Total limonene oksida, katalis dan metanol yang terikut pada endapan sebesar 10% dari *polylimonene carbonate*_(solid) yang terbentuk dengan perbandingan massa yang sama pada saat masuk filtrasi II.

Komponen masuk dari tangki pengendapan (M-310) :

- $C_{10}H_{16}O$ = 430,9309 kg
- $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$ = 21,3744 kg
- $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$ (solid) = 555,5069 kg
- CH_4O = 1257,0328 kg

Komponen keluar :

➤ Menuju *vacuum tray dryer* (B-510) :

- Endapan :

- $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$ (solid) = 555,5069 kg

CH_4O , $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$, dan $C_{10}H_{16}O$ terikut dalam endapan sebesar 10% dari massa $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$ adalah sebesar 55,5507 kg

Massa masing-masing komponen adalah

- C₁₀H₁₆O

$$= \frac{430,9309}{1709,3380} \times 55,5507 = 14,0045 \text{ kg}$$

- C₂₆H₃₄O₂ZnN₂

$$= \frac{21,3744}{1709,3380} \times 55,5507 = 0,6946 \text{ kg}$$

- CH₄O

$$= \frac{1257,0328}{1709,3380} \times 55,5507 = 40,8515 \text{ kg}$$

➤ Menuju reaktor II (R-710):

a. Liquid :

- C₁₀H₁₆O

$$= \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O} \text{ masuk filtrasi} - \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O} \text{ pada endapan}$$
$$= 430,9309 \text{ kg} - 14,0045 \text{ kg} = 416,9263 \text{ kg}$$

- C₂₆H₃₄O₂ZnN₂

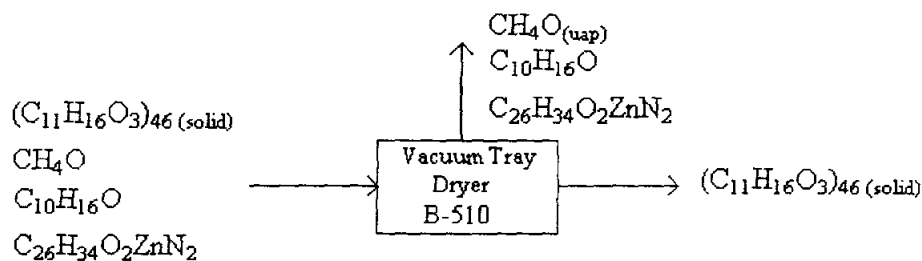
$$= 21,3744 \text{ kg} - 0,6946 \text{ kg} = 20,6797 \text{ kg}$$

- CH₄O

$$= 1257,0328 \text{ kg} - 40,8515 \text{ kg} = 1216,1813 \text{ kg}$$

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Dari tangki pengendapan (M-310)		2264,8450	Ke Destilasi II (D-810)		1653,7873
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	430,9309		C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	416,9263	
C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	21,3744		C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	20,6797	
(C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₃) ₄₆	555,5069		CH ₄ O	1216,1813	
CH ₄ O	1257,0328				
			Ke Vacuum Tray Dryer (B-510)		611,0576
			(C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₃) ₄₆	555,5069	
			C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	14,0045	
			C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	0,6946	
			CH ₄ O	40,8515	
Total		2264,8450	Total		2264,8450

9. Vacuum Tray Dryer (B-510)



Data :

- Suhu penguapan pada *vacuum tray dryer* 112°C. Tekanan pada *vacuum tray dryer* 0,1 bar.

Asumsi :

- Katalis ($C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$), CH_4O , dan $C_{10}H_{16}O$ akan teruapkan semua ke pembuangan

Komponen masuk dari filtrasi II (H-410):

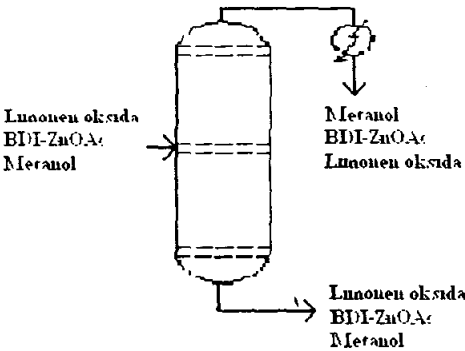
- $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$ (solid) = 555,5069 kg
- CH_4O = 40,8515 kg
- $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$ = 0,6946 kg
- $C_{10}H_{16}O$ = 14,0045 kg

Komponen keluar

- Menuju silo penyimpanan (F-512) :
 - $(C_{11}H_{16}O_3)_{46}$ (solid) = 555,5069 kg
- Ke pembuangan
 - $CH_4O_{(uap)}$ = 40,8515 kg
 - $C_{10}H_{16}O$ = 14,0045 kg
 - $C_{26}H_{34}O_2ZnN_2$ = 0,6946 kg

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Dari Rotary Drum Filter (H-410)		611,0576	Ke Silo penyimpanan (F-512)		555,5069
(C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₃) ₄₆	555,5069		(C ₁₁ H ₁₆ O ₃) ₄₆	555,5069	
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	14,0045		Ke pembuangan		55,5507
C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	0,6946		C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	14,0045	
CH ₄ O	40,8515		C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	0,6946	
			CH ₄ O	40,8515	
Total		611,0576	Total		611,0576

10. Menara Destilasi (D-810)



Fungsi : memisahkan metanol dari campuran.

Data :

Titik didih :

- Limonen oksida = 177 °C
- BDI-ZnOAc = 167°C
- Metanol = 64 °C

Melalui data di atas, dapat dilihat jika metanol dapat dipisahkan dari campuran pada suhu 100°C. Pada plot yang dihasilkan ChemCAD ternyata dapat dilihat bahwa metanol dapat dipisahkan hingga 99% mol.

Komposisi destilat (Fraksi massa destilat / X_D) :

Metanol = 0,99

Limonen oksida = 0,01

Komposisi residu (Fraksi massa residu / X_w) :

Limonen oksida = 0,99

$Metanol = 0,01$

Neraca massa total kolom destilasi :

$F = D + W$

$1653,7873 = D + W$

Neraca massa komponen metanol :

$X_F \cdot F = X_D \cdot D + X_W \cdot W$

$1204,0195 = 0,99 \cdot D$

$D = 1216,1813 \text{ kg}$

$W = 437,6059 \text{ kg}$

$Massa \text{ metanol di destilat} = 1208,3955 \text{ kg}$

$Massa \text{ metanol di residu} = 12,6181 \text{ kg}$

Komponen	Masuk (kg)		Komponen	Keluar (kg)	
	Jumlah	Total		Jumlah	Total
Dari Rotary Drum Filter (H-410)		1653,7873	Destilat		
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	416,9263		Ke tangki metanol (F-311)		1208,3955
C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	20,6797		CH ₄ O	1204,0195	
CH ₄ O	1216,1813		C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	4,1693	
			C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	0,2068	
			Residu		
			Ke tangki pencampuran (M-310)		445,3918
			C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	412,7571	
			C ₂₆ H ₃₄ O ₂ ZnN ₂	20,4729	
			CH ₄ O	12,1618	
Total		1653,7873	Total		1653,7873

APPENDIX B
PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

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PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

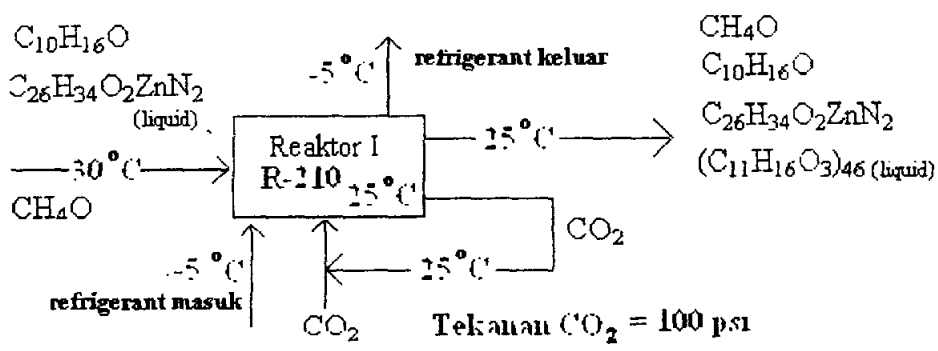
ta : Cp (J/kg°C)

Komponen					
u (°C)	Limonen oksida	Katalis BDI-Zinc acetate	Metanol	CO ₂	Polilimonene carbonate
25	114,8435	817,3134	47,2931	28,5	17315,149
28	116,2576	830,5573	47,7543	28,5	17335,78
30	117,5356	830,7917	47,9417524	28,6	17374,04
50	121	832,0763	50,2	29	17453,92
64,5	134	836,0528	51,8	29,7	17552,438
80	140,6351	853,5212	54,67	30,1	17789,392
112	156,7832	871,9565	57,1	31,2	17879,62
183,5	184,2303	890,4581	62,987	35,6	18384,82

Komponen	ΔH reaksi (Kj/mol)(gibbs) [1]
Limonen oksida	-208,71
Karbondioksida	-353,08
Polilimonen karbonat	-21138,84

omponen [2]	A	Tc	n	λ (Kj/mol) T=337,5K	λ (Kj/mol) T=385K	λ (Kj/mol) T=408,5K
limonen oksida	97,650	631,9	0,564	63,4727	57,4762	54,3648
atalis BDI-Zinc acetate	52,273	512.58	0,377	530,971	529,7182	529,1044
ethanol	539,74	8000	0,38	34,8656	30,944	28,689

A. Reaktor I (R-210)



Data :

- Suhu reaktor dijaga pada suhu 25°C dan tekanan 100 psi. Suhu reaktor dijaga menggunakan refrigerant (R-470c) sebagai media pendingin.
- Suhu keluar dari reaktor diasumsi sebesar 25°C.

Asumsi :

- Panas yang hilang sebesar 10% dari panas masuk

Panas bahan masuk : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 30 (J/kg°C)	(30-25)°C	Q masuk bahan (Kj)
Limonen oksida	11823,56094	117,53568	5	6948,45145
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	47,29447258	830,7917	5	196,4592764
Karbondioksida	8867,670984	28,6	5	1268,076951
Metanol	3795,536539	47,9	5	983043,9636

Panas bahan keluar : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 25 (J/kg°C)	(25-25)°C	Q keluar bahan (Kj)
Limonen oksida	5911,780471	114,843	0	0
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	47,29426069	817,3134	0	0
Polylimonen carbonate	128,5169691	17374,04	0	0
Karbondioksida	2955,889571	28,5	0	0
Metanol	3795,536539	47,2	0	0

Reaksi yang terjadi dalam reaktor adalah :



Panas reaksi yang terjadi dalam reaktor :

Panas reaksi = (mol limonen oksida yang bereaksi) x (ΔH produk-ΔH reaktan)
= 5911,7804 mol/jam x (-211,3884 -((-208,71)+(-353,08)))kj/mol
= -121647,0023 kj/jam (reaksi eksotermis)

Panas yang hilang sebesar 10% dari panas masuk = 10% x 131043,034 kj/jam
= 13104,3034 kj/jam

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Dari tangki pencampuran (M-110)		Menuju tangki pengendapan (M-310)	
Limonen oksida	6948,45145	Panas yang hilang 10% panas masuk	13104,3034
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	196,4592764	Panas yang diserap	117938,7306
Metanol	983,04396		
Karbondioksida	1268,076951		
Panas reaksi	121647,0023		
Total	131043,034	Total	131043,034

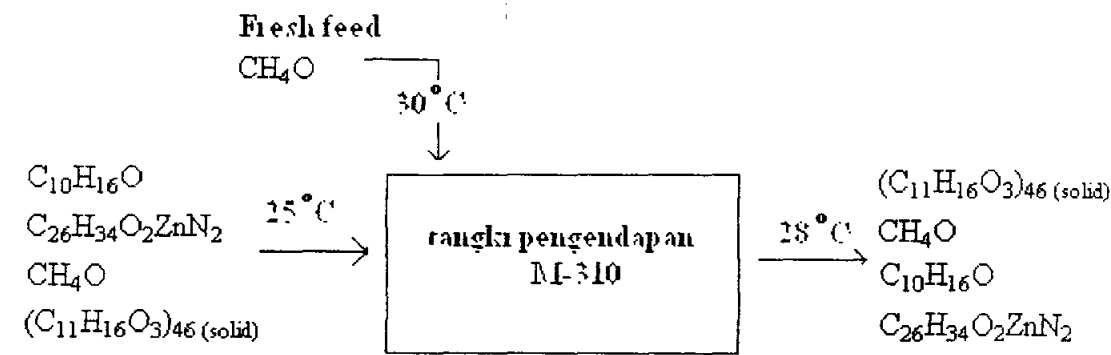
Panas yang diserap = 1001793,558 kj

$H_v = 410\text{ Kj/kg}$

$H_l = 262,5\text{ Kj/kg}$

Massa refrigerant yang dibutuhkan = $\frac{Q}{H_v - H_l} = \frac{117938,7306\text{ Kj}}{(410, - 262,5)\text{Kj} / \text{kg}}$
= 799,584 kg

B. Tangki Pengendapan I (M-310)



- Data :
- Entalpi pengkristalan *polylimonene carbonate* = 10,975 kJ/mol. [2]
 - Suhu keluar tangki pengendapan (M-310) sebesar 28°C didapatkan melalui perhitungan menggunakan Hukum Asas Black. Dimana panas yang masuk sama dengan panas yang keluar.
- Asumsi :
- Entalpi pengkristalan polilimonen karbonat didekati dengan entalpi pengkristalan polystyrene, karena polilimonen karbonat memiliki karakteristik yang hampir sama dengan polystyrene [4].

Panas masuk : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 25 (J/kg°C)	(ΔT)°C	Q (Kj)
Limonen oksida	5911,78045	114,843	0	0
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	47,29426069	817,3134	0	0
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	128,5169691	17315,149	0	0
fresh feed metanol	78137,009	47,9	5	18729,8318
Metanol	3795,5356	47,2	0	0

Panas keluar : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp28 (J/kg°C)	(ΔT)°C	Q (Kj)
Limonen oksida	5911,78045	116,2576	3	3960,892902
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	47,29426069	830,5573	3	197,7024953
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	128,5169691	17335,78	3	11345,01345
Metanol	81932,5456	47,7543	3	21220,52932

Panas pengkristalan *polylimonen carbonate* :

$$\begin{aligned} &= m \times \text{entalpi}_{\text{polilimonen karbonat}} \\ &= 128,5169 \text{ mol} \times 10,975 \text{ kJ/mol} \\ &= 1410,4737 \text{ KJ} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Panas pengkristalan} + Q_{\text{in}} + Q_{\text{suplai}} = Q_{\text{out}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$

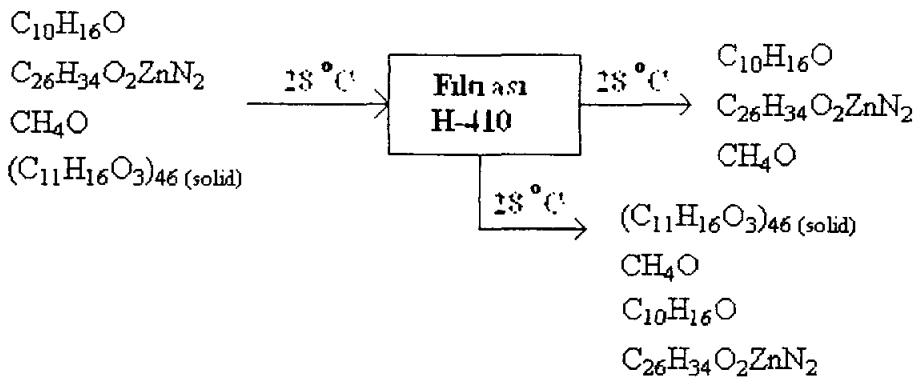
$$1410,4737 + 0 + Q_{\text{suplai}} = 36724,1382 + + 0,1 Q_{\text{suplai}}$$
$$0,9 Q_{\text{suplai}} = 35313,6644 \text{ KJ}$$
$$Q_{\text{suplai}} = 39237,40492 \text{ KJ}$$
$$Q_{\text{hilang}} = 10\% \text{ dari } Q_{\text{suplai}} = 3923,7405 \text{ KJ}$$



Neraca Panas di tangki pengendapan (M-310) :

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Dari Reaktor I (R-210)		Menuju tangki pengendapan (M-310)	
Limonene oksida	3960,8929	Metanol Fresh Feed	18729,8318
Katalis BDI –ZnOAc	197,7025	Panas pengkristalan <i>polylimonenecarbonate</i>	1410,4737
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	11345,0134	Panas yang hilang	15002,9442
metanol	21220,5293		
Total	36724,1382	Total	36724,1382

C. Filtrasi (H-410)



Panas masuk : $Q = \text{mol} \times Cp \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 28 (J/kg°C)	(ΔT)°C	Q (Kj)
Limonen oksida	5911,78045	116,2576	3	3474,225713
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	47,29426069	830,5573	3	196,4583962
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	128,5169691	17335,78	3	11241,50973
Metanol	136554,2438	47,7543	3	32733,24872

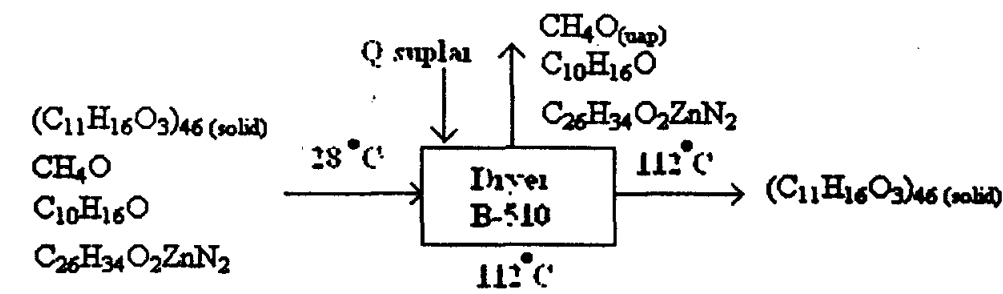
Panas keluar : $Q = \text{mol} \times Cp \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 28 (J/kg°C)	(ΔT)°C	Q (Kj)
Limonen oksida	5718,448828	116,2576	3	3360,608893
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	45,74767594	830,5573	3	190,0339473
Metanol	79253,12086	47,7543	3	18997,66749
Endapan				
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	128,5169691	17335,78	3	11241,50973
Metanol	563,9523274	47,7543	3	135,1843142
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	1,546584747	830,5573	3	6,424448857
Limonen oksida	918,5485482	116,2576	3	539,8111469

Neraca Panas di Filtrasi (H-410) :

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Limonen oksida	3474,225713	Liquid : Limonen oksida Katalis BDI-ZnOAc Metanol	3360,608893 190,0339473 18997,66749
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	196,4583962		
Polylimonene Carbonate	11241,50973		
Metanol	19639,94908	Endapan : Polylimonene Carbonate Metanol Katalis BDI-ZnOAc Limonen oksida	11241,50973 135,1843142 6,424448857 539,8111469
Total		Total	34552,14292

D. Vacuum Tray Dryer (B-510)



Data :

- Suhu dryer sebesar 112°C, merupakan titik didih rata-rata dari limonene oksida dan methanol.

- Asumsi :
- λ limonen oksida didekati dengan λ 1-heptanol, karena heptanol memiliki titik didih yang mendekati titik didih limonen oksida.
 - Titik didih limonen oksida sebesar 176°C
 - Titik didih 1-heptanol sebesar 175,18°C [2]
 - Katalis BDI-ZnOAc diabaikan pada perhitungan titik didih rata-rata, karena katalis BDI-ZnOAc dianggap sebagai impuritis dalam *polylimonene carbonate*.
 - Panas hilang 10% panas suplai

Panas masuk : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 28°C (J/kg°C)	(ΔT)°C	Q(Kj)
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	128,5169691	17335,78	3	11241,50973
Metanol	2990,406461	47,7543	3	716,8266308
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	1,035718077	830,5573	3	4,30232991
Limonen oksida	129,4620805	116,2576	3	76,08206915

Panas keluar : $Q_{\text{total}} = (\text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T) + (\text{mol} \times \lambda)$

Komponen	mol	λ	mol x Cp 112°C x (112-25) °C	Q(Kj)
Metanol	2990,40646	34,86562507	14855,44218	119117,8327
Limonen oksida	129,462081	63,47277671	1765,880696	9983,198426
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	1,03571808	530,9714805	47,84449818	597,7812589
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	-	-	199911,6077	199911,6077

$Q_{\text{in}} + Q_{\text{suplai}} = Q_{\text{out}} + Q_{\text{hilang}}$
 $12039 + Q_{\text{suplai}} = 0,1 Q_{\text{suplai}} + 35285,74437$
 $0,9 Q_{\text{suplai}} = 317572 \text{ Kj}$
 $Q_{\text{suplai}} = 35285,74437 \text{ Kj}$
 $Q_{\text{hilang}} = 0,1 Q_{\text{suplai}} = 3528,5744 \text{ kj}$

Neraca Panas di Vacuum Tray Dryer (B-510) :

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Dari Rotary Drum Filter (H-410)		Menuju Silo Penyimpanan (F-512)	
<i>Polylimonene Carbonate</i>	11241,50973	<i>Polylimonene Carbonate</i>	199911,6077
Metanol	716,8266308	Metanol	119117,8327
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	4,30232991	Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	597,7812589
Limonen oksida	76,08206915	Limonen oksida	9983,198426
Panas yang disuplai	352857,4437	Panas hilang	35285,74437
Total	364896,1644	Total	364896,1644

E. Menara Destilasi (D-610)

Dari kolom destilasi dihasilkan 2 macam produk, yaitu:

- Produk atas berupa metanol.
- Produk bawah berupa limonene oksida dan katalis BDI-zinc acetate.

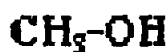
Untuk membuat kurva kesetimbangan dibutuhkan parameter-parameter yang akan dihitung menggunakan UNIFAC method. Dalam perhitungan dianggap 2 jenis komponen yang terpisah, yaitu metanol yang mewakili produk atas dan limonene oksida yang mewakili produk bawah.

Kondisi operasi: $P = 1 \text{ atm}$, $T = 100 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 373 \text{ K}$

UNIFAC Method

Pemilihan kelompok komponen yang dipisahkan didasarkan pada jenis molekul yang dimilikinya. Spesifikasi kelompok molekul yang digunakan untuk perhitungan UNIFAC method diambil dari buku Prausnitz, *The Properties of Gases & Liquids*, 1988, Tabel 8-21.

- Rumus molekul methanol (CH_3OH)



- Rumus molekul limonene oksida ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$)



$$x_1 = \text{fraksi mol produk atas} = 0,9585$$

$$x_2 = \text{fraksi mol produk bawah} = 0,0415$$

Molekul (i)	Nama	Main no. (m)	Sec no. (k)	V _i	R _i	Q _i
metanol (1)	CH ₃	1	1	1	0,9011	0,848
	OH	12	24	1	1,242	1,188
Limonene Oksida (2)	CH ₃ CO	9	19	1	1,6724	1,488
	CH ₂ =C	2	7	1	1,1173	0,988
	CH ₃	1	1	1	0,9011	0,848

$$r_i = \sum_k v_k^{(i)} R_k \qquad q_i = \sum_k v_k^{(i)} Q_k$$

(Pers. 8-10.52)

$$r_1 = (1)(0,9011) + (1)(1,242) = 2,1431$$

dengan cara yang sama didapatkan harga $r_2 = 3,6908$

$$q_1 = (1)(0,848) + (1)(1,188) = 2,036$$

$$q_2 = 3,324$$

$$\Phi_i = \frac{r_i x_i}{\sum_j r_j x_j} \qquad \theta_i = \frac{q_i x_i}{\sum_j q_j x_j} \qquad \ell_i = \frac{z}{2}(r_i - q_i) - (r_i - 1) \text{ dengan } z = 10$$

(Pers. 8-10.51)

$$\Phi_1 = \frac{(2,1431)(0,9585)}{(2,1431)(0,9585) + (3,6908)(0,0415)} = 0,9304$$

$$\Phi_2 = 1,0592$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{(2,036)(0,9585)}{(2,036)(0,9585) + (3,324)(0,0415)} = 0,9339$$

$$\theta_2 = 0,9585$$

$$\ell_1 = (5)(2,1431 - 2,036) - (2,1431 - 1) = -0,6061$$

$$\ell_2 = -0,8568$$

Molekul (i)	r _i	q _i	Φ _i	θ _i	ℓ _i
Metanol (1)	2,1431	2,036	0,9304	0,9339	-0,6061
Limonen oksida (2)	3,6908	3,324	1,0592	0,9585	-0,8568

$$\ln \gamma_i^C = \ln \frac{\Phi_i}{x_i} + \frac{z}{2} q_i \ln \frac{\theta_i}{\Phi_i} + \ell_i - \frac{\Phi_i}{x_i} \sum_j x_j \ell_j \quad (\text{Pers. 8-10.50})$$

$$\ln \gamma_1^C = \ln \left(\frac{0,9304}{0,9585} \right) + 5(2,036) \ln \left(\frac{0,9339}{0,9304} \right) + (-0,6061) - \left(\frac{0,0415}{0,9585} \right) ((0,9585)(-0,6061) + (0,0415)(-0,8568)) \\ = 0,0153$$

$$\ln \gamma_2^C = 0,3367$$

$$\Psi_{mn} = \exp \left(-\frac{a_{mn}}{T} \right) \quad \text{dengan } a_{mn} \text{ didapatkan dari Tabel 8-22} \quad (\text{Pers. 8-10.57})$$

$$a_{1,12} = 741,4$$

$$\Psi_{1,12} = \exp \left(-\frac{741,4}{413} \right) = 0,1661$$

$$a_{12,1} = 90,49$$

$$\Psi_{12,1} = \exp \left(-\frac{90,49}{413} \right) = 0,803$$

$$a_{1,1} = 0, \quad \Psi_{1,1} = 1$$

$$a_{12,12} = 0, \quad \Psi_{12,12} = 1$$

Untuk komponen metanol (1):

$$X_k = \frac{\sum_j x_j v_{kj}}{\sum_j x_j \sum_k v_{kj}} \quad (\text{Pers. 8-10.46})$$

$$X_1^{(1)} = \frac{(3)}{(3+1)} = 0,75$$

$$X_{24}^{(1)} = 0,25$$

$$\theta_1^{(1)} = \frac{(0,75)(0,848)}{(0,75)(0,848) + (0,25)(1,188)} = 0,6817$$

$$\theta_{24}^{(1)} = 0,3183$$

$$\ln \Gamma_k = Q_k \left[1 - \ln \left(\sum_m \theta_m \Psi_{mk} \right) - \sum_m \frac{\theta_m \Psi_{km}}{\sum_n \theta_n \Psi_{nm}} \right] \quad (\text{Pers. 8-10.55})$$

$$48 \left[1 - \ln((0,6817.1) + (0,3183.0,8032)) - \left(\frac{(0,6817.1)}{(0,6817.1) + (0,3183.0,8032)} + \frac{(0,3183.0,1661)}{(0,6817.0,1661) + (0,3183.1)} \right) \right]$$

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$$\ln \Gamma_{24}^{(1)} = 0,6161$$

Untuk komponen limonene oksida (2):

$$X_{12}^{(2)} = \frac{(1)}{(1+1+1)} = 0,3333$$

$$X_7^{(2)} = 0,3333$$

$$X_1^{(2)} = 0,3333$$

$$\theta_{12}^{(2)} = \frac{(0,3333)(0,968)}{(0,3333)(0,968) + (0,3333)(0,988) + (0,3333)(0,848)} = 0,3452$$

$$\theta_7^{(2)} = 0,3523$$

$$\theta_1^{(2)} = 0,3025$$

$$a_{4,2} = -113,6, \quad \Psi_{4,2} = 1,3166$$

$$a_{2,4} = 74,15, \quad \Psi_{2,4} = 0,8357$$

$$a_{4,1} = -69,7, \quad \Psi_{4,1} = 1,1838$$

$$a_{1,4} = 76,5, \quad \Psi_{1,4} = 0,8309$$

$$a_{2,1} = -35,36, \quad \Psi_{2,1} = 1,0894$$

$$a_{1,2} = 86,02, \quad \Psi_{1,2} = 0,8120$$

$$a_{12,2} = -62,55, \quad \Psi_{12,2} = 1,1635$$

$$a_{2,12} = 449,1, \quad \Psi_{2,12} = 0,3371$$

$$a_{12,4} = 2347, \quad \Psi_{12,4} = 0,0034$$

$$a_{4,12} = 115,2, \quad \Psi_{4,12} = 0,7566$$

$$a_{4,4} = 0, \quad \Psi_{4,4} = 1$$

$$a_{2,2} = 0, \quad \Psi_{2,2} = 1$$

$$a_{1,1} = 0, \quad \Psi_{1,1} = 1$$

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama (Pers. 8-10.55), dihitung:

$$\ln \Gamma_{12}^{(2)} = 0,002384$$

$$\ln \Gamma_7^{(2)} = -0,0105$$

$$\ln \Gamma_1^{(2)} = -0,0333$$

Untuk $x_1 = 0,494$

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama (Pers. 8-10.46), dihitung:

$$X_1 = 0,5690$$

$$X_7 = 0,1448$$

$$X_{12} = 0,1448$$

$$X_{24} = 0,1414$$

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama (Pers. 8-10.51), dihitung:

$$\theta_1 = 0,5168$$

$$\theta_7 = 0,1532$$

$$\theta_{12} = 0,1501$$

$$\theta_{24} = 0,1800$$

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama (Pers. 8-10.55), dihitung:

$$\ln \Gamma_1 = 0,0915$$

$$\ln \Gamma_7 = -0,0466$$

$$\ln \Gamma_{12} = 0,1335$$

$$\ln \Gamma_{24} = 0,9850$$

$$\ln \gamma_i^R = \sum_k v_k^{(i)} (\ln \Gamma_k - \ln \Gamma_k^{(i)}) \quad (\text{Pers. 8-10.54})$$

All groups

$$\ln \gamma_1^R = (3)(0,0915 - 0,1823) + (1)(0,9850 - 0,6161) = 0,0967$$

$\ln \gamma_2^R = (1)(0,1335 - 0,0024) + (1)(-0,0466 - 0,0105) + (1)(0,0915 - 0,0333) = 0,1532$

$\ln \gamma_i = \ln \gamma_i^C + \ln \gamma_i^R$ (Pers. 8-10.49)

combinatorial residual

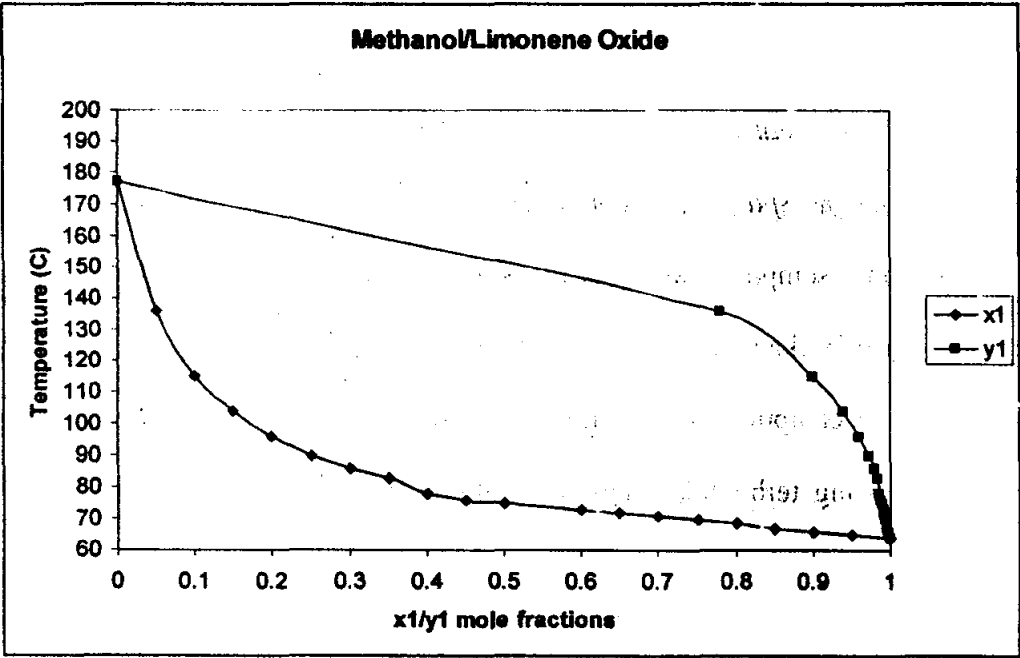
$\ln \gamma_1 = 0,0153 + 0,0967 = 0,1120, \quad \gamma_1 = 1,1185$

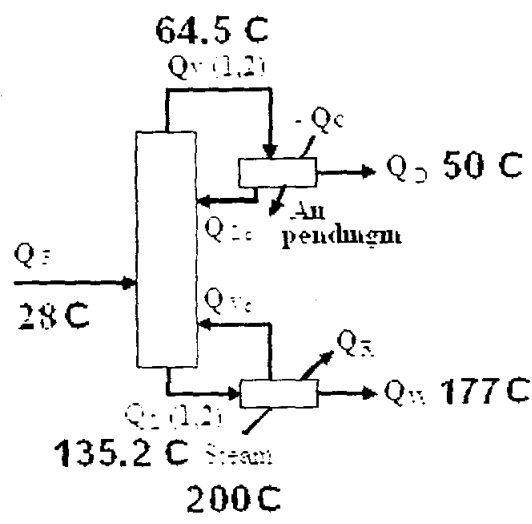
$\ln \gamma_2 = 0,0186 + 0,1532 = 0,1719, \quad \gamma_2 = 1,1875$

$P = x_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot P^1_{sat} + x_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \cdot P^2_{sat}$

$P = 1 \text{ atm (tekanan udara)}$

Dengan menggunakan trial nilai x pada berbagai macam suhu (antara titik didih limonen oksida dan titik didih metanol), didapatkan grafik seperti di bawah ini.





