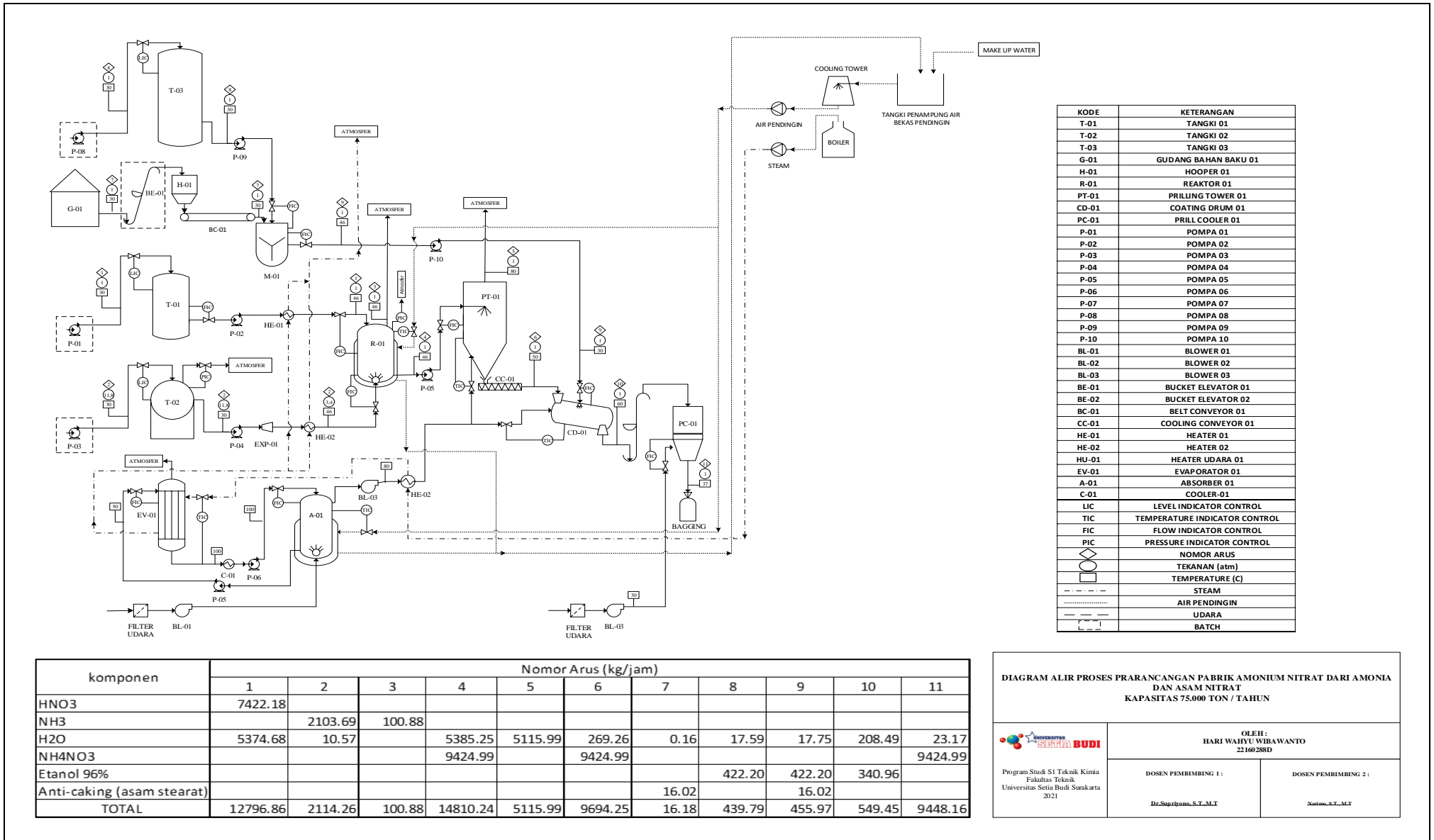
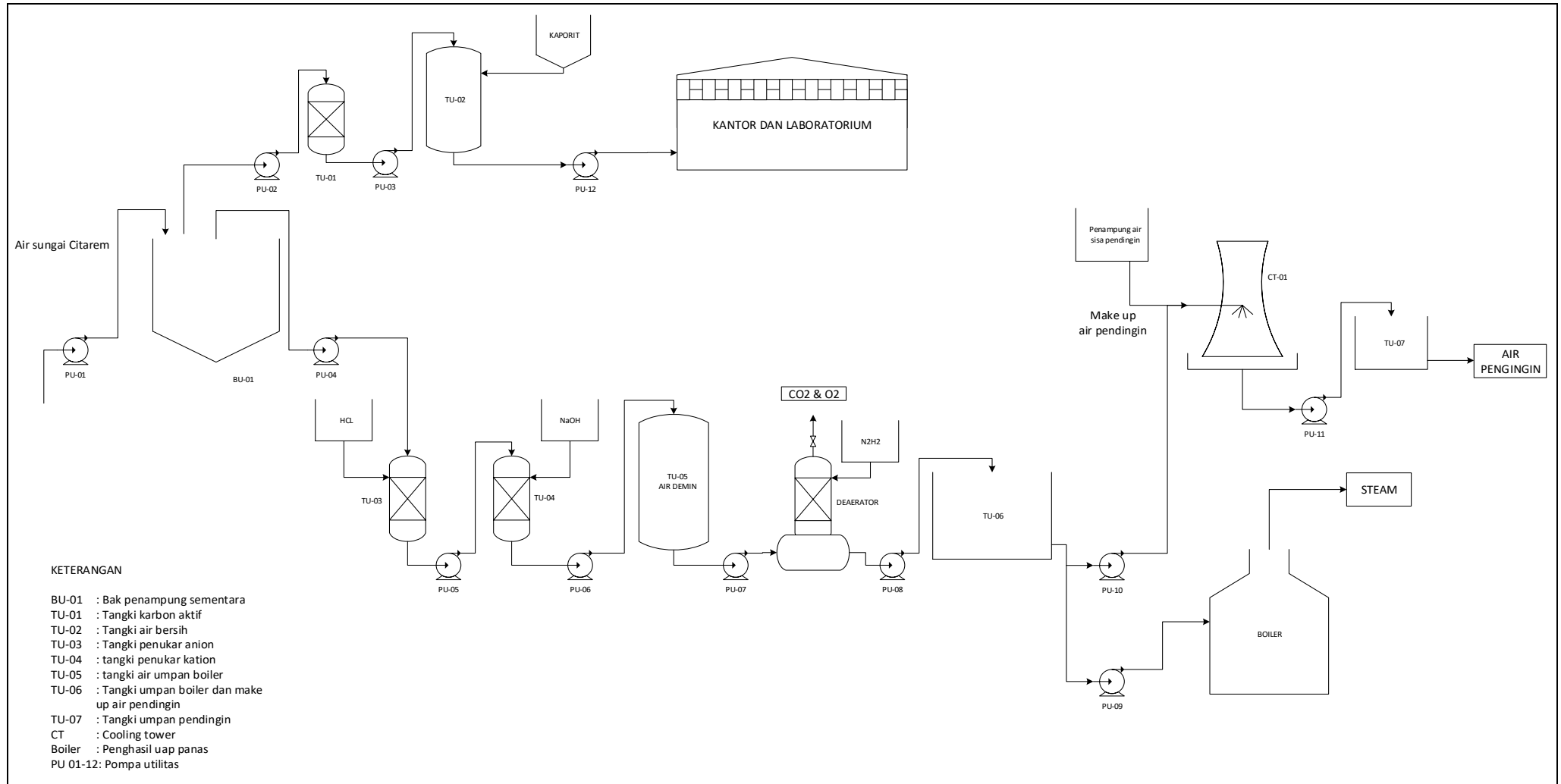


