

LAMPIRAN ALAT UTAMA

REAKTOR

Fungsi : Untuk mereaksikan C_4H_9OH dan CH_3COOH dengan bantuan katalis H_2SO_4
 Jenis : Reaktor Alir Tangki Berpengaduk (RATB)
 Kondisi Operasi : $T = 100^\circ C$
 $P = 1 \text{ atm}$

Perhitungan Alat:

ρ campuran = 822,66 kg/m³
 F_v campuran = 23,71 m³/jam
 Waktu = 50 menit
 Volume = 19,76 m³
 = 697,70 ft³
 overdesign 20% = 23,71 m³
 = 837,24 ft³

Jika, $H = D$

Torispherical dished head

$$V_h = 0,000049 D^3$$

$$V = \frac{\pi \times D^2 \times H}{4} + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$D = \left[\frac{V_r}{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2(0,000049)} \right]^{1/3}$$

= 10,22 ft = 122,60 in = 3,11 m

$H=D$, maka :

$$H = 10,22 \text{ ft} = 122,60 \text{ in} = 3,11 \text{ m}$$

Volume cairan = 19,76 m³

$$\text{Volume head dasar} = 0,000049 D^3 = 0,001479856 \text{ m}^3$$

volume cairan di sheel = volume cairan - volume head dasar = 19,75 m³

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

dengan:

$$P = 18,42 \quad (\text{tekanan desain})$$

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$$\begin{aligned}r &= 61,30 && (\text{jari - jari ID}) \\f &= 18750 && (\text{tegangan yang diijinkan (stainless steel type 304)}) \\E &= 85\% && (\text{efisiensi pengelasan}) \\c &= 0,125 && (\text{faktor korosi}) \\ts &= 0,20 && \text{in} \\ \text{dirancang :} &= 1/4\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi cairan (hc)

$$V =$$

$$hc = \left[\frac{V}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2} \right]$$

$$hc = 8,51 \text{ ft}$$

Tekanan desain

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times g \times h_{\text{cairan}} \\ &= 14079,28 \text{ pa} \\ &= 2,04 \text{ psia}\end{aligned}$$

P desain diambil 10% faktor keamanan

$$P \text{ desain} = 18,42 \text{ psia}$$

Menghitung diameter luar (OD)

$$\begin{aligned}OD &= ID + (2ts) \\ &= 123,10 \text{ in} \\ &= 10,26 \text{ ft} \\ &= 3,13 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}r &= 123,10 \\ icr &= 7,39\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi dan tebal head

Torispherical dished head

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left[3 + \left(\frac{r}{icr} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

$$\text{Tebal } t = \frac{P \times r \times W}{(2 \times f \times E) - (0,2 \times P)} + c$$

dengan :

$$W = 2,83 \quad \text{faktor intensifikasi stress}$$

$$f = 18750 \quad \text{tegangan yang diijinkan}$$

$$E = 85\% \quad \text{efisiensi pengelasan}$$

$$c = 0,125 \quad \text{faktor korosi}$$

$$P = 18,42 \quad \text{tekanan desain}$$

$$th = 0,33 \quad \text{in}$$

$$\text{dirancang : } 5/16$$

Diperoleh :

$$Sf = 1(1/2) - 2(1/2)$$

$$\text{Dipilih} = 2 \text{ in}$$

Tinggi tangki digunakan

$$a = D/2 = 61,30 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = a - icr = 53,92 \text{ in}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 115,72 \text{ in}$$

$$AC = [(BC)^2 - (AB)^2]^{0.5} = 102,39 \text{ in}$$

$$b = r - AC = 20,71 \text{ in}$$

Tinggi head (OA)

$$OA = th + b + sf$$

$$= 23,03 \text{ in}$$

$$0,58 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total tangki} = \text{tinggi silinder} + (2 \times \text{tinggi head})$$

$$= 10,22 + 3,84$$

$$= 14,05 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 4,28 \text{ m}$$

Jenis *impeller* : *six flat blade turbine with 4 baffle*

$$Da = 1/3 Dt$$

$$L = 1/4 Da$$

$$E = Da$$

$$J = 1/12 Dt$$

$$W = 1/5 Da$$

dengan :

$$Da = \text{Diameter pengaduk} = 3,41 \text{ ft}$$

$$L = \text{Panjang blade} = 0,85 \text{ ft}$$

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E = Jarak pengaduk ke dasar reaktor = 3,41 ft

J = Lebar baffle = 0,85 ft

W = Lebar blade = 0,68 ft

$$\frac{WELH}{2Da} = \left[\frac{\pi \times Da \times N}{600} \right]^2$$

dengan :

$$N = \frac{600}{\pi Da} \sqrt{\frac{WELH}{2Da}}$$

WELH = Water equivalent Liquid Height (ft)

$$= hc \times (\rho_{\text{cairan}} / \rho_{\text{air}}) \\ 7,25$$

Da = 3,41 Diameter pengaduk (ft)

N = 57,90 Kecepatan putaran pengaduk (rpm)

$$= 0,96 \text{ rps}$$

$$Nre = \frac{N \times \rho \times Da^2}{\mu}$$

dengan :

Da = 3,41 diameter pengaduk (ft)

N = 0,96 kecepatan putaran (rps)

ρ = 51,36 densitas campuran (lb/ft³)

μ = 0,003950 viskositas campuran (lb/ft.s)

Nre = 145510,09

Turbulen, Nre > 10⁴

Np = 5,5

$$P = \frac{Np \times \rho \times N^3 \times Da^5}{gc}$$

dengan :

N = 0,96 kecepatan pengadukan (rps)

ρ = 51,36 densitas campuran (lb/ft³)

Di = 3,41 diameter pengaduk (ft)

gc = 32,2 gaya gravitasi (ft/s³)

P = 3611,08 Watt

4,84 Hp

Daya pengaduk yg dibutuhkan (efisiensi 85%)

