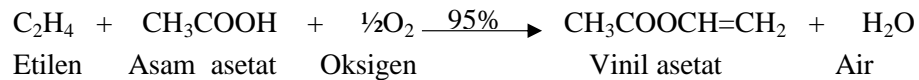


BAB VI SPESIFIKASI ALAT UTAMA

Nama Alat : Reaktor
 Kode Alat : R-110
 Fungsi : Reaktor berfungsi untuk mereaksikan antara Etilen, Asam Asetat dan Oksigen dengan bantuan katalis Palladium Klorida

Jenis : Fixed Bed Multitubular Reaktor

Reaksi :



Prinsip Kerja :

Reaktor merupakan tempat terjadinya reaksi antara bahan baku yang digunakan untuk membentuk produk yang diinginkan. Reaksi yang digunakan pada proses ini merupakan reaktor dengan jenis *plug flow type Fixed-Bed* Multitubular Reaktor yang dilengkapi dengan air pendingin pada bagian *shell*-nya bertujuan untuk mengendalikan temperatur operasi pada reaktor, yaitu pada suhu 180°C dan tekanan 5 atm. Karena reaksi yang terjadi bersifat eksotermis, yaitu reaksi yang melepaskan panas dan membutuhkan pendingin. Untuk mengontrol kondisi operasi, maka perlu dipasang instrumentasi temperature kontrol. Bahan baku masuk yaitu Etilena, Asam asetat, dan Oksigen dalam fase gas direaksiikan dengan bantuan katalis Palladium klorida yang berbentuk padatan (bola) didalam tube. Setelah reaksi terbentuk maka produk yang dihasilkan dikeluarkan lewat atas reaktor menuju proses

Kondisi Operasi Reaktor :

Tekanan Operasi = 5 atm
 Suhu operasi = 180 °C
 Waktu tinggal reaktor = 1.8 detik (Dimian dan Bildea, 2008)^[25]
 Fase = Gas
 Type = Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas bawah standard dish he
 Bahan Konstruksi = SA-240 grade M type 316
 Allowable stress (f) = 18750
 Tipe Pengelasan = Double welded butt joint
 Faktor korosi = 1/16
 Faktor pengelasan = 0.8
 Jumlah reaktor = 1
 Laju alir massa = 25685.2932 kg/jam = 56626.378416 lb/jam

A. Perhitungan Perancangan Reaktor :

1. Menentukan Volume Reaktor

$$P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T$$

Dimana :

$$P = 5 \text{ atm} = 73.5 \text{ psia} = 58.8 \text{ psig}$$

$$R = 0.7302 \text{ ft}^3 \text{ atm/lbmol} \cdot ^\circ\text{R}$$

$$T = 180 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 806.67 \text{ }^\circ\text{R}$$

$$n = 567.673 \text{ kmol/jam} = 1251.5056 \text{ lbmol/jam} = 0.3476404 \text{ lbmol/det}$$

Sehingga :

$$V_{\text{gas}} = \frac{n \cdot R \cdot T}{P}$$

$$= 40.9542 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}$$

Direncanakan 1 buah reaktor dengan waktu tinggal 1,8 detik, maka :

$$V_{\text{gas}} = 40.9542 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \times 1.8 \text{ detik}$$

$$= 73.7175 \text{ ft}^3$$

2. Menghitung kebutuhan katalis

Jenis katalis = Palladium Klorida

Tipe = *Strongly Acidic cation exhcanger*

Bentuk = Solid (Bola)

Diameter = 0,3 - 4 mm

Porositas = 45%

Regenerasi = 1 - 2 tahun

r katalis = 12.023 g/cm³

e = 0.45

Porositas reaktor ditetapkan 0,35-0,70 (Tabel 4.22, Ulrich, hal 217)^[14]

Sehingga :

$$V_{\text{katalis}} = 0,45 \times (70\% \cdot V_{\text{gas}})$$

$$= 23.2210$$

$$r_{\text{katalis}} = \frac{12.023}{1 + 0.45}$$

$$= 8.2917 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 517.6523 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$M_{\text{katalis}} = r_{\text{katalis}} \times V_{\text{katalis}}$$

$$= 517.6523 \times 23.2210$$

$$= 12020.4096 \text{ lb}$$

3. Menentukan Volume Tube

$$V_{\text{tube}} = V_{\text{katalis}} + V_{\text{gas}}$$

$$= 23.2210 + 73.7175$$

$$= 96.9385 \text{ ft}^3$$

4. Menentukan tinggi tumpukan yang Terisi Katalis

$$Z = \frac{4 \times W}{\pi \times ID^2 \times \rho_{\text{katalis}}}$$

Dimana digunakan pipa dengan ketentuan ukuran minimal 2 sch 40 (Tabel 11, Kern, hal.844)^[24]

$$\begin{aligned} ID &= 2.067 \text{ in} = 0.1724 \text{ ft} \\ OD &= 2.38 \text{ in} = 0.1985 \text{ ft} \\ A &= 3.35 \text{ in}^2 = 0.0233 \text{ ft}^2 \\ L &= \frac{96.93850}{0.0233} = 4166.5752 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z = \frac{4 \times 12020.410 \text{ lb}}{\pi \times 0.1985^2 \times 0.0459} = 8459813.8410 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= 80 \% \text{ dari tinggi tube yang dipilih} \\ &= 80\% \times 30 \text{ ft} \\ &= 24.0 \text{ ft} = 7.20 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

5. Menentukan jumlah Tube

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= \frac{\text{tinggi katalis keseluruhan}}{\text{tinggi katalis per tube}} \\ &= \frac{8459813.8410}{24.0} \\ &= 173.6073 \gg 174 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

Laju alir tiap 1 pipa :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{V_{\text{gas}}}{N_t} \\ &= \frac{40.9542}{174} \\ &= 0.2359 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \end{aligned}$$

Volume tiap panjang tube : $a' \times L \times e$

Dimana : a' = flow area (ft²)

L = panjang tube yang terisi katalis (ft)

e = porositas

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 0.02327 \times 24 \times 0.45 \\ &= 0.2513 \end{aligned}$$

Cek waktu reaksi :

$$\begin{aligned} T &= \frac{\text{Volume tiap pipa}}{\text{Laju alir tiap pipa}} \\ &= \frac{0.2513}{0.2359} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1.065 \text{ detik (memenuhi)}$$

6. Menentukan Diameter Reaktor

Susunan pipa dalam reaktor berbentuk segitiga (triangular) dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} P_T &= OD + \frac{1}{4} OD \\ &= 2.38 + 0.60 \\ &= 2.9750 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Luas satu pipa :

$$\begin{aligned} t &= P_T \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 2.9750 \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 2.5764 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Luasan triangular pitch :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \times P_T \times t \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2.9750 \times 2.5764 \\ &= 3.8324 \text{ in}^2 = 0.0266 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan $N_t = 174$, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas Pipa} &= N_t \times \text{Luas segitiga} \\ &= 174 \times 0.0266 \\ &= 4.6208 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi luas pipa 80% luas total :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas total} &= \frac{\text{Luas pipa}}{80\%} \\ &= 5.7760 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung diameter reaktor :

$$V_{\text{dished}} = 0.00847 \text{ di}^3 \quad L_s = 1,5 \text{ di}$$

$$V_{\text{silinder}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \text{di}^2 \cdot L_s$$

$$96.9385 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1,5 \text{ di}^3 + 0.00847 \text{ di}^3$$

$$96.9385 \text{ ft}^3 = 1.18 \text{ di}^3 + 0.00847 \text{ di}^3$$

$$96.9385 \text{ ft}^3 = 1.1860 \text{ di}^3$$

$$\text{di} = 4.33984 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{di} = 52.0781 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{di} = 1.32278 \text{ m}$$