LAMPIRAN I
DIAGRAM ALIR PROSES



Gambar 1. Dagram Alir Proses Amonium Nitrat

LAMPIRAN II
DIAGRAM ALIR UTILITAS



Gambar 2. Diagram Alir Utilitas

LAMPIRAN III PERHITUNGAN ALAT UTAMA

REAKTOR

Fungsi : Untuk mereaksikan Amonia dan Asam nitrat

jenis : Bubble Reaktor

Kondisi operasi : T = 46 °C
P = 35 psig
= 49,7 psia = 3,4 atm

Waktu = 7,4 menit

Menghitung Viscositas Umpan Cair 46 °C 319.15 K

konstanta pers. Viscositas cair (Yaws, 199)								
komponen	A	B	C	D	μ (cp)	μ (gr/cm.s)	x.	x. μ
HNO3	-3.5221	7.29E+02	3.96E-03	-2.24E-06	403.73	4.04	0.58	4.62
H2O	-10.2158	1.79E+03	1.77E-04	-1.26E-05	13.52	0.14	0.42	0.56
					417.2439	4.1724	1	5.1724

Menghitung Viscositas Umpan Gas 46 °C 319.15 K

konstanta pers. Viscositas gas							
komponen	A	B	C	μ (cp)	μ (gr/cm.s)	x.	x. μ
NH3	-7.874	3.67E-01	-4.47E-06	1.09E+02	1.09	0.58	1.67
H2O	-36.826	4.29E-01	-1.62E-05	-3.85E+01	-0.38	0.42	0.04
				70.3188	0.7031	1	1.7031

Tahap 1. Menghitung kecepatan laju volumetrik umpan masuk reaktor

Menghitung Laju Volumetrik Umpan Cair

komponen	massa (kg/jam)	densitas (gr/ml, or kg/L)	kgmol/jam	kmol/L
HNO3	7422	484.51	117.81	8.31
H2O	5375	418.55	298.59	21.07
total	12797	903.06	416.41	29.39

Menghitung Laju Volumetrik Umpan Gas

komponen	massa (kg/jam)	densitas (kg/L)	kgmol/jam	kmol/L
NH3	2103.69	257.70	123.75	15.16
H2O	10.57	418.55	0.59	0.07
total	2114.26	676.25	124.33	15.23

FV = massa campuran/densitas campuran

FVL = 14.1705 L/jam

FVG = 8.1634 L/jam

Nilai CbO = 8.3139 HNO3

Nilai CaO = 15.1587 NH3

Tahap 2. Menghitung diameter gelembung

Menentukan diameter gelembung dengan diameter orifice

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

dinamakan :

do = diameter orifice 0.004 - 0.95 cm (Perry, p-18-58)

do = 0.015 cm

σ = 35.140349 dyne/cm surface tension (Yaws, 1999)

Tabel surface tension komponen

komponen	A	Tc	n	T	σ
HNO3	112.392	520	1.2222	319.15	35.14035
NH3	100.098	405.65	1.2222	319.15	5.624354

Densitas gas = 2,27 gr/cm³

Densitas cairan = 4,80 gr/cm³

g = 980 cm/s²

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)

$$Q^{6/5} = \frac{db^3 \cdot \pi \cdot g^{3/5}}{1.378 \times 6}$$

$$Q = \frac{0.00 \times 3.14 \times 62.3355}{1.378 \times 6}$$

$$Q = 0.04906625 \text{ cm/detik}$$

Frekuensi gelembung

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

$$f_b = \frac{0.0491 \times 980.00 \times 2.53}{3.14 \times 0.1 \times 35.14}$$

$$f_b = 8.65 \text{ gelembung/detik}$$

Volume satu gelembung (Vo)

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

$$V_o = \frac{3.14 \times 0.00207}{6}$$

$$V_o = 0.0011 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V_o = 0.0011 \text{ cm}^3$$

Jumlah Oriface (Nb)

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

$$N_b = \frac{2.2676 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}}{0.00108 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$N_b = 2090.60 \text{ detik}^{-1}$$

Jumlah lubang oriface (Nhole)

$$N_{hole} = \frac{Nb}{fb}$$

$$N_{hole} = \frac{2090.60}{8.65}$$

$$N_{hole} = 242 \text{ lubang}$$

Tahap 4. Menentukan diameter sparger

Jarak antara pusat lubang oriface :

$$Pt = 1.25 \times do$$

$$1.25 \times 0.015$$

$$Pt = 0.01875 \text{ cm}$$

Luas lubang oriface

$$Lo = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times do^2$$

$$Lo = \frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times 0.000225$$

$$Lo = 0.0002 \text{ cm}^2$$

susunan oriface : Triangular pitch

$$Pt^2 = CD^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times Pt\right)^2$$

$$CB^2 = CD^2 + DB^2$$

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

Menghitung luas ΔABC dengan persamaan :

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

$$L_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{4} \times 1.732050808 \times 0.01875$$

$$L_{\Delta ABC} = 0.01 \text{ cm}^2$$

Menghitung luas lubang ΔABC

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{8} \times 3.14 \times 0.000225$$

$$0.00009 \text{ cm}^2$$

Luas plate yang diperlukan tiap lubang (A_n)

