

APPENDIKS C SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. Storage Metanol (F-111)

Fungsi: Untuk menampung bahan baku metanol (CH₃OH)

Tipe: Tangki berbentuk silinder, tutup atas standar dish dan tutup bawah datar

Direncanakan:

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel SA 167 Grade 3 Type 304

F allowable : 18750

Tipe pengelasan : Double welded butt join, E = 0,80

Faktor korosi : 1/16

Waktu tinggal : 7 hari = 168 jam

Jumlah storage : 6

Kondisi:

Temperatur (T) : 30 °C = 303,2 K

Tekanan (P) : 1 atm = 14,7 psia = 0 psig

Perhitungan density

$$1 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 62,4286 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$1 \text{ ft} = 12,0001 \text{ in}$$

$$1 \text{ kg} = 2,2046 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Density} = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n} \quad ({}^{[8]} \text{Density of Liquid})$$

Bahan	A	B	n	Tc
CH ₃ OH	0,2792	0,2791	0,2331	512,5800
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,2740	0,28571	647,1300

Bahan	m (kg/jam)	xi (massa)	ρ (g/cm ³)	xi.pi
CH ₃ OH	2516,7490	0,4975	0,7865	0,3913
H ₂ O	2542,17118	0,5025	1,0229	0,5140
Total	5058,9202	1,0000	1,8094	0,9053

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

$$= \frac{0,9053}{1} = 0,9053 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 56,5163 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate massa CH}_3\text{OH masu} &= 5058,9202 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 11152,8954 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan:

a. Menentukan volume tangki

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{m}{\rho} \times q = \frac{11152,895}{56,5163} \times 168 \\ &= 33153,0305 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume ruang kosong} = 20\% \text{ volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume liquid} + 20\% \text{ volume tangki}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 80\% \text{ volume tangki} &= 33153,03053 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= 41441,2882 \text{ ft}^3 = 1173,493 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan dimensi tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Asumsi } L_s &= 1,5 \text{ di} \\
 \text{Volume tangki} &= \text{Volume silinder} + \text{Tutup atas}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 41441,2882 &= \frac{\pi}{4} di^2 L_s + 0,0847 di^3 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} di^2 \cdot 1,5 \cdot di + 0,0847 di^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah tangki} = 6 \text{ buah, jadi volume per tangki} = 6906,8814 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$6906,8814 = 1,2622 di^3$$

$$di^3 = 5472,097 \text{ ft}$$

$$di = 17,6218 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 211,4621 \text{ in} = 5,3711 \text{ m}$$

c. Menghitung tinggi liquida

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi liquida (HL)} &= \frac{\text{Volume liquida}}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \times di^2} \\
 &= \frac{33153,0305}{\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 18,4431^2} \\
 &= 136,0038 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 1632,046 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung tekanan design

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tekanan hidrostatik (Pl)} &= \frac{\rho (\text{HL}-1)}{144} = \frac{56,516 \times 136,0038 - 1}{144} \\
 &= 52,986 \text{ psia} = 38,290 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tekanan design (Pi)} &= P \text{ operasi} + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\
 &= 0 + 38,2895 \\
 &= 38,2895 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Menghitung tebal silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{Pi \times di}{2(f.E - 0,6Pi)} + C \\
 &= \frac{38,2895 \times 211,4621}{2(18750 \times 0,85 - 0,6 \times 33,5211)} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,3328 \times \frac{16}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$ts = \underline{5,3249 \text{ in}} \approx \underline{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_o &= d_i + 2(ts) \\
 &= 211,4621 + 2 \times \frac{5}{16} \\
 &= 212,0871 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan ^[10] tabel 5.7 hal 90, didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{ost} &= 228 \text{ in} \\
 i_{cr} &= 13 \frac{3}{4} \text{ in} = 55 \\
 r &= 180 \text{ in} \\
 ts &= 1 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_i \text{ baru} &= d_{ost} - 2 ts \\
 &= 228 - 2 \\
 &= 226 \text{ in} \\
 &= 18,833 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Menghitung tinggi silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi silinder (Ls)} &= 1,5 d_i \\
 &= 339 \text{ in} \\
 &= 28,2 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Menghitung dimensi tutup atas dan tutup bawah

Bentuk tutup atas adalah standart dished dan tutup bawah adalah flat, sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal tutup atas (tha)} &= \frac{0,885 \times \text{Pi} \times r}{fE - 0,1\text{Pi}} + C \\
 &= 0,5718 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{9,1481}{16} \approx \frac{9}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tutup atas (ha)} &= 0,169 d_i \\
 &= 38,1940 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

h. Menghitung tinggi tangki (H)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi tangki (H)} &= \text{Tinggi silinder} + \text{Tinggi tutup atas} \\
 &= 339 + 38,1940 \\
 &= 377,1940 \text{ in} \\
 &= 31,4325
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi alat:

Fungsi	:	Penyimpanan bahan baku metanol (l)
Jumlah tangki	:	6 buah
Waktu tinggal	:	7 hari
Bahan kontruksi	:	Carbon steel SA-167 Grade 3 Type 304
Volume tangki	:	41441,2882 ft ³

Diameter dalam (d_i)	:	226 in
Diameter luar (d_o)	:	228 in
Tebal silinder (t_s)	:	1 in
Tinggi silinder (L_s)	:	339 in
Tinggi tangki (H)	:	377,1940 in
Tebal tutup atas (t_h)	:	9/16 in
Tinggi tutup atas (t)	:	38,1940 in

2. Pompa (L-112)

Fungsi: Untuk mengalirkan metanol dari storage menuju vaporizer

Tipe : Pompa sentrifugal

Direncanakan:

Bahan konstruksi : Carbon steel

Jumlah : 1 buah

Kondisi operasi

Suhu (T) : 30 °C = 303,15 K

Tekanan (P) : 1 atm = 14,7 psia = 0 psig

Densitas bahan : 56,5163 lb/ft³ = 905,3063 kg/m³
= 3,5282 lbm/jam

Viskositas bahan:

Bahan	A	B	C	D
CH ₃ OH	-9,0562	1,2542E+03	2,2383E-02	-2,3538E-05
H ₂ O	-10,2158	1,7925E+03	1,7730E-02	-1,2631E-05

Dikutip dari ^[8], Viscosity of liquid

$$\log_{10} \mu = A + B/T + CT + DT^2$$

Bahan	m (kg/jam)	x_i (massa)	μ (cP)	μ (lb/ft.s)	$x_i \cdot \mu_i$
CH ₃ OH	5033,5000	0,9985	0,5050	0,0003	0,00034
H ₂ O	7,5616	0,0015	0,8150	0,0005	8,2E-07
Total	5041,06157	1,0000	1,3200	0,0009	0,00034

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \mu_i}{\sum x_i} \\ &= \frac{0,0003397}{1} = 0,000340 \text{ b/ft.s} = 1,2228 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \end{aligned}$$

Rate bahan masuk: 5041,0616 kg/jam

11113,524 lb/jam

Perhitungan:

a. Menghitung rate volumetrik (Q)