Data:

- Dari grafik di atas, dapat dilihat bahwa metanol dan limonen oksida dapat dipisahkan sampai dengan fraksi mol 0,99.
 - o T destilat (pada $X_1 = 0,99$) = 64,5 °C
 - o T bottom product (pada $Y_1 = 0,01$) = 177°C
 - Steam masuk pada suhu 200 °C (*saturated*)
- Dari App. A.2-9, Geankoplis 1997, didapat bahwa $\lambda_{200^\circ\text{C}}$
- = 2793,2 – 852,45
- = 1940,75 kJ/kg
- = 465,780 kkal/kg

Q bahan masuk (Q_F)

T bahan masuk = 28 °C

Komponen masuk	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}\text{C})$	$Q_F \text{ (Kj)}$
Limonene oksida	870,56745	5718,4485	116,2576	3	3360,6087
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	21,590259	45,747588	830,5573	3	194,926
Metanol	2539,4602	79253,121	47,7543	3	18997,667
Q total bahan masuk					22553,203

Q uap keluar yang dibawa masuk ke kondensor (Q_{v1})

- Destilat → T destilat (pada X₁ = 0,99) = 64,5 °C

Komponen distilat	kg	mol	Cp	Δ T(°C)	Q _{v1} (Kj)
Limonen oksida	8,705674	57,18448	134	39.5	302,677
	5	5			
	0,215902	0,457475			
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	6	9	836,0528	39.5	15,1077
	2514,065				
Metanol	6	78460,59	51,8	39.5	2
Total Q _{v1}					160856

Q latent penguapan (Q_{v2})

- Destilat → T destilat (pada X₁ = 0,99) = 64,5 °C

$Q_{v2} = m \cdot \lambda$

Dimana:

$\lambda = H_v = A \cdot (1 - T/T_c)^n$ (Chemical Properties,2001)

Komponen distilat	kg	mol	λ	Q _{v2} (Kj)
Limonen oksida	8,7056745	57,184485	63,4727767	3629,658
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	0,2159026	0,4574759	530,971481	242,9066
Metanol	2514,0656	78460,59	34,8656251	2735577
Total Q _{v2}				2739450

Q yang dibawa distilat dari kondensor (Q_D)

Komponen distilat	kg	mol	Cp	Δ T(°C)	Q _D (Kj)
Limonen oksida	8,7056745	57,184485	121	25	172,98307
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	0,2159026	0,4574759	832,0763	25	9,516371
Metanol	2514,0656	78460,59	50,2	25	98468,040
Total Q _D					98650,539

Q Refluks pada destilat (Q_{L0})

Refluks pada destilat = 0,831

(dari perhitungan spesifikasi alat kolom destilasi (D-320))

$Q_{L0} = 0,831 \cdot Q_D = 0,831 \times 98650,539 \text{ KJ/jam}$

$= 81978,598 \text{ KJ/jam}$

Q yang diserap Kondensor (-Qc)

$$(-Q_c) = Q_{v1} + Q_{v2} - Q_D - Q_{L0}$$
$$= 160856 + 2739450 - 98650,539 - 81978,598$$
$$= 2719676,9 \text{ Kj/jam}$$

Q Bottom Product → T bottom product (pada Y₁ = 0,01) = 200 °C

Komponen	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}C)$	Q (Kj)
Limonene oksida	861,86178	5661,264	184,230339	175	16531,1790
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	21,374356	45,290112	890,4581	175	6392,1381
metanol	25,394602	792,53121	62,9870787	175	7912,1972
Q total bottom product					179616,13

Q Reboiler (Q_R)

$$Q_F = Q_D + (-Q_c) + Q_w - Q_R$$
$$Q_R = Q_D + (-Q_c) + Q_w - Q_F$$
$$= 98650,539 + 2719676,9 + 179616,13 - 22553,203$$
$$= 2975390,366 \text{ Kj/jam}$$

Q yang dibawa cairan masuk reboiler T = 135,2 °C (Q_{LI})

Komponen	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}C)$	Q _{LI} (Kj)
Limonen oksida	5661,264(1+R)	184	110,2	114936,0207(1+R)
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	45,29 (1+R)	883	110,2	4404,766424(1+R)
metanol	792,53 (1+R)	63	110,2	5501,098655(1+R)
Total Q _{LI}				124841,8857(1+R)

Q Latent Penguapan (Q_{L2})

$$Q_{L2} = m \cdot \lambda$$

Dimana: $\lambda = H_v = A \cdot (1 - T/T_c)^n$ (Chemical Properties,2001)

Komponen	λ	mol	Q _{L2} (Kj)
Limonen oksida	54,36484952	5661,264(R)	307773,767(R)
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	529,1044545	45,29 (R)	23963,20013(R)
Metanol	28,68903895	792,53 (R)	22736,95867(R)
Total Q _{L2}			354473,9258(R)

Q yang dibawa Refluks Reboiler 177°C (Q_{v0})

$Q_{v0} = Q_{L2}$
 $= 354473,9258 \text{ (R)}$

Menentukan Refluks ratio (R) reboiler

$Q_R = Q_{L1} + Q_{L2} - Q_{v0} - Q_w$
 $2975390,366 = 124841,8857 (1+R) - 179616,13$
 $(1+R) = 25,272$
 $R = 24,272$

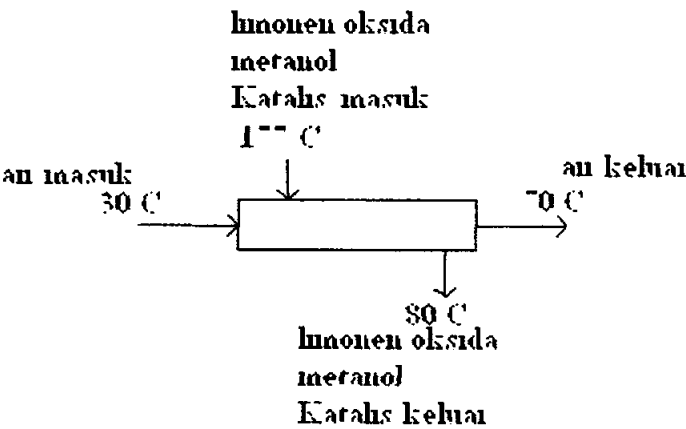
$Q_{v0} = Q_{L2} = 354473,9258(R) = 354473,9258 (24,272) = 14604,2322 \text{ Kj/jam}$

Neraca Panas di Kolom Destilasi (D-610)

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Bahan Masuk	22553,203	Destilat Keluar	98650,539
Reboiler	2975390,366	Bottom keluar	179616,13
		Kondensor	2719676,9
Total	2997943,569	Total	2997943,569

F. Plate Heat Exchanger (E-618)

Pendinginan tahap I :



Q bahan masuk

Komponen	kg	mol	Cp	Δ T(°C)	Q (Kj)
Limonene oksida	861,86178	5661,264	184,230339	152	165311,367
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	21,374356	45,290112	890,4581	152	6392,1223
Methanol	25,394602	792,53121	62,9870787	152	7912,1852
Q total					179615,6746

Q bahan keluar

Komponen	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}C)$	Q (Kj)
Limonene oksida	861,86178	5661,264	140,6351	55	43789,483
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	21,374356	45,290112	853,5212	55	2126,0786
Metanol	25,394602	792,53121	54,67	55	2383,0224
Q total bottom product					48298,584

Menghitung massa air :

$Q_{\text{bahan masuk}} - Q_{\text{bahan keluar}} = m_{\text{air}} \times Cp \times \Delta T + Q_{\text{hilang}}$

$179615,674 - 48298,584 = m_{\text{air}} \times 4,1865 \times (70^{\circ}C - 30^{\circ}C) + 5\%Q_{\text{bahan masuk}}$

$131317,0906 = 167,46 m_{\text{air}} + 6565,8545$

$124751,2361 = 167,46 m_{\text{air}}$

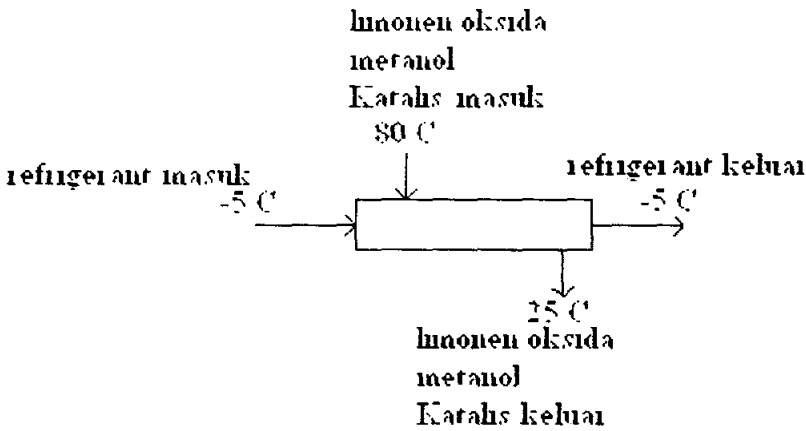
$m_{\text{air}} = 744,9614 \text{ kg/jam}$

Neraca Panas di Plate Heat Exchanger I (E-618)

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Limonen oksida	165311,367	Limonen oksida	43789,483
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	6392,1223	Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	2126,0786
Metanol	7912,1852	Metanol	2383,0224
		Panas yang hilang (5%panas masuk)	6565,8545
		Panas yang diserap	124751,2361
Total	179615,6746	Total	179615,6746

G. Plate Heat Exchanger (E-619)

Pendinginan tahap II :



Q bahan masuk

Komponen	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}C)$	Q (Kj)
Limonene oksida	861,86178	5661,264	140,6351	55	43789,483
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	21,374356	45,290112	853,5212	55	2126,0786
Methanol	25,394602	792,53121	54,67	55	2383,0224
Q total					48298,584

Q bahan keluar

Komponen	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}C)$	Q (Kj)
Limonene oksida	861,86178	5661,264	140,6351	0	0
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	21,374356	45,290112	853,5212	0	0
Methanol	25,394602	792,53121	54,67	0	0
Q total bottom product					0

Massa refrigerant (R407C) yang dibutuhkan :

$Q_{\text{bahan masuk}} - Q_{\text{bahan keluar}} = m_{\text{refrigerant}} \times \lambda + Q_{\text{hilang}}$

$48298,584 - 0 = m_{\text{refrigerant}} \times (410-262,5) + 5\% Q_{\text{bahan masuk}}$

$48298,584 = m_{\text{refrigerant}} \times (410-262,5) + 2414,9292$

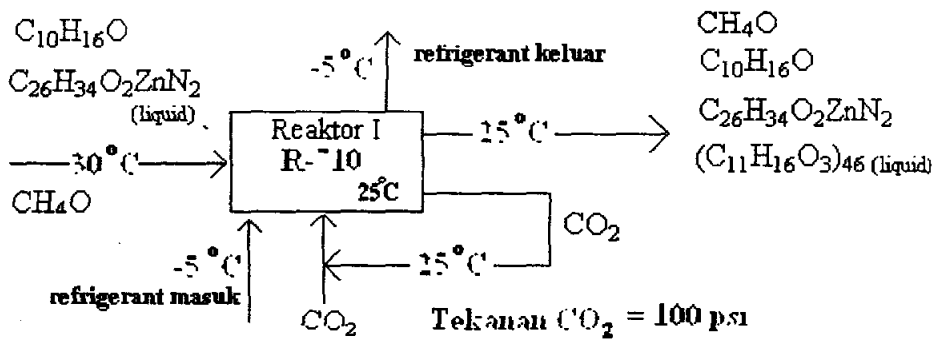
$45883,6548 = m_{\text{refrigerant}} \times (410-262,5)$

$m_{\text{refrigerant}} = 311,0756 \text{ kg}$

Neraca Panas di Plate Heat Exchanger I (E-619)

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Limonen oksida	43789,483	Panas yang hilang (5%panas masuk)	2414,9292
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	2126,0786	Panas yang diserap	45883,6548
Metanol	2383,0224		
Total	48298,584	Total	48298,584

H. Reaktor II (R-710)



Data :

- Suhu reaktor dijaga pada suhu 25°C dan tekanan 100 psi. Suhu reaktor dijaga menggunakan R-470c sebagai media pendingin.
- Suhu keluar dari reaktor diasumsi sebesar 25°C.

Asumsi :

- Panas yang hilang sebesar 10% dari panas masuk

Panas bahan masuk :

Panas bahan masuk : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 30 °C (J/kg°C)	(30-25)°C	Qmasuk bahan (Kj)
Limonen oksida	5661,264175	117,53568	5	3327,002708
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	45,29020554	830,7917	5	188,1336343
Karbondioksida	792,5311462	28,6	5	189,8112095
Metanol	4245,948648	47,9	5	607,1706567

Reaksi yang terjadi dalam reaktor adalah :



Panas reaksi yang terjadi dalam reaktor :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas reaksi} &= (\text{mol limonen oksida yang bereaksi}) \times (\Delta H \text{ produk} - \Delta H \text{ reaktan}) \\ &= 2830,5003 \text{ mol/jam} \times (-21138,84 - ((-208,71) + (-353,08))) \text{ kJ/mol} \\ &= -60244,93715 \text{ kJ/jam (reaksi eksotermis)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Panas yang hilang} = 10\% \times 60244,93715 \text{ kJ/jam} = 6024,4937 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Panas bahan keluar : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 25 °C (J/kg°C)	(30-25)°C	Q keluar bahan (Kj)
Limonen oksida	2830,632088	114,843	0	0
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	45,29020554	817,3134	0	0
Metanol	792,5311462	17374,04	0	0
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	61,53547662	28,5	0	0
Karbondioksida	1415,316973	47,9	0	0

Neraca Panas di Reaktor II (R-710) :

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Dari Plate Heat Exchanger (E-619)		Menuju Tangki Pengendapan (M-310)	
Limonen oksida	3327,002708	Panas yang hilang 10% panas masuk	6024,493715
Katalis BDI-Zinc acetate	188,1336343	Panas yang diserap	58532,56256
Metanol	189,8112095		
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	607,1706567		
Panas reaksi	60244,93715		
Total	60249,24927	Total	60249,24927

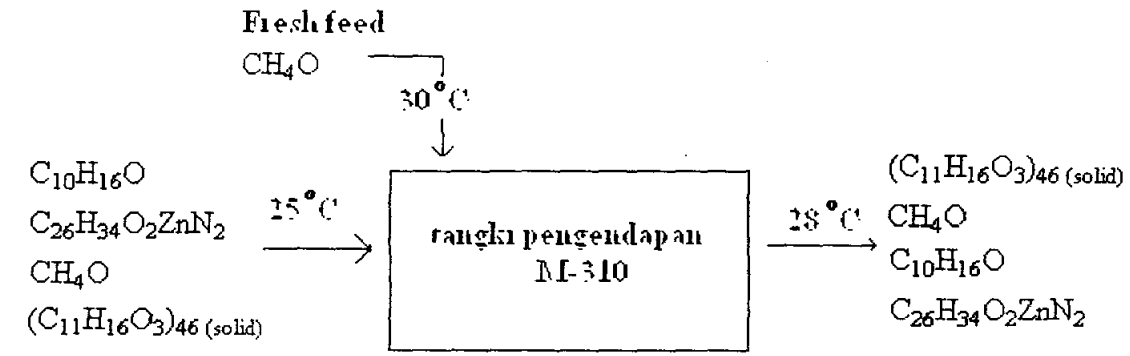
Panas yang diserap = 58532,56256 Kj

$$H_v = 410 \text{ Kj/kg}$$

$$H_l = 262,5 \text{ Kj/kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa refrigerant yang dibutuhkan} &= \frac{Q}{H_v - H_l} = \frac{58532,56256 \text{ Kj}}{410 - 262,5 \text{ Kj/kg}} \\ &= 396,8309 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

I. Tangki Pengendapan II (M-310)



Data :

- Entalpi pengkristalan polilimonen karbonat = 10,975 kJ/mol [2].
- Suhu keluar tangki pengendapan (M-310) sebesar 28°C didapatkan melalui perhitungan menggunakan Hukum Asas Black. Dimana panas yang masuk sama dengan panas yang keluar.

Asumsi :

- Entalpi pengkristalan polilimonen karbonat didekati dengan entalpi pengkristalan polystyrene, karena polilimonen karbonat memiliki karakteristik yang hampir sama dengan polystyrene [4].

Panas masuk :

Panas masuk : $Q = \text{mol} \times \text{Cp} \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 25 (J/kg°C)	(ΔT) °C	Q (Kj)
Limonen oksida	2830,632088	114,843	0	0
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	45,29020554	817,3134	0	0
Polylimonene carbonate	61,53547662	17315,149	0	0
fresh feed methanol	38437,764	47,9	5	9213,8687
Methanol	792,5311462	47,2	0	0

Panas pengkristalan polylimonen carbonate :

$$\begin{aligned} &= m \times \text{entalpi}_{\text{polilimonen karbonat}} \\ &= 56,1847 \text{ mol} \times 10,975 \text{ kJ/mol} \\ &= 616,6281 \text{ Kj} \end{aligned}$$

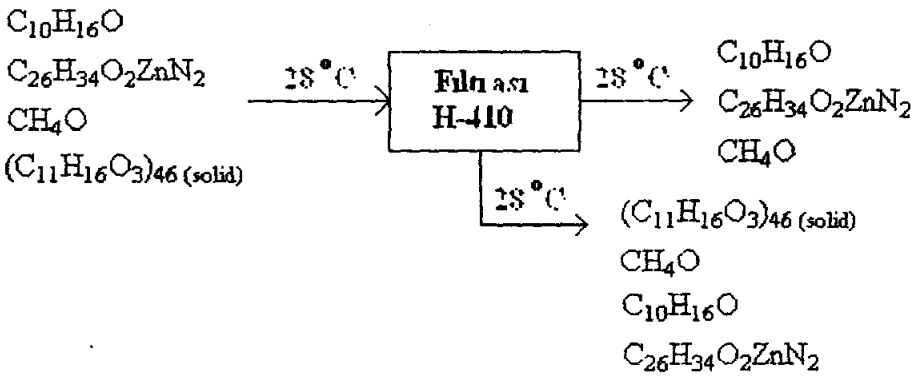
Panas keluar : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp28 (J/kg°C)	(ΔT)°C	Q (Kj)
Limonen oksida	2830,632088	116,2576	5	1663,501354
Katalis ZnOAc	45,29020554	830,5573	5	188,1336343
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	61,53547662	17335,78	5	5382,570573
Methanol	54218,06731	47,7543	5	12996,54579

Neraca Panas di tangki pengendapan (M-310) :

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Dari reaktor II (R-710)		Menuju Rotary Drum Filter (H-410)	
Fresh feed metanol	9213,8687	Limonene oksida	1663,5014
Panas pengkristalan <i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	675,3519	Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	188,1336
Panas yang hilang	15962,6991	<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	5382,5706
		Metanol	9403,8454
Total	16638,0510	Total	16638,0510

J. Filtrasi II (H-410)



Panas masuk : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 30 (J/kg°C)	28-25°C	Q (Kj)
Limonen oksida	2830,632088	117,53568	3	1663,501354
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	45,29020554	852,18279	3	192,9776689
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	61,53547662	17972,9	3	5529,854857
Metanol	39230,29486	47,941752	3	9403,845414

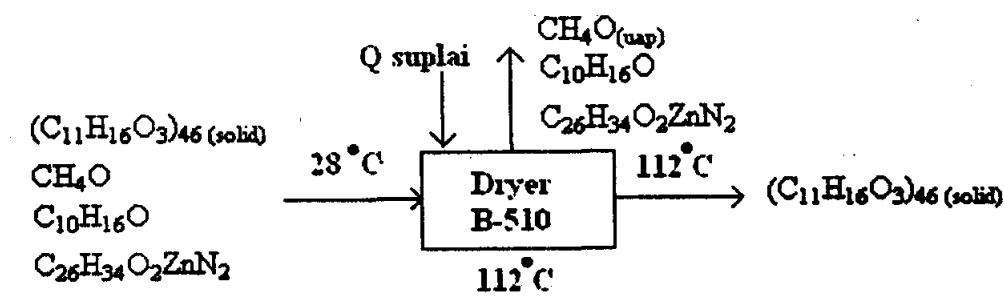
Panas keluar : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 30 (J/kg°C)	28-25 °C	Q (Kj)
Limonen oksida	2738,640842	117,5356813	3	1609,440085
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	43,81820605	852,18279	3	186,7056057
Metanol	37955,37475	47,941752	3	9098,235894
Endapan				
Polylimonene carbonate	61,53547662	17972,9	3	5529,854857
Metanol	437,0615185	47,941752	3	104,7674755
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	1,471787595	852,18279	3	6,271160304
Limonen oksida	268,3389999	117,53568	3	157,6970358

Neraca Panas di Filtrasi (H-410) :

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Limonen oksida	1663,501354	Liquid : metanol Katalis BDI-ZnOAc limonen oksida	1609,440085 186,7056057 9098,235894
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	192,9776689		
Polylimonene carbonate	5529,854857		
Metanol	9403,845414		
		Endapan : Metanol Katalis BDI-Zinc asetat Limonen oksida Polylimonene carbonate	5529,854857 104,7674755 6,271160304 157,6970358
Total	16790,17929	Total	16790,17929

K. Vacuum Tray Dryer (B-510)



Data :

- Suhu dryer sebesar 112°C, merupakan titik didih rata-rata dari limonene oksida dan methanol

- Asumsi :
- λ limonen oksida didekati dengan λ 1-heptanol, karena heptanol memiliki titik didih yang mendekati titik didih limonen oksida.
 - Titik didih limonen oksida sebesar 176°C
 - Titik didih 1-heptanol sebesar 175,18°C
 - katalis BDI- ZnOAc diabaikan pada perhitungan titik didih rata-rata, karena katalis BDI- ZnOAc dianggap sebagai impuritis dalam *Polylimonene carbonate*.
 - Panas hilang 10% panas suplai

Panas masuk : $Q = \text{mol} \times C_p \times \Delta T$

Komponen	Mol	Cp 28°C (J/kg°C)	28-25°C	Q(Kj)
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	62,85128927	17335,78	3	5648,099703
Metanol	1456,323496	47,7543	3	349,0935024
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	1,008808053	830,5573	3	4,298444315
Limonen oksida	63,04782499	116,2576	3	37,05184531

Panas keluar : $Q_{total} = (mol \times C_p \times \Delta T) + (mol \times \lambda)$

Komponen	mol	λ	$mol \times C_p \text{ } 112^{\circ}\text{C}$ $\times (112-25)^{\circ}\text{C}$	Q(Kj)
Metanol	1456,323496	34,86562507	231,8132496	51007,44225
Limonen oksida	63,04782499	63,47277671	859,9810587	4861,801576
Katalis BDI- ZnOAc	1,008808053	530,9714805	76,52839632	612,176702
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	-	-	62,85128927	62,85128927

$Q_{in} + Q_{suplai} = Q_{out} + Q_{hilang}$
 $6039 \text{ } Q_{suplai} = 107962,8475 \text{ } Q_{suplai}$
 $0,9 \text{ } Q_{suplai} = 97166 \text{ Kj}$
 $Q_{suplai} = 107962,56 \text{ Kj}$
 $Q_{hilang} = 0,1 \text{ } Q_{suplai} = 10796,256 \text{ Kj}$

Neraca Panas di Vacuum Tray Dryer (B-510) :

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Dari Rotary Drum Filter (H-410)		Menuju Silo Penyimpanan (F-512)	
<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	5648	<i>Polylimonene carbonate</i>	98277
Metanol	349,0935024	Metanol	349
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	4,298444315	Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	540
Limonen oksida	37	Limonen oksida	4039
Panas yang disuplai	107963	Panas hilang	10796
Total	114001	Total	114001

L. Menara Destilasi (D-810)

Dari kolom destilasi dihasilkan 2 macam produk, yaitu:

- Produk atas berupa metanol.
- Produk bawah berupa limonene oksida dan katalis BDI-zinc acetate.

Untuk membuat kurva kesetimbangan dibutuhkan parameter-parameter yang akan dihitung menggunakan UNIFAC method. Dalam perhitungan dianggap 2 jenis komponen yang terpisah, yaitu metanol yang mewakili produk atas dan limonene oksida yang mewakili produk bawah.

Kondisi operasi: $P = 1 \text{ atm}$, $T = 100 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 373 \text{ K}$

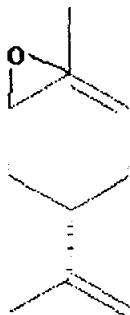
UNIFAC Method

Pemilihan kelompok komponen yang dipisahkan didasarkan pada jenis molekul yang dimilikinya. Spesifikasi kelompok molekul yang digunakan untuk perhitungan UNIFAC method diambil dari buku Prausnitz, *The Properties of Gases & Liquids*, 1988, Tabel 8-21.

- Rumus molekul methanol (CH_3OH)



- Rumus molekul limonene oksida ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$)



$x_1 = \text{fraksi mol produk atas} = 0,999$

$x_2 = \text{fraksi mol produk bawah} = 0,189$

Molekul (i)	Nama	Main no. (m)	Sec no. (k)	V _j	R _j	Q _j
metanol (1)	CH ₃	1	1	1	0,9011	0,848
	OH	12	24	1	1,242	1,188
Limonene Oksida (2)	CH ₃ CO	9	19	1	1,6724	1,488
	CH ₂ =C	2	7	1	1,1173	0,988
	CH ₃	1	1	1	0,9011	0,848

$$r_i = \sum_k v_k^{(i)} R_k \qquad q_i = \sum_k v_k^{(i)} Q_k$$

(Pers. 8-10.52)

$$r_1 = (1)(0,9011) + (1)(1,242) = 2,1431$$

dengan cara yang sama didapatkan harga $r_2 = 3,6908$

$$q_1 = (1)(0,848) + (1)(1,188) = 2,036$$

$$q_2 = 3,324$$

$$\Phi_i = \frac{r_i x_i}{\sum_j r_j x_j} \qquad \theta_i = \frac{q_i x_i}{\sum_j q_j x_j} \qquad \ell_i = \frac{z}{2} (r_i - q_i) - (r_i - 1) \text{ dengan } z = 10$$

(Pers. 8-10.51)

$$\Phi_1 = \frac{(2,1431)(0,999)}{(2,1431)(0,999) + (3,6908)(0,189)} = 0,9304$$

$$\Phi_2 = 1,0592$$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{(2,036)(0,999)}{(2,036)(0,189) + (3,324)(0,189)} = 0,9339$$

$$\theta_2 = 0,9585$$

$$\ell_1 = (5)(2,1431 - 2,036) - (2,1431 - 1) = -0,6061$$

$$\ell_2 = -0,8568$$

Molekul (i)	r _i	q _i	Φ _i	θ _i	ℓ _i
Metanol (1)	2,1431	2,036	0,9304	0,9339	-0,6061
Limonen oksida (2)	3,6908	3,324	1,0592	0,9585	-0,8568

$$\ln \gamma_i^C = \ln \frac{\Phi_i}{x_i} + \frac{z}{2} q_i \ln \frac{\theta_i}{\Phi_i} + \ell_i - \frac{\Phi_i}{x_i} \sum_j x_j \ell_j$$

(Pers. 8-10.50)

$$\ln \gamma_1^C = \ln \left(\frac{0,9304}{0,9585} \right) + 5(2,036) \ln \left(\frac{0,9339}{0,9304} \right) + (-0,6061) - \left(\frac{0,0415}{0,9585} \right) ((0,9585)(-0,6061) + (0,0415)(-0,8568))$$

= 0,0153

$$\ln \gamma_2^C = 0,3367$$

$$\Psi_{mn} = \exp \left(- \frac{a_{mn}}{T} \right) \text{ dengan } a_{mn} \text{ didapatkan dari Tabel 8-22}$$

(Pers. 8-10.57)

$$a_{1,12} = 741,4$$

$$\Psi_{1,12} = \exp \left(- \frac{741,4}{413} \right) = 0,1661$$

$$a_{12,1} = 90,49$$

$$\Psi_{12,1} = \exp \left(- \frac{90,49}{413} \right) = 0,803$$

$$a_{1,1} = 0, \quad \Psi_{1,1} = 1$$

$$a_{12,12} = 0, \quad \Psi_{12,12} = 1$$

Untuk komponen metanol (1):

$$X_k = \frac{\sum_j x_j v_{kj}}{\sum_j x_j \sum_k v_{kj}}$$

(Pers. 8-10.46)

$$X_i^{(1)} = \frac{(3)}{(3+1)} = 0,75$$

$$X_{24}^{(1)} = 0,25$$

$$\theta_1^{(1)} = \frac{(0,75)(0,848)}{(0,75)(0,848) + (0,25)(1,188)} = 0,6817$$

$$\theta_{24}^{(1)} = 0,3183$$

$$\ln \Gamma_k = Q_k \left[1 - \ln \left(\sum_m \theta_m \Psi_{mk} \right) - \sum_m \frac{\theta_m \Psi_{km}}{\sum_n \theta_n \Psi_{nm}} \right]$$

(Pers. 8-10.55)

$$),848 \left[1 - \ln((0,6817.1) + (0,3183.0,8032)) - \left(\frac{(0,6817.1)}{(0,6817.1) + (0,3183.0,8032)} + \frac{(0,3183.0,1661)}{(0,6817.0,1661) + (0,3183.1} \right. \right.$$

),1823

$\ln \Gamma_{24}^{(1)} = 0,6161$

Untuk komponen limonene oksida (2):

$X_{12}^{(2)} = \frac{(1)}{(1+1+1)} = 0,3333$

$X_7^{(2)} = 0,3333$

$X_1^{(2)} = 0,3333$

$\theta_{12}^{(2)} = \frac{(0,3333)(0,968)}{(0,3333)(0,968) + (0,3333)(0,988) + (0,3333)(0,848)} = 0,3452$

$\theta_7^{(2)} = 0,3523$

$\theta_1^{(2)} = 0,3025$

$a_{4,2} = -113,6, \quad \Psi_{4,2} = 1,3166$

$a_{2,4} = 74,15, \quad \Psi_{2,4} = 0,8357$

$a_{4,1} = -69,7, \quad \Psi_{4,1} = 1,1838$

$a_{1,4} = 76,5, \quad \Psi_{1,4} = 0,8309$

$a_{2,1} = -35,36, \quad \Psi_{2,1} = 1,0894$

$a_{1,2} = 86,02, \quad \Psi_{1,2} = 0,8120$

$a_{12,2} = -62,55, \quad \Psi_{12,2} = 1,1635$

$a_{2,12} = 449,1, \quad \Psi_{2,12} = 0,3371$

$a_{12,4} = 2347, \quad \Psi_{12,4} = 0,0034$

$$\alpha_{4,12} = 115,2, \quad \Psi_{4,12} = 0,7566$$

$$\alpha_{4,4} = 0, \quad \Psi_{4,4} = 1$$

$$\alpha_{2,2} = 0, \quad \Psi_{2,2} = 1$$

$$\alpha_{1,1} = 0, \quad \Psi_{1,1} = 1$$

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama (Pers. 8-10.55), dihitung:

$$\ln \Gamma_{12}^{(2)} = 0,002384$$

$$\ln \Gamma_7^{(2)} = -0,0105$$

$$\ln \Gamma_1^{(2)} = -0,0333$$

Untuk $x_1 = 0,999$

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama (Pers. 8-10.46), dihitung:

$$X_1 = 0,5690$$

$$X_7 = 0,1448$$

$$X_{12} = 0,1448$$

$$X_{24} = 0,1414$$

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama (Pers. 8-10.51), dihitung:

$$\theta_1 = 0,5168$$

$$\theta_7 = 0,1532$$

$$\theta_{12} = 0,1501$$

$$\theta_{24} = 0,1800$$

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama (Pers. 8-10.55), dihitung:

$$\ln \Gamma_1 = 0,0915$$

$$\ln \Gamma_7 = -0,0466$$

$$\ln \Gamma_{12} = 0,1335$$

$$\ln \Gamma_{24} = 0,9850$$

$$\ln \gamma_i^R = \sum_k v_k^{(i)} (\ln \Gamma_k - \ln \Gamma_k^{(i)}) \quad (\text{Pers. 8-10.54})$$

All groups

$$\ln \gamma_1^R = (3)(0,0915 - 0,1823) + (1)(0,9850 - 0,6161) = 0,0967$$

$$\ln \gamma_2^R = (1)(0,1335 - 0,0024) + (1)(-0,0466 - 0,0105) + (1)(0,0915 - 0,0333) = 0,1532$$

$$\ln \gamma_i = \underset{\text{combinatorial}}{\ln \gamma_i^C} + \underset{\text{residual}}{\ln \gamma_i^R} \quad (\text{Pers. 8-10.49})$$

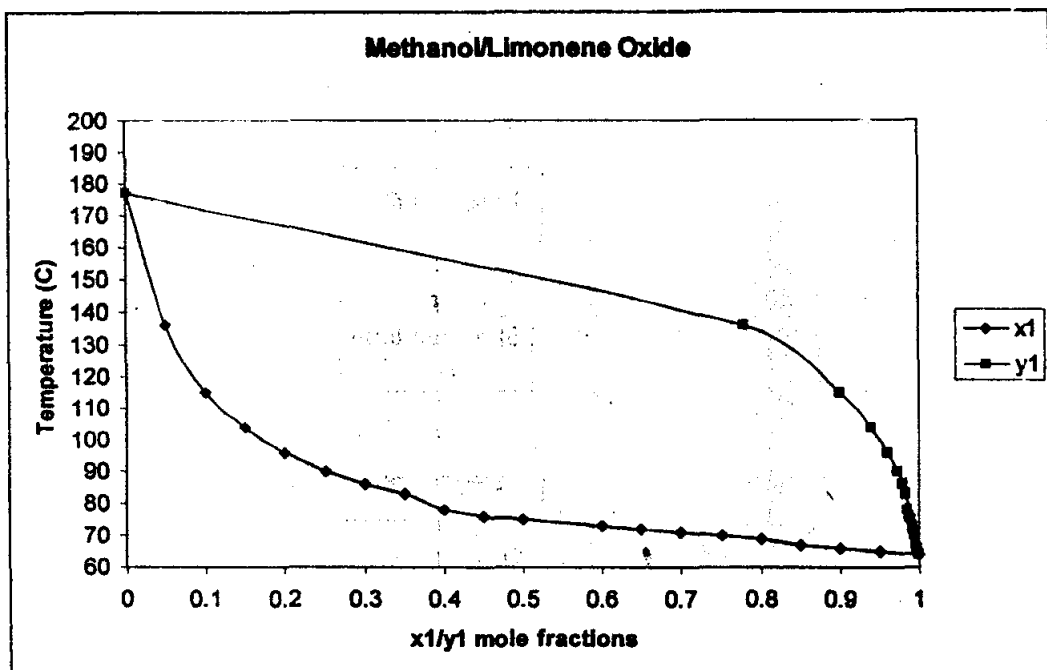
$$\ln \gamma_1 = 0,0153 + 0,0967 = 0,1120, \quad \gamma_1 = 1,1185$$

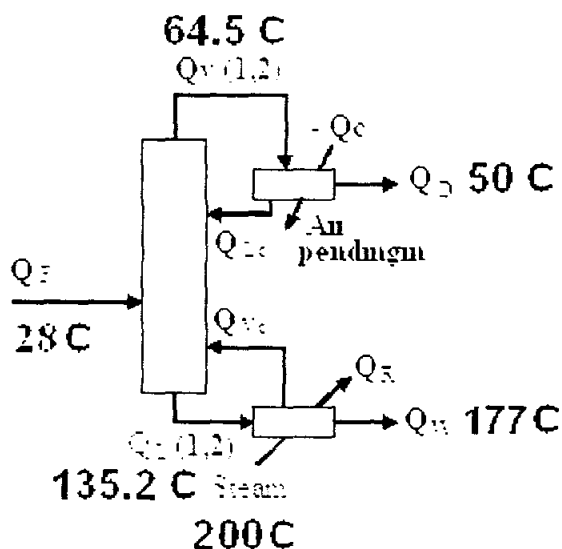
$$\ln \gamma_2 = 0,0186 + 0,1532 = 0,1719, \quad \gamma_2 = 1,1875$$

$$P = x_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot P_1^{sat} + x_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \cdot P_2^{sat}$$

$$P = 1 \text{ atm (tekanan udara)}$$

Dengan menggunakan trial nilai x pada berbagai macam suhu (antara titik didih limonen oksida dan titik didih metanol), didapatkan grafik seperti di bawah ini.





Data:

- Dari grafik di atas, dapat dilihat bahwa metanol dan limonen oksida dapat dipisahkan sampai dengan fraksi mol 0,99.
 - o T destilat (pada $X_1 = 0,99$) = 64,5 °C
 - o T bottom product (pada $Y_1 = 0,01$) = 177 °C
- Steam masuk pada suhu 200°C (*saturated*)

Dari App. A.2-9, Geankoplis 1997, didapat bahwa $\lambda_{200^\circ\text{C}}$

$$= 2793,2 - 852,45$$

$$= 1940,75 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 465,780 \text{ kkal/kg}$$

Q bahan masuk (Q_F)

T bahan masuk = 28 °C

Komponen masuk	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}\text{C})$	$Q_F \text{ (Kj)}$
Limonen oksida	416,9263395	2738,641102	116,2576	3	1609440,238
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	20,88861045	44,26086629	830,5573	3	188591,7429
Metanol	1228,465945	38338,76193	47,7543	3	9190137,16
Q total bahan masuk					10988,16914

Q uap keluar yang dibawa masuk ke kondensor (Q_{v1})

- Destilat $\rightarrow$ T destilat (pada $X_1 = 0,99$) = 64,5 °C

Komponen destilat	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}\text{C})$	Q_{v1} (Kj)
Limonen oksida	4,169263395	27,38641102	134	39.5	144956,2735
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	0,208886104	0,442608663	836,0528	39.5	14616,74637
Metanol	1216,181286	37955,37431	51,8	39.5	77660491,38
Total Q_{v1}					77820,0644

Q latent penguapan (Q_{v2})

- Destilat $\rightarrow$ T destilat (pada $X_1 = 0,99$) = 64,5 °C

$$Q_{v2} = m \cdot \lambda$$

Dimana:

$$\lambda = H_v = A \cdot (1 - T/T_c)^n \quad (\text{Chemical Properties, 2001})$$

Komponen destilat	kg	mol	λ	Q_{v2} (Kj)
Limonen oksida	4,169263395	57,18448514	63,47277671	3629,658057
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	0,208886104	0,457475881	530,9714805	242,9066459
Metanol	1216,181286	78460,58951	34,86562507	2735577,496
Total Q_{v2}				2739450,061

Q yang dibawa destilat dari kondensor (Q_D)

Komponen destilat	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}\text{C})$	Q_D (Kj)
Limonen oksida	4,169263395	57,18448514	121	25	172983,0676
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	0,208886104	0,457475881	832,0763	25	9516,370963
Metanol	1216,181286	78460,58951	50,2	25	98468039,83
Total Q_D					98650,53927

Q Refluks pada destilat (Q_{L0})

Refluks pada destilat = 0,831

(dari perhitungan spesifikasi alat kolom destilasi (D-192))

$$Q_{L0} = 0,831 \cdot Q_D = 0,831 \times 98650,539 \text{ KJl/jam}$$

$$= 81978,598 \text{ KJl/jam}$$

Q yang diserap Kondensor (-Qc)

$$(-Q_c) = Q_{v1} + Q_{v2} - Q_D - Q_{L0}$$

$$= 77820,0644 + 2739450,061 - 98650,5392 - 81978,598$$

$$= 2636640,988 \text{ Kj/jam}$$

Q Bottom Product → T bottom product (pada $Y_1 = 0,01$) = 200 °C

Komponen	kg	mol	Cp	Δ T(°C)	Q (Kj)
Limonene oksida	412,757	2711,2546	184,2303	175	79170016,48
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	20,4729	43,3800	890,4581	175	6122560,065
Methanol	121,6181	3795,5374	62,9870	175	37892565,68
Q total bottom product					123185,1422

Q Reboiler (QR)

$$Q_F = Q_D + (-Q_c) + Q_W - Q_R$$

$$Q_R = Q_D + (-Q_c) + Q_W - Q_F$$

$$= 98650,539 + 2636640,988 + 123185,1422 - 10988,16914$$

$$= 2847488,5 \text{ Kj/jam}$$

Q yang dibawa cairan masuk reboiler $T = 135,2$ °C (Q_{L1})

Komponen	mol	Cp	ΔT(°C)	Q_{L1} (Kj)
Limonen oksida	2711,2546(1+R)	184	110,2	55044,39001(1+R)
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	43,3800 (1+R)	883	110,2	4219,00253(1+R)
metanol	3795,5374(1+R)	63	110,2	26345,49361(1+R)
Total Q_{L1}				85608,88615 (1+R)

Q Latent Penguapan (Q_{L2})

$$Q_{L2} = m \cdot \lambda$$

$$\text{Dimana: } \lambda = H_v = A \cdot (1 - T/T_c)^n \quad (\text{Chemical Properties, 2001})$$

Komponen	λ	mol	Q_{L2} (Kj)
Limonen oksida	54,36484952	2711,2546(1+R)	147396,9533
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	529,1044545	43,3800 (1+R)	22952,59095
Metanol	28,68903895	3795,5374(1+R)	108890,3212
Total Q_{L2}			279239,8654

Q yang dibawa Refluks Reboiler 177°C (Q_{V0})

Q_{V0} = Q_{L2}
= 279239,8654 (R)

Menentukan Refluks ratio (R) reboiler

$$Q_R = Q_{L1} + Q_{L2} - Q_{V0} - Q_W$$
$$279239,8654 = 85608,88615 (1+R) - 123185,1422$$
$$(1+R) = 4,7007$$
$$R = 3,7007$$

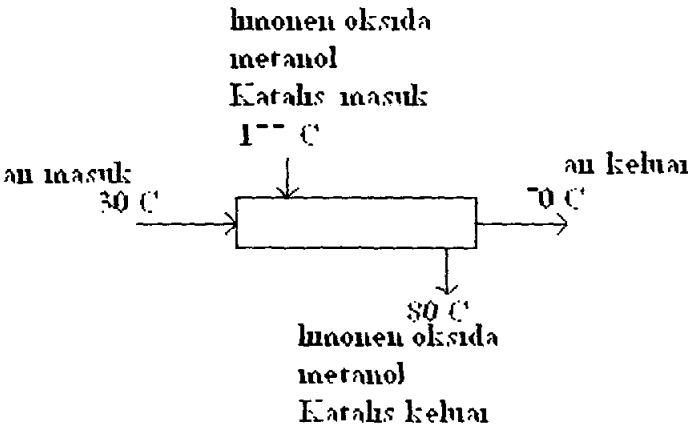
Q_{V0} = Q_{L2} = 279239,8654 (R) = 279239,8654 (3,7007) = 1033393,788 Kj/jam

Neraca Panas di Kolom Destilasi (D-810)

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Bahan Masuk	10981,6914	Destilat Keluar	98650,539
Reboiler	2847488,5	Bottom keluar	123185,1422
		Kondensor	2636640,988
Total	2858470,191	Total	2858470,191

L. Plate Heat Exchanger (E-818)

Pendinginan tahap I :



Q bahan masuk

Komponen	kg	mol	Cp	Δ T(°C)	Q (Kj)
Limonene oksida	412,757	2711,25469	184,2303	152	79170,0164
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	20,4729	43,3800	890,4581	152	6122,560
Methanol	121,6181	3795,5374	62,9870	152	37892,5656
Q total bottom product					123185,1422

Q bahan keluar

Komponen	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}\text{C})$	Q (Kj)
Limonene oksida	412,7570761	2711,254691	140,6351	55	20969,396
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	20,4729271	43,38007505	853,5212	55	2036,4162
metanol	121,6181286	3795,537431	54,67	55	11412,5893
Q total bottom product					34418,4015

Menghitung massa air :

$Q_{\text{bahan masuk}} - Q_{\text{bahan keluar}} = m_{\text{air}} \times Cp \times \Delta T + Q_{\text{hilang}}$

$123185,1422 - 34418,4015 = m_{\text{air}} \times 4,1865 \times (70^{\circ}\text{C} - 30^{\circ}\text{C}) + 5\%Q_{\text{bahan masuk}}$

$88766,7407 - 6159,25711 = 167,46 m_{\text{air}}$

$82607,4835 = 167,46 m_{\text{air}}$

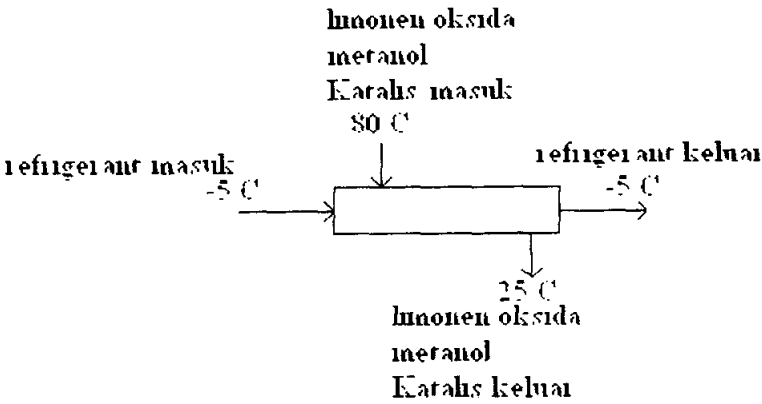
$m_{\text{air}} = 493,2968 \text{ kg}$

Neraca Panas di Plate Heat Exchanger III (E-818)

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Limonen oksida	79170,0164	Limonen oksida	20969,396
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	6122,560	Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	2036,4162
Metanol	37892,5656	Metanol	11412,5893
		Panas yang hilang (5%panas masuk)	6159,25711
		Panas yang diserap	82607,4835
Total	123185,1422	Total	123185,1422

M. Plate Heat Exchanger (E-819)

Pendinginan tahap II :



Q bahan masuk

Komponen	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}C)$	Q (Kj)
Limonene oksida	412,7570761	2711,254691	140,6351	55	20969,396
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	20,4729271	43,38007505	853,5212	55	2036,4162
Methanol	121,6181286	3795,537431	54,67	55	11412,5893
Q total					34418,4015

Q bahan keluar

Komponen	kg	mol	Cp	$\Delta T(^{\circ}C)$	Q (Kj)
Limonene oksida	412,7570761	2711,254691	140,6351	5	1593,3447
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	20,4729271	43,38007505	853,5212	5	180,199
Methanol	121,6181286	3795,537431	54,67	5	952,9701
Q total bottom product					2726,5138

Massa refrigerant (R-407C) yang dibutuhkan :

$Q_{\text{bahan masuk}} - Q_{\text{bahan keluar}} = m_{\text{refrigerant}} \times \lambda + Q_{\text{hilang}}$

$34418,4015 - 2726,5138 = m_{\text{refrigerant}} \times (410-262,5) + 5\% Q_{\text{bahan masuk}}$

$31691,8887 - 1720,92 = 147,5 m_{\text{refrigerant}}$

$29970,9676 = 147,5 m_{\text{refrigerant}}$

$m_{\text{refrigerant}} = 221,677 \text{ kg}$

Neraca Panas di *Plate Heat Exchanger IV* (E-819):

Komponen	ΔH masuk (kJ)	Komponen	ΔH keluar (kJ)
Limonen oksida	20969,396	Limonen oksida	1593,3447
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	2036,4162	Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	180,199
Metanol	11412,5893	Metanol	952,9701
		Panas yang hilang (5%panas masuk)	1720,92
		Panas yang diserap	29970,9676
Total	34418,4015	Total	34418,4015

APPENDIX C
SPESIFIKASI ALAT

APPENDIX C

SPESIFIKASI ALAT

Tangki Limonen Oksida (F-111)

Fungsi : Menyimpan limonene oksida sebelum masuk ke dalam tangki pencampuran (M-110).