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

$$A_n = \frac{1}{2} \times 1.732050808 \times 0.01875$$

$$A_n = 0.0162 \text{ cm}^2$$

Luas sparger (A_{sp})

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

$$A_{sp} = 242 \times 0.0162$$

$$3.92 \text{ cm}^2$$

Diameter sparger (D_{sp})

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

$$D_{sp} = \frac{4 \times 3.92392}{3.14}$$

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

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

$$Vt = \sqrt{\frac{2\sigma}{db \cdot \rho l}} + \sqrt{\frac{g \cdot db}{2}}$$

$$Vt = \mathbf{0.78127794} + \mathbf{7.904074797}$$

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

Hold up gas (Hg)

$$\varepsilon = \frac{Vsg}{Vsg + Vt}$$

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

$$\varepsilon = 0.15$$

$$15.35 \%$$

Hold up Liquid (Hl)

$$\varepsilon_l = 1 - \varepsilon_g$$

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

$$\varepsilon_l = 0.85$$

$$84.65 \%$$

Tahap 5. Menghitung volume reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume campuran (Vc)} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa bahan} \times t}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{12797} \times \mathbf{0.1234}}{\mathbf{1294.54}} \\ &= 1.22 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume cairan total (Vl)} = \underline{\mathbf{100}} \times \mathbf{1,22}$$

$$= \frac{15,35}{2} = 7.9 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{faktor keamanan} &= 20\% + 7.9 \\ &= 9,5 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Tahap 6. Menghitung dimensi reaktor

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 6D \\ \text{Volume reaktor (Vr)} &= \frac{\pi \times \text{ID}^2 \times H}{4} + 0.000049 \text{ ID}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka, ID} &= \left[\frac{Vr}{\left[\frac{6\pi}{4} + 0.000049 \right]} \right]^{1/3} \\ &= \frac{9}{\frac{6 \times 3.14}{4} + 0.000049} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= 1.24 \text{ m} \\ &= 49 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

$$r = \frac{\text{ID}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= 0.62 \text{ m} \\ &= 24.44 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 6D \\ &= 7.44963426 \text{ m} \\ &= 293.292689 \text{ inch} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan tebal reaktor (ts)

Tinggi cairan dalam reaktor (hcairan)

$$Vl = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{ID}^2 \times \text{hcairan}$$

$$\text{hcairan} = \frac{Vl}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{ID}^2}$$

$$\text{dimana } C = 7.5 \text{ K}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = \frac{3.14}{4} \times 1.5415$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 6.21 \text{ m} \\
 & 10.2084962 \\
 \text{Tekanan desain} & = \\
 \text{P operasi} & = 3.4 \text{ atm} \quad 49.7 \text{ psia} \\
 g & = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\
 \text{P hidrostatik} & = h \text{ cairan} + \rho \text{ cairan} + g \\
 & = 6.21 + 1294.54 + 9.8 \\
 & = 1310.55 \text{ kg/m.s}^2 \\
 & 0.0129 \text{ atm} \\
 & 0.1901 \text{ psia} \\
 \text{P desain} & = 59.8681523 \text{ psia} \\
 & 4.1 \text{ atm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal reaktor (ts)

$$t_s = \frac{P \times r}{f \times E - 0.6 \times P} + c$$

Dengan :

tebal dinding reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 ts & = \text{(in)} \\
 \text{ID} & = 49 \text{ inch} \\
 f & = \text{allowable stress (untuk tipe: Stainless steel type 304)} \\
 & \quad 18750 \text{ psi (sumber: appendix.D item.4 hal 342, Brownell \& Young)} \\
 E & = \text{efisiensi penyambungan 80\% (sumber : tabel 13.2 hal 254, Brownell \& young)} \\
 & \quad \text{faktor in (untuk perkiraan umur alat 10)} \\
 c & = \text{korosi} = 0.125 \text{ tahun}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$ts = \frac{59.8681523 \times 24.44}{18750 \times 80\% - 0.6 \times 59.86815} + 0.125 \times 10$$

$$ts = 1.35 \text{ inch}$$

Maka dipilih tebal standart untuk dinding reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ts) & = 1 \frac{3}{8} \text{ inch} \\
 & \text{(Brownell \& Young, tabel 5.6 hal 88)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung diameter reaktor sesungguhnya

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Diameter} \\
 & \text{luar shell} \\
 (\text{OD}) & = \text{ID} + (2 \cdot ts) \\
 & \quad 51.58 \text{ inch}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka dipilih diameter luar standart shell} = 54 \text{ inch}$$

(Brownell & Young, tabel 5.7 hal 90)

Maka diameter sesungguhnya =

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID} & = \text{OD} - (2 \cdot ts) \\
 \text{ID} & = 51.58 - 2 \cdot 0.955
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 48.88 \text{ inch}$$

$$= 1.24 \text{ m}$$

Tahap 7. Menghitung tinggi reaktor termasuk head

Bentuk head : *Torispherical head (flange and dished head)*
 Stainless steel type
 bahan konstruksi : 304

menghitung tebal head

Dirancang akan digunakan dinding torispherical dengan diameter luar shell dan tebal dindingnya (ts)

$$OD = \frac{54 \text{ inc}}{1.3716 \text{ m}} = 1 \frac{3}{8} \text{ inch}$$

Dari data tersebut diperoleh :

$$icr = \frac{4 \frac{1}{8} \text{ inc}}{h}$$

$$r = \frac{48 \text{ inc}}{h}$$

$$icr/r = \frac{0.09 \text{ inc}}{h}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} (3 + (rc/ri)^{0.5})$$

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

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{225} + \frac{48}{4 \frac{1}{8}}$$

$$w = \frac{1.60 \text{ inc}}{h}$$

$$\text{tebal head (tH)} = \frac{P \times r \times W}{(2 \times f \times E) - (0.2 \times P)} + C \quad 110$$

$$(tH) = \frac{59.9 \times 48 \times 1.60}{30000 - 11.97} + 0.125 \times 10$$

$$(tH) = 1.404 \text{ inch}$$

Maka dipilih tebal standart untuk head (tH) = 1 3/8 inch

Menghitung tinggi total reaktor (Hr)

$$tH = 1 \frac{3}{8}$$

$$Sf = 1.5 - 4.5$$

dipilih 3 inch

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= ID/2 &= & 24.44 \text{ inch} \\
 AB &= a - icr &= & 20.32 \text{ inch} \\
 BC &= r - irc &= & 43.88 \text{ inch} \\
 AC &= \sqrt{[(BC)^2 - (AB)^2]} &= & 38.89 \text{ inch} \\
 b &= r - AC &= & 9.11 \text{ inch}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi penutup reaktor (OA)

$$\begin{aligned}
 OA &= tH + b + Sf \\
 &= 13.49 \text{ inch} \\
 &= 0.34 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume head (Vh')

