

BAB VI PERANCANGAN ALAT UTAMA

Nama alat : Reaktor
 Kode alat : R-110
 Fungsi : Sebagai tempat berlangsungnya reaksi dehydration ethanol menjadi *ethylene* dan air pada suhu 350 °C dengan bantuan katalis Al₂O₃.
 Type : Bejana Vertikal dengan bagian badan berbentuk silinder, tutup atas dan tutup bawah berbentuk standart dished.

6. 1. Perhitungan Multitube Reaktor

a. Kondisi Operasi :

- Tekanan = 2,9 atm = 14,696 Psia
 = 2204 mmHg
 = 86,8 inHg
- Suhu = 350 °C = 662 °F = 1122 °R = 623,15 °K
- Rate masuk = 14631,052 kg/jam = 32255,617 lb/jam
 = 8,9598936 lb/detik
- Fase = Gas
- waktu operasi = 2 detik

b. Direncanakan :

- Bahan = High Alloy Steel SA 240 grade M tipe 316
Allowable stress (f) = 17.000 Psia (*App D, Brownell , hal 342*)
- Tutup reaktor = berbentuk standard dishead
- Tipe pengelasan = Double Welded Butt Joint
 Faktor pengelasan (E) = 0,8 (*Table 13.2, Brownell , hal 254*)
- Faktor korosi = $\frac{2}{16}$

1. Komponen masuk dan keluar reaktor

Komponen	BM	MASUK		KELUAR	
		kg/jam	kgmol/jam	kg/jam	kgmol/jam
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46	14631,052	318,066344	146,31	3,1807
H ₂ O	18	73,5229	4,0846	5667,9423	314,8857
C ₂ H ₄	28			8816,7991	314,88568
H ₂ O	18			73,522873	4,0846041
Jumlah	110	14704,575	322,1509	14704,575	637,0366

2. Menentukan densitas gas

Melakukan pendekatan rapat massa gas dengan menggunakan persamaan gas ideal

ρ masing-masing komponen

Komponen	BM	Massa	xi	xi.BM
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46	14631,052	1,00	45,77
H ₂ O	18	73,5229	0,01	0,09
Jumlah	64	14704,575	1	45,86

(Geankoplis, Ed.4 hal 152)

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2,9 \text{ atm} & T &= 350 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ R &= 82,057 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{atm} / \text{gmol} \cdot \text{K} & &= 623,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{P \times \text{xi.BM}}{R \times T} \\ &= \frac{2,9 \times 45,9}{82,057 \times 623} \\ &= 0,0026 \text{ kgmol/m}^3 \\ &= 0,1624 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ &= 2,6009 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan volume reaktor :

Dengan rumus :

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} P &: \text{ Tekanan Operasi} &= & 14,696 \text{ lb/in}^2 \\ n &: \text{ Rate molekul} &= & 322,1509 \text{ Kgmol/jam} \\ & &= & 710,221 \text{ lbmol/jam} \\ R &: \text{ Konstanta gas ideal} &= & 10,731 \text{ ft}^3 \cdot \text{lb/in}^2 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot \text{mol} \cdot \text{ }^{\circ}\text{R} \\ T &: \text{ Temperatur Operasi} &= & 350 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \\ & &= & 662 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} \\ & &= & 1122 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{R} \\ & &= & 623,15 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{K} \\ V &: \text{ Volume gas (ft}^3/\text{detik)} \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_{\text{gas}} &= \frac{P}{14,696} \\
 &= \frac{322,151 \times 10,731 \times 662}{14,696} \\
 &= 155725,0413 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 43,25695593 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga untuk V_{gas} pada waktu operasi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{gas}} &= 43,257 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \times 2 \text{ detik} \\
 &= 86,513912 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan reaktor sebanyak = 1 buah sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{gas}} &= \frac{86,51391186}{1} \\
 &= 86,51391186 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Menentukan volume tube

Katalis yang digunakan adalah katalis alumina

Dari table 4-22 Ulrich hal . 217 ditetapkan $\epsilon = 0,6$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume gas} &= \epsilon \times \text{Volume Tube} \\
 \text{Volume Tube} &= \frac{\text{Volume gas}}{\epsilon} \\
 &= \frac{86,51391186}{0,6} \\
 &= 144,1898531 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan Konstanta Kecepatan Reaksi (k)

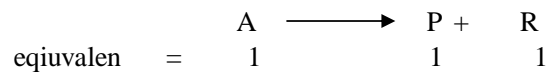
Diketahui :

Konversi = 99%

Reaksi : Orde 1



Persamaan reaksi :



$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_A &= \frac{V_{X_A} - V_{X_A=0}}{V_{X_A=0}} \\
 &= \frac{[1 + 1] - 1}{1} \\
 &= \frac{2 - 1}{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Direncanakan volume setelah bereaksi = 1,2 Volume awal

$$\Delta v = v_1 - v_0$$

Keterangan :

v_1 = volume setelah bereaksi

v_0 = volume awal

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta v &= v_1 - v_0 \\ &= 1,2 v_0 - v_0 \\ &= 1,2 v_0 - 1 \\ &= 0,2 v_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-r_A = \frac{C_{A0}}{\varepsilon_A} \frac{d(\ln v)}{dt} = kC_A = kC_{A0} \left(\frac{1 - X_A}{1 + \varepsilon_A X_A} \right)$$

$$-\ln \left(1 - \frac{\Delta v}{\varepsilon_A v_0} \right) = kt, \Delta v = v - v_0$$

