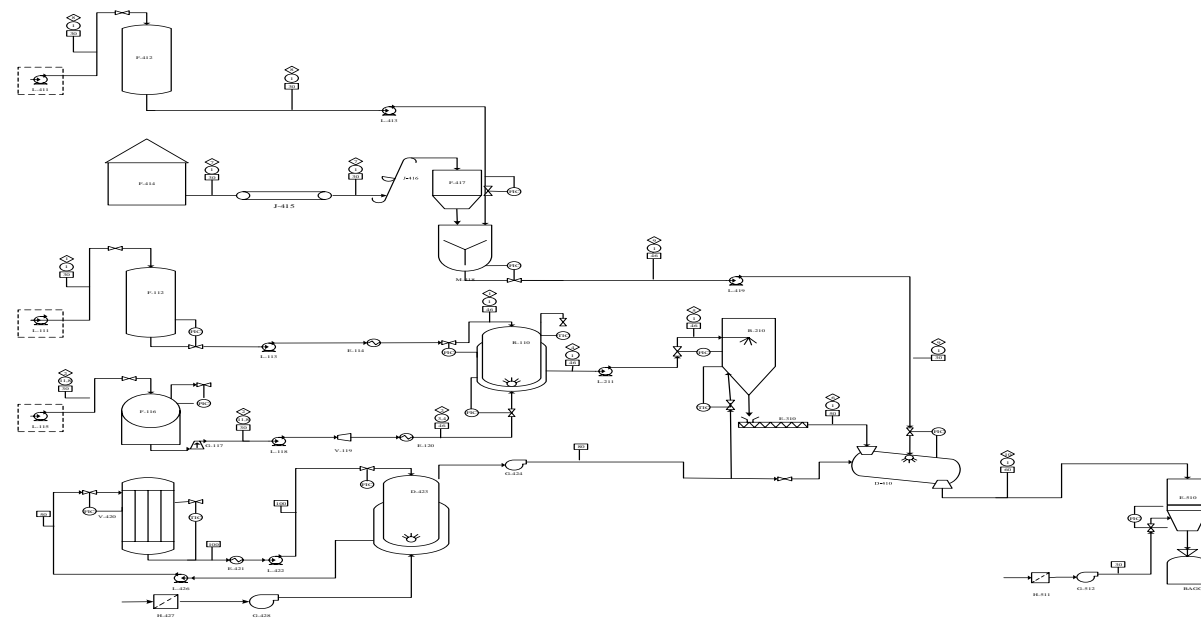



**LAMPIRAN I**
**DIAGRAM ALIR PROSES  
PRARANCANGAN PABRIK AMONIUM NITRAT DARI AMONIA  
DAN ASAM NITRAT KAPASITAS 70.000 TON/TAHUN**


KODE	KETERANGAN
F-112	TANGKI - 01
F-116	TANGKI - 02
F-118	TANGKI - 03
F-122	TANGKI - 04
E-414	GUJANG BAHAN BAKU - 01
E-417	HOPPER - 01
R-110	REAKTOR - 01
E-310	PRELLING TOWER - 01
E-310	COOLING CONVEYOR - 01
D-410	COATING DRUM - 01
E-510	PRELL COOLER - 01
M-418	MIXER - 01
L-111	POMPA - 01
L-113	POMPA - 02
L-115	POMPA - 03
L-117	POMPA - 04
L-211	POMPA - 05
L-422	POMPA - 06
L-426	POMPA - 07
L-411	POMPA - 08
L-413	POMPA - 09
L-419	POMPA - 10
G-428	BLOWER - 01
G-424	BLOWER - 02
G-424	BLOWER - 03
J-416	BUCKET ELEVATOR - 01
J-415	BELT CONVEYOR - 01
E-114	HEATER - 01
E-119	HEATER - 02
V-420	EVAPORATOR - 01
V-118	EXPANSION VALVE - 01
G-417	COMPRESSOR - 01
H-427	FILTER UDARA - 01
H-511	FILTER UDARA - 02
D-423	AMISIBER - 01
E-421	COOLER-01
E-417	HOPPER - 01
TIC	TEMPERATURE INDICATOR CONTROL
PIC	FLOW INDICATOR CONTROL
PDC	PRESSURE INDICATOR CONTROL
SC	NUMBER ARAB
SC	TEKANAN (g/cm)
SC	TEMPERATURE (C)
	AIR PROSES