P = 5 Hp

Dimensi pendingin reaktor

	F. Panas	F. Dingin		
T in air = 30°C	(F)	(F)	ΔT	
T out (air) = 60°C	212	140	72	Δt_1
T reaksi = 100°C	212	86	126	Δt_2
ΔT LMTD =	$\frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \left(\frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2} \right)}$			
	= 49			

$$Q \text{ (beban pendingin)} = 11360,01 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$74274,89 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

Pendingin berupa air UD : 250-500 Btu/ft².°F.jam

$$\text{Diambil harga UD} = 250$$

$$\text{Luas transfer panas (A)} = \frac{Q}{U_D - \Delta T}$$

$$= 27,95 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$2,60 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Luas selubung reaktor} = \pi \cdot D \cdot L$$

$$= 30,45 \text{ m}^2$$

Jenis pendingin yang digunakan adalah pendingin air.

$$\text{Jumlah air} = 1130,63 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ air pada } 30^\circ\text{C} = 1031,25 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$F_v \text{ air} = 1,10 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$V \text{ air} = F_v \times 24 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 26,31 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Diameter dalam jaket (Di)} = \text{diameter dalam} + (2 \times \text{tebal dinding})$$

$$= 122,60 + 0,50$$

$$= 123,10 \text{ in}$$

$$3,13 \text{ m}$$

$$10,26 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi jaket = Tinggi tangki

$$h_j = 122,60 \text{ in}$$

$$10,22 \text{ ft}$$

Asumsi jarak jaket 6 in

$$\text{Diameter luar jaket (Do)} = \text{Di} + (2 \times \text{Jarak Jaket})$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= 134,60 \text{ in} \\ &= 3,42 \text{ m} \\ &11,22 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal jaket (tj)

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

dengan:

- P = 19,55 tekanan desain
- r = 61,55 jari - jari ID
- f = 18750 tegangan yang diijinkan
- E = 85% efisiensi pengelasan
- c = 0,125 faktor korosi
- ts = 0,20 in
- dirancang : 1/4

Tekanan desain

- P operasi = 1 atm
- P hidrostatis = $\rho \times g \times h_j$
21180,73 pa = 3,07
= psia

P desain diambil 10% faktor keamanan

- P desain = 19,55 psia
- P desain = 1,33 atm

MENARA DISTILASI 1

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$ dari reaktan dan katalis

Jenis : *Sieve Tray*

Umpan Menara

Suhu : 116 °C

Tekanan : 1 atm

Puncak Menara

Suhu : 98 °C

Tekanan : 0,6 atm

Dasar Menara

Suhu : 129 °C

Tekanan : 1,1 atm

Perhitungan Alat:

$$K_i = \frac{P^{\text{sat}}}{P}$$

$$\ln P^{\text{sat}} = A - \frac{B}{(T+C)}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{K_i}{K_c}$$

dengan:

K_i = konstanta kesetimbangan uap cair

K_c = konstanta kesetimbangan uap cair *heavy key*

P^{sat} = tekanan uap komponen

P = tekanan operasi

Dipilih:

LK = CH_3COOH

HK = $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$

Dengan cara trial and error maka didapat kondisi operasi (umpan):

$T = 116 \text{ °C}$

$P = 1 \text{ atm}$

Komponen	x	K_i	Y	α	$\alpha \cdot x$	$\log \alpha$
H ₂ O	0,25	1,72	0,36	1,36	0,34	0,13
C ₄ H ₉ OH	0,15	0,95	0,14	1,27	0,19	0,10
CH ₃ COOH	0,12	0,93	0,11	1,25	0,15	0,10
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	0,48	0,74	0,38	1,00	0,48	0,00
H ₂ SO ₄	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-3,49
Total	1,00	4,34	1,00	4,89	1,16	-3,15

Asumsi distribusi produk distilat dan bottom:

1. CH_3COOH di top = 99%
2. $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$ di bottom = 99%

Komponen	n(D)	n(B)	D/B	log D/B	log α
CH_3COOH	0,11	0,01	19,00	1,28	0,10
$\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$	0,02	0,46	0,05	-1,28	0,00

$$\text{Log (D/B)} = m \log (\alpha) + c$$

Persamaan grafik: $y = 31,472x - 1,9956$

$$m = 31,472$$

$$c = -1,9956$$

Dengan cara trial and error maka didapat kondisi operasi (Distilat, bubble point):

$$T = 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P = 0,6 \text{ atm}$$

Komponen	Log (D/B)	D/B	mol	x	K_i	Y
H_2O	3,71	5070,72	57,50	0,30	1,38	0,65
$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$	1,00	9,91	34,03	0,20	0,70	0,21
CH_3COOH	0,83	6,69	23,14	0,00	0,72	0,14
$\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$	-1,28	0,05	0,56	0,00	0,62	0,00
H_2SO_4	-76,91	0,00	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,00
Total			115,24	1,00	3,42	1,00

Dengan cara trial and error maka didapat kondisi operasi (Distilat, dew point):

$$T = 98 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P = 0,6 \text{ atm}$$

Komponen	mol	Y	K_i	x
H_2O	57,50	0,30	1,38	0,32
$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$	34,03	0,20	0,70	0,37
CH_3COOH	23,14	0,00	0,72	0,28
$\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$	0,56	0,00	0,62	0,01
H_2SO_4	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,00
Total	115,24	1,00	3,42	0,99

Dengan cara trial and error maka didapat kondisi operasi (Bottom, bubble point):

$$T = 129 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$P = 1,1 \text{ atm}$$

Komponen	mol	x	K_i	Y
H ₂ O	0,00	0,00	2,35	0,00
C ₄ H ₉ OH	0,00	0,00	1,33	0,00
CH ₃ COOH	4,08	0,04	1,29	0,05
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	108,88	0,96	0,99	0,95
H ₂ SO ₄	0,63	0,01	2,35	0,00
Total	113,59	1,00	0,00	1,00

Dengan cara trial and error maka didapat kondisi operasi (Bottom, dew point):

$$T = 162 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$P = 0,6 \text{ atm}$$