Bagian lengkung torispherical head

dianggap $icr/r = 6\%$ tanpa bagian straight flange

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vh' &= 0.000059 \times ID^3 \\
 &= 5.72329382 \text{ in}^3 \\
 &= 0.00331379 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Bagian straight flange (Vsf)

Volume torispherical head bagian straight flange (Vsf) dihitung sebagai bentuk suatu

silinder dengan ketinggian (H) = Sf

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vsf &= (\pi/4) \times (ID^2) \times (Sf) \\
 &= 5627.18 \text{ in}^3 && 0.417392 \\
 &= 3.25813781 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Total volume head (Vh)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vh &= Vh' + Vsf \\
 &= 5.72 + 5627.18 \\
 &= 5632.90 \text{ in}^3 \\
 &= 0.09012647 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 3.2614516 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi shell (H shell)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ shell} &= V_l + V_h \\
 &= 9.02 + 0.090126469 \\
 &= 9.11 \text{ m}^3 \\
 H \text{ shell} &= \frac{V \text{ shell}}{(\pi/4) \times (ID^2)} \\
 &= \frac{9.11}{1.21} \\
 &= 7.52 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Reaktor (Hr)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_r &= H_{\text{shell}} + (2 \times OA) \\
 &= 7.52 + 0.685141631 \\
 &= 8.21 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tahap 8. Menghitung luas kulit reaktor

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

keterangan :

OD :

De : diameter ekivalen head

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_e &= OD + (OD/42) + (2 \times S_f) + (2/3 \times i_{cr}) \\
 &= 64.04 \text{ inch} \\
 &= 1.63 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_t &= 32.41 + 16.61 \\
 &= 49.02 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Tahap 9. Merancang jaket pendingin

Menghitung dimensi pendingin reaktor

a. Menghitung ΔT LMTD

Suhu fluida di reaktor	=	46	°C	=	114.8000	°F
Suhu fluida pendingin masuk	=	35	°C	=	95.0000	°F
ΔT LMTD	=	114.8000	-	95.0000		
	=	19.8	°F			

Untuk fluida panas aqueous solution dan pendingin berupa air UD : 250-500 Btu/ft².°F.jam (Tabel 8. Kern, 1969 : 840) diambil harga UD = 250 Btu/ft².°F.jam

b. Menghitung luas transfer panas

Q (beban pendingin)	=	7725990.2	kJ/jam
	=	7323213.4	Btu/jam

Menghitung luas transfer panas :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \Delta T} = \frac{7323213.4272 \text{ Btu/jam}}{250 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F.jam} \times 19.8000 \text{ °F}} \\
 &= 1479.4371 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 137.4397 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung luas selubung reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \pi \cdot D \cdot L \\
 &= 3.14 \times 1.2416 \times 7.4 \\
 &= 29.0435 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jenis pendingin yang digunakan adalah pendingin air.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah air} &= 2048.00 \quad \text{kg/jam} \\
 \rho \text{ air pada } 35^\circ\text{C} &= 0.4225 \quad \text{g/cm}^3 \\
 &= 422.515333 \quad \text{kg/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ air} &= \frac{\text{massa}}{\rho} \quad (\text{kg/jam}) \\
 &= \frac{2048.00}{422.515333} \quad (\text{kg/m}^3) \\
 &= 4.8472 \quad (\text{m}^3/\text{jam})
 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter dalam jaket (D1) = diameter dalam + (2 x tebal dinding)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0.1275 \quad \text{in} + (2 \times 1.3750 \quad \text{in}) \\
 &= 2.8775 \quad \text{in} \\
 &= 0.0731 \quad \text{m} \\
 &= 7 \quad \text{cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi jaket = Tinggi tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 293 \quad \text{in} \\
 &= 7.4 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi jarak jaket 5 in

Diameter luar jaket (D2) = D1 + (2 x Jarak Jaket)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 12.8775 \quad \text{in} \\
 &= 0.3271 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas yang dilalui pendingin (A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\pi/4 (D_2^2 - D_1^2)}{4} \\
 &= \frac{3.14 (101,6322^2 - 91,6322^2)}{4} \\
 &= 123.6767 \quad \text{in}^2 \\
 &= 0.0798 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

kec. superficial pendingin (V)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{V}{A} \\
 &= \frac{4.8472}{0.0798} \quad (\text{m}^3/\text{jam}) \\
 &= 60.7480 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

h jaket

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 293.2927 \quad \text{in} = 7.4496 \quad \text{m} \\
 \text{Ph} &= \rho \cdot g \cdot h \\
 &= 0.4225 \times 9.8 \times 7.4496
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 30.8463 \text{ kg/m.s}^2$$

$$= 4.2608 \text{ psia}$$

faktor keamanan (f): 20%

P design = $(1 + f) \times (Ph + 14,7)$

$$= 120\% \quad \times \quad 18.9608$$

$$= 22.7530 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung tebal jaket :

Dari persamaan. 13.1 hal 254; Brownell, 1979 :

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

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 :

$$\text{Allowable stress (f)} = 18750$$

$$r_i = (D/2) = \frac{2.8775}{2} \text{ in}$$

$$= 1.4387 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0.1199 \text{ ft}$$