Menentukan tekanan design :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} + P_{\text{Operasi}} \\ &= 0 + 58.78 \\ &= 58.78 \text{ psig} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal silinder (t_s)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tebal Shell}(t_s) &= \frac{P_i \cdot \text{di}}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\ &= \frac{58.78 \times 52.08}{2(18750 \times 0.8 \times 0.6 \times 58.78)} + \frac{1}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{3061.1529}{1058040} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0.00289 + 0.0625 \\
 &= 0.06539 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1.0463}{16} \gg \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do & di

$$\begin{aligned}
 do &= di + 2t_s \\
 &= 52.1 + 0.38 \\
 &= 52 \text{ in} \gg 52 \text{ in} \\
 di &= do - 2t_s \\
 &= 52.5 - 0.38 \\
 &= 52.1 \text{ in} = 4.34 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tebal tutup Reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 tha &= \frac{0.885 \times \text{Pi} \times di}{f \cdot E - 0,1 \text{ Pi}} + C \\
 &= \frac{0.885 \times 58.78 \times 52.0781}{(18750 \times 0.8 - 0.1 \times 58.78)} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{2709.12}{14994.1} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0.1807 + 0.0625 \\
 &= 0.2432 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{3.8909}{16} \leftrightarrow \frac{5}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi diameter tangki (Brownell and young tabel 5.4 hal 89)^[12]

$$\begin{aligned}
 do \text{ baru} &= 54 \text{ in} \\
 di \text{ baru} &= do - 2 t_s \\
 &= 54 - \frac{5}{16} \times 2 \\
 &= 53.4 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell & Young, tabel 5.4 hal 87^[12] untuk tha : 5/16 diperoleh:

$$\begin{aligned}
 sf &= 1.5 \\
 icr &= 15 / 16
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell & Young, tabel 5.4 hal 89^[12] untuk OD : 54 in diperoleh:

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= 54 \text{ in} \\
 icr &= 3 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} = 3.25 \text{ in} \\
 a &= 1/2 \text{ IDs} = 1/2 \times 52.1 = 26 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= a - icr = 22.7891 \\
 BC &= r - icr = 50.75
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 AC &= \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{(28.125)^2 - (12.9375)^2} \\
 &= 45.3456 \text{ in} \\
 b &= r - AC \\
 &= 54 - 45.3456 \\
 &= 8.6544 \\
 OA &= \frac{th_a + b + sf}{16} \\
 &= \frac{5 + 8.6544 + 1.5}{16} \\
 &= 10.4669 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Tinggi tutup} &= ha = hb = OA = 10.4669 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Tinggi kolon} &= \text{Tinggi shell} + ha + hb \\
 &= 360 + 10.4669 + 10.4669 \\
 &= 380.934 \text{ in} = 31.77 \text{ ft} = 9.6835 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan dimensi reaktor :

Silinder :	Tube :
- di = 53.4 in	- di = 2.067 in
- do = 54 in	- do = 2.38 in
- ts = 5 / 16 in	- a = 3.35 in ²
- th _a = 5 / 16 in	- Pt = 2.975 in
	- Nt = 174 buah

B. Checking Perencanaan Reaktor

Dari App. B diperoleh kebutuhan air pendingin sebagai fluida pendingin yaitu :

Q	=	1008112.8037 Kkal/jam
Fluida pendingin	=	46304.598 Kg/jam
Suhu feed masuk	=	180 °C = 453.15 K
Suhu produk keluar	=	180 °C = 453.15 K
Suhu air pendingin masuk	=	30 °C = 303.15 K
Suhu air pendingin keluar	=	60 °C = 333.15 K

Komponen	kg/jam	xi (massa)	ρ (lb/ft ³)	xi . pi
CH ₃ COOH	9123.2687	0.3578	0.0534	0.01911
H ₂ O	186.1892	0.0073	0.0542	0.0004
C ₂ H ₄	4344.4137	0.1704	0.0451	0.00768
CH ₄	13.099	0.0005	0.0328	0.00002
C ₂ H ₆	8.732	0.0003	0.0329	0.00001
O ₂	2482.522	0.0974	0.0307	0.00299
N ₂	9339.0117	0.3663	0.0429	0.01571
Total	25497.237	1.0000	0.292	0.04592

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \rho_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$= \frac{0.04592}{1}$$

$$= 0.04592 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 0.73554$$

Komponen	kg/jam	xi (massa)	Cp (Btu/lb. °F)	xi . Cp
CH ₃ COOH	9123.2687	0.3578	0.52	0.18606
H ₂ O	186.1892	0.0073	0.48	0.00351
C ₂ H ₄	4344.4137	0.1704	0.52	0.0886
CH ₄	13.0987	0.0005	0.65	0.00033
C ₂ H ₆	8.7325	0.0003	0.56	0.00019
O ₂	2482.5221	0.0974	0.23	0.02239
N ₂	9339.0117	0.3663	0.26	0.09523
Total	25497.237	1.0000	3.22	0.39632

$$\text{Cp campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot Cp}{\sum xi}$$

$$= \frac{0.39632}{1}$$

$$= 0.39632 \text{ Btu/lb. °F}$$

Komponen	kg/jam	xi (massa)	μ (cp)	xi . μi
CH ₃ COOH	9123.2687	0.3578	0.0125	0.00447
H ₂ O	186.1892	0.0073	0.0160	0.00012
C ₂ H ₄	4344.4137	0.1704	0.0143	0.00244
CH ₄	13.099	0.0005	0.0155	8E-06
C ₂ H ₆	8.732	0.0003	0.0130	4.5E-06
O ₂	2482.522	0.0974	0.0270	0.00263
N ₂	9339.0117	0.3663	0.0245	0.00897
Total	25497.237	1.0000	0.1228	0.01864

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum xi \cdot \mu_i}{\sum xi}$$

$$= \frac{0.01864}{1} = 0.01864 \text{ cp}$$

- Bagian *Tube*

$$d_o = 2.38 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 24 \text{ ft} \quad N_t = 174$$

Susunan triangular

$$a' = 3.35 \text{ in} \quad a'' = 0.622$$

$$d_i = 2.067 \text{ in} = 0.1724 \text{ ft}$$

- Bagian *Shell*

$$ID_s = 52.1$$

$$B = 25$$

$$(N+1) = \frac{12 \times B}{L} = 12.5$$

$$Pt = 2.98 \quad C'' = 0.60$$

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas (Rd)	
Bagian Tube (Gas)	Bagian Shell (Air)
a. $a_t = \frac{N_t \times a'}{n \times 144} = 4.0500$	a. $a_s = \frac{ID_s \times C' \times B}{Pt \times 144} = 1.80827$
b. $G_t = \frac{m}{at} = 13981.9611 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$	b. $G_s = \frac{M}{a_s} = 69037.592$
$\mu = 0.01864 \text{ cp}$	$\mu = 0.8 \text{ cp} = 0.176 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$
c. $NRe_t = \frac{G_t \times d_i}{\mu \times 2.42} = 69276.61727$	$de = \frac{(4 \times (P_{T2} - \pi \cdot do^2)/4)}{\pi \cdot do} = 2.35726$
d. $JH = 50$	c. $NRe_s = \frac{de \times G_s}{\mu \times 2,42} = 2237670$
e. $hi = \frac{JH \cdot k}{d_i} \times \left(\frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} = 50 \cdot \frac{0.05}{2.067} \cdot \left(\frac{0.4 \cdot 0.02}{0.05}\right)^{1/3} = 74.3319$	d. $JH = 470 \text{ (kern hal.838)}^{[24]}$
f. $hio = hi \times \left(\frac{d_i}{do}\right) = 64.6$	e. $ho = \frac{JH \cdot k}{d_i} \times \left(\frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} = 19.6516$

C. Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{ho \times hio}{ho + hio} \\
 &= \frac{35.1 \times 64.56}{35.1 + 65.56} \\
 &= 22.5120
 \end{aligned}$$

D. Mencari faktor kekotoran pipa terpakai

$$\begin{aligned}
 Rd &= \frac{U_c - UD}{U_c \times UD} \\
 &= \frac{22.5120 - 20}{22.5120 \times 20} \\
 &= 0.0056
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena harga Rd hitung > Rd tetapan, (0.0056 > 0.001)

- Checking Pressure drop

$$Nret = 69276.617$$

Dari Kern, fig. 26, hal. 836^[24] diperoleh h 0.00015 ft²/in²

$$\rho \text{ umpan} = 0.506$$

$$S = \frac{\rho}{62.5}$$

$$= 0.0081$$

$$Gt = 13981.9611$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_t &= \frac{F \cdot Gt^2 \cdot \rho \cdot n}{5.22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot ID \cdot S \cdot \emptyset_t} \\ &= \frac{29676.177}{7285301502} \\ &= 0.0015867 \text{ psi} \\ \Delta P_r &= \frac{4n}{s} \times \frac{V^2}{2g} \text{ (Pers. Kern Hal.148)}^{[24]}\end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan gambar 27 Hal.837 Kern^[24], diperoleh harga $V^2/2g = 0.0023$
Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_r &= \frac{4 \times 2 \times (0.0023)^2}{0.00808982} \\ &= 0.0052313 \text{ psi}\end{aligned}$$

maka total pressure drop pada tube reaktor adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_{tot} &= \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r \\ &= 0.00682 \text{ (memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

Maksimum pressure drop pada tube reaktor adalah 2 psi

E. Perhitungan Sparger

Dasar perancangan

$$\text{Rate gas} = 25685.2932 \text{ kg/jam} = 56626.378 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas } f_{\text{gas}} = 0.0459 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Suhu} = 180 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 356 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Tekanan gas} = 73.48 \text{ psia} = 58.78 \text{ psig}$$

Perhitungan

- Menghitung luas area sparger

$$\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} = \frac{56626.378 \text{ lb/jam}}{0.0459 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 1233207.7 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 20553.503 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$\text{ACFM} = Q \times \frac{14.7}{14.7 + P} \times \frac{460 + T}{520}$$

$$= 20553.5 \times \frac{14.7}{14.7 + 73.48} \times \frac{460 + 180}{520}$$

$$= 4217.0594 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$\text{FPS} = \frac{OD \times Q}{229}$$

$$= \frac{54 \times 20553.503}{229}$$

$$= 4846.6775$$

Karena nilai FPS > 10 maka berdasarkan pada gas exit velocity chart dalam diperoleh:

$$\text{FPM Design} = 50 \text{ FPM}$$

$$\text{FPM Maksimum} = 150 \text{ FPM}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas area sparger (A)} &= \frac{\text{ACFM}}{\text{FPM}} \\ &= \frac{4217.0594}{150} \\ &= 14.0569 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 2024.1885 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \\ 14.0569 &= 0.7857 \times D^2 \\ D^2 &= 17.8906 \\ D &= 4.2297 \text{ ft} \\ &= 50.7567 \text{ in} \\ &= 1.2892 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Trial jarak lubang agar harga At perhitungan sama dengan trial

$$\text{Jarak antar lubang } P_T = 0.5 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas satu segitiga} &= 0.5 (P_T \times \sin 60) \times P_T \\ &= 0.5 \times (1 \times 0.8660) \times 1 \\ &= 0.1083 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Luas lubang sparger

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas lubang sparger (A)} &= \frac{14.0569}{0.1083} \\ &= 1.5217 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \\ 1.5217002 &= 0.78571 \times D^2 \\ D^2 &= 1.93671 \\ D &= 1.39166 \text{ ft} \\ &= 16.6999 \text{ in} \\ &= 0.42418 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan jumlah lubang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lubang} &= \frac{14.0569}{0.1083} \\ &= 130 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

E. Perhitungan Dimensi Nozzle

Ada 5 buah nozzle pada perancangan reaktor ini :

1. Nozzle air pendingin masuk
2. Nozzle bahan baku masuk
3. Nozzle produk keluar
4. Nozzle air pendingin keluar

Perancangan :

1. Nozzle air pendingin masuk

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} &= 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\
 \text{Jumlah air pendingin masuk} &= 9770.7573 \text{ kg/jam} = 21540.833 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \mu \text{ air pendingin} &= 0.899 \text{ cp} = 1.944 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \\
 \rho \text{ air pendingin} &= 62.1583 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 \text{Flow Rate} &= \frac{21540.83257}{62.1583} = 346.5480 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0.09626 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sehingga : ID optimal} &= 3,9 (Q)^{0,45} \cdot (\rho)^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times (0.0963)^{0,45} \times (62.158)^{0,13} \\
 &= 2.3269 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 11 (Kern, 1965) hal 844^[24]. maka dipilih pipa 3 in Sch. 80.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 3.500 \text{ in} = 0.29167 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{ID} &= 2.900 \text{ in} = 0.24167 \text{ ft} \\
 a' &= 6.610 \text{ in}^2 = 0.0459 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan aliran fluida

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Re} &= \frac{G \times ID}{\mu \times a'} \\
 &= \frac{21540.8326 \text{ lb/jam} \times 0.242 \text{ ft}}{1.9440 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \times 0.0459 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 58336.9889
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka anggapan menggunakan aliran turbulen adalah benar.

2. Nozzle bahan baku masuk

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suhu bahan masuk} &= 180 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\
 \text{Jumlah bahan masuk} &= 9499.4468 \text{ kg/jam} = 20942.695 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \mu \text{ bahan masuk} &= 0.01864 \text{ cp} = 0.04428 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \\
 \rho \text{ bahan masuk} &= 0.2920 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 \text{Flow Rate} &= \frac{20942.6953}{0.2920} = 71721.559 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 1.99227 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sehingga : ID optimal} &= 3,9 (Q)^{0,45} \cdot (\rho)^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times (1.992)^{0,45} \times (0.292)^{0,13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4.5318 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 11 (Kern, 1965) hal 844^[24].dipilih pipa 6 in Sch. 80.

$$\text{OD} = 6.625 \text{ in} = 0.55208 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 5.761 \text{ in} = 0.48008 \text{ ft}$$

$$a' = 26.1 \text{ in}^2 = 0.18125 \text{ ft}^2$$

Menentukan aliran fluida

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Re}} &= \frac{G \times \text{ID}}{\mu \times a'} \\ &= \frac{20942.695 \text{ lb/jam} \times 0.480 \text{ ft}}{0.0443 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \times 0.18125 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1252747.5899 \end{aligned}$$

Maka anggapan menggunakan aliran turbulen adalah benar.