$$-\ln \left(1 - \frac{0,2 v_0}{1 \times v_0} \right) = k \times 10$$

$$-\ln \left(\frac{0,8}{1} \right) = 10k$$

$$-\ln 0,8 = 10 k \quad (\text{levenspiel, ed 2. pers 17 hal 109 chapter 5})$$

$$0,22314 = 10 k$$

$$k = 0,022314 \text{ liter/mol.detik}$$

$$= 22,31400 \text{ liter/kgmol.detik}$$

f. Menentukan waktu tinggal

$$\tau = C_{A0} \int_0^{x_{Af}} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A}$$

$$\tau = \frac{v}{v_0} = C_{A0} \int_0^{x_{Af}} \frac{dX_A}{kC_A}$$

$$\tau = \frac{v}{v_0} = C_{A0} \int_0^{x_{Af}} \frac{dX_A}{kC_{A0}(1 - X_A)}$$

$$\tau = \frac{v}{v_0} = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{x_{Af}} \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \ln(1 - X_A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \ln(1 - 0,98)$$

$$= \frac{1}{22,314000} \times 3,912$$

$$= 0,1753 \text{ detik}$$

$$v_0 = \frac{8,9598936}{0,0027} = 3310,9419 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{v}{v_0} \times v_0 \\ &= \frac{0,1753}{3310,9419} \times 3310,9419 \\ &= 0,1753 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \end{aligned}$$

g. Menentukan volume total reaktor

Waktu operasi 2 detik

Volume ruang kosong = 10% V_T

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{gas}} &= 86,514 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \times 2 \text{ detik} \\ &= 173,02782 \text{ ft}^3 = 4,8996023 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{total}} &= V_{\text{gas}} + V_{\text{rk}} \\ &= 173,03 + 0,1 V_{\text{total}} \end{aligned}$$

$$0,9 V_{\text{total}} = 173,03 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$V_{\text{total}} = 192,25 \text{ ft}^3$$

h. Menentukan dimensi reaktor

Direncanakan : $L_s = 1.5 \text{ di}$

$V_{\text{total}} = V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup atas}} + V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$

$$192,253 = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ di}^2 L_s + 0,0847 \text{ di}^3 + 0,0847 \text{ di}^3$$

$$192,253 = 0,79 \text{ di}^2 (.1.5 \text{ di} + 0,0847 \text{ di}^3 + 0,0847 \text{ di}^3)$$

$$192,253 = 1,1786 \text{ di}^3 + 0,1694 \text{ di}^3$$

$$192,253 = 1,348 \text{ di}^3$$

$$\text{di}^3 = 142,62 \text{ ft}^3 \quad L_s = 1,5 \text{ di}$$

$$\text{di} = 5,2247 \text{ ft} = 7,8371022 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1,5925 \text{ m} = 2,3887487 \text{ m}$$

$$= 62,697 \text{ in} = 94,045226 \text{ in}$$

i. Menentukan kebutuhan katalis

Katalis alumina (Al_2O_3) mempunyai specific gravity = 3,99 gr/cm³

Densitas = 3,95 g/m³ = 246,5985 lb/ft³

Berat molekul = 101,96 kg/kgmol

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Katalis} &= \text{Volume Tube} - \text{Volume gas} \\ &= 144,1898531 - 86,51391186 \\ &= 57,67594124 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
W &= \text{Volume katalis} \times \rho_{\text{katalis}} \\
&= 57,67594124 \text{ ft}^3 \times 246,5985 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
&= 14222,8006 \text{ lb} \\
&= 6457,15147 \text{ Kg} \\
&= 6,45715147 \text{ Ton}
\end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan kapasitas katalis untuk digunakan per hari

Diketahui :

$$\text{Jumlah waktu kerja/hari} = 1 \text{ hari} = 24 \text{ jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Kapasitas katalis} &= \frac{41,94830825 \text{ ton}}{\text{Hari}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ kg}}{\text{ton}} \\
&= 0,269047978 \text{ ton/jam} \\
&= 269,0479779 \text{ kg/jam}
\end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan Waktu Regenerasi katalis

$$\text{Volume katalis} = W \times t$$

Dimana :

$$V_k = \text{Volume katalis (Kg)}$$

$$t = \text{waktu kerja katalis jam}$$

$$W = \text{kapasitas katalis (Kg/jam)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
t &= \frac{\text{Volume katalis}}{W} \\
&= \frac{6457,15147}{269,0479779} \\
&= 24 \text{ jam} \\
&= 1,745454545 \text{ tahun}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sehingga untuk regenerasi katalis diperlukan} = 1,7454545 \text{ kali dalam setahun}$$

j. Menentukan panjang tube yang terisi katalis

Dimana:

$$Z = \text{tinggi tumpukan katalis (ft)}$$

$$W = \text{volume katalis dalam tube (lb)}$$

$$\rho_{\text{katalis}} = \text{densitas katalis (lb/ft}^3\text{)}$$

$$ID = \text{diameter dalam tube (ft)}$$

Dimana digunakan pipa dengan ketentuan ukuran nominal 3 sch 40

(Table 11 Kern, hal 844) didapatkan:

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

$$OD = 2,380 \text{ in} = 0,1983 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 3,35 \text{ in} = 0,2792 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$Z = \frac{4 \times W}{\rho_{\text{katalis}} \times A}$$

$$Z = \frac{\pi \times ID^4 \times \rho_{\text{katalis}}}{4 \times 14222,8006} = 2476,3189 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Dipilih tinggi tube standar} = 12 \text{ ft} = 3,66 \text{ m} = 144 \text{ in}$$