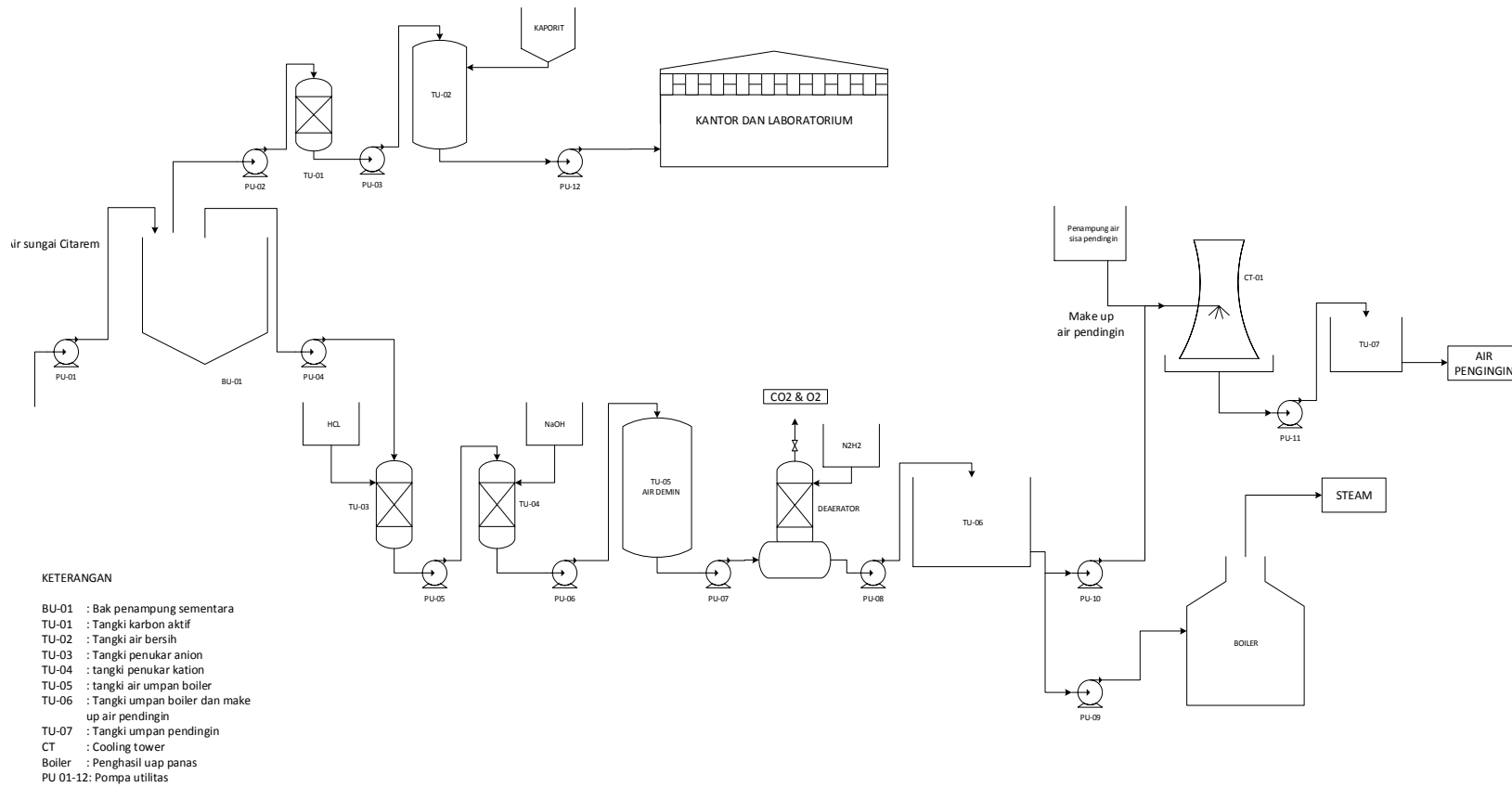
Komponen	Nomor Arus (Kg/Jam)											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	
HNO3	6927,37											
NH3		1963,45	94,16									
H2O	5016,37	9,87		5026,24	4774,93	251,31	0,15	16,42	16,57	223,39	24,82	
NH4NO3				8796,66		8796,66					8796,66	
Etanol 96%								394,05	394,05	365,32		
Anti - Caking (Asam Stearat)							14,95	14,95				
<b>Total</b>	<b>11943,74</b>	<b>1973,32</b>	<b>94,16</b>	<b>13822,9</b>	<b>4774,93</b>	<b>1130,97</b>	<b>15,1</b>	<b>410,47</b>	<b>425,57</b>	<b>588,71</b>	<b>8821,48</b>	