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{\text{Rate bahan masuk}}{\rho \text{ bahan masuk}} \\ &= \frac{11113,5243}{56,5163} \\ &= 196,6428 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0546 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 24,5181 \text{ gal/mnt}$$

$$D_{i \text{ optimum}} = 3,9 Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad [12]$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,0546^{0,45} \times 56,5163^{0,1}$$

$$= 1,7810 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1484 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Standarisasi } D_i = 2 \text{ in sch 40} \quad [12]$$

$$\text{Outside diameter (OD)} = 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,1979 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Inside diameter (ID)} = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,1723 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Luas (A)} = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2$$

b. Menentukan kecepatan aliran fluida

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran fluida (v)} = \frac{Q}{A}$$

$$= \frac{196,6428}{0,0233}$$

$$= 8439,607 \text{ ft/jam}$$

$$= 2,3443 \text{ ft/s}$$

c. Menentukan bilangan reynold

$$\text{Bilangan reynold (N}_{Re}) = \frac{D \times v \times \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,1723 \times 8439,6067 \times 56,5163}{1,2228}$$

$$= 67191,0001 \geq 4000 \text{ (Aliran turbulen)}$$

Dari Geankoplis, Fig. 2.10-3, hal. 94 didapatkan:

$$\text{Equivalen rougness } (\epsilon) = 0,000046 \text{ m} = 0,000151 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Relative rougness } (\epsilon/D) = 0,0008761$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi (f)} = 0,01$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ aliran turbulen}$$

d. Menentukan panjang pipa

Asumsi:

$$\text{Panjang pipa lurus} = 25 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Elbow } 90^\circ = 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Globe valve} = 1 \text{ buah}$$

Perhitungan:

$$\text{- Panjang pipa lurus} = 25 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{- Elbow } 90^\circ = 1 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Le/D} = 35 \quad [12]$$

$$\text{L elbow} = 35 \text{ ID}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 35 \times 1 \times 0,1723 \\
&= 6,0288 \text{ ft} \\
\text{- Gate valve} &= 1 \text{ buah} \\
\text{Le/D} &= 9^{[12]} \\
\text{L elbow} &= 9 \text{ ID} \\
&= 9 \times 1 \times 0,1723 \\
&= 1,5503 \text{ ft} \\
\text{- Globe valve} &= 1 \text{ buah} \\
\text{Le/D} &= 300^{[12]} \\
\text{L elbow} &= 300 \text{ ID} \\
&= 300 \times 1 \times 0,1723 \\
&= 51,6750 \text{ ft} \\
\text{- Panjang pipa total (L)} &= \text{Pipa lurus} + \text{Elbow } 90^\circ + \text{Gate Valve} + \text{Globe Valve} \\
&= 25 + 6,0288 + 1,550 + 51,6750 \\
&= 84,2540 \text{ ft} \\
&= 1011,048 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan friksion Loss

1. Friksi pada pipa lurus

$$\begin{aligned}
F_f &= 4f \frac{\Delta L}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{2g_c} \quad [12] \\
&= 4 \times 0,01 \times \frac{84,2540}{0,1723} \times \frac{2,3443^2}{2 \times 32,17} \\
&= 1,6711 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

2. Kontraksi pada keluaran tangki

$$\begin{aligned}
h_c &= 0,55 \times \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha g_c} \\
&= 0,55 \times \left(1 - 0 \right)^2 \times \frac{2,3443^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,17} \\
&= 0,0470 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

3. Elbow 90°, 1 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
K_f &= 0,75 \quad [12] \\
h_f &= 1K_f \frac{v^2}{2 g_c} \quad [12] \\
&= 1 \times 0,75 \times \frac{2,3443^2}{2 \times 32,174} \\
&= 0,0641 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

4. Globe valve wide open, 1 buah

$$\begin{aligned}
K_f &= 6 \quad [12] \\
h_f &= 1K_f \frac{v^2}{2 g_c} \quad [12]
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 \times 6 \times \frac{2,3443^2}{2 \times 32}$$

$$= 0,5125 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

5. Sudden expansion

$$h_{\text{ex}} = \left(1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2 \alpha g_c} \quad [12]$$

$$= \left(1 - 0 \right)^2 \times \frac{2,344^2}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2}$$

$$= 0,0854 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

6. Gate valve wide open, 1 buah

$$K_f = 0,17 \quad [12]$$

$$h_f = K_f \frac{v^2}{2 g_c} \quad [12]$$

$$= 0 \times \frac{2,3443^2}{2 \times 32,17}$$

$$= 0,0145 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total friksi } (\Sigma F) &= F_f + h_c + \Sigma h_f + h_{\text{ex}} \\ &= 1,6711 + 0,0470 + 0,5910 + 0,085 \\ &= 2,3945 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm} \end{aligned}$$

f. Menentukan Kesetimbangan mekanik

Direncanakan:

$$\Delta Z = 15 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \text{ (Karena } P_1=P_2)$$

$$v_1 = 0 \text{ ft/s (karena fluida diam dalam tangki penampungan)}$$

$$v_2 = 2,3443 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ (aliran turbulen)}$$

Sehingga mechanical energy balance:

$$\frac{V_2^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} - \frac{V_1^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} + \Delta Z \frac{g}{g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F + W_s = 0$$

(Geankoplis, Pers.2-7.28 Hal 68)

$$\frac{5,4959}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} - \frac{0}{2 \times 1 \times 32,2} + 15 \frac{32,2}{32,2} + 0 + 2,3945 = W_s$$

$$-W_s = 17,4799$$

$$W_s = -17,4799 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

Dari fig. 14.37 hal.520^[11], didapatkan:

$$\text{Efisiensi pompa } (\eta) = 42\%$$

$$W_s = -\eta W_p$$

$$-17,4799 = -42\% \times W_p$$

$$W_p = 41,6188 \text{ lbf.ft/lbm}$$

$$\text{Mass flow rate (m)} = Q \times \rho$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 24,5181 \times 56,5163 \\
 &= 1385,6713 \text{ lbm/jam} \\
 &= 0,3849 \text{ lbm/s} \\
 \text{Pump horsepower} &= W_p \times m \times \frac{1}{550} \frac{\text{Hp}}{\text{ft.lbf/s}} \\
 &= 41,6188 \times 0,3849 \times \frac{1}{550} \\
 &= 0,0291 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari fig.14.38 hal.521^[11], didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efisiensi motor} &= 80\% \\
 \text{Daya} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\text{efisiensi motor}} \\
 &= \frac{0,0291}{80\%} \\
 &= 0,0364 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Broken horsepower} &= \frac{\text{pump horsepower}}{\eta} \\
 &= \frac{0,0291}{42\%} \\
 &= 0,0693 \approx 1 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi alat:

Nama Alat	: Pompa sentrifugal
Kode Alat	: L-112
Fungsi	: Untuk mengalirkan metanol dari storage menuju vaporizer
Type	: Carbon Steel
Kapasitas	: 196,6428 ft ³ /jam
Suhu Operasi	: 30 °C
Efisiensi pompa	: 42%
Efisiensi motor	: 80%
Daya	: 1 Hp
Dimensi pompa	: OD = 2,3750 in NPS = 2 in
	: ID = 2,0670 in sch = 40
	: A = 0,0233 ft ²

3. Vaporizer (V-110)

Fungsi : Menguapkan metanol liquid menjadi gas

Type : Double Pipe Heat Exchanger (DPHE)

Data Perancangan

- Faktor kekotoran gabungan minimum (Rd) = 0,001 jam.ft².°F/Btu
- Penurunan tekanan aliran maksimal (Δp) = 10 psi
- Δp maksimum steam = 2,5 psi

Kondisi operasi :

- Suhu masuk CH₃OH (t₁) = 30 °C = 86,00 °F
- Suhu keluar vaporizer (t₂) = 65 °C = 149,00 °F
- Suhu steam masuk (T₁) = 300 °C = 572,00 °F
- Suhu steam keluar (T₂) = 300 °C = 572,00 °F
- Massa bahan masuk (M) = 5058,920 kg/jam = 11152,90 lb/jam
- Kebutuhan steam (m) = 124,5689 kg/jam = 274,62 lb/jam
- Panas yang dibawah ste: = 41261,96 kkal/jam = 163634,1 Btu/jam