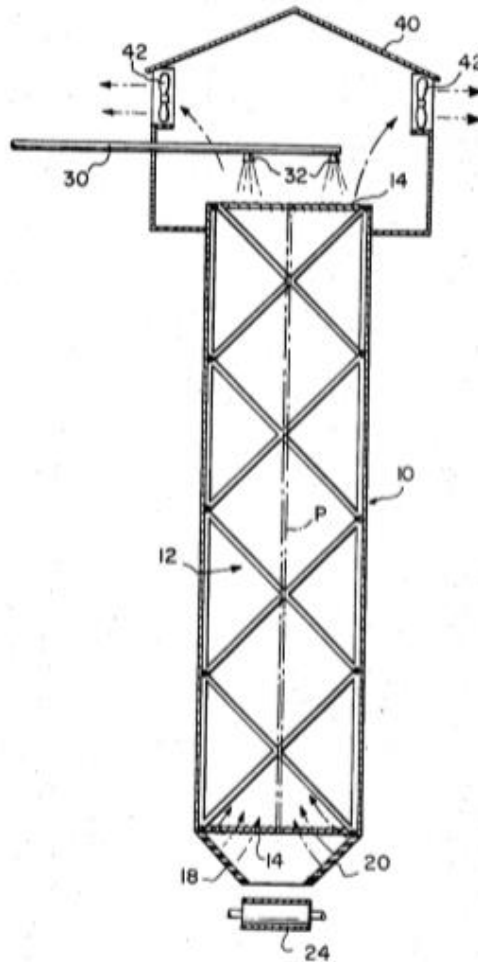
Sehingga :

$$t \text{ min} = 0.1272 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Dirancang } 3/16 = 0.1875 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0.0048 \text{ m}$$

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 ³
	Faktor keamanan :	20%	

Data sekunder

Laju alir udara pengering	1700083.18	m ³ /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 ³

kadar air minimal T,40°C	1.30E-01	kg/m ³		
densitas udara	1.25	kg/m ³		
densitas AN	1.72	kg/m ³		
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

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

v² = terminal velocity partikel (m/s)

ρ_s = massa jenis udara (kg/m³)

g = konstanta gravitasi (m/s²)

d_s = 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

$$v^2 = \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdot (0.003)^2 \cdot (1.72 - 1.25)}{18 \times 1.78E^{-5}}$$

$$v^2 = 0.13 \text{ meter/jam}$$

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	5116.0	kg/jam		
kadar air pada udara pengering yang masuk 130°C	0	kg/m ³		
kadar air pada udara pengering yang keluar 100°C	0.13	kg/m ³		
volume aliran udara pengering	39353.78	m ³ /jam	49192.22	kg/jam
	1416735.99	m ³ /detik		

faktor keamanan 20%	1700083.18	m ³ /detik
Luas penampang prilling tower	3935.4	m ²

Perhitungan tinggi prilling tower

berat bahan masuk =	13309.34127	kg/jam
berat jenis produk =	1.72	kg/m ³
volume produk =	7737.98911	m ³
asumsi = padatan berbentuk butiran bulk dengan, $\epsilon = 0.2$		
volume prilling tower =	38689.94555	m ³
Over desain 20% =	46427.93466	m ³
Dirancang D:H silinder = 1:4 maka H silinder 4.D		
Tinggi menara =	11.8	m
Diameter menara =	2.95	m 116.11791 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° =	1.73205

H konus = 3 m

Vol. konus = 0.63 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	psia
P.design = 1.5*P operasi	22.05	psia
faktor keamanan 25% =	27.56	psia

Dirancang bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 grade C

Allowable Stress, S	12650	psia
Joint Efficiency, E	0.8	Walas, 1988
faktor korosi =	0.125	in/tahun 87218.714 m/tahun
umur alat	10	tahun
jari jari = r	1.474697531	m 58.0588 in
ts, tebal shell =	0.283385982	in
Maka Tebal shell standart yang digunakan	3/8	in
ID shell =	116.1179	inch 2.9029 m
OD shell =	116 7/8	inch 2.9216 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)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= P_{\text{desain}} - P_{\text{udara luar}} &= & 12.8625 \text{ psi} \\
 OD &= ID + 2ts &= & 116.86792 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Dipakai OD} &&= & 156 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 5-7 Brownell, hal 91

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{untuk : OD} &= 156 \text{ in} \\
 ts &= 3/8 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{untuk : OD} \\ ts \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{aligned} icr &= 9 \ 3/8 \text{ in} \\ r &= 144 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

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

$$= 0.8138 \text{ in}$$

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

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

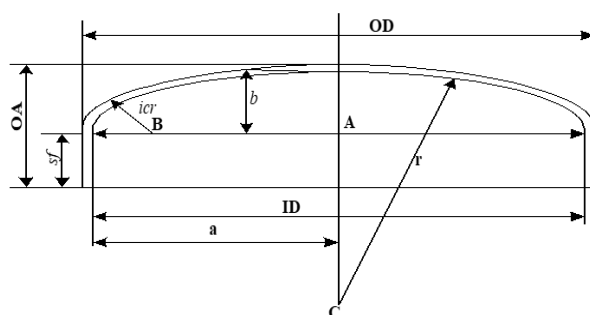
$$= 0.2846 \text{ in}$$

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



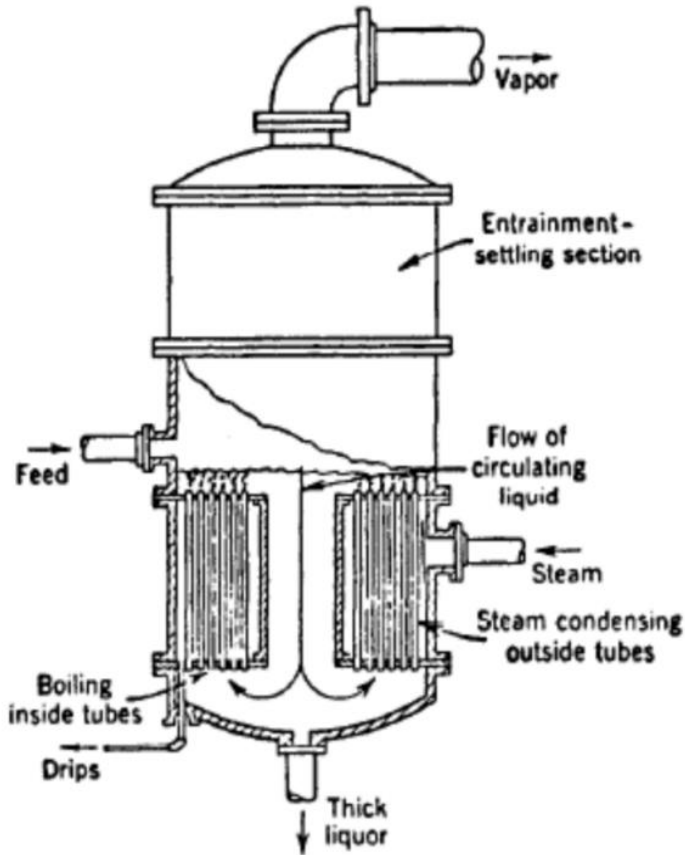
keterangan :	
ID	diameter dalam head
OD	diameter luar head
th	tebal head
r	jari-jari dish
icr	jari-jari dlm sudut dish
b	tinggi head
sf	straight flange