DIAGRAM ALIR PROSES PRARANCANGAN PABRIK AMONIUM NITRAT DARI AMONIA DAN ASAM NITRAT KAPASITAS 70.000 TON / TAHUN		
 Universitas Setia Budi Program Studi S1 Teknik Kimia Kampus Pabelan, Kabupaten Sukoharjo 2022	Dosen Pembimbing 1 :	Dosen Pembimbing 2 :

**Gambar 9}. Diagram Alir Proses Amonium Nitrat**

## LAMPIRAN II

### DIAGRAM ALIR UTILITAS



**Gambar 10.** Diagram Alir Utilitas



**Menghitung Laju Volumetrik Umpan Gas**

komponen	massa (kg/jam)	densitas (kg/L)	kgmol/jam	kmol/L
NH <sub>3</sub>	1963,45	257,70	115,50	15,16
H <sub>2</sub> O	9,87	418,55	0,55	0,07
Total	1973,31	676,25	116,05	15,23

FV = massa campuran/densitas campuran

FVL = 13.2258 L/jam

FVG = 7.6192 L/jam

Nilai C<sub>bO</sub> = 8.3139 HNO<sub>3</sub>

Nilai C<sub>aO</sub> = 15.1587 NH<sub>3</sub>

**Tahap 2. Menghitung diameter gelembung**

Menentukan diameter gelembung dengan diameter orifice

$$db = \left( \frac{6 \cdot d_o \cdot \sigma}{g(\rho_l - \rho_g)} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (\text{Perry.R.H, 1986})$$

dinamakan :

d<sub>o</sub> = diameter orifice 0,004 – 0,95 cm (Perry, p-18-58)

d<sub>o</sub> = 0,015 cm

σ = 35,140349 dyne/cm surface tension (Yaws, 1999)

Tabel surface tension komponen

komponen	A	T <sub>c</sub>	N	T	σ
HNO <sub>3</sub>	112.392	520	1.2222	319.15	35.14035
NH <sub>3</sub>	100.098	405.65	1.2222	319.15	5.624354

Densitas gas = 2,27 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>

Densitas cairan = 4,80 gr/cm<sup>3</sup>

g = 980 cm/s<sup>2</sup>

db = 0,13 cm

ukuran gelembung akan menghasilkan gelembung yang stabil apabila

$$db < 0.078 \left( \frac{\sigma}{(\rho_l - \rho_g)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{Perry, R.H, 1986})$$

sehingga :

db trial = 0,015 cm

db stabil = 0,13 cm

cek stabilitas db jika db trial < db stabil

karena harga db = 0,015 < 0,1

Tahap 3. Menghitung kecepatan linier gelembung

Kecepatan volumetrik gas tiap lubang orifice (Q)

$$Q^{6/5} = \frac{db^3 \cdot \pi \cdot g^{2/5}}{1,378 \times 6}$$

$$Q = \frac{0,00 \quad \times \quad 3,14 \quad \times \quad 62,3355}{1,378 \quad \times \quad 6}$$

$$Q = 0,04906625 \text{ cm/detik}$$

Frekuensi gelembung

$$f_b = \frac{Q \cdot g \cdot (\rho_l - \rho_g)}{\pi \cdot d_o \cdot \sigma}$$

$$f_b = \frac{0,0491 \quad \times \quad 980,00 \quad \times \quad 2,53}{3,14 \quad \times \quad 0,1 \quad \times \quad 35,14}$$

$$f_b = 8,65 \text{ gelembung/detik}$$

Volume satu gelembung (Vo)

$$V_o = \frac{\pi \cdot db^3}{6}$$

$$V_o = \frac{3,14 \quad \times \quad 0,00207}{6}$$

$$V_o = 0,0011 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V_o = 0,0011 \text{ cm}^3$$

Jumlah Oriface (Nb)

$$N_b = \frac{Fvg}{V_o}$$

$$N_b = \frac{2,1164 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}}{0,00108 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$N_b = 1951,23 \text{ detik}^{-1}$$