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan bagian bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas flat.

Dasar pemilihan : alas berbentuk konis akan mempermudah pengeluaran bahan.

Data :

- Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- Kapasitas : 302400 kg/ 7 hari (pengiriman bahan baku dilakukan 1 minggu sekali dengan 7 hari kerja untuk tiap minggunya, sehingga tangki dibuat dengan kapasitas untuk bahan baku selama 7 hari)
- Densitas limonene oksida = $922 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 57,5748 \text{ lb/ft}^3$
- 1 psia = $6,89476 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa yang ditampung} &= 1800 \text{ kg/hari} \times 24 \text{ jam} \times 7 \text{ hari} \\ &= 302400 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume larutan} = \frac{\text{massa yang ditampung}}{\rho} = \frac{302400 \text{ kg}}{922 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 327,9826 \text{ m}^3$$

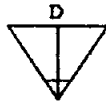
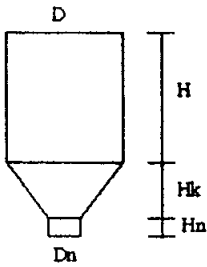
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= 1,2 \times \text{volume larutan} \\ &= 1,2 \times 327,9826 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 393,5792 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sudut konis} = 60^{\circ} \quad ([1], \text{hal.96})$$

$$\alpha = 30^{\circ}$$

$$D_n = 8 \text{ in} = 0,2032 \text{ m}$$

$$H_t = 1,5 D$$



$$V \text{ tangki} = V \text{ silinder} + V \text{ konis}$$

$$393,5792 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H_t + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$393,5792 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,2032^3)$$

$$\text{Dari persamaan di atas didapatkan } D = 6,5445 \text{ m} = 257,6575 \text{ in}$$

$$H_t = 1,5 D = 9,8168 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{6,5445 - 0,2032}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 5,4917 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ total} = H_t + H_k = 9,8168 \text{ m} + 5,4917 \text{ m} = 15,3085 \text{ m} = 602,6959 \text{ in} = 50,2119 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{larutan dalam konis}} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,2032^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30^\circ} (6,5445^3 - 0,2032^3) \\ &= 63,5182 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V \text{ larutan dalam silinder} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H_{\text{liquid}}$$

$$(V \text{ larutan} - V \text{ larutan dalam konis}) = \frac{1}{4} \pi (D)^2 H_{\text{liquid}}$$

$$264,4645 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \pi (6,5445)^2 H_{\text{liquid}}$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = 7,8658 \text{ m} = 25,7998 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{liquid total dalam tangki}} = H_{\text{liquid}} + H_k = 7,8658 \text{ m} + 5,4917 \text{ m} = 13,3575 \text{ m} = 43,8127 \text{ ft}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = P \text{ hidrostatik} = \left(\frac{\rho \times H}{144} \right) \text{ psi}$$

$$= \left(\frac{57,5748 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 43,8127 \text{ ft}}{144} \right)$$

$$= 17,5174 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = 1,25 \times P \text{ operasi} = 1,5 \times 17,5174 \text{ psi} = 21,8968 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal dinding tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c \quad ([1], \text{pers.3.16})$$

$$P = P_{\text{desain}} = 21,8968 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = 257,6575 \text{ in}$$

$$c : \text{Faktor korosi maksimum} = 0,125$$

$$f : f_{\text{allow}} = 18.750 \text{ psi untuk stainless steel tipe 304 (SA-240)}$$

$$([1], \text{App. D, pg. 342})$$

$$E : \text{Tipe sambungan} = \text{double-welded butt joint, dengan welded-joint efficiency} = 0,8$$

$$([1], \text{Tabel 13.2})$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c = \frac{21,8968 \text{ psia} \times 257,6575 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,3131 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup atas, flat

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c = \frac{21,8968 \text{ psia} \times 257,6575 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,3131 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup bawah (Konis)

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times (f.E - 0,6P)} + c \quad ([1], \text{pers. 13.1})$$

$$t_s = \frac{(21,8968 \text{ psi}) \times (257,6575 \text{ in})}{2 \times ((18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 21,8968 \text{ psia}))} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3132 \text{ in, diambil} \approx \frac{3}{8} \text{ in} \quad ([1], 1959)$$

Spesifikasi tangki Limonen Oksida :

$$\text{Volume yang ditampung} = 327,9826 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 393,5792 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Diameter tangki} = 6,5445 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki} = 15,3085 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Bahan} = \text{stainless steel tipe 304 (SA-240)}$$

$$\text{Tebal dinding tangki} = \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal tutup atas} = \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal tutup bawah} = \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

Pompa limonen oksida (L-113)

Fungsi : Memompa limonen oksida dari tangki penyimpanan menuju tangki pencampuran(M-110).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan :

- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
- Perawatan mudah

Data :

- Kondisi operasi :
- Material: Stainless steel SA-240 type 304

Perhitungan :

$$\rho_{\text{limonenoksida}} = 922 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} = 57,5748 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$\mu_{\text{limonenoksida}} = 1,6975 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m s}} = 1,1407 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft s}}$$

Waktu pemompaan = 2 menit

$$\text{Laju limonen oksida} = 900 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{menit}}$$

$$\text{Volumetric rate (q)} = \frac{900 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{menit}}}{922 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} = 0,9761 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{menit}} = 0,5745 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{sekon}}$$

Faktor keselamatan = 20%

$$\begin{aligned} q_f &= 1,2 \times q = 1,2 \times 0,5745 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{sekon}} \\ &= 0,6894 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{sekon}} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung diameter optimum

Trial: aliran viskos ($N_{RE} < 2100$)

$$D_i \text{ opt} = 3 \times (q_f)^{0,36} \times (\mu)^{0,18} \quad ([2], \text{pp.525, eq.15})$$

$$= 3 \times (0,6894)^{0,36} \times (1,697)^{0,18} = 2,6870 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan standar 3 in schedule 40

Dari Geankoplis 4th ed., 2003, Appendix A.5-1 didapatkan:

$$OD = 3,5000 \text{ in}$$

$$ID = 3,068 \text{ in} = 0,2556 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Inside cross section area (A)} = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

Menghitung kecepatan

$$v = \frac{q_f}{A} = \frac{0,6894 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}}{0,0513 \text{ ft}^2} = 13,4393 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} = 4,0974 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$$

Menghitung Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{ID \times v \times \rho_{\text{limonen oksida}}}{\mu_{\text{limonen oksida}}} \\ &= \frac{0,2556 \text{ ft} \times 13,4393 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}} \times 57,5748 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}}{1,1407 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{s}}} = 173,3832 \end{aligned}$$

Aliran laminar, berarti trial benar.

Perancangan panjang pipa

Perkiraan panjang pipa = 8,4 m

Pipa dilengkapi dengan :

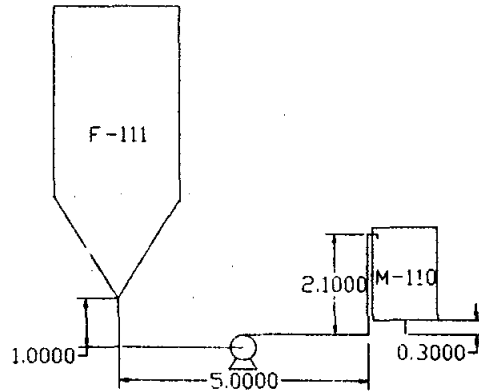
- 4 standard elbow 90°
- 1 gate valve, wide open
- 1 sudden contraction

Equivalent length

Karena aliran berupa aliran laminar ($N_{Re} = 173,3832$), maka berdasarkan Geankoplis 4th ed., eq. 2.10-7, faktor friksi untuk aliran tersebut adalah :

$$f = \frac{16}{N_{Re}} = \frac{16}{173,3832}$$

$$= 0,0923$$



Dari Perry 7th ed., Table 6-5, didapatkan:

1. Parameter untuk elbow 90°

$$K_f = 0.9$$

2. Parameter untuk gate valve, wide open

$$K_f = 1.2$$

3. Friksi pada pipa

- a. Sudden contraction (h_c)

$$h_c = 0.55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2\alpha} \quad ([3], \text{eq. 2.10-16})$$

$$= 0.55 \times (1 - 0)^2 \times \frac{4,0974^2}{2.0,5} = 9,2336 \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{kg}}$$

- b. Straight pipe (F_f)

$$F_f = 4 \times f \times \frac{\Delta L}{ID} \times \frac{v^2}{2} \quad ([3], \text{eq. 2.10-6})$$

$$= 4 \times 0,0923 \times \frac{8.4 \text{ m}}{0,0779 \text{ m}} \times \frac{4,0974^2}{2} = 504,9671 \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{kg}}$$

- d. Fitting (h_f)

- Elbow 90°

$$h_{f1} = K_f \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$= 0.9 \times \frac{4,0974^2}{2} = 7,5547 \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{kg}} \quad ([3], \text{eq. 2.10-17})$$

- Gate valve, wide open

$$h_{f2} = K_f \frac{v^2}{2}$$

$$= 1,2 \times \frac{4,0974^2}{2} = 10,0730 \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{kg}} \quad ([3], \text{eq. 2.10-17})$$

$$\text{Total } h_f = (4 \times h_{f1}) + h_{f2} = (2 \times 7,5547) + 10,0730 = 40,2919 \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{kg}}$$

e. Total friction

$$\Sigma F = h_c + F_f + \text{total } h_f$$

$$= (9,2336 + 504,9671 + 40,2919) \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$= 554,4925 \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{kg}}$$

Menghitung Power Pompa

Persamaan Bernoulli

$$\frac{\Delta v^2}{2\alpha} + g\Delta z + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F = -W_s$$

$$\frac{(4,0974 - 0 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{2.0,5} + 9,806 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \times 1,1 \text{ m} + \left(\frac{1-1}{922 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}} \right) + 554,4925 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} = -W_s$$

$$-W_s = 582,0674 \frac{\text{Joule}}{\text{kg}}$$

$$\text{Volumetric rate (qr)} = 0,6894 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}} = 309,4605 \frac{\text{US gal}}{\text{menit}} = 70,282 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{jam}}$$

Efisiensi pompa = 68%

(Peters, 3rd ed, Figure 13-36)

$$\text{Brake (kw)} = - \frac{W_s \times m}{\eta} = \frac{582,0672 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}} \times 15 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}}{0,68}$$

$$= 12839,72 \text{ W} = 17,22 \text{ hp}$$

Efisiensi motor = 80%

([2], Figure 13-38)

$$\text{Power of pump} = \frac{17,22}{0,80} = 21,52 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa:

Ukuran pipa	: 3 in sch 40
Panjang pipa	: 8,4 m
Rate aliran pompa	: 70,282 m ³ /jam
Power	: 21,52 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> SA-240 type 304
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Tangki BDI-ZnOAc (F-112)

Fungsi : Menyimpan BDI-ZnOAc sebelum masuk ke dalam tangki pengendapan.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan bagian bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas flat.

Dasar pemilihan : alas berbentuk konis akan mempermudah pengeluaran bahan.

Data :

- Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- Kapasitas : massa BDI-ZnOAc yang masuk reaktor adalah 22,3202 kg/jam. Pengiriman bahan baku dilakukan tiap sebulan sekali dengan 7 hari kerja tiap minggunya, sehingga tangki BDI-ZnOAc dibuat dengan kapasitas untuk bahan baku selama 1 bulan.
- Densitas BDI-ZnOAc : 1218 kg/m³

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Massa yang ditampung} &= 22,3202 \text{ kg/jam} \times 30 \text{ hari/bulan} \times 1 \text{ bulan} \times 24 \text{ jam/hari} \\ &= 16070,544 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume padatan} = \frac{\text{massa yang ditampung}}{\rho} = \frac{16070,544 \text{ kg}}{1218 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 13,1942 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tangki} &= 1,2 \times \text{volume padatan} \\ &= 1,2 \times 13,1942 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 15,8330 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

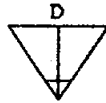
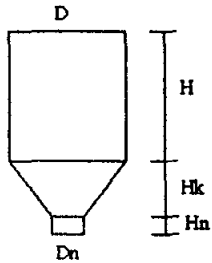
$$\text{Sudut konis} = 60^\circ$$

([1], hal.96)

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$D_n = 8 \text{ in} = 0,2032 \text{ m}$$

$$H_t = 1,5 D$$



$$V \text{ tangki} = V \text{ silinder} + V \text{ konis}$$

$$15,8330 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H_t + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$15,8330 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,2032^3)$$

Dari persamaan di atas didapatkan $D = 2,2424 \text{ m} = 88,2816 \text{ in}$

$$H_t = 1,5 D = 3,3635 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{2,2424 - 0,2032}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 1,7660 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ total} = H_t + H_k = 3,3635 \text{ m} + 1,7660 \text{ m} = 5,1295 \text{ m} = 201,9483 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{padatan dalam konis}} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,2032^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30^\circ} (2,2424^3 - 0,2032^3) \\ &= 2,5531 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V \text{ padatan dalam silinder} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H_{\text{padatan}}$$

$$(V \text{ padatan} - V \text{ padatan dalam konis}) = \frac{1}{4} \pi (2,2424)^2 H_{\text{padatan}}$$

$$10,6411 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \pi (2,2424)^2 H_{\text{padatan}}$$

$$H_{\text{padatan}} = 2,6959 \text{ m} = 8,8426 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{padatan total dalam tangki}} = H_{\text{padatan}} + H_k = 2,6959 \text{ m} + 1,7660 \text{ m} = 4,4619 \text{ m} = 14,6350 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan vertikal :

$$pB = \frac{R \cdot \rho}{2 \cdot \mu' \cdot k'} (1 - e^{-2 \cdot \mu' \cdot k' \cdot ZT / R}) \quad (\text{Mc Cabe, ed.2, eq. 5-13, p.248})$$

Keterangan :

pB = tekanan vertical pada dasar bejana (kg/m^2)

ρ = densitas bahan masuk (kg/m^3)

μ' = koefisien friksi = 0,35 – 0,55 → diambil = 0,45 ([4], ed.2, p.248)

k' = ratio pressure = 0,35 - 0,60 → diambil = 0,5 ([4], ed.2, p.245)

ZT = tinggi total material (m)

R = jari-jari (m)

$$pB = \frac{1,1212 \text{ m} \cdot 1218 \text{ kg/m}^3}{2,0,45,0,5} (1 - e^{-2 \times 0,45 \times 0,5 \times 4,4619 / 1,1212}) = 2528,4132 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Tekanan lateral :

$$\begin{aligned} pL &= k' \times pB = 0,5 \times 2528,4132 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ &= 1264,2066 \text{ N/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p \text{ total} &= pB + pL \\ &= 2528,4132 \text{ N/m}^2 + 1264,2066 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ &= 3792,6198 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,5501 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ design} &= 1,25 \times P_{\text{total}} \\ &= 1,25 \times 0,5501 \text{ psia} \\ &= 0,6876 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi dipilih *stainless stell SA-178 Grade A*

$$f = 18750 \text{ psia} \quad ([1], \text{hal. 335})$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (untuk double welded butt join)} \quad ([1], \text{hal. 254})$$

$$c = 0,125$$

Tebal dinding tangki

$$ts = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c \quad ([1], \text{pers.3.16})$$

$$= \frac{0,6876 \text{ psia} \times 88,2816 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1270 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup atas, *flat*

$$ts = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c = \frac{0,6876 \text{ psia} \times 88,2816 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1270 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup bawah, konis

$$ts = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6.P)} + c \qquad ([1], \text{ pers. 6.154})$$
$$= \frac{0,6876 \text{ psia} \times 88,2816 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,6876)} + 0,125 = 0,1273 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki BDI-ZnOAc :

- Volume yang ditampung = 13,1942 m³
- Volume tangki = 15,8330 m³
- Diameter tangki = 2,2424 m
- Tinggi tangki = 5,1295 m
- Bahan = stainless stell SA-178 Grade A
- Tebal dinding tangki = ³/₁₆ in
- Tebal tutup atas = ³/₁₆ in
- Tebal tutup bawah = ³/₁₆ in

Tangki Pencampuran (M-110)

Fungsi : Mencampur bahan baku limonene oksida dan katalis BDI-ZnOAc

Type : silinder tegak dengan bagian bawah dan atas berbentuk flat.

Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk kapasitas kecil dan tekanan atmosfer

Kondisi operasi : Diaduk selama 15 menit

Perhitungan :

Debit : 1943,9383 kg/jam

Komponen	Fraksi	ρ (kg/m ³)
Limonen oksida	0,9260	922
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	0,0115	1218
CH ₄ O	0,0626	792

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}} = 915,1558 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 57,1474 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume larutan} = \frac{\text{massa yang ditampung}}{\rho} = \frac{1943,9383 \text{ kg}}{915,1558 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 2,1242 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= 1,2 \times \text{volume larutan} \\ &= 1,2 \times 2,1242 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 2,5490 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

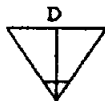
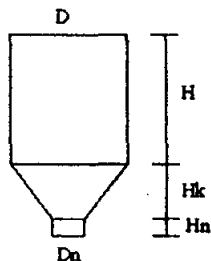
$$\text{Sudut konis} = 60^\circ$$

([1], hal.96)

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$D_n = 8 \text{ in} = 0,2032 \text{ m}$$

$$H_t = 1,5 D$$



$$V_{\text{tangki}} = V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{konis}}$$

$$2,5490 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H_t + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$2,5490 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,2032^3)$$

Dari persamaan di atas didapatkan $D = 1,2196 \text{ m} = 48,0154 \text{ in}$

$$H_t = 1,5 D = 1,8294 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{1,2196 - 0,2032}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 0,8802 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total}} = H_t + H_k = 1,8294 \text{ m} + 0,8802 \text{ m} = 2,7096 \text{ m} = 106,6775 \text{ in} = 8,8875 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{larutan dalam konis}} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,2032^3) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30^\circ} (1,2196^3 - 0,2032^3) \\ &= 0,4092 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{larutan dalam silinder}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H_{\text{liquid}}$$

$$(V_{\text{larutan}} - V_{\text{larutan dalam konis}}) = \frac{1}{4} \pi (D)^2 H_{\text{liquid}}$$

$$1,7150 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \pi (1,2196)^2 H_{\text{liquid}}$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = 1,4688 \text{ m} = 4,8176 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{liquid total dalam tangki}} = H_{\text{liquid}} + H_k = 1,4688 \text{ m} + 0,8802 \text{ m} = 2,3490 \text{ m} = 7,7048 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{operasi}} &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \left(\frac{\rho \times H}{144} \right) \text{ psi} \\
 &= \left(\frac{57,1475 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 7,7048 \text{ ft}}{144} \right) \\
 &= 3,0577 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1,25 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 \times 3,0577 \text{ psi} = 3,8221 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal dinding tangki

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c \quad ([1], \text{ pers.3.16})$$

$$P = P_{\text{desain}} = 3,8221 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = 48,0154 \text{ in}$$

$$c : \text{Faktor korosi maksimum} = 0,125$$

$$f : f_{\text{allow}} = 18.750 \text{ psi untuk stainless steel tipe 304 (SA-240)}$$

$$([1], \text{ App. D, pg. 342})$$

$$E : \text{Tipe sambungan} = \text{double-welded butt joint, dengan welded-joint efficiency} = 0,8$$

$$([1], \text{ Tabel 13.2})$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c = \frac{3,8221 \text{ psia} \times 48,0154 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1311 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup atas, flat

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c = \frac{3,8221 \text{ psia} \times 48,0154 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1311 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Tutup bawah (Konis)

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{2 \times (f.E - 0,6P)} + c \quad ([1], \text{ pers. 13.1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{(3,8221 \text{ psi}) \times (48,0154 \text{ in})}{2 \times ((18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 3,8221 \text{ psia}))} + 0,125 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,1311 \text{ in, diambil} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \quad ([1], 1959)
 \end{aligned}$$

Pengadukan

Type = three blade propeller

Dasar pemilihan = cocok untuk liquid dengan viskositas rendah (0 sampai 3000cp)

Dimensi pengaduk (McCabe)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Da (diameter pengaduk)} &= \frac{1}{3} \times D = \frac{1}{3} \times 1,2196 \text{ m} = 0,4311 \text{ m} \\ \text{E (jarak dasar tangki dengan pengaduk)} &= \frac{1}{3} \times D = \frac{1}{3} \times 1,2196 \text{ m} = 0,4311 \text{ m} \\ \text{L (panjang blade)} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \text{Da} = \frac{1}{4} \times 0,4311 \text{ m} = 0,1078 \text{ m} \\ \text{W (lebar blade)} &= \frac{1}{5} \times \text{Da} = \frac{1}{5} \times 0,4311 \text{ m} = 0,0862 \text{ m} \\ \text{J (lebar baffle)} &= \frac{1}{12} \times D = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,2196 \text{ m} = 0,1016 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Banyaknya impeller} = \frac{\text{sg. } h_{\text{liquid}}}{D} = \frac{0,9152 \cdot 1,6167 \text{ m}}{1,2934 \text{ m}} = 1,1439 \approx 2 \text{ impeller}$$

Komponen	Fraksi	viskositas (cp)
Limonen oksida	0,9260	1,6975
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	0,0115	0,955
CH ₄ O	0,0626	0,5389

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}}^{1/3} = \sum x_i \cdot \mu_i^{1/3}$$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 1,0528 \text{ cp} = 0,0011 \text{ Pa.s}$$

$$N (\text{kecepatan pengadukan}) = 150 \text{ rpm} = 2,5000 \text{ rps}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Re}} &= \frac{\text{Da}^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\mu_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{(0,4311 \text{ m})^2 \cdot 2,5 \text{ rps} \cdot 915,1558 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,0011 \text{ Pa.s}} \\ &= 403947,2316 (\text{turbulent}) \end{aligned}$$

Dengan $N_{\text{Re}} = 403947,2316$ maka dari McCabe didapatkan $N_p = 9$, karena ada 2 impeler maka $N_p = 9 \times 2 = 18$

$$\begin{aligned} P (\text{Power yang dibutuhkan}) &= N_p \cdot N^3 \cdot \text{Da}^5 \cdot \rho = 18 \cdot 2,5^3 \cdot 0,4311^5 \cdot 915,1558 \\ &= 3833,7803 \text{ W} = 3,8338 \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

$$P (\text{Power motor}) = \frac{P}{\text{efisiensi}} = \frac{3,8338 \text{ hp}}{0,8} = 6,4265 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi tangki pencampuran :

➤ Tangki

- Volume yang ditampung = 2,1242 m³
- Volume tangki = 2,5490 m³
- Diameter tangki = 1,2196 m
- Tinggi tangki = 2,7096 m
- Bahan = stainless stell SA-240 Tipe 304

- Tebal dinding tangki = $\frac{3}{16}$ in
- Tebal tutup atas = $\frac{3}{16}$ in
- Tebal tutup bawah = $\frac{3}{16}$ in

➤ Pengaduk

- Jenis pengaduk = three-blade propeler
- Diameter pengaduk = 0,4311 m
- Jarak dari dasar tangki = 0,4311 m
- Kecepatan pengaduk = 2,5000 rps
- Jumlah *impeller* = 2
- Lebar blade = 0,0862 m
- Panjang blade = 0,1078 m
- Power pengaduk = 6,4265 hp

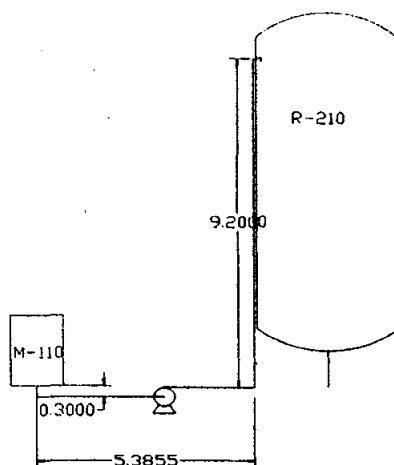
Pompa (L-114)

Fungsi : Memompa campuran limonen oksida dan katalis BDI-ZnOAc dari tangki pencampuran (M-110) menuju reaktor I (R-210).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan :

- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
- Perawatan mudah



Spesifikasi Pompa:

Ukuran pipa	: 3 in sch 40
Panjang pipa	: 49,856 ft
Rate aliran pompa	: 29,01 m ³ /jam
Power	: 1,76 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> SA-240 type 304
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Tangki Penyimpanan CO₂ (F-212)Fungsi : menyimpan gas CO₂Type : silinder dengan bagian bawah dan atas berbentuk dished head.Dasar pemilihan : cocok untuk tekanan tinggi (100 psi)Perhitungan :

Debit = 577,1304 kg/jam

 $\rho \text{ CO}_2 = 1,98 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,1236 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

$$\text{Volume CO}_2 = \frac{\text{debit}}{\rho \text{ CO}_2} = \frac{577,1304 \text{ kg}}{1,98 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 291,48 \text{ m}^3 = 10292,3729 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= 1,2 \times \text{volume CO}_2 \\ &= 1,2 \times 291,48 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 349,7760 \text{ m}^3 = 12350,8475 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tangki (H_t) = 1,5 x diameter tangki (D_t) $V_t = \text{volume cylindrical shell} + 2 \times \text{volume dished head}$

$$12350,8475 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times H_t + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D_t^3$$

$$12350,8475 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times H_t\right)^2 \times H_t \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in.})^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times H_t\right)^3$$

$$H_t = 376,7051 \text{ in.} = 31,3841 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan 4 course 6 ft dan 1 course 4 ft, sehingga $H_t = 28 \text{ ft} = 336,0854 \text{ in}$

$V_t = \text{volume cylindrical shell} + 2 \times \text{volume dished head}$

$$12350,8475 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times H_t + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D_t^3$$

$$12350,8475 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times 376,7051 \text{ in} \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in.})^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D_t^3$$

$$D_t = 242,9232 \text{ in} = 20,2385 \text{ ft} = 6,1703 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 1 (hingga 6 ft dari dasar):

$$\text{Volume campuran dalam shell} = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times \text{tinggi cairan } (H_L)$$

$$V_{\text{campuran}} - 2 \times \text{volume dished head} = 0,25 \times \pi \times (D_t)^2 \times H_L \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in})^3$$

$$10292,3729 \text{ ft}^3 - 2 \times 0,000049 \times (20,2385)^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times (242,9232 \text{ in})^2 \times H_L \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in})^3$$

$$H_L = 383,7047 \text{ in.} = 31,9673 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ CO}_2}{144}$$

$$= \frac{31,9673 \text{ ft} \times 0,1236 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,0274 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 0,0274 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,0329 \text{ psi}$$

Digunakan double welded butt joint, sehingga $E = 0,8$ ([1], pp. 254)

Allowable working stress (f) untuk stainless steel SA-240 grade S tipe 304 adalah

18.750 psi ([1], pp. 342)

$$D = 242,9232 \text{ in.}$$

$$\text{Corrosion allowance } (c) = 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell } (t_s) = \frac{P_{\text{design}} D}{2 f E} + c \quad ([1], \text{ pp. 45})$$

$$= \frac{0,0329 \text{ psi} \times 242,9232 \text{ in.}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 0,1253 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in.}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 2 (6 hingga 12 ft dari dasar):

$$H_L = 31,9673 \text{ ft} - 6 \text{ ft} = 25,9673 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ CO}_2}{144}$$

$$= \frac{25,9673 \text{ ft} \times 0,1236 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,0223 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 0,0223 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,0268 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_t}{2 f E} + c \quad ([1], \text{ pp. 45})$$

$$= \frac{0,0268 \text{ psi} \times 242,9232 \text{ in.}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 0,1252 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in.}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 3 (12 hingga 18 ft dari dasar):

$$H_L = 31,9673 \text{ ft} - 12 \text{ ft} = 19,9673 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144}$$

$$= \frac{19,9673 \text{ ft} \times 0,1236 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,0171 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 1,2 \times 0,0171 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 0,0206 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_t}{2 f E} + c && ([1], \text{pp. 45}) \\
 &= \frac{0,0206 \text{ psi} \times 242,9232 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.} \\
 &= 0,1252 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 4 (18 hingga 24 ft dari dasar):

$$H_L = 31,9673 \text{ ft} - 18 \text{ ft} = 13,9673 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144} \\
 &= \frac{13,9673 \text{ ft} \times 0,1236 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2} \\
 &= 0,0120 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 1,2 \times 0,0120 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 0,0144 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_t}{2 f E} + c && ([1], \text{pp. 45}) \\
 &= \frac{0,0144 \text{ psi} \times 242,9232 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.} \\
 &= 0,1251 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 5 (24 hingga 28 ft dari dasar):

$$H_L = 31,9673 \text{ ft} - 24 \text{ ft} = 7,9673 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144}$$

$$= \frac{7,9673 \text{ ft} \times 0,1236 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,0068 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 0,0068 \text{ psi}$$

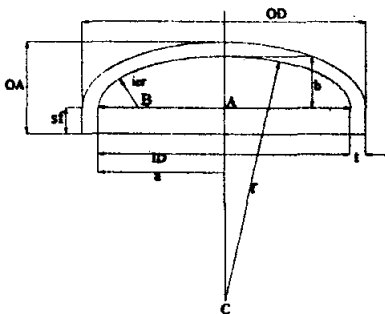
$$= 0,0020 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_t}{2 f E} + c \quad ([1], \text{ pp. 45})$$

$$= \frac{0,0020 \text{ psi} \times 242,9232 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 0,1250 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tebal tutup:



$$\text{Inside-corner radius (icr)} = 6\% \times D_t \quad ([1], \text{ pp.88})$$

$$= 6\% \times 242,9232 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 14,5754 \text{ in.}$$

$$\text{Crown radius (r)} = D_t = 242,9232 \text{ in.} \quad ([1], \text{ pp.88})$$

$$\text{Stress-intensification factor (W)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) \quad ([1], \text{ pp. 138})$$

$$= 1,7706$$

$$BC = r - icr = 242,9232 \text{ in.} - 14,5754 \text{ in.} = 228,3478 \text{ in.} \quad ([1], \text{ pp. 87})$$

$$AB = D/2 - icr = 242,9232 \text{ in.}/2 - 14,5754 \text{ in.} = 106,8862 \text{ in.} \quad ([1], \text{pp. 87})$$

$$\text{Kedalaman head (b)} = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \quad ([1], \text{pp. 87})$$

$$= 242,9232 \text{ in.} - \sqrt{(228,3478 \text{ in.})^2 - (106,8862 \text{ in.})^2}$$

$$= 41,1360 \text{ in.}$$

$$\text{Straight flange (sf)} = 1,5 \text{ in.} \quad ([1], \text{pp. 87})$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid dalam head (h)} = b + sf = 41,1360 \text{ in.} + 1,5 \text{ in.} = 42,6360 \text{ in.} = 3,5521 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid total (H}_{L,t}) = H_L + h = 31,9673 \text{ ft} + 3,5521 \text{ ft} = 35,5194 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{H_{L,t} \times \rho \text{ CO}_2}{144}$$

$$= \frac{35,5194 \text{ ft} \times 0,1236 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,0305 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 0,0305 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,0366 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Tebal dished head (t}_d) = \frac{P_{\text{design}} r W}{2 f E - 0,2 P_{\text{design}}} + c \quad ([1], \text{pp.138})$$

$$= \frac{0,0366 \text{ psi} \times 242,9232 \text{ in.} \times 1,7706}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 0,0366 \text{ psi}} + 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 0,1255 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi dished head} = h + t_d = 42,6360 \text{ in.} + 3/16 \text{ in.} = 42,8235 \text{ in.} = 3,5677 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki} = \text{tinggi shell} + 2 \times \text{tinggi dished head}$$

$$= 34 \text{ ft} + 2 \times 3,5677 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 41,1354 \text{ ft} = 12,5413 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi Penyimpanan CO₂ :

- Tinggi tangki : 12,5413 m
- Diameter tangki : 6,1703 m
- Tebal shell course 1 (hingga 6 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 2 (6 hingga 12 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 3 (12 hingga 18 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 4 (18 hingga 24 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 5 (24 hingga 28 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal dished head atas : 3/16 in
- Tebal dished head bawah : 3/16 in

Tangki Reaktor I (R-210)

Fungsi : mereaksikan limonen oksida dan CO₂ dengan bantuan katalis BDI-ZnOAc

Type : silinder dengan bagian bawah dan atas berbentuk dished head.