Viscosity bahan pada suhu tc 126.5 F^[13]

Bahan	m (kg/jam)	xi (massa)	μ (lb/ft.s)	xi.μ i
CH ₃ OH	2516,7500	0,9900	0,0006	0,000599
H ₂ O	25,4517	0,0100	0,0007	0,000007
Total	2542,2017	1,0000	0,0013	0,000605

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ campuran} &= \frac{\sum xi \cdot \mu_i}{\sum xi} \\ &= \frac{0,000605}{1} = 0,000605 \text{ lb/ft.s} = 2,1796 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan:

a. Menghitung Δt

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t_1 &= 572,00 \text{ °F} - 149,00 \text{ °F} = 423,00 \text{ °F} \\ \Delta t_2 &= 572,00 \text{ °F} - 86,00 \text{ °F} = 486,00 \text{ °F} \\ \Delta T_{LM} &= \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2} \\ &= \frac{423,00 - 486,00}{\ln \frac{423,00}{486,00}} \\ &= 453,771 \text{ °F} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung suhu kalorik (Tc dan tc)

$$\begin{aligned} T_c &= \frac{(T_1 + T_2)}{2} = \frac{572 + 572}{2} = 572 \text{ °F} \\ t_c &= \frac{(t_1 + t_2)}{2} = \frac{86 + 149}{2} = 117,5 \text{ °F} \end{aligned}$$

c. Trial ukuran DPHE

dicoba ukuran DPHE 3 × 2" IPS sch 40 dengan aliran steam dibagian pipa. dari tabel 6.2. "Kern" hal. 110 didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{an} &= 2,93 \text{ in}^2 = 0,0203 \text{ ft}^2 \\ a_p &= 3,35 \text{ in}^2 = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \\ d_e &= 1,57 \text{ in} = 0,1308 \text{ ft} \\ d_e' &= 0,69 \text{ in} = 0,0575 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

dari tabel 11 ^[13] hal. 844 didapatkan:

$$do_p = 2,38 \text{ in} = 0,1983 \text{ ft}$$

$$di_p = 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,1723 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 0,622 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas	
Bagian <i>Anulus</i> (Bahan)	Bagian Pipa (Steam)
<p>1. Menghitung N_{Re}</p> $G_{an} = \frac{M}{a_{an}}$ $= \frac{11152,8954}{0,0203}$ $= 548128,6491 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2$ <p>(fig. 14 "Kern", hal. 823) pada tc = 117,5</p> $\mu = 0,9 \text{ cp}$ $= 2,1771 \text{ Ib/ft.jam}$ $NRe_{an} = \frac{G_{an} \times de}{\mu}$ $= \frac{548128,6491 \times 0,1308}{2,1771}$ $= 32939,9193$ <p>2. $J_H = 400$</p> <p>3. Menghitung harga koefisien film</p> $C_p = 0,59 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$ <p>"Kern fig. 2 hal. 804"</p> $k = 0,124 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/ft}$ <p>"Kern Tabel 4 hal. 800"</p> $(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 2,1799$ $h_o = J_h \frac{k}{De} \left(\frac{C_p \mu^{1/3}}{k} \right) \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$ $h_o = 400 \frac{0,124}{0,131} \times 2,18 \times 1$ $= 826,4175 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$	<p>1'. Menghitung N_{Re}</p> $G_p = \frac{m}{a_p}$ $= \frac{274,6246}{0,0233}$ $= 11804,7588 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2$ $\mu = 0,02 \text{ cp}$ $= 0,0484 \text{ Ib/ft.jam}$ $NRe_p = \frac{G_p \times di}{\mu}$ $= \frac{11804,8 \times 0,1723}{0,0483800}$ $= 42029,13812$ <p>2'. Mencari faktor panas (J_H)</p> <p>J_H tidak perlu dicari karena steam</p> <p>3'. Menghitung koefisien film perpindahan panas</p> $h_{io} = 1500 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$

d. Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih

$$U_c = \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}}$$

$$= \frac{826,42 \times 1500}{826,42 + 1500}$$

$$= \frac{826,42}{532,8477} + \frac{1500}{532,8477} \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

e. Mencari diri faktor (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} \\ \frac{1}{U_D} &= \frac{1}{U_c} + R_d \\ \frac{1}{U_D} &= \frac{1}{532,848} + 0,0010 \\ U_D &= 347,6195 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} \\ &= \frac{163634,052}{347,619 \times 453,7713} \\ &= 1,0374 \text{ ft}^2 \quad (\text{A kurang dari } 100\text{-}200 \text{ ft}^2, [13]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{A}{a''} \\ &= \frac{1,0374}{0,622} \\ &= 1,6678 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D \text{ koreksi}}{U_c \times U_D \text{ koreksi}} = \frac{532,85 - 347,619}{532,85 \times 347,619} \\ &= 0,0010 \end{aligned}$$

Rd ketetapan = 0,0010

Rd hitung > Rd ketetapan jadi Ok

Hasil		
1500	h outside	826,4175
U _c		532,8477
U _D		347,6195
Rd terhitung		0,0010
Rd tetapan		0,0010

L(ft)	Hairpin	N _{pakai}	L _{baru}	A _{baru}	UD _{baru}	Rd _{baru}	Rd _{over desain}
12	0,1390	1	24	14,4	18,907	0,05	50,0134
16	0,1042	1	32	19,2	14,180	0,07	67,6434
20	0,0834	1	40	24,0	11,344	0,09	85,2734

Jadi diambil over desain terkecil, yai = 50,0134

L = 12 ft

n = 1 buah

Evaluasi ΔP	
Bagian <i>Anulus</i> (Metanol)	Bagian <i>pipa</i> (steam)
<p>1. Menghitung Nre dan friksi $Nre = 32939,9193$ <i>Kern fig.29, hal.839</i> $f = 0,0018$</p> <p>2. Mencari ΔP karena panjang pipa $\rho = 56,5163 \text{ Ib}_m/\text{ft}^3$ $\Delta P_1 = \frac{4 \times f \times G_{an}^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times de'} \times \rho$ $= \frac{4 \times 0,0018 \times 548129 \times 12}{2 \times 32,2 \times 56,5163^2} \times 56,5163$ $= \frac{4,18 \times 10^6 \times 56,5163 \times 0,0575}{144}$ $= 6,6354$ hasil ΔP karena panjang pipa $\Delta P_{allow} = 10 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_{(p)} < \Delta P_{allow}$ $6,635 < 10,0 \text{ Psi}$ <i>desain memenuhi</i></p>	<p>1'. Menghitung Nre dan friksi $Nre = 42029,1381$ $f = 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{(Nre \text{ an})^{0,42}}$ $= 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{42029,138^0}$ $= 0,0035 + 0,003$ $= 0,007$</p> <p>Dari steam tabel, untuk kondisi: Saturated steam $T = 572 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ $sv = 6,304$ [12] didapatkan: $\rho_{\text{steam}} = \frac{1}{sv} \times 62,5$ $= \frac{1}{6,304} \times 62,5$ $= 9,9143 \text{ Ib}/\text{ft}^3$</p> <p>2'. Menghitung ΔP pipa $\Delta Fa = \frac{4 \cdot f \cdot G_a^2 \cdot L}{2 \cdot g \cdot \rho^2 \cdot Di}$ $= \frac{4 \cdot 0,0035 \cdot 468,5179^2 \cdot 12}{2 \cdot 32,2 \cdot 9,9143^2 \cdot Di}$ $\Delta P_p = 0,021207 \text{ psi}$</p> <p>$\Delta P_p < \Delta p_{\text{tetapan}}$ $0,0212 < 2,5$ Maka memenuhi syarat</p>