Jumlah lubang oriface (Nhole)

$$N_{hole} = \frac{N_b}{f_b}$$

$$N_{hole} = \frac{1951,23}{8,65}$$

$$N_{hole} = 226 \text{ Lubang}$$

Tahap 4. Menentukan diameter sparger

Jarak antara pusat lubang oriface :

$$P_t = 1,25 \times d_o$$

$$P_t = 1,25 \times 0,015$$

$$P_t = 0,01875 \text{ Cm}$$

Luas lubang oriface

$$L_o = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d_o^2$$

$$L_o = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,000225$$

$$L_o = 0,0002 \text{ cm}^2$$

susunan oriface : Triangular pitch

$$P_t^2 = C_D^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times P_t\right)^2$$

$$C_D^2 = P_t^2 - DB^2$$

$$C_D = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3P_t}$$

dengan persamaan :

$$L_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{4} \times \sqrt{3} \times P_t^2$$

$$L_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{4} \times 1,732050808 \times 0,01875$$

$$L_{\Delta ABC} = 0,01 \text{ cm}^2$$

Menghitung luas lubang  $\Delta ABC$

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{8} \times 3,14 \times 0,000225$$

$$0,00009 \text{ cm}^2$$

Luas plate yang diperlukan tiap lubang ( $A_n$ )

$$A_n = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3 \times P t^2}$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,732050808 \times 0,01875$$

$$A_n = 0,0162 \text{ cm}^2$$

Luas sparger ( $A_{sp}$ )

$$A_{sp} = N_{hole} \times A_n$$

$$A_{sp} = 226 \times 0,0162$$

$$3,66 \text{ cm}^2$$

Diameter sparger ( $D_{sp}$ )

$$D_{sp} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times A_{sp}}{\pi}}$$

$$D_{sp} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 3,6632}{\pi}}$$

$$D_{sp} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

Kecepatan supervisial gas dalam reaktor ( $V_{sg}$ )

supervisial gas velocity diambil yang violent

$$V_{sg} = 3,1 \text{ ft/min}$$

$$0,0157 \text{ m/s}$$

$$1,5748 \text{ cm/s}$$

Menghitung rising velocity

$$V_t = \sqrt{\frac{2\sigma}{d \cdot b \cdot \rho_l}} + \sqrt{\frac{g \cdot d \cdot b}{2}}$$

$$V_t = 0.78127794 + 7.904074797$$

$$V_t = 8.68535274 \text{ cm/s}$$

Hold up gas (Hg)

$$\varepsilon = \frac{V_{sg}}{V_{sg} + V_t}$$

$$\varepsilon_g = \frac{1.5748}{1.5748 + 8.685352739}$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.15$$

$$15.35 \%$$

Hold up Liquid (Hl)

$$\varepsilon_l = \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon_g}$$

$$\varepsilon_l = \frac{1}{1 - 0.153486994}$$

$$\varepsilon_l = 0.85$$

$$84.65 \%$$

Tahap 5. Menghitung volume reaktor

$$\text{Volume campuran (Vc)} = \frac{\text{Laju alir massa bahan} \times t}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$$

$$= \frac{11944 \times 0,1234}{1294,54}$$

$$= 1,14 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume cairan total (Vl)} = \frac{100}{84.65} \times 6.36$$

$$= 7.5 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{faktor keamanan} = 20\% + 7.5$$

$$= 9 \text{ m}^3$$

Tahap 6. Menghitung dimensi reaktor

menentukan diameter dLm (ID) dan tinggi reaktor mula-mula (H)

$$\text{Diambil} = \frac{H}{D} = 6$$

$$H = 6D$$

$$\text{Volume reaktor (Vr)} = \frac{\pi \times ID^2 \times H}{4} + 0,000049$$





$$t_s = \frac{P \times r}{f \times E - 0,6 \times P} + c$$

Dengan :

ts = tebal dinding reaktor (in)

ID = 49 inch

f = allowable stress (untuk tipe: Stainless steel type 304)

18750 psi (sumber: appendix.D item.4 hal 342, Brownell & Young)

E= efisiensi penyambungan 80%(sumber : tabel 13.2 hal 254, Brownell & young)

c= faktor korosi = 0,125 in (untuk perkiraan umur alat 10 tahun)

$$t_s = \frac{59,8681523 \times 24,44}{18750 \times 80\% - 0,6 \times 59,86815} + 0,125 \times 10$$

$$t_s = 1,35 \text{ inch}$$

Maka dipilih tebal standart untuk dinding reaktor (ts) = 1 3/8 inch  
(Brownell & Young, tabel 5.6 hal 88)

Menghitung diameter reaktor sesungguhnya

Diameter luar

$$\text{shell (OD)} = \text{ID} + (2 \cdot t_s)$$

$$= 51,58 \text{ Inch}$$

Maka dipilih diameter luar standart shell = 54 Inch

(Brownell & Young, tabel 5.7 hal 90)

