

BAB VI PERANCANGAN ALAT UTAMA

Nama Alat : Kolom Destilasi
 Kode : D-130
 Fungsi : Memisahkan produk dari impurities melalui perbedaan titik didih
 Type kolom : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk standar dished
 Type tray : Sieve tray

Dasar perencanaan prancangan

- Tekanan operasi : 1 atm
- Feed masuk, q : 1
- Suhu feed masuk : 80 °C
- Kolom destilasi dilengkapi kondensor reflux dan reboiler parsial

Direncanakan

- Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel SA 240 Grade M 240 type 316
 $f = 18750$ (Brownell,1959. App D-4)
- Jenis pengelasan : Double welded butt joint
 $E = 0,8$ (Brownell,1959. tabel 13-2)
- Faktor korosi : $1/16 = 0,0625$ in

a. Menentukan jumlah plate

Menghitung minimum stage kolom destilasi

$$\alpha_{ij} = P_i^{\text{sat}} / P_j^{\text{sat}}$$

$$\alpha_{LD} = 4,0589$$

$$\alpha_{LB} = 3,5012$$

$$\alpha_{L,av} = \sqrt{\alpha_{LD} \alpha_{LB}}$$

$$\alpha_{L,av} = 3,7698$$

$$N_m = \frac{\log [(x_{LD} D / x_{HD} D)(x_{HB} B / x_{LB} B)]}{\log \alpha_{L,av}}$$

$$N_m = 8,7898 \approx 9$$

Dari Appendix A diperoleh data sebagai berikut:

$$R_m = 2,079$$

$$\frac{R_m}{R_m + 1} = \frac{2,079}{2,079 + 1} = 0,675$$

$$R = 3,119$$

$$\frac{R}{R+1} = \frac{3,119}{3,119 + 1} = 0,757$$

Memplotkan nilai $R/R+1$ dan R_m/R_{m+1} pada figure 11.7-3 Geankoplis halaman 688 didapatkan N_m/N adalah 0,55

$$N_m/N = 0,55$$

sehingga,

$$\frac{8,5245}{N} = 0,55$$

$$N$$

$$N = 15,50 \approx 16 \text{ buah}$$

b. Menentukan letak umpan masuk

Dari App. A diperoleh:

$$X_{HF} = 0,0446$$

$$X_{LF} = 0,3002$$

$$X_{HD} = 0,0446$$

$$X_{LB} = 0,0054$$

$$D = 150,4040 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$B = 116,4610 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \log \left[\left(\frac{X_{HF}}{X_{LF}} \right) \cdot \frac{B}{D} \cdot \left(\frac{X_{LB}}{X_{HD}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \log \left[\left(\frac{0,0446}{0,3002} \right) \cdot \frac{116,4610}{150,4040} \cdot \left(\frac{0,0054}{0,0446} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = -0,57023$$

$$\frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,269$$

Sehingga,

$$N_e + N_s = 16,00 \approx 16$$

$$N_s = 12,6$$

$$N_e = 3,39 = 4$$

Jadi feed masuk pada plate ke 4 dari bawah

c. Menentukan distribusi beban massa pada kolom

Dari App B, diperoleh:

Enriching

$$V = 472,8675 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$L = 483,6965 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Exhausting

$$V' = 472,2686 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$L' = 750,7092 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

- Dari App A, diperoleh:

Komponen	X _F	X _D	X _B	Y _F	Y _D	Y _B	BM
C ₃ H ₆ O	0,14784	0,32746	0,00267	0,14784	0,32746	0,00267	46,0684
CH ₃ COOH	0,04456	-	0,07976	0,04456	-	0,07976	32,043
C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	0,30017	0,66484	0,00543	0,30017	0,66484	0,00543	60,052
H ₂ O	0,30017	0,00672	0,53735	0,30017	0,0067	0,5374	18,0152
H ₂ SO ₄	0,20726	-	0,37478	0,20726	-	0,3748	98,08
Total	1,000	0,999	1,000	1,000	0,9990	1,0000	254,259

- Perhitungan beban destilasi

Bagian	Uap			Liquid		
	kmol/jam	BM	kg/jam	kmol/jam	BM	kg/jam
Enriching						
Atas	472,867	55,1314	26069,8	483,697	73,032	35325,4806
Bawah	472,867	27,75	13122,1	483,697	68,5909	33177,1634
Exhausting						
Atas	472,867	27,75	13122,1	750,709	68,5909	51491,7966
Bawah	472,867	3,00502	1420,97	750,709	62,736	47096,8631

Berdasarkan perhitungan, beban destilasi terletak pada enriching bagian atas dan pada exhausting bagian bawah

$$V' = 26069,8422 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$L' = 51491,7966 \text{ kg/jam}$$

- Perhitungan densitas campuran. Dimana densitas vapor =

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

$$T = 353,150 \text{ K}$$

$$\rho_v = \frac{BM \times T \times P}{V \times T_i \times P_0} = \frac{55,1314 \times 273,15 \times 1}{472,87 \times 353,150 \times 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_v &= 0,0902 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ &= 0,001 \text{ g/cm}^3 \\ &= 0,00003 \text{ mol/cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- Perhitungan densitas berdasarkan pers. *Carl and Yaws*

$$Density = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n} \quad T = 80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 353,150 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	a	b	n	T _c	(1-T/T _c) ⁿ
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,2657	0,2640	0,2367	516,25	0,7613
CH ₃ COOH	0,3518	0,2695	0,2684	592,71	0,7841

C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	0,3065	0,2586	0,2780	523,3	0,7317
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,2740	0,2857	647,13	0,7982
H ₂ SO ₄	0,4126	0,1935	0,2857	925	0,87162

(Pers. Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid)

Komponen	x _F	ρ(lb/ft ³)	ρ _L = ρ · x _F		
			lb/ft ³	g/cm ³	mol/cm ³
C ₂ H ₅ OH	0,1478	45,7261	6,7604	0,1083	0,0016
CH ₃ COOH	0,0446	61,4002	2,7358	0,0438	0,0006
C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	0,3002	51,4897	15,4556	0,2476	0,0036
H ₂ O	0,3002	60,8981	18,2797	0,2928	0,0043
H ₂ SO ₄	0,2073	107,809	22,3445	0,3579	0,0052
Total	0,793	219,514	43,2315	0,6925	0,0101