Spesifikasi Alat

Fungsi	:	Untuk menguapkan larutan metanol
Tipe	:	Double Pipe Heat Exchanger
Bahan Konstruksi	:	Carbon steel
Kapasitas	:	6930,0276 m ³ = 244733,9262 ft ³
Rate steam	:	124,5689 kg/jam = 274,6246 lb/jam
Jumlah hairpin	:	1 buah
Diameter luar pipa	:	2,38 in = 0,1983 ft
Diameter dalam pij	:	2,067 in = 0,1723 ft
Panjang	:	12 ft
Jumlah	:	1 buah

4. Air Filter (H-115)

Fungsi: Membersihkan udara dari debu dan serangga agar tidak masuk terhisap

Type : Dry Filter

Direncanakan:

Bahan: Carbon steel

Dasar perancangan:

Rate aliran udara : 5359,1030 kg/jam = 3,2818551 Ib/jam

Suhu : 30 °C

Densitas : 1,1598 Ib/ft³

Perhitungan:

a. Menghitung kecepatan volumetrik

$$Q = \frac{5359,1030}{1,1598} = 4620,7131 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} = 2734,1497 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

b. Menghitung berat debu dalam udara

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat debu} &= \frac{1 \text{ gr}}{1000 \text{ ft}^3} \times 2734,1497 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}^{[3]} \\ &= 2,7341 \text{ gr/menit} \end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan jumlah filter

Ditetapkan ukuran filter: 26 × 26 in kapasitas 1 dry filter = 6500 ft³/menit

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{Q}{\text{kapasitas}} = \frac{2734,1497}{6500} \\ &= 0,4206 = 1 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Air Filter

Fungsi : Membersihkan udara dari debu dan serangga agar tidak terhisap

Bahan konstruksi: Carbon steel

Kapasitas : 2734,1497 ft³/menit

Ukuran : 26 × 26 in

Jumlah : 1 buah

5. Heater Udara (E-125)

Fungsi: Untuk memanaskan suhu udara dari 30 °C menjadi 300 °C sebelum masuk reaktor

Type : Double Pipe Heat Exchanger

Direncanakan:

- Faktor kekotoran gabungan minimum (Rd) = 0,001 jam.ft².°F/Btu

- penurunan tekanan aliran maksimum (ΔP) = 10 psi

- Δp maksimum steam = 3 psi

Dasar perencanaan:

- massa bahan masuk = 5359,103 kg/jam = 11814,68 Ib/jam

- suhu bahan masuk (t₁) = 30 °C = 86 °F

- suhu bahan keluar (t₂) = 280 °C = 536 °F

- kebutuhan steam (m) = #REF! kg/jam = #REF! lb/jam
- panas yang dibawa stea = #REF! kkal/jan = #REF! Btu/ja
- suhu steam masuk (T_1) = 300 °C = 572 °F
- suhu steam kondensat (T = 300 °C = 572 °F 0,0624

Bahan	m (kg/jam)	xi (massa)	ρ (lb/ft ³)	xi. ρ i
O ₂	1258,3747	0,2348	19,4095	4,5576
N ₂	4100,7287	0,7652	27,2195	20,8281
Total	5359,1034	1,0000	46,6290	25,3856

Perhitungan

a. Menghitung Δt

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t_1 &= 572 - 536 = 36 \text{ °F} \\ \Delta t_2 &= 572 - 86 = 486 \text{ °F} \\ \Delta T_{LM} &= \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2} \\ &= \frac{36 - 486}{\ln 22/423} \\ &= 172,8981 \text{ °F}\end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung suhu Kalorik (T_c dan t_c)

$$\begin{aligned}T_c &= (T_1 + T_2) / 2 = 572 \text{ °F} \\ t_c &= (t_1 + t_2) / 2 = 311 \text{ °F}\end{aligned}$$

c. Trial Ukuran DPHE

dicoba ukuran DPHE : 3 × 2" IPS sch 40 dengan aliran steam dibagian pipa.
dari tabel 6.2. "Kern" hal.110, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}a_{an} &= 2,93 \text{ in}^2 = 0,0203 \text{ ft}^2 \\ a_p &= 3,35 \text{ in}^2 = 0,0233 \text{ ft}^2 \\ de &= 1,57 \text{ in} = 0,1308 \text{ ft} \\ de' &= 0,69 \text{ in} = 0,0575 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

dari tabel 11 "Kern" hal.884, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}do_p &= 2,38 \text{ in} = 0,1983 \text{ ft} \\ di_p &= 2,067 \text{ in} = 0,1723 \text{ ft} \\ a'' &= 0,622 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}\end{aligned}$$

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas	
Bagian Anulus (Bahan)	Bagian Pipa (Steam)
1. Menghitung N_{Re}	1'. Menghitung N_{Re}
$G_{an} = \frac{M}{a_{an}}$	$G_p = \frac{m}{a_p}$
$= \frac{11814,6785}{0,0203}$	$= \frac{\#REF!}{0,0233}$

$\mu = 580804,7550 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2$ $\mu = 0,0069 \text{ cp}$ $= 0,0167 \text{ Ib/ft.jam}$ $NRe_{an} = \frac{G_{an} \times de}{\mu}$ $= \frac{580804,7550 \times 0,1308}{0,0167}$ $= 4552643,15$	$\mu = \text{\#REF!} \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2$ $\mu = 0,02 \text{ cp}$ $= 0,0484 \text{ Ib/ft.jam}$ $NRe_p = \frac{G_p \times di}{\mu}$ $= \frac{\text{\#REF!} \times 0,1723}{0,0483800}$ $= \text{\#REF!}$
2. $J_H = 600$	2'. Mencari faktor panas (J_H) J_H tidak perlu dicari karena steam
3. Menghitung harga koefisien film $C_p = 0,27 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$ <i>"Kern fig. 2 hal. 804"</i> $k = 0,01 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F/ft}$ <i>"Kern Tabel 4 hal. 800"</i> $(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 0,7667$	3'. Menghitung koefisien film perpendahan panas $h_{io} = 1500 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F}$
$h_o = J_h \frac{k}{De} \left(\frac{C_p \mu^{1/3}}{k} \right) \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$ $h_o = 600 \frac{0,01}{0,023} \times 0,77 \times 1$ $= 197,7874 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F}$	

d. Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}} \\
 &= \frac{197,79 \times 1500}{197,79 + 1500} \\
 &= 174,7457 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Mencari diri faktor (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} \\
 \frac{1}{U_D} &= \frac{1}{U_c} + R_d \\
 \frac{1}{U_D} &= \frac{1}{174,7457} + 0,0010 \\
 U_D &= 148,7519 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \times \Delta T} \\
 &= \frac{\#REF!}{148,8 \times 172,8981} \\
 &= \#REF! \text{ ft}^2 \quad (\text{A kurang dari } 100\text{-}200 \text{ ft}^2, \text{ Kern hal.103}) \\
 L &= \frac{A}{a''} \\
 &= \frac{\#REF!}{0,622} \\
 &= \#REF! \text{ ft} \\
 Rd &= \frac{U_c - U_D \text{ koreksi}}{U_c \times U_D \text{ koreksi}} = \frac{174,75 - 148,752}{174,75 \times 148,752} \\
 &= 0,0010
 \end{aligned}$$

Rd ketetapan = 0,0010

Rd hitung > Rd ketetapan jadi Ok

Hasil		
0	h outside	197,7874
U _C		174,7457
U _D		148,7519
Rd terhitung		0,0010
Rd tetapan		0,0010

L(ft)	Hairpin	N _{pakai}	L _{baru}	A _{baru}	UD _{baru}	Rd _{baru}	Rd _{over desain}
12	#REF!	7	168	104,4960	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
15	#REF!	6	180	111,9600	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
20	#REF!	4	160	99,5200	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

Jadi diambil over desain terkecil, yai = #REF!