Komponen	mol	Y	K_i	x
H ₂ O	0,00	0,00	9,97	0,00
C ₄ H ₉ OH	0,00	0,00	6,03	0,00
CH ₃ COOH	4,08	0,04	5,55	0,01
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	108,88	0,96	3,81	0,58
H ₂ SO ₄	0,63	0,01	0,01	0,41
Total	113,59	1,00	6,03	1,00

$$\alpha_{\text{avg}} = \sqrt{\alpha_{\text{top}} \times \alpha_{\text{bottom}}}$$

Komponen	α_{top}	α_{bottom}	α_{avg}
C ₄ H ₉ OH	1,13	1,35	1,24
CH ₃ COOH	1,15	1,30	1,22
H ₂ SO ₄	0,00	0,00	0,00
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	1,00	1,00	1,00
H ₂ O	2,22	2,37	2,29
Total	5,50	6,02	5,76

Jumlah plat minimum (Nm)

$$Nm = \frac{\log\left[\left(\frac{x_{LK}}{x_{HK}}\right)_D \cdot \left(\frac{x_{HK}}{x_{LK}}\right)_B\right]}{\log \alpha_{\text{avg LK}}}$$

$$= 24$$

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dengan:

x_{LK} = fraksi mol *light key*

x_{HK} = fraksi mol *heavy key*

$\alpha_{avg,LK}$ = volatilitas relatif rata – rata *light key*

Refluk minimum (R_m)

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i \times x_{i,F}}{(\alpha_i - \theta)} = 0$$

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i \times x_{i,D}}{(\alpha_i - \theta)} = R_m + 1$$

dengan:

α_i = volatilitas relatif rata – rata komponen

$x_{i,F}$ = fraksi mol pada *feed*

$\alpha_{i,D}$ = fraksi mol pada distilat

Nilai θ , ditrial sehingga:

Komponen	α_{avg}	$x_{i,F}$	$\alpha_{avg} \times x_{i,F}$	$\alpha_i \times x_{i,F} / \alpha_i - \theta$
C4H9OH	1,24	0,15	0,19	-0,30
CH3COOH	1,22	0,12	0,15	-0,23
H2SO4	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CH3COOC4H9	1,00	0,51	0,51	-0,59
H2O	2,29	0,21	0,48	1,12
Total	5,76	1	1,33	0,00

Komponen	α_{avg}	$x_{i,D}$	$\alpha_{avg} \times x_{i,D}$	$\alpha_i \times x_{i,D} / \alpha_i - \theta$
C4H9OH	1,24	0,29	0,36	-0,57
CH3COOH	1,22	0,22	0,27	-0,42
H2SO4	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CH3COOC4H9	1,00	0,05	0,05	-0,06
H2O	2,29	0,43	1,00	2,34
Total	5,76	1,00	1,68	1,29

Maka:

$$1,29 = R_m + 1$$

$$R_m = 0,29$$

R operasi antara 1,2 - 1,5 R_m

$$R \text{ operasi} = 0,35$$

Jumlah Plate

$$X = \frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}$$

$$Y = \frac{N - N_m}{N + 1} = 1 - \exp\left[\left(\frac{1 + 54,4X}{11 + 117,2X}\right)\left(\frac{X-1}{X0,5}\right)\right]$$

$$N = \frac{N_m - Y}{1 + Y}$$

$$X = 0,04$$

$$Y = 0,64$$

$$N = 24$$

Efisiensi Plate

μ avg produk atas pada T = 368 K

Komponen	Massa	x	μ	x/ μ
C4H9OH	2279,91	0,44	0,56	0,78
CH3COOH	1416,41	0,27	0,47	0,59
H2SO4	-	-	-	-
CH3COOC4H9	660,61	0,13	0,30	0,42
H2O	831,04	0,16	0,29	0,55
Total	5187,97	1,00	1,62	2,34

μ avg top = 0,43 cp

μ avg produk bawah pada T = 402 K

Komponen	Massa	x	μ	x/ μ
C4H9OH	230,02	0,02	0,32	0,05
CH3COOH	211,66	0,02	0,33	0,05
H2SO4	61,33	0,00	3,47	0,00
CH3COOC4H9	12552,92	0,96	0,23	4,21
H2O	0,15	0,00	0,21	0,00
Total	13056,08	1,00	4,57	4,31

μ avg bottom = 0,23 cp

$$\mu_{avg} = \sqrt{\mu_{top} \times \mu_{bottom}}$$

$$\mu_{avg} = 0,32$$

$$\alpha_{avg, LK} = 1,22$$

$$= 0,39$$

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Dari grafik 11.13 didapat:

$E_o = 70\%$

$N_{aktual} = 34$

Letak Plate Umpan

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

dengan:

N_r = Jumlah plate umpan dihitung dari atas (top)

N_s = Jumlah plate umpan dihitung dari bawah (bottom)

$N_r/N_s = 0,92$

$N_r/N_s = N_{act} - 1$

$N_s = 17$

$N_r = 17$

Tinggi plate spacing pada umumnya 0,3 - 0,6 m

Diambil plate spacing 0,3 m

$$FL_v = L_w/V_w \sqrt{\rho_v/\rho_L}$$

dengan:

$L_w = 1824,36$ laju alir massa cairan (kg/jam)

$V_w = 7012,32$ laju alir massa uap (kg/jam)

$\rho_v = 1,32$ densitas uap (kg/m³)

$\rho_L = 848,41$ densitas cairan (kg/m³)

$FL_v \text{ top} = 0,01$ *liquid vapor flow factor*

Untuk tray spacing 0,3 m dan FL_v 0,02, maka didapat :

$K_1 = 0,065$ (Coulson 1983, hal 568)

$\alpha_{top} = 0,03$ tegangan permukaan (N/m)

$\alpha_{bottom} = 0,01$

$$\text{Koreksi nilai } K_1 \text{ top} = K_1 \left[\frac{\alpha_{top}}{0,02} \right]^{0,2}$$

$K_{1 \text{ top}} = 0,07$

$FL_v \text{ bottom} = 0,07$

Untuk tray spacing 0,3 m dan FL_v 0,01, maka didapat:

$K_1 = 0,06$

$K_{1 \text{ bottom}} = 0,06$

Kecepatan Flooding

$$uf = K_1 \sqrt{(\rho L - \rho V) / \rho V}$$

dengan:

$$K_1 = 0,07$$

$$uf \text{ top} = 1,73 \text{ m/s}$$

$$uf \text{ bottom} = 0,46 \text{ m/s}$$

Kecepatan uap pada umumnya 70-90% dari kecepatan flooding

$$\text{Dipilih } uv = 80\% \text{ } uf$$

$$uf \text{ top} = 1,4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$uf \text{ bottom} = 0,4 \text{ m/s}$$

Laju alir volumetrik maksimum

$$Q_v = \frac{V_w}{\rho V}$$

dengan:

$$Q_v \text{ top} = 1,47 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q_v \text{ bottom} = 0,51 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Luas area netto untuk kontak uap-cair

$$A_n = \frac{Q_v}{uv}$$

dengan:

$$A_n \text{ top} = 1,07 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_n \text{ bottom} = 1,39 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas penampang lintang menara

$$A_c = \frac{A_n}{1 - A_d}$$

dengan:

$$A_c \text{ top} = 2,33 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_c \text{ bottom} = 2,73 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter menara berdasarkan kecepatan flooding

$$D_c = \sqrt{4A_c / \pi}$$

dengan:

$$D_c \text{ top} = 2,30 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D_c \text{ bottom} = 2,49 \text{ m}^2$$

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Perancangan *tray*

Diameter menara (D_c)	=	2,49	m
Luas menara, $\pi/4 \times D_c^2$ (A_c)	=	2,73	m ²
Luas downcomer, $0,12A_c$ (A_d)	=	0,21	m ²
Luas netto, $A_c - A_d$ (A_n)	=	1,53	m ²
Luas aktif, $A_c - 2A_d$ (A_a)	=	1,32	m ²
Luas hole, 6% A_a (A_h)	=	0,08	m ²
$A_d/A_c = 0,12, l_w/D_c$	=	0,75	
Panjang weir (l_w)	=	1,11	m

Tinggi weir

Dipilih $h_w = 50$ mm

Diameter hole

Dipilih $d_h = 5$ mm

Tebal tray

Tebal plate = 3 mm

Layout tray

Digunakan cartridge type construction dengan 50 mm unperforated strip around tray edge dan 50 mm wide calming zones.

$l_w/D_c = 0,75, \theta_c = 90^\circ$

Tray edge :

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= 180 - \theta_c \\ &= 90\end{aligned}$$

$l_h/D_c = 0,20$

Panjang rata rata unperforated edge strips :

$$\begin{aligned}L_{av} &= (\alpha/180) \times \pi \times (D_c - 0,05) \\ &= 2,25 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Luas unperforated edge strips:

$$\begin{aligned}A_{up} &= 0,05 \times L_{av} \\ &= 0,11 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Luas calming zone:

$$\begin{aligned}A_{cz} &= 2 \times h_w \times (l_w - (2h_w)) \\ &= 0,10 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Luas total

$$\begin{aligned}A_p &= A_a - (A_{up} + A_{cz}) \\ &= 1,10\end{aligned}$$

$$Ah/Ap1 = 0,07$$

$$\text{Didapat } Ip/dh = 3,4$$

Hole pitch :

$$\begin{aligned} Ip &= (Ip/dh) \times dh \\ &= 17 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas 1 lubang:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= (\pi/4) \times dh^2 \\ &= 19,625 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah lubang:

$$\begin{aligned} JI &= Ah/L \\ &= 4029 \end{aligned}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ desain} &= 1,2 \text{ atm} \\ &= 17,64 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

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

dengan:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 17,64 \text{ tekanan desain} \\ r &= 29,26 \text{ jari - jari ID} \\ f &= 18750 \text{ tegangan yang diijinkan} \\ E &= 85\% \text{ efisiensi pengelasan} \\ c &= 0,125 \text{ faktor korosi} \end{aligned}$$

$$t_s = 0,16 \text{ in}$$

dirancang : 3/16

$$OD = ID + (2t_s)$$

$$= 58,89 \text{ in}$$

$$= 4,91 \text{ ft}$$

Diperoleh :

$$r = 58,89$$

$$icr = 3,53$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{4} [3 + (\frac{r}{icr})^{1/2}] \\ &= 2,83 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal head (th)} = \frac{P \times r \times W}{(2 \times f \times E) - (0.2 \times P)} + c$$

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dengan :

W = 2,83 faktor intensifikasi stress

f = 18750 tegangan yang diijinkan

E = 85% efisiensi pengelasan

c = 0,125 faktor korosi

P = 17,64 tekanan desain

th = 0,22 in

dirancang : 1/4

sf = $1(1/2) - 2(1/2)$

dipilih = 2

a = D/2 = 29,26 in

AB = a - icr = 25,72 in

BC = r - icr = 55,36 in

AC = $[(BC)^2 - (AB)^2]^{0.5}$ = 49,02 in

b = r - AC = 9,87 in

Tinggi head (OA)

OA = th + b + sf

= 12,12 in

= 1,01 ft

Qbottom = $L'/\rho L$

= 77,12 m³/jam

Vcairan = 6,43 m²

Tinggi cairan shell (hc)

Vc = $\frac{1}{4} \pi \times D^2 \times hc$

= 3,71 m

MENARA DISTILASI 2

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$ dari reaktan

Jenis : *Sieve Tray*

Umpan Menara

Suhu : 95 °C

Tekanan : 0,6 atm

Puncak Menara

Suhu : 90 °C

Tekanan : 0,5 atm

Dasar Menara

Suhu : 125 °C

Tekanan : 1 atm

Perhitungan Alat:

$$K_i = \frac{P^{\text{sat}}}{P}$$

$$\ln P^{\text{sat}} = A - \frac{B}{(T+C)}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{K_i}{K_c}$$

dengan:

K_i = konstanta kesetimbangan uap cair

K_c = konstanta kesetimbangan uap cair *heavy key*

P^{sat} = tekanan uap komponen

P = tekanan operasi

Dipilih:

LK = H_2O

HK = $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$

Dengan cara trial and error maka didapat kondisi operasi (umpan):

$T = 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

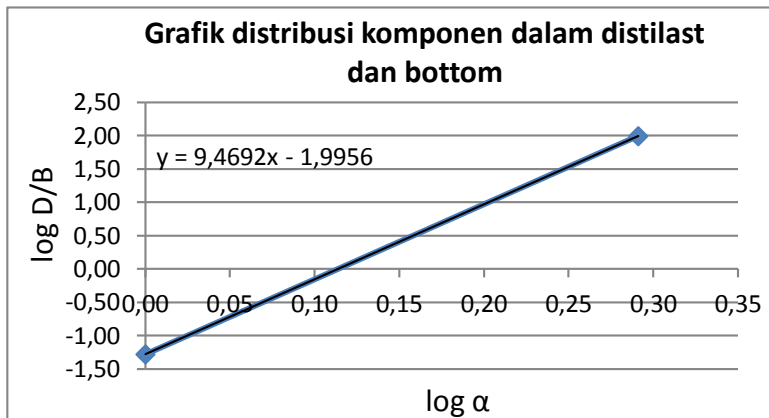
$P = 0,6 \text{ atm}$

Komponen	x	K_i	Y	α	$\alpha \cdot x$	$\log \alpha$
H ₂ O	0,29	0,70	0,21	2,22	1,09	0,35
C ₄ H ₉ OH	0,20	0,72	0,10	1,13	0,32	0,05
CH ₃ COOH	0,01	0,62	0,01	1,15	0,25	0,06
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	0,50	1,38	0,68	1,00	0,01	0,00
Total	1,00	3,42	1,00	5,50	1,67	0,46

Asumsi distribusi produk distilat dan bottom:

1. H₂O di top = 99%
2. CH₃COOC₄H₉ di bottom = 99%

Komponen	n(D)	n(B)	D/B	log D/B	log α
H ₂ O	0,47	0,02	19,00	1,28	0,35
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	0,0005	0,01	0,05	-1,28	0,00



$$\text{Log (D/B)} = m \log (\alpha) + c$$

Persamaan grafik: $y = 9,4692x - 1,9956$

$$m = 9,4692$$

$$c = -1,9956$$

Dengan cara trial and error maka didapat kondisi operasi (Distilat, bubble point):

$$T = 83 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P = 0,5 \text{ atm}$$

Komponen	Log (D/B)	D/B	mol	x	K _i	Y
H ₂ O	1,16	14,60	56,92	0,97	1,04	0,99
C ₄ H ₉ OH	-1,43	0,04	1,70	0,03	0,50	0,01
CH ₃ COOH	-1,29	0,05	0,15	0,00	0,52	0,00
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	-2,00	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,48	0,00
Total			58,80	1,00	2,55	1,00

Dengan cara trial and error maka didapat kondisi operasi (Distilat, Dew point):

$$T = 90 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P = 0,5 \text{ atm}$$

Komponen	mol	Y	K _i	x
H ₂ O	56,92	0,97	2,25	0,00
C ₄ H ₉ OH	1,70	0,03	1,00	0,57
CH ₃ COOH	0,15	0,00	1,01	0,40
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	0,02	0,00	0,85	0,02
Total	58,80	1,00	5,12	0,99

Dengan cara trial and error maka didapat kondisi operasi (Bottom, bubble point):

$$T = 118 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

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

Komponen	mol	x	K _i	Y
H ₂ O	0,57	0,01	1,81	0,02
C ₄ H ₉ OH	32,33	0,57	1,00	0,57
CH ₃ COOH	22,99	0,40	0,98	0,40
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	1,08	0,02	0,78	0,01
Total	56,97	1,00	4,56	1,00

Dengan cara trial and error maka didapat kondisi operasi (Bottom, dew point):

$$T = 125 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

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

Komponen	mol	Y	K _i	x
H ₂ O	0,57	0,01	2,25	0,00
C ₄ H ₉ OH	32,33	0,57	1,00	0,57
CH ₃ COOH	22,99	0,40	1,01	0,40
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	1,08	0,02	0,85	0,02
Total	56,97	1,00	5,12	1,00

Relatifitas volatil rata – rata

$$\alpha_{\text{avg}} = \sqrt{\alpha_{\text{top}} \times \alpha_{\text{bottom}}}$$

Komponen	α_{top}	α_{bottom}	α_{avg}
C ₄ H ₉ OH	1,04	1,29	1,16
CH ₃ COOH	1,09	1,26	1,17
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	1,00	1,00	1,00
H ₂ O	2,16	2,32	2,24
Total	5,29	5,87	5,57

Jumlah plat minimum (Nm)

$$Nm = \frac{\log\left[\left(\frac{x_{LK}}{x_{HK}}\right)^D \cdot \left(\frac{x_{HK}}{x_{LK}}\right)^B\right]}{\log \alpha_{avg} LK}$$

$$= 7$$

dengan:

x_{LK} = fraksi mol *light key*

x_{HK} = fraksi mol *heavy key*

$\alpha_{avg,LK}$ = volatilitas relatif rata – rata *light key*

Refluk minimum (Rm)

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i \times x_{i,F}}{(\alpha_i - \theta)} = 0$$

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i \times x_{i,D}}{(\alpha_i - \theta)} = Rm + 1$$

dengan:

α_i = volatilitas relatif rata – rata komponen

$x_{i,F}$ = fraksi mol pada *feed*

$\alpha_{i,D}$ = fraksi mol pada distilat

Nilai θ , ditrial sehingga:

Komponen	α_{avg}	$x_{i,F}$	$\alpha_{avg} \times x_{i,F}$	$\alpha_i \times x_{i,F} / \alpha_i - \theta$
C4H9OH	1,16	0,29	0,34	-0,78
CH3COOH	1,17	0,22	0,26	-0,62
CH3COOC4H9	1,00	0,05	0,05	-0,09
H2O	2,24	0,43	0,97	1,49
Total	5,57	1	1,62	0,00