(Brownell & young, 1959; hal 87)

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= ID/2 = 78 \\
 AB &= a - icr = 68 \quad \text{in} \\
 BC &= r - irc = 135 \quad \text{in} \\
 AC &= \frac{(BC^2 - AB^2)^{1/2}}{AB} = 116.0056 \quad \text{in} \\
 b &= r - AC = 27.9944 \quad \text{in} \quad (\text{tinggi head}) \\
 \text{tinggi head total (OA)} &= \frac{sf}{th} + b + \\
 &= 0.7952 \quad \text{m} \\
 \text{tinggi Absorber total} &= 2 \times \text{tinggi head total} + \text{tinggi shell} \\
 &= 1.5904 + 16 \quad \text{m} \\
 &= 17.5904 \quad \text{m} \\
 &= 57.711 \quad \text{ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

EVAPORATOR



Fungsi : memekatkan larutan H₂SO₄ dengan menguapkan sebagian air

Type : Short tube vertical Evaporator

Dasar pemilihan : sesuai untuk proses pemekatan larutan

Bahan konstruksi :

Perhitungan :

Dari neraca panas :

Q = Q Pemanas	755652.23	Kj/jam	716220.03	Btu/jam
Suhu masuk =	50	C	122	F
Suhu keluar =	100	C	212	F
Delta T = suhu keluar - suhu masuk			90	F
UD =			250	Btu / j ft ² °F

Digunakan 1 buah evaporator , sehingga luas perpindahan panas evaporator :

$$A = \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta T} \quad 31.8320015 \text{ ft}^2 \quad 2.9572897 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas perpindahan panas maksimum = 300 m² (Ulrich ; T.4-7)

Kondisi tube calandria berdasarkan (Minton, 1986); hal. 77 :

Panjang tube	4-10 ft	dipilih	6	ft
Diameter tube	1-2 in	dipilih	2	in

Dipilih: Tube standard ukuran OD 1 in Triangular pitch 1 passes (Kern , tabel.10)

BWG	16			
pitch	1 8/16	in. triangular pitch		
OD tube=	3/4	in		
ID =	0.87	in	0.0725	ft
ketebalan				
=	0.065	in		
a' =	0.594	in ²	0.0495	ft ²
a" =	0.2618	ft ²		

$$\text{Jumlah tube} = N_t = \frac{A'}{a'' \times l} = 729.53403 \quad \text{tube} \quad \text{std tube} = 822$$

untuk Tube standard ukuran OD 1 in Triangular pitch 1 passes
 didapat $N_t = 822$ tube
 ID shell = 29 in
 0.74 m

Dimensi evaporator

:

Luas penampang : $A = N_t \times a't = 36.1119 \text{ ft}^2 = 3.3549 \text{ m}^2$

$$\text{Diameter evaporator} = D_{evap} = \sqrt{4 \times \frac{A}{\pi}} = 6.78257 \text{ ft} = 2.06731 \text{ m} = 81.38998 \text{ in}$$

Tinggi evaporator berdasarkan dimension ratio :

Tinggi cairan diatas tube adalah 1 ft

Tinggi cairan dalam silinder = tinggi tube + tinggi cairan

= 7 ft

Tinggi evaporator = 2 x tinggi cairan dalam silinder

= 14 ft

Menentukan tebal shell (ts)

Bahan konstruksi shell : stainless steel (SA-167) tipe 304

$$t_s = \frac{P_r}{(f.E - 0,6.P)} + C \quad (\text{Pers. 13.1, Brownell \& young, 1959; hal 254})$$

Dalam hubungan ini :

t_s = tebal shell, in

r = Jari-jari

= 1/2 .Diameter evaporator

= 0,5 x 81.389977 = 40.69499 in

E = efisiensi pengelasan = 0.85

C = faktor korosi = 0.125

f = tegangan yang diizinkan = 18750 psi (Brownell,1959)

Dari Brownell didapat bahan konstruksi = stainless steel (SA-167) tipe 304
Fix : Stainless steel 304

Poperasi = atmosferis =	14.7	psi
Pdesain = 1.5* P operasi =	22.05	psi
P = tekanan dalam evap =	22.05	psi
safety factor 25% =	27.5625	psi

Sehingga :

$$ts = \frac{P \cdot r}{(f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P)} + C$$

ts = 0.15315136 in

digunakan tebal standar : 3/16 in **(Brownell, Halaman 350)**

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.

P	=	Pdesain	=	27.5625	psi
OD	=	ID + 2ts	=	81.76498	in
Dipakai OD			=	48	in

Dari tabel 5-7 Brownell, hal 90

untuk : OD		30	in	}	icr	=	1 7/8	in
	ts	=	3/16		in	r	=	30

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{icr}} \right)$$

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

th = 0.8125 in

$$th = \frac{P \cdot r \cdot w}{(2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P)} + C$$

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

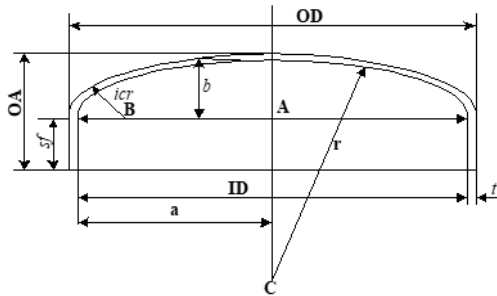
= 0.1474 in

digunakan tebal standar = 3/16 in

Menentukan tinggi Absorber total

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

Diambil $sf = 2$



keterangan :	
ID	diameter dalam head
OD	diameter luar head
th	tebal head
r	jari-jari dish
icr	jari-jari dlm sudut dish
b	tinggi head
sf	straight flange

(Brownell & young, 1959; hal 87)

$$ID = OD \text{ standart} - (2 * ts) = 29.6250$$

$$\alpha = ID/2 = 15$$

$$AB = a - icr = 13 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 28 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = (BC^2 - AB^2)^{1/2} = 24.9727 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - AC = 5.0273 \text{ in (tinggi head)}$$

$$\text{tinggi head total (OA)} = sf + b + th = 7.2148 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0.1833 \text{ m}$$