- Menentukan *Surface Tension* bahan (t)

Tabel 2-402 hlm 2-373 Perry 7th

Atom	Kontribusi
C	9
H	15,5
H dalam OH	10
O	19,8

Dari App A, diperoleh:

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma P \cdot X_i &= 760 \quad \text{mmHg} \\ &= 14,6959 \quad \text{psia} \\ &= 1013249,1 \quad \text{dyn/cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung *Surface Tension*

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^{1/4} &= \Sigma x_i \cdot P (x_i - \rho_L) \quad (\text{Pers 2.169 perry}'6^{\text{th}}, \text{hlm 2-375}) \\ &= 1013249,1 (1 - 0,010096) \\ &= 1003019,51 \quad \text{dyne/cm} \\ \sigma &= 31,6466 \quad \text{dyne/cm}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi bahan tegangan permukaan didapatkan sebesar 31,6466 dyne/cm

- d. Menaksir diameter tray dan tray spacing kolom destilasi

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Laju alir uap } V &= 26069,8422 \quad \text{kg/jam} \\ &= 11825,0197 \quad \text{lb/jam} \\ V &= \frac{11825,0197 \quad \text{lb/jam}}{0,0902 \quad \text{lb/ft}^3} \times \frac{1 \quad \text{jam}}{3600 \quad \text{s}}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 36,4249 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan 3-1 dan 3-2 (Kusnarjo, 2012)

$$d_t = 1,13 \sqrt{\frac{V}{G}} = 1,13 \sqrt{\frac{11825,0197}{G}}$$

$$G = C \sqrt{\rho_V (\rho_L - \rho_V)} = C \sqrt{0,0902 [43,2315 - 0,0902]}$$

Diasumsikan biaya untuk satu bagian tray, sebagai berikut:

- Silinder/Shell : Rp. 50.000 /ft²
- Tray/Plate : Rp. 40.000 /ft²
- Down comer : Rp. 35.000 /ft²

$$\text{Silinder} = (\pi \cdot d_t \cdot T) \cdot \text{Rp}$$

$$\text{Tray} = ((\pi/4) \cdot d_t^2 - A_d) \cdot \text{Rp}$$

$$\text{Down comer} = (W_d \cdot T) \cdot \text{Rp}$$

Dari gambar 3.6, grafik hubungan surface tension dan faktor C (Kusnarjo, 2012)

Tray spacing : 10 - 36 in

Surface tension, σ : 31,6466 dyn/cm

Untuk menaksir harga satu bagian tray, dari gambar 3.4 diasumsikan sebagai berikut:

$$Lw/d_t = 75\%$$

$$A_d = 55\%$$

$$W_d = 12\%$$

T	C	G	d _t	Biaya tiap bagian tray (Rp)			Total biaya
				Silinder	Tray	Down comer	
0,83	150	295,9	10,6	1387228	3510939	3498,60	4901665,6
1	275	542,4	7,83	1229935	1905058	4200,00	3139192,6
1,25	225	443,8	8,66	1699680	2333293	5250,00	4038223,0
1,5	525	1035,5	5,67	1335242	987411	6300,00	2328953,5
1,67	570	1124,3	5,44	1423864	907721	7000,14	2338585,0
2	660	1301,8	5,06	1587839	780941	8400,00	2377180,0
2,5	720	1420,1	4,84	1900300	714029	10500,00	2624829,4
3	760	1499,0	4,71	2219540	675291	12600,00	2907430,6

Satu bagian tray termurah terletak pada T = 1,5 dengan harga d_t = 5,7 ft
 \approx 1,5 ft
 $=$ 18 in

e. Menentukan tipe aliran

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Laju alir liquid} &= 51491,7966 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 23356,1640 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 L &= \frac{23356,1640 \text{ lb/jam}}{60 \text{ menit/jam}} \times \frac{7,48 \text{ gal/ft}^3}{48,5 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 L &= 60,0358 \text{ gpm} \\
 L_{\max} &= 1,3 L \\
 &= 78,047 \text{ gpm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga dari gambar 3.8, didapatkan tipe aliran "cross flow"

f. Pengecekan terhadap liquid head (hd)

Syarat desain kolom yang baik, yaitu $hd < 1$

$$h_{ow \max} = \left(\frac{Q_{\max}}{2,98 L_w} \right)^{2/3} \quad \text{dan} \quad h_{ow \min} = \left(\frac{Q_{\min}}{2,98 L_w} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$h_{I \max} = h_w + h_{ow \max} \quad \text{dan} \quad h_{I \min} = h_w + h_{ow \min}$$

$$Q_{\max} = 1,3 \times L = 1,3 \times 60,0358 = 78,047 \text{ gpm}$$

$$Q_{\min} = 0,7 \times L = 0,7 \times 60,0358 = 42,025 \text{ gpm}$$

Tinggi weir (h_w) sebesar 1,5 - 3,5 in, dimana pada desain ini diambil:

$$\text{Tinggi weir } (h_w) = 3 \text{ in}$$

Maka didapatkan harga sebagai berikut:

L_w/d_t	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%
L_w	9,9	10,8	11,7	12,6	13,5	14,4
$h_{ow \max}$	1,91279	1,80499	1,7112	1,62871	1,5555	1,48999
$h_{ow \min}$	1,26601	1,19466	1,13258	1,07799	1,02953	0,98617
h_w	3	3	3	3	3	3
$h_{I \max}$	4,91279	4,80499	4,7112	4,62871	4,5555	4,48999
$h_{I \min}$	4,26601	4,19466	4,13258	4,07799	4,02953	3,98617

Karena h_I mempunyai harga sebesar 2,0 in - 4,0 in, maka dari tabel diatas diambil

$$\text{optimasi } L_w/d_t \text{ sebesar} = 75\%$$

$$h_w - h_c = 1/2$$

Maka,

$$h_c = 2,5 \text{ in}$$

$$A_{dc} = L_w \times h_c \quad \text{luas down comer clearace}$$

$$= 1,125 \times 0,20833 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,234375 \text{ ft}^2$$