Komponen	α_{avg}	$x_{i,D}$	$\alpha_{avg} \times x_{i,D}$	$\alpha_i \times x_{i,D} / \alpha_i - \theta$
C4H9OH	1,16	0,04	0,05	-0,11
CH3COOH	1,17	0,03	0,03	-0,07
CH3COOC4H9	1,00	0,01	0,01	-0,01
H2O	2,24	0,92	2,07	3,44
Total	5,57	1,00	2,16	3,25

Maka:

$$3,25 = Rm + 1$$

$$Rm = 2,25$$

R operasi antara 1,2 - 1,5Rm

$$R \text{ operasi} = 2,70$$

Jumlah Plate

$$X = \frac{R - R_m}{R + 1}$$

$$Y = \frac{N - N_m}{N + 1} = 1 - \exp\left[\left(\frac{1 + 54,4X}{11 + 117,2X}\right)\left(\frac{X-1}{X^{0,5}}\right)\right]$$

$$N = \frac{N_m - Y}{1 + Y}$$

$$X = 0,12$$

$$Y = 0,51$$

$$N = 14$$

Efisiensi Plate

μ avg produk atas pada T = 356 K

Komponen	Massa	x	μ	x/ μ
C ₄ H ₉ OH	142,74	0,14	0,56	0,24
CH ₃ COOH	82,84	0,08	0,47	0,17
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	37,45	0,04	0,30	0,12
H ₂ O	789,50	0,75	0,29	2,55
Total	1052,53	1,00	1,62	3,08

μ avg top = 0,43 cp

μ avg produk bawah pada T = 398 K

Komponen	Massa	x	μ	x/ μ
C ₄ H ₉ OH	2137,18	0,52	0,37	1,39
CH ₃ COOH	1333,56	0,32	0,36	0,90
CH ₃ COOC ₄ H ₉	623,16	0,15	0,25	0,61
H ₂ O	41,54	0,01	0,23	0,04
Total	4135,44	1,00	1,21	2,95

μ avg bottom = 0,23 cp

$$\mu_{avg} = \sqrt{\mu_{top} \times \mu_{bottom}}$$

$$\mu_{avg} = 0,33$$

$$\alpha_{avg, LK} = 2,24$$

$$= 0,74$$

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Dari grafik 11.13 didapat:

$E_o = 60\%$

$N_{aktual} = 24$

Letak Plate Umpan

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

dengan:

N_r = Jumlah plate umpan dihitung dari atas (top)

N_s = Jumlah plate umpan dihitung dari bawah (bottom)

$N_r/N_s = 0,67$

$N_r/N_s = N_{act} - 1$

$N_s = 14$

$N_r = 10$

Dimensi Menara Distilasi

Tinggi plate spacing pada umumnya 0,3 - 0,6 m

Diambil plate spacing 0,3 m

$$FLv = L_w/V_w \sqrt{\rho_v/\rho_L}$$

dengan:

$L_w = 2837,03$ laju alir massa cairan (kg/jam)

$V_w = 3889,56$ laju alir massa uap (kg/jam)

$\rho_v = 0,89$ densitas uap (kg/m³)

$\rho_L = 933,49$ densitas cairan (kg/m³)

$FLv_{top} = 0,02$ *liquid vapor flow factor*

Untuk tray spacing 0,3 m dan FLv 0,02, maka didapat :

$K_1 = 0,06$

$\alpha_{top} = 0,05$ tegangan permukaan (N/m)

$\alpha_{bottom} = 0,02$

$$\text{Koreksi nilai } K_1 \text{ top} = K_1 \left[\frac{\alpha_{top}}{0,02}\right]^{0,2}$$

$K_{1\ top} = 0,07$

$FLv_{bottom} = 0,041$

Untuk tray spacing 0,3 m dan FLv 0,01, maka didapat:

$K_1 = 0,04$

$K_{1\ bottom} = 0,04$

Kecepatan Flooding

$$uf = K_1 \sqrt{(\rho L - \rho V) / \rho V}$$

dengan:

$$K_1 = 0,07$$

$$uf \text{ top} = 2,32 \text{ m/s}$$

$$uf \text{ bottom} = 0,68 \text{ m/s}$$

Kecepatan uap pada umumnya 70-90% dari kecepatan flooding

$$\text{Dipilih } uv = 80\% \text{ uf}$$

$$uf \text{ top} = 1,86 \text{ m/s}$$

$$uf \text{ bottom} = 0,54 \text{ m/s}$$

Laju alir volumetrik maksimum

$$Q_v = \frac{V_w}{\rho V}$$

dengan:

$$Q_v \text{ top} = 1,21 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q_v \text{ bottom} = 0,42 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Luas area netto untuk kontak uap-cair

$$A_n = \frac{Q_v}{uv}$$

dengan:

$$A_n \text{ top} = 0,65 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_n \text{ bottom} = 0,78 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas penampang lintang menara

$$A_c = \frac{A_n}{1 - A_d}$$

dengan:

$$A_c \text{ top} = 2,19 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_c \text{ bottom} = 2,27 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter menara berdasarkan kecepatan flooding

$$D_c = \sqrt{4A_c / \pi}$$

dengan:

$$D_c \text{ top} = 2,02 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D_c \text{ bottom} = 2,11 \text{ m}^2$$

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Perancangan *tray*

Diameter menara (D_c)	=	2,11	m
Luas menara, $\pi/4 \times D_c^2$ (A_c)	=	2,27	m^2
Luas downcomer, $0,12A_c$ (A_d)	=	0,12	m^2
Luas netto, $A_c - A_d$ (A_n)	=	0,85	m^2
Luas aktif, $A_c - 2A_d$ (A_a)	=	0,74	m^2
Luas hole, 6% A_a (A_h)	=	0,04	m^2
$A_d/A_c = 0,12, l_w/D_c$	=	0,75	
Panjang weir (l_w)	=	0,83	m

Tinggi weir

Dipilih $h_w = 50$ mm

Diameter hole (d_h)

Dipilih $d_h = 5$ mm

Tebal tray

Tebal plate = 3 mm

Layout tray

Digunakan cartridge type construction dengan 50 mm unperforated strip around tray edge dan 50 mm wide calming zones.