L = 12 ft

n = 7 buah

Evaluasi ΔP	
Bagian Anulus (Metanol)	Bagian pipa (steam)
1. Menghitung Nre dan friksi Nre = 4552643,152 Kern fig.29, hal.839 f = 0,000049	1'. Menghitung Nre dan friksi Nre = #REF! f = 0,00018
2. Mencari ΔP karena panjang pipa ρ = 46,6290 Ib _m /ft ³ ΔP ₁ = $\frac{4 \times f \times G_{an}^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times de'}$ ρ	2'. Menghitung ΔP pipa ρ = 63,8567 Ib _m /ft ³ ΔP _p = $\frac{4 \cdot f \cdot Gt^2 \cdot L}{2 \cdot g \cdot \rho^2 \cdot Di}$
= $\frac{4 \cdot 0,000049 \cdot 580805^2 \cdot 12}{2 \cdot 46,6290^2 \cdot 144}$	= #REF!
2 4,18×10 ⁶ 46,629 0,0575 144	ΔP _p < Δp _{tetapan}

$V = \frac{0,2458 \text{ psi}}{3600 \times \rho}$ $= \frac{0,2458 \text{ psi}}{580804,7550}$ $= 3,4600 \text{ fps}$ $FI = 3 \times \frac{v^2}{2g}$ $= 3 \times \frac{3,4600^2}{2 \times 32,174}$ $= 0,5581$ $\Delta P_a = \Delta P_1 + FI$ $= 0,2458 + 0,5581$ $= 0,8039 \text{ psi}$ <p>hasil ΔP karena panjang pipa $\Delta P_{\text{allow}} = 10 \text{ psi}$</p> $\Delta P_{(a)} < \Delta P_{\text{allow}}$ $0,8039 < 10,0 \text{ psi}$ <p>memenuhi syarat</p>	<p>#REF! < 2,5 Maka memenuhi syarat</p>
---	---

Spesifikasi Heater Udara

Fungsi	:	Menaikkan suhu udara dari 30 °C menjadi 280 °C sebelum masuk reaktor
Type	:	Double Pipe Heat Excanger
Bahan konstruksi	:	HAS SA 240 Grade M type 316
Kapasitas	:	7341,2370 m ³ = 259255,7842 ft ³
Rate steam	:	#REF! kg/jam = #REF! lb/jam
Jumlah hairpin	:	7 buah
Diameter luar pipa	:	2,38 in
Diameter dalam pij	:	2,07 in
Panjang	:	12 ft
Jumlah	:	1 buah

6. Kompresor Metanol (G-124 A)

Fungsi: Menarik uap metanol ke reaktor (R-110)

Type : Recyprocatng compressor

Direncanakan:

Jumlah	:	1 buah
Bahan	:	Carbon steel

Dasar Perancangan:

Rate bahan masuk	:	5359,1030 kg/jam = 11814,7 lb/jam
Suhu masuk	:	280 °C = 553,15 K
Tekanan masuk reaktor (P ₁)	:	1 atm = 101325 N/m ²

$$\text{Tekanan keluar reaktor (P}_2\text{)} \quad : \quad 1 \quad \text{atm} = \quad 101325 \quad \text{N/m}^2$$

Perhitungan:**a. Menghitung dimensi gas dapat didekati dengan persamaan gas ideal**

$$\rho_v = \frac{P_t \times BM_v}{R \times T}$$

dimana: ρ_v = densitas gas
 P_t = tekanan operasi
 BM_v = berat molekul gas masuk
 R = konstanta gas ideal 8314,34 N m/kg.mol.K
 T = Temperatur

Komponen	m (kg/jam)	xi (massa)	BM	BM _v
CH ₃ OH	2516,7500	0,9900	32,0000	31,6796
H ₂ O	25,4517	0,0100	18,0000	0,1802
Total	2542,2017	1,0000	50,0000	31,8598

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_v &= \frac{P_t \times BM_v}{R \times T} \\ &= \frac{101325 \times 31,8598}{8314,3 \times 553,15} \\ &= 0,7019 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 0,0438 \text{ Ib/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate gas} &= \frac{m}{\rho_v} \\ &= \frac{2542,2017 \text{ kg/jam}}{0,0438 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 58041,14301 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan kompresorisothermal sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= T_2 \\ T_2 &= 280 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung daya yang dibutuhkan kompresor

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s &= \frac{2,302 \times R \times T_1}{Mr} \times \text{Log} \frac{P_2}{P_1} \\ &= \frac{2,302 \times 8314,34 \times 553,15}{31,8598} \times \log \frac{1}{1} \\ &= 0,0000 \text{ J/kg} \\ \text{brake kW} &= \frac{-W_s \times m}{\eta \times 1000} \\ &= \frac{0,0 \times 1,4886}{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{80\%}{100} \times \frac{1000}{1} = 0,8 \times 1000 = 800 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Kompresor metanol (G-124 A)

Fungsi : Menarik uap metanol ke reaktor (R-110)

Type : Recyprocatng compressor

Power : 1 Hp

Pabs : 1 atm

Jumlah : 1 buah

Kapasitas : $58041,14301 \text{ m}^3 = 2049722,9654 \text{ ft}^3$

7. Kompresor Udara (G-124 B)

Fungsi: Menarik udara ke reaktor (R-110)

Type : Recyprocatng compressor

Direncanakan:

Jumlah : 1 buah

Bahan : Carbon steel

Dasar Perancangan:

Rate bahan masuk : $5359,1030 \text{ kg/jam} = 11814,68 \text{ Ib/jam}$

Suhu masuk : $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$

Tekanan masuk reaktor (P_1) : $1 \text{ atm} = 101325 \text{ N/m}^2$

Tekanan keluar reaktor (P_2) : $1,5 \text{ atm} = 151987,5 \text{ N/m}^2$

Perhitungan:

a. Menghitung dimensi gas dapat didekati dengan persamaan gas ideal

$$\rho_v = \frac{P_t \times BM_v}{R \times T}$$

dimana: ρ_v = densitas gas

P_t = tekanan operasi

BM_v = berat molekul gas masuk

R = konstanta gas ideal $8314,34 \text{ N m/kg.mol.K}$

T = Temperatur

Komponen	m (kg/jam)	xi (massa)	BM	BM_v
O ₂	1258,3747	0,2348	32,0000	7,5139
N ₂	4100,7287	0,7652	28,0000	21,4253
Total	5359,1034	1,0000	60,0000	28,9392

$$\rho_v = \frac{P_t \times BM_v}{R \times T} = \frac{101325 \times 28,9392}{8314,3 \times 303,15}$$

$$= 1,1634 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 0,0726 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Rate gas} = \frac{m}{\rho_v}$$

$$= \frac{5359,1034 \text{ kg/jam}}{0,0726 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 73822,564 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Menggunakan kompresorisothermal sehingga:

$$T_1 = T_2$$

$$T_2 = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

b. Menghitung daya yang dibutuhkan kompresor

$$-W_s = \frac{2,302 \times R \times T_1}{M_r} \times \text{Log} \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$= \frac{2,302 \times 8314,34}{28,9392} \times 303,15 \times \log \frac{1,5}{1}$$

$$= 35305,4140 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\text{brake kW} = \frac{-W_s \times m}{\eta \times 1000}$$

$$= \frac{35305 \times 1,4886}{80\% \times 1000}$$

$$= 0,0039$$

$$= 0,0052 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

Spesifikasi Kompresor Udara (G-117B)