Untuk $L_w/d_t = 75\%$ dari gambar 3.4 (Kusnarjo, 2012) diperoleh harga:

$$A_d = 10,3\% A_t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 10,3\% \times \pi/4 \cdot d_t^2 \\
 &= 4,96217324 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari A_{dc} dan A_d diambil nilai yang terkecil, sehingga $A_p = A_d = 4,96217324 \text{ ft}^2$ maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_d &= 0,03 \left(\frac{Q_{\max}}{100 A_p} \right)^2 = 0,03 \left(\frac{78,047}{100 \times 4,96} \right)^2 = 0,0007 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 0,00891 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $h_d = 0,00891 \text{ in} < 1 \text{ in}$ maka tinggi liquid head memenuhi syarat

g. Pengecekan terhadap harga tray spacing (T)

$$\text{Dari hasil desain } L_w/d_t = 75\% \text{ dan } d_t = 1,5 \text{ ft}$$

Maka dari tabel 3.1 (Kusnarjo, 2012) didapatkan lebar down comer (W_d) sebesar:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_d &= 12\% d_t = 12\% \times 1,5 = 0,18 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2,16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lebar calming zone (W_s) dan End wastage (W_w) diambil masing-masing sebesar 3 in maka,

$$x = \frac{d_t}{2} - \frac{W_d + W_s}{12} = \frac{1,5}{2} - \frac{0,18 + 3}{12} = 0,49 \text{ ft}$$

$$r = \frac{d_t}{2} - \frac{W_w}{12} = \frac{1,5}{2} - \frac{3}{12} = 0,50 \text{ ft}$$

$$A_a = 2 \left[x \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + r^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{r} \right] \text{ aktif area}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 0,49 \sqrt{0,50^2 - 0,49^2} + \left(0,49^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{0,49}{0,50} \right) = 0,74 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Untuk bentuk } \Delta = \frac{A_o}{A_a} = \frac{0,9065}{n^2}$$

n	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5
A_a	0,74136	0,74136	0,74136	0,74136	0,74136
A_o	0,10753	0,07467	0,05486	0,042	0,03319

$$\text{Untuk } n = 2,5$$

$$V_{\max} = 1,3 V$$

$$= 1,3 \times 36,4249$$

$$= 47,3523 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$U_{o \max} = \frac{V_{\max}}{A_o} = \frac{47,3523}{0,10753} = 440,376 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$A_c = A_t - A_d$$

$$= 254,34 - 13,9887$$

$$= 240,351 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$h_p = 12 \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right) 1,14 \left(\frac{U_o^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \right) \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right)^2 \right]^2$$

$$= 12 \left(\frac{0,09}{43,2} \right) 1,14 \left(\frac{440,376^2}{2 \times 32,2} \right) \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{0,11}{240} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{0,11}{240} \right) \right]^2$$

$$= 0,33343433 \text{ in}$$

$$h_r = \frac{31,2}{\rho_L} = \frac{31,2}{43,2315} = 0,7217 \text{ in}$$

$$h_l = h_w + h_{ow \max} = 3 + 1,489989 = 4,490 \text{ in}$$

$$h_t = h_p + h_r + h_l = 0,33 + 0,33 + 4,49 = 5,157 \text{ in}$$

$$h_b = h_t + h_l + h_d = 5,157 + 4,490 + 0,0007 = 9,648 \text{ in}$$

Pengecekan terhadap T tinggi spacing

$$T \geq 2 h_b - h_w$$

$$18 \text{ in} \geq 2 \times 9,648 - 3$$

$$18,0 \text{ in} \geq 13 \text{ in}$$

Kesimpulan: Tray spacing hasil rancangan memenuhi syarat

h. Pengecekan Weeping

Syarat: $h_{pm} > h_{pw}$

$$V_{\min} = 0,7 V$$

$$= 0,7 \times 36,4249$$

$$= 25,4974 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$U_{o \min} = \frac{V_{\min}}{A_o} = \frac{25,4974}{0,10753} = 237,126 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$h_{pm} = 12 \left(\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right) 1,14 \left(\frac{U_o^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \right) \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right)^2 \right]^2$$

$$= 12 \left(\frac{0,09}{43,2} \right) 1,14 \left(\frac{440,376^2}{2 \times 32,2} \right) \left[0,4 \left(1,25 - \frac{0,11}{240} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{0,11}{240} \right) \right]^2$$

$$= 128,804 \text{ in}$$

$$h_{pw} = 0,2 + 0,05 \times 4,490$$

$$= 0,4245 \text{ in}$$

$h_{pm} \geq h_{pw}$, maka stabilitas tray dan weeping memenuhi syarat

$$e = 0,22 \left(\frac{73}{\dots} \right) \left(\frac{U_c}{\dots} \right)^{3,2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,22 \left(\frac{73}{31,6466} \right) \left(\frac{0,19701}{6,77503} \right)^{3,2} \\
 &= 0,00001
 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana,

$$e_0 = 0,1$$

Maka,

$$\frac{e_0}{e} = \frac{0,1}{0,00001} = 16260 \geq 1 \quad \text{maka disimpulkan tidak terjadi entrainment}$$

k. Menentukan dimensi kolom

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah tray aktual} &= 16 \text{ buah} \\
 \text{Jumlah tray total} &= \text{tray aktual} + 1 \text{ tray kondensor} \\
 &= 17 \text{ buah} \\
 \text{Jarak antar tray, T} &= 18 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Tinggi shell} &= \text{Jumlah tray total} \times \text{Jarak antar tray} \\
 &= 17 \times 18 \\
 &= 306 \text{ in} \approx 25,5 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{di shell} &= 18 \text{ in} \approx 1,5 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Total hl dalam shell} &= \text{Jumlah tray total} \times \text{hl} \\
 &= 17 \times 4,49 \\
 &= 76,3 \text{ in} \approx 6,36 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

l. Menentukan tekanan desain (pi)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_h &= \frac{\rho (H-1)}{144} \\
 &= \frac{43,2315 [6,361 - 1]}{144} \\
 &= 1,60942 \\
 P \text{ operasi} &= 1 \text{ atm} \\
 &= 14,7 \text{ psi} \\
 P_i &= P \text{ operasi} + P_h \\
 &= 14,7 + 1,6094 \\
 &= 16,3094 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 1,6094 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