$l_w/D_c = 0,75, \theta_c = 90^\circ$

Tray edge :

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= 180 - \theta_c \\ &= 90\end{aligned}$$

$l_h/D_c = 0,20$

Panjang rata rata unperforated edge strips :

$$\begin{aligned}L_{av} &= (\alpha/180) \times \pi \times (D_c - 0,05) \\ &= 1,67 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Luas unperforated edge strips:

$$\begin{aligned}A_{up} &= 0,05 \times L_{av} \\ &= 0,08 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Luas calming zone:

$$\begin{aligned}A_{cz} &= 2 \times h_w \times (l_w - 2h_w) \\ &= 0,07 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Luas total

$$\begin{aligned}A_p &= A_a - (A_{up} + A_{cz}) \\ &= 0,58\end{aligned}$$

$$A_h/A_p = 0,08$$

Didapat $I_p/dh = 4$

Hole pitch :

$$I_p = (I_p/dh) \times dh \\ = 20 \text{ mm}$$

Luas 1 lubang:

$$L = (\pi/4) \times dh^2 \\ = 19,625 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah lubang:

$$Jl = Ah/L \\ = 2255$$

P operasi = 1 atm

P desain = 1,2 atm
= 17,64 psi

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

dengan:

P = 17,64 tekanan desain

r = 21,89 jari - jari ID

f = 18750 tegangan yang diijinkan

E = 85% efisiensi pengelasan

c = 0,125 faktor korosi

$t_s = 0,15 \text{ in}$

dirancang : 3/16

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Menghitung diameter luar (OD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + (2ts) \\ &= 44,15 \text{ in} \\ &= 3,68 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} r &= 44,15 \\ \text{icr} &= 2,65 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi dan tebal head

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{4} \left[3 + \left(\frac{r}{\text{icr}} \right)^{1/2} \right] \\ &= 2,83 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tebal head (th)} = \frac{P \times r \times W}{(2 \times f \times E) - (0,2 \times P)} + c$$

dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 2,83 && \text{faktor intensifikasi stress} \\ f &= 18750 && \text{tegangan yang diijinkan} \\ E &= 85\% && \text{efisiensi pengelasan} \\ c &= 0,125 && \text{faktor korosi} \\ P &= 17,64 && \text{tekanan desain} \\ \text{th} &= 0,22 && \text{in} \\ &\text{dirancang : } && 1/4 \\ \text{sf} &= 1(1/2) - 2(1/2) \\ \text{dipilih} &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= D/2 && = 21,89 \text{ in} \\ \text{AB} &= a - \text{icr} && = 19,24 \text{ in} \\ \text{BC} &= r - \text{icr} && = 41,50 \text{ in} \\ \text{AC} &= [(BC)^2 - (AB)^2]^{0.5} && = 36,77 \text{ in} \\ b &= r - \text{AC} && = 7,38 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi head (OA)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OA} &= \text{th} + b + \text{sf} \\ &= 9,57 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,80 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung diameter luar (OD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume head dasar} &= 0,000049 D^3 && 0,00006736 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{Volume head pd sf} &= \pi/4 \times D^2 \times \text{sf} && 0,050874467 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume total head	= v.head dasar + v.head pd sf	0,050941831	m ³	110
Blank diameter	= OD+OD/24+2sf+2/3icr	51,76	in	

$$Q_{\text{bottom}} = L'/\rho L$$

$$= 10,12 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$V_{\text{cairan}} = 0,83 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi cairan shell (hc)

$$V_c = \frac{1}{4} \pi \times D^2 \times hc$$

$$= 0,87 \text{ m}$$

DEKANTER

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$ dari sisa reaktan dan katalis

Jenis : *Decanter Continuous Gravity*

Kondisi Operasi : $T = 30^\circ\text{C}$
 $P = 1 \text{ atm}$

Perhitungan Alat:

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 877,27 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = 0,75 \text{ cp}$$

$$F_v \text{ campuran} = 14,88 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Waktu} = 0,41 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 6,14 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Overdesign } 20\% = 7,37 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Waktu tinggal (t)} = \frac{100\mu}{\rho_b - \rho_t}$$

dengan:

$$\mu = 0,75 \text{ viskositas (cp)}$$

$$\rho_b = 1054,29 \text{ densitas pada bottom produk (kg/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$\rho_t = 871,25 \text{ densitas pada top produk (kg/m}^3\text{)}$$

$$t = 0,41 \text{ jam}$$

Volume fase ringan

$$V = (m_1 \times t) / \rho_t$$

$$= 5,98 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume fase berat

$$V = (m_1 \times t) / \rho_t$$

$$= 0,17 \text{ m}^3$$

Jika, $H = 2D$

Torispherical dished head

$$V_h = 0,000049 D^3$$

$$V = (\pi \times D^2 \times H) / 4 + 0,000049 D^3$$

$$D = \left[\frac{V_r}{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2(0,000049)} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$= 6,92 \text{ ft} = 83,04 \text{ in}$$

$H=2D$, maka :

$$H = 13,84 \text{ ft} = 166,07 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Volume cairan} = 6,14 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume head dasar} = 0.000049 D^3 = 0,00046 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume cairan di sheel} = \text{volume cairan} - \text{volume head dasar} = 6,14 \text{ m}^3$$

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

dengan:

$$P = 17,79 \quad (\text{tekanan desain})$$

$$r = 41,52 \quad (\text{jari - jari ID})$$

$$f = 18750 \quad (\text{tegangan yang diijinkan})$$

$$E = 85\% \quad (\text{efisiensi pengelasan})$$

$$c = 0,125 \quad (\text{faktor korosi})$$

$$t_s = 0,20 \quad \text{in}$$

$$\text{dirancang : } 3/16$$

Tinggi cairan (h_c)

$$V = \frac{1}{4} \pi \times D^2 \times h_c$$

$$H_c = \left[\frac{V}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2} \right]$$

$$H_c = 5,77 \text{ ft}$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ hidrostatik} &= \rho \times g \times h_{\text{cairan}} \\ &= 10168,66 \text{ pa} = 1,47 \text{ psia} \end{aligned}$$