Dasar pemilihan : beroperasi pada suhu 25°C dan untuk tekanan tinggi (100 psi)

Perhitungan :

Debit = 2334,2045 kg/jam

Komponen	Fraksi	ρ (kg/m ³)
Limonen oksida	0,7711	922
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	0,0096	1218
CH ₄ O	0,1672	792
CO ₂	0,9479	1,98

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}} = 11,7162 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,7316 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume campuran} = \frac{\text{debit}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{2334,2045 \text{ kg}}{11,7162 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 199,2283 \text{ m}^3 = 7034,8974 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= 1,2 \times \text{volume campuran} \\ &= 1,2 \times 199,2283 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 239,0704 \text{ m}^3 = 8441,8769 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki (H}_t\text{)} = 1,5 \times \text{diameter tangki (D}_t\text{)}$$

$$V_t = \text{volume cylindrical shell} + 2 \times \text{volume dished head}$$

$$8441,8769 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times H_t + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D_t^3$$

$$8441,8769 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times H_t\right)^2 \times H_t \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in.})^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times H_t\right)^3$$

$$H_t = 331,8299 \text{ in.} = 27,6455 \text{ ft}$$

Digunakan 4 course 6 ft dan 1 course 4 ft, sehingga $H_t = 28 \text{ ft} = 336,0854 \text{ in}$

V_t = volume cylindrical shell + 2 x volume dished head

$$8441,8769 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times H_t + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D_t^3$$

$$8441,8769 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times 336,0854 \text{ in} \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in.})^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D_t^3$$

$$D_t = 220,06 \text{ in} = 18,3337 \text{ ft} = 5,5895 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 1 (hingga 6 ft dari dasar):

$$\text{Volume campuran dalam shell} = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times \text{tinggi cairan } (H_L)$$

$$V_{\text{campuran}} - 2 \times \text{volume dished head} = 0,25 \times \pi \times (D_t)^2 \times H_L \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in})^3$$

$$7034,8974 \text{ ft}^3 - 2 \times 0,000049 \times (18,3337)^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times (220,06 \text{ in})^2 \times H_L \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in})^3$$

$$H_L = 319,5892 \text{ in.} = 26,6257 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{hidrostatis}} &= \frac{H_L \times \rho_{\text{campuran}}}{144} \\ &= \frac{26,6257 \text{ ft} \times 0,7316 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,1353 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatis}} \\ &= 1,2 \times 0,1353 \text{ psi} \\ &= 0,1623 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan double welded butt joint, sehingga $E = 0,8$ ([1], pp. 254)

Allowable working stress (f) untuk stainless steel SA-240 grade S tipe 304 adalah

18.750 psi ([1], pp. 342)

$D = 220,06 \text{ in.}$

Corrosion allowance (c) = 0,125 in.

$$\text{Tebal shell } (t_s) = \frac{P_{\text{design}} D}{2 f E} + c \quad ([1], \text{ pp. 45})$$

$$= \frac{0,1623 \text{ psi} \times 220,06 \text{ in.}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 0,1262 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in.}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 2 (6 hingga 12 ft dari dasar):

$$H_L = 26,6257 \text{ ft} - 6 \text{ ft} = 20,6257 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatis}} = \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144}$$

$$= \frac{20,6257 \text{ ft} \times 0,7316 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,1048 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatis}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 0,1048 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,1258 \text{ psi}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_i}{2 f E} + c \quad ([1], \text{ pp. 45})$$

$$= \frac{0,1258 \text{ psi} \times 220,06 \text{ in.}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 0,1259 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in.}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 3 (12 hingga 18 ft dari dasar):

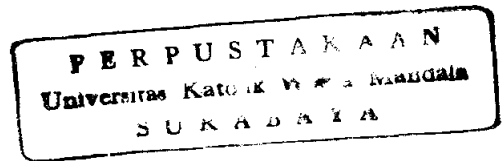
$$H_L = 26,6257 \text{ ft} - 12 \text{ ft} = 14,6257 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatis}} = \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144}$$

$$= \frac{14,6257 \text{ ft} \times 0,7316 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,0743 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 1,2 \times 0,0743 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 0,0892 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$t_s = \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_t}{2 f E} + c \quad ([1], \text{pp. 45})$$

$$= \frac{0,0892 \text{ psi} \times 220,06 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 0,1257 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 4 (18 hingga 24 ft dari dasar):

$$H_L = 26,6257 \text{ ft} - 18 \text{ ft} = 8,6257 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144} \\
 &= \frac{8,6257 \text{ ft} \times 0,7316 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2} \\
 &= 0,0438 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 1,2 \times 0,0438 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 0,0526 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_t}{2 f E} + c \quad ([1], \text{pp. 45})$$

$$= \frac{0,0526 \text{ psi} \times 220,06 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 0,1254 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 5 (24 hingga 28 ft dari dasar):

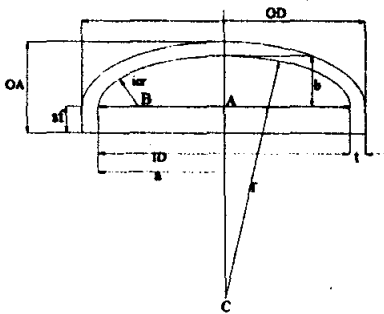
$$H_L = 26,6257 \text{ ft} - 24 \text{ ft} = 2,6257 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{H_L \times p \text{ campuran}}{144} \\
 &= \frac{2,6257 \text{ ft} \times 0,7316 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2} \\
 &= 0,0133 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 1,2 \times 0,0133 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 0,0160 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_t}{2 f E} + c && ([1], \text{pp. 45}) \\
 &= \frac{0,0160 \text{ psi} \times 220,06 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.} \\
 &= 0,1251 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal tutup:



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Inside-corner radius (icr)} &= 6\% \times D_t && ([1], \text{pp.88}) \\
 &= 6\% \times 220,06 \text{ in.} \\
 &= 13,2036 \text{ in.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Crown radius (r)} = D_t = 220,06 \text{ in.} \quad ([1], \text{pp.88})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Stress-intensification factor (W)} &= \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{\text{icr}}} \right) && ([1], \text{pp. 138}) \\
 &= 1,7706
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BC} = r - \text{icr} = 220,06 \text{ in.} - 13,2036 \text{ in.} = 206,8564 \text{ in.} \quad ([1], \text{pp. 87})$$

$$AB = D_v/2 - icr = 220,06 \text{ in.}/2 - 13,2036 \text{ in.} = 96,8264 \text{ in.} \quad ([1], \text{ pp. } 87)$$

$$\text{Kedalaman head (b)} = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \quad ([1], \text{ pp. } 87)$$

$$= 220,06 \text{ in.} - \sqrt{(206,8564 \text{ in.})^2 - (96,8264 \text{ in.})^2}$$

$$= 37,2644 \text{ in.}$$

$$\text{Straight flange (sf)} = 1,5 \text{ in.} \quad ([1], \text{ pp. } 87)$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid dalam head (h)} = b + sf = 37,2644 \text{ in.} + 1,5 \text{ in.} = 38,7644 \text{ in.} = 3,2295 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid total (H}_{L,t}) = H_L + h = 26,6257 \text{ ft} + 3,2295 \text{ ft} = 29,8552 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{H_{L,t} \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144}$$

$$= \frac{29,8552 \text{ ft} \times 0,7316 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,1517 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 0,1517 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,1820 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Tebal dished head (t}_d) = \frac{P_{\text{design}} r W}{2 f E - 0,2 P_{\text{design}}} + c \quad ([1], \text{ pp. } 138)$$

$$= \frac{0,1820 \text{ psi} \times 220,06 \text{ in.} \times 1,7706}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 0,1820 \text{ psi}} + 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 0,1274 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi dished head} = h + t_d = 38,7644 \text{ in.} + 3/16 \text{ in.} = 38,9519 \text{ in.} = 3,2452 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki} = \text{tinggi shell} + 2 \times \text{tinggi dished head}$$

$$= 28 \text{ ft} + 2 \times 3,2452 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 34,4903 \text{ ft} = 10,5153 \text{ m}$$

Pengadukan

- Type = three blade propeller
- Dasar pemilihan = cocok untuk liquid dengan viskositas rendah
- Dimensi pengaduk (McCabe)

Da (diameter pengaduk) = $\frac{1}{3} \times D = \frac{1}{3} \times 5,5895 \text{ m} = 1,8632 \text{ m}$

E (jarak dasar tangki dengan pengaduk) = $\frac{1}{3} \times D = \frac{1}{3} \times 5,5895 \text{ m} = 1,8632 \text{ m}$

L (panjang blade) = $\frac{1}{4} \times Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 1,8632 \text{ m} = 0,4658 \text{ m}$

W (lebar blade) = $\frac{1}{5} \times Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 1,8632 \text{ m} = 0,3726 \text{ m}$

J (lebar baffle) = $\frac{1}{12} \times D = \frac{1}{12} \times 5,5895 \text{ m} = 0,4658 \text{ m}$

Banyaknya impeller = $\frac{sg. h_{liquid}}{D} = \frac{0,0117.8,1176 \text{ m}}{5,5895 \text{ m}} = 0,0170 \approx 1 \text{ impeller}$

Komponen	Fraksi	viskositas (cp)
Limonen oksida	0,7711	1,6975
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	0,0096	0,955
CH ₄ O	0,0521	0,5389
CO ₂	0,1672	0,0151

$\mu_{campuran}^{1/3} = \sum x_i \cdot \mu_i^{1/3}$

$\mu_{campuran} = 1,0043 \text{ cp} = 0,0010 \text{ Pa.s}$

N (kecepatan pengadukan) = 150 rpm = 2,5000 rps

$N_{RE} = \frac{Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho_{campuran}}{\mu_{campuran}} = \frac{(1,8632 \text{ m})^2 \cdot 2,5 \text{ rps} \cdot 11,7162 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,0010 \text{ Pa.s}}$

= 101242,7035 (turbulent)

Dengan $N_{RE} = 101242,7035$ maka dari McCabe didapatkan $N_p = 9$ impeler.

P (Power yang dibutuhkan) = $N_p \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 \cdot \rho = 9 \cdot 2,5^3 \cdot 1,8632^5 \cdot 11,7162$

= 36993,2607 W = 49,6088 hp

Efisiensi motor = 80%

P (Power motor) = $\frac{P}{efisiensi} = \frac{49,6088 \text{ hp}}{0,8} = 62,0110 \text{ hp}$

Menghitung spesifikasi jaket

Suhu operasi : -5° C

Q_{refrigerant} yang diperlukan untuk mendinginkan yaitu 117938,7306 kJ/hari (dari neraca panas)

Densitas refrigerant = 1,17 kg/m³ (Gerling holz)

Dari neraca panas diperoleh

Enthalpy Sat'd Vapor (H₂) = 416 kJ/kg

Enthalpy Liquid (H₁) = 254 kJ/kg

λ refrigerant = 416 – 254 = 162 kJ/kg

Kebutuhan massa refrigerant = $\frac{117938,7306 \text{ kJ / hari}}{162 \text{ kJ / kg}}$

= 728,01 kg/hari

Rate volumetrik refrigerant = $\frac{\text{kebutuhan massa refrigerant}}{\rho \text{ refrigerant}}$

= $\frac{728,01 \text{ kg / hari}}{1,17 \text{ kg / m}^3}$

= 0,000409 m³/s

Tebal shell = 3/16 in x 2,54 $\frac{\text{cm}}{\text{in}}$ x $\frac{1}{100} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{cm}}$ = 0,0048 m

Do shell = Di shell + 2 x tebal shell = 3,2664 m + 2 x 0,0048 m
= 3,2759 m

Diambil tebal jaket = tebal konis = 3/16 in = 0,0048 m

Kecepatan alir refrigerant (v) = 0,001 m/s

Rate volumetric = A x v

0,000409 m³/s = $\frac{\pi}{4}$ x (Di²jaket – Do²Shell) x v

0,000409 m³/s = $\frac{\pi}{4}$ x (Di²jaket- 3,2759² m) x 0,001 m/s

Di jaket = 3,3544 m

Di jaket = Do shell + jaket spacing

3,3544 m = 3,2759 m + jaket spacing

Jaket spacing = 0,078496 m

Do_{jaket} = Di_{jaket} + 2 x tebal jaket

= 3,3544 + 2 x 0,0048

= 3,3639 m

$\ln \frac{(t_1 - T_1)}{(t_2 - T_1)} = \frac{U \cdot A \cdot \theta}{M \cdot C}$ (Kern, pers 18.7 ,hal 627)

Overall U_D = 10 kW/m² K = 36000 kJ/jam.m².K (Munkejord)

- T_1 = suhu uap refrigerant = $-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 t_1 = suhu bahan masuk = $70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 t_2 = suhu bahan keluar = $37\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 θ = waktu pendinginan = $250\text{ s} = 0,069\text{ jam}$
 C = heat capacity susu = $3,93\text{ kJ/kg }^{\circ}\text{C}$
 M = Massa susu dalam tangki = $51.588,6429\text{ kg}$

$$\ln \frac{(70 - (-5))}{(37 - (-5))} = \frac{36000\text{ kJ/jam.m}^2.\text{K} \times A \times 0,069\text{ jam}}{51.588,6429\text{ kg} \times 3,93\text{ kJ/kg.K}}$$

$$A (\text{luas jaket}) = 47,02\text{ m}^2$$

$$47,02\text{ m}^2 = \pi \times D_{\text{shell}} \times H_j$$

$$47,02\text{ m}^2 = \pi \times 3,2759 \times H_j$$

$$H_j (\text{tinggi jaket}) = 4,57\text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 6,5327\text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = 5,0376\text{ m}$$

$$H_j = 4,57\text{ m} < H_{\text{shell}} (6,5327\text{ m}) \rightarrow \text{memenuhi syarat}$$

Sparger untuk flushing CO₂

- Perhitungan pipa untuk mengalirkan CO₂

Flowrate CO₂ yang diperlukan adalah = $33,3099\text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,3268\text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Spesific gravity CO₂ = $8,08\text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}$

Diasumsi aliran dalam pipa CO₂ turbulen, sehingga:

$$ID_{\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times Q_F^{0,45} \times \rho_{\text{nitrogen}}^{0,13} \quad [26, \text{p.496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,3268^{0,45} \times 8,08^{0,13} = 3,09\text{ in}$$

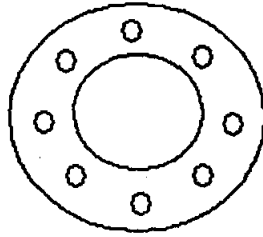
ID pipa komersial yang mendekati adalah 3,548 in, ukuran pipa 3 1/2 in sch. 40

$$OD = 4\text{ in} = 0,3332\text{ ft}$$

$$ID = 3,548\text{ in} = 0,2956\text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,06870\text{ ft}^2$$

- Desain fisik sparger

**Ring sparger**

Jenis *sparger* yang digunakan: *ring*

ID reaktor I : 220,06 in

OD *sparger* = OD pipa untuk mengalirkan gas CO₂ = 4 in

Panjang pipa *sparger* = keliling lingkaran

$$D = 0,6 \times 220,06 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \right) = 128,04 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa } sparger (L) = \pi \times D = \pi \times 128,04 = 402,03 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Luas area bioreaktor} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2 = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 220,06^2 = 38014,73 \text{ in}^2 = 24,53 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lubang pada } sparger &= \frac{5 \text{ lubang}}{0,1 \text{ m}^2 \text{ luas bioreaktor}} \\ &= \frac{5}{0,1 \text{ m}^2} \times 24,53 \text{ m}^2 = 1226,5 \end{aligned}$$

Sparger hole diameter = 2-6 mm

[23, p.172]

Diameter *sparger* yang digunakan = 2 mm

Spesifikasi Tangki Reaktor I :

➤ Tangki

- Tinggi tangki : 10,5153 m
- Diameter tangki : 5,5895 m
- Tebal shell course 1 (hingga 6 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 2 (6 hingga 12 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 3 (12 hingga 18 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 4 (18 hingga 24 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 5 (24 hingga 28 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in

- Tebal dished head atas : 3/16 in
- Tebal dished head bawah : 3/16 in

➤ Pengaduk

- Diameter pengaduk : 1,8632 m
- Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki : 1,8632 m
- Lebar blade : 0,3726 m
- Kecepatan pengaduk : 150 rpm
- Power pengaduk : 62,0110 hp

➤ Jaket Pendingin

- Diameter inside jaket = 132,0619 in
- Diameter outside jaket = 132,4369 in
- Tinggi jaket pada tabung = 179,9732 in

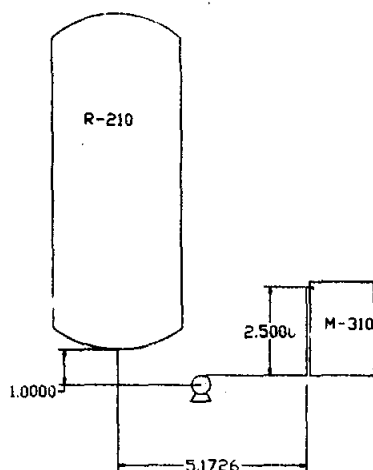
Pompa (L-211)

Fungsi : Memompa campuran limonen oksida, katalis BDI-ZnOAc, dan *polylimonene carbonate* dari reaktor I (R-210) menuju tangki pengendapan (M-310).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan :

- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
- Perawatan mudah



Spesifikasi Pompa:

Ukuran pipa	: 3 1/2 in sch 40
Panjang pipa	: 29,43 ft
Rate aliran pompa	: 32,96 m ³ /jam
Power	: 0,69 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> SA-240 type 304
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Tangki Metanol I (F-311)

Fungsi : Menyimpan metanol sebelum masuk ke dalam tangki pengendapan

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup datar dan alas berupa *plate* datar (rata) di atas tanah.

Dasar pemilihan:

- Menyimpan bahan berbentuk cair.
- Pemilihan tangki dengan alas berbentuk datar (rata) di atas tanah akan memberikan harga yang minimum. (Perry 7th ed., pg. 10-138)

Data :

- Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- Sistem operasi : kontinu
- Kapasitas : dari neraca massa didapatkan massa metanol yang masuk ke dalam tangki pengendapan sebanyak 2625,3154 kg/jam. Pengiriman bahan baku dilakukan 2 minggu sekali dengan 14 hari kerja, sehingga tangki penyimpanan metanol dibuat dengan kapasitas untuk bahan baku selama 2 minggu.
- Densitas metanol = 792 kg/m^3
- $1 \text{ m}^3 = 35,313 \text{ ft}^3$
 $1 \text{ ft} = 12 \text{ in.}$ ([3], App. A.1-3)

Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kapasitas tangki metanol} &= 2625,3154 \text{ kg/jam} \times 24 \text{ jam} \times 7 \text{ hari} \\ &= 100158,3181 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume larutan total} &= \frac{\text{kapasitas tangki metanol}}{\rho_{\text{metanol}}} \\ &= \frac{100158,3181 \text{ kg}}{792 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 126,3972 \text{ m}^3 = 4463,1784 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) D^2 \cdot H_s = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) D^2 \cdot 1,5 D = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) 1,5 \cdot D^3$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = 1,2 \times \text{volume larutan total}$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) 1,5 \cdot D^3 = 1,2 \times 4463,1784 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$1,1775 \cdot D^3 = 5355,8140 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D^3 = 4546,1562 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 5,0523 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_s = 1,5 \cdot D = 16,5715 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi larutan dalam shell (H)} &= \frac{\text{volume larutan total}}{\frac{\pi}{4} D^2} \\ &= \frac{16,5715 \text{ ft}^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} (5,0523 \text{ ft})^2} = 20,6933 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{metanol}} = 792 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 792 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{1}{16,0185} \frac{\text{lbm/ft}^3}{\text{kg/m}^3} = 49,4569 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_{\text{operasi}} &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \left(\frac{\rho \times H}{144}\right) \text{ psi} \\ &= \left(\frac{49,4569 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 20,6933 \text{ ft}}{144}\right) \\ &= 7,1108 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1,5 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 \times 7,1108 \text{ psi} = 10,6662 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal Tutup bawah (flat)

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{4 f E} + c$$

$$P = P_{\text{desain}} = 10,6662 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = 198,9085 \text{ in}$$

c : Faktor korosi maksimum = 0.125

f : f allow = 18.750 psi untuk *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)

([1] App. D, pg. 342)

E : Tipe sambungan = *double-welded butt joint*, dengan *welded-joint efficiency* = 0,8

([1], Tabel 13.2)

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{4 f E} + c = \frac{10,6662 \text{ psia} \times 198,9085 \text{ in}}{4 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1604 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup Atas

Tebal tutup atas = tebal tutup bawah yang berbentuk *plate* datar

$$t_a = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E} + c \quad ([1] \& \text{Young, 1959, pg. 45, eq. 3.16})$$

P : P desain = 10,6662 psi

D = 198,9085 in

c : Faktor korosi maksimum = 0,125

f : f allow = 18.750 psi untuk *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)

([1] & Young, 1959, App. D, pg. 342)

E : Tipe sambungan = *double-welded butt joint*, dengan *welded-joint efficiency* = 0,8

([1] & Young, 1959, Tabel 13.2)

$$t_a = \frac{(10,6662 \text{ psi}) \times (198,9085 \text{ in})}{2 \times (18.750 \text{ psi}) \times (0,8)} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1957 \text{ in, diambil} \approx \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

([1] & Young, 1959)

Spesifikasi Tangki Metanol:

Nama alat : Tangki metanol

Kapasitas : 882105,9744 kg

Diameter tangki : 5,0523 m

Tinggi tangki (H shell) : 10,3497 m

Tebal shell : $\frac{1}{4}$ in

Tebal tutup : $\frac{3}{16}$ in

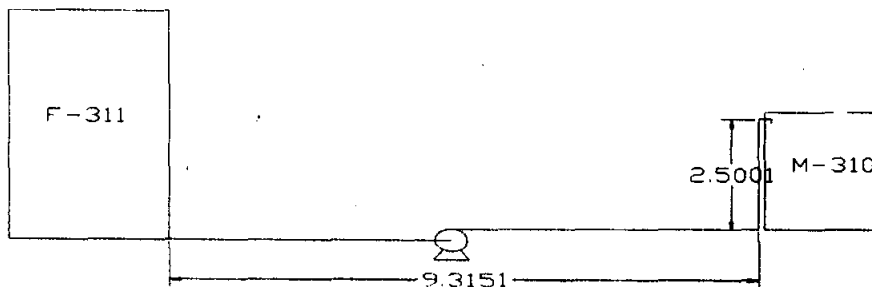
Tebal alas : $\frac{1}{4}$ in

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)

Jumlah : 1 unit

Pompa (L-312)**Fungsi** : Memompa metanol menuju ke tangki pengendapan (M-310)**Tipe** : *centrifugal pump***Dasar pemilihan :**

- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
- Perawatan mudah

**Spesifikasi Pompa:**

Ukuran pipa	: 3 1/2 in sch 40
Panjang pipa	: 54,78 ft
Rate aliran pompa	: 43,22 m ³ /jam
Power	: 0,68 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> SA-240 type 304
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Tangki Pengendapan (M-310)**Fungsi** : Mengendapkan *polylimonene carbonate***Tipe** : silinder dengan bagian bawah dan atas berbentuk flat.**Dasar pemilihan** : cocok untuk kapasitas kecil dan tekanan rendah**Perhitungan :**

Debit = 4707,8129 kg/jam

Bahan konstruksi dipilih *stainless stell* SA-240 Tipe 304

$f = 18750$ psia ([1], hal. 335)

$E = 0,8$ (untuk *double welded butt join*) ([1], hal. 254)

$c = 0,125$

Tebal tutup bawah, *flat*

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{4fE} + c = \frac{4,0971 \text{ psia} \times 69,5574 \text{ in}}{4 \times 18750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1297 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup Atas

Tebal tutup atas = tebal tutup bawah yang berbentuk *plate* datar

$$t_a = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c \quad ([1], \text{ pers.3.16})$$

$$= \frac{4,0971 \text{ psia} \times 69,5574 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1345 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki Pengendapan I :

- Volume yang ditampung = $5,4142 \text{ m}^3$
- Volume tangki = $6,4970 \text{ m}^3$
- Diameter tangki = $1,7668 \text{ m}$
- Tinggi tangki = $2,6501 \text{ m}$
- Bahan = *stainless stell* SA-240 Tipe 304
- Tebal dinding tangki = $\frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$
- Tebal tutup atas = $\frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$
- Tebal tutup bawah = $\frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$

Pompa (L-313)

Fungsi : Memompa campuran limonen oksida, BDI-ZnOAc, metanol menuju ke
Rotary Drum Filter (H-410)

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan :

- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
- Perawatan mudah

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- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
- Perawatan mudah

$$\mu \text{ filtrate} = 0,9694 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\text{Massa filtrate} = 3431,6179 \text{ kg (dari neraca massa)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ filtrate} &= \frac{\text{Massa filtrate}}{\rho \text{ filtrate}} = \frac{3431,6179 \text{ kg}}{823,2594 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 4,1683 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi padatan (C)} &= \frac{\text{Massa padatan}}{V \text{ filtrate}} = \frac{1276,1950 \text{ kg}}{4,1683 \text{ m}^3} \\ &= 306,1645 \text{ kg padatan/m}^3 \text{ filtrate} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Walas hal 312 diketahui :

$$\alpha = 1.6 \times 10^{12} \text{ m/kg}$$

$$\text{Porositas cake } (\varepsilon) = 0,6$$

$$\text{Tahanan Cloth } (R_f) = 1 \times 10^{10} \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan peripheral} = 1 \text{ m/min}$$

$$\text{fraksi drum yang tercelup dalam slurry } (f) = 0,33$$

$$\text{Cake thickness} = 1 \text{ cm} = 0.01 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Cake thickness} = \frac{C}{\rho_s(1-\varepsilon)} \frac{V_f}{A}$$

$$0.01 = \frac{306,1645}{1024,3522 \times (1-0,6)} \frac{V_f}{A}$$

$$\frac{V_f}{A} = 0,0134 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2$$

$$Q = 5,7185 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,0016 \text{ m}^3 \text{ filtrat/s}$$

$$Q = \frac{A \Delta P}{\mu(R_f + \alpha C V / A)}$$

$$0,0006 = \frac{A \times 101325}{0,9694(1 \cdot 10^{10} + 1.6 \times 10^{12} \times 306,1645 \times 4,1683 / A)}$$

$$A = 57,0544 \text{ m}^2$$

Apabila diameter yang digunakan = 1 m, maka panjang filter :

$$L = \frac{A}{\pi D} = \frac{57,0441}{\pi \times 1} = 18,1702 \text{ m}$$

Spesifikasi Rotary Drum Vacuum Filter :

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 4707,8129 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\mu \text{ filtrate} = 0,9694 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\text{Massa filtrate} = 3431,6179 \text{ kg (dari neraca massa)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ filtrate} &= \frac{\text{Massa filtrate}}{\rho \text{ filtrate}} = \frac{3431,6179 \text{ kg}}{823,2594 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 4,1683 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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Spesifikasi Rotary Drum Vacuum Filter :

$$\text{Kapasitas} = 4707,8129 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup datar dan alas berupa *plate* datar (rata) di atas tanah.

Dasar pemilihan:

- Menyimpan bahan berbentuk cair.
- Pemilihan tangki dengan alas berbentuk datar (rata) di atas tanah akan memberikan harga yang minimum. [[5]., pg. 10-138)

Data :

- Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- Sistem operasi : kontinu
- Kapasitas : dari neraca massa didapatkan massa liquid ((BDI)ZnOAc, limonene oksida dan metanol) yang masuk ke dalam tangki *intermediate* I sebanyak 3431,6179 kg/jam.
- Densitas metanol = 792 kg/m^3
- Densitas BDI-ZnOAc : 1218 kg/m^3
- Densitas limonene oksida : 922 kg/m^3

Perhitungan:

Debit : 3431,6179 kg/jam

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}} = 792,4092 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 49,4825 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume campuran} = \frac{\text{debit}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{3431,6179 \text{ kg}}{792,4092 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 4,3306 \text{ m}^3 = 152,9171 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot D^2 \cdot H_s = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot D^2 \cdot 1,5 D = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 1,5 \cdot D^3$$

Volume *shell* = 1,2 x volume campuran

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 1,5 \cdot D^3 = 1,2 \times 152,9171 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$1,1775 \cdot D^3 = 183,5006 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D^3 = 155,7601 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 5,3805 \text{ ft} = 1,6404 \text{ m}$$

$$H_t = 1,5 \cdot D = 8,0707 \text{ ft} = 2,4606 \text{ m}$$

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup datar dan alas berupa *plate* datar (rata) di atas tanah.

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E : Tipe sambungan = *double-welded butt joint*, dengan *welded-joint efficiency* = 0,8
 ([1], Tabel 13.2)

$$t_a = \frac{(3,4666 \text{ psi}) \times (64,5818 \text{ in})}{2 \times (18.750 \text{ psi}) \times (0,8)} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1325 \text{ in, diambil } \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \quad [1]$$

Spesifikasi Tangki *Intermediate I*:

Nama alat	: Tangki <i>Intermediate I</i>
Kapasitas	: 3431,6179 kg
Diameter tangki	: 1,6404 m
Tinggi tangki (H shell)	: 2,0505 m
Tebal shell	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal tutup	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal alas	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)
Jumlah	: 1 unit

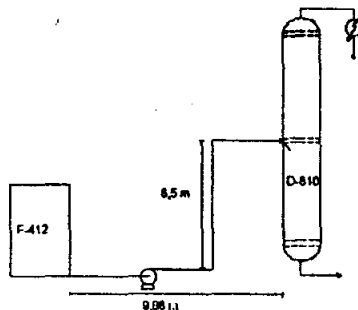
Pompa (L-414)

Fungsi : Memompa filtrat (limonen oksida, BDI-ZnOAc, dan metanol) dari tangki *intermediate I* (F-412) menuju ke menara destilasi I (D-610)

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan :

- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
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$$= 0,1325 \text{ in, diambil } \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \quad [1]$$

Spesifikasi Tangki *Intermediate I*:

Nama alat	: Tangki <i>Intermediate I</i>
Kapasitas	: 3431,6179 kg
Diameter tangki	: 1,6404 m
Tinggi tangki (H shell)	: 2,0505 m
Tebal shell	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal tutup	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal alas	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)</i>
Jumlah	: 1 unit

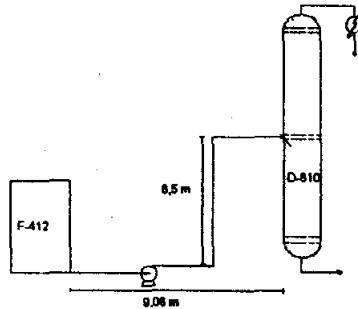
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- Perawatan mudah



- Komponen I = a = metanol

Komponen II = b = Limonen oksida

- μ metanol = 0,5398 cp
- μ Limonen oksida = 1,6975 cp
- $1\text{ cp} = 10^{-3}\text{ Pa.s}$

[[3], App. A.1-13]

Perhitungan:

Penentuan Jenis Menara

Sistem bekerja pada tekanan 1 atm.

Sistem peka terhadap suhu.

Fluida bersifat korosif.

Diameter 1 – 3 ft.

Dipilih menara tipe Sieve Tray Column dengan bahan konstruksi *stainless steel*.

Menentukan Jumlah Stage Minimum Dengan Persamaan Fenske

P_{TBHP} dan $P_{limonene}$ didapatkan dengan Persamaan

$$\text{Log}_{10}P = A + \frac{B}{T} + C.\text{Log}_{10}T + DT + ET^2$$
 pada suhu produk atas dan bawah dengan

data yang didapatkan dari buku [6].

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
A	40,152	$3,01.10^{-1}$	$-1.03.10^{-3}$	$1.46.10^{-6}$	$-2,987.10^{-13}$
B	85,853	1,2371	-0,0031	$-3,6.10^{-3}$	$4,8462.10^{-6}$

suhu produk atas = $64,5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 337,5\text{ K}$

$$\alpha_{\text{atas}} = \left(\frac{P_{\text{metanol}}}{P_{\text{limonene oksida}}}\right)_{\text{atas}} = \frac{132}{29,6} = 4,45$$

suhu produk bawah = $177\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 450\text{ K}$

$$\alpha_{\text{bawah}} = \left(\frac{P_{\text{metanol}}}{P_{\text{limonene oksida}}}\right)_{\text{bawah}} = \frac{3350}{902} = 3,7139$$

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$$\alpha_{bawah} = \left(\frac{P_{metanol}}{P_{limonene\ oksida}}\right)_{bawah} = \frac{3350}{902} = 3,7139$$

$$\frac{N_m}{N} = 0,47$$

[3], Fig. 11.7-3, Pg. 749]

$$N = \frac{4,78}{0,47} = 9,791 \approx 10 \text{ tray}$$

Karena termasuk reboiler, maka jumlah tray teoritis = $10 - 1 = 9$ tray teoritis

Menentukan Jumlah Mol Uap di dalam Menara

$$\frac{L}{D} = R = 0,831$$

$$L = 0,831 \times (1,446 \text{ kmol/jam}) = 1,201 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$V = L + D$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 1,201 \text{ kmol/jam} + 1,446 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 2,64 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Lokasi Feed

light key = komponen I

heavy key = komponen II

$$\text{Log } \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \times \log \left[\left(\frac{x_{HF}}{x_{LF}} \right) \frac{W}{D} \left(\frac{x_{LW}}{x_{HD}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Log } \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \times \log \left[\left(\frac{0,067}{0,931} \right) \frac{0,025}{1,446} \left(\frac{0,999}{0,803} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Log } \frac{N_e}{N_s} = -0,1406$$

$$\frac{N_e}{N_s} = 1,1510, \text{ sehingga } N_e = 1,1510 \cdot N_s$$

$$N_e + N_s = 1,1510 \cdot N_s + N_s = 10 \text{ stages}$$

$$N_s = 4,649 \approx 5 \text{ tray}$$

$$N_e = 5,3510 \approx 6 \text{ tray}$$

Dari perhitungan didapatkan feed tray dari methanol pada tray ke 6 dari top.

Menghitung Tinggi Menara Destilasi Bagian Shell

Dari perhitungan di atas, didapatkan bahwa:

$$N = 10 \text{ stages}$$

$$\alpha_{avg} = 3,352$$

$$\mu^{1/3} \text{ camp} = (x_{\text{metanol}} \cdot \mu_{\text{metanol}}^{1/3}) + (x_{\text{limonene oksida}} \cdot \mu_{\text{limonene oksida}}^{1/3})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu^{1/3} \text{ camp} &= (0,999 \times 0,538^{1/3}) + (0,0007 \times 1,6975^{1/3}) \\ &= 0,936 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,849 \text{ cp}$$

$$\epsilon = 0,492 \times (\mu_L \cdot \alpha_{av})^{-0,245} \quad [[8], \text{Eq. 7.28}]$$

$$\epsilon = 0,492 \times (0,849 \times 4,065)^{-0,245} = 0,3862$$

$$H_s = \frac{N \cdot H_t}{\epsilon}$$

$$H_t = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$H_s = \frac{10 \times 0,5 \text{ m} \times 3,2808}{0,3862} = 42,4754 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal Shell

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{operasi}} + 2,5 \text{ bar}$$

$$= 1,5 \cdot 1,0133 + 2,5 \text{ bar}$$

$$= 4,01995 \text{ bar} = 58,3018 \text{ psi}$$

$$c: \text{Faktor korosi maksimum} = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,01 \text{ ft} (0,12 \text{ in}) \quad ([1], 1984)$$

$$f: f_{\text{allow}} = 18.750 \text{ psi untuk stainless steel tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)}$$

$$[[1] \text{ and Young, App. D, Pg. 342}]$$

$$E: \text{Tipe sambungan} = \text{double-welded butt joint, dengan welded-joint efficiency} = 0,8$$

[B&Y, Tabel 13.2]

$$D_i = 2 \text{ ft} = 24 \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D_i}{2 \times (f.E - 0,6P)} + c \quad [1], \text{Eq. 13.1}]$$

$$t_s = \frac{(58,3018 \text{ psi}) \times (24 \text{ in})}{2 \times ((18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 58,3018 \text{ psi}))} + 0,12 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,167 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \quad [1]$$

Tebal Tutup

$$D_i = 2 \text{ ft} = 24 \text{ in}$$

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Jika digunakan tutup atas dan bawah jenis flanged dan dished head, maka:

$$D_o = D_i + 2 \cdot t_s = 24 \text{ in} + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 24,375 \text{ in}$$

E: Tipe sambungan = *double-welded butt joint*, dengan *welded-joint efficiency* = 0,8

[1], Tabel 13.2]

$$rc = D_i + t_s = 24 \text{ in} + \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 24,1875 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young, Tabel 5.7 dan 5.8 diketahui untuk

$$t = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}, \text{ icr} = 1,5 \text{ in}$$

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

$$W = \frac{3}{16} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{icr}} \right) = \frac{3}{16} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{24,1875}{1,5}} \right) = 1,315$$

$$t_h = \frac{P \cdot rc \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + c = \frac{58,3018 \times 24,1875 \times 1,315}{2 \times 18.750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 58,3018} + 0,12$$

$$= 0,1819 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tinggi Tutup

$$D_o = 24,375 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell Tabel 5.7 dan 5.8 diketahui untuk $t = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$, $\text{icr} = 1,5 \text{ in}$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \times D_i = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \text{ in} = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$sf = 3 \text{ in}$$

$$Di = 24 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{Di}{2} - icr = 10,500$$

$$BC = r - icr = 12 \text{ in} - 1,5 \text{ in} = 10,500 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kedalaman dish (b)} &= r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 12 \text{ in} - \sqrt{10,500^2 - 10,500^2} \\ &= 12 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup} = t_s + b + sf = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} + 12 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ in} = 15,188 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan Tinggi Menara

$$\text{Tinggi menara} = \text{tinggi shell} + 2 \times \text{tinggi tutup}$$

$$= 42,4754 \text{ ft} + 2 \times \frac{15,188}{12} \text{ ft} = 45,0067 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan Isolasi

Untuk isolasi digunakan isolator calsium silikat = 0,372 Btu in/(ft².hr.°F)

Dengan tebal 2 in.

$$\text{Diameter luar isolasi} = D_o + (2 \times \text{tebal isolasi})$$

$$= 24,375 \text{ in} + (2 \times 2) \text{ in} = 28,375 \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi Menara Destilasi:

Jumlah tray : 10

R: *ratio reflux* : 0,831

Feed masuk pada tray ke 6 dari top menara.

Tinggi menara : 45,0067 ft

Diameter menara : 2 ft

Bahan konstruksi: *Stainless steel* tipe SA-240 Grade S

Kondensor Destilasi (E-611)

Fungsi: Mengkondensasi destilat secara total

Tipe: *Shell* and Tube

Dasar Pemilihan:

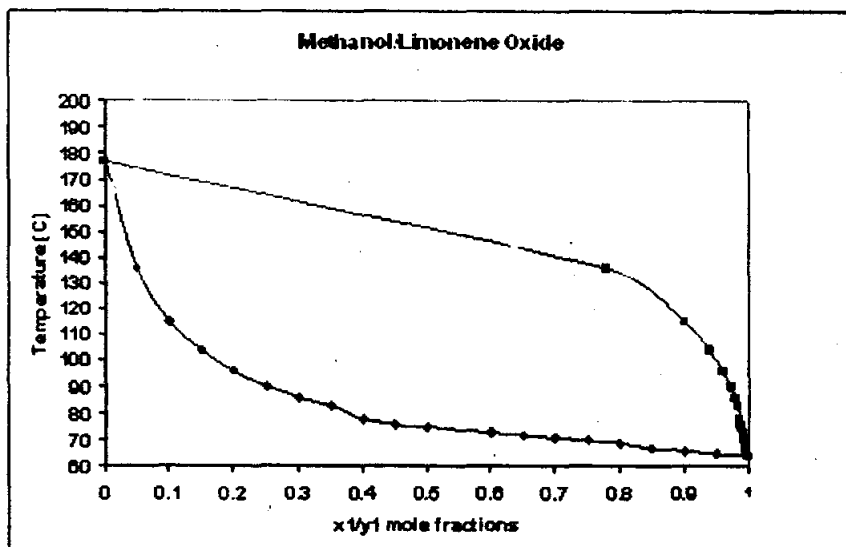
- Luas perpindahan panasnya besar.
- Dapat digunakan untuk tekanan tinggi.
- Mempunyai kapasitas aliran yang besar.

Perhitungan: (Berdasarkan [9])

Mencari Dew Point Produk Atas

Dew point dicari dengan trial pada P operasi = 1 atm (760 mmHg)

Dari pembacaan pada kurva kesetimbangan dengan bantuan program Chemcad didapatkan:



Dew point = 64,45 °C

Bubble point = 64,65 °C

Perhitungan Koefisien Transfer Panas

P operasi = 1 atm

T gas masuk = 64,5,5 °C T liquid keluar = 50 °C

$$q_c = 64.869,969 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$R = 0,831$$

Komponen	D (Kmol/Jam)	L = R . D (Kmol/Jam)	V = (R+1)D (Kmol/Jam)
A	0,598	0,453	1,050
B	0,029	0,024	0,054
Total	0,627	0,477	1,104

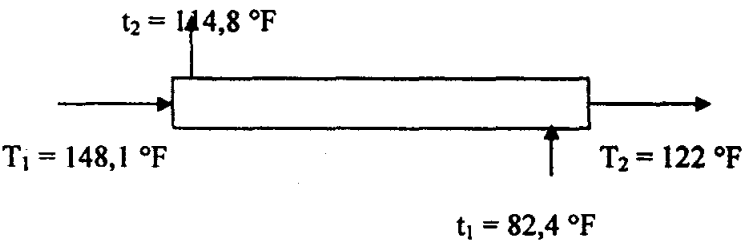
Rate gas masuk = 1,050 Kmol/Jam + 0,054 Kmol/jam

$$= 1,104 \text{ Kmol/Jam} = 88,8377 \text{ kg/jam} = 195,8514 \text{ lbm/jam}$$

Asumsi perubahan suhu air pendingin adalah 28 °C sampai 46 °C.

$$Q = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$\begin{aligned} m \text{ air pendingin} &= \frac{160.856 \text{ kJ/Jam}}{4,181 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)} \times (46 - 28) \text{ K}} \\ &= 861,9677 \text{ kg/jam} = 1899,7768 \text{ lbm/jam} \end{aligned}$$



$$\Delta T_1 = T_1 - t_2 = 148,1 - 114,8 = 33,3 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = T_2 - t_1 = 122 - 82,4 = 39,6 \text{ °F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta TLMD &= \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln \left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{33,3 - 39,6}{\ln \left(\frac{33,3}{39,6} \right)} = 36,35 \text{ °F} \end{aligned}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{148,1 - 122}{114,8 - 82,4} = 0,8055$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{114,8 - 82,4}{148,1 - 82,4} = 0,493$$

Berdasarkan harga R dan S didapatkan: $FT = 0,976$.