m. Menghitung tebal silinder (t_s)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal shell } (t_s) &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{16,3094 \times 18}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + 0,0625
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[2 \cdot 18750 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 1,6094 \right]^{0,0025} \\
 &= 0,07229 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,1566}{16} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do & di

$$\begin{aligned}
 do &= di + 2t_s \\
 &= 18 + 0,3750 \\
 &= 18,375 \text{ in} \Rightarrow 18 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959. tabel 5-7, hal 89}) \\
 di &= do - 2t_s \\
 &= 18 - 0,375 \\
 &= 17,625 \text{ in} \approx 18 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

n. Menentukan dimensi tutup atas dan bawah

- Tebal tutup atas (tha)

$$\begin{aligned}
 tha &= \frac{0,885 \times Pi \times di}{f \cdot E - 0,1 Pi} + C \\
 &= \left[\frac{0,885 \times 0,0000 \times 17,6250}{18750 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 17,6250} \right] + 0,0625 \\
 &= 0,0625 \text{ in} \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,0000}{16} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

$$\begin{aligned}
 ha &= 0,169 \cdot di \\
 &= 0,169 \times 17,6 \\
 &= 2,97863 \text{ in} \approx 0,248 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Tinggi tutup bawah (hb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 hb &= 0,169 \cdot di \\
 &= 0,169 \times 17,6 \\
 &= 2,9786 \text{ in} \approx 0,24822 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi kolom} &= \text{Tinggi shell} + ha + hb \\
 &= 18 + 2,97863 + 2,9786 \\
 &= 23,957 \text{ in} \approx 2 \text{ ft} = 0,6085 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

O. Perancangan Nozzle

Nozzle pada kolom distilasi dibagi menjadi lima macam yakni :

- Nozzle liquid masuk
- Nozzle gas keluar top atas
- Nozzle refluks
- Nozzle liquid keluar bottom kolom

- Nozzle uap reboiler

Dari App A diperoleh :

Komponen	F	V	Lo	L'	V'
	(kg/jam)	(kg/jam)	(kg/jam)	(kg/jam)	(kg/jam)
C ₂ H ₅ OH	328,35	3,2835	1043,4371	3,2865	21,1534
CH ₃ COOH	128,9951	127,7051	4,1406	127,7051	822,7199
C ₄ H ₈ O ₂	1275,1589	12,7516	4052,2251	12,7515	82,1501
H ₂ O	260,6957	258,0887	8,3681	258,0887	1662,6954
TOTAL	1993,1997	401,8289	5108,1709	401,8318	2588,7188

1. Nozzle feed masuk

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate massa} &= 4394,2479 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \rho_L &= 43,2315 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 Q &= \frac{m}{\rho_L} = \frac{4394,2479}{43,2315} = 101,6445 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,0282 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\
 d_{i \text{ optimal}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \quad (\text{Timmerhaus, 1991}) \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,0282^{0,45} \times 43,232^{0,13} \\
 &= 1,27812 \text{ in} \approx 1,2 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Nozzle top kolom

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate massa} &= 11287,0144 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \rho_L &= 43,2315 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 Q &= \frac{m}{\rho_L} = \frac{11287,0144}{43,2315} = 261,0830 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,0725 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\
 d_{i \text{ optimal}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,0725^{0,45} \times 43,232^{0,13} \\
 &= 1,95404 \text{ in} \approx 1,8 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Nozzle refluks

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate massa} &= 11261,5757 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \rho_L &= 43,2315 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 Q &= \frac{m}{\rho_L} = \frac{11261,5757}{43,2315} = 260,4946 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,0724 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\
 d_{i \text{ optimal}} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,0724^{0,45} \times 43,232^{0,13}$$

$$= 1,95205 \text{ in} \approx 1,8 \text{ in}$$

4. Nozzle bottom kolom

$$\text{Rate massa} = 885,8864 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho_L = 43,2315 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$Q = \frac{m}{\rho_L} = \frac{885,8864}{43,2315} = 20,4917 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,0057 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$d_{i \text{ optimal}} = 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,0057^{0,45} \times 43,232^{0,13}$$

$$= 0,62172 \text{ in} \approx 1 \text{ in}$$

5. Nozzle uap reboiler

$$\text{Rate massa} = 5707,1412 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho_L = 43,2315 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$Q = \frac{m}{\rho_L} = \frac{5707,1412}{43,2315} = 132,0134 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,0367 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$d_{i \text{ optimal}} = 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,0367^{0,45} \times 43,232^{0,13}$$

$$= 1,43767 \text{ in} \approx 1,4 \text{ in}$$

Dari *Brownell & Young, fig. 12.3* didapat dimensi flange untuk semua nozzle dipilih nozzle dipilih flange standart type slip on dengan dimensi:

Nozzle	NPS	A	T	R	E	L	B
1	1,2	5	1 1/16	2 7/8	2 2/16	7/8	1,97
2	1,8	6	3/4	3 5/8	3 1/16	1	2,44
3	1,8	6	3/4	3 5/8	3 1/16	1	2,44
4	1	4 1/2	3/16	2	1 13/16	1 1/16	1,38
5	1,4	5	5	2 7/8	2 2/16	7/8	1,97

Keterangan

NPS : Ukuran nominal pipa

A : Diameter luar flange, in

T : Tebal minimal flange, in

R : Diameter luar bagian yang menonjol, in

E : Diameter hubungan, in

L : Panjang hubungan, in

B : Diameter dalam flange, in

p. Sambungan antar tutup dengan shell

Untuk mempermudah pemeliharaan dan perbaikan dari kolom destilasi, maka tutup menara dihubungkan dengan bagian shell menggunakan sistem flange dan bolting.