3. Nozzle produk keluar

$$\text{Suhu produk keluar} = 180 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Jumlah produk keluar} = 25685.293 \text{ kg/jan} = 56626.378 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\mu \text{ produk keluar} = 0.0342 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 123.12 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ produk keluar} = 0.6634 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flow Rate} &= \frac{56626.37842}{0.6634} = 85357.821 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 2.37105 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga : ID optimal} &= 3.9 (Q)^{0.45} \cdot (\rho)^{0.13} \\ &= 3.9 \times (2.3711)^{0.45} \times (0.663)^{0.13} \\ &= 5.45279 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 11 (Kern, 1965) hal 844^[24]. maka dipilih pipa 6 in Sch. 80.

$$\text{OD} = 6.625 \text{ in} = 0.55208 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 5.761 \text{ in} = 0.48008 \text{ ft}$$

$$a' = 28.1 \text{ in}^2 = 0.19514 \text{ ft}^2$$

Menentukan aliran fluida

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{Re}} &= \frac{G \times \text{ID}}{\mu \times a'} \\ &= \frac{56626.3784 \text{ lb/jam} \times 0.480 \text{ ft}}{123.1200 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \times 0.19514 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 1131.5219 \end{aligned}$$

Maka anggapan menggunakan aliran turbulen adalah benar.

4. Nozzle air pendingin keluar

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} = 60 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Jumlah air pendingin keluar} = 9770.7573 \text{ kg/jan} = 21540.833 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\mu \text{ air air pendingin keluar} = 0.8007 \text{ cp} = 1.944 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ air air pendingin keluar} = 62.1581 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Flow Rate} = \frac{21540.83257}{62.1581} = 346.5491 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 0.09626 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga : ID optimal} &= 3,9 (Q)^{0,45} \cdot (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3.9 \times (0.0963)^{0,45} \times (62.158)^{0,13} \\ &= 2.3269 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 11 Kern, 1965 hal 844^[24]. maka dipilih pipa 3 in Sch.8

$$\text{OD} = 3.5 \text{ in} = 0.29167 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 2.9 \text{ in} = 0.24167 \text{ ft}$$

$$a' = 6.61 \text{ in}^2 = 0.0459 \text{ ft}^2$$

Menentukan aliran fluida

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{G \times \text{ID}}{\mu \times a'} \\ &= \frac{21540.8326 \text{ lb/jam} \times 0.242 \text{ ft}}{1.9440 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \times 0.0459 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 58336.9889 \end{aligned}$$

Maka anggapan menggunakan aliran turbulen adalah benar.^[12]

Nozzle	NPS	A	T	R	E	K	L	B
A	3	7 1/2	15/16	5	4 1/4	3.5	2 3/4	3.07
B	6	11	1	8 1/2	7 9/16	6.63	3 1/2	6.07
C	6	11	1	8 1/2	7 9/16	6.63	3 1/2	6.07
D	3	7 1/2	15/16	5	4 1/4	3.5	2 3/4	3.07

F. Menghitung gasket

a. Gasket

Menentukan lebar Gasket

Penentuan lebar gasket dengan menggunakan pers. 12.2, hal. 228, Brownell^[12] & Young didapatkan:

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{y - (p \times m)}{y - p(m+1)}}$$

Dimana :

d_o : diameter luar gasket, in

d_i : diameter dalam gasket, in

P : tekanan design = 58.78 psig

m : gasket faktor = 3.75

y : yield stress = 9000

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{26000 - (58.78 \times 3,75)}{26000 - 58.78 (3,75 + 1)}} = 1.0067$$

Dengan, $d_i = d_o \text{ shell} = 54 \text{ in}$

$$d_o = d_i \times 1.0067$$

$$= 54 \times 1.0067$$

$$= 54.3640 \text{ in}$$

Lebar gasket minimum (n)

$$n = \frac{d_o - d_i}{2}$$

$$= \frac{54.3640 - 54}{2}$$

$$= 0.18199 \times \frac{16}{16}$$

$$= 2.91177 = \frac{2}{16} = 0.1250 \text{ in}$$

Diameter rata-rata gasket = $d_i + \text{lebar}$

$$= 54 + \frac{2}{16}$$

$$= 54.1250 \text{ in}$$

$$= 4.5104 \text{ ft}$$

b. Perhitung beban gasket

$$Wm_2 = Hy = \pi \times b \times G \times y$$

(pers.12.88 brownell & young, hal.240)^[12]

Dimana:

b = lebar efektif gasket (in)

y = yield (lb/in²)

G = diameter rata-rata gasket 54.1250 in

Dari fig.12.12 brownell & young, hal.229^[12] didapat:

$$\text{Lebar seating gasket } b_o = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{0.1250}{2} = 0.0625$$

untuk $b_o \leq 0.25 \text{ in}$ maka $b = b_o = 0.0625 \text{ in}$ sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} Wm_2 &= Hy = \pi \times b \times G \times y \\ &= \pi \times 0.0625 \times 54.1250 \times 9000 \\ &= 95598.2813 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Beban karena tekanan dalam (H)

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times G^2 \times P \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times (54.1250^2) \times 58.78 \\ &= 135174.589 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Beban baut agar tidak bocor (Hp)

$$\begin{aligned} Hp &= 2 \times b_o \times \pi \times G \times m \times p \\ &\quad \text{(pers.12.90 brownell & young, hal.240)^[12]} \\ &= 2 \times 0.0625 \times 54.1250 \times 3.75 \times 58.78 \\ &= 1491.3129 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

jadi berat beban:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{m1} &= H + H_p \\ &= 135174.589 + 1491.3129 \\ &= 136665.902 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

karena $W_{m1} > W_{m2}$ sehingga yang mengontrol adalah W_{m1}

c. Baut

Perhitungan luas minimum bolting (baut) area

Dengan menggunakan pers. 12.92, hal. 240, Brownell & Young^[12],

$$\begin{aligned} - A_{m1} &= \frac{W_{m1}}{f_b} \\ &= \frac{136665.902}{13300} \\ &= 10.2756 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Perhitungan luas ukuran baut optimal (optimum bolting area) dari tabel 10.4 brownell&young hal.188^[12] diperoleh:
direncanakan ukuran bolt 1 in, maka didapatkan bolt area = 0.551 in² maka jumlah bolting optimum adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_{m1}}{\text{Root Area}} &= \frac{10.2756}{0.551} \\ &= 18.6491 \\ &= 19 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

ukuran nominal baut = 1 in
root area = 0.55 in
bolting spacing = 2 1/4 in
jarak radial minimum (= 1 3/8 in
jarak dari tepi (E) = 1 1/16 in

- Bolt area diameter (C)
 $C = ID_s + 2(1.42 \times go + R)$
 $ID_s = 52.4531 \text{ in}$
 $go = \text{tebal shel} = 3/16 \text{ in}$
 sehingga:
 $C = 52.4531 + 2(1.415 \times 3/16 + 1 3/8)$
 $= 55.7338 \text{ in}$

- Diameter luas flange (A) :
 $A = OD = \text{bolt area diamet} + 2.E$
 $= C + 2.E$
 $= 55.7338 + 2(1 1/16)$
 $= 56.7338 \text{ in}$

- Lebar Flange

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar Flange} &= \frac{OD_{flange} - OD_{Vessel}}{2} \\ &= \frac{56.7338 - 54}{2} \\ &= 1.3669 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Cek lebar gasket

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ab aktual} &= \text{jumlah baut} \times \text{root area} \\ &= 19 \times 0.551 \\ &= 10.4690 \end{aligned}$$

lebar gasket minimum

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{\text{Ab aktual} \times f}{2 \times \pi \times y \times G} \\ &= \frac{10.4690 \times 13300}{2 \times \pi \times 9000 \times 54.1250} \\ &= 0.04552 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Karena $W = 0.04552 \text{ in} > 0.1250 \text{ yg telah ditetapkan (memenuhi)}$

d. Perhitungan Moment

Untuk keadaan bolting up (tanpa tekanan dalam)