Maka diameter sesungguhnya =

$$\text{ID} = \text{OD} - (2 \cdot t_s)$$

$$\text{ID} = 51,58 - 2,6955$$

$$= 48,88 \text{ inch}$$

$$= 1,24 \text{ m}$$

Tahap 7. Menghitung tinggi reaktor termasuk head

Bentuk head : *Torispherical head (flange and dished head)*

bahan konstruksi : Stainless steel type 304

menghitung tebal head :

Dirancang akan digunakan dinding torispherical dengan diameter luar shell

$$\text{OD} = 54 \text{ Inch dan tebal dindingnya (ts) = } 1 \frac{3}{8} \text{ Inch}$$

$$1,3716 \text{ m}$$

Dari data tersebut diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{icr} &= 4 \frac{1}{8} && \text{inch} \\ r &= 48 && \text{inch} \\ \text{icr}/r &= 0,09 && \text{inch} \end{aligned}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + (rc/ri)^{0,5})$$

keterangan : w : faktor intensifikasi untuk torispherical head (in)  
rc : radius of crown = r  
ri : inside corner radius = icr

$$W =$$

$$\text{tebal head (tH)} = \frac{P \times r \times W}{(2 \times f \times E) - (0,2 \times P)} + C$$

$$(\text{tH}) = \frac{59,9 \times 48 \times 1,60}{30000 - 11,97} + 0,125 \times 10$$

$$(\text{tH}) = 1,404 \text{ inch}$$

Maka dipilih tebal standart untuk head (tH) =

Menghitung tinggi total reaktor (Hr)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tH} &= 1 \frac{3}{8} \\ \text{Sf} &= 1,5 - 4,5 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dipilih tebal standart untuk head (tH) =  $\frac{1}{3/8}$  inch

Untuk perhitungan tinggi reaktor digunakan fig.5-8 Brownell & Young hal. 87

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \text{ID}/2 && = 24,44 \\ \text{AB} &= a - \text{icr} && = 20,32 \\ \text{BC} &= r - \text{irc} && = 43,88 \\ \text{AC} &= [(BC)^2 - (AB)^2]^{0,5} && = 38,89 \\ b &= r - \text{AC} && = 9,11 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi penutup reaktor (OA)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OA} &= \text{tH} + b + \text{Sf} \\ &= 13,49 \quad \text{Inch} \\ &= 0,34 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Volume head (Vh')

Bagian lengkung torispherical head

dianggap icr/r = 6% tanpa bagian straight flange

$$Vh' = 0,000059 \times \text{ID}^3$$

$$= 5,72329382 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 0,00331379 \text{ ft}^3$$

Bagian straight flange (Vsf)

Volume torispherical head bagian straight flange (Vsf) dihitung sebagai bentuk suatu silinder dengan ketinggian (H) = Sf

$$V_{sf} = (\pi/4) \times (ID^2) \times (Sf)$$

$$= 5627,18 \text{ in}^3 \quad 0,417392$$

$$= 3,25813781 \text{ ft}^3$$

Total volume head (Vh)

$$V_h = V_{h'} + V_{sf}$$

$$= 5,72 \quad + \quad 5627,18$$

$$= 5632,90 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 0,09012647 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 3,2614516 \text{ ft}^3$$

Tinggi shell (H shell)

$$V_{shell} = V_1 + V_h$$

$$= 9,02 \quad + \quad 0,090126469$$

$$= 9,11 \text{ m}^3$$

$$H_{shell} = \frac{V_{shell}}{(\pi/4) \times (ID^2)}$$

$$= \frac{9,11}{1,21}$$

$$= 7,52 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi Reaktor (Hr)

$$H_r = H_{shell} + (2 \times OA)$$

$$= 7,52 \quad + \quad 0,685141631$$

$$= 8,21 \text{ m}$$

### Tahap 8. Menghitung luas kulit reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_t &= L_{\text{shell}} + L_{\text{head}} \\
 &= (\pi \times OD \times H_{\text{shell}}) + (2 \times \pi \times De^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

keterangan :

OD :

De : diameter ekivalen head

$$\begin{aligned}
 De &= OD + (OD/42) + (2 \times Sf) + (2/3 \times ics) \\
 &= 64,04 \quad \text{inch} \\
 &= 1,63 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_t &= 32,41 \quad + \quad 16,61 \\
 &= 49,02 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### Tahap 9. Merancang jaket pendingin