- Flange

Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy Steel SA-336 Grade F8 type 304
 Allowable stress : 16881 (Brownell, 1959. App D-4)
 Tensile stress min : 75000 psia
 Type Flange : Ring Flange Loose Type

- Bolting

Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy steel SA-193 Grade B8 type 321
 Allowable stress : 15000
 Tensile stress min : 75000 psia

- Gasket

Bahan konstruksi : Solid Flat Metal Iron hal: 228
 Gasket faktor (m) : 5,5
 Y : 18000

1. Menentukan lebar gasket (W_G)

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{y \cdot p \cdot m}{y \cdot p \cdot (m+1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{18000 - 14,7 \times 5,5}{18000 - 14,7 (5,5 + 1)}}$$

$$= 1,00041$$

dimana, d_i = 18 in (do shell = di gasket)

maka, d_{OG} = 18,007 in

$$W_{G \min} = \frac{d_{OG} - d_i}{2} = \frac{18,007 - 18}{2} = \frac{0,06}{2} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\approx 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

$$d_{\text{rata-rata}} (G) = d_i + W_G = 18 + 0,1875 = 18,2 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1,52 \text{ ft} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

2. Menentukan jumlah dan ukuran baut

- Beban agar gasket tidak bocor H_Y

$$W_{m_2} = H_Y = b \cdot \pi \cdot G \cdot y \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.88})$$

Dari fig. 12.12, didapatkan lebar seating gasket bawah

$$b_o = b = \frac{N}{2} = \frac{0,1875}{2} = 0,09375 \text{ in}$$

sehingga,

$$H_Y = 0,09375 \times 3,14 \times 18,1875 \times 18000$$

$$= 96371,0156 \text{ lb}$$

- Beban tanpa tekanan (H_p)

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= 2 \cdot b \cdot \pi \cdot G \cdot m \cdot P && \text{(Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.90)} \\ &= 2 \times 0,09375 \times 3,14 \times 18,1875 \times 5,5 \times 14,7 \\ &= 865,7330 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- Beban baut karena internal pressure (H)

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{\pi \cdot G^2 \cdot P}{4} && \text{(Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.89)} \\ &= \frac{3,14 \times 18,1875^2 \times 15}{4} \\ &= 3894,995215 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- Total beban pada kondisi operasi

$$\begin{aligned} Wm_1 &= H_p + H = 865,7330 + 3894,995215 \\ &= 4760,7282 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$Wm_1 < Wm_2 \text{ (maka } Wm_2 \text{ digunakan sebagai pengontrol)}$$

3. Menentukan luas bolting minimum area

$$A_m = \frac{Wm_2}{fb} = \frac{96371,0156}{15000} = 6,42473438 \text{ in}^2$$

4. Menentukan bolting minimum

Dari Brownell 1959, tabel 10.4 diperoleh:

$$\text{Ukuran baut} = 1$$

$$\text{Root area} = 0,551 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Bolting min} = \frac{A_m}{\text{Root area}} = \frac{6,42473}{0,551} = 11,6601 \approx 12 \text{ buah}$$

$$B_s = 2 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}$$

$$R = 1 \frac{3}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$E = 1 \frac{1}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$C = \text{di shell} + 2(1,4159 \cdot go + R)$$

$$go = t_s = \frac{2}{16} = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka, } C &= 17,625 + 2 \times [1,4159 \times 0,125 + 1,375] \\ &= 20,729 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{do flange} &= C + 2E = 20,729 + 2 \times 1,0625 \\ &= 22,854 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{n \times B_s}{3,14} = \frac{12 \times 2 \frac{1}{4}}{3,14} = 8,5987 \text{ in} < 12$$

Memenuhi

- Cek lebar gasket

$$A_b \text{ aktual} = \text{Jumlah bolt} \times \text{root area}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 12 \times 0,551 \\
 &= 6,612 \text{ in}^2 \\
 W_{G \text{ min}} &= \frac{A_b \text{ aktual} \cdot F}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot Y \cdot G} \\
 &= \frac{6,612 \times 16881}{2 \times 3,14 \times 18000 \times 18,1875} \\
 &= 0,05429 \text{ in} \leq 0,0625 \text{ in (memenuhi syarat)} \\
 W_G &= 0,05429 \times \frac{16}{16} = \frac{0,86865}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Menghitung moment

- Untuk keadaan bolting up (tanpa tekanan dalam)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \frac{(A_m + A_b)F}{2} \quad (\text{Pers.12.94, "Brownell \& Young", hal.242}) \\
 &= \frac{[6,42473 + 6,612] \times 15000}{2} \\
 &= 97775,5078 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jarak radial dari beban gasket terhadap bolt circle (hg)

$$\begin{aligned}
 hg &= \frac{C - G}{2} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.101}) \\
 &= \frac{20,729 - 18,1875}{2} \\
 &= 1,27074 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Moment flange (Ma)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ma &= hg \cdot W = 1,2707 \times 97775,508 = 124247,00 \\
 \text{Dalam keadaan operasi maka, } W &= W_{m_2} = 96371,0156 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Moment dan Force pada daerah dalam flange (H_D)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_D &= 0,785B^2 \cdot P \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.96}) \\
 &= 0,785 \times 18^2 \times 14,7 \\
 &= 3738,7980 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Radial bolt circle pada aksi H_D

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_D &= \frac{C - B}{2} \\
 &= \frac{20,729 - 18}{2} \\
 &= 1,36449 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Moment M_D

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_D &= H_D \cdot h_D \\
 &= 3738,7980 \times 1,36449
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 5101,5431 \quad \text{lbin} \\
 H_G &= W - H \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.98}) \\
 &= 97775,5078 - 3894,9952148 \\
 &= 93880,5126 \quad \text{lb} \\
 M_G &= H_G \cdot h_G \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.98}) \\
 &= 93880,5126 \times 1,27074 \\
 &= 119297,4879 \quad \text{lbin} \\
 H_T &= H - H_D \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.97}) \\
 &= 3894,995215 - 3738,7980 \\
 &= 156,1972 \quad \text{lb} \\
 h_T &= \frac{h_D + h_G}{2} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 12.102}) \\
 &= \frac{1,36449 + 1,27074}{2} \\
 &= 1,31761 \quad \text{in}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Moment M_T

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_T &= H_T \cdot h_T \\
 &= 156,1972 \times 1,31761 \\
 &= 205,81 \quad \text{lbin}
 \end{aligned}$$

Moment total pada keadaan operasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_O &= M_D + M_G + M_T \\
 &= 5101,5431 + 119297,4879 + 205,81 \\
 &= 124604,8384 \quad \text{lbin}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Menentukan tebal flange (t_F)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= 22,854 \quad \text{in} \\
 B &= 18 \quad \text{in} \\
 K &= \frac{22,854}{18} = 1,26967 \quad \text{in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell 1959, fig. 12.22 dengan nilai $K = 1,26967 \text{ in}$ diperoleh nilai Y

$$Y = 9$$

Sehingga tebal flange,

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_F &= \sqrt{\frac{Y \cdot M_{\max}}{f \cdot B}} = \sqrt{\frac{9 \times 5101,5431}{15000 \times 18}} \\
 &= 0,41237 \times \frac{16}{16} = \frac{7}{16} \approx 0,41 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

q. Menentukan penyangga

Penyangga dirancang untuk menahan beban kolom destilasi dan perlengkapannya.