Sehingga didapatkan tinggi tumpukan katalis

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= 90\% \text{ dari tinggi tube yang dipilih} \\ &= 90\% \times 12 \text{ ft} \\ &= 10,8 \text{ ft} \\ &= 3,2919 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

k. Menentukan jumlah tube

$$\begin{aligned} N_t &= \frac{\text{tinggi katalis keseluruhan}}{\text{tinggi katalis per tube}} \\ &= \frac{2476,3189}{10,8} = 229,2888 = 282 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Table 9 Kern, hal. 842 didapat N_t standart = 282 buah

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate gas pada tiap pipa} &= \frac{\text{kecepatan gas}}{N_t} \\ &= \frac{43,25695593}{282} \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \\ &= 0,153393461 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \end{aligned}$$

Volume tiap panjang tube yang berisi katalis = $a' \times L \times \epsilon$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} a' &= \text{Flow area (ft}^2\text{)} \\ L &= \text{panjang tube yang berisi katalis (ft)} \\ \epsilon &= \text{Porositas} \end{aligned}$$

Mencari L :

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{V_{\text{Tube}}}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2} \\ &= \frac{144,18985}{\frac{3,14}{4} \times 0,1722^2} \\ &= 5,449836883 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= a' \times L \times \epsilon \\ &= 0,2792 \times 5,4498 \times 0,6 \\ &= 0,912847678 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

l. Menentukan P_T, C' , luasan triangular pitch

Susunan pipa yang digunakan adalah triangular pitch (segitiga sama sisi) dengan tujuan agar memberikan turbulensi yang lebih baik, sehingga akan memperbesar koefisien transfer panas konveksi (h_o). Sehingga transfer panasnya lebih baik daripada square pitch (Kern, 1983).

Dari table 9 Kern, hal. 844 didapat $OD = 2,380 \text{ in}$

$$\begin{aligned} - P_T &= OD + \frac{1}{4} OD \\ &= 2,38 + (\frac{1}{4} \times 2,38) \\ &= 2,975 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,0755652 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{Jarak antar pipa (Clearance)} \\ C' &= P_T - OD \\ &= 2,975 - 2,38 \\ &= 0,595 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{Tinggi segitiga} &= t = P_T \sin 60^\circ \\ \text{Luas satu pipa} &= 2,9750 \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 2,975 \times 0,866 \\ &= 2,58 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Luasan triangular pitch

$$\begin{aligned} (A) &= 0,5 \times P_T \times t \\ &= 0,5 \times 2,98 \times 2,57635 \\ &= 3,8323 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,0266 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Dengan $N_t = 282$ buah, maka untuk Luas Tube total

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (N_t - 2) \times \text{luas segi empat} \\ &= [282 - 2] \times 0,02661 \\ &= 7,45158313 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

m. Menentukan tekanan desain

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = 0,1624 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ Hidrostatik} &= \frac{\rho \text{ campuran (hg-1)}}{144} \\ &= \frac{0,1624 \times [7,8371 - 1]}{144} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,0077 \text{ psia} \\
P_{\text{desain}} (P_i) &= P_{\text{hidrostatik}} + P_{\text{operasi}} \\
&= 0,00771 + 14,6960 \\
&= 14,70 \text{ psia} \\
&= 0,00771 \text{ psig}
\end{aligned}$$

n. Menentukan Tebal Silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
t_s &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_i)} + c \\
&= \frac{0,008 \times 62,69681738}{2 \times (17.000 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,008)} + \frac{2}{16} \\
&= \frac{0,4833}{27199,991} + \frac{2}{16} \\
&= 0,1250178 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
&= \frac{2,00028}{16} = \frac{3}{16} = 0,1875 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do:

$$\begin{aligned}
d_o &= d_i + 2 t_s \\
&= 62,7 + 2 \times \frac{3}{16} \\
&= 63,0718 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell & Young, tabel 5.7, hal. 90, diperoleh : OD standart = 66 in

$$\begin{aligned}
t &= 1/3 \text{ in} \\
d_o \text{ baru} &= 66 \text{ in} \\
r &= 76 \text{ in} \\
i_{cr} &= 4 \text{ in} \\
d_i \text{ baru} &= d_o \text{ baru} - 2 t_s \\
&= 66 - 2 \times \frac{3}{6} \\
&= 65,0000 \text{ in} \\
&= 5,4166667 \text{ ft}
\end{aligned}$$

Pengecekan Ls/Di

$$L_s/D_i < 1,5$$

$$V_T = V_{\text{silinder}} + 2 V_{\text{dished}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_T &= \frac{\pi}{4} d_i^2 L_s + (2 \times (0,0847 \times d_i^3)) \\
192,253 \text{ ft}^3 &= (0,25 \times 3,14 \times 5,41667 \times L_s) + (2 \times (0,0847 \times 5,42^3)) \\
&= 23,032 L_s + 26,92215 \text{ Ft}^3
\end{aligned}$$

$$L_s = \frac{165,3310 \text{ ft}^3}{23,032118 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$L_s = 7,17828 \text{ ft} \quad \times$$

$$\frac{L_s}{D_i} = \frac{7,17828 \text{ ft}}{5,41667 \text{ ft}} = 1,3252 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Tebal shell setelah di standariasi:

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= \frac{P_i \cdot d_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P_i)} + c \\ &= \frac{0,008 \times 65,0000}{2 \times (17000 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 0,008)} + \frac{2}{16} \\ &= \frac{0,5011}{27199,991} + \frac{2}{16} \\ &= 0,1250184 \times \frac{16}{16} \\ &= \frac{2,00029}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

o. Menentukan Tebal Tutup Reaktor

Menghitung dimensi tutup atas dan tutup bawah (standart dished) berdasarkan tabel 5.7 halaman 90 buku Brownell,

$$\begin{aligned} r &= d_i = 66 \text{ in} \\ t_{ha} &= \frac{0,885 \cdot P_i \cdot d_i}{(f \cdot E - 0,1 \cdot P_i)} + c \\ &= \frac{0,885 \times 0,008 \times 66}{17000 \times 0,8 - 0,1 \times 0,008} + \frac{2}{16} \\ &= \frac{0,4503}{13599,999} + \frac{2}{16} \\ &= 0,1250331 \times \frac{16}{16} \\ &= \frac{2,00053}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

p. Menentukan Tinggi Tutup Reaktor.