[[9], Fig. 19]

$$\Delta T = \Delta TLMTD \times FT = 90,700 \times 0,976 = 88,523 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{148,1 + 122}{2} = 135,05 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_2 + t_1}{2} = \frac{148,1 + 82,4}{2} = 115,25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Trial } U_d = 10 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Asumsi $\frac{3}{4}$ inch OD, 16 BWG, 1 inch triangular pitch, $L = 16$ ft.

$$a'' = 0,1963 \quad [\text{Kern, Tabel 10}]$$

$$Q = U_d \cdot A \cdot \Delta T$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta T} = \frac{60.536,812 \text{ btu/jam}}{10 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \times 88,523 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} = 68,385 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L = N_t \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 16$$

$$N_t = 21,773 \text{ tubes}$$

Dari Tabel 9 [40] diperoleh untuk 2-4 heat exchanger:

$$ID = 8 \text{ inch} \quad N_t = 26 \text{ tubes}$$

$$U_d \text{ koreksi} \rightarrow A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L = 26 \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 16 = 81,661 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_d = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T} = \frac{60.536,812 \text{ btu/jam}}{81,661 \text{ ft}^2 \times 88,523 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} = 8,371 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Hot Fluid Shell Side

$$B = ID/5 = 8/5 = 1,6 \text{ inch}$$

$$C' = P - OD = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = 0,25$$

$$as = \frac{ID \times C' \times B}{144 \cdot P_T}$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 1/4 \times 1,6}{144.1} = 0,022 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$G_s = W/as$$

$$= 207,327 \text{ lbm/jam} / 0,022 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 9.329,751 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$D_e = 0,0608 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Fig. 28, [9]})$$

$$S_g = \frac{141,5}{131,5 + ^\circ \text{API}}$$

$$0,796 = \frac{141,5}{131,5 + ^\circ \text{API}}$$

$$^\circ \text{API} = 46,2638$$

$$K_c = 0,012$$

$$\frac{\Delta T_c}{\Delta T_h} = \frac{114,8 - 82,4}{288,5 - 122} = 0,374$$

$$F_c = 0.68$$

$$T_c = 122 + 0,68 \times 2,138$$

$$= 123,454 \text{ } ^\circ \text{F}$$

$$t_c = 82,4 + 0,68 \times 36$$

$$= 106,88 \text{ } ^\circ \text{F} = 41,6 \text{ } ^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\text{Mencari } \mu \text{ pada suhu } T_c = 123,454 \text{ } ^\circ \text{F}$$

$$= 50,808 \text{ } ^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\mu = 0,540 \text{ cp} = 1,306 \text{ lbm/ft.h}$$

$$D_e = 0,75 \text{ in} = 0,0625 \text{ ft}$$

[[9], Fig. 28]

$$N_{\text{Res}} = \frac{D_e \cdot G_s}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,0625 \times 9.329,751}{1,306} = 446,378$$

$$j_H = 11,5$$

[[9], Fig. 28]

Pada suhu $T_c = 123,454 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

$c = 0,999 \text{ Btu/lbm.}^\circ\text{F}$

$k = 0,363 \text{ Btu/h.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{0,999 \cdot 1,306}{0,363}\right)$$

$$= 1,7261$$

$$h_o = j_H \frac{k}{D_e} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \phi_s$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = j_H \frac{k}{D_e} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 11,5 \times \frac{0,363}{0,625} \times \left(\frac{0,999 \cdot 1,306}{0,363}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 10,231$$

Tube wall temperature

$$t_w = t_c + \frac{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s}}{\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_i} + \frac{h_o}{\phi_s}} (T_c - t_c)$$

$$t_c = 106,88 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 41,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_w = 106,88 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} + \frac{10,231}{780,1033 + 10,231}$$

$$t_w = 106,893 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\phi_s \approx 1$$

$$h_o = 10,231$$

Cold Fluid Tube Side

$$a_t' = 0.302 \text{ in}^2$$

$$a_t = \frac{N_t \cdot a_t'}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{N_t \cdot a_t'}{144 \cdot n}$$

$$= \frac{26.0,302}{144.4} = 0,013 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$G_t = W/at$$

$$= 1.871 \text{ lbm/jam}/0,013 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 148.688,758 \text{ lbm/ft}^2.\text{jam}$$

$$D = 0,62/12 = 0,0517 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Pada } t_c = 106,88 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 41,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\mu = 0,637 \text{ cp} = 1,541 \text{ lbm/ft.h}$$

$$k = 0,366 \text{ Btu/h.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Ret}} &= \frac{D \cdot G_t}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0517 \cdot 148.688,758}{1,541} \\ &= 4.988,563 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{G_t}{3600 \cdot \rho} \quad (\text{Fig. 25, [9]})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{148.688,758 \text{ lbm/ft}^2.\text{jam}}{3600 \cdot 61,989 \text{ lbm/ft}^3} \\ &= 0,657 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$h_i = 1560 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i + \frac{ID}{OD}$$

$$h_{io} = 1560 + \frac{0,62}{0,75}$$

$$= 1560,8267 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{1560,8267 \times 10,231}{1560,8267 + 10,231} = 10,164$$

$$R_c = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{10,164 - 8,371}{10,164 \times 8,371} = 0,021 \text{ jam.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F/btu.}$$

Perhitungan Pressure Drop**Shell Side**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mencari } \mu \text{ pada suhu } T_c &= 205,25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ &= 96,25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

$$G_s = 9.329,751 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$\mu = 0,540 \text{ cp} = 1,306 \text{ lbm/ft.h}$$

$$D_e = 0,75 \text{ in} = 0,0608 \text{ ft}$$

([9], Fig. 28)

$$\begin{aligned}N_{Res} &= \frac{D_e \cdot G_s}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0608 \text{ ft} \times 9.329,751 \text{ lbm/jam.ft}^2}{1,306 \text{ lbm/ft.h}} \\ &= 434,236\end{aligned}$$

$$f = 0,0009 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \quad ([40], \text{ Fig. 29})$$

$$N+1 = 12 \times \frac{L}{B} = 12 \times \frac{16}{1,6} = 120$$

$$D_s = 12/12 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_s &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{0,0009 \times 9.329,751^2 \times 1 \times 120}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,0608 \times 0,796 \times 1} \\ &= 0,002 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

Tube Side

$$\text{Untuk } N_{Ret} = 4.988,563$$

$$f = 0,00145$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_t &= \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D_s \cdot \phi_t} \\ &= \frac{0,00145 \times 148.688,758^2 \times 16 \times 4}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,0517 \times 0,796 \times 1} \\ &= 0,955 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Kondensor Destilasi :

Tipe exchanger : 2-4 heat exchanger

Jumlah tube : 26 tubes

Luas perpindahan panas : 68,385 ft²

ID tube : 8 inch

Kecepatan aliran dalam tube : 0,657 ft/s

Pressure drop shell : 0,002 psi

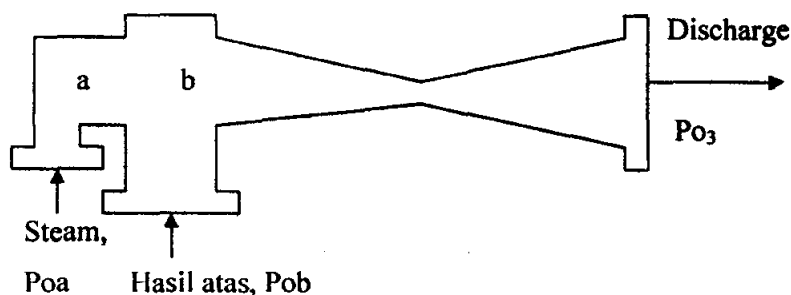
Pressure drop tube : 0,955 psi

Bahan konstruksi : *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)

Steam Jet Ejector (G-612)

Fungsi: Memvakumkan tekanan dalam kondensor pada kolom destilat (E-161)

Dasar pemilihan: Ekonomis, hampir maintenance free

Data:

- Kondisi operasi: $T = 28\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $P = 14,7\text{ psia}$ (1 atm)
- Tekanan dari Barometric Condensor (P_{ob}) = 1 atm = 760 mmHg
- Tekanan Discharge dari Steam Jet Ejector (P_{o3}) = 1 atm = 760 mmHg

Perhitungan:

$$P_{o3}/P_{ob} = 760/760 = 1$$

Tekanan Saturated Steam (200°C) yang digunakan (P_{oa}) = 1544,9 Kpa = 225,6 psia

$$Pob/Poa = 14,7/225,6 = 0,065$$

Dari [[10], Fig 10-102] diperoleh:

$$\text{Entrainment Ratio} = Wb/Wa = 6$$

Dimana : Wa = berat steam (lbm)

Wb = berat uap yang diserap

$$= \text{massa distilat} + \text{massa refluks} = (1 + 0,831) \times \text{massa distilat}$$

$$= 1,831 \cdot (18,55) \text{ kg} = 33,96 \text{ kg} = 67,93 \text{ lbm}$$

$$(Wb/Wa)_{act} = (Wb/Wa) \cdot ((ta-tb)/(Mb-Ma))^{0,5}$$

Dimana : ta = Suhu Saturated Steam = 392°F

$$tb = \text{Suhu uap yang diserap} = 28^\circ\text{C} = 82,4^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Ma = \text{Berat molekul steam} = 18,02 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

$$Mb = \text{Berat molekul rata-rata uap} = 77,655 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

$$(Wb/Wa)_{act} = 6 \cdot ((392-82,4)/(77,655-18,02))^{0,5}$$

$$= 13,671$$

$$Wa = 67,93/13,671 = 74,24603 \text{ lbm steam} = 33,6640 \text{ kg steam (200}^\circ\text{C)}$$

Spesifikasi Steam Jet Ejector:

Berat Uap yang diserap (Wb) : 460,3254 kg/jam

Berat steam (Wa) : 33,6640 kg steam/jam

Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel*

Jumlah : 1 unit

Akumulator (F-613)

Fungsi: Menampung kondensat dari Kondensor Destilasi (E-161)

Tipe: Tangki horisontal dengan *hemispherical head*.

Dasar pemilihan: Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge volume lebih besar

Data:

- Kondisi: $T = 28^{\circ}\text{C}$; $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- Waktu penampungan = 1 jam
- Kapasitas = $1,831 \times 2522,9872 \text{ kg/jam} = 4619,5895 \text{ kg/jam}$
 $= 10186,195 \text{ lbm/jam}$
- Densitas kondensat = $794,931 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 49,628 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$
- Kapasitas volumetrik = $10186,195 / 49,628$
 $= 205,2509 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$
- Asumsi: Tangki berisi 80% cairan, maka:

Perhitungan:

$$\text{Volume tangki} = (100/80) \times 205,2509 = 256,5637 \text{ ft}^3$$

Eq. persamaan tangki silinder dengan Hemispherical closure:

Asumsi: $L/D_{in} = 1,5$;

$$V = \pi/4 \cdot D_{in}^2 \cdot L + 0,5 \cdot (2 \times \frac{1}{6} \pi \cdot D_{in}^3)$$

$$256,5637 = ((1,5/4) \cdot \pi + \frac{1}{6} \pi) (D_{in})^3$$

$$D_{in} = 6,585 \text{ ft} \rightarrow \text{diambil } 6 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 1,5 \cdot D_{in} = 9,8781 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal Shell:

Dipilih bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-240 Grade C dengan:

- $F_{ultimate} = 75000 \text{ psi}$

Asumsi: $F_r = 1$ (Tidak dikenakan stress relief)

$F_a = 1$ (tidak dikenakan radiograph)

$F_S = 0.25$ ($T_{\text{operasi}} < 650^\circ\text{F}$)

$F_m = 0.92$ (bahan mempunyai grade C)

• Allowable Working Stress = $F_{\text{all}} = F_u \cdot F_m \cdot F_S \cdot F_a \cdot F_r$

$$= 75000 \times 0.92 \times 0.25 \times 1 \times 1 = 17250 \text{ psi}$$

• Joint Efficiency = 85 %

• Corrosion Allowable = 0,125 in

• Tekanan Tangki = 14,7 psi

• Faktor keamanan (20 %) = 17,64 psi

$$t_s = \frac{P D_{in}}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c$$

$$= \frac{17,64 (1,5 \times 108)}{2 \times 17250 \times 0.85} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,141 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{digunakan tebal plate standar } \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal Closure:

Tipe : Hemispherical

Bahan : Carbon Steel

$$t_c = \frac{P D_{in}}{4 \cdot f \cdot E - 0.4 P} + c$$

$$= \frac{17,64 (1,5 \times 12)}{4 \times 17250 \times 0,85 - 0,4 \cdot 17,64} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,173 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{digunakan tebal plate standar } \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Panjang Closure:

Diinginkan: tebal head 0,76 in, direncanakan Straight flange (S_f) = 1,5 in

$$L_c = t_c + S_f + (12 \times D_{in}/2)$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} + 1,5 + (1,5 \times 108/2)$$

$$= 15,875 \text{ in} = 6,567 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang Tangki:

$$L = 2.L_c + L_s$$

$$= 2 \times 6,567 + 2,25$$

$$= 15,385 \text{ ft}$$

Spesifikasi Akumulator:

Kapasitas	: 4619,5895 kg/jam
Panjang tangki (L)	: 15,385 ft
Diameter tangki (D)	: 6,585 ft
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Carbon Steel SA-240 Grade C</i>
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Reboiler Destilasi (E-614)

Fungsi: Menguapkan kembali bottom product dari kolom destilasi

Tipe: Shell and Tube Kettle Reboiler

Dasar Pemilihan:

- Luas perpindahan panasnya besar.
- Dapat digunakan untuk tekanan tinggi
- Mempunyai kapasitas aliran yang besar.

Data:

- T liquid masuk = 135,2 °C, T gas keluar = 177 °C
- Dari Neraca Panas dapat diketahui bahwa
- Steam yang digunakan sebagai media pemanas dalam reboiler bersuhu 200°C pada tekanan 1.553,8 kPa (15,335 atm) dengan λ steam adalah 1.940,75 kJ/kg.

$$- Q_R = 2847488,5 \text{ Kj/jam}$$

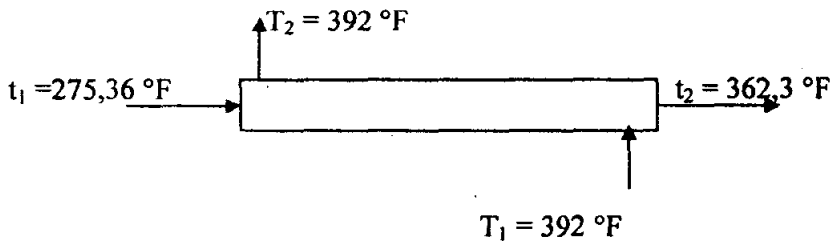
Perhitungan:

Koefisien Transfer Panas

$$Q_R = 2847488,5 \text{ Kj/jam} = 2698887,4 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{steam}} = 1.940,75 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m = \frac{Q_R}{\lambda} = \frac{2847488,5 \text{ kJ/jam}}{1.940,75 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 146,7210 \text{ kg/jam} = 323,5199 \text{ lbm/jam}$$



$$\Delta T_1 = T_2 - t_1 = 392 - 275,36 = 116,64 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = T_1 - t_2 = 392 - 362,3 = 29,7 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\text{Ln} \left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2} \right)} = \frac{116,64 - 29,7}{\text{Ln} \left(\frac{116,64}{29,7} \right)} = 63,555 \text{ °F}$$

$F_T = 1$ karena salah satu fluida suhunya konstan.

([9], Fig. 19)

$$\Delta T = \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} \times F_T = 63,555 \times 1 = 63,555 \text{ °F}$$

$$T_c = 392 \text{ °F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{275,36 + 362,3}{2} = 318,83 \text{ °F}$$

$$\text{Trial } U_d = 32 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F}$$

Asumsi ¾ inch OD, 16 BWG, 1 inch triangular pitch, $L = 10 \text{ ft}$.

$$a'' = 0,1963$$

[9], Tabel 10]

$$Q = U_d \cdot A \cdot \Delta T$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta T} = \frac{2698887,4 \text{ btu/jam}}{32 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F} \times 96,715 \text{ °F}} = 35,864 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = Nt \cdot a'' \cdot L = Nt \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 10$$

$$Nt = 18,270 \text{ tubes}$$

Dari Tabel 9 [40] diperoleh untuk 2-4 heat exchanger:

$$ID = 8 \text{ inch} \quad Nt = 30 \text{ tubes}$$

$$Ud \text{ koreksi} \rightarrow A = Nt \cdot a'' \cdot L = 30 \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 10 = 58,89 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$Ud = \frac{Q}{A \Delta T} = \frac{2698887,4 \text{ btu/jam}}{58,89 \text{ ft}^2 \times 96,715 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} = 19,488 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Shell Side

$$\text{Asumsi } h_o = 160$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_w &= t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \cdot (T_c - t_c) \\ &= 294,08 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} + \frac{160}{298,8884 + 160} \cdot (392 - 318,83) \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\ &= 319,592 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta t_w = t_w - t_c = 319,592 - 318,83 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Dari Fig. 15.11, [40] diperoleh } h_o = 51 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Tube Side

$$a't = 0,302 \text{ inch}$$

$$a_t = \frac{Nt \cdot a't}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{30 \cdot 0,302}{144 \cdot 4} = 0,016$$

$$G_t = W/a_t$$

$$= 133,026 \text{ lbm/jam} / 0,016$$

$$= 8.457,281 \text{ lbm/jam.ft}^2$$

$$\text{Pada } t_c = 294,08 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu = 0,282 \cdot 2,42 = 0,682 \text{ lbm/ft.hr}$$

$$D = 0,62/12 = 0,0517 \text{ ft}$$

$$L/D = 10/0,0517 = 194,2879$$

$$R_{et} = \frac{D \cdot G_t}{\mu} = \frac{0,0517 \text{ ft} \times 8.457,281}{0,682 \text{ lbm/ht.hr}}$$

$$= 640,703$$

$$j_H = 12,5$$

$$k = 0,6836 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$c = 4,312 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$h_i = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \phi_t$$

$$\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 12,5 \frac{0,6836}{0,0517} \left(\frac{4,312 \cdot 0,682}{0,6836} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 268,808$$

$$\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_i}{\phi_t} \times \frac{ID}{OD} = 268,808 \times \frac{0,62}{0,75} = 222,214$$

ϕ_t diabaikan karena beda suhu tidak terlalu tinggi

$$h_{io} = 222,214 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{222,214 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \times 51 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}}{(222,214 + 51) \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}} = 41,480 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{25,886 - 19,488}{25,886 \times 19,488} = 0,013$$

Perhitungan Pressure Drop

Shell Side

Diabaikan

Tube Side

Untuk $R_{et} = 640,703$

$$f = 0,00033 \quad [9], \text{ Fig. 26}]$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s \cdot \phi_i}$$

$$= \frac{0,00033 \times 8.457,281^2 \times 10 \times 4}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,0517 \times 1 \times 1}$$

$$= 0,0003 \text{ psi}$$

Spesifikasi Reboiler :

Tipe exchanger	: 2-4 heat exchanger
Jumlah tube	: 30 tubes
Luas perpindahan panas	: 35,864 ft ²
ID tube	: 8 inch
Pressure drop tube	: 0,0003 psi
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)

Pompa Reboiler (L-615)

Fungsi: Memompa cairan hasil bawah menuju Reboiler (E-164).

Tipe: *Rotary pump*

Dasar pemilihan: Cocok memompa cairan dengan viscositas tinggi

Data:

- Kondisi produk dalam keadaan cair jenuh dengan $T = 135,2 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- Dari neraca massa kolom destilasi (D-160), didapatkan bahwa massa produk bawah adalah $17,19 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,0047 \text{ kg/s}$
- $\rho \text{ metanol} = 796,089 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- $\rho \text{ limonene oksida} = 922 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- Panjang pipa = 5 ft
- Beda ketinggian antara tinggi produk bawah pada kolom destilasi dan tinggi produk dalam reboiler = 2 ft.

Perhitungan:

$$\frac{1}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_1} + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho \text{ campuran}} = 0,187 \cdot \frac{1}{796,089} + 0,753 \cdot \frac{1}{992}$$

$$\rho \text{ produk bawah} = 926,810 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 57,861 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

μ untuk slurry dihitung dengan:

$$\mu_m = \frac{\mu}{\Psi_p} \quad [[3], \text{Eq. 14.3-12}]$$

dimana: μ_m = viskositas campuran

μ = viskositas cairan

Ψ_p = faktor koreksi empiris

$$\Psi_p = \frac{1}{10^{1,82(1-\epsilon)}}$$

$$\text{Berat liquid} = 101,525 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho \text{ liquid}} = 0,188 \cdot \frac{1}{796,089} + 0,759 \cdot \frac{1}{992}$$

$$\rho \text{ liquid} = 923,430 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu = 0,324 \cdot \rho^{0,5} = (0,324 \cdot (923,430)^{0,5} \cdot 2,42) \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$= 23,827 \text{ lb/ft.jam} = 6,619 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{101,525 / 923,430}{(101,525 / 923,430) + (0,745 / 2200)} = 0,997$$

$$\Psi_p = \frac{1}{10^{1,82(1-0,997)}} = 0,987$$

$$\mu_m = \frac{6,619 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,987} = 6,706 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

Menghitung ukuran pipa

Debit campuran produk keluar masuk = $3,897 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 1,082 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Asumsi: aliran laminar ($N_{Re} < 2100$)

ID opt (untuk laminar) = $3,0 Q_f^{0,36} \mu^{0,18}$ [[2], Pg. 496]

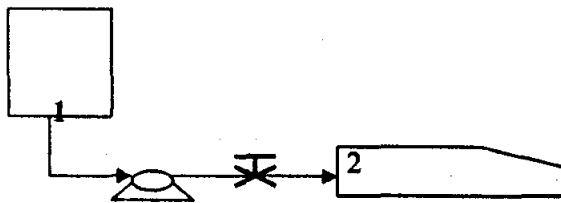
$$= 3,0 \cdot (1,082 \cdot 10^{-3})^{0,36} \cdot (6,706 \cdot 10^{-3})^{0,18} = 0,104 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih *steel pipe* (IPS) berukuran $1/8 \text{ in}$ schedule 40 [[3], Tabel A.5-1]

- ID = 0,269 in = 0,022 ft
- OD = 0,405 in = 0,034 ft
- A = 0,0004 ft²

$$v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{1,082 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0004 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,705 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D \cdot v \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,022 \cdot 2,705 \cdot 57,861}{6,706 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 513,467 \text{ (laminar)}$$

**Menghitung friksi total**

Dari [18] Eq. amaan 2.7-28:

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

dimana: $\Delta Z = Z_2 - Z_1 = 2 \text{ ft}$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 0$$

$$v_1 = 0, v_2 = 2,705 \text{ ft/s}$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa:

$$K_c = 0,55 (1 - (A_{\text{pipe}}/A_{\text{tangki}})) \quad [[3], \text{Eq. 2.10-16, Pg. 93}]$$

$A_{\text{pipe}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0$; karena A_{tangki} jauh lebih besar dibanding A_{pipe} sehingga:

$$K_c = 0,55$$

Untuk aliran laminar, $\alpha = 0,5$

$$h_c = K_c \frac{v_2^2}{2\alpha \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \cdot \frac{2,705^2}{2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 32,174} = 0,125 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus, *fitting* dan *valve*

panjang pipa lurus = 5 ft

Dalam sistem digunakan 1 unit *elbow* 90° dengan $Le/D = 35$, dan 1 unit *gate valve* dengan $Le/D = 9$ [[3], Tabel 2.10-1]

$$Le = ((1 \times 35) + (1 \times 9)) \times 0,022 \text{ ft} = 44 \times 0,022 \text{ ft} = 0,968 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta L = \text{panjang total} = 5 + 0,968 \text{ ft} = 5,968 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi (f)} = \frac{16}{N_{Re}} \quad [[3], \text{Pg. 92}]$$

$$= \frac{16}{513,467} = 0,031$$

$$F_f = \frac{4 \cdot f \cdot \Delta L \cdot v^2}{D \cdot 2 \cdot g_c} = \frac{4 \cdot 0,031 \cdot 5,968 \cdot 2,705^2}{0,022 \cdot 2 \cdot 32,174} = 3,845 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A}{A_1}\right) \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c \times \alpha} \quad [[3], \text{Pg. 98}]$$

Luas penampang Tangki Penampung Limonene Sementara (A_1) >>> luas penampang pipa (A), sehingga A/A_1 dapat diabaikan.

Untuk aliran laminar, $\alpha = 0,5$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{ex} &= \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c \times \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{(2,705 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 0,5 \times 32,174} \\
 &= 0,227 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma F = h_c + F_f + h_{ex} = 0,125 + 3,845 + 0,227 = 4,197 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung power pompa

$$\frac{1}{2 \times 0,5 \times 32,174} (2,705^2 - 0) + \frac{32,174}{32,174} \cdot 2 + 0 + 4,197 + W_s = 0$$

$$W_s = -6,425 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} = -19,204 \text{ J/kg} = -19,204 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 18\%$$

[[2], Fig. 14-37, Pg. 520]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{brake hp} &= \frac{-w_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 0,7457} \\
 &= \frac{19,204 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0,028}{0,18 \cdot 0,7457} = 4,006 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig. 14-38 p 521 [31] 4th ed., didapatkar. efisiensi motor (η_e) = 80%

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{brake hp}}{\eta_o} = \frac{4,006 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,8} = 5,008 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa:

Ukuran pipa : 1/8 in. sch 40

Panjang pipa : 5 ft

Rate aliran pompa: $1,082 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Power pompa : 0,25 hp

Bahan konstruksi: *Stainless steel*

Jumlah : 1 unit

Tangki *Intermediate* II (F-616)

Fungsi : Menampung residu hasil destilasi (D-610) sebelum masuk ke Reaktor II (R-710)

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup datar dan alas berupa *plate* datar (rata) di atas tanah.

Dasar pemilihan:

- Menyimpan bahan berbentuk cair.
- Pemilihan tangki dengan alas berbentuk datar (rata) di atas tanah akan memberikan harga yang minimum. ([5], pg. 10-138)

Data :

- Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- Sistem operasi : kontinu
- Kapasitas : dari neraca massa didapatkan massa liquid ((BDI)ZnOAc, limonene oksida dan metanol) yang masuk ke dalam tangki *intermediate* I sebanyak 908,6307 kg/jam.
- Densitas metanol = 792 kg/m^3
- Densitas BDI-ZnOAc : 1218 kg/m^3
- Densitas limonene oksida : 922 kg/m^3

Perhitungan:

Debit : 908,6307 kg/jam

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}} = 932,3391 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 58,2205 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume campuran} = \frac{\text{debit}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{908,6307 \text{ kg}}{932,3391 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0,9746 \text{ m}^3 = 34,4128 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot D^2 \cdot H_s = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot D^2 \cdot 1,5 D = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 1,5 \cdot D^3$$

Volume *shell* = 1,2 x volume campuran

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 1,5 \cdot D^3 = 1,2 \times 34,4128 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$1,1775 \cdot D^3 = 41,2954 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D^3 = 35,0526 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 3,2727 \text{ ft} = 0,9978 \text{ m}$$

$$Ht = 1,5 \cdot D = 4,9091 \text{ ft} = 1,4967 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi larutan dalam shell (H)} &= \frac{\text{volume campuran}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2} \\ &= \frac{34,4128 \text{ ft}^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (3,2727 \text{ ft})^2} = 4,0909 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 932,3391 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 932,3391 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{1}{16,0185} \frac{\text{lbm/ft}^3}{\text{kg/m}^3} = 58,2205 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \left(\frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} \times H}{144} \right) \text{ psi} \\ &= \left(\frac{58,2205 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 4,0909 \text{ ft}}{144} \right) \\ &= 1,6540 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1,5 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 \times 1,6540 \text{ psi} = 2,4810 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal Tutup bawah (*flat*)

$$ts = \frac{P \times D}{4fE} + c$$

$$P = P_{\text{desain}} = 2,4810 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = 39,2824 \text{ in}$$

$$c : \text{Faktor korosi maksimum} = 0,125$$

$$f : f_{\text{allow}} = 18.750 \text{ psi untuk stainless steel tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)}$$

$$([1], 1959, \text{App. D, pg. 342})$$

$$E : \text{Tipe sambungan} = \text{double-welded butt joint, dengan welded-joint efficiency} = 0,8$$

$$([1], 1959, \text{Tabel 13.2})$$

$$ts = \frac{P \times D}{4fE} + c = \frac{2,4810 \text{ psia} \times 39,2824 \text{ in}}{4 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1266 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup Atas

Tebal tutup atas = tebal tutup bawah yang berbentuk *plate* datar

$$t_a = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E} + c \quad ([1], 1959, \text{pg. 45, eq. 3.16})$$

P : P desain = 2,4810 psi

D = 39,2824 in

c : Faktor korosi maksimum = 0,125

f : f allow = 18.750 psi untuk *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)

([1], 1959, App. D, pg. 342)

E : Tipe sambungan = *double-welded butt joint*, dengan *welded-joint efficiency* = 0,8

([1], 1959, Tabel 13.2)

$$\begin{aligned} t_a &= \frac{(2,4810 \text{ psi}) \times (39,2824 \text{ in})}{2 \times (18.750 \text{ psi}) \times (0,8)} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,1232 \text{ in, diambil } \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned} \quad ([1], 1959)$$

Spesifikasi Tangki *Intermediate II*:

Nama alat	: Tangki <i>Intermediate II</i>
Kapasitas	: 908,6307 kg
Diameter tangki	: 0,9978 m
Tinggi tangki (H shell)	: 1,2472 m
Tebal shell	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal tutup	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal alas	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)
Jumlah	: 1 unit

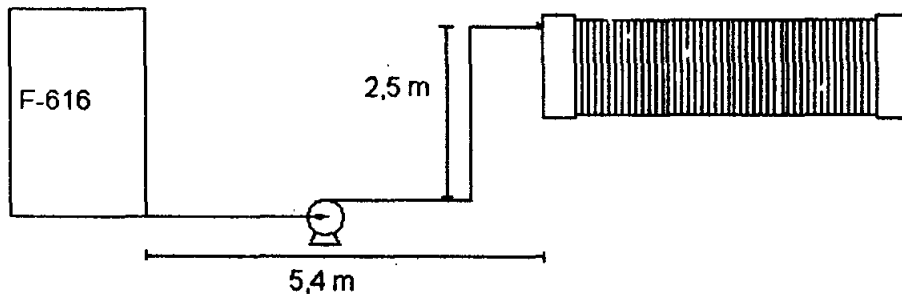
Pompa (L-617)

Fungsi : Memompa campuran limonen oksida dan katalis BDI-ZnOAc dari tangki *intermediate* II (F-616) menuju *Plate Heat Exchanger* I (E-618).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan :

- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
- Perawatan mudah

**Spesifikasi Pompa:**

Ukuran pipa	: 3 1/2 in sch 40
Panjang pipa	: 26,89 ft
Rate aliran pompa	: 35,44 m ³ /jam
Power	: 2,31 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> SA-240 type 304
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Plate Heat Exchanger I (E-618)

- Fungsi : Untuk mendinginkan limonen oksida dari 177°C ke 80°C
- Tipe : Plate and frame
- Dasar pemilihan : Mudah dibersihkan, luas area perpindahan panas besar
- Kondisi operasi :

Jenis fluida	Panas : Limonen oksida, Katalis, metanol 177°C	Dingin : Air 30°C
Flow rate, kg/jam	908,6307	744,9614
Suhu masuk, °C	183,5	30
Suhu keluar, °C	80	70
ρ, kg/m ³	922	974,632
k, W/m.K	0,5931	0,5572
μ, kg/m.s	0,0008	0,0009
Cp, Kj/kg.K	184,2303	
Rd	0,003	0,003

1. Direncanakan menggunakan bahan *stainless steel* dengan :

Tebal bahan plat (δ) = 0,0005 m

k = 8.000 W/m.K

Jenis plate : HM

HPCD = 0,26

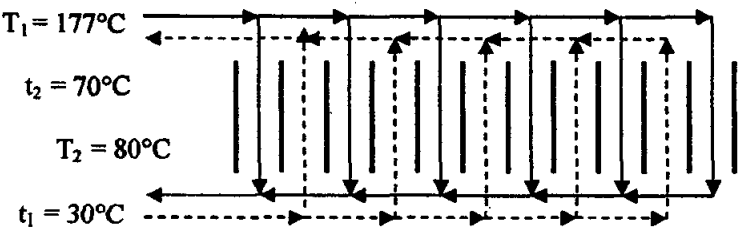
VPCD = 1,04

Port nozzle (D) = 0,075 m

Compressed pitch = 0,0032 m/plate

Tipe : gasket

2. Gambar secara sket :



3. Neraca panas :

$$Q_H = 131317,0906 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 36476,9696 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_c = 124751,2361 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 34653,1211 \text{ W}$$

4. $R_d \text{ total} = 0,003$

$$R_d \text{ total} = 1/U_D - 1/U_C ;$$

Trial $U_C = 6550 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$ (Dari Perry, 1997, untuk sistem perpindahan panas liquid-liquid, $U_C = 5700 - 7400 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$)

$$U_D = \frac{1}{R_d \text{ total} + \frac{1}{U_C}} = \frac{1}{0,003 + \frac{1}{6550}} = 317.1913 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_{LTMD} &= \frac{(T_1 - t_1) - (T_2 - t_2)}{\ln \left(\frac{T_1 - t_1}{T_2 - t_2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{(177 - 30) - (80 - 70)}{\ln \left(\frac{177 - 30}{80 - 70} \right)} \\ &= 52,54263 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad A = \frac{Q_h}{2 \cdot U_D \cdot \Delta T_{LTMD}} = \frac{36476,9696 \text{ W}}{2 \cdot 318,9655 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \cdot 52,54263 \text{ K}} = 20,1187 \text{ m}^2$$

dipilih plat jenis HM dengan [Process Equipment Design]:

$$\text{projected area} = A_p = 0,27 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{developed area} = A_d = 0,35 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\phi = A_d/A_p = 0,35/0,27 = 1,296.$$

Jumlah plat untuk perpindahan panas, $n = A/A_d$

$$= 20,1187/0,35 = 58,14 \approx 59$$

$$U_D = \frac{36476,9696W}{58,0,35.m.26,9876 K} = 311,6273 W/m^2.^{\circ}K \quad (U_D \text{ terkoreksi})$$

$$n = n_{ch} + (n_{ch} - 1) ; \text{ dengan } n_{cc} = n_{ch} - 1$$

n_{ch} = jumlah channel untuk fluida panas

n_{cc} = jumlah channel untuk fluida dingin

$$n + 1 = 2 n_{ch}$$

$$n_{ch} = 30$$

$$n_{cc} = 29$$

6. Spesifikasi dari plat :

$$W = \text{HPCD} + D + 0,015 = 0,260 + 0,075 + 0,015 = 0,35 \text{ m}$$

$$A_p = 0,27 \text{ m}^2 = L.W = 0,35.L \rightarrow L = 0,771 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Pitch/plat (PT)} = 0,0032 ; b = \text{PT} - \delta = 0,0032 - 0,0005 = 0,0027 \text{ m}$$

Luas penampang aliran fluida dalam channel

$$(Sc) = W.b$$

$$= 0,35. 0,0027$$

$$= 0,000945 \text{ m}^2$$

$$De = \frac{2b}{\phi} = \frac{2.0,0027}{1,296} = 0,0042 \text{ m}$$

Fluida panas (Limonen oksida, katalis, metanol 177°C)	Fluida dingin (air 30°C)
$7. G_h = \frac{M}{n_{ch} \cdot Sc}$ $= \frac{0,604 \text{ kg/s}}{30.0,000945} = 21,3051 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot s$ $Re = \frac{De \cdot G_h}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042 \text{ m} \cdot 21,3051 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot s}{0,0008 \text{ kg/m} \cdot s} = 747,272$	$7. G_c = \frac{m}{n_{cc} \cdot Sc}$ $= \frac{0,538 \text{ kg/s}}{30.0,000945 \text{ m}^2} = 18,977 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot s$ $Re = \frac{De \cdot G_c}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042 \text{ m} \cdot 18,977 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot s}{0,0009 \text{ kg/m} \cdot s} = 653,695$
$8. Pr = \frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k}$ $= \frac{922 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K} \cdot 0,0008 \text{ kg/m} \cdot s}{0,5931 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}} = 5,104$	$8'. Pr = \frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k}$ $= \frac{974,362 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K} \cdot 0,0009 \text{ kg/m} \cdot s}{0,5572 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}} = 6,277$
$9'. h_h = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{Pr}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{De}$ $= 0,37 \cdot (747,272)^{0,67} \cdot (5,104)^{0,33} \cdot \frac{0,5931}{0,0042}$ $= 5260,2748 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{K}$	$9'. h_c = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{Pr}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{De}$ $= 0,37 \cdot (653,695)^{0,67} \cdot (6,277)^{0,33} \cdot \frac{0,5572}{0,0042}$ $= 4682,7224 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{K}$

$$10. U_c = \left(\frac{1}{h_h} + \frac{\delta}{k} + \frac{1}{h_c} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{5260,2748} + \frac{0,0005}{8000} + \frac{1}{4682,7224} \right)^{-1} = 2799,5753 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{K}$$

$$11. Rd = 1/U_D - 1/U_c = (1/311,6273) - (1/2799,5753) = 0,0030 = 0,003$$

Fluida panas (Limonas oksida, katalis metanol 177°C)	Fluida dingin (air 30°C)
1. $Re = 747,272$	1'. $Re = 653,695$
2. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{847,272^{0,3}} = 0,3308$	2'. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{753,695^{0,3}} = 0,3426$
3. $\Delta P_h = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot De}$ $= \frac{2 \cdot 0,3308 \cdot (156,612)^2 \cdot 0,771}{1020,532 \cdot 0,0042}$ $= 2944,3641 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,581 \text{ psia}$	3'. $\Delta P_c = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot De}$ $= \frac{2 \cdot 0,3426 \cdot (162,8353)^2 \cdot 0,771}{1030,284 \cdot 0,0042}$ $= 3265,5622 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,576 \text{ psia}$
4. $G' = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_p^2} = \frac{7,4739 \text{ kg/s}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (0,075 \text{ m})^2}$ $= 1692,6043 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$	4'. $G' = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_p^2} = \frac{7,771 \text{ kg/s}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (0,075 \text{ m})^2}$ $= 1759,8663 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$
5. $Re = \frac{D_p \cdot G'}{\mu} = \frac{0,075 \cdot 1692,6043}{0,0008}$ $= 158681,705$	5'. $Re = \frac{D_p \cdot G'}{\mu} = \frac{0,075 \cdot 1759,8663}{0,0009} = 1466555$
6. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,33}} = \frac{2,5}{158681,705^{0,33}} = 0,0680$	6'. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,33}} = \frac{2,5}{146655,5^{0,33}} = 0,0705$
7. $\Delta P_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G'^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot D_p}$ $= \frac{2 \cdot 0,0680 \cdot (1692,6043)^2 \cdot 99 \cdot 0,0032}{1020,532 \cdot 0,075}$ $= 1613,7652 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,234 \text{ psia}$	7'. $\Delta P_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G'^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot D_p}$ $= \frac{2 \cdot 0,0705 \cdot (1759,8663)^2 \cdot 99 \cdot 0,0032}{1030,284 \cdot 0,075}$ $= 1789,8095 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,326 \text{ psia}$
8. $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_h + \Delta P_p$ $= 0,581 + 0,234 = 0,815 \text{ psia}$	8'. $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_c + \Delta P_p$ $= 0,576 + 0,326 = 0,902 \text{ psia}$

Ringkasan perhitungan

	Fluida panas (limonen oksida, katalis, metanol 177°C)	Fluida dingin (air 30°C)
$h, \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	5260,2748	4682,7224
$\Delta P \text{ calculated, psia}$	0,815	0,902
$U_c, \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	2799,5753	
$U_D, \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	311,6273	
$R_d \text{ calculated, m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K/W}$	0,003	

Spesifikasi :

- Tebal bahan plat, δ : 0,0005 m
- HPCD : 0,26 m
- VPCD : 1,04 m
- Port nozzle, D : 0,075 m
- Compressed pitch : 0,0032 m/plate.
- projected area, A_p : 0,27 m²
- developed area, A_d : 0,35 m²
- Jumlah plat, n : 59
- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel 316L*
- Tipe : gasket
- Jenis plate : HM

4. Plate Heat Exchanger II (E-619)

- Fungsi : Untuk mendinginkan limonene oksida dari suhu 80°C menjadi 25°C
- Tipe : *Plate and frame*
- Dasar pemilihan : Mudah dibersihkan, luas area perpindahan panas besar
- Kondisi operasi :