Beban-beban yang ditahan oleh kolom penyangga terdiri dari:

a. Berat bagian shell

- Berat shell
- Berat tutup
- b. Berat kelengkapan bagian dalam
 - Berat downcomer
 - Berat tray
- c. Berat kelengkapan bagian luar
 - Berat pipa
 - Berat attachment seperti nozzle, valve dan alat kontrol

1. Perhitungan beban yang harus ditahan kolom penyangga

a. Berat Shell

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal shell} &= 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,01563 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tinggi Shell} &= 18 \text{ in} = 1,5 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Keliling Shell} &= \pi \times d_o \text{ shell} = 3,14 \times 18 = 56,5 \text{ in} = 5 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Luas shell} &= \text{Keliling} \times \text{Tebal} = 4,71 \times 0,02 = 0,07 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 \text{Volume Shell} &= \text{Luas} \times \text{Tinggi} = 0,07 \times 1,5 = 0,11 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \rho_{\text{steel}} &= 487 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad (\text{Perry's 6th tabel 3-118}) \\
 \text{Berat shell } (W_s) &= V_{\text{shell}} \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\
 &= 0,11039 \times 487 \\
 &= 53,7602344 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Berat tutup

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{di} &= A \cdot t \cdot \rho_{\text{steel}} \\
 A &= 6,28 R_c \cdot h \quad (\text{Hesse pers. 4.16}) \\
 \text{Dimana,} \\
 W_d &: \text{Berat tutup standart dished} \\
 A &: \text{Luas tutup standart dished} \\
 t &: \text{Tebal tutup standar dished} = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,01563 \\
 R_c = d_i &: \text{Jari-jari tutup} = 18750,0 \text{ in} = 1562,5 \\
 h_a &: \text{Tinggi tutup atas} = 2,9786 \text{ in} = 0,24822 \\
 h_b &: \text{Tinggi tutup bawah} = 2,9786 \text{ in} = 0,24822
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_a &= 6,28 \times 1562,5 \times 0,24822 \\
 &= 2435,65 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 A_b &= 6,28 \times 1562,5 \times 0,24822 \\
 &= 2435,65 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 W_{d_a} &= 2435,65 \times 0,01563 \times 487 \\
 &= 18533,7 \text{ lb} \\
 W_{d_b} &= 2435,65 \times 0,01563 \times 487 \\
 &= 18533,7 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berat tutup total

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{tu} &= W_{d_a} + W_{d_b} \\
 &= 18533,7 + 18533,7 \\
 &= 37067,5 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Berat down comer

Dipakai dasar perhitungan dengan downcomer tanpa aliran uap

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{dc} &= 0,23438 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 \text{Volume} &= A_{dc} \cdot \text{Tebal shell} \\
 &= 4,96217 \times 0,01563 = 0,07753 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Berat 1 plate} &= \text{Volume} \cdot \rho_{\text{steel}} \\
 &= 0,07753 \times 487 = 37,759 \text{ lb} \\
 W_{dc} &= \text{Berat 1 plate} \times \text{Jumlah plate} \\
 &= 37,759 \times 17 = 641,904 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Berat tray

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_t &= \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \\
 &= \frac{3,14}{4} \times 18 = 254,34 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 \text{Volume} &= A_t \cdot \text{Tebal shell} \\
 &= 254,34 \times 0,01563 = 3,97406 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Berat 1 tray} &= \text{Volume} \cdot \rho_{\text{steel}} \\
 &= 3,97406 \times 487 = 1935,37 \text{ lb} \\
 W_t &= \text{Berat 1 tray} \times \text{Jumlah plate} \\
 &= 1935,37 \times 17 = 32901,3 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Berat liquida

$$W_l = 4394,248 \text{ lb}$$

f. Berat pipa

Pipa yang ada mencakup untuk feed, uap, reboiler, kondensor dan bottom produk

Ditetapkan panjang pipa 2 kali tinggi kolom destilasi

$$\text{Panjang pipa} = 2 \times 1,996 = 3,99288 \text{ ft}$$

Diambil rata-rata pipa 1,5 in sch 40 dengan berat 2,718 lb/ft

$$W_p = 3,99288 \times 2,718 = 10,8526 \text{ lb}$$

g. Berat attachment

Berat attachment meliputi nozzle, valve dan alat kontrol

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_a &= 18\% W_s \\
 &= 18\% \times 53,7602 = 9,67684 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berat total yang harus ditopang penyangga

$$W_{\text{total}} = W_s + W_{tu} + W_{dc} + W_t + W_l + W_p + W_a$$

$$= 75079,1996 \text{ lb}$$

r. Perencanaan skirt support

Sistem penyangga yang digunakan adalah skirt support

$$\text{Tinggi support} = 2 \text{ ft} \approx 24 \text{ in}$$

- Menentukan tebal skirt

Stress karena angin

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 2 + \text{Tinggi kolom} \\ &= 2 + 1,996 = 4,00 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{wb} &= \frac{15,89 \left(\frac{d_o + d_i}{2} \right)^2 H^2}{d_o^2 \cdot t} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 9.20}) \\ &= \frac{15,89 \left(\frac{18 + 18}{2} \right)^2 4,00^2}{324 \times t} \\ &= \frac{14,0992965}{t} \end{aligned}$$