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{A_{m1} + A_b \times f}{2} \quad (\text{pers.12.94 brownell \& young, hal.242})^{[12]} \\ &= \frac{10.2756 + 10.4690 \times 13300}{2} \\ &= 206284.7517 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Keterangan:

W = berat beban (lb)

A_{m1} = luas baut minimum (in^2)

A_b = luas aktual baut (in^2)

f_a = allowable stress (psi)

- Jarak radial dari beban gasket yang bereaksi terhadap bolt circle (h_G)
dari Persamaan 12.101 hal 243, Brownell & Young (1959)^[12] :

$$\begin{aligned} h_G &= \frac{1}{2} (C-G) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [55.7338 - 54.1250] \\ &= 0.8044 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Keterangan:

h_G = tahanan radial circle bolt (in)

C = bolt circle diameter (in)

G = diameter gasket rata-rata (in)

- Flange moment adalah sebagai berikut (Brownell & Young, 1959, Tabel 12.4)

Moment flange (M_a)

$$\begin{aligned} M_a &= W \times h_G \\ &= 206284.7517 \times 0.8044 \\ &= 165931.5352 \text{ lb.in} \end{aligned}$$

- Untuk keadaan moment pada kondisi operasi

$$W = W_{m_1} = 136665.9017 \text{ lb}$$

Gaya hidrostatis pada daerah dalam flange (H_D)

$$H_D = 0.79 \times B^2 \times P \quad (\text{pers.12.96 brownell \& young, hal.242})^{[12]}$$

Dimana :

$$B = \text{do shell} = 54 \text{ in}$$

$$P = \text{tekanan desi} = 58.78 \text{ psig}$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} H_D &= 0.79 \times 54^2 \times 58.78 \\ &= 134550.9468 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak jari-jari bolt circle pada H_D (h_D) :

- Radial distance dari bolt circle (h_G) pada H_D (persamaan 12.100

Brownell & Young)^[12]

$$\begin{aligned} h_D &= 0.5 (C-B) \\ &= 0.5 \times [55.7338 - 54] \\ &= 0.8669 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Moment komponen (M) (persamaan 12.96 Brownell & Young)^[12] :

$$\begin{aligned} M_D &= H_D \times h_D \\ &= 134550.947 \times 0.8669 \\ &= 116639.660 \text{ lb.in} \end{aligned}$$

- Perbedaan antara beban baut flange dengan gaya hidrostatis total (H_G)

$$\begin{aligned} H_G &= W - H = W_{m_1} - H \\ &= 136665.902 - 135174.589 \\ &= 1491.3129 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- Momen komponen (M_G)

$$\begin{aligned} M_G &= H_G \times h_G \quad (\text{pers.12.98 brownell \& young, hal.242})^{[12]} \\ &= 1491.3129 \times 0.8044 \\ &= 1199.5838 \text{ lb.in} \end{aligned}$$

- perbedaan antara gaya hidrostatik total dengan gaya hidrostatik dalam area flange :

$$\begin{aligned} H_T &= H - H_D \quad (\text{pers.12.97 brownell \& young, hal.242})^{[12]} \\ &= 135174.589 - 134550.947 \\ &= 623.6420 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- Hubungan lever arm, h_T

$$\begin{aligned} h_T &= 0.5 \times (h_D + Hg) \quad (\text{pers.12.102 brownell \& young, hal.242})^{[12]} \\ &= 0.5 \times [0.8669 + 0.8044] \\ &= 0.8356 \end{aligned}$$

- Momen komponen (M_T)

$$\begin{aligned} M_T &= H_T \times h_T \quad (\text{pers.12.97 brownell \& young, hal.242})^{[12]} \\ &= 623.6420 \times 0.8356 \\ &= 521.1346 \text{ lb.in} \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah total moment pada keadaan operasi (M_o)

$$\begin{aligned} M_o &= M_D + M_G + M_T \quad (\text{pers.12.97 brownell \& young, hal.242})^{[12]} \\ &= 116639.660 + 1199.5838 + 521.1346 \\ &= 118360.3779 \text{ lb.in} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{max} = 118360.3779 \text{ lb.in}$$

$$\text{Karena } M_a > M_o, \text{ maka } M_{max} = M_a = 165931.5352 \text{ lb.in}$$

e. Flange

- Perhitungan tebal flange

$$tf = \left(\frac{y \times M_o}{f \times B} \right)^{0.5} \quad (\text{pers.12.85 brownell \& young, hal.239})^{[12]}$$

Dimana :

$$f = \text{stress yang diijinkan untuk bahan} = 18750 \text{ psi}$$

$$B = \text{diameter luar reaktor} = 54 \text{ in}$$

$$A = \text{diameter luar flange} = 56.7338 \text{ in}$$

Maka :

$$K = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{56.7338}{54} = 1.0506$$

Dari fig. 12.22 brownell & young, hal 238^[12] diperoleh harga 35

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned} tf &= \left(\frac{\# \times 118360.378}{18,750 \times 54} \right)^{0.5} \\ &= 2.0227 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

digunakan tebal flange = 2 in

Dari hasil perhitungan diatas dapat disimpulkan:

- a. Bagian Flange
- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Bahan | = | Stainles steel SA 240 Grade S type 304 |
| Tebal | = | 1.3669 in |
| OD | = | 56.7338 in |
| Tensil strenght min | = | 18750 psi |
- b. Bagian Bolting
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Bahan | = | Stainles steel SA 193 Grade B8 type 304 |
| Ukuran | = | 0.55 in |
| Jumlah | = | 19 buah |
| Bolt circle diameter (C | = | 55.7338 in |
| Jarak dari tepi | = | 1 1/16 in |
| jarak radial minimum | = | 1 3/8 in |
- c. Bagian Gasket
- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Bahan | = | Flat metal, jacketed, asbetos filled |
| Tebal | = | 1 1/16 in |
| Lebar | = | 0.1250 in |

G. Menghitung Berat Reaktor

Berat reaktor terdiri dari:

a. Berat shell reaktor

Rumus :

$$W_s = \pi/4 (d_o^2 - d_i^2) H \cdot \rho \quad (\text{Hesse, pers. 4-16 hal. 92})^{[26]}$$

Dimana :

W_s = berat shell reaktor, lb

d_o = diameter luar shell = 54 in = 4.5000 ft

d_i = diameter dalam shell = 52.0781 in = 4.3398 ft

H = tinggi shell reaktor (L_r = 360 in = 30.00 ft

ρ = densitas dari bahan konstr = 493.75 lb/ft³

(Perry, edisi 7 tabel 2-118 hal. 2-119, stell cold drawn)^[7]

Berat shell reaktor :

$$\begin{aligned} W_s &= 3,14/4 \times (54^2 - 52.0781^2) \times 30.00 \times 493.75 \\ &= 16462.0470 \text{ lb} \quad 1.4157 \\ &= 7467.1355 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

b. Berat tutup atas da bawah standart dishead

Rumus :

$$W_d = A \cdot t \cdot \rho$$

$$A = 6,28 \cdot L \cdot h \quad (\text{Hesse, pers. 4-16 hal. 92})^{[26]}$$

Dimana :

W_d = berat tutup atas dan bawah reaktor, lb

A = luas tutup atas dan bawah standart dishead, ft²

$$t = \text{tebal tutup} = 4/16 \text{ in} = 0.2500 \text{ ft}$$

$$\rho = \rho \text{ bahan konstruksi} = 493.75 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 0.2875 \text{ lb/in}^3$$