#### *Menghitung dimensi pendingin reaktor*

##### *a. Menghitung $\Delta T$ LMTD*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu fluida di reaktor} &= 46 \quad ^\circ\text{C} = 114,8000 \quad ^\circ\text{F} \\
 \text{Suhu fluida pendingin masuk} &= 35 \quad ^\circ\text{C} = 95,0000 \quad ^\circ\text{F} \\
 \\
 \Delta T \text{ LMTD} &= 114,8000 \quad - \quad 95,0000 \\
 &= 19,8 \quad ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk fluida panas aqueous solution dan pendingin berupa air UD : 250-500 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam (Tabel 8. Kern, 1969 : 840) diambil harga UD = 250 Btu/ft<sup>2</sup>.°F.jam

##### *b. Menghitung luas transfer panas*

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ (beban pendingin)} &= 7381494,5 \quad \text{kJ/jam} \\
 &= 6996677,3 \quad \text{Btu/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung luas transfer panas :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \Delta T} = \frac{6996677,3 \text{ Btu/jam}}{250 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \cdot \text{jam} \times 19,8000 \quad ^\circ\text{F}} \\
 &= 1413,4702 \quad \text{ft}^2 \\
 &= 131,3114 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**c. Menghitung luas selubung reactor**

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \pi \cdot D \cdot L \\
 &= \\
 &= 29,0435 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jenis pendingin yang digunakan adalah pendingin air.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah air} &= 2048,00 \quad \text{kg/jam} \\
 \rho \text{ air pada } 35^\circ\text{C} &= 0,4225 \quad \text{g/cm}^3 \\
 &= 422,515333 \quad \text{kg/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ air} &= \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho} \quad (\text{kg/jam}) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (\text{kg/m}^3) \\
 &= \frac{1956,68}{422,515333} \quad (\text{kg/jam}) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad (\text{kg/m}^3) \\
 &= 4,6310 \quad (\text{m}^3/\text{jam})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter dalam jaket (D1)} &= \text{diameter dalam} + (2 \times \text{tebal dinding}) \\
 &= 0,1275 \quad \text{in} + (2 \times 1,3750 \text{ in}) \\
 &= 2,8775 \quad \text{In} \\
 &= 0,0731 \quad \text{M} \\
 &= 7 \quad \text{Cm} \\
 \text{Tinggi jaket} = \text{Tinggi tangki} &= 293 \quad \text{In} \\
 &= 7,4 \quad \text{M}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi jarak jaket 5 in

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter luar jaket (D2)} &= D1 + (2 \times \text{Jarak Jaket}) \\
 &= 12,8775 \quad \text{In} \\
 &= 0,3271 \quad \text{M}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas yang dilalui pendingin (A)} &= \frac{\pi}{4} (D_2^2 - D_1^2) \\
 &= \frac{3,14}{4} (101,63222^2 - 91,63222^2) \\
 &= 123,6767 \quad \text{in}^2 \\
 &= 0,0798 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{kec. superficial} \\
 \text{pendingin (V)} &= \frac{V \text{ pendingin}}{A} \\
 &= \frac{4,6310}{0,0798} \quad (\text{m}^3/\text{jam}) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 58,0393 \quad \text{m/jam}$$

$$h \text{ jaket} = 293.2927 \quad \text{in} = 7.4496 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ph} &= \rho \cdot g \cdot h \\ &= 0.4225 \quad \times 9,8 \quad \times 7.4496 \\ &= 30.8463 \quad \text{kg/m.s}^2 \\ &= 4.2608 \quad \text{Psia} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{faktor keamanan (f):} &= 20\% \\ \text{P design} &= (1 + f) \times (\text{Ph} + 14,7) \\ &= 120\% \quad \times \quad 18,9608 \\ &= 22,7530 \quad \text{psia} \end{aligned}$$

#### Menghitung tebal jaket :

Dari persamaan. 13.1 hal 254; Brownell, 1979 :

$$t \text{ min} = \frac{P \times r_i}{fE - 0,6P} + C$$

#### Keterangan :

- t min = tebal shell minimum; in
- P = tekanan jaket ; psi
- ri = jari-jari jaket ; in ( ½ D )
- C = faktor korosi ; in (digunakan 0,125 in)
- E = faktor pengelasan, digunakan double welded, E = 0,8
- f = stress allowable

Bahan yang digunakan adalah stainless steel (SA-167) type 304 didapat :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Allowable stress (f)} &= 18750 \\ r_i = (D/2) &= \frac{2,8775}{2} \quad \text{In} \\ &= 1,4387 \quad \text{In} \\ &= 0,1199 \quad \text{Ft} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} t \text{ min} &= 0,1272 \quad \text{In} \\ \text{Dirancang } 3/16 &= 0,1875 \quad \text{In} \\ &= 0,0048 \quad \text{M} \end{aligned}$$