Stress dead weight

$$\begin{aligned} f_{db} &= \frac{\Sigma W}{\pi \cdot d_o \cdot t} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 9.6}) \\ &= \frac{75079,1996}{3,14 \times 18 \times t} \\ &= \frac{1328,3652}{t} \end{aligned}$$

Stress kompresi maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} f_{c \max} &= 0,125 E (t/d_o) \cos \alpha \\ \text{dimana, } E \text{ concrete} &= 2000000 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{Brownell 1959, hal 183}) \\ f_{c \max} &= 0,125 \times 2000000 \left[\frac{t}{18} \right] \\ &= 13888,8889 t \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{c \max} &= f_{wb} + f_{db} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 9.80}) \\ 13888,8889 t &= \frac{14,0992965}{t} + \frac{1328,3652}{t} \\ t &= \sqrt{\frac{1342,46}{13888,8889}} \\ &= 0,3109 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

s. Menentukan bearing plate

Dari Brownell 1959, tabel 10.1 hal 184 diperoleh

$$f_c = 3000 \text{ psi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{c \max} &= 1200 \text{ psi} \\
 n &= 10 \\
 f_s \text{ allowable untuk strukturalsteel skirt} &= 45000 \text{ psi} \\
 d_i &= 17,625 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ditetapkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_i \text{ bearing plate} &= 18 \\
 d_o \text{ bearing plate} &= 1,15 \times 18 \\
 &= 20,7 \text{ in} \approx 1,7 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Jumlah chair} &= 4 \quad (\text{Brownell 1959, tabel 10.5}) \\
 \text{Jumlah bolt} &= 12 \\
 \text{Luas bolt} &= 0,55 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari pers. 9.11, Brownell 1959

$$P_w = 0,0025 V_w^2$$

Dimana,

P_w : tekanan angin pada permukaan alat (lb/ft²)

V_w^2 : kecepatan angin = 100 mph

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_w &= 0,0025 \times 100^2 \\
 &= 25 \text{ lb/ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_w = \frac{1}{2} P_w \cdot H^2 \frac{d_i + d_o}{2}$$

M_w : bending moment pada puncak kolom (lb.ft)

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_w &= \frac{1}{2} 25 \times 0,33^2 \frac{18,0 + 18,0}{2} \\
 &= 24,96 \text{ lbft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_3 &= \frac{(d_o - d_i) \text{ bearing}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{20,7 - 18,00}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,35 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Diperkirakan } f_c &= 1200 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{f_s}{n \cdot f_c} \right)} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.3})$$

$$= 0,40$$

$$f_c \text{ (bolt circle)} = f_{c \max} \frac{2 \cdot K \cdot d_o}{2 \cdot K \cdot d_o \cdot t_3}$$

$$= 1200 \times \frac{2 \times 0,4 \times 1,15}{2 \times 0,4 \times 1,15 \times 1,35}$$

$$= 888,889 \leq 1200 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Dari Brownell 1959, tabel 10.2, hal 186

Untuk harga K = 0,4 maka,

Cc = 1,765

Ct = 2,224

z = 0,416

j = 0,783

$$\text{Tensile load (Ft)} = \frac{M_w - M_{dw} \cdot z \cdot d}{j \cdot d}$$

$$= \frac{24,9555 - 75079,20 \times 0,416 \times 1,5}{0,783 \times 1,5}$$

$$= 39867,5735 \text{ lb}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\text{Jumlah baut} \cdot \text{Root area}}{\pi \cdot 1,25}$$

$$= \frac{12 \times 0,55}{3,14 \times 1,25}$$

$$= 1,68459 \text{ in}$$

Relation ship pada tension side

$$F_t = f_s \cdot t_1 \cdot r \cdot C_t \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.9})$$

$$f_s = \frac{F_t}{t_1 \cdot r \cdot C_t}$$

$$= \frac{39867,5735}{1,68459 \times 20,7 \times 2,224}$$

$$= 514,069 \text{ psi}$$

$$F_c = F_t + W_{dw} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.27})$$

$$= 39867,574 + 75079,1996$$

$$= 114946,7731 \text{ lb}$$

Kompresive stress sesungguhnya pada bolt circle (fc)

$$t_2 = t_3 - t_1$$

$$= 1,35 - 1,68459$$

$$= -0,33459 \text{ in}$$

$$f_c = \frac{F_c}{(t_2 + n t_1) \cdot r \cdot C_c} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959, pers. 10.8})$$

$$= \frac{114946,7731}{[-0,33459 + 10 \times 1,68459] \times 20,7 \times 1,765}$$

$$= 190,547$$

Pengecekan harga K

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{f_s}{n \cdot f_c} \right)} \\
 &= 0,99722 \\
 f_{c \max} &= f_c (\text{bolt circle}) \frac{2 \cdot K \cdot d_o \cdot t_3}{2 \cdot K \cdot d_o} \\
 &= 190,5466 \times \frac{2 \times 0,99722 \times 20,7000 \times 1,35}{2 \times 0,99722 \times 20,7} \\
 &= 257,238 \leq 1200 \quad (\text{memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell 1959, tabel 10.4 hal 188 didapatkan ukuran baut 1 dengan dimensi

$$\text{Bolt circle} = 2 \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Nut dimension} = 1 \frac{5}{8}$$

Bearing plate yang digunakan tipe eksternal bolting chair, pada plate dipasang compressing ring agar lebih kuat

$$\text{Ditetapkan tinggi gusset} = 12 \text{ in}$$

Bearing plate diperkuat dengan 8 buah gusset yang mempunyai spasi yang sama

Dari gambar 10.6, Brownell 1959, hal 191, diperoleh:

$$\text{Lebar gusset (A)} = 9 + 1,5 = 10,5$$

$$\text{Jarak antar gusset (b)} = 8 + 1,25 = 9,25$$

$$\text{Luas area bolt (Ab)} = 0,55 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Beban bolt (P)} = f_s \cdot A_b = 514,0691 \times 0,55 = 283,252 \text{ lb}$$

$$L = d_o \text{ bearing} - d_o \text{ shell}$$

$$= 20,7 - 18,375 = 2,33 \text{ in}$$

$$\frac{b}{L} = \frac{9,25}{2,325} = 3,978$$

Dari Brownell 1959, tabel. 10.4, hal 188, didapat

$$e = 2 / 2 = 1$$

$$\mu = \text{poison rasio} = 0,3 \quad (\text{untuk steel})$$

$$\gamma_1 = 0,565$$

Maksimum bending (My)