(Perry, edisi 7 tabel 2-118 hal. 2-119, stell cold drawn)^[7]

$$L = \text{crown radius (r)} = 54 \text{ in} = 4.5000 \text{ ft}$$

$$h = \text{tinggi tutup reaktor} = 10.4669 \text{ in} = 0.8722 \text{ ft}$$

Luas tutup atas dan bawah :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 6.28 \times 54 \times 10.4669 \\ &= 3549.5448 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 24.6496 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Berat tutup atas dan tutup bawah:

$$W_d = 24.6496 \times 0.2500 \times 493.75$$

$$W_d = 3042.6870 \text{ lb} \times 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$= 6085.3741 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 2760.31 \text{ kg}$$

c. Berat tube

Dari tabel 10, kern hal 843^[24] didapatkan:

$$d_i = 2.07 \text{ in}$$

$$d_o = 2.38 \text{ in}$$

$$L = 30 \text{ ft} = 360 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan tube} &= \frac{\pi}{4} (d_o^2 - d_i^2) \times L \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} (2.38^2 - 2.07^2) \times 360 \\ &= 393.354 \text{ in}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume total tube adalah :

$$V = V_{\text{bahan}} \times \text{jumlah tube}$$

$$= 393.354 \times 174$$

$$= 68289.1348 \text{ in}^3$$

Berat tube (W_t)

$$W_t = \text{Volume tube} \times \rho$$

$$= 68289.1348 \text{ in}^3 \times 0.2875 \text{ lb/in}^3$$

$$= 19633.126 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 8905.5276 \text{ kg}$$

d. Baffle

$$\text{Tinggi tube} = 30 \text{ ft} = 360 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{IDs} = 52.0781 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Bs} = 1/2 \text{ IDs} = 26.0391 \text{ in} = 2.16994 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah baffl} &= \frac{\text{tinggi tube}}{B_s} \\
 &= \frac{30}{2.16994} \\
 &= 13.8253 \\
 &= 14 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal baffle} &= 3/16 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Luas dari baffle} &= \frac{\pi}{4} [75\% \times I_d^2] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} [75\% \times 52.0781] \\
 &= 30.6610 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume baffle} &= \text{Luas baffle} \times t \\
 &= 30.661 \times 3/16 \\
 &= 5.7489 \text{ in}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat baffle (W}_1) &= \text{Volume baffle} \times \rho \\
 &= 5.7489 \text{ in}^3 \times 0.2875 \text{ lb/in}^3 \\
 &= 1.6528 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 0.7497 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Tube sheet

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas baffle} &= 30.6610 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Tebal baffle} &= 3/16 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Luas dari baffle} &= 80\% \times \text{luas tube sheet} \\
 \text{Luas tube sheet (L}_t) &= \frac{\text{Luas baffle}}{80\%} \\
 &= \frac{30.6610}{80\%} \\
 &= 38.3263 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat tube sheet (W)} &= 2 \times L_t \times \text{Tebal baffle} \rho_{\text{bahan}} \\
 &= 2 \times 38.3263 \times \frac{3}{16} \times 0.2875 \\
 &= 4.13205 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 1.87429 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berat bahan dalam Reaktor

- Berat bahan baku

$$W_{bb} = m$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 56626.3784 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 25685.5568 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Berat pemanas

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_p &= \text{flow area shell } (A_s) \times H \times \rho_{\text{pemanas}} \\
 &= 1.8083 \times 30.000 \times 0.506 \\
 &= 27.4495 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 12.4510 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka berat total = $\sum W$ + katalis

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum W &= W_s + W_c + W_t + W_t + W_t + W_{bb} + W_p \\
 &= 95797.4731 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 43453.4487 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat total} &= 95797.4731 + 12020.4096 \\
 &= 107817.883 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 48905.8707 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan (factor safety) 10%, maka berat total:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat total} &= 10\% \times 107817.88 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 10781.7883 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 4890.5871 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

H Perancangan Kolom Penyangga

a. Lug (peyangga)

$$P = \frac{4 \times P_w \times (H - L)}{n \times D_{hc}} + \frac{\sum W}{n} \text{ (pers. 10-76 hal 197 brownell\&young)}^{[12]}$$

Diman:

P_w = total beban permukaan karena angin, lb

H = tinggi vessel dari pondasi, ft

L = jarak antara level dengan dasar pondasi, ft

D_{hc} = diameter, ft

n = jumlah support

$\sum W$ = berat total, lb

P = beban kompresi total maksimum untuk tiap lug, lb

Reaktor terletak didalam ruangan, sehingga tekanan angin tidak dikontrol

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{\sum W}{n} \\
 &= \frac{10781.7883}{4} \\
 &= 2695.4471 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Tekanan kolom support

Beban tiap kolom = 2695.4471 lb

Tinggi reaktor total = 31.7699 ft

- Menentukan tinggi kolom (L)

$$L = \left(\frac{1}{2}H\right) + 2,5$$

Dimana :

$$H = \text{tinggi reakti} = 31.7699 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{1}{2} \times 31.7699 + 2.5 \\ &= 18.3849 \text{ ft} \\ &= 220.619 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi tinggi lu} = 18.3849 \text{ ft} = 5.6038 \text{ m}$$

- Trial ukuran I-beam

Untuk memilih I-beam ditetapkan 12 in ukuran 12×5 in, berat 31,8 lb dengan cara pemasangan I-beam dengan beban eksentrik

(terhadap sumbu) Dari App.G brownell and young hal 355^[12] diperoleh:

$$h = 4 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 2.5 \text{ in}$$

$$A_y = 2.576 \text{ in}^2$$

$$r_{1-1} = 1.7/8 \text{ in}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L}{r} &= \frac{220.619}{1.7/8} \\ &= 117.664 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk $(L/r) \leq 120$ maka memenuhi

- Stress kompresif yang diizinkan (f_c):

$$\begin{aligned} f_c &= \frac{18.000}{1 + \left(\frac{L^2}{18.000 \times r^2}\right)} \quad (\text{Pers. 4.21, hal 67 brownell and Young, 1959})^{[12]} \\ &= \frac{18000}{1 + \left(\frac{338.0061}{18000 \times 1.7/8^2}\right)} \\ &= 12116.3142 \text{ lb/in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Luas (A) yang dibutuhkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P}{f_c} &= \frac{2695.4471}{12116.3142} \\ &= 0.2225 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$f_c < 15.000 \text{ lb/in}^2$, memenuhi (Brownell and Young, pers. 4.21 hal 201)

Kesimpulan I-beam:

$$\text{Ukuran} = 4 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Berat} = 31.8 \text{ lb}$$

Pelekat dengan beban eksentrik

c. Perencanaan base plate

Dibuat base plate dengan toleransi panjang 5% dan toleransi lebar 20%

(herman C.Hess, hal 163)^[26]

Bahan base plate = concrete (beton), maka:

tabel 7.7 Herman C. H ess, hal 162^[26]

$$f_{bp} = 600 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

- Menentukan luas base plate

$$A_{bp} = \frac{P}{f_{bp}} \quad (\text{pers. 10.35, Brownell and young hal 190})^{[12]}$$

Dimana:

$$A_{bp} = \text{luas base plate, in}^2$$

$$P = \text{beban tiap beton}$$

$$= 2695.4471 + [31.8 \times 220.619]$$

$$= 9711.1409 \text{ lb}$$

$$f_{bp} = 600 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Sehingga:

$$A_{bp} = \frac{9711.1409 \text{ lb}}{600 \text{ lb/in}^2}$$

$$= 16.1852 \text{ in}^2$$

- Menentukan panjang dan lebar base plate

$$A_{bp} = l \times p$$

Diman:

$$p = \text{panjang base plate} = 2n + 0,95 h$$

$$l = \text{lebar base plate} = 2r + 0,8 b$$

Dengan I-beam 12 × 5 diperoleh:

$$h = 4 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 2 \frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