Jenis fluida	Panas : Limonen oksida 80°C	Dingin : Refrigerant -5°C
Flow rate, kg/hari	908,6307	311,0756
Suhu masuk, °C	80	-5
Suhu keluar, °C	25	-5
ρ , kg/m ³	922	974,632
k, W/m.K	0,5931	0,5572
μ , kg/m.s	0,0008	0,0009
Cp, J/kg.K	184,2303	
Rd	0,003	0,003

1. Direncanakan menggunakan bahan *stainless steel* dengan :

$$k = 8.000 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$\text{Tebal bahan plat } (\delta) = 0,0005 \text{ m}$$

Jenis plate : HM

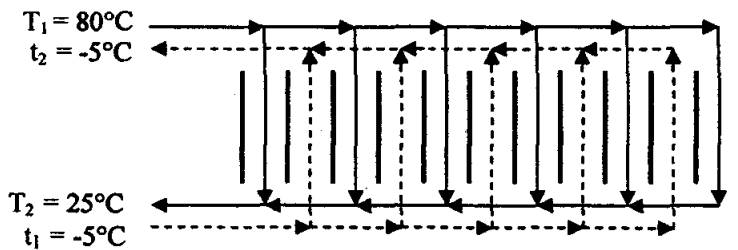
$$\text{HPCD} = 0,26$$

$$\text{VPCD} = 1,04$$

$$\text{Port nozzle (D)} = 0,075 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Compressed pitch} = 0,0032 \text{ m/plate}$$

Tipe : gasket



2. Neraca Panas

$$Q_H = 48298,584 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 13416,27 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_c = 45883,6548 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 12745,46 \text{ W}$$

3. $R_d \text{ total} = 0,003$

$$R_d \text{ total} = 1/U_D - 1/U_C$$

Trial $U_C = 6550 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$ (Dari Perry, 1997, untuk sistem perpindahan panas

uap air-air, $U_C = 5700 - 7400 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$)

$$U_D = \frac{1}{R_d \text{ total} + \frac{1}{U_C}} = \frac{1}{0,003 + \frac{1}{6550}} = 317.191 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta T_{LMTD} &= \frac{(T_1 - t_1) - (T_2 - t_2)}{\ln\left(\frac{T_1 - t_1}{T_2 - t_2}\right)} \\ &= \frac{(80 - (-5)) - (25 - (-5))}{\ln\left(\frac{80 - (-5)}{25 - (-5)}\right)} \\ &= 52,81079 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

$$4. \quad A = \frac{Q_b}{2 \times U_D \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} = \frac{48298,584}{2 \times 317,191 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K} \times 52,81079 \text{ K}} = 10,4416 \text{ m}^2$$

5. Dipilih plat jenis HM dengan [45]:

$$\text{projected area} = A_p = 0,27 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{developed area} = A_d = 0,35 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\phi = A_d/A_p = 0,35/0,27 = 1,296.$$

Jumlah plat untuk perpindahan panas, $n = A/A_d$

$$= 10,4416/0,35 = 48,9612 \approx 49$$

$$U_D = \frac{13416,27 \text{ W}}{49 \cdot 0,35 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 52,81079 \text{ K}} = 317,802 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{K} \quad (U_D \text{ terkoreksi})$$

$$n = n_{ch} + (n_{ch} - 1) ; \text{ dengan } n_{cc} = n_{ch} - 1$$

n_{ch} = jumlah channel untuk fluida panas

n_{cc} = jumlah channel untuk fluida dingin

$$n + 1 = 2 n_{ch}$$

$$n_{ch} = 8$$

$$n_{cc} = 7$$

6. Spesifikasi dari plat :

$$W = \text{HPCD} + D + 0,015 = 0,260 + 0,075 + 0,015 = 0,35 \text{ m}$$

$$A_p = 0,27 \text{ m}^2 = L \cdot W = 0,35 \cdot L \rightarrow L = 0,771 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Pitch/plat (PT)} = 0,0032 ; b = \text{PT} - \delta = 0,0032 - 0,0005 = 0,0027 \text{ m}$$

Luas penampang aliran fluida dalam channel

(Sc) = W.b

= 0,35. 0,0027

= 0,000945 m²

$De = \frac{2b}{\varphi} = \frac{2.0,0027}{1,296} = 0,0042 \text{ m}$

Fluida panas (Limonen oksida 80°C)	Fluida dingin (refrigerant -5°C)
$7. G_h = \frac{M}{n_{ch} \cdot Sc}$ $= \frac{0,604 \text{ kg/s}}{25.0,000945} = 25,566 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot s$ $Re = \frac{De \cdot G_h}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042 \text{ m} \cdot 25,566 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot s}{0,0008 \text{ kg/m.s}} = 634,2215$	$7'. G_c = \frac{m}{n_{cc} \cdot Sc}$ $= \frac{0,538 \text{ kg/s}}{25.0,000945 \text{ m}^2}$ $= 22,772 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot s$ $Re = \frac{De \cdot G_c}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042 \text{ m} \cdot 22,772 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot s}{0,0009 \text{ kg/m.s}}$ $= 706,2693$
$8. Pr = \frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k}$ $= \frac{922 \text{ J/kg.K} \cdot 0,0008 \text{ kg/m.s}}{0,5931 \text{ W/m.K}}$ $= 5,104$	$8'. Pr = \frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k}$ $= \frac{974,362 \text{ J/kg.K} \cdot 0,0009 \text{ kg/m.s}}{0,5572 \text{ W/m.K}}$ $= 6,277$
$9'. h_h = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{Pr}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{De}$ $= 0,37 \cdot (634,2215)^{0,67} \cdot (5,104)^{0,33} \cdot \frac{0,5931}{0,0042}$ $= 3543,6785 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ K$	$9'. h_c = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{Pr}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{De}$ $= 0,37 \cdot (706,2693)^{0,67} \cdot (6,277)^{0,33} \cdot \frac{0,5572}{0,0042}$ $= 2857,7082 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ K$

$$10. U_c = \left(\frac{1}{h_h} + \frac{\delta}{k} + \frac{1}{h_c} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3543,6785} + \frac{0,0005}{8000} + \frac{1}{2857,7082} \right)^{-1} = 3029,7753 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$11. R_d = 1/U_D - 1/U_c = (1/317,802) - (1/3029,7753) = 0,0033 = 0,003$$

Fluida panas (Limonas oxida 80°C)	Fluida dingin (refrigerant -5°C)
1. $Re = 634,2215$	1'. $Re = 706,2693$
2. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{634,2215^{0,3}} = 0,36$	2'. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{706,2693^{0,3}} = 0,42$
3. $\Delta P_h = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot De}$ $= \frac{2 \cdot 0,36 \cdot (25,566)^2 \cdot 0,771}{922 \cdot 0,0042}$ $= 2967,3211 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,462 \text{ psia}$	3'. $\Delta P_c = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot De}$ $= \frac{2 \cdot 0,42 \cdot (22,772)^2 \cdot 0,771}{1030,284 \cdot 0,0042}$ $= 3891,643 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,621 \text{ psia}$
4. $G' = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_p^2} = \frac{0,604 \text{ kg/s}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (0,075 \text{ m})^2}$ $= 1321,6043 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$	4'. $G' = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_p^2} = \frac{0,538 \text{ kg/s}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (0,075 \text{ m})^2}$ $= 1598,8763 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$
5. $Re = \frac{D_p \cdot G'}{\mu} = \frac{0,075 \cdot 1321,6043}{0,0008}$ $= 164231,7732$	5'. $Re = \frac{D_p \cdot G'}{\mu} = \frac{0,075 \cdot 1598,8763}{0,0009} = 176125,8709$
6. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,33}} = \frac{2,5}{164231,7732^{0,33}} = 0,079$	6'. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,33}} = \frac{2,5}{176125,8709^{0,33}} = 0,0623$
7. $\Delta P_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G'^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot D_p}$ $= \frac{2 \cdot 0,079 \cdot (1321,6043)^2 \cdot 0,0032}{922 \cdot 0,075}$ $= 2312,7688 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,345 \text{ psia}$	7'. $\Delta P_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G'^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot D_p}$ $= \frac{2 \cdot 0,0705 \cdot (1598,8763)^2 \cdot 0,0032}{1030,284 \cdot 0,075}$ $= 3412,654 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,489 \text{ psia}$
8. $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_h + \Delta P_p$ $= 0,462 + 0,345 = 0,807 \text{ psia}$	8'. $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_c + \Delta P_p$ $= 0,621 + 0,489 = 1,1 \text{ psia}$

Ringkasan perhitungan

	Fluida panas (limonen oksida 80°C)	Fluida dingin (refrigerant -5°C)
$h, \text{W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	3543,6785	2857,7082
$\Delta P \text{ calculated, psia}$	0,807	1,1
$U_C, \text{W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	3029,7753	
$U_D, \text{W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	317,802	
$R_d \text{ calculated, m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K/W}$	0,003	

Spesifikasi :

- Tebal bahan plat, δ : 0,0005 m
- HPCD : 0,26 m
- VPCD : 1,04 m
- Port nozzle, D : 0,075 m
- Compressed pitch : 0,0032 m/plate.
- projected area, A_p : 0,27 m^2
- developed area, A_d : 0,35 m^2
- Jumlah plat, n : 15
- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel 316L*
- Tipe : gasket

Tangki Reaktor II (R-170)

- Type : silinder dengan bagian bawah dan atas berbentuk dished head.
- Dasar pemilihan : beroperasi pada suhu 25°C dan untuk tekanan tinggi (100 psi)
- Perhitungan :
- Debit = 1095,4949 kg/jam

Komponen	Fraksi	$\rho \text{ (kg/m}^3\text{)}$
Limonen oksida	0,7867	922
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	0,0195	1218
CH ₄ O	0,0232	792
CO ₂	0,1706	1,98

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}} = 11,4880 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,7174 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume campuran} = \frac{\text{debit}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{1095,4949 \text{ kg}}{11,4880 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 95,3602 \text{ m}^3 = 3367,2398 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= 1,2 \times \text{volume campuran} \\ &= 1,2 \times 95,3602 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 114,4323 \text{ m}^3 = 4040,6877 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki (H}_t\text{)} = 1,5 \times \text{diameter tangki (D}_t\text{)}$$

$$V_t = \text{volume cylindrical shell} + 2 \times \text{volume dished head}$$

$$4040,6877 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times H_t + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D_t^3$$

$$4040,6877 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times H_t\right)^2 \times H_t \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in.})^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times H_t\right)^3$$

$$H_t = 259,5699 \text{ in.} = 21,6253 \text{ ft} = 6,5931 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan 4 course 6 ft dan 1 course 4 ft, sehingga $H_t = 22 \text{ ft} = 264,0671 \text{ in}$

$$V_t = \text{volume cylindrical shell} + 2 \times \text{volume dished head}$$

$$4040,6877 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times H_t + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D_t^3$$

$$4040,6877 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times 264,0671 \text{ in} \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in.})^3 + 2 \times 0,000049 \times D_t^3$$

$$D_t = 171,8256 \text{ in} = 14,3152 \text{ ft} = 4,3644 \text{ m}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 1 (hingga 6 ft dari dasar):

$$\text{Volume campuran dalam shell} = 0,25 \times \pi \times D_t^2 \times \text{tinggi cairan (H}_L\text{)}$$

$$V_{\text{campuran}} - 2 \times \text{volume dished head} = 0,25 \times \pi \times (D_t)^2 \times H_L \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in})^3$$

$$3367,2398 \text{ ft}^3 - 2 \times 0,000049 \times (14,3152)^3 = 0,25 \times \pi \times (171,8256 \text{ in})^2 \times H_L \times (1/12 \text{ ft/in})^3$$

$$H_L = 250,9083 \text{ in.} = 20,9037 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144} \\
 &= \frac{20,9037 \text{ ft} \times 0,7174 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2} \\
 &= 0,1041 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 1,2 \times 0,1041 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 0,1250 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan double welded butt joint, sehingga $E = 0,8$ ([1], pp. 254)

Allowable working stress (f) untuk stainless steel SA-240 grade S tipe 304 adalah 18.750 psi ([1], pp. 342)

$$D = 171,8256 \text{ in}$$

Corrosion allowance (c) = 0,125 in.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal shell } (t_s) &= \frac{P_{\text{design}} D}{2 f E} + c && ([1], \text{ pp. 45}) \\
 &= \frac{0,1250 \text{ psi} \times 171,8256 \text{ in.}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.} \\
 &= 0,1257 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 2 (6 hingga 12 ft dari dasar):

$$H_L = 20,9037 \text{ ft} - 6 \text{ ft} = 14,9037 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144} \\
 &= \frac{14,9037 \text{ ft} \times 0,7174 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2} \\
 &= 0,0742 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 1,2 \times 0,0742 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 0,0891 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_t}{2 f E} + c && ([1], \text{pp. 45}) \\
 &= \frac{0,0891 \text{ psi} \times 171,8256 \text{ in.}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.} \\
 &= 0,1255 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 3 (12 hingga 18 ft dari dasar):

$$H_L = 20,9037 \text{ ft} - 12 \text{ ft} = 8,9037 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144} \\
 &= \frac{8,9037 \text{ ft} \times 0,7174 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2} \\
 &= 0,0444 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 1,2 \times 0,0444 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 0,0532 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_t}{2 f E} + c && ([1], \text{pp. 45}) \\
 &= \frac{0,0532 \text{ psi} \times 171,8256 \text{ in.}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.} \\
 &= 0,1253 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal shell untuk course 4 (18 hingga 22 ft dari dasar):

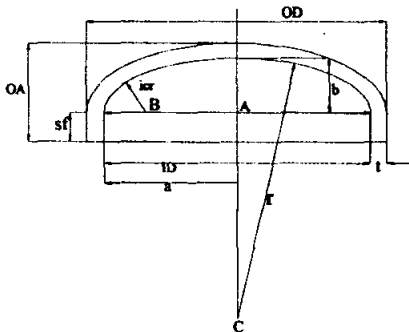
$$H_L = 20,9037 \text{ ft} - 18 \text{ ft} = 2,9037 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{H_L \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144} \\ &= \frac{2,9037 \text{ ft} \times 0,7174 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2} \\ &= 0,0145 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\ &= 1,2 \times 0,0145 \text{ psi} \\ &= 0,0174 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P_{\text{design}} D_t}{2 f E} + c && ([1], \text{pp. 45}) \\ &= \frac{0,0174 \text{ psi} \times 171,8256 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8} + 0,125 \text{ in.} \\ &= 0,1251 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal tutup:



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inside-corner radius (icr)} &= 6\% \times D_t && ([1], \text{pp.88}) \\ &= 6\% \times 171,8256 \text{ in.} \\ &= 10,3095 \text{ in.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Crown radius (r)} = D_t = 171,8256 \text{ in.} \quad [1], \text{pp.88})$$

$$\text{Stress-intensification factor (W)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) \quad [1], \text{ pp. 138}$$

$$= 1,7706$$

$$BC = r - icr = 171,8256 \text{ in.} - 10,3095 \text{ in.} = 161,5161 \text{ in.} \quad [1], \text{ pp. 87}$$

$$AB = D/2 - icr = 171,8256 \text{ in.}/2 - 10,3095 \text{ in.} = 75,6033 \text{ in.} \quad [1], \text{ pp. 87}$$

$$\text{Kedalaman head (b)} = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \quad [1], \text{ pp. 87}$$

$$= 171,8256 \text{ in.} - \sqrt{(161,5161 \text{ in.})^2 - (75,6033 \text{ in.})^2}$$

$$= 29,0965 \text{ in.}$$

$$\text{Straight flange (sf)} = 1,5 \text{ in.} \quad ([1] \text{ pp. 87})$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid dalam head (h)} = b + sf = 29,0965 \text{ in.} + 1,5 \text{ in.} = 30,5965 \text{ in.} = 2,5491 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi liquid total (H}_{L,t}) = H_L + h = 20,9037 \text{ ft} + 2,5491 \text{ ft} = 23,4528 \text{ ft}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{H_{L,t} \times \rho \text{ campuran}}{144}$$

$$= \frac{23,4528 \text{ ft} \times 0,7174 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{144 \text{ in}^2/\text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 0,1168 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{design}} = 1,2 \times P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 0,1168 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,1402 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Tebal dished head (t}_d) = \frac{P_{\text{design}} r W}{2 f E - 0,2 P_{\text{design}}} + c \quad ([1], \text{ pp.138})$$

$$= \frac{0,1402 \text{ psi} \times 171,8256 \text{ in.} \times 1,7706}{2 \times 18750 \text{ psi} \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 0,1402 \text{ psi}} + 0,125 \text{ in.}$$

$$= 0,1264 \text{ in.} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tinggi dished head} = h + t_d = 30,5965 \text{ in.} + 3/16 \text{ in.} = 30,7840 \text{ in.} = 2,5647 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi tangki = tinggi shell + 2 x tinggi dished head

= 22 ft + 2 x 2,5647 ft

= 27,1294 ft = 8,2711 m

Pengadukan

Type = three blade propeller

Dasar pemilihan = cocok untuk liquid dengan viskositas rendah

Dimensi pengaduk (McCabe)

Da (diameter pengaduk) = $\frac{1}{3} \times D = \frac{1}{3} \times 4,3644 \text{ m} = 1,4548 \text{ m}$

E (jarak dasar tangki dengan pengaduk) = $\frac{1}{3} \times D = \frac{1}{3} \times 4,3644 \text{ m} = 1,4548 \text{ m}$

L (panjang blade) = $\frac{1}{4} \times Da = \frac{1}{4} \times 1,4548 \text{ m} = 0,3637 \text{ m}$

W (lebar blade) = $\frac{1}{5} \times Da = \frac{1}{5} \times 1,4548 \text{ m} = 0,2910 \text{ m}$

J (lebar baffle) = $\frac{1}{12} \times D = \frac{1}{12} \times 4,3644 \text{ m} = 0,3637 \text{ m}$

Banyaknya impeller = $\frac{\text{sg. } h_{\text{liquid}}}{D} = \frac{0,0115.6,3731 \text{ m}}{4,3644 \text{ m}} = 0,068 \approx 1 \text{ impeller}$

Komponen	Fraksi	viskositas (cp)
Limonen oksida	0,7867	1,6975
Katalis BDI-ZnOAc	0,0195	0,955
CH ₄ O	0,0232	0,5389
CO ₂	0,1706	0,0151

$\mu_{\text{campuran}}^{1/3} = \sum x_i \cdot \mu_i^{1/3}$

$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 1,0062 \text{ cp} = 0,0010 \text{ Pa.s}$

N (kecepatan pengadukan) = 150 rpm = 2,5000 rps

$N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{Da^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho_{\text{campuran}}}{\mu_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{(1,4548 \text{ m})^2 \cdot 2,5 \text{ rps} \cdot 11,4880 \text{ kg/m}^3}{0,0010 \text{ Pa.s}}$

= 60408,8757 (turbulent)

Dengan $N_{\text{Re}} = 60408,8757$ maka dari McCabe didapatkan $N_p = 7$ impeler.

P (Power yang dibutuhkan) = $N_p \cdot N^3 \cdot Da^5 \cdot \rho = 7 \cdot 2,5^3 \cdot 1,4548^5 \cdot 11,4880$

= 8187,7982 W = 10,9800 hp

Efisiensi motor = 80%

P (Power motor) = $\frac{P}{\text{efisiensi}} = \frac{10,9800 \text{ hp}}{0,8} = 13,7250 \text{ hp}$

Menghitung spesifikasi jaket

Suhu operasi : -5°C

$Q_{\text{refrigerant}}$ yang diperlukan untuk mendinginkan yaitu 58532,562 kJ/hari (dari neraca panas)

Densitas refrigerant = $1,17 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (Gerling holz)

Dari neraca panas diperoleh

Enthalpy Sat'd Vapor (H_2) = 416 kJ/kg

Enthalpy Liquid (H_1) = 254 kJ/kg

λ refrigerant = $416 - 254 = 162 \text{ kJ/kg}$

Kebutuhan massa refrigerant = $\frac{58532,562 \text{ kJ / hari}}{162 \text{ kJ / kg}}$

= 361,312 kg/hari

Rate volumetrik refrigerant = $\frac{\text{kebutuhan massa refrigerant}}{\rho_{\text{refrigerant}}}$

= $\frac{361,312 \text{ kg / hari}}{1,17 \text{ kg / m}^3}$

= $0,000409 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Tebal shell = $3/16 \text{ in} \times 2,54 \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{in}} \times \frac{1}{100} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{cm}} = 0,0048 \text{ m}$

Do shell = Di shell + 2 x tebal shell = $3,2664 \text{ m} + 2 \times 0,0048 \text{ m}$
= 3,2759 m

Diambil tebal jaket = tebal konis = $3/16 \text{ in} = 0,0048 \text{ m}$

Kecepatan alir refrigerant (v) = 0,001 m/s

Rate volumetric = $A \times v$

$0,000409 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_i^2 \text{ jaket} - D_o^2 \text{ Shell}) \times v$

$0,000409 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_i^2 \text{ jaket} - 3,2759^2 \text{ m}) \times 0,001 \text{ m/s}$

Di jaket = 3,3544 m

Di jaket = Do shell + jaket spacing

$3,3544 \text{ m} = 3,2759 \text{ m} + \text{jaket spacing}$

Jaket spacing = 0,078496 m

$D_{o \text{ jaket}} = D_{i \text{ jaket}} + 2 \times \text{tebal jaket}$

$$= 3,3544 + 2 \times 0,0048$$

$$= 3,3639 \text{ m}$$

$$\ln \frac{(t_1 - T_1)}{(t_2 - T_1)} = \frac{U \cdot A \cdot \theta}{M \cdot C} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Kern, pers 18.7, hal 627})$$

$$\text{Overall } U_D = 10 \text{ kW/m}^2 \text{ K} = 36000 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \text{ (Munkejord)}$$

$$T_1 = \text{suhu uap refrigerant} = -5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_1 = \text{suhu bahan masuk} = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_2 = \text{suhu bahan keluar} = 37 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\theta = \text{waktu pendinginan} = 250 \text{ s} = 0,069 \text{ jam}$$

$$C = \text{heat capacity susu} = 3,93 \text{ kJ/kg }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$M = \text{Massa susu dalam tangki} = 51.588,6429 \text{ kg}$$

$$\ln \frac{(70 - (-5))}{(37 - (-5))} = \frac{36000 \text{ kJ/jam.m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \times A \times 0,069 \text{ jam}}{51.588,6429 \text{ kg} \times 3,93 \text{ kJ/kg.K}}$$

$$A \text{ (luas jaket)} = 47,02 \text{ m}^2$$

$$47,02 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \times D_{\text{shell}} \times H_j$$

$$47,02 \text{ m}^2 = \pi \times 3,2759 \times H_j$$

$$H_j \text{ (tinggi jaket)} = 4,57 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 6,5327 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = 5,0376 \text{ m}$$

$$H_j = 4,57 \text{ m} < H_{\text{shell}} (6,5327 \text{ m}) \rightarrow \text{memenuhi syarat}$$

Sparger untuk flushing CO₂

- Perhitungan pipa untuk mengalirkan CO₂

$$\text{Flowrate CO}_2 \text{ yang diperlukan adalah} = 16,2660 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 0,1596 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Specific gravity CO}_2 = 8,08 \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}$$

Diasumsi aliran dalam pipa CO₂ turbulen, sehingga:

$$ID_{\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times Q_F^{0,45} \times \rho_{\text{nitrogen}}^{0,13} \quad [26, \text{p.496}]$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,1569^{0,45} \times 8,08^{0,13} = 2,2236 \text{ in}$$

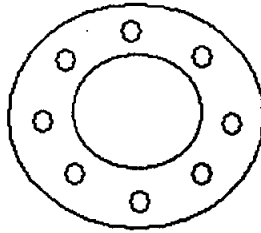
ID pipa komersial yang mendekati adalah 2,875 in, ukuran pipa 2 1/2 in sch. 40

$$OD = 2 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in} = 0,2083 \text{ ft}$$

$$ID = 2,469 \text{ in} = 0,2057 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 0,003322 \text{ ft}^2$$

- Desain fisik *sparger*



Ring sparger

Jenis *sparger* yang digunakan: *ring*

ID reaktor I : 171,83 in

OD *sparger* = OD pipa untuk mengalirkan gas $\text{CO}_2 = 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in

Panjang pipa *sparger* = keliling lingkaran

$$D = 0,6 \times 171,83 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \right) = 100,59 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Panjang pipa } sparger (L) = \pi \times D = \pi \times 100,59 = 315,88 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Luas area bioreaktor} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times ID^2 = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 171,83^2 = 23177,56 \text{ in}^2 = 14,95 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah lubang pada } sparger = \frac{5 \text{ lubang}}{0,1 \text{ m}^2 \text{ luas bioreaktor}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{0,1 \text{ m}^2} \times 14,95 \text{ m}^2 = 748$$

Sparger hole diameter = 2-6 mm

[23, p.172]

Diameter *sparger* yang digunakan = 2 mm

Spesifikasi Tangki Reaktor II :

➤ Tangki

- Tinggi tangki : 8,2711 m

- Diameter tangki : 4,3644 m
- Tebal shell course 1 (hingga 6 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 2 (6 hingga 12 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 3 (12 hingga 18 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal shell course 4 (18 hingga 22 ft dari dasar) : 3/16 in
- Tebal dished head atas : 3/16 in
- Tebal dished head bawah : 3/16 in
- Pengaduk
 - Diameter pengaduk : 1,4548 m
 - Jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki : 1,4548 m
 - Lebar blade : 0,2910 m
 - Kecepatan pengaduk : 150 rpm
 - Power pengaduk : 13,7250 hp
- Jaket Pendingin
 - Diameter inside jaket = 132,0619 in
 - Diameter outside jaket = 132,4369 in
 - Tinggi jaket pada tabung = 179,9732 in

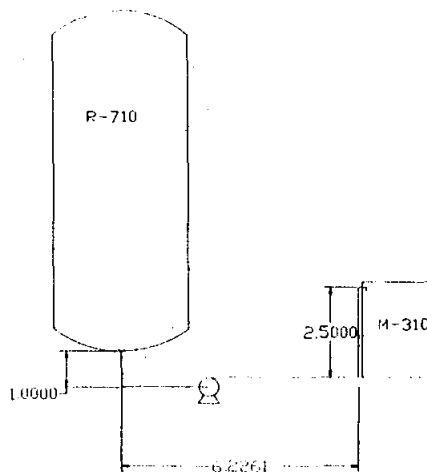
Pompa (L-711)

Fungsi : Memompa campuran limonen oksida dan katalis BDI-ZnOAc dari reaktor II (R-710) menuju tangki pengendapan (M-310).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan :

- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
- Perawatan mudah



Spesifikasi Pompa:

Ukuran pipa	: 3 in sch 40
Panjang pipa	: 32,88 ft
Rate aliran pompa	: 25,10 m ³ /jam
Power	: 0,48 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> SA-240 type 304
Jumlah	: 1 unit

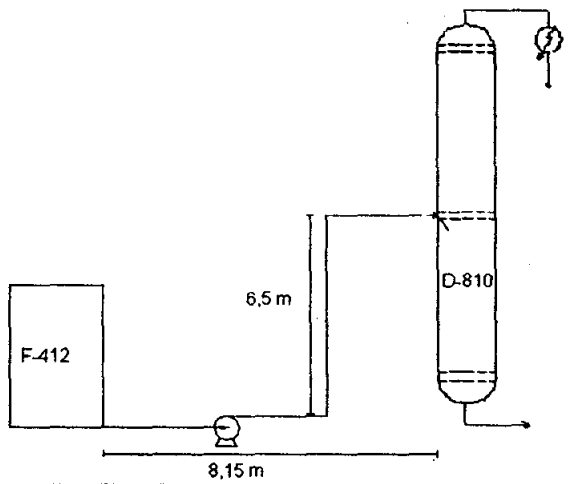
Pompa (L-413)

Fungsi : Memompa filtrat (limonen oksida, BDI-ZnOAc, metanol) dari tangki *intermediate* I (F-412) menuju tangki *intermediate* III (F-811).

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan :

- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
- Perawatan mudah



Spesifikasi Pompa:

Ukuran pipa	: 5 in sch 40
Panjang pipa	: 49,03 ft
Rate aliran pompa	: 72,32 m ³ /jam
Power	: 0,69 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> SA-240 type 304
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Tangki *Intermediate* III (F-811)

Fungsi : Menampung filtrat dari proses filtrasi, sebelum masuk ke distilasi II (D-910).

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup datar dan alas berupa *plate* datar (rata) di atas tanah.

Dasar pemilihan:

- Menyimpan bahan berbentuk cair.
- Pemilihan tangki dengan alas berbentuk datar (rata) di atas tanah akan memberikan harga yang minimum. (Perry 7th ed., pg. 10-138)

Data :

- Kondisi operasi : T = 30°C, P = 1 atm
- Sistem operasi : kontinu

- Kapasitas : dari neraca massa didapatkan massa liquid ((BDI)ZnOAc, limonene oksida dan metanol) yang masuk ke dalam tangki *intermediate* I sebanyak 1653,7870 kg/jam.
- Densitas metanol = 792 kg/m³
- Densitas BDI-ZnOAc : 1218 kg/m³
- Densitas limonene oksida : 922 kg/m³

Perhitungan:

Debit : 1653,7870 kg/jam

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}} = 932,3391 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 58,2205 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume campuran} = \frac{\text{debit}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{1653,7870 \text{ kg}}{932,3391 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 1,7738 \text{ m}^3 = 62,6343 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot D^2 \cdot H_s = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot D^2 \cdot 1,5 D = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 1,5 \cdot D^3$$

Volume *shell* = 1,2 x volume campuran

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 1,5 \cdot D^3 = 1,2 \times 62,6343 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$1,1775 \cdot D^3 = 75,1612 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D^3 = 63,7988 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 3,9958 \text{ ft} = 1,2182 \text{ m}$$

$$H_t = 1,5 \cdot D = 5,9937 \text{ ft} = 1,8274 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi larutan dalam shell (H)} &= \frac{\text{volume campuran}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2} \\ &= \frac{62,6343 \text{ ft}^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (3,9958 \text{ ft})^2} = 4,9948 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \left(\frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} \times H}{144} \right) \text{ psi} \\ &= \left(\frac{58,2205 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 4,9948 \text{ ft}}{144} \right) \\ &= 2,0194 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1,5 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 \times 2,0194 \text{ psi} = 3,0291 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal Tutup bawah (flat)

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{4 f E} + c$$

$$P = P \text{ desain} = 3,0291 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = 47,9618 \text{ in}$$

$$c : \text{Faktor korosi maksimum} = 0,125$$

$$f : f \text{ allow} = 18.750 \text{ psi untuk stainless steel tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)}$$

([1], 1959, App. D, pg. 342)

$$E : \text{Tipe sambungan} = \text{double-welded butt joint, dengan welded-joint efficiency} = 0,8$$

([1], 1959, Tabel 13.2)

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{4 f E} + c = \frac{3,0291 \text{ psia} \times 47,9618 \text{ in}}{4 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1274 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal Shell dan Tutup Atas

Tebal tutup atas = tebal tutup bawah yang berbentuk *plate* datar

$$t_a = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E} + c \quad ([1], 1959, \text{pg. 45, eq. 3.16})$$

$$P : P \text{ desain} = 3,0291 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = 47,9618 \text{ in}$$

$$c : \text{Faktor korosi maksimum} = 0,125$$

$$f : f \text{ allow} = 18.750 \text{ psi untuk stainless steel tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)}$$

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$$E : \text{Tipe sambungan} = \text{double-welded butt joint, dengan welded-joint efficiency} = 0,8$$

([1], 1959, Tabel 13.2)

$$t_a = \frac{(3,0291 \text{ psi}) \times (47,9618 \text{ in})}{2 \times (18.750 \text{ psi}) \times (0,8)} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,1248 \text{ in, diambil} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \quad ([1], 1959)$$



Spesifikasi Tangki Intermediate II:

Nama alat	: Tangki <i>Intermediate II</i>
Kapasitas	: 1653,7870 kg
Diameter tangki	: 1,2182 m
Tinggi tangki (H shell)	: 1,5228 m
Tebal shell	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal tutup	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal alas	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Menara Destilasi (D-810)

Fungsi: Memisahkan limonene oksida dan metanol.

Tipe: *Sieve Tray Column*

Dasar Pemilihan: Harga relatif murah, efisiensi plate tinggi, konstruksi, perbaikan, dan penggantian lebih sederhana.

Data:

- Kondisi operasi:
 - suhu feed masuk = 28 °C
 - tekanan operasi = 1 atm = 14,696 psia
 - umpan masuk berupa liquid ($q = 1,0224$)
- Dari Neraca Massa diperoleh:
 - Umpan masuk = 68,9078 kg/jam = 1,566 kmol/jam
 - Produk atas = 50,1674 kg/jam = 1,553 kmol/jam
 - Produk bawah = 17,1982 kg/jam = 0,1129 kmol/jam

- Dari Neraca Panas diperoleh:
 - T destilat = 64,5°C
 - T bottom product = 183,5°C

- Komponen I = a = metanol
Komponen II = b = limonen oksida

- μ metanol = 0,5389 cp
- μ Limonen oksida = 1,6975 cp

- $1 \text{ cp} = 10^{-3} \text{ Pa.s}$ [3], App. A.1-13]

Perhtiungan:

Penentuan Jenis Menara

Sistem bekerja pada tekanan 1 atm.

Sistem peka terhadap suhu.

Fluida bersifat korosif.

Diameter 1 – 3 ft.

Dipilih menara tipe Sieve Tray Column dengan bahan konstruksi *stainless steel*.

Menentukan Jumlah Stage Minimum Dengan Persamaan Fenske

P_{TBHP} dan $P_{limonene}$ didapatkan dengan Persamaan

$$\text{Log}_{10}P = A + \frac{B}{T} + C.\text{Log}_{10}T + DT + ET^2 \text{ pada suhu produk atas dan bawah dengan}$$

data yang didapatkan dari buku [6]

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
a	40,152	$3,01.10^{-1}$	$-1.03.10^{-3}$	$1.46.10^{-6}$	$-2,987.10^{-13}$
b	85,853	1,2371	-0,0031	$-3,6.10^{-5}$	$4,8462.10^{-6}$

suhu produk atas = 64,5 °C = 337,5 K

$$\alpha_{\text{atas}} = \left(\frac{P_{\text{metanol}}}{P_{\text{limonene}}} \right)_{\text{atas}} = \frac{132}{29,6} = 4,45$$

suhu produk bawah = 183,5 °C = 456,5 K

$$\alpha_{\text{bawah}} = \left(\frac{P_{\text{metanol}}}{P_{\text{limonene}}} \right)_{\text{bawah}} = \frac{3350}{902} = 3,7139$$

$$\alpha_{\text{av}} = \sqrt{(\alpha_{\text{atas}})(\alpha_{\text{bawah}})} = \sqrt{(4,45)(3,7139)} = 4,065$$

$$N_m = \frac{\log \left[\left(\frac{x_D}{1-x_D} \right) \left(\frac{1-x_W}{x_W} \right) \right]}{\log(\alpha_{\text{av}})}$$

dimana: N_m = jumlah stage minimum

x_D = kmol komponen metanol dalam produk atas

x_W = kmol komponen metanol dalam produk bawah

α_{av} = relative volatility rata-rata

$$N_{\text{min}} = \frac{\log \left[\left(\frac{0,999}{1-0,999} \right) \left(\frac{1-0,189}{0,189} \right) \right]}{\log(4,065)} = 4,78 \approx 5 \text{ plate} \quad [3]$$

Mencari Harga Refluks dan Menentukan Jumlah Stage Teoritis

$$(1-q)\theta^2 + ((\alpha_{\text{av}} - 1)x_F + q(\alpha_{\text{av}} + 1) - \alpha_{\text{av}})\theta - \alpha_{\text{av}}q = 0 \quad [9]$$

$$(1-1,0224) \times \theta^2 + ((4,065 - 1) \times 0,931 + 4,065 \times (4,065 + 1) - 4,065) \times$$

$$\theta - 4,065 \times 1,0224 = 0$$

$$\theta = 1,6574$$

$$R_m = -1 + \frac{\alpha_{\text{av}} \cdot x_D}{\alpha_{\text{av}} - \theta} + \frac{1 - x_D}{1 - \theta}$$

$$R_m = -1 + \frac{4,065 \times 0,999}{4,065 - 1,6574} + \frac{1 - 0,999}{1 - 1,556}$$

$$R_m = 0,653$$

$$R = 1,2 R_m = 1,2 \times 0,653 = 0,831$$

$$\frac{R}{R+1} = \frac{0,8310}{0,8310 + 1} = 0,4538$$

$$\frac{R_m}{R_m+1} = \frac{0,653}{0,653+1} = 0,4143$$

$$\frac{N_m}{N} = 0,47$$

[3], Fig. 11.7-3, Pg. 749]

$$N = \frac{4,78}{0,47} = 9,791 \approx 10 \text{ tray}$$

Karena termasuk reboiler, maka jumlah tray teoritis = $10 - 1 = 9$ tray teoritis

Menentukan Jumlah Mol Uap di dalam Menara

$$\frac{L}{D} = R = 0,831$$

$$L = 0,831 \times (0,9322 \text{ kmol/jam}) = 0,774 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$V = L + D$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 0,9322 \text{ kmol/jam} + 0,774 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 1,706 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Lokasi Feed

light key = komponen I

heavy key = komponen II

$$\text{Log } \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \times \log \left[\left(\frac{x_{HF}}{x_{LF}} \right) \frac{W}{D} \left(\frac{x_{LW}}{x_{HD}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Log } \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \times \log \left[\left(\frac{0,067}{0,9327} \right) \frac{105,1244}{36,801} \left(\frac{0,1228}{0,8771} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Log } \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,4932$$

$$\frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,321, \text{ sehingga } N_e = 0,321 \cdot N_s$$

$$N_e + N_s = 0,321 \cdot N_s + N_s = 10 \text{ stages}$$

$$N_s = 4,649 \approx 5 \text{ tray}$$

$$N_e = 5,3510 \approx 6 \text{ tray}$$

Dari perhitungan didapatkan feed tray dari methanol pada tray ke 6 dari top.