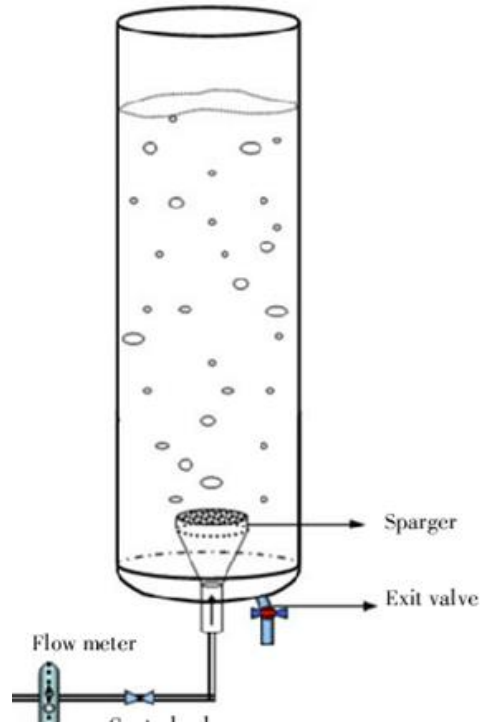
$$\text{tinggi Absorber total} = 2 \times \text{tinggi head total} + \text{tinggi evaporator}$$

$$= 0.3665 + 14 \text{ m}$$

$$= 14.3665 \text{ m}$$

$$= 47.134 \text{ ft}$$

ABSORBER

**Perancangan Absorber udara**

asumsi volume selama operasi tetap

kondisi

isothermal

volume cairan dalam absorber

over desain 20%

$$V \text{ cairan} = 1971.4286 \text{ Liter}$$

$$V \text{ desain} = 1.2 \times v \text{ cairan}$$

$$2365.714286 \text{ Liter}$$

menentukan diameter dan tinggi absorber

Dirancang absorber silinder tegak dengan perbandingan D:H = 1:1.5

$$V.\text{abs} = 2365.714286 \text{ Liter} \quad 2.37 \quad \text{m}^3$$

$$V.\text{abs} = V_{\text{shell}} + V_{\text{head}}$$

$$V.\text{abs} = \pi/4 \times D^2 \times H$$

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{4 \times V_{\text{abs}}}{\pi}}$$

$$D = 1.444433477 \text{ m} \quad 56.8675 \text{ in} \quad 4.7389 \text{ ft}$$

$$H = 2.888866953 \text{ m} \quad 113.7350 \text{ in} \quad 9.4778 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ruang kosong} = 3.466640344 \text{ m} \quad 136.4820 \text{ in} \quad 11.3734 \text{ ft}$$

menentukan tebal dinding absorber

tinggi cairan dalam absorber

$$VL = 2.37 \text{ m}^3$$

$$h_{\text{cairan}} = \frac{VL}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times ID^2}$$

$$1.4444 \text{ m}$$

tekanan desain

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 14.7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1.5 \times P_{\text{operasi}}$$

$$22.1 \text{ psi}$$

safety factor

$$25\% = 27.56 \text{ psi}$$

Tebal absorber

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r}{(f \cdot E - 0.6 \cdot P)} + C$$

dimana ; t.absorber = tebal dinding reaktor (in)

$$r = 28.43374304 \text{ inch}$$

f = allowable stress (untuk tipe: Stainless steel SA-167 tipe 304)

(Pers. 13.1, Brownell & young, 1959; hal 254)

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

c = faktor korosi 0.125 in (untuk perkiraan umur alat 10 tahun)

$$t_{\text{absorber}} = 0.177304669 \text{ inch} \quad 0.00450354 \text{ m}$$

digunakan tebal shell standar 3/16 in **(Brownell)**

$$ID_{\text{shell}} = 56.87 \text{ inch} \quad 1.42 \text{ m} \quad \text{Halaman 350}$$

$$OD_{\text{shell}} = 57.24 \text{ inch} \quad 1.43 \text{ m}$$

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)

$$P = P_{\text{desain}} - P_{\text{udara luar}} = 12.8625 \text{ psi}$$

$$OD = ID + 2t_s = 57.24249 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Dipakai OD} = 48 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5-7 Brownell, hal 90

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{untuk :} \\ \text{OD} &= 48 \text{ in} \\ \text{ts} &= 3/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \text{icr} &= 3 \text{ in} \\ r &= 48 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{\text{icr}}} \right)$$

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

$$\text{th} = \frac{P \cdot r \cdot w}{(2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P)} + C$$

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

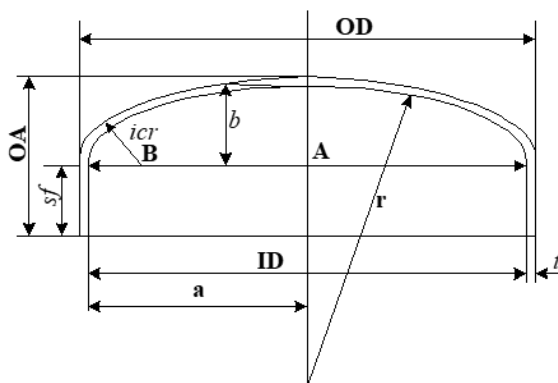
$$= 0.1608 \text{ in}$$

digunakan tebal standar = 3/16 in

Menentukan tinggi Absorber total

untuk th = 3/16 in pada tabel 5.6 Brownell & Young, hal 88

Diambil sf = 1 1/2 - 2



keterangan :	
ID	diameter dalam head
OD	diameter luar head
th	tebal head
r	jari-jari dish
icr	jari-jari dlm sudut dish
b	tinggi head
sf	straight flange

(Brownell & young, 1959, hal 87)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= \text{OD standart} - (2 \cdot \text{ts}) &= 47.6250 &= - \text{ in} && \text{(jari-jari dalam shell)} \\ \alpha &= \text{ID}/2 &= 24 \\ \text{AB} &= a - \text{icr} &= 21 \text{ in} \\ \text{BC} &= r - \text{irc} &= 45 \text{ in} \\ \text{AC} &= (\text{BC}^2 - \text{AB}^2)^{1/2} &= 39.8979 \text{ in} \\ b &= r - \text{AC} &= 8.1021 \text{ in} && \text{(tinggi head)} \\ \text{tinggi head total (OA)} &= \text{sf} + b + \text{th} &= 10.2896 \text{ in} \\ & &= 0.2614 \text{ m} \\ \text{tinggi Absorber total} &= 2 \times \text{tinggi head total} + \text{tinggi shell} \\ &= 0.5227 + 3.4666 \text{ m} \\ &= 3.9894 \text{ m} \\ &= 13.088 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