Dengan mengamsumsikan $m = n$, maka:

$$A_{bp} = [2n + 0,95 h] \times [2r + 0,8 b]$$

$$16.1852 = [2n + 0,95 \times 4] \times [2r + 0,8 \times 2 \frac{5}{8}]$$

$$= [2n + 3,8] \times [2r + 2]$$

$$= 4 m^2 + 7,6 m + 5,900$$

$$0 = 4 m^2 + 7,6 m + -10,285$$

Dengan menggunakan rumus abc, maka:

$$m_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-7,6 \pm \sqrt{7,6^2 - (4 \times 4 \times -10,285)}}{2 \times 4}$$

$$= \frac{-7.6 \pm 14.9105}{8}$$

$$m_1 = 0.91382$$

$$m_2 = -2.8138$$

Sehingga:

Dengan menggunakan rumus abc diambil $n = 0.91382$ in

$m = n = 0.91382$,maka:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Panjang base plate} &= 2n + 0,95 h \\ &= [2 \times 0.91382] + [0.95 \times 4] \\ &= 5.62763 \text{ in} \\ p &= 6 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- lebar base plate} &= 2m + 0,8 b \\ &= [2 \times 0.91382] + [0.8 \times 2.5/8] \\ &= 3.92763 \text{ in} \\ l &= 4 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, ukuran base plate adalah 4×6 in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{luas base plate adalah} &= 4 \times 6 \\ &= 24 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Beban yang ditahan :

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{P}{A} \\ &= \frac{9711.1409 \text{ lb}}{24 \text{ in}^2} \\ &= 404.631 \text{ lb/in}^2 < 600 \text{ psia (memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Cek harga m dan n :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Panjang base plate} \\ 6 &= 2n + [0.95 \times 4] \\ n &= 1.1 \text{ in} \\ \text{- lebar base plate} \\ 4 &= 2m + [0.8 \times 2.5/8] \\ m &= 1.0 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Karena $n > m$ maka m dijadikan acuan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Menentukan tebal base plate:} \\ A \text{ baru} &= 24 \text{ in}^2 \\ P \text{ baru} &= A \text{ baru} \times f_{bp} \\ &= 24 \text{ in}^2 \times 600 \text{ lb/in}^2 \\ &= 14400 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{bp} &= (1,5 \times 10^{-4} \times p \times m^2)^{0,4} \text{ (pers.7-12 Herman C.Hess hal 163)}^{[26]} \\
 &= \left[1,5 \times 10^{-4} \times 14400 \times (1,0)^2 \right]^{0,5} \\
 &= 1.3962 \text{ in} \\
 &= 2 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan ukuran baut :

$$\text{Beban baut (p)} = 9711.1409 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Jumlah baut yang digunakan} = 4 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Beban tiap baut } \frac{p}{n} &= \frac{9711.1409}{4} \\
 &= 2427.7852 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 1101.24 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan luas baut:

$$A_b = \frac{P_b}{f_s}$$

Dimana:

A_b = luas baut

P_b = beban tiap baut

f_s = stress tiap baut maksimal

sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_b &= \frac{2427.7852 \text{ lb}}{7396 \text{ lb/in}^2} \\
 &= 0.3282565 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 10-4 brownell and young hal 188^[12] didapatkan baut dengan dimensi:

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

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

$$\text{Jarak radial maksimum} = 1 \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\text{Edge distance (E)} = 1 \frac{1}{16}$$

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

$$\text{Radius fillet maksimal} = \frac{7}{16}$$

- d. Menentukan dimensi lug dan gusset Digunakan 2 plate horizontal (lug) dan 2 plate vertikal (gusset) dari fig. 10.6 brownell and young hal : 193 didapatkan:

- a. Lebar Lug

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \text{lebar lug} = \text{ukuran baut} + 9 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1 \text{ in} + 9 \\
 &= 10 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= \text{jarak antara gusset} = \text{ukuran baut} + 8 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1 \text{ in} + 8 \text{ in} \\
 &= 9 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L = \text{lebar gusset} &= 2(\text{lebar kolom} - 0,5 \times \text{ukuran baut}) \\
 &= 2[4 - 0,5 \times 5/8] \\
 &= 7,38 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Lebar Gusset

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Lebar lug atas } a &= 0,5 (L + \text{ukuran baut}) \\
 &= 0,5 [7 + 1] \\
 &= 4 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Perbandingan tebal base } p = \frac{B}{L} = \frac{9}{7} = 1,2203 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 10.4 brownell and young hal 188^[12] didapatkan 0,4421

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= 0,5 \times \text{nut dimension} \\
 &= 0,5 \times 1\ 5/8 \\
 &= 0,8125 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Tebal Plate Horizontal (Lug)

Menentukan maksimum bending moment sepanjang sumbu radial dari pers. 10-40, brownell and young hal 192^[12]:

$$M_y = \left(\frac{P}{4\pi} \right) \left[(1 + \mu) \times \ln \frac{2L}{\pi \times e} + (1 - \gamma_1) \right]$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \text{beban tiap } b_i = 2427,7852 \text{ lb} \\
 \mu &= \text{poisson's rati} = 0,33 \text{ (untuk shell)} \\
 L &= \text{panjang horizontal plate } b = 7 \text{ in} \\
 e &= \text{nut dimensi} = 1\ 1/16 \text{ in} \\
 D_0 &= 0,3
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_y &= \frac{2427,7852}{\pi \cdot 4} \left[(1 + \mu) \ln \frac{21}{e\pi} + (1 - \gamma_1) \right] \\
 &= 3712,8551 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

M_y disubstitusikan ke persamaan 10.41, hal 193, Brownell^[12] diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{thp} &= \sqrt{\frac{6 \times M_y}{f}} \\
 &= 6,0933 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan plate dengan = 6,0933 in = 8 in

d. Tebal Plate Vertikal (Gusset)

Dari Brownell & Young, fig. 10.6, hal. 191 pers 10.47 hal 194^[12] diperoleh:

$$\text{gusset min} = \frac{3}{8} \times \text{thp}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \times 8.0000$$

$$= 3 \text{ in}$$

e. Tinggi Gusset

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hg} &= A + \text{ukuran baut} \\ &= 10.00 + 1 \\ &= 12.500 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

f. Tinggi Lug

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Lug} &= \text{hg} + 2 \text{ thp} \\ &= 12.500 + 2 \times 8.0000 \\ &= 28.5000 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan perencanaan lug dan gusset :

a. Lug

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Lebar} &= 10.000 \text{ in} \\ \text{- Tebal} &= 8.000 \text{ in} \\ \text{- Tinggi} &= 28.500 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

b. Gusset

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Lebar} &= 7.375 \text{ in} \\ \text{- Tebal} &= 3.0000 \text{ in} \\ \text{- Tinggi} &= 12.500 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

I. Dimensi Pondasi

Perencanaan :

- Beban total yang harus ditahan pondasi :
 - Berat reaktor total
 - Berat kolom penyangga
 - Berat base plate
- Ditentukan :
 - Masing-masing penyangga diberi pondasi
 - Spesifik untuk semua penyangga sama