Menghitung Tinggi Menara Destilasi Bagian *Shell*

Dari perhitungan di atas, didapatkan bahwa:

$$N = 10 \text{ stages}$$

$$\alpha_{avg} = 3,352$$

$$\mu^{1/3} \text{ camp} = (x_{\text{metanol}} \cdot \mu_{\text{metanol}}^{1/3}) + (x_{\text{jimonene oksida}} \cdot \mu_{\text{jimonene oksida}}^{1/3})$$

$$\mu^{1/3} \text{ camp} = (0,067 \times 0,5389^{1/3}) + (0,8771 \times 1,6975^{1/3}) = 0,936$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,849 \text{ cp}$$

$$\epsilon = 0,492 \times (\mu_L \cdot \alpha_{av})^{-0,245} \quad [[8], \text{Eq. 7.28}]$$

$$\epsilon = 0,492 \times (0,849 \times 4,065)^{-0,245} = 0,3862$$

$$H_s = \frac{N \cdot H_t}{\epsilon}$$

$$H_t = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$H_s = \frac{10 \times 0,5 \text{ m} \times 3,2808}{0,3862} = 42,4754 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal *Shell*

$$P_{\text{design}} = P_{\text{operasi}} + 2,5 \text{ bar}$$

$$= 1,5 \cdot 1,0133 + 2,5 \text{ bar}$$

$$= 4,01995 \text{ bar} = 58,3018 \text{ psi}$$

c: Faktor korosi maksimum = 3 mm = 0,01 ft (0,12 in)

([29], 1984)

f: f allow = 18.750 psi untuk *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)

[1] App. D, Pg. 342]

E: Tipe sambungan = *double-welded butt joint*,

dengan *welded-joint efficiency* = 0,8

[1], Tabel 13.2]

$$D_i = 2 \text{ ft} = 24 \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D_i}{2 \times (f.E - 0,6P)} + c \quad [1], \text{Eq. 13.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{(58,3018 \text{ psi}) \times (24 \text{ in})}{2 \times ((18.750 \text{ psia} \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 58,3018 \text{ psi}))} + 0,12 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,167 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \quad [1] \end{aligned}$$

Tebal Tutup

$$D_i = 2 \text{ ft} = 24 \text{ in}$$

Jika digunakan tutup atas dan bawah jenis flanged dan dished head, maka:

$$D_o = D_i + 2 \cdot t_s = 24 \text{ in} + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 24,375 \text{ in}$$

E: Tipe sambungan = *double-welded butt joint*,
dengan *welded-joint efficiency* = 0,8
[1], Tabel 13.2]

$$r_c = D_i + t_s = 24 \text{ in} + \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 24,1875 \text{ in}$$

Dari [1]and Young, Tabel 5.7 dan 5.8 diketahui untuk

$$t = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}, \text{ icr} = 1,5 \text{ in}$$

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

$$W = \frac{3}{16} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{\text{icr}}} \right) = \frac{3}{16} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{24,1875}{1,5}} \right) = 1,315$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_h &= \frac{P \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + c = \frac{58,3018 \times 24,1875 \times 1,315}{2 \times 18.750 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 58,3018} + 0,12 \\ &= 0,1819 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Tutup

$$D_o = 24,375 \text{ in}$$

Dari [1]Tabel 5.7 dan 5.8 diketahui untuk $t = \frac{3}{16}$ in, $icr = 1,5$ in

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \times D_i = \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \text{ in} = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$sf = 3 \text{ in}$$

$$D_i = 24 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{D_i}{2} - icr = 10,500$$

$$BC = r - icr = 12 \text{ in} - 1,5 \text{ in} = 10,500 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kedalaman dish (b)} &= r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 12 \text{ in} - \sqrt{10,500^2 - 10,500^2} \\ &= 12 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tutup} = t_s + b + sf = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} + 12 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ in} = 15,188 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan Tinggi Menara

$$\text{Tinggi menara} = \text{tinggi shell} + 2 \times \text{tinggi tutup}$$

$$= 42,4754 \text{ ft} + 2 \times \frac{15,188}{12} \text{ ft} = 45,0067 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan Isolasi

Untuk isolasi digunakan isolator calsium silikat = 0,372 Btu in/(ft².hr.°F)

Dengan tebal 2 in.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter luar isolasi} &= D_o + (2 \times \text{tebal isolasi}) \\ &= 24,375 \text{ in} + (2 \times 2) \text{ in} = 28,375 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Menara Destilasi:

Jumlah tray : 10

R: *ratio reflux* : 0,831

Feed masuk pada tray ke 6 dari top menara.

Tinggi menara : 45,0067 ft

Diameter menara : 1 ft

Bahan konstruksi: *Stainless steel* tipe SA-240 Grade S

Kondensor Destilasi (E-811)

Fungsi: Mengkondensasi destilat secara total

Tipe: *Shell* and Tube

Dasar Pemilihan:

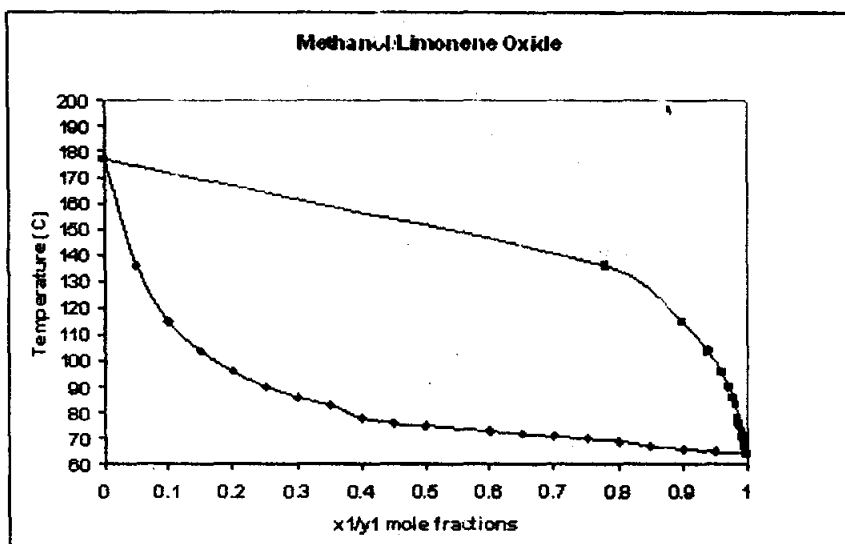
- Luas perpindahan panasnya besar.
- Dapat digunakan untuk tekanan tinggi.
- Mempunyai kapasitas aliran yang besar.

Perhitungan: Berdasarkan [9]

Mencari Dew Point Produk Atas

Dew point dicari dengan trial pada P operasi = 1 atm (760 mmHg)

Dari pembacaan pada kurva kesetimbangan dengan bantuan program Chemcad didapatkan:



Dew point = 64,45 °C

Bubble point = 64,65 °C

Perhitungan Koefisien Transfer Panas

P operasi = 1 atm

T gas masuk = 64,5,5 °C T liquid keluar = 50 °C

q_c = 64.869,969 kJ/jam

R = 0,831

Komponen	D (Kmol/Jam)	L = R . D (Kmol/Jam)	V = (R+1)D (Kmol/Jam)
A	0,33	0,274	0,604
b	0,612	0,508	1,1205
Total	0,953	0,782	1,7205

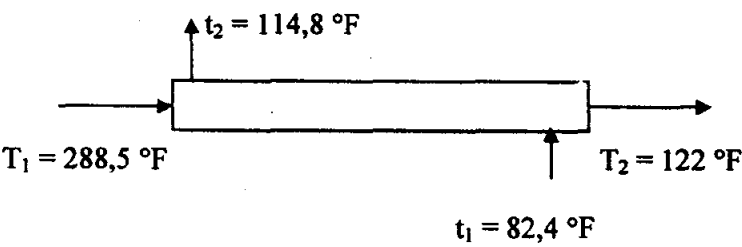
Rate gas masuk = 0,604 Kmol/Jam + 1,1205 Kmol/jam

= 1,7245 Kmol/Jam = 55,184 kg/jam = 195,8514 lbm/jam

Asumsi perubahan suhu air pendingin adalah 28 °C sampai 46 °C.

$Q = m \times C_p \times \Delta T$

m air pendingin = $\frac{64.869,969 \text{ kJ / Jam}}{4,181 \text{ kJ/(kg.K)} \times (46 - 28) \text{ K}}$
= 861,9677 kg/jam = 1899,7768 lbm/jam



$\Delta T_1 = T_1 - t_2 = 288,5 - 114,8 = 173,7 \text{ °F}$

$\Delta T_2 = T_2 - t_1 = 122 - 82,4 = 39,6 \text{ °F}$

$\Delta TLMD = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\text{Ln} \left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2} \right)}$

$$= \frac{173,7 - 39,6}{\ln\left(\frac{173,7}{39,6}\right)} = 90,700^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{288,5 - 122}{114,8 - 82,4} = 5,139$$

$$S = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{114,8 - 82,4}{288,5 - 82,4} = 0,157$$

Berdasarkan harga R dan S didapatkan: $FT = 0,976$.

[[9], Fig. 19]

$$\Delta T = \Delta TLMTD \times FT = 90,700 \times 0,976 = 88,523^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{288,5 + 122}{2} = 205,25^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_2 + t_1}{2} = \frac{114,8 + 82,4}{2} = 98,6^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Trial } U_d = 10 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

Asumsi $\frac{3}{4}$ inch OD, 16 BWG, 1 inch triangular pitch, $L = 16$ ft.

$$a'' = 0,1963$$

[[9], Tabel 10]

$$Q = U_d \cdot A \cdot \Delta T$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta T} = \frac{60.536,812 \text{ btu/jam}}{10 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F} \times 88,523^\circ\text{F}} = 68,385 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = N_t \cdot a' \cdot L = N_t \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 16$$

$$N_t = 21,773 \text{ tubes}$$

Dari Tabel 9 [40] diperoleh untuk 2-4 heat exchanger:

$$ID = 8 \text{ inch} \quad N_t = 26 \text{ tubes}$$

$$U_d \text{ koreksi} \rightarrow A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L = 26 \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 16 = 81,661 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_d = \frac{Q}{A \times \Delta T} = \frac{60.536,812 \text{ btu/jam}}{81,661 \text{ ft}^2 \times 88,523^\circ\text{F}} = 8,371 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

Hot Fluid Shell Side

$$B = ID/5 = 8/5 = 1,6 \text{ inch}$$

$$C' = P - OD = 1 - \frac{3}{4} = 0,25$$

$$a_s = \frac{ID \times C' \times B}{144 \cdot P_T}$$

$$= \frac{8 \times 1/4 \times 1,6}{144 \cdot 1} = 0,022 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$G_s = W/a_s$$

$$= 207,327 \text{ lbm/jam} / 0,022 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 9.329,751 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$D_e = 0,0608 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Fig. 28, [9]})$$

$$S_g = \frac{141,5}{131,5 + ^\circ \text{API}}$$

$$0,796 = \frac{141,5}{131,5 + ^\circ \text{API}}$$

$$^\circ \text{API} = 46,2638$$

$$K_c = 0,012$$

$$\frac{\Delta t_c}{\Delta t_h} = \frac{114,8 - 82,4}{288,5 - 122} = 0,374$$

$$F_c = 0,68$$

$$T_c = 122 + 0,68 \times 2,138$$

$$= 123,454 \text{ } ^\circ \text{F}$$

$$t_c = 82,4 + 0,68 \times 36$$

$$= 106,88 \text{ } ^\circ \text{F} = 41,6 \text{ } ^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\text{Mencari } \mu \text{ pada suhu } T_c = 123,454 \text{ } ^\circ \text{F}$$

$$= 50,808 \text{ } ^\circ \text{C}$$

$$\mu = 0,540 \text{ cp} = 1,306 \text{ lbm/ft.h}$$

$$D_e = 0,75 \text{ in} = 0,0625 \text{ ft}$$

[9], Fig. 28]

$$N_{\text{Res}} = \frac{D_e \cdot G_s}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,0625 \times 9.329,751}{1,306} = 446,378$$

$$j_H = 11,5$$

[9], Fig. 28]

$$\text{Pada suhu } T_c = 123,454 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$c = 0,999 \text{ Btu/lbm.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,363 \text{ Btu/h.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{0,999 \cdot 1,306}{0,363} \right)$$

$$= 1,7261$$

$$h_o = j_H \frac{k}{D_e} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \phi_s$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = j_H \frac{k}{D_e} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 11,5 \times \frac{0,363}{0,625} \times \left(\frac{0,999 \cdot 1,306}{0,363} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 10,231$$

Tube wall temperature

$$t_w = t_c + \frac{\frac{h_o}{\phi_s}}{\frac{h_{i,o}}{\phi_i} + \frac{h_o}{\phi_s}} (T_c - t_c)$$

$$t_c = 106,88 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 41,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$t_w = 106,88 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} + \frac{10,231}{780,1033 + 10,231}$$

$$t_w = 106,893 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\phi_s \approx 1$$

$$h_o = 10,231$$

Cold Fluid Tube Side

$$a_t' = 0.302 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_t &= \frac{N_t \cdot a_t'}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{N_t \cdot a_t'}{144 \cdot n} \\ &= \frac{26.0,302}{144.4} = 0,013 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_t = W/a_t$$

$$= 1.871 \text{ lbm/jam}/0,013 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 148.688,758 \text{ lbm/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$$

$$D = 0,62/12 = 0,0517 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Pada } t_c = 106,88 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 41,6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\mu = 0,637 \text{ cp} = 1,541 \text{ lbm/ft.h}$$

$$k = 0,366 \text{ Btu/h.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Ret}} &= \frac{D \cdot G_t}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0517 \cdot 148.688,758}{1,541} \\ &= 4.988,563 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{G_t}{3600 \cdot \rho} \quad (\text{Fig. 25, [9]})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{148.688,758 \text{ lbm/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}}{3600 \cdot 61,989 \text{ lbm/ft}^3} \\ &= 0,657 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$h_i = 1560 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i + \frac{ID}{OD}$$

$$h_{io} = 1560 + \frac{0,62}{0,75}$$

$$= 1560,8267 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

$$U_c = \frac{h_{io}h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{1560,8267 \times 10,231}{1560,8267 + 10,231} = 10,164$$

$$R_c = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{10,164 - 8,371}{10,164 \times 8,371} = 0,021 \text{ jam.ft}^2.\text{°F/btu.}$$

Shell Side

Mencari μ pada suhu $T_c = 205,25 \text{ °F}$

$$= 96,25 \text{ °C}$$

$$G_s = 9.329,751 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$\mu = 0,540 \text{ cp} = 1,306 \text{ lbm/ft.h}$$

$$D_e = 0,75 \text{ in} = 0,0608 \text{ ft} \text{ ([40], Fig. 28)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Res} &= \frac{D_e \cdot G_s}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,0608 \text{ ft} \times 9.329,751 \text{ lbm/jam.ft}^2}{1,306 \text{ lbm/ft.h}} \\ &= 434,236 \end{aligned}$$

$$f = 0,0009 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \quad \text{([40], Fig. 29)}$$

$$N+1 = 12 \times \frac{L}{B} = 12 \times \frac{16}{1,6} = 120$$

$$D_s = 12 / 12 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P_s &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{0,0009 \times 9.329,751^2 \times 1 \times 120}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,0608 \times 0,796 \times 1} \\ &= 0,002 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tube Side

Untuk $N_{Ret} = 4.988,563$

$f = 0,00145$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_t &= \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s \cdot \varphi_t} \\ &= \frac{0,00145 \times 148.688,758^2 \times 16 \times 4}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,0517 \times 0,796 \times 1} \\ &= 0,955 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Kondensor Destilasi :

Tipe exchanger : 2-4 heat exchanger

Jumlah tube : 26 tubes

Luas perpindahan panas : $68,385 \text{ ft}^2$

ID tube : 8 inch

Kecepatan aliran dalam tube : $0,657 \text{ ft/s}$

Pressure drop shell : $0,002 \text{ psi}$

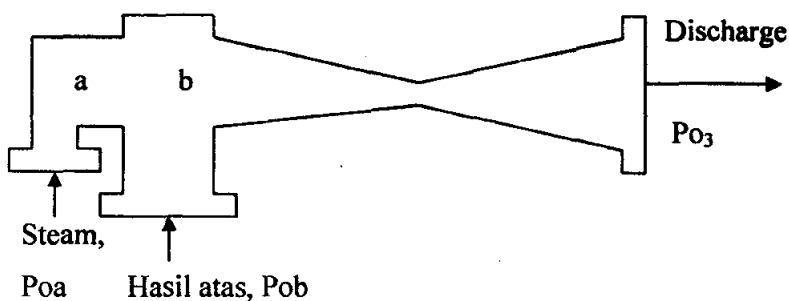
Pressure drop tube : $0,955 \text{ psi}$

Bahan konstruksi : *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)

Steam Jet Ejector (G-812)

Fungsi: Memvakumkan tekanan dalam kondensor pada kolom destilat (E-812)

Dasar pemilihan: Ekonomis, hampir maintenance free



Data:

- Kondisi operasi: $T = 28^{\circ}\text{C}$; $P = 14,7 \text{ psia}$ (1 atm)
- Tekanan dari Barometric Condensor (P_{ob}) = 1 atm = 760 mmHg
- Tekanan Discharge dari Steam Jet Ejector (P_{o3}) = 1 atm = 760 mmHg

Perhitungan:

$$P_{o3}/P_{ob} = 760/760 = 1$$

Tekanan Saturated Steam (200°C) yang digunakan (P_{oa}) = 1544,9 Kpa = 225,6 psia

$$P_{ob}/P_{oa} = 14,7/225,6 = 0,065$$

Dari [10, Fig 10-102] diperoleh:

$$\text{Entrainment Ratio} = W_b/W_a = 6$$

Dimana : W_a = berat steam (lbm)

W_b = berat uap yang diserap

$$= \text{massa distilat} + \text{massa refluks} = (1 + 0,831) \times \text{massa distilat}$$

$$= 1,831 \cdot (1208,3955) \text{ kg} = 221,2572 \text{ kg} = 487,872 \text{ lbm}$$

$$(W_b/W_a)_{\text{act}} = (W_b/W_a) \cdot ((t_a - t_b)/(M_b - M_a))^{0,5}$$

Dimana : t_a = Suhu Saturated Steam = 392°F

$$t_b = \text{Suhu uap yang diserap} = 28^{\circ}\text{C} = 82,4^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$M_a = \text{Berat molekul steam} = 18,02 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

$$M_b = \text{Berat molekul rata-rata uap} = 77,655 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

$$(W_b/W_a)_{\text{act}} = 6 \cdot ((392 - 82,4)/(77,655 - 18,02))^{0,5}$$

$$= 13,671$$

$$W_a = 487,872/13,671 = 35,6866 \text{ lbm steam} = 17,843 \text{ kg steam } (200^{\circ}\text{C})$$

Spesifikasi Steam Jet Ejector:

Berat Uap yang diserap (W_b) : 221,2572 kg/jam
 Berat steam (W_a) : 17,843 kg steam/jam
 Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel*
 Jumlah : 1 unit

Akumulator (F-813)

Fungsi: Menampung kondensat dari Kondensor Destilasi (E-811)

Tipe: Tangki horisontal dengan *hemispherical head*.

Dasar pemilihan: Beroperasi pada tekanan rendah, memberikan surge volume lebih besar

Data:

- Kondisi: $T = 28^{\circ}\text{C}$; $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- Waktu penampungan = 1 jam
- Kapasitas = $1,831 \times 2522,9872 \text{ kg/jam} = 4619,5895 \text{ kg/jam}$
 $= 10186,195 \text{ lbm/jam}$
- Densitas kondensat = $794,931 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 49,628 \text{ lbm/ft}^3$
- Kapasitas volumetrik = $10186,195 / 49,628$
 $= 205,2509 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$
- Asumsi: Tangki berisi 80% cairan, maka:

Perhitungan:

Volume tangki = $(100/80) \times 205,2509 = 256,5637 \text{ ft}^3$

Eq. amaan tangki silinder dengan Hemispherical closure:

Asumsi: $L/D_{in} = 1,5$;

$$V = \pi/4 \cdot D_{in}^2 \cdot L + 0,5 \cdot (2 \times 1/6 \pi \cdot D_{in}^3)$$

$$256,5637 = ((1,5/4) \cdot \pi + 1/6 \pi) (D_{in})^3$$

$$D_{in} = 6,585 \text{ ft} \rightarrow \text{diambil } 6 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = 1,5 \cdot D_{in} = 9,8781 \text{ ft}$$

Tebal Shell:

Dipilih bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-240 Grade C dengan:

- $F_{ultimate} = 75000 \text{ psi}$

Asumsi: $F_r = 1$ (Tidak dikenakan stress relief)

$F_a = 1$ (tidak dikenakan radiograph)

$F_S = 0.25$ ($T_{operasi} < 650^\circ\text{F}$)

$F_m = 0.92$ (bahan mempunyai grade C)

- Allowable Working Stress = $F_{all} = F_u \cdot F_m \cdot F_S \cdot F_a \cdot F_r$
 $= 75000 \times 0.92 \times 0.25 \times 1 \times 1 = 17250 \text{ psi}$
- Joint Efficiency = 85 %
- Corrosion Allowable = 0,125 in
- Tekanan Tangki = 14,7 psi
- Faktor keamanan (20 %) = 17,64 psi

$$t_s = \frac{P D_{in}}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c$$

$$= \frac{17,64 (1,5 \times 108)}{2 \times 17250 \times 0.85} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,141 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{digunakan tebal plate standar } 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Tebal Closure:

Tipe : Hemispherical

Bahan : Carbon Steel

$$t_c = \frac{P D_{in}}{4 \cdot f \cdot E - 0.4 P} + c$$

$$= \frac{17,64 (1,5 \times 12)}{4 \times 17250 \times 0,85 - 0,4 \cdot 17,64} + 0,125$$

$$= 0,173 \text{ in} \rightarrow \text{digunakan tebal plate standar } \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Panjang Closure:

Diinginkan: tebal head 0,76 in, direncanakan Straight flange (S_f) = 1,5 in

$$L_c = t_c + S_f + (12 \times D_{in}/2)$$

$$= \frac{3}{16} + 1,5 + (1,5 \times 108/2)$$

$$= 15,875 \text{ in} = 6,567 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang Tangki:

$$L = 2 \cdot L_c + L_s$$

$$= 2 \times 6,567 + 2,25$$

$$= 15,385 \text{ ft}$$

Spesifikasi Akumulator:

Kapasitas	: 4619,5895 kg/jam
Panjang tangki (L)	: 15,385 ft
Diameter tangki (D)	: 6,585 ft
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Carbon Steel</i> SA-240 Grade C
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Reboiler Destilasi (E-814)

Fungsi: Menguapkan kembali bottom product dari kolom destilasi

Tipe: Shell and Tube Kettle Reboiler

Dasar Pemilihan:

- Luas perpindahan panasnya besar.

- Dapat digunakan untuk tekanan tinggi
- Mempunyai kapasitas aliran yang besar.

Data:

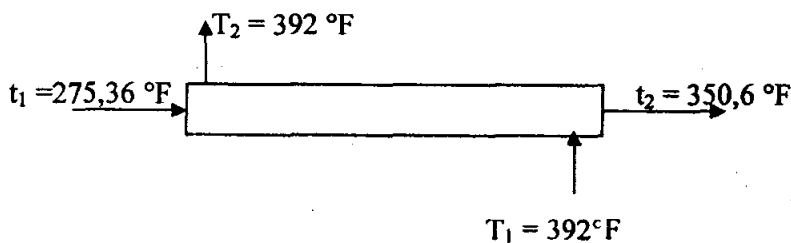
- T liquid masuk = 135,2 °C, T gas keluar = 177 °C
- Dari Neraca Panas dapat diketahui bahwa
 - Steam yang digunakan sebagai media pemanas dalam reboiler bersuhu 200°C pada tekanan 1.553,8 kPa (15,335 atm) dengan λ steam adalah 1.940,75 kJ/kg.
 - $Q_R = 279239,8654$ KJ/jam

Perhitungan:**Koefisien Transfer Panas**

$$Q_R = 279239,8654 \text{ KJ/jam} = 264667.27 \text{ btu/jam}$$

$$\lambda \text{ steam} = 1.940,75 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$m = \frac{Q_R}{\lambda} = \frac{264667.27 \text{ kJ/jam}}{1.940,75 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 136,3737 \text{ kg/jam} = 300,704 \text{ lbm/jam}$$



$$\Delta T_1 = T_2 - t_1 = 392 - 275,36 = 116,64 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = T_1 - t_2 = 392 - 362,3 = 29,7 \text{ °F}$$

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln \left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2} \right)} = \frac{116,64 - 29,7}{\ln \left(\frac{116,64}{29,7} \right)} = 63,555 \text{ °F}$$

$F_T = 1$ karena salah satu fluida suhunya konstan.

([[9]], Fig. 19)

$$\Delta T = \Delta T_{LMTD} \times F_T = 63,555 \times 1 = 63,555 \text{ °F}$$

$$T_c = 392 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{275,36 + 362,3}{2} = 318,83 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Trial } U_d = 32 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Asumsi $\frac{3}{4}$ inch OD, 16 BWG, 1 inch triangular pitch, $L = 10 \text{ ft}$.

$$a'' = 0,1963$$

[[9], Tabel 10]

$$Q = U_d \cdot A \cdot \Delta T$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_d \times \Delta T} = \frac{110.993,895 \text{ btu/jam}}{32 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \times 96,715 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} = 35,864 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L = N_t \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 10$$

$$N_t = 18,270 \text{ tubes}$$

Dari Tabel 9 [40] diperoleh untuk 2-4 heat exchanger:

$$ID = 8 \text{ inch} \quad N_t = 30 \text{ tubes}$$

$$U_d \text{ koreksi} \rightarrow A = N_t \cdot a'' \cdot L = 30 \cdot 0,1963 \cdot 10 = 58,89 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_d = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{110.993,895 \text{ btu/jam}}{58,89 \text{ ft}^2 \times 96,715 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}} = 19,488 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Shell Side

$$\text{Asumsi } h_o = 160$$

$$t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \cdot (T_c - t_c)$$

$$= 294,08 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} + \frac{160}{298,8884 + 160} \cdot (392 - 318,83) \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$= 319,592 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\Delta t_w = t_w - t_c = 319,592 - 318,83 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari Fig. 15.11, [40] diperoleh $h_o = 51 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

Tube Side

$$a't = 0,302 \text{ inch}$$

$$at = \frac{Nt \cdot a't}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{30 \cdot 0,302}{144 \cdot 4} = 0,016$$

$$Gt = W/at$$

$$= 133,026 \text{ lbm/jam} / 0,016$$

$$= 8.457,281 \text{ lbm/jam.ft}^2$$

$$\text{Pada } t_c = 294,08 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu = 0,282 \cdot 2,42 = 0,682 \text{ lbm/ft.hr}$$

$$D = 0,62/12 = 0,0517 \text{ ft}$$

$$L/D = 10/0,0517 = 194,2879$$

$$Re_t = \frac{D \cdot G_t}{\mu} = \frac{0,0517 \text{ ft} \times 8.457,281}{0,682 \text{ lbm/ht.hr}}$$

$$= 640,703$$

$$j_H = 12,5$$

$$k = 0,6836 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$c = 4,312 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$h_i = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \phi_t$$

$$\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 12,5 \frac{0,6836}{0,0517} \left(\frac{4,312 \cdot 0,682}{0,6836} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 268,808$$

$$\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_i}{\phi_t} \times \frac{ID}{OD} = 268,808 \times \frac{0,62}{0,75} = 222,214$$

ϕ_t diabaikan karena beda suhu tidak terlalu tinggi

$$h_{io} = 222,214 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$c = \frac{h_{io} \times h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{222,214 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \times 51 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}}{(222,214 + 51) \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}} = 41,480 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} = \frac{25,886 - 19,488}{25,886 \times 19,488} = 0,013$$

Perhitungan Pressure Drop

Shell Side

Diabaikan

Tube Side

Untuk $R_{et} = 640,703$

$f = 0,00033$ [[9] Fig. 26]

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P_t &= \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot s \cdot \phi_t} \\ &= \frac{0,00033 \times 8.457,281^2 \times 10 \times 4}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,0517 \times 1 \times 1} \\ &= 0,0003 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Reboiler:

Tipe exchanger	: 2-4 heat exchanger
Jumlah tube	: 30 tubes
Luas perpindahan panas	: 35,864 ft ²
ID tube	: 8 inch
Pressure drop tube	: 0,0003 psi
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)

Pompa Reboiler (L-815)

Fungsi: Memompa cairan hasil bawah menuju Reboiler (E-814).

Tipe: *Rotary pump*

Dasar pemilihan: Cocok memompa cairan dengan viscositas tinggiData:

- Kondisi produk dalam keadaan cair jenuh dengan $T = 135,2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $P = 1\text{ atm}$
- Dari neraca massa kolom destilasi (D-192), didapatkan bahwa massa produk bawah adalah $102,270\text{ kg/jam} = 0,028\text{ kg/s}$
- $\rho\text{ metanol} = 796,089\text{ kg/m}^3$
- $\rho\text{ limonene oksida} = 922\text{ kg/m}^3$
- Panjang pipa = 5 ft
- Beda ketinggian antara tinggi produk bawah pada kolom destilasi dan tinggi produk dalam reboiler = 2 ft.

Perhitungan:

$$\frac{1}{\rho\text{ campuran}} = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_1} + \frac{m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho\text{ campuran}} = 0,187 \cdot \frac{1}{796,089} + 0,753 \cdot \frac{1}{992}$$

$$\rho\text{ produk bawah} = 926,810\text{ kg/m}^3 = 57,861\text{ lb/ft}^3$$

μ untuk slurry dihitung dengan:

$$\mu_m = \frac{\mu}{\Psi_P} \quad [\text{Geankoplis, Eq. 14.3-12}]$$

dimana: μ_m = viskositas campuran

μ = viskositas cairan

Ψ_P = faktor koreksi empiris

$$\Psi_P = \frac{1}{10^{1,82(1-\epsilon)}}$$

Berat liquid = 101,525 kg

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{liquid}}} = 0,188 \cdot \frac{1}{796,089} + 0,759 \cdot \frac{1}{992}$$

$$\rho_{\text{liquid}} = 923,430 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu = 0,324 \cdot \rho^{0,5} = (0,324 \cdot (923,430)^{0,5} \cdot 2,42) \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$= 23,827 \text{ lb/ft.jam} = 6,619 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{101,525 / 923,430}{(101,525 / 923,430) + (0,745 / 2200)} = 0,997$$

$$\Psi_p = \frac{1}{10^{1,82(1-0,997)}} = 0,987$$

$$\mu_m = \frac{6,619 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,987} = 6,706 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

Menghitung ukuran pipa

$$\text{Debit campuran produk keluar masuk} = 3,897 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 1,082 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

Asumis: aliran laminar ($N_{Re} < 2100$)

$$\text{ID opt (untuk laminar)} = 3,0 Q_f^{0,36} \mu^{0,18} \quad [\text{Plant Design and Economic, Pg. 496}]$$

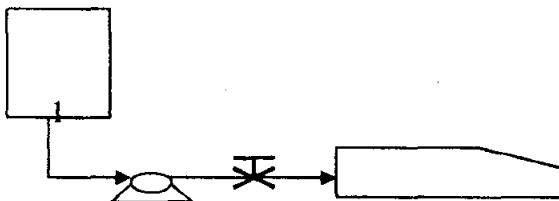
$$= 3,0 \cdot (1,082 \cdot 10^{-3})^{0,36} \cdot (6,706 \cdot 10^{-3})^{0,18} = 0,104 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih *steel pipe* (IPS) berukuran $1/8$ in schedule 40 [Geankoplis, Tabel A.5-1]

- ID = 0,269 in = 0,022 ft
- OD = 0,405 in = 0,034 ft
- A = 0,0004 ft²

$$v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{1,082 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,0004 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,705 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D \cdot v \cdot \rho}{\mu} = \frac{0,022 \cdot 2,705 \cdot 57,861}{6,706 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 513,467 \text{ (laminar)}$$



Menghitung friksi total

Dari [18] Eq. 2.7-28:

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha \cdot g_c} \cdot (v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \frac{g}{g_c} \cdot (z_2 - z_1) + \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} + \sum F + W_s = 0$$

dimana: $\Delta Z = Z_2 - Z_1 = 2 \text{ ft}$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 0$$

$$v_1 = 0, v_2 = 2,705 \text{ ft/s}$$

Perhitungan ΣF :

1. Friksi karena kontraksi dari tangki ke pipa:

$$K_c = 0,55 (1 - (A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}})) \qquad [3], \text{Eq. 2.10-16, Pg. 93}]$$

$A_{\text{pipa}}/A_{\text{tangki}} = 0$; karena A_{tangki} jauh lebih besar dibanding A_{pipa} sehingga:

$$K_c = 0,55$$

Untuk aliran laminar, $\alpha = 0,5$

$$h_c = K_c \frac{v_2^2}{2\alpha \cdot g_c} = 0,55 \cdot \frac{2,705^2}{2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 32,174} = 0,125 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

2. Friksi pada pipa lurus, *fitting* dan *valve*

panjang pipa lurus = 5 ft

Dalam sistem digunakan 1 unit *elbow* 90° dengan $Le/D = 35$, dan 1 unit *gate*

valve dengan $Le/D = 9$ [3], Tabel 2.10-1]

$$Le = ((1 \times 35) + (1 \times 9)) \times 0,022 \text{ ft} = 44 \times 0,022 \text{ ft} = 0,968 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta L = \text{panjang total} = 5 + 0,968 \text{ ft} = 5,968 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi (f)} = \frac{16}{N_{Re}} \qquad [3], \text{Pg. 92}]$$

$$= \frac{16}{513,467}$$

$$= 0,031$$

$$F_f = \frac{4 \cdot f \cdot \Delta L \cdot v^2}{D \cdot 2 \cdot g_c} = \frac{4 \cdot 0,031 \cdot 5,968 \cdot 2,705^2}{0,022 \cdot 2 \cdot 32,174} = 3,845 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

3. Friksi karena ekspansi dari pipa ke tangki

$$h_{ex} = \left(1 - \frac{A}{A_1}\right) \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c \times \alpha} \quad [3], \text{ Pg. 98}]$$

Luas penampang Tangki Penampung Limonene Sementara (A_1) >>> luas penampang pipa (A), sehingga A/A_1 dapat diabaikan.

Untuk aliran laminar, $\alpha = 0,5$.

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ex} &= \frac{v^2}{2 \times g_c \times \alpha} \\ &= \frac{(2,705 \text{ ft/s})^2}{2 \times 0,5 \times 32,174} \\ &= 0,227 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma F = h_c + F_f + h_{ex} = 0,125 + 3,845 + 0,227 = 4,197 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm}$$

Menghitung power pompa

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 32,174} \cdot (2,705^2 - 0) + \frac{32,174}{32,174} \cdot 2 + 0 + 4,197 + W_s = 0$$

$$W_s = -6,425 \text{ ft.lbf/lbm} = -19,204 \text{ J/kg} = -19,204 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Efisiensi pompa (η) = 18%

[[2], Fig. 14-37, Pg. 520]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{brake hp} &= \frac{-w_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 0,7457} \\ &= \frac{19,204 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 0,028}{0,18 \cdot 0,7457} = 4,006 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ hp} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig. 14-38 p 521 [3] 4th ed., didapatkan efisiensi motor (η_e) = 80%

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{brake hp}}{\eta_o} = \frac{4,006 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,8} = 5,008 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ hp} \approx 0,25 \text{ hp}$$

Spesifikasi Pompa:

Ukuran pipa : $\frac{1}{8}$ in. sch 40

Panjang pipa : 5 ft

Rate aliran pompa: $1,082 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

Power pompa : 0,25 hp

Bahan konstruksi: *Stainless steel*

Jumlah : 1 unit

Tangki *Intermediate* III (F-816)

Fungsi : Menampung filtrat dari proses filtrasi, sebelum masuk ke Reaktor I (R-210).

Tipe : Silinder tegak dengan tutup datar dan alas berupa *plate* datar (rata) di atas tanah.

Dasar pemilihan:

- Menyimpan bahan berbentuk cair.
- Pemilihan tangki dengan alas berbentuk datar (rata) di atas tanah akan memberikan harga yang minimum. (Perry 7th ed., pg. 10-138)

Data :

- Kondisi operasi : $T = 30^\circ\text{C}$, $P = 1 \text{ atm}$
- Sistem operasi : kontinu
- Kapasitas : dari neraca massa didapatkan massa liquid ((BDI)ZnOAc, limonene oksida dan metanol) yang masuk ke dalam tangki *intermediate* I sebanyak 554,8481 kg/jam.
- Densitas metanol = 792 kg/m^3
- Densitas BDI-ZnOAc : 1218 kg/m^3
- Densitas limonene oksida : 922 kg/m^3

Perhitungan:

Debit : 554,8481 kg/jam

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}} = 932,3391 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 58,2205 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume campuran} = \frac{\text{debit}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{554,8481 \text{ kg}}{923,3391 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0,5951 \text{ m}^3 = 21,0139 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot D^2 \cdot H_s = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot D^2 \cdot 1,5 D = \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 1,5 \cdot D^3$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = 1,2 \times \text{volume campuran}$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 1,5 \cdot D^3 = 1,2 \times 21,0139 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$1,1775 \cdot D^3 = 25,2167 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D^3 = 21,4046 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D = 2,7765 \text{ ft} = 0,8465 \text{ m}$$

$$H_t = 1,5 \cdot D = 4,1648 \text{ ft} = 1,2698 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi larutan dalam shell (H)} &= \frac{\text{volume campuran}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2} \\ &= \frac{21,0139 \text{ ft}^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot (2,7765 \text{ ft})^2} = 3,4707 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} = P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \left(\frac{\rho_{\text{campuran}} \times H}{144} \right) \text{ psi} \\ &= \left(\frac{58,2205 \text{ lbm/ft}^3 \times 3,4707 \text{ ft}}{144} \right) \\ &= 1,4032 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1,5 \times P_{\text{operasi}} = 1,5 \times 1,4032 \text{ psi} = 2,1048 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal Tutup bawah (*flat*)

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{4 f E} + c$$

$$P = P_{\text{desain}} = 2,1048 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = 33,3268 \text{ in}$$

$$c : \text{Faktor korosi maksimum} = 0,125$$

$$f : f_{\text{allow}} = 18.750 \text{ psi untuk stainless steel tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)}$$

([1], 1959, App. D, pg. 342)

$$E : \text{Tipe sambungan} = \text{double-welded butt joint, dengan welded-joint efficiency} = 0,8$$

([1], 1959, Tabel 13.2)

$$t_s = \frac{P \times D}{4fE} + c = \frac{2,1048 \text{ psia} \times 33,3268 \text{ in}}{4 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1262 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal *Shell* dan Tutup Atas

Tebal tutup atas = tebal tutup bawah yang berbentuk *plate* datar

$$t_a = \frac{P.D}{2.f.E} + c \quad ([1], 1959, \text{pg. 45, cq. 3.16})$$

P : P desain = 2,1048 psi

D = 33,3268 in

c : Faktor korosi maksimum = 0,125

f : f allow = 18.750 psi untuk *stainless steel* tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)

([1], 1959, App. D, pg. 342)

E : Tipe sambungan = *double-welded butt joint*, dengan *welded-joint efficiency* = 0,8

([1], 1959, Tabel 13.2)

$$\begin{aligned} t_a &= \frac{(2,1048 \text{ psi}) \times (33,3268 \text{ in})}{2 \times (18.750 \text{ psi}) \times (0,8)} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,1223 \text{ in, diambil} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \quad ([1], 1959) \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Tangki *Intermediate* II:

Nama alat	: Tangki <i>Intermediate</i> II
Kapasitas	: 554,8481 kg
Diameter tangki	: 0,8465 m
Tinggi tangki (H shell)	: 1,0581 m
Tebal shell	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal tutup	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Tebal alas	: $\frac{3}{16}$ in
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i> tipe 304 (SA-240 grade S)
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Vacuum Tray Dryer (B-510)

Jumlah <i>dryer</i>	= 5
Panjang <i>tray</i>	= 60 cm
Lebar <i>tray</i>	= 50 cm
Tinggi <i>tray</i>	= 5 cm
Panjang <i>dryer</i>	= 74 cm
Lebar <i>dryer</i>	= 64 cm
Tinggi <i>dryer</i>	= 2,35 m
Jumlah <i>tray</i> tiap <i>dryer</i>	= 19
Isi tiap <i>tray</i>	= 13,4880 kg
Lama pengeringan	= 30 menit
Suhu pengeringan	= 112°C
Tekanan operasi	= 0,1 bar

Bucket Elevator (J-151)

Fungsi: Memindahkan *polylimonene carbonate* dari *vacuum tray dryer* menuju ke silo penyimpanan.