## PRILLING TOWER

Fungsi :	mengubah lelehan amonium nitrat menjadi butiran
Bentuk :	Menara dengan aliran udara panas kering dari bawah
Bahan konsturksi :	Carbon steel SA 283 grade C
Kondisi operasi :	Temperatur : 323,15 K Tekanan : 1 atm = 101,325 Pa R : 0,082 L.atm/mol.K Laju massa udara : 1000 kg/jam Densitas udara : 1,0937854 gr/L = 1,09 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Faktor keamanan : 20%

### Data sekunder

Laju alir udara pengering :	1586744,30	m <sup>3</sup> /jam	
laju alir AN melt :	8470	kg/jam	
Temperature udara masuk :	70	°C	
kadar air udara masuk T,70°C :	0,00E+00	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
kadar air minimal T,40°C :	1,30E-01	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
densitas udara :	1,25	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
densitas AN :	1,72	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Viskositas udara :	1,78E-05	kg/ms	
diameter AN butiran :	3	Mm	= 0,003 m
Temperature AN masuk :	40	°C	
Temperature AN keluar :	35	°C	
Diameter prilling bucket :	3	Mm	= 0,003 m

### keperluan udara kering

terminal velocity udara pengering

$$v^2 = \frac{4(\rho_s - \rho_g)d_s g}{3 \cdot f \cdot \rho_g}$$

v<sub>2</sub> = terminal velocity partikel (m/s)

ρ<sub>s</sub> = massa jenis udara (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

g = konstanta gravitasi (m/s<sup>2</sup>)

d<sub>s</sub> = diameter partikel

(m)

f = faktor gesekan

faktor gesekan f dipengaruhi oleh Reynolds (Re)

$$f_D = f(Re)$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho_g \cdot v \cdot d_s}{\mu_g}$$



Dikarenakan aliran udara kering adalah laminar maka, selanjutnya persamaan disubstitusikan :

$$v^2 = \frac{g \cdot d_s^2 \cdot (\rho_s - \rho_g)}{18 \cdot \mu_g}$$

Terminal velocity aliran udara

$$v^2 = \frac{9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot (0,003)^2 \cdot (1,72 - 1,25)}{18 \times 1,78 \text{ E}^{-5}}$$

$$v = 0,15 \text{ meter/jam}$$

Agar partikel dapat turun maka kecepatan aliran udara harus sedikit dibawah terminal velocity

$$V_t = 0,12 \text{ meter/jam}$$

$$432 \text{ meter/detik}$$

### **Neraca Massa udara**

jumlah cairan yang harus di  
uapkan :

$$4774,9 \text{ kg/jam}$$

kadar air pada udara pengering  
yang masuk 130°C :

$$0 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

kadar air pada udara pengering  
yang keluar 100°C :

$$0,13 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

volume aliran udara pengering :

$$36730,19 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \quad 45912,74 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$1322286,92 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

faktor keamanan 20%

$$1586744,30 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

Luas penampang prilling tower

$$3673,0 \text{ m}^2$$

### **Perhitungan tinggi prilling tower**

berat bahan masuk =

$$13309,34127 \text{ kg/jam}$$

berat jenis produk =

$$1,72 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

**volume produk =**

$$7737,98911 \text{ m}^3$$

asumsi = padatan berbentuk butiran bulk dengan,  $\epsilon = 0,2$

$$105.335538$$

**volume prilling tower =**

$$38689,94555 \text{ m}^3$$

**Over desain 20% =**

$$46427,93466 \text{ m}^3$$

Dirancang D:H silinder = 1:4 maka H silinder 4.D

**Tinggi menara =**

$$12,6 \text{ M}$$

**Diameter menara =**

$$3,16 \text{ m} = 124,4120535 \text{ in}$$

### **Perhitungan konus bawah :**

**volume konus**  $1/12 \cdot (D^2 \cdot 0.866)$

sudut konus = 60°, maka H konus = 0,5 D tan 60°

$$\tan 60^\circ = 1,73205$$

$$H \text{ konus} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Vol. konus} = 0,63 \text{ m}$$

**Luas penampang =**

**Prill device**

Prill device yang digunakan adalah prill dengan diameter 3 mm (Walas, 1988) karena diameter partikel Amonium nitrat yang diharapkan (yang akan dipasarkan) adalah 3 mm.

Prill yang berputar dengan kecepatan 1000-5000 rpm (Walas, 1988). diletakkan diatas prilling tower. Melt Amonium nitrat akan masuk ke prill device dan keluar dari prill dalam bentuk butiran.