Fungsi : Menarik udara ke heater

Type : Recyproating compressor

Power : 1 Hp

Pabs : 1 atm

Jumlah : 1 buah

Kapasitas : $73822,564 \text{ m}^3 = 2607043,8478 \text{ ft}^3$

8. Kompresor formaldehid (G-125)

Fungsi: Menarik uap Formaldehid ke cooler (E-126)

Type : Recyproating compressor

Direncanakan:

Jumlah : 1 buah

Bahan : Carbon steel

Dasar Perancangan:

Rate bahan masuk : $79012746,0000 \text{ kg/jam} = 174191500 \text{ lb/jam}$

Suhu masuk : $280 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 553,15 \text{ K}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan masuk reaktor (P}_1\text{)} & : 1 \text{ atm} = 101325 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ \text{Tekanan keluar reaktor (P}_2\text{)} & : 1 \text{ atm} = 101325 \text{ N/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan:**a. Menghitung dimensi gas dapat didekati dengan persamaan gas ideal**

$$\rho_v = \frac{P_t \times BM_v}{R \times T}$$

dimana: ρ_v = densitas gas
 P_t = tekanan operasi
 BM_v = berat molekul gas masuk
 R = konstanta gas ideal 8314,34 N m/kg.mol.K
 T = Temperatur

Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	xi (massa)	BM	BMv
CH ₃ OH	2516,7500	0,3185	32	10,1927
H ₂ O	25,4517	0,0032	18	0,0580
O ₂	1258,3747	0,1593	32	5,0964
N ₂	4100,7287	0,5190	28	14,5318
Total	7901,3051	1,0000	110	29,8789

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{R \times T}{=} \\ & = \frac{101325 \times 29,8789}{8314,3 \times 553,15} \\ & = 0,6583 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ & = 0,0411 \text{ Ib/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate gas} & = \frac{m}{\rho_v} \\ & = \frac{5359,1034 \text{ kg/jam}}{0,0411 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ & = 130465,7822 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan kompresorisothermal sehingga:

$$T_1 = T_2$$

$$T_2 = 280 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

b. Menghitung daya yang dibutuhkan kompresor

$$\begin{aligned} -W_s & = \frac{2,302 \times R \times T_1}{Mr} \times \text{Log} \frac{P_2}{P_1} \\ & = \frac{2,302 \times 8314,3400 \times 553,15}{29,8789} \times \log \frac{1}{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,0000 \text{ J/kg} \\
 \text{brake kW} &= \frac{-W_s \times m}{\eta \times 1000} \\
 &= \frac{0,0 \times 21947,99}{80\% \times 1000} \\
 &= 0 \\
 &= 0 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi Kompresor formaldehid (G-126)

Fungsi : Menarik uap metanol ke reaktor (R-110)

Type : Recyprocating compressor

Power : 1 Hp

Pabs : 1 atm

Jumlah : 1 buah

Kapasitas : $130465,7822 \text{ m}^3 = 4607399,1000 \text{ ft}^3$

$$t_c = (t_1 + t_2) / 2 = \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

9. Cooler I (E-121A)

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan suhu produk keluar reaktor

Type : Shell and Tube

Direncanakan:

- faktor kekotoran gabungan minimum (Rd) = $0,001 \text{ jam. ft}^2. ^\circ\text{F/Btu}$
- penurunan tekanan aliran maksimum (ΔP) = 10 psi
- ΔP maksimum aliran downterm A = $2,5 \text{ psi}$
- digunakan pipa ukuran 1 in OD, BWG 12, L = 20 ft, $P_T = 1,25 \text{ in}$
- susunan segitiga (triangular)

Dasar Perencanaan:

- massa bahan masuk = $7901,3051 \text{ kg/jam}$
= $17419,2172 \text{ lb/jam}$
- suhu bahan masuk (T_1) = $280 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 536 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
- suhu bahan keluar (T_2) = $30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
- kebutuhan air pendingin = $3794,0308 \text{ kg/jam}$
= $8364,3203 \text{ lb/jam}$
- panas yang diserap pendingin = $2196762,778 \text{ kkal/jam}$
= $8711636,245 \text{ Btu/jam}$
- suhu air pendingin masuk (t_1) = $25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 77 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
- suhu air pendingin keluar (t_2) = $270 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 518 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$

Viscosity bahan pada suhu $T_c 401 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$ (dikutip dari Yaws tabel 21-1)

Bahan	m (kg/jam)	xi (massa)	μ (lb/ft.s)	xi. μ i
CH ₂ O	3737,3737	0,2850	0,0000091	0,000002585
H ₂ O sisa	2248,4735	0,1714	0,0000023	0,000000398

O ₂ sisa	527,2648	0,0402	0,0000021	0,000000084
N ₂	6561,1972	0,5003	0,0000020	0,000000985
CH ₃ OH	40,2680	0,0031	0,0000075	0,000000023
Total	13114,5772	1,0000	0,00002294	0,000004075

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{\text{campuran}} &= \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \mu_i}{\sum x_i} \\ &= \frac{0,00000408}{1,0000} = 0,000004075 \text{ Ib/ft.s} \\ &= 0,01467 \text{ Ib/ft.jam}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan:**a. Menghitung Δt**

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t_1 &= 536 - 518 = 18 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta t_2 &= 86 - 77 = 9 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} &= \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \Delta t_1 / \Delta t_2} \\ &= \frac{18 - 9}{\ln 18 / 9} \\ &= 12,9843 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ R &= \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{536 - 86}{518 - 77} = 1,02 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ S &= \frac{t_2 - t_1}{T_1 - t_1} = \frac{518 - 77}{536 - 77} = 0,961 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

Dari Kern fig.21, hal.831 didapatkan harga FI yang cocok adalah:

$$F_t = 0,96$$

Jadi:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t &= F_t \times \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} \\ &= 0,96 \times 12,9843 \\ &= 12,4649 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung suhu kalorik (T_c dan t_c)

$$\begin{aligned}T_c &= (T_1 + T_2) / 2 = 311 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ t_c &= (t_1 + t_2) / 2 = 595 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}\end{aligned}$$

c. Trial UD

Dari tabel 8 "Kern" hal.840 range UD = 40 -75 Btu/jam.ft².°F

Dicoba UD = 75 Btu/jam.ft².°F

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{Q}{UD \times \Delta t} = \frac{8711636,2450}{75 \times 12,4649} \\ &= 9318,590 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 10 "Kern" hal.843, karena digunakan pipa ukuran DO 1 in,

maka diperoleh harga:

$$\begin{aligned} a' &= 0,479 \text{ in}^2 \\ a'' &= 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft} \\ ID &= 0,782 \text{ in} \\ Nt &= \frac{A}{a'' \times L} = \frac{9318,5897}{0,2618 \times 20} \\ &= 1779,7154 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 9 "Kern" hsl.842, karena susunan segitiga (triangular) dengan pipa ukur maka diperoleh harga:

$$\begin{aligned} IDS &= 15,25 \text{ in} \\ n &= 8 \\ Nt &= 80 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} UD_{\text{koreksi}} &= \frac{Nt}{Nt_{\text{standart}}} \times U_{D \text{ trial}} \\ &= \frac{1779,7154}{80} \times 75 \\ &= 1668,4832 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F} \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan sementara hasil perancangan:

Type HE: 4 - 8

Bagian Shell	Bagian Tube (Downtherm A)
ID _S = 15,25 in	do = 1 in BWG = 12
n' = 4	L = 20 ft Nt = 80
B = 7,4 in	Susunan segitiga, n = 8
Pt = 1,25 in	a' = 0,4790 in ²
de = 0,72 in	a'' = 0,2618 ft ² /ft
= 0,06 ft	di = 0,782 in
c'' = 0,25	0,0652 ft

Evaluasi Perpindahan Panas (Rd)	
Bagian Shell (Produk)	Bagian Tube (Downtherm A)
<p>1. Menghitung Nre</p> $a_s = \frac{IDS \times C \times B}{n \times Pt \times 144}$ $= \frac{15 \times 0,25 \times 7,4}{8 \times 1,25 \times 144}$ $= 0,0196$ $G_s = \frac{M}{a_s}$ $= \frac{17419,2172}{0,0196}$ $= 889097,84 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2$	<p>1'. Menghitung Nre pipa</p> $a_t = \frac{Nt \times a'}{n \times 144}$ $= \frac{80 \times 0,4790}{8 \times 144}$ $= 0,0333$ $G_t = \frac{m}{a_t}$ $= \frac{8364,3203}{0,0333}$ $= 251453,5 \text{ Ib/jam.ft}^2$

$\mu = 0,0125 \text{ Cp}$ $\text{Nres} = \frac{G_s \times d_e}{\mu \times 2,42}$ $= \frac{889097,84 \times 0,06}{0,0125 \times 2,42}$ $= 1763499,8473$	$\mu = 1,55 \text{ Cp}$ $\text{Nret} = \frac{G_t \times d_i}{\mu \times 2,4}$ $= \frac{251453,5 \times 0,0652}{1,55 \times 2,42}$ $= 4370,7721$
2. JH = 400 Kern, 838	2'. JH = 200
3. Menghitung harga koefisien film	3'. Menghitung koefisien film
$C_p = 0,36 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$	$C_p = 0,41 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$
$k = 0,02 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/ft}$	$k = 0,05 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/ft}$
$k(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 0,6082$	$k(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 2,3337$
$h_o = J_h \frac{k}{D_e} \left(\frac{C_p \mu^{1/3}}{k} \right) \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$	$h_{io} = 388,9531 \text{ Btu/jam}$
$h_o = 400 \frac{0,02}{0,060} \times 0,61 \times 1$	
$= 81,0960 \text{ Btu/Jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$	

d. Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih

$$U_c = \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}}$$

$$= \frac{81,096 \times 388,9531}{81,096 + 388,9531}$$

$$= 67,1048 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

e. Mencari dirt factor (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D}$$

$$= \frac{67,105 - 1668,4832}{67,105 \times 1668,4832}$$

$$= -0,014$$

Karena harga R_d hitung $> R_d$ tetapan, maka rancangan HE memenuhi

Evaluasi ΔP	
Bagian Shell (Produk)	Bagian Tube (Dowtherm A)
1. Menghitung Nre $Nre = 1763499,85$ dari fig.29 "Kern" hal.839, diperoleh: $f = 0,0005$	1'. Menghitung Nre $Nre = 4370,7721$ dari fig.26 "Kern" hal.836, diperoleh: $f = 0,0009$
2. Menghitung harga (N+1) $N + 1 = (12 \times L) / B$	'1. Menghitung ΔP karena panjang pipa $sg = 1$

$= 32,43$ <p>karena passes maka,</p> $N + 1 = 4 \times 32,4324$ $= 129,7$ <p>harga sg = 1,94</p> $\Delta P = \frac{f \times Gs^2 \times IDs \times (N+1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times de \times sg \times \phi}$ $= 0,8043 \text{ psi}$ <p>$\Delta P_s < \Delta P$ tetapan (memenuhi)</p> $0,8043 < 10$	$\Delta P_1 = \frac{f \times Gs^2 \times L \times n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times de \times sg \times \phi}$ $= 0,06688 \text{ psi}$ <p>3'. Menghitung ΔP karena tube proses dari fig.27 "Kern" hal.837, diperoleh</p> $\left(\frac{v^2}{2 \text{ gc}} \right) \frac{\rho}{144} = 0,0036$ <p>sehingga</p> $\Delta P_n = 4n \left(\frac{v^2}{2 \text{ gc}} \right) \frac{\rho}{144}$ $= 0,1152 \text{ psi}$ <p>4'. Mencari ΔP total pada bagian tube</p> $\Delta P_{\text{total}} = \Delta P_1 + \Delta P_n$ $= 0,1821 \text{ psi}$ <p>$\Delta P_{\text{total}} < \Delta P_{\text{tetapan}}$ memenuhi</p> $0,1821 < 2,5$
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Spesifikasi Cooler I (E-121A):

Fungsi	: Untuk menurunkan suhu produk keluar reaktor
Type	: Shell and Tube
Bahan Kontruksi	: HAS SA 240 Grade M Type 316
Kapasitas	: 10823,7056 m ³ = 382239,1638 ft ³
Jumlah Dowtherm	: 3794,0308 kg/jam = 8364,3203 lb/jam
Bagian Shell	: IDs = 15,25 in Pt = 1,25 in
	: B = 7,4 in de = 0,06 in
Bagian Tube	: L = 20 ft a" = 0,2618 ft ² /ft
	: a' = 0,4790 in ² di = 0,782 in
Jumlah	: 1 buah

10. Absorber (D-120)

Perancangan Alat Utama Oleh (CLARA AFRANCY DEY NIM.2014017)

11. Tangki Produk Formaldehid (F-136)

Fungsi : Untuk menampung produk formaldehid

Type : Tangki berbentuk silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart dished dan dasar berbentuk conical.

Direncanakan:

Bahan kontruksi : Carbon steel SA-240 Grade M type 316

Allowable stress (f) : 18750 psi

Type pengelasan : Single welded but joint E = 0,85

Faktor korosi (C) : 1/16
 Waktu tinggal : 6 jam
 Volume ruang kosong : 20% volume total
 Jumlah tangki : 1 buah

Kondisi operasi:

Suhu operasi : 30 °C = 303,15 °F
 Tekanan operasi : 1 atm = 14,7 psia = 0 psig
 Rate massa CH₂O masuk : 2335,858 kg/jam = 5149,633 lb/jam

$Density = A \times B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n}$ (Carls and Yaws Density of Liquid)

Bahan	A	B	n	T _c
CH ₂ O	0,2619	0,2224	0,2857	408,0000
H ₂ O sisa	0,3471	0,2740	0,28571	647,1300
CH ₃ OH	0,2792	0,2791	0,2331	512,5800

Bahan	m (kg/jam)	xi (massa)	ρ (g/cm ³)	xi.pi
CH ₂ O	2335,8580	0,3700	0,7261	0,2687
H ₂ O	3952,1040	0,6260	1,0229	0,6403
CH ₃ OH	25,1675	0,0040	0,7865	0,0031
Total	6313,1295	1,0000	2,5355	0,9121

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

$$= \frac{0,9121}{1} = 0,9121 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 56,9428 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Direncanakan bin digunakan untuk menampung produk selama 6 jam

Perhitungan:**a. Menentukan diameter tangki**

$$\text{Volume produk} = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{5149,6325}{56,9428}$$

$$= 90,4352 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$L_s = 90,4352 \times 6$$

$$= 542,6114 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume produk mengisi 80% dari volume tangki, maka:

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\text{volume produk}}{80\%}$$

$$= \frac{542,6114}{80\%} = 678,26431 \text{ ft}^3$$

Asumsi: $L_s = 1,5 \text{ di}$

$$V_T = V_1 + V_2 + V_3$$

$$= \frac{\pi \times d^3}{24 \text{ tg. } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \cdot L_s + 0,0847 d^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 678,26431 &= 0,4883 d^3 + 1,1775 d^3 + 0,0847 d^3 \\
 678,26431 &= 1,7505 d^3 \\
 d^3 &= 387,4741 \\
 d &= 7,2903 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 87,4840 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan tekanan design (Pi)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume produk dalam shell} &= \text{Volume produk} - \text{Volume tutup bawah} \\
 &= \text{Volume produk} - \frac{\pi \times d^3}{24 \text{ tg. } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \\
 &= 678,2643 - 189,1945 \\
 &= 489,0698 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi produk dalam shell} &= \frac{\text{volume produk dalam shell}}{\frac{\pi d_i^2}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{489,0698}{41,7220} \\
 &= 11,722117 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_i &= P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= \frac{\rho (H_L - 1)}{144} = \frac{56,9428 \times 11,722 - 1}{144} \\
 &= 4,2399 \text{ psia}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_i &= P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 14,7 + 4,2399 \\
 &= 18,9399 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 6,7934 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan tebal silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2 (f.E - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{6,793368 \times 87,4840}{2 \cdot 18750 \cdot 0,85 - 0,6 \cdot 6,7934} + 0,0 \\
 &= 0,0811 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,3}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
 do &= d_i + 2ts \\
 &= 87,4840 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
 &= 87,8590 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell and Young tabel 5.7 hal.90, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
d_{o_{st}} &= 144 \\
i_{cr} &= 8,75 \\
r &= 132 \\
t_s &= 6/16 = 0,375 \text{ in} \\
d_{i_{baru}} &= d_{ost} - 2 t_s \\
&= 144 - 2 \times 0,375 \\
&= 143,25 \text{ in} \\
&= 11,938 \text{ ft}
\end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung tinggi silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi silinder (Ls)} &= 1,5 d_i \\
&= 1,5 \cdot 11,94 \\
&= 17,9063 \text{ ft} = 214,88 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

e. Menghitung dimensi tutup

- Tutup atas

Bentuk tutup atas adalah standart dished, sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tebal tutup (tha)} &= \frac{0,885 \times \pi \cdot d_i}{2 (f.E - 0,6 \pi)} + C \\
&= \frac{0,885 \cdot 6,79337 \cdot 143,25}{2 \cdot 18750 \cdot 0,85 - 0,6 \cdot 6,8} + 0,06 \\
&= 0,0895 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
&= \frac{1,4324}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi tutup (ha)} &= 0,169 \times d_i \\
&= 0,169 \times 143,25 \\
&= 24,2093 \text{ in} \\
&= 2,0174 \text{ ft}
\end{aligned}$$

- Tutup bawah

Bentuk tutup bawah adalah conical, dengan sudut puncak (α) 60° , maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tebal tutup (thb)} &= \frac{\pi \cdot d_i}{2 (f.E - 0,6 \pi) \cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + C \\
&= \frac{6,793368 \times 143,25}{2 \cdot 18750 \cdot 0,85 - 0,6 \cdot 6,79 \cos 30} + 0,06 \\
&= 0,0930 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
&= \frac{1,4886}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tinggi tutup (hb)} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} d_i}{\text{tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \\
&= \frac{0,5 \times 143,25}{0,2679} \\
&= 267,30814 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 22,2757 \text{ ft}$$

f. Menghitung tinggi storage

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi storage (F)} &= L_s + h_a + h_b \\ &= 17,9063 + 2,0174 + 22,2757 \\ &= 42,1994 \text{ ft} \\ &= 506,3924 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Spesifikasi alat:

Fungsi : Menampung produk formaldehid (CH_2O) sebelum masuk ke tangki produk

Type : Tangki berbentuk silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk stande dished dan dasar berbentuk conical.

Bahan kontruksi : Carbon Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316

Tipe pengelasan : Single welding butt join

Jumlah storage : 1 buah

Volume tangki (V_T)	:	387,474	ft ³
Diameter tangki (D_T)	:	11,9375	ft
Diameter luar (d_o)	:	144	in
Diameter dalam (d_i)	:	87,4840	in
Tebal silinder (t_s)	:	0,375	in
Tebal tutup atas (t_{ha})	:	0,1875	in
Tinggi tutup atas (h_a)	:	24,2093	in = 2,0174 ft
Tebal tutup bawah (t_{hb})	:	0,1875	in
Tinggi tutup bawah (h_b)	:	267,30814	in = 22,276 ft
Tinggi tangki (H)	:	42,1994	ft

12. Mesin Pengemas (P-137)

Fungsi : Mengemas produk formaldehid (CH_2O) dari tangki produk

Waktu tinggal = 0,5 jam

Kapasitas bahan = 2335,858 kg/jam = 5149,6325 Ib/jam

Kapasitas mesin = 5149,6325 × 0,5 jam
= 2574,816273 Ib

Densitas (ρ) = 56,9428 Ib/ft³

Volume mesin = $\frac{\text{Kapasitas mesin}}{\text{Densitas } (\rho)}$
= $\frac{2574,816273}{56,9428} = 45,2176 \text{ ft}^3$
= $15,0725 \text{ ft}^3$

Spesifikasi alat:

Fungsi : Mengemas produk formaldehid (CH_2O) dari bin produk

Waktu tinggal : 0,5 jam

Bahan kontruksi : Carbon Steel

Volume mesin : 15,0725 ft³
 Jumlah : 1 buah

13. Gudang Produk (F-138)

Fungsi : Menyimpan produk formaldehid 37% selama 30 hari

Type : Bangunan gedung

Fase : Liquid

Dasar perencanaan:

Kapasitas CH₂O = 5149,6325 Ib/jam

ρ CH₂O = 56,9428 Ib/ft³

Waktu tinggal = 30 hari

Perhitungan:

- Menghitung volume CH₂O selama 30 hari

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{\text{massa}}{\text{densitas}} = \frac{5149,6325}{56,9428} = 90,4352 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

Produk disimpan selama 30 hari, maka:

$$\begin{aligned} V_L &= 90,4352 \times 24 \text{ jam} \times 30 \text{ hari} \\ &= 65113,37336 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 1842,7085 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi: Produk mengisi gudang sebesar 80% dari volume total, maka:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume total gudang} &= \frac{V_L}{80\%} = \frac{65113,373}{80\%} \\ &= 81391,72 \text{ ft}^3 \\ &= 2303,3856 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume gudang} &= p \times l \times t \\ p &= 2 \times \text{lebar} \\ t &= 15 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= (2 \times l) \times l \times t \\ 2303,3856 &= 2 l^2 \times 15 \\ l^2 &= 76,78 \\ l &= 8,7624 \text{ meter} = 20 \text{ meter} \\ p &= 2 \times 20 \\ &= 40 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, dimensi gudang produk:

Panjang = 40 meter

Lebar = 20 meter

Tinggi = 15 meter

Spesifikasi alat:

Fungsi : Menyimpan produk formaldehid 37% selama 30 hari

Type : Bangunan gedung

Bahan Kontruks : Beton

Waktu tinggal : 30 hari
Panjang : 40 meter = 480 in
Lebar : 20 meter = 240 in
Tinggi : 15 meter = 180 in
Jumlah : 1 buah

31,1307

urt