Tipe: Centrifugal discharge Bucket

Data:

- Kapasitas: 1160,1773 kg/jam
- *Bulk density*: 65,5679 lb/ft³
- Sudut elevasi: 90 °

Perhitungan:

Diinginkan: Rate pengeluaran = 1160,1773 kg/jam
= 1,160 ton/jam

Tinggi elevasi bucket = L = 4,8828 m = 16,0155 ft

Dari [30, 3rd ed., Pg. 1349]:

$$H_p = \frac{TPH \times 2 \times L}{1000}$$

Dimana: TPH = kapasitas feed, ton/jam

L = tinggi elevasi bucket

$$H_p = \frac{1,160 \times 2 \times 16,0155}{1000} = 0,0372 \text{ Hp}$$

Dari [31, Pg. 521, Fig 14-38] efisiensi motor = 80 %

$$H_p = \frac{100}{80} \times 0,0372 = 0,0465 \text{ hp}$$

Dipakai motor dengan power = 1 hp

Data untuk *bucket elevator* dapat dilihat pada [30, 6th ed., Pg. 7-13, Tabel 7-8]

Spesifikasi *Bucket Elevator*.

Size of bucket	: 6 x 4 x 4 ½ in
Bucket spacing	: 12 in
Elevator center	: 25 ft
Hand shaft	: 43 rpm
Bucket speed	: 225 ft/menit
Shaft diameter	: Head = 1 15/16 in ; Tail = 1 11/16 in
Pulleys diameter	: Head = 20 in ; Tail = 14 in
Belt width	: 7 in
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel</i>
Power	: 1 hp
Jumlah	: 1 unit

Silo Penyimpanan (F-512)

Fungsi : Menyimpan *polylimonene carbonate*.

Tipe : silinder tegak dengan bagian bawah berbentuk konis dan bagian atas flat.

Dasar pemilihan : alas berbentuk konis akan mempermudah pengeluaran bahan.

Data :

- Kondisi operasi : T = 30°C, P = 1 atm

- Kapasitas : massa *polylimonene carbonate* yang masuk silo penyimpanan adalah 1715,6842 kg/hari. Tangki *polylimonene carbonate* dibuat dengan kapasitas untuk produksi selama 1 minggu.
- Densitas *polylimonene carbonate* : 1050 kg/m³

Perhitungan :

Massa yang ditampung = 1715,6842 kg/hari × 7 hari

$$= 12009,7894 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Volume padatan} = \frac{\text{massa yang ditampung}}{\rho} = \frac{12009,7894 \text{ kg}}{1050 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 11,4379 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 1,2 \times \text{volume padatan}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 11,4379 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 13,7255 \text{ m}^3$$

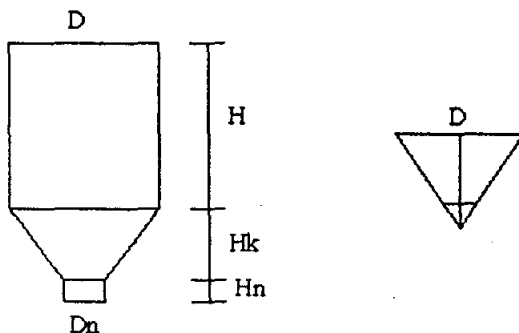
$$\text{Sudut konis} = 60^\circ$$

[1], hal.96)

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$D_n = 8 \text{ in} = 0,2032 \text{ m}$$

$$H_t = 1,5 D$$



$$V \text{ tangki} = V \text{ silinder} + V \text{ konis}$$

$$13,7255 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H_t + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - D_n^3)$$

$$13,7255 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1,5}{4} \pi D^3 + \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,2032^3)$$

Dari persamaan di atas didapatkan $D = 2,1318 \text{ m} = 84,1760 \text{ in}$

$$H_t = 1,5 D = 3,2071 \text{ m}$$

$$H_k = \frac{D - D_n}{2 \times \tan \alpha} = \frac{2,1318 - 0,2032}{2 \times \tan 30^\circ} = 1,6757 \text{ m}$$

$$H \text{ total} = H_t + H_k = 3,2071 \text{ m} + 1,6757 \text{ m} = 4,8828 \text{ m} = 192,2344 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{padatan dalam konis}} &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan \alpha} (D^3 - 0,2032^2) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{24 \tan 30^\circ} (2,1318^3 - 0,2032^3) \\
 &= 2,2130 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{\text{padatan dalam silinder}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H_{\text{padatan}}$$

$$(V_{\text{padatan}} - V_{\text{padatan dalam konis}}) = \frac{1}{4} \pi (2,1318)^2 H_{\text{padatan}}$$

$$9,2249 \text{ m}^3 = \frac{1}{4} \pi (2,1318)^2 H_{\text{padatan}}$$

$$H_{\text{padatan}} = 2,5707 \text{ m} = 8,4318 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{padatan total dalam tangki}} = H_{\text{padatan}} + H_k = 2,5707 \text{ m} + 1,6757 \text{ m} = 4,2463 \text{ m} = 13,9279 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan vertikal :

$$p_B = \frac{R \cdot \rho}{2 \cdot \mu' \cdot k'} (1 - e^{-2 \cdot \mu' \cdot k' \cdot ZT / R}) \quad [4], \text{ ed.2, eq. 5-13, p.248}$$

Keterangan :

p_B = tekanan vertical pada dasar bejana (kg/m^2)

ρ = densitas bahan masuk (kg/m^3)

μ' = koefisien friksi = 0,35 – 0,55 → diambil = 0,45 (Mc Cabe, ed.2, p.248)

k' = ratio pressure = 0,35 - 0,60 → diambil = 0,5 (Mc Cabe, ed.2, p.245)

ZT = tinggi total material (m)

R = jari-jari (m)

$$p_B = \frac{1,0690 \text{ m} \cdot 1050 \text{ kg/m}^3}{2 \cdot 0,45 \cdot 0,5} (1 - e^{-2 \times 0,45 \times 0,5 \times 4,2463 / 1,0690}) = 2076,8872 \text{ N/m}^2$$

Tekanan lateral :

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_L &= k' \times p_B = 0,5 \times 2076,8872 \text{ N/m}^2 \\
 &= 1038,4436 \text{ N/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_{\text{total}} &= p_B + p_L \\
 &= 2076,8872 \text{ N/m}^2 + 1038,4436 \text{ N/m}^2 \\
 &= 3115,3307 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,4518 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{design}} &= 1,25 \times P_{\text{total}} \\
 &= 1,25 \times 0,4518 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 0,5648 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

Bahan konstruksi dipilih *stainless stell SA-178 Grade A*

$$f = 18750 \text{ psia} \quad [1], \text{ hal. 335})$$

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (untuk double welded butt join)} \quad [1], \text{ hal. 254})$$

$$c = 0,125$$

Tebal dinding tangki

$$ts = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c \quad [1], \text{ pers.3.16})$$

$$= \frac{0,5648 \text{ psia} \times 84,1760 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1266 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup atas, flat

$$ts = \frac{P \times D}{2fE} + c = \frac{0,5648 \text{ psia} \times 84,1760 \text{ in}}{2 \times 18750 \times 0,8} + 0,125 = 0,1266 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Tebal tutup bawah, konis

$$ts = \frac{P \times D}{2 \cos \alpha (f \times E - 0,6.P)} + c \quad [1], \text{ pers. 6.154})$$

$$= \frac{0,5648 \text{ psia} \times 84,1760 \text{ in}}{2 \cos 30^\circ (18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,5648)} + 0,125 = 0,1268 \text{ in} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Spesifikasi Silo Penyimpanan :

$$\text{Volume yang ditampung} = 11,4379 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = 13,7255 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Diameter tangki} = 2,1318 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tangki} = 4,8828 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Bahan} = \text{stainless stell SA-178 Grade A}$$

$$\text{Tebal dinding tangki} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal tutup atas} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal tutup bawah} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

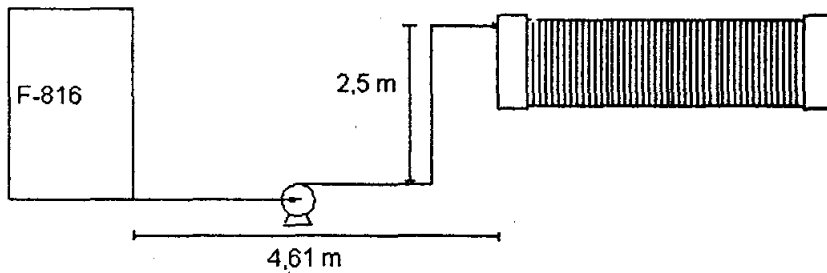
Pompa (L-817)

Fungsi : Memompa residu (limonen oksida dan BDI-ZnOAc) menuju reaktor I (R-210)

Tipe : *centrifugal pump*

Dasar pemilihan :

- Ekonomis karena merupakan jenis pompa yang paling ekonomis untuk *heavy-duty*, terpercaya untuk memindahkan cairan dengan viskositas rendah dalam volume besar.
- Perawatan mudah

Spesifikasi Pompa:

Ukuran pipa	: 3 1/2 in sch 40
Panjang pipa	: 24,31 ft
Rate aliran pompa	: 34,55 m ³ /jam
Power	: 0,62 hp
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>Stainless steel SA-240 type 304</i>
Jumlah	: 1 unit

I. *Plate Heat Exchanger* III (E-818)

- Fungsi : Untuk mendinginkan limonen oksida dari 177°C ke 80°C
- Tipe : *Plate and frame*
- Dasar pemilihan : Mudah dibersihkan, luas area perpindahan panas besar
- Kondisi operasi :

Jenis fluida	Panas : Limonen oksida, Katalis, metanol 177°C	Dingin : Air 30°C
Flow rate, kg/jam	445,3918	493,2968
Suhu masuk, °C	183,5	30
Suhu keluar, °C	80	70
ρ , kg/m ³	922	974,632
k, W/m.K	0,5931	0,5572
μ , kg/m.s	0,0008	0,0009
Cp, Kj/kg.K	184,2303	
Rd	0,003	0,003

6. Direncanakan menggunakan bahan *stainless steel* dengan :

Tebal bahan plat (δ) = 0,0005 m

k = 8.000 W/m.K

Jenis plate : HM

HPCD = 0,26 [1]

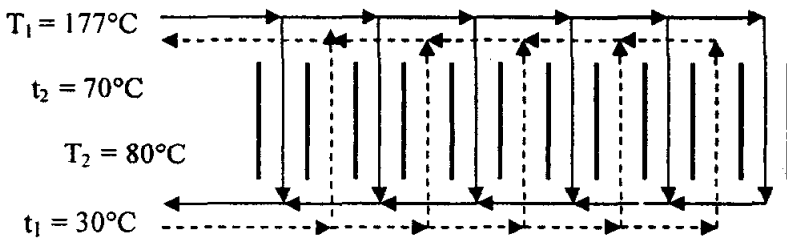
VPCD = 1,04 [1]

Port nozzle (D) = 0,075 m

Compressed pitch = 0,0032 m/plate

Tipe : gasket

7. Gambar secara sket :



8. Neraca panas :

$$Q_H = 123185,1422 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 34218,09506 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_c = 82607,4835 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 22946,5231 \text{ W}$$

9. $R_d \text{ total} = 0,003$

$$R_d \text{ total} = 1/U_D - 1/U_C ;$$

Trial $U_C = 6550 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$ (Dari Perry, 1997, untuk sistem perpindahan panas liquid-liquid, $U_C = 5700 - 7400 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$)

$$U_D = \frac{1}{R_d \text{ total} + \frac{1}{U_C}} = \frac{1}{0,003 + \frac{1}{6550}} = 317,1913 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_{\text{LTMD}} &= \frac{(T_1 - t_1) - (T_2 - t_2)}{\ln \left(\frac{T_1 - t_1}{T_2 - t_2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{(183,5 - 30) - (80 - 70)}{\ln \left(\frac{183,5 - 30}{80 - 70} \right)} \\ &= 52,54263 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

10. $A = \frac{Q_h}{2.U_D.\Delta T_{LMD}} = \frac{34218,09506 \text{ W}}{2.317,1913 \text{ W/m}^2.K. 52,54263 K} = 15,6942 \text{ m}^2$

dipilih plat jenis HM dengan [45]:

$projected \text{ area} = A_p = 0,27 \text{ m}^2$

$developed \text{ area} = A_d = 0,35 \text{ m}^2$

$\phi = A_d/A_p = 0,35/0,27 = 1,296.$

Jumlah plat untuk perpindahan panas, $n = A/A_d$

$= 15,6942/0,35 = 44,84 \approx 45$

$U_D = \frac{34218,09506 \text{ W}}{45.0,35.m. 52,54263 K} = 415,457 \text{ W/m}^2.^{\circ}K \quad (U_D \text{ terkoreksi})$

$n = n_{ch} + (n_{ch} - 1) ; \text{ dengan } n_{cc} = n_{ch} - 1$

n_{ch} = jumlah channel untuk fluida panas

n_{cc} = jumlah channel untuk fluida dingin

$n + 1 = 2 n_{ch}$

$n_{ch} = 20$

$n_{cc} = 19$

6. Spesifikasi dari plat :

$W = HPCD + D + 0,015 = 0,260 + 0,075 + 0,015 = 0,35 \text{ m}$

$A_p = 0,27 \text{ m}^2 = L.W = 0,35.L \rightarrow L = 0,771 \text{ m}$

$Pitch/plate (PT) = 0,0032 ; b = PT - \delta = 0,0032 - 0,0005 = 0,0027 \text{ m}$

Luas penampang aliran fluida dalam channel

$(Sc) = W.b$

$= 0,35. 0,0027$

$= 0,000945 \text{ m}^2$

$$De = \frac{2b}{\varphi} = \frac{2.0,0027}{1,296} = 0,0042 \text{ m}$$

Fluida panas (Limonen oksida, katalis, metanol 177°C)	Fluida dingin (air 30°C)
$7.G_h = \frac{M}{n_{ch}.Sc}$ $= \frac{0,459 \text{ kg/s}}{23.0,000945} = 21,118 \text{ kg/m}^2.s$ $Re = \frac{De.G_h}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042m.21,118 \text{ kg/m}^2.s}{0,0008 \text{ kg/m.s}} = 642,553$	$7'.G_c = \frac{m}{n_{cc}.Sc}$ $= \frac{0,137 \text{ kg/s}}{23.0,000945 \text{ m}^2}$ $= 6,3044 \text{ kg/m}^2.s$ $Re = \frac{De.G_c}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042m.6,3044 \text{ kg/m}^2.s}{0,0009 \text{ kg/m.s}}$ $= 548,6712$
$8.Pr = \frac{Cp.\mu}{k}$ $= \frac{922 \text{ J/kg.K}.0,0008 \text{ kg/m.s}}{0,5931 \text{ W/m.K}}$ $= 5,104$	$8'.Pr = \frac{Cp.\mu}{k}$ $= \frac{974,362 \text{ J/kg.K} 0,0009 \text{ kg/m.s}}{0,5572 \text{ W/m.K}}$ $= 6,277$
$9'.h_h = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{PR}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{De}$ $= 0,37.(642,553)^{0,67} .(5,104)^{0,33} . \frac{0,5931}{0,0042}$ $= 4738,534 \text{ W/m}^2.^{\circ}K$	$9'.h_c = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{PR}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{De}$ $= 0,37.(548,6712)^{0,67} .(6,277)^{0,33} . \frac{0,5572}{0,0042}$ $= 2398,661 \text{ W/m}^2.^{\circ}K$

$$10.U_c = \left(\frac{1}{h_h} + \frac{\delta}{k} + \frac{1}{h_c} \right)^{-1}$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{4738,534} + \frac{0,0005}{8000} + \frac{1}{2398,661} \right)^{-1} = 2593,786 \text{ W/m}^2.^{\circ}K$$

$$11.Rd = 1/U_D - 1/U_C = (1/415,457) - (1/2593,786) = 0.0037 = 0,003$$

Fluida panas (Limonenes oksida, katalis metanol 177°C)	Fluida dingin (air 30°C)
1. $Re = 747,272$	1'. $Re = 653,695$
2. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{847,272^{0,3}} = 0,3308$	2'. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{753,695^{0,3}} = 0,3426$
3. $\Delta P_h = \frac{2.f.G^2.L}{\rho.De}$ $= \frac{2.0,3308.(156,612)^2.0,771}{1020,532.0,0042}$ $= 2944,3641 N/m^2 = 0,581 psia$	3'. $\Delta P_C = \frac{2.f.G^2.L}{\rho.De}$ $= \frac{2.0,3426.(162,8353)^2.0,771}{1030,284.0,0042}$ $= 3265,5622 N/m^2 = 0,576 psia$
4. $G' = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi}{4}.D_p^2} = \frac{7,4739 kg/s}{\frac{\pi}{4}.(0,075m)^2}$ $= 1692,6043 kg/m^2.s$	4'. $G' = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi}{4}.D_p^2} = \frac{7,771 kg/s}{\frac{\pi}{4}.(0,075m)^2}$ $= 1759,8663 kg/m^2.s$
5. $Re = \frac{D_p.G'}{\mu} = \frac{0,075.1692,6043}{0,0008}$ $= 158681,705$	5'. $Re = \frac{D_p.G'}{\mu} = \frac{0,075.1759,8663}{0,0009} = 1466555$
6. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,33}} = \frac{2,5}{158681,705^{0,33}} = 0,0680$	6'. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,33}} = \frac{2,5}{146655,5^{0,33}} = 0,0705$
7. $\Delta P_p = \frac{2.f.G'^2.L}{\rho.D_p}$ $= \frac{2.0,0680 (1692,6043)^2.99.0,0032}{1020,532.0,075}$ $= 1613.7652 N/m^2 = 0,234 psia$	7'. $\Delta P_p = \frac{2.f.G'^2.L}{\rho.D_p}$ $= \frac{2.0,0705.(1759,8663)^2.99.0,0032}{1030,284.0,075}$ $= 1789.8095 N/m^2 = 0,326 psia$
8. $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_h + \Delta P_p$ $= 0,581 + 0,234 = 0,815 psia$	8'. $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_C + \Delta P_p$ $= 0,576 + 0,326 = 0,902 psia$

Ringkasan perhitungan

	Fluida panas (limonen oksida, katalis, metanol 177°C)	Fluida dingin (air 30°C)
$h, W/m^2.^{\circ}K$	5260,2748	4682,7224
ΔP calculated, psia	0,815	0,902
$U_C, W/m^2.^{\circ}K$	2593,786	
$U_D, W/m^2.^{\circ}K$	415,457	
Rd calculated, $m^2.^{\circ}K/W$	0,003	

Spesifikasi :

- Tebal bahan plat, δ : 0,0005 m
- HPCD : 0,26 m
- VPCD : 1,04 m
- Port nozzle, D : 0,075 m
- Compressed pitch : 0,0032 m/plate.
- projected area, A_p : 0,27 m²
- developed area, A_d : 0,35 m²
- Jumlah plat, n : 39
- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel 316L*
- Tipe : gasket
- Jenis plate : HM

5. Plate Heat Exchanger IV (E-819)

- Fungsi : Untuk mendinginkan limonene oksida dari suhu 80°C menjadi 25°C
- Tipe : *Plate and frame*
- Dasar pemilihan : Mudah dibersihkan, luas area perpindahan panas besar
- Kondisi operasi :

Jenis fluida	Panas : Limonen oksida 80°C	Dingin : Refrigerant -5°C
Flow rate, kg/hari	445,3918	221,677
Suhu masuk, °C	80	-5
Suhu keluar, °C	25	-5
ρ , kg/m ³	922	974,632
k, W/m.K	0,5931	0,5572
μ , kg/m.s	0,0008	0,0009
Cp, J/kg.K	184,2303	
Rd	0,003	0,003

3. Direncanakan menggunakan bahan *stainless steel* dengan :

$$k = 8.000 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$\text{Tebal bahan plat } (\delta) = 0,0005 \text{ m}$$

Jenis plate : HM

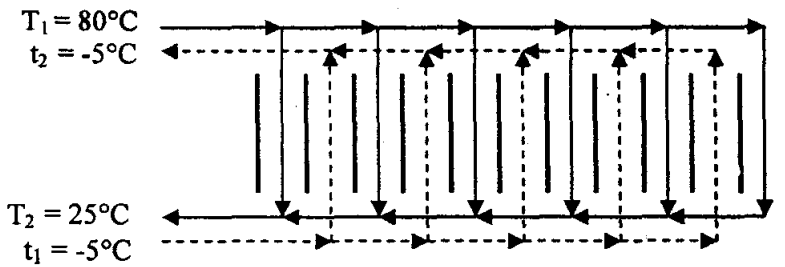
$$\text{HPCD} = 0,26$$

$$\text{VPCD} = 1,04$$

$$\text{Port nozzle (D)} = 0,075 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Compressed pitch} = 0,0032 \text{ m/plate}$$

Tipe : gasket



4. Neraca Panas

$$Q_H = 34418,4015 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 9560,667 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_c = 32697,4815 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 9082,6337 \text{ W}$$

3. $R_d \text{ total} = 0,003$

$$R_d \text{ total} = 1/U_D - 1/U_C$$

Trial $U_C = 6550 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$ (Dari Perry, 1997, untuk sistem perpindahan panas uap

air-air, $U_C = 5700 - 7400 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$)

$$U_D = \frac{1}{R_d \text{ total} + \frac{1}{U_C}} = \frac{1}{0,003 + \frac{1}{6550}} = 317.191 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta T_{LMTD} &= \frac{(T_1 - t_1) - (T_2 - t_2)}{\ln\left(\frac{T_1 - t_1}{T_2 - t_2}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{(80 - (-5)) - (25 - (-5))}{\ln\left(\frac{80 - (-5)}{25 - (-5)}\right)} \\
 &= 52,81079 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. \quad A = \frac{Q_h}{2 \times U_D \times \Delta t_{LMTD}} = \frac{34418,4015}{2 \times 317,191 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K} \times 52,81079 \text{ K}} = 5,27 \text{ m}^2$$

5. Dipilih plat jenis HM dengan [45]:

$$\text{projected area} = A_p = 0,27 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{developed area} = A_d = 0,35 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\phi = A_d/A_p = 0,35/0,27 = 1,296.$$

Jumlah plat untuk perpindahan panas, $n = A/A_d$

$$= 10,27/0,35 = 28,35 \approx 29$$

$$U_D = \frac{13416,27 \text{ W}}{29,0,35 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 52,81079 \text{ K}} = 317,802 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ \text{K} \quad (U_D \text{ terkoreksi})$$

$$n = n_{ch} + (n_{ch} - 1); \text{ dengan } n_{cc} = n_{ch} - 1$$

n_{ch} = jumlah channel untuk fluida panas

n_{cc} = jumlah channel untuk fluida dingin

$$n + 1 = 2 n_{ch}$$

$$n_{ch} = 6$$

$$n_{cc} = 5$$

6. Spesifikasi dari plat :

$W = \text{HPCD} + D + 0,015 = 0,260 + 0,075 + 0,015 = 0,35 \text{ m}$

$A_p = 0,27 \text{ m}^2 = L.W = 0,35.L \rightarrow L = 0,771 \text{ m}$

Pitch/plat (PT) = 0,0032 ; $b = \text{PT} - \delta = 0,0032 - 0,0005 = 0,0027 \text{ m}$

Luas penampang aliran fluida dalam channel

$(Sc) = W.b$

$= 0,35. 0,0027$

$= 0,000945 \text{ m}^2$

$De = \frac{2b}{\phi} = \frac{2.0,0027}{1,296} = 0,0042 \text{ m}$

Fluida panas (Limonen oksida 80°C)	Fluida dingin (refrigerant -5°C)
$7. G_h = \frac{M}{n_{ch} . Sc}$ $= \frac{0,111 \text{ kg/s}}{15.0,000945} = 7,83 \text{ kg/m}^2.s$ $Re = \frac{De.G_h}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042 m . 7,83 \text{ kg/m}^2.s}{0,0008 \text{ kg/m.s}} = 411,075$	$7'. G_c = \frac{m}{n_{cc} . Sc}$ $= \frac{0,069 \text{ kg/s}}{15.0,000945 \text{ m}^2}$ $= 4,867 \text{ kg/m}^2.s$ $Re = \frac{De.G_c}{\mu}$ $= \frac{0,0042 m . 4,867 \text{ kg/m}^2.s}{0,0009 \text{ kg/m.s}}$ $= 220,7126$
$8. Pr = \frac{Cp . \mu}{k}$ $= \frac{922 \text{ J/kg.K} . 0,0008 \text{ kg/m.s}}{0,5931 \text{ W/m.K}}$ $= 5,104$	$8'. Pr = \frac{Cp . \mu}{k}$ $= \frac{974,362 \text{ J/kg.K} . 0,0009 \text{ kg/m.s}}{0,5572 \text{ W/m.K}}$ $= 6,277$

$9'.h_h = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{PR}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{De}$ $= 0,37.(411,075)^{0,67} .(5,104)^{0,33} \cdot \frac{0,5931}{0,0042}$ $= 5046,822 \text{ W / m}^2 \cdot ^\circ K$	$9'.h_c = 0,37 \times N_{Re}^{0,67} \times N_{PR}^{0,33} \cdot \frac{k}{De}$ $= 0,37.(220,7126)^{0,67} .(6,277)^{0,33} \cdot \frac{0,5572}{0,0042}$ $= 3346,4621 \text{ W / m}^2 \cdot ^\circ K$
--	--

10.
$$U_c = \left(\frac{1}{h_h} + \frac{\delta}{k} + \frac{1}{h_c} \right)^{-1}$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{5046,822} + \frac{0,0005}{8000} + \frac{1}{3346,4621} \right)^{-1} = 2011,95 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ K$$

11.
$$R_d = 1/U_D - 1/U_C = (1/317,802) - (1/2011,95) = 0.0030 = 0,003$$

Fluida panas (Limones oxida 80°C)	Fluida dingin (refrigerant -5°C)
1. $Re = 411,075$	1'. $Re = 220,7126$
2. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{411,075^{0,3}} = 0,4109$	2'. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,3}} = \frac{2,5}{220,7126^{0,3}} = 0,4952$
3. $\Delta P_h = \frac{2.f.G^2.L}{\rho.De}$ $= \frac{2.0,4109.(156,612)^2.0,771}{922.0,0042}$ $= 4013,196 \text{ N / m}^2 = 0,58 \text{ psia}$	3'. $\Delta P_c = \frac{2.f.G^2.L}{\rho.De}$ $= \frac{2.0,4952.(4,867)^2.0,771}{1030,284.0,0042}$ $= 3085,5622 \text{ N / m}^2 = 0,38 \text{ psia}$
4. $G' = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi}{4}.D_p^2} = \frac{7,83 \text{ kg / s}}{\frac{\pi}{4} .(0,075 \text{ m})^2}$ $= 1773,248 \text{ kg / m}^2 .s$	4'. $G' = \frac{M}{\frac{\pi}{4}.D_p^2} = \frac{4,867 \text{ kg / s}}{\frac{\pi}{4} .(0,075 \text{ m})^2}$ $= 1102,222 \text{ kg / m}^2 .s$
5. $Re = \frac{D_p.G'}{\mu} = \frac{0,075.1773,248}{0,0008}$ $= 166242,0382$	5'. $Re = \frac{D_p.G'}{\mu} = \frac{0,075.1102,222}{0,0009} = 186655$
6. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,33}} = \frac{2,5}{166242,0382^{0,33}} = 0,067$	6'. $f = \frac{2,5}{Re^{0,33}} = \frac{2,5}{186655,5^{0,33}} = 0,0705$

$7. \Delta P_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G'^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot D_p}$ $= \frac{2.0,067 (1773,248)^2 \cdot 0,0032}{922 \cdot 0,075}$ $= 1913,5353 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,29 \text{ psia}$	$7'. \Delta P_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot G'^2 \cdot L}{\rho \cdot D_p}$ $= \frac{2.0,0705 (1102,2222)^2 \cdot 0,0032}{1030,284 \cdot 0,075}$ $= 3789.8095 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0,34 \text{ psia}$
$8. \Delta P_T = \Delta P_h + \Delta P_p$ $= 0,58 + 0,29 = 0,87 \text{ psia}$	$8'. \Delta P_T = \Delta P_C + \Delta P_p$ $= 0,38 + 0,34 = 0,72 \text{ psia}$

Ringkasan perhitungan

	Fluida panas (limonen oksida 80° C)	Fluida dingin (refrigerant -5°C)
$h, \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	5046,822	3346,4621
$\Delta P \text{ calculated, psia}$	0,87	0,72
$U_C, \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	2011,95	
$U_D, \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K}$	317,802	
$R_d \text{ calculated, m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{K/W}$	0,003	

Spesifikasi :

- Tebal bahan plat, δ : 0,0005 m
- HPCD : 0,26 m
- VPCD : 1,04 m
- Port nozzle, D : 0,075 m
- Compressed pitch : 0,0032 m/plate.
- projected area, A_p : 0,27 m²
- developed area, A_d : 0,35 m²
- Jumlah plat, n : 11
- Bahan konstruksi : *Stainless steel 316L*
- Tipe : gasket
- Jenis plate : HM

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

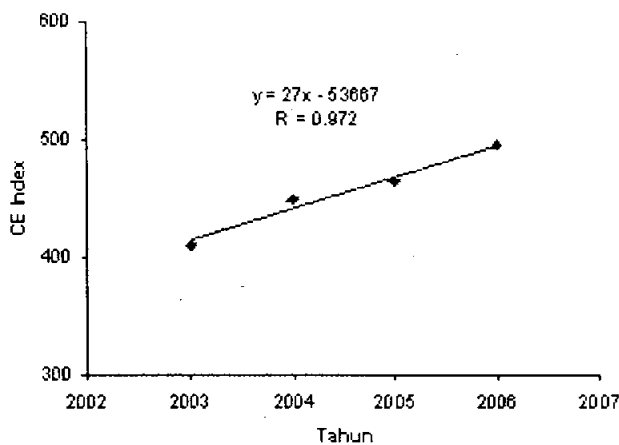
Metode yang digunakan untuk menentukan harga peralatan adalah metode Cost Index yang dihitung dengan persamaan :

Harga alat tahun y = $\frac{\text{Cost index tahun y}}{\text{Cost index pd tahun x}}$ x Harga Alat pd Tahun x

Pada pabrik *Polylimonene carbonate* ini, harga peralatan yang digunakan didasarkan pada harga alat yang terdapat pada situs internet untuk alat-alat impor, sedangkan untuk peralatan lokal harga alat didasarkan pada harga jual alat yang terdapat di pasaran pada tahun 2007. *Cost index* yang digunakan adalah dari *Chemical Engineering Plant* [36].

D.1. Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Direncanakan pabrik didirikan tahun 2010, sehingga *cost index* pada tahun 2007 dan 2010 dapat ditentukan dari Gambar D.1.



Gambar D.1 Cost index Chemical Engineering Plant

Dari Gambar D.1. diperoleh persamaan :

$$y = 27x - 53.667$$

untuk $x = 2007$, diperoleh harga :

$$y = (27 \times 2007) - 53.667 = 522$$

untuk $x = 2010$, diperoleh harga :

$$y = (27 \times 2010) - 53.667 = 603$$

Jadi, *cost index Chemical Engineering Plant* tahun 2007 = 522 dan 2009 = 603

Contoh perhitungan alat :

Digunakan data alat *Vacuum Tray Dryer (B-150)*

- Harga tahun 2007 = Rp. 80.692.500,00
- Harga tahun 2010 = $\frac{603}{522} \times \text{Rp } 80.692.500,00 = \text{Rp. } 93.213.750,00$

Dengan cara perhitungan yang sama, didapatkan harga alat yang ditampilkan pada

Tabel D.1 :

$$1 \text{ USD} = \text{Rp } 2400,00$$

Tabel D.1 Harga Peralatan Proses

Nama Alat	Kode Alat	Harga satuan		Harga Total (Rp)
Tangki Pencampuran	M-110	US 3.821,54	1	36.304.688,39
Pengaduk		US 1.279,72	1	12.029.400,00
Tangki Limonen Oksida	F-111	US 4.319,15	1	40.600.050,00
Tangki Katalis	F-112	US 3.170,26	1	29.800.500,00
Tangki CO ₂	F-212	US 4.821,34	1	45.320.600,00
Tangki Pengendapan	M-310	US 4.030,088	1	37.890.350,00
Tangki Metanol	F-311	US 4.977,34	1	46.787.075,06
Rotary Filter	H-410	US 156.130,67	1	1.483.241.379,31
Silo Penyimpanan	F-512	US 3.285	1	30.879.000,00
Menara distilasi I	D-610	US 12.335,05	1	117.183.000,00
Tangki Intermediat I	F-412	US 330.485,64	1	3.139.613.559,31
Generator		Rp 1.002.000.000,00	1	1.002.000.000,00
Tangki Intermediate II	F-616	US 2.872,08	1	27.284.770,75
Tangki Intermediate III	F-816	US 2.510,15	1	23.846.447,56
Menara distilasi II	D-810	US 6.167,53	1	58.591.500,00
Reaktor CSTR I	R-210	US 563.253,16	1	5.350.905.035,77
Reaktor CSTR II	R-710	US 380.462,91	1	3.614.397.616,52
Vacuum Tray Dryer	B-510	Rp 93.213.750,00	1	93.213.750,00
Pompa	L-113	Rp 4.567.000,00	1	4.567.000,00
Pompa	L-114	Rp 3.450.000,00	1	3.450.000,00
Pompa	L-121	Rp 3.890.000,00	1	3.890.000,00
Pompa	L-132	Rp 3.890.000,00	1	3.890.000,00
Pompa	L-133	Rp 2.900.000,00	1	2.900.000,00
Pompa	L-142	Rp 2.500.000,00	1	2.500.000,00
Pompa	L-144	Rp 2.540.000,00	1	2.540.000,00
Pompa	L-145	Rp 3.890.000,00	1	3.890.000,00
Pompa	L-166	Rp 4.980.000,00	1	4.980.000,00
Pompa	L-171	Rp 2.500.000,00	1	2.500.000,00
Pompa	L-199	Rp 3.890.000,00	1	3.890.000,00
Pompa Reboiler	L-197	Rp 2.500.000,00	2	5.000.000,00
Kondensor distilasi I	E-611	US 14.017,11	1	133.162.500,00
Kondensor distilasi II	E-811	US 7.113,82	1	67.581.250,00
Steam jet ejector I	G-612	US 5.233,05	1	49.714.000,00
Steam jet ejector II	G-812	US 2.721,05	1	25.850.000,00
Akumulator I	F-613	US 6.672,14	1	63.385.350,00
Akumulator II	F-813	US 3.184,80	1	30.255.630,00
Kompresor refrigerant CSTR I		US 1.061.900,85	1	10.088.058.093,75
Kompresor refrigerant CSTR II		US 536.845,16	1	5.100.029.045,00
Kompresor refrigerant Tangki Intermediate I		US 995.421,05	1	9.456.500.000,00
Kompresor refrigerant Tangki Intermediate II		US 497.921,05	1	4.730.250.000,00
Bucket elevator		Rp 183.312.000,00	1	183.312.000,00
TOTAL				45.161.983.591,41

D.2. Perhitungan Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

Pabrik direncanakan akan didirikan di daerah Pandaan, Pasuruan, Jawa Timur dengan pertimbangan-pertimbangan yang telah disebutkan pada Bab VII. Tata letak pabrik dan ruang area proses beserta ukurannya dapat dilihat pada Bab VII. Harga tanah dan bangunan dapat dilihat pada Tabel D.5.

Tabel D.2. Harga tanah dan bangunan

Keterangan	m ²	Harga tiap m ²	Harga Total
Luas tanah	11.392	Rp 372.000,00	Rp 4.288.267.200,00
Luas bangunan	3.456	Rp 1.250.000,00	Rp 4.063.375.000,00

D.3. Perhitungan Harga Bahan Baku

Harga bahan baku dapat dilihat pada Tabel D.3

1 tahun = 300 batch

Tabel D.3. Harga bahan baku

Nama Bahan Baku	Harga (Rp.) / kg	Kebutuhan per tahun (kg)	Harga per tahun (Rp.)
Limonene Oxide	249.000,00	499.407,44	124.352.452.600,00
Katalis	5.100.000,00	665,03	3.391.653.000,00
CO ₂	792,00	207.768,31	164.552.501,50
Metanol	113.650,00	2613,1536	296.100.000,00
TOTAL BAHAN BAKU			127.908.658.101,50

D.4. Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Gaji karyawan dalam 1 tahun dihitung sebanyak 13 bulan gaji dengan rincian 1 bulan gaji digunakan untuk tunjangan hari raya karyawan. Tabel perhitungan gaji karyawan dapat dilihat pada Tabel D.4.

Tabel D.4. Gaji karyawan

Jabatan	Jumlah	Tiap orang	Total 1 bulan
Direktur Utama	1,00	15.000.000,00	15.000.000,00
Manajer HRD	1,00	6.000.000,00	6.000.000,00
Manajer keuangan	1,00	6.000.000,00	6.000.000,00
Manajer pemasaran	1,00	6.000.000,00	6.000.000,00
Manajer proses	1,00	6.000.000,00	6.000.000,00
Manajer QC	1,00	6.000.000,00	6.000.000,00
Manajer R&D	1,00	6.000.000,00	6.000.000,00
Supervisor Produksi	3,00	2.000.000,00	6.000.000,00
Staff HRD	5,00	1.500.000,00	7.500.000,00
Staff Keuangan	5,00	1.500.000,00	7.500.000,00
Staff Pemasaran	4,00	1.500.000,00	6.000.000,00
Staff produksi	6,00	1.500.000,00	9.000.000,00
Staff QC	3,00	2.000.000,00	6.000.000,00
Staff R&D	3,00	2.000.000,00	6.000.000,00
Resceptionist	2,00	1.500.000,00	3.000.000,00
CS	10,00	800.000,00	8.000.000,00
Satpam	8,00	1.150.000,00	9.200.000,00
Karyawan produksi	40,00	1.150.000,00	36.800.000,00
Sekretaris Direktur	1,00	1.500.000,00	1.500.000,00
Total	97,00		166.700.000,00

Total gaji 1 tahun + THR =Rp 2.000.400.000,00 + Rp 166.700.000,00
= Rp 2.167.100.000,00

D.5. Perhitungan Biaya Utilitas

- Biaya air

Kebutuhan air = 2712 m³/tahun

Harga tiap m³ = Rp 6.000,00

Harga total per tahun = Rp 6.000,00 x 2712 m³/tahun
= Rp 16.272.000,00

- Biaya refrigerant (R-407c)

Kebutuhan refrigerant = 509.750,25 kg/tahun

Harga tiap kg = Rp 30.000,00

Harga total per tahun = Rp 30.000,00 x 509.750,25 kg/tahun

= Rp 15.292.507.500,00

- Biaya listrik

Kebutuhan listrik = 301.016,52 kWh

Harga tiap kWh = Rp 580,00

Harga total per tahun = Rp 580,00 x 301.016,52 kWh = Rp 174.589.581,60

- Biaya bahan bakar (Solar)

Kebutuhan bahan bakar = 357,61 liter/tahun

Harga tiap liter = Rp 7500,00

Harga total per tahun = Rp 7500,00 x 357,61 liter/tahun = Rp 2.682.075,00

Total biaya utilitas = Rp 30.892.320,00 + Rp 18.675.009.000,00 + Rp

174.589.581,60 + Rp 2.682.075,00

= Rp 18.883.172.976,60

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