**Tebal tangki**

$$P = 14,7 \text{ Psia}$$

$$P.\text{design} = 1,5 \times P \text{ operasi} = 22,05 \text{ Psia}$$

$$\text{faktor keamanan } 25\% = 27,56 \quad 27,56$$

Dirancang bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C

Allowable Strees,

$$S = 12650 \text{ Psia}$$

Joint Efficiency,

$$E = 0,8 \text{ Walas, 1988}$$

$$\text{faktor korosi} = 0,125 \text{ in/tahun} \quad 87218,714 \text{ m/tahun}$$

$$\text{umur alat} = 10 \text{ Tahun}$$

$$\text{jari jari} = r = 1,580033069 \text{ M} \quad 62,20590192 \text{ in}$$

$$ts, \text{ tebal shell} = 0,294699266 \text{ In}$$

$$\text{Maka Tebal shell standart yang digunakan} = 3/8 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{ID shell} = 124,4121 \text{ Inch} \quad 3,110301337 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{OD shell} = 125 \frac{1}{8} \text{ Inch} \quad 3,129051337 \text{ m}$$

**Menentukan tebal head (th) dan tebal bottom**

Jenis head yang dipilih adalah

Torispherical, dengan alasan :

1. Tekanan operasi antara 15 psig - 200 psig.
2. Cocok untuk tangki silinder vertikal/horisontal. (Brownell, Halaman 88)

$$P = P_{\text{desain}} - P_{\text{udara luar}} = 12,8625 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + 2ts = 125,16205 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Dipakai OD} = 156 \text{ In}$$

**Dari tabel 5-7 Brownell, hal 91**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{untuk : OD} &= 156 \text{ in} \\ ts &= 3/8 \text{ in} \\ w &= \frac{1}{4} \left( 3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} icr = 9 \frac{3}{8} \text{ In} \\ r = 144 \text{ In} \end{array} \right\}$$

(Pers. 7.76, Brownell &amp; young; hal 138)

$$th = \frac{0.8138 \text{ in}}{\left( \frac{P \cdot r \cdot w}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0.2 \cdot P} \right) + C}$$

(Pers. 7.77, Brownell &amp; young, 1959; hal 138)

$$= 0,2846 \text{ In}$$

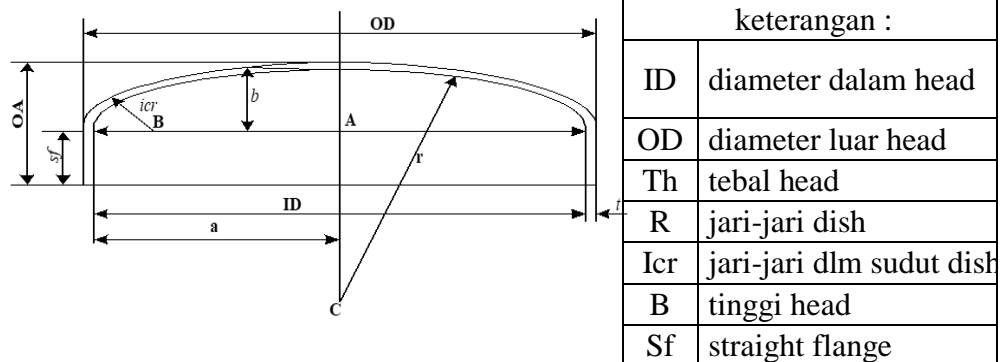
digunakan tebal standar 5/16 In

### Menentukan tinggi Absorber total

untuk th = 5/16 in pada tabel 5.6 Brownell & Young, hal 88  
diperoleh sf = 1 1/2 - 3

Diambil

sf 3



(Brownell &amp; young, 1959; hal 87)

$$ID = OD \text{ standart} - (2 \times ts) = 155.3750$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= ID/2 = 78 \\ AB &= a - icr = 68 \text{ in} \\ BC &= r - irc = 135 \text{ in} \\ AC &= (BC^2 - AB^2)^{1/2} = 116,0056 \text{ in} \\ b &= r - AC = 27,9944 \text{ in (tinggi head)} \\ \text{tinggi head total (OA)} &= sf + b + th = 31,3069 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,7952 \text{ m} \\ \text{tinggi Absorber total} &= 2 \times \text{tinggi head total} + \text{tinggi shell} \\ &= 1,5904 + 16 \text{ m} \\ &= 17,5904 \text{ m} \\ &= 57,711 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$