Dasar Perhitungan :

a. Berat total reaktor

$$W = 4890.5871 \text{ kg} = 10781.7883 \text{ lb}$$

b. Beban yang harus ditanggung tiap kolom

Rumus :

$$W_{bp} = p \cdot l \cdot t \cdot \rho$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \text{panjang base plate} &= 6 \text{ in} &= 0.5000 \text{ ft} \\ l &= \text{lebar base plate} &= 4 \text{ in} &= 0.3333 \text{ ft} \\ t &= \text{tebal base plate} &= 1.396 \text{ in} &= 0.1164 \text{ ft} \\ \rho &= \text{densitas dari bahan konstr} &= 493.75 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Beban yang ditanggung tiap kolom :

$$W_{bp} = 0.5000 \times 0.3333 \times 0.1164 \times 493.75$$

$$= 9.5747 \text{ lb}$$

c. Beban tiap penyangga

Rumus :

$$W_p = L \cdot A \cdot F \cdot \rho$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \text{tinggi kolom} &&= 18.3849 \text{ ft} \\ A &= \text{luas kolom I beam} &&= 0.2225 \text{ in}^2 = 0.0015 \text{ ft}^2 \\ F &= \text{faktor koreksi} &&= 3.4 \\ \rho &= \text{densitas dari bahan konstr} &&= 493.75 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Beban tiap penyangga :

$$\begin{aligned} W_p &= 18.3849 \times 0.0015 \times 3.4 \times 493.75 \\ &= 47.6810 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

d. Beban total

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\text{total}} &= W + W_{bp} + W_p \\ &= 10839.0440 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Dianggap hanya ada gaya vertikal dan berat kolom itu sendiri bekerja pada pondasi, maka diambil :

- Luas atas = 20 × 20 in
- Luas bawah = 25 × 25 in
- Tinggi = 20 in
- Luas permukaan tanah rata-rata :
 $A = 25 \times 25 = 625 \text{ in}^2$
- Volume pondasi :
 $V = A \times t$
 $= 0.2225 \times 20$
 $= 12500 \text{ in}^3 = 7.2338 \text{ ft}^3$

- Berat pondasi :

$$W = V \times \rho$$

Dimana :

$$\rho = \text{densitas semen} : 196 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 7.2338 \times 196 \\ &= 1417.815 \text{ lb} \\ &= 643.11667 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

- Tekanan tanah :

Pondasi didirikan diatas semen sand dan gravel, dengan :

- Save bearing minin = 5 ton/ft²
- Save bearing maxir = 10 ton/ft²

Kemampuan tekanan tanah sebesar :

$$P = 5 \text{ ton/ft}^2 \times \frac{2240 \text{ lb} \times 1 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ ton} \times 144 \text{ in}^2}$$

$$= 114.2857 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tekanan pada tanah :

$$P = \frac{W}{A}$$

Dimana :

- W = berat beban total + berat pondasi
- A = luas bawah pondasi = (60 x 60) = 625 in²

Sehingga :

$$P = \frac{1417.815 + 10839.0440}{625}$$

$$P = 19.6110 \text{ lb/in}^2 < 114.286 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Karena tekanan yang diberikan tanah lebih kecil daripada kemampuan tanah menahan pondasi, maka pondasi dengan ukuran (20 x 20) in untuk luas atas dan (25 x 25) in untuk luas bawah dengan tinggi pondasi 20 in dapat digunakan.

Dimensi Peralatan :

1. Dimensi Reaktor

a. Bagian tube

- Bahan = Stainless stell SA-240 grade M type 316
- Ukuran = 2 1/2 in sch 80
- Susunan pipa = triangular pitch
- ID = 2.067 in
- OD = 2.380 in
- Nt = 174 buah
- P_T = 2.9750 in
- C' = 0.5950 in
- A = 3.3500 in²

b. Bagian silinder (shell)

- Bahan = Stainless stell SA-240 grade M type 316
- di = 53.3750 in
- do = 54.0000 in
- ts = 3/16 in

c. Bagian tutup reaktor

- Tutup = Standard dished head
- tha = 3/16 in
- thb = 3/16 in
- ha = 10.467 in
- hb = 10.467 in

2. Dimensi Nozzle

a. Nozzle pemasukan umpan bahan baku

Size	=	6	in
OD of pipe	=	6.625	in
Flange Nozzle thickness (n)	=	0.432	in
Diameter of hole in reinforcing plate (DR)	=	6.75	
Length of side of reinforcing plate, L	=	16.25	in
Width of reinforcing plate, W	=	20.25	in
Distance, shell to flange face, outside, J	=	8	in
Distance, shell to flange face, inside, K	=	6	in
Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle			
* Regular, Type H	=	11	in
* Low, Type C	=	8.125	in

b. Nozzle pengeluaran produk

Size	=	6	in
OD of pipe	=	6.625	in
Flange Nozzle thickness (n)	=	0.432	in
Diameter of hole in reinforcing plate (DR)	=	6.75	in
Length of side of reinforcing plate, L	=	16.25	in
Width of reinforcing plate, W	=	20.25	in
Distance, shell to flange face, outside, J	=	8	in
Distance, shell to flange face, inside, K	=	6	in
Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle			
* Regular, Type H	=	11	in
* Low, Type C	=	8.125	in

c. Nozzle pemasukan pendingin dan pengeluaran pendingin

Size	=	3	in
OD of pipe	=	3.5	in
Flange Nozzle thickness (n)	=	0.3	in
Diameter of hole in reinforcing plate (DR)	=	3.625	in
Length of side of reinforcing plate, L	=	10	in
Width of reinforcing plate, W	=	12.625	in
Distance, shell to flange face, outside, J	=	6	in
Distance, shell to flange face, inside, K	=	6	in
Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle			
* Regular, Type H	=	8	in
* Low, Type C	=	5	in

Flange, Bolt dan Gasket dari Vessel

a. Bagian Flange

Bahan	=	Stainles steel SA 240 Grade S type 304
Tebal	=	1.3669 in
OD	=	56.7338 in
Type flange	=	18750

b. Bagian Bolting

Bahan	=	Stainles steel SA 193 Grade B8 type 304
Ukuran	=	0.55 in
Jumlah	=	19 buah
Bolt circle diameter (C)	=	55.7338 in
Jarak dari tepi	=	1 1/16 in
jarak radial minimum	=	1 3/8 in

c. Bagian Gasket

Bahan	=	Solid Flat Metal Iron
Tebal	=	1 1/16 in
Lebar	=	0.1250 in

Sistem Penyangga

- Jenis	=	Kolom I beam
- Jumlah	=	4 buah
- Panjang (L)	=	220.619 in
- Ukuran I beam	=	12 × 5 in ²
- Area of section (Ay)	=	2.58 in ²
- Depth of beam (h)	=	4 in
- Width of flange (b)	=	2 5/8 in
- Axis (r)	=	1 7/8 in

3. Base Plate

- Panjang (p)	=	6 in
- Lebar (l)	=	4 in
- Tebal (t)	=	1.4 in
- Bahan	=	Cast iron
- Root area	=	3.715 in
- Ukuran baut	=	1 in
- Bolt circle (BC)	=	2 1/4 in
- Jarak radial maksimum	=	1 3/8 in
- Edge distance (E)	=	1/16 in
- Nut dimensi	=	1 5/8 in
- Radius fillet maksimal	=	7/16 in

4. Perencanaan lug dan gusset :

a. Lug

- Lebar	=	10.000 in
- Tebal	=	8.000 in
- Tinggi	=	28.500 in

b. Gusset

- Lebar	=	7.375 in
- Tebal	=	3.0000 in
- Tinggi	=	12.500 in

5. Sistem Pondasi

- Luas atas	=	20 × 20 in
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- Luas bawah = 25×25 in
- Tinggi = 20 in
- Bahan = Sement Sand dan Gravel
- Luas permukaan tanah rata-rata = 625 in²