P desain diambil 10% faktor keamanan

$$P \text{ desain} = 17,79 \text{ psia}$$

$$OD = ID + (2t_s)$$

$$= 83,41 \text{ in}$$

Diperoleh:

$$r = 83,41$$

$$i_{cr} = 5,00$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left[3 + \left(\frac{r}{i_{cr}} \right)^{1/2} \right]$$

$$= 2,83$$

$$\text{Tebal head (th)} = \frac{P \times r \times W}{(2 \times f \times E) - (0.2 \times P)} + c$$

dengan :

W = 2,83 faktor intensifikasi stress

f = 18750 tegangan yang diijinkan

E = 85% efisiensi pengelasan

c = 0,125 faktor korosi

P = 17,79 tekanan desain

th = 0,26 in

dirancang : 1/2

Diperoleh :

Sf = $1(1/2) - 2(1/2)$

Dipilih = 2 in

Tinggi tangki digunakan

a = D/2 = 41,52 in

AB = a - icr = 36,51 in

BC = r - icr = 78,41 in

AC = $[(BC)^2 - (AB)^2]^{0.5}$ = 69,39 in

b = r - AC = 14,03 in

Tinggi head (OA) = th + b + sf

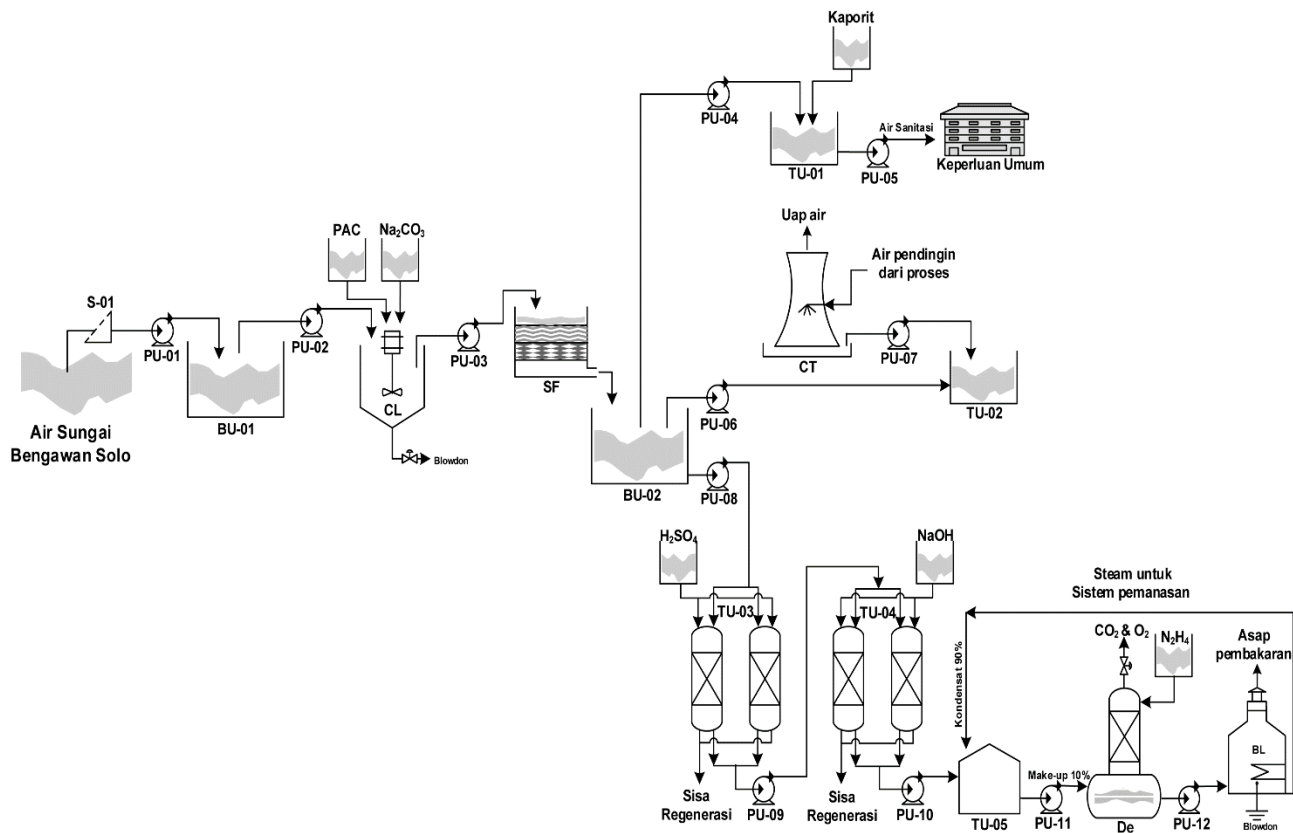
= 23,03 in

= 0,58 m

Tinggi total tangki = tinggi silinder + (2 x tinggi head)

= 16,55 ft

**PENGOLAHAN AIR PRARANCANGAN PABRIK BUTIL ASETAT DARI BUTANOL DAN ASAM ASETAT
KAPASITAS 100.000 TON/TAHUN**



KETERANGAN	
KODE	NAMA ALAT
S-01	SCREEN
BU-01	BAK SEDIMENTASI
BU-02	BAK AIR BERSIH
CL	CLARIFIER
SF	SAND FILTER
TU-01	TANGKI SANITASI
TU-02	TANGKI PENDINGIN
TU-03	TANGKI KATION EXCHANGER
TU-04	TANGKI ANION EXCHANGER
TU-05	TANGKI AIR DEMIN
De	DEAERATOR
CT	COOLING TOWER
BL	BOILER
PU 01-12	POMPA