Dari Brownell & Young, tabel 5.6, hal. 88 untuk $t_{ha}/t_{hb} = 3/16$ in, diperoleh:

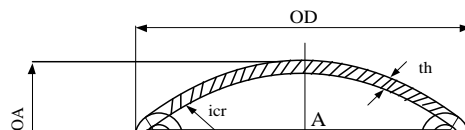
$$S_f = 1\frac{1}{2} - 2 \text{ in}$$

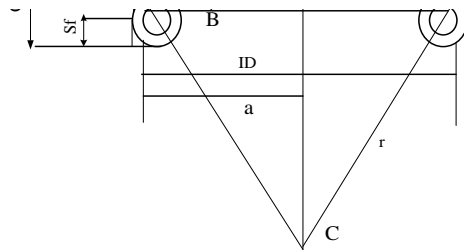
$$i_{cr} = 9/16 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell & Young, tabel 5.7, hal. 91 untuk OD = 66

$$r = 66 \text{ in}$$

$$i_{cr} = 5 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ IDs} && \text{(hal 87, Brownell and Young, 1959)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 65,0000 \\
 &= 32,5000 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AB} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ IDs} - icr \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 65,0000 - \frac{9}{16} \\
 &= 32,5 - \frac{9}{16} \\
 &= 31,9375 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BC} &= r - icr \\
 &= 66,00 - \frac{9}{16} \\
 &= 65,4375 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AC} &= \sqrt{(\text{BC})^2 - (\text{AB})^2} \\
 &= 57,1145 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= r - \text{AC} \\
 &= 66 - 57,1145 \\
 &= 8,8855 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OA} &= th + b + sf \\
 &= \frac{3}{16} + 66 + 2 \\
 &= 68,188 \text{ in} \\
 &= 5,68002 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

q. Menentukan Tinggi Reaktor

Dari hasil perhitungan diatas, maka tinggi reactor (L) adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Do} &= 63,0718 \text{ in} = 1,6020 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Di} &= 66 \text{ in} = 1,6764 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Ls} &= 86,1394 \text{ in} = 2,1879 \text{ m} \\
 \text{ts} &= 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,0048 \text{ m} \\
 \text{tha} &= 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,0048 \text{ m} \\
 \text{thb} &= 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,0048 \text{ m} \\
 \text{ha} &= 68,1875 \text{ in} = 1,7320 \text{ m} \\
 \text{hb} &= 68,1875 \text{ in} = 1,7320 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi pipa standart yang digunakan = 12 ft = 3,66 m = 144 in

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= (2 \times \text{tinggi tutup}) + \text{tinggi pipa} \\
 &= (2 \times 68,1875) + 144 \\
 &= 280,3750 \text{ in} \\
 &= 7,12153 \text{ m} \\
 &= 23,3646 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

r. Menentukan Volume Reaktor

a. Volume tutup atas dan bawah

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{hb} &= 2 \times (\text{volume tutup tanpa sf} + \text{volume tutup pada sf}) \\
 &= 2 \times (0,000049 \times ID_s^3 + \pi/4 ID_s^2 \times sf) \\
 &= 13293 \frac{2}{5} \text{ in}^3 \\
 &= 7,6969 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 &= 217,95273 \text{ ltr}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Volume shell

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \pi/4 \times ID_s^2 \times L_s \\
 &= 165,331 \text{ in}^3 \\
 &= 0,0957266 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi volume reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{reaktor}} &= V_{hb} + V_s \\
 &= 217,95 + 0,0957266 \\
 &= 218,04846 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 &= 6,1745 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 174,8427 \text{ ltr}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan Dimensi Reaktor

a. Bagian tube

- Bahan = high alloy steel SA 240 Grade M type 316
- Ukuran = 3 sch 40
- Susunan pipa = triangular pitch
- ID = 2,067 in
- OD = 2,380 in
- Nt = 282 buah
- P_T = 2,9750 in
- C' = 0,5950 in
- A = 3,8323 in²

b. Bagian Shell

- Bahan = high alloy steel SA 240 Grade M type 316
- di = 65,0000 in
- do = 66 in
- ts = 3/16 in

c. Bagian tutup reaktor

- Tutup = standard dished head
- $t_{ha} = 3/16$ in
- $t_{hb} = 3/16$ in
- $h_a = 68,188$ in
- $h_b = 68,188$ in

Menentukan kebutuhan steam

kebutuhan steam
sebagai fluida panas = 180363,8884 kg/jam
= 397630,2283 lb/jam
(Sumber : Appendiks B Neraca Panas)

Checking Perencanaan Reaktor

1. Menghitung heat Transfer pada Shell (Aliran Steam)

Diketahui : $ID_s = 65,0000$ in

- Jarak Buffle

$$\begin{aligned} B_s &= ID_s \times 0,2 \\ &= 65 \times 0,3 \\ &= 19,5 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Shell Side atau Bundle Crossflow Area (as)

$$\begin{aligned} a_s &= \frac{C' \times ID_s \times B_s}{n' \times P_T \times 144} \\ a_s &= \frac{0,5950 \times 65 \times 19,5}{1 \times 2,9750 \times 144} \\ &= 36504 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 253,4998 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Mass Velocity (G_s)

$$\begin{aligned} G_s &= \frac{W_s}{a_s} = \frac{876623,554}{253,4998} \\ &= 3458,1 \text{ lb/jam.in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Equivalent Diameter (De)

$$\begin{aligned} De &= \frac{4 \times P_T^2 - \pi \times do^2}{\pi \times do} \\ &= \frac{4 \times 8,8506 - \frac{3,14 \times 4356}{4}}{3,14 \times 66} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 18,9025 \text{ in}$$

- Reynold number (Re)

a. Menentukan viskositas Steam

Diketahui :

$$T \quad \mu = 370 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 643,15 \text{ K}$$

μ masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

Komponen	A	B	C
H ₂ O	-36,826	0,429	-0,0000162

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 22-1 viscosity of gas

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 232,38435 \text{ micropoise} \\ &= 0,0232384 \text{ centripoise} \\ &= 562,16098 \text{ lbm/ ft jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cp masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
H ₂ O	33,933	-0,0084	2,991E-05	-2E-08	4E-12

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 2-1 Cp gas

$$\begin{aligned} \int \text{Cp} \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 11075,836 \text{ J / mol K} \\ &= 2,645419125 \text{ Btu/lb F} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan densitas Steam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diketahui : } T &= 370 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 643,15 \text{ K} \\ P &= 1 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan densitas uap air (steam)

Komponen	BM	Massa	xi	xi.BM
H ₂ O	18	397630,2283	1,00	18
Jumlah	18	397630,2283	1,00	18

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 1 \text{ atm} & T &= 370 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ R &= 82,057 & &= 643,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{P \times \text{xi.BM}}{R \times T} \\ &= \frac{1}{82,057} \times \frac{18,0}{643} \\ &= 0,0003 \text{ kgmol/m}^3 \\ &= 0,0213 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ &= 0,3411 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{Res} &= \frac{De \times G_s}{\mu_{pemanas}} \\
 &= \frac{18,9025 \times 3458,08}{0,0213} \\
 &= 3069950,511
 \end{aligned}$$

- Mencari J_H

$$J_H = 352$$

(Kern. Fig 28 hal 838)

- Mencari h_o

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diketahui} \quad : \quad \text{Suhu steam yang digunakan adalah} &= 370 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\
 &= 643,15 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

- a. Menentukan CP steam

Diketahui :

$$T_{\text{untuk Steam}} = 370 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 643,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$T_{\text{referensi}} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

Cp masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
H ₂ O	33,933	-0,0084	2,991E-05	-2E-08	4E-12

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 2-1 Cp gas

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int C_p \cdot \Delta T \quad \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 11705,8358 \text{ J / mol K} \\
 &= 2,795892057 \text{ Btu/lb F}
 \end{aligned}$$

- b. Menentukan k steam

Diketahui :

$$T_k = 370 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 643,15 \text{ K}$$

k masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

Komponen	A	B	C
H ₂ O	0,0005	5E-05	4,955E-08

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 23-2 Thermal Conductivity of gas

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} &= 0,0513142 \text{ W/m K} \\
 &= 0,0297623 \text{ Btu ft/hr ft}^2 \text{ F}
 \end{aligned}$$

- c. Menentukan viskositas Steam

Diketahui :

$$T_\mu = 370 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 643,15 \text{ K}$$

μ masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

Komponen	A	B	C
H ₂ O	-36,826	0,429	-0,0000162

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 22-1 viscosity of gas

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} &= 232,38435 \text{ micropoise} \\
 &= 0,0232384 \text{ centripoise} \\
 &= 562,16098 \text{ lbm/ ft jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_o &= J_H \times \left(\frac{k}{de} \right) \times \left(\frac{cp}{k} \times \mu \right)^{1/3} \\
 &= 352 \times \left(\frac{0,0298}{18,903} \right) \times \left(\frac{2,7958921}{0,0298} \times 562,16098 \right)^{1/3} \\
 &= 429,608028
 \end{aligned}$$

- Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih (U_C)

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_C &= \frac{h_{i_o} \times h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} \\
 &= \frac{107,9550778 \times 429,608028}{107,9550778 + 429,608028} \\
 U_C &= 86,2752 \text{ btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan UD koreksi

Dari tabel 8 "Kern" hal. 840, range $U_D = 5 - 50 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$

Hot fluid : Steam Cold fluid : Gasess

Dicoba $U_D = 49 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$ (Kern, tabel 8 hal 840)

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_D \text{ koreksi} &= \frac{N_t}{N_t \text{ standar}} \times 49 \\
 U_D \text{ koreksi} &= \frac{229,29}{282} \times 49 \\
 &= 39,8410 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Mencari dirty faktor (R_d)

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_d &= \frac{U_C - U_D \text{ koreksi}}{U_C \times U_D \text{ koreksi}} \\
 &= \frac{86,2752 - 39,841}{86,2752 \times 39,841}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R_d = 0,0135 \text{ jam.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F/btu}$$

- Pressure drop di shell

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f \times G_s^2 \times ID_s \times (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times d_e \times s \times \phi}$$

Dimana:

D_s = diameter shell (IDs)

G_s = mass velocity

D_e = equivalent diameter

ϕ = corrected coefficient $s = 1$ (hal 121 Kern, 1950)

$$(N+1) = \frac{12 L}{B} = \frac{144}{21,125} = 6,81657241$$

s = specific gravity = 1

f = shell side friction factor = 0,0015 (Fig.29 Kern, 1950)

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P_s &= \frac{0,0015 \times 3458^2 \times 65,0000 \times 6,8166}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times 18,9025 \times 1 \times 1} \\ &= 8,05475E-06 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung heat Transfer pada Tube (Aliran fluida panas)

Bahan baku masuk reaktor = 14704,5747 kg/jam

Berupa Etanol 99,5% dan water 0,05% = 32417,70538 lb/jam

= 9,004918161 lb/detik

(Sumber : Appendiks A Neraca Massa)

- Tube Side atau Bundle Crossflow Area (at)

$$\begin{aligned} a_t &= \frac{N_t \times a'}{n \times 144} \\ &= \frac{229,29 \times 0,2792}{2 \times 144} \\ &= 0,2222562 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Tube Side atau Bundle Crossflow Area (at)

$$\begin{aligned} G_t &= \frac{W_t}{a_t} = \frac{71468,722}{0,2222562} \\ &= 321560 \text{ lb/jam.in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Reynold number (Re)

a. Menentukan Viskositas bahan baku campuran

Diketahui :

$$T \mu = 350 \text{ °C} = 623,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	A	B	C
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1,499	0,3074	-4,448E-05
H ₂ O	-36,826	0,429	-0,0000162

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 21-1/2

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= 175,78964 \text{ micropoise} \\ &= 0,017579 \text{ centipoise} \\ \mu \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 232,38435 \text{ micropoise} \\ &= 0,0232384 \text{ centipoise} \\ \mu \text{ campuran} &= 0,0408174 \text{ centipoise} \\ &= 2,5481 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NRe_t &= \frac{Gt \times di}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{321560 \times 0,172}{2,5481} \\ &= 21736,8848 \end{aligned}$$

- Mencari J_H

$$J_H = 78$$

(Kern. Fig 28 hal 834)

- Mencari h_{i0}

Diketahui : Suhu masuk bahan baku dari reaktor yang digunakan adalah

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 350 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 623,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan panas bahan masuk reaktor

Diketahui :

$$T \text{ keluar heater} = 350 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 623,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

$$T \text{ referensi} = 25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 298,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$$

C_p masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
C ₂ H ₅ OH	27,091	1,11E-01	1,10E-04	-1,50E-07	4,66E-11
H ₂ O	33,933	-8,42E-03	2,99E-05	-1,78E-08	3,69E-12

Sumber : Yaws l Carl hal 33 table 2-1 Cp Gas

$$\begin{aligned} \int Cp \cdot \Delta T \text{ C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= 2,87\text{E}+04 \text{ j/mol.k} \\ \int Cp \cdot \Delta T \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 11346,79733 \text{ j/mol.k} \\ \int Cp \cdot \Delta T \text{ campuran} &= 40050,93965 \text{ j/mol.k} \\ &= 9,566006732 \text{ Btu/lb F} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menentukan k campuran

Diketahui :

$$T_k = 350 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 623,15 \text{ K}$$

k masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

Komponen	A	B	C
C ₂ H ₅ OH	-0,0056	4E-05	8,503E-08
H ₂ O	0,0005	5E-05	4,955E-08

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 23-2 Thermal Conductivity of gas

$$\begin{aligned} k_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} &= 0,0546415 \text{ W/m K} \\ &= 0,0316921 \text{ Btu ft/hr ft}^2 \text{ F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} &= 0,0491174 \text{ W/m K} \\ &= 0,0284881 \text{ Btu ft/hr ft}^2 \text{ F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_{\text{campuran}} &= 0,1037589 \text{ W/m K} \\ &= 0,0601802 \text{ Btu ft/hr ft}^2 \text{ F} \end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan viskositas Steam

Diketahui :

$$T_\mu = 350 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 623,15 \text{ K}$$

μ masing-masing komponen sebagai berikut :

Komponen	A	B	C
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1,499	-0,3074	-4,448E-05
H ₂ O	-36,826	0,429	-0,0000162

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 22-1 viscosity of gas

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} &= 175,78964 \text{ micropoise} \\ &= 0,017579 \text{ centipoise} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} &= 232,38435 \text{ micropoise} \\ &= 0,0232384 \text{ centipoise} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\text{campuran}} &= 408,17399 \text{ micropoise} \\ &= 0,0408174 \text{ centipoise} \\ &= 0,0987409 \text{ lbm/ ft jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_i &= J_H \times \left(\frac{k}{d_i} \right) \times \left(\frac{cp}{k} \times \mu \right)^{1/3} \\ &= 78 \times \left(\frac{0,0602}{2,0670} \right) \times \left(\frac{9,5660067}{0,0602} \times 0,0408174 \right)^{1/3} \\ &= 124,3024118 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{io} &= h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD} \\
 &= 124,3 \times \frac{2,067}{2,380} \\
 &= 107,9550778
 \end{aligned}$$

- Pressure drop di tube

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \times G_t^2 \times \rho \times n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times d_i \times s \times \phi}$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \text{pasess} \\
 G_t &= \text{mass velocity} \\
 d_i &= \text{equivalent diameter} \\
 \phi &= \text{corrected coefficient s} = 1 \quad (\text{hal 121 Kern, 1950}) \\
 s &= \text{specific gravityn} = 1 \\
 f &= \text{shell side friction factor} = 0,00014 \quad (\text{Fig.29 Kern, 1950}) \\
 \rho &= \text{densitas bahan campuran}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta P_t &= \frac{0,00014 \times 321560^2 \times 0,1624 \times 2}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times 0,172 \times 1 \times 1} \\
 &= 5,228E-04 \quad \text{psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berdasarkan Kern fig.27 hal.837 diperoleh} \quad \frac{V^2}{2g} = 0,0001$$

$$S = 1,81 \quad (\text{Kern Table 6 Hal. 808})$$

$$n = 2$$

- Mencari ΔP_r

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta P_r &= 4n / s \cdot V^2 / 2g \\
 &= \frac{4 \times 2}{1,81} \times 0,0001 \\
 &= 0,000441989 \quad \text{Psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Mencari ΔP_T

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta P_T &= \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r \\
 &= 5,228E-04 + 0,000442 \\
 &= 0,0010 \quad \text{Psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

s. **Menentukan Ukuran Nozzle**

Dalam perancangan reaktor ini nozzle-nozzle yang digunakan adalah:

- Nozzle pemasukan umpan
- Nozzle pengeluaran umpan
- Nozzle pemasukan pemanas
- Nozzle pengeluaran pemanas

1. Nozzle pemasukan umpan

- Rate umpan = 14631,052 kg/jam
= 32255,617 lb/jam

- Menentukan viskositas campuran

Suhu bahan baku yang masuk feed = 350 °C = 623,15

Menentukan viskositas campuran (C₂H₅OH dan H₂O)

Diketahui :

T μ = 350 °C = 623,15 K

Komponen	A	B	C
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1,499	0,3074	-4,448E-05
H ₂ O	-36,826	0,429	-0,0000162

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 21-1/2

μ C₂H₅OH = 175,78964 micropoise
= 0,017579 centipoise

μ H₂O = 224,21463 micropoise
= 0,0224215 centipoise

μ campuran = 0,0400004 centipoise

- Menentukan densitas campuran

ρ campuran = 0,1624 lb/ft³

Dasar Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetric(Q)} &= \frac{\text{Rate umpan}}{\rho_{\text{umpan}}} \\ &= \frac{14631,052 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,1624 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 90110,0040 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 25,0306 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} \end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran tubular (N_{Re} < 2100), maka :

Dari Peters Timmerhauss pers. 15. hal.496 didapatkan Di optimal

$$Di \text{ optimal} = 3,9 (Q)^{0,45} \cdot (\rho)^{0,13}$$

Dimana:

Di = diameter dalam pipa, in

Q = kecepatan aliran massa fluida, ft³/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft³

$$\begin{aligned} Di \text{ optimal} &= 3,9 (Q)^{0,45} \cdot (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times (25,0306)^{0,45} \times (0,162)^{0,13} \\ &= 13,114 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 26 sch ST (Brownel App K hal.386)

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$OD = 26 \text{ in} = 2,1666 \text{ ft}$$

$$ID = 25,250 \text{ in} = 2,1041 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 501 \text{ in}^2 = 41,75 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju aliran fluida (V)} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ &= \frac{25,0306 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}}{501,0000 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 0,0500 \text{ ft/detik} \\ &= 179,86029 \text{ ft/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Cek jenis aliran fluida :

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Re} &= \frac{G \times ID}{\mu \times a'} \\ &= \frac{32255,617 \text{ lb/jam} \times 2,067 \text{ ft}}{0,0400004 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \times 41,749576 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 39923,5484 \end{aligned}$$

Maka anggapan menggunakan aliran turbulen adalah benar.

Spesifikasi nozzle standar (Brownel and Young, 1959, App. F item 1 dan 2, hal.349)

Size	=	16	in
OD of pipe	=	16	in
Flange Nozzle thickness (n)	=	2,000	in
Diameter of hole in reinforcing plate (DR)	=	16 1/8	in
Length of side of reinforcing plate, L	=	35	in
Width of reinforcing plate, W	=	42,875	in
Distance, shell to flange face, outside, J	=	10	in
Distance, shell to flange face, inside, K	=	8	in
Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle	=		
* Regular, Type H	=	20	in

* Low, Type C = 17 1/2 in

2. Nozzle pengeluaran produk

- Rate umpan = 9036,632448 kg/jam
= 19922,1599 lb/jam

- Menentukan viskositas campuran

Suhu bahan baku yang masuk feed = 350 °C = 623,15 K

- Menentukan viskositas campuran

Diketahui :

T μ = 350 °C = 623,15 K

μ masing-masing komponen

Komponen	A	B	C
C ₂ H ₅ OH	1,499	0,3074	-4,448E-05
H ₂ O	-36,826	0,429	-0,0000162
C ₂ H ₄	-3,985	0,3873	-0,0001123

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 21-1/2

μ C₂H₅OH = 175,78964 micropoise
= 0,017579 centipoise

μ H₂O = 224,21463 micropoise
= 0,0224215 centipoise

μ C₂H₄ = 193,73984 micropoise
= 0,019374 centipoise

μ campuran = 593,74411 micropoise
= 0,0593744 centipoise
= 0,1436319 lbm/ ft jam

- Menentukan densitas

densitas gas campuran masing-masing komponen

Komponen	BM	Massa	xi	xi.BM
C ₂ H ₅ OH	46	146,31	0,02	0,7447779
H ₂ O	18	73,5229	0,01	0,1464497
C ₂ H ₄	28	8816,799056	0,98	27,318846
Jumlah	92	9036,6324	1	28,210074

P = 1 atm T = 350 °C
R = 82,057 = 623,15 K

$$\rho = \frac{P \times \text{xi.BM}}{R \times T}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 28,2}{82,057 \times 623}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,0006 \text{ kgmol/m}^3 \\
&= 0,0344 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
&= 0,5517 \text{ kg/m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Rate volumetrik} &= \frac{\text{bahan masuk}}{\rho \text{ campuran}} \\
&= \frac{19922,160 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0344 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
&= 578444,51 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
&= 160,68 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}
\end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran tubular ($N_{re} < 2100$), maka :

Dari Peters Timmerhauss pers. 15. hal.496 didapatkan Di optimal

$$\text{Di optimal} = 3,9 (Q)^{0,45} \cdot (\rho)^{0,13}$$

Dimana:

Di = diameter dalam pipa, in

Q = kecepatan aliran massa fluida, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Di optimal} &= 3,9 (Q)^{0,36} \cdot (\rho)^{0,18} \\
&= 3,9 \times (578445)^{0,45} \times (82,057)^{0,13} \\
&= 2709,7 \text{ in}
\end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 30 sch ST (Brownel App K hal.390)

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$\text{OD} = 30 \text{ in} = 2,49997 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 29,250 \text{ in} = 2,43748 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{A} = 672 \text{ in}^2 = 55,9994 \text{ ft}^2$$

Pengecekan Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned}
N_{Re} &= \frac{G \times \text{ID}}{\mu \times a'} \\
&= \frac{19922,160 \text{ lb/jam} \times 2,4374752 \text{ ft}}{0,1436 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \times 55,999431 \text{ ft}^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Maka anggapan menggunakan aliran turbulen adalah benar.

Spesifikasi nozzle standar (Brownel and Young, 1959, App. F item 1 dan 2, hal.349)

$$\text{Size} = 16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD of pipe} = 16 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Flange Nozzle thickness (n)} = 2,000 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diameter of hole in reinforcing plate (DR)} = 16 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Length of side of reinforcing plate, L} = 35 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Width of reinforcing plate, W} = 42 \frac{7}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Distance, shell to flange face, outside, J} = 10 \text{ in}$$

- Distance, shell to flange face, inside, K = 8 in
 Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle
 * Regular, Type H = 20 in
 * Low, Type C = 17 1/2 in

3. Nozzle pemasukan pemanas dan pengeluaran pemanas

Bahan masuk pemanas adalah steam

- Suhu (T) = 370 °C = 643,15 °K
- Rate umpan = 180364 kg/jam
= 397630,23 lb/jam

- Menentukan viskositas pada suhu = 370 °C = 643,15 °K
Menentukan viskositas

Diketahui :

$$T \mu = 370 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 640,15 \text{ K}$$

μ masing-masing komponen

Komponen	A	B	C	D
H ₂ O	-10,216	1792,5	0,01773	1,3E-05

Sumber : Yaws L Carl table 22-2

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \text{ H}_2\text{O} &= 0,9637418 \text{ centipoise} \\ &= 2,3313764 \text{ lb/ft jam} \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan densitas Steam

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diketahui: } T &= 370 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 643,15 \text{ K} \\ P &= 1 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan densitas uap air (steam)

Komponen	BM	Massa	xi	xi.BM
H ₂ O	18	180364	1,00	18
Jumlah	18	180363,8884	1,00	18

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 1 \text{ atm} & T &= 370 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \\ R &= 82,057 & &= 643,15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{P \times \text{xi.BM}}{R \times T} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 18,0}{82,057 \times 643} \\ &= 0,0003 \text{ kgmol/m}^3 \\ &= 0,0213 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ &= 0,34107 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Dasar Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate volumetric}(Q) &= \frac{\text{Rate umpan}}{\rho_{\text{umpan}}} \\ &= \frac{397630,23 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,0213 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 18674804,7770 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 5187,4458 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}\end{aligned}$$

Diasumsikan aliran tubular ($N_{Re} < 2100$), maka :

Dari Peters Timmerhauss pers. 15. hal.496 didapatkan Di optimal

$$D_i \text{ optimal} = 3,9 (Q)^{0,45} \cdot (\rho)^{0,13}$$

Dimana:

D_i = diameter dalam pipa, in

Q = kecepatan aliran massa fluida, ft^3/s

ρ = densitas fluida, lb/ft^3

Diasumsikan aliran laminar ($N_{re} < 2100$), maka :

$$\begin{aligned}D_i \text{ optimal} &= 3,9 (Q)^{0,45} \cdot (\rho)^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times (5187,4458)^{0,45} \times (0,021)^{0,13} \\ &= 111,04 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi ID = 42 sch ST (Brownel App K hal.390)

Sehingga diperoleh :

$$OD = 42 \text{ in} = 3,49996 \text{ ft}$$

$$ID = 41,250 \text{ in} = 3,43747 \text{ ft}$$

$$A = 11 \text{ in}^2 = 0,91666 \text{ ft}^2$$

Pengecekan Bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned}N_{Re} &= \frac{G \times ID}{\mu \times a'} \\ &= \frac{19922,160 \text{ lb/jam} \times 41,250 \text{ ft}}{2,331 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \times 0,9167 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 384539,4902\end{aligned}$$

Maka anggapan menggunakan aliran turbulen adalah benar.

Spesifikasi nozzle standar (Brownel and Young, 1959, App. F item 1 dan 2 hal.349)

Size	=	18	in
OD of pipe	=	18	in
Flange Nozzle thickness (n)	=	2,000	in
Diameter of hole in reinforcing plate (DR)	=	18 1/8	in
Length of side of reinforcing plate, L	=	39	in
Width of reinforcing plate, W	=	47 5/8	in

Distance, shell to flange face, outside, J	=	10	in
Distance, shell to flange face, inside, K	=