$$\begin{aligned}
 My &= \frac{P}{4\pi} \left[\left(1 + \mu \right) \ln \left(\frac{21}{\pi e} \right) + \left(1 - \gamma_1 \right) \right] \\
 My &= \frac{283,2521}{4 \times 3,14} \times \left[\left(1 + 0,3 \right) \ln \left(\frac{21}{3,14 \times 1} \right) + \left(1 - 0,565 \right) \right] \\
 &= 65,5221 \text{ lb in} \\
 t_5 &= \sqrt{\frac{6 \cdot My}{f_{\max}}} = \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 65,5221}{45000}} = 0,09347 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_4 &= \sqrt{\frac{6 \cdot My}{(t_3 - bhd) f_{\max}}} = \frac{6 \times 65,5221}{\left[\begin{array}{c} 1,35 \\ - \\ 1,25 \end{array} \right] \times 45000} = \frac{1,49549}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 0,296 = \frac{4,73}{16} \approx \frac{5}{16} \\
 t_6 &= \frac{3}{8} t_5 = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{16} = 0,07031 \text{ in} = \frac{1,125}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

t. Dimensi anchor bolt

- Panjang = 12 in
- Diameter = 4 in
- Jumlah = 12 buah

u. Dimensi pondasi

Podasi ter dari beban dengan kandungan air 6 US gal per 94 lb sak semen

(Brownell 1959, tabel 10.1, hal 184)

Beban total yang harus ditahan pondasi

- Berat beban bejana total
- Berat kolom penyangga
- Berat base plate

Ditentukan

- Masing-masing kolom penyangga diberi pondasi
- Spesifikasi pondasi didasarkan atas berat beban setiap kolom penyangga pada sisitem pondasi
- Spesifikasi semua penyangga sama

$$\text{Beban yang ditanggung penyangga} = 75079,1996 \text{ lb}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Beban tiap penyangga} &= \text{berat} \times \text{tinggi} \\
 &= 35 \text{ lbin} \times 24 \text{ in} \\
 &= 840 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W = 75919,1996 \text{ lb}$$

Gaya yang bekerja pada pondasi dianggap sebagai gaya vertikal berat total kolom, sedangkan bidang kerja dianggap bujur sangkar dengan perencanaan ukuran:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas tanah untuk atas pondasi} &= \text{Luas pondasi atas} \\
 &= 40 \times 40 = 1600 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas tanah untuk dasar pondasi} &= \text{luas pondasi bawah} \\
 &= 60 \times 60 = 3600 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi pondasi (t)} = 24 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas rata-rata (A)} &= 0,5 \times \left[40^2 + 60^2 \right] \\
 &= 2600 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume pondai (V}_p) = A \cdot t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2600 \times 24 \\
 &= 62400 \text{ in}^3 \\
 \text{Densitas untuk gravel} &= 126 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \text{ (Perry's 6}^{\text{th}} \text{ tabel 3-118)} \\
 \text{Maka,} \\
 \text{W pondasi} &= V \cdot \rho \\
 &= 36,1109 \times 126 \\
 &= 4549,97 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi:

Tanah atas pondasi berupa cement sand & garvel dengan minimum safe bearing power 5 ton/ft³ dan maksimum safe bearing power = 10 ton/ft³.

(Hesse, tabel 12.2 hal 224)

Berat total keseluruhan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{W total} &= 75919,1996 + 4549,97 \\
 &= 80469,1705 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tekanan dari sistem pondasi terhadap luas tanah (P)

$$P = \frac{W \text{ total}}{A} = \frac{80469,1705}{2600} = 30,9497 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Acuan harga safety didasarkan pada minimum bearing power yaitu:

$$6000 \text{ kg/ft}^2 = 91,8617 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tekanan terhadap tanah = 30,9497 ≤ 91,9 lb/in² (pondasi dapat digunakan)

v. Spesifikasi kolom destilasi

1. Silinder/shell

- Diameter dalam : 17,625 in
- Diameter luar : 18,375 in
- Tinggi : 306 in
- Tebal : 0,1875 in
- Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316

2. Tutup Atas dan Tutup Bawah

- Crown radius : 17,625 in
- Tinggi tutup atas : 2,97863 in
- Tinggi tutup bawah : 2,9786 in
- Tebal : 0,1875 in
- Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316

3. Tray

- Jumlah tray : 17 buah
- Tebal tray : 0,1875 in
- Susunan pitch : Segitiga
- Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316

4. Down comer

- Lebar : 2,160 in

- Luas : 0,23438 ft²
 - Bahan konstruksi : Stainless Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316
5. Nozzle
- Diameter feed masuk : 1,2 in
 - Diameter top kolom : 1,8 in
 - Diameter refluks : 1,8 in
 - Diameter bottom : 1,0 in
 - Diameter reboiler : 1,4 in
6. Flange dan Gasket
- Diameter Flange : 22,9 in
 - Tebal Flange : 18,2 in
 - Bahan konstruksi : high Alloy steel SA-336 Grade F8 type 304
 - Lebar Gasket : 0,1875 in
 - Diameter Gasket : 18,1875 in
 - Bahan konstruksi : Solid Flat Metal Iron
7. Baut
- Ukuran Baut : 1,00 in
 - Jumlah baut : 12 buah
 - Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy Steel SA 193 Grade B8t type 321
8. Skirt Support
- Tinggi : 24 in
 - Tebal : 0,3109 in
 - Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316
9. Bearing plate
- Type : Eksternal Bolting Chair
 - Diameter dalam : 17,6 in
 - Tebal : 0,3125 in
 - Jumlah : 8 buah
 - Bahan konstruksi : Carbon Steel SA 135 Grade B
10. Anchor Bolt
- Panjang : 12 in
 - Diameter : 4 in
 - Jumlah : 8 buah
11. Pondasi
- Luas pondasi atas : 1600 in²
 - Luas pondasi bawah : 3600 in²
 - Tinggi pondasi : 24 in
 - Bahan konstruksi : Cement, Sand and Gravel

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