V air = m/rho	144.8285591	L/jam	0.14482856	m3/jam
diameter jaket (D1) = diameter dalam + (1.5*tebal dinding)		87.3081626	in	7.2756 ft
		2.21762733	m	
tinggi jaket = tinggi tangki		113.73	in	9.4779 ft
		2.88886829	m	
Asumsi jarak jaket = 5 in				
diameter luar jaket (D2) = D1+(2xjarak jaket)		97.3081626	in	
=		2.47162733	m	
Luas yang dilalui pemanas (A)				
A =phi/4(D2 kuadrat - D1 kuadrat)		1449.23815	in2	
		0.93	m2	

menentukan tebal jaket

tinggi cairan dalam absorber

$$VL = 0.14 \text{ m}^3$$

$$h_{\text{cairan}} = \frac{VL}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times ID^2}$$

0.0375 m

tekanan design (P.desaign)

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = 14.7 \text{ psia}$$

$$1.5 \times P$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = \text{operasi}$$

22.1 psi

safety factor

$$25\% = 27.56 \text{ psi}$$

tekanan design (P.desaign)

Tebal jaket

$$t_{\text{jaket}} = \frac{P \times r}{f \times E - 0.6 \times P} + c$$

dimana ; Tebal jaket (in)

$$r = 43.6540813 \text{ inch}$$

allowable stress (untuk tipe: Stainless steel SA-167 tipe

$$f = 304)$$

18750 (Pers. 13.1, Brownell & young, 1959; hal 254)

E= efisiensi penyambungan 80%(

c= faktor korosi 0.125 in (untuk perkiraan umur alat 10 tahun)

$$\text{Tebal jaket} = 0.205302908 \text{ inch} = 0.00521469$$

(Brownell, Halaman 350)

Digunakan tebal shell standar 3/16 in

$$\text{ID jaket} = 87.3082 \text{ inch} = 2.18270407 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{OD jaket} = 87.71876842 \text{ inch} = 2.19296921 \text{ m}$$

Tahap 1. Menghitung diameter gelembung

Menentukan diameter gelembung dengan diameter oriface

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

dinama : do = diameter orifice 0.004 - 0.95 cm (Perry, p-18-58)

do = 0.07 cm

σ 59.559269 dyne/cm surface tension (Yaws, 1999)
0.0595593

densitas gas = 2.62 gr/cm3

densitas cairan = 5.87 gr/cm3

g = 980 cm/s2

db = 0.783 cm

$$\sigma = A \cdot \left(1 - \frac{T}{Tc} \right)^n$$

komponen	A	Tc	n	T	σ
H2SO4	99.899	925	1.2222	319.15	59.55927
O2	38.066	154.58	1.2136	319.15	11.28815
N2	28.98	126.1	1.2457	319.15	6.63232

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 = 0.07 cm

db stabil = 0.8 cm

Cek stabilitas db jika db trial < db stabil

karena harga db = 0.07 < 0.8

Tahap 2. menghitung kecepatan linier gelembung

Kecepatan volumetrik gas tiap lubang oriface (Q)

$$Q^{6/5} = \frac{db^3 \cdot \pi \cdot g^{3/5}}{1.378 \times 6}$$

$$Q = \frac{0.48 \times 3.14 \times 62.33553}{1.378 \times 6}$$

$$Q = 11.381356 \text{ cm/detik}$$

Frekuensi gelembung (fb)

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

(Perry Ed.5, P 15-68)

$$f_b = \frac{11.3814 \quad \times \quad 980.00 \quad \times \quad 3.26}{3.14 \quad \times \quad 0.8 \quad \times \quad 59.56}$$

$$f_b = 248.06 \text{ gelembung/detik}$$

Volume satu gelembung (Vo)

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

$$V_o = \frac{3.14 \quad \times \quad 0.48076}{6}$$

$$V_o = 0.2516 \text{ cm}^3$$

Jumlah Oriface (Nb)

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

$$N_b = \frac{11151.7804 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}}{0.25160 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$N_b = 44323.8 \text{ detik}^{-1}$$

Jumlah lubang oriface (Nhole)

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

$$N_{hole} = \frac{44323.8}{248.06}$$

$$N_{hole} = 178.68 \text{ lubang}$$

Tahap 3. Menentukan diameter sparger

Jarak antara pusat lubang oriface :

$$P_t = 1.25 \times d_o$$

$$P_t = 1.25 \quad \times \quad 0.07$$

$$P_t = 0.0875 \text{ cm}$$

Luas lubang oriface

$$Lo = \frac{1}{4} x \pi x do^2$$

$$Lo = \frac{1}{4} x 3.14 x 0.0049$$

$$Lo = 0.0038 \text{ cm}^2$$

susunan oriface : Triangular pitch

$$Pt^2 = CD^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} x Pt\right)^2$$

$$CB^2 = CD^2 + DB^2$$

$$C_D = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{3Pt}$$

Menghitung luas ΔABC dengan persamaan :

$$L\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{4} x \sqrt{3} x Pt^2$$

$$L \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{4} x 1.732051 x 0.0875$$

$$L \Delta ABC = 0.04 \text{ cm}^2$$

Menghitung luas lubang ΔABC

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{8} x 3.14 x 0.0049$$

$$0.00192 \text{ cm}^2$$

Luas plate yang diperlukan tiap lubang (A_n)

$$A_n = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{3} x Pt^2$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{2} x 1.732051 x 0.0875$$

$$A_n = 0.0758 \text{ cm}^2$$

Luas sparger (A_{sp})

$$A_{sp} = N_{hole} x A_n$$

$$A_{sp} = 179 x 0.0758$$

$$13.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

Diameter sparger (Dsp)

$$D_{sp} = \sqrt{\frac{4xAsp}{\pi}}$$

$$D_{sp} = \frac{4 \quad \times \quad 13.53987}{3.14}$$

$$D_{sp} = 17 \text{ cm}$$

Kecepatan supervisial gas dalam reaktor (Vsg)

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

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

$$V_t = 5.0875141 \quad + \quad 19.59234$$

$$V_t = 24.679851 \quad \text{cm/s}$$

Hold up gas (Hg)

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

$$\varepsilon_g = \frac{1.5748}{1.5748 \quad + \quad 24.67985}$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.06$$

$$6.00 \%$$

Hold up Liquid (Hl)

$$\varepsilon_l = 1 - \varepsilon_g$$

$$\varepsilon_l = 1 \quad - \quad 0.059982$$

$$\varepsilon_l = 0.94$$

$$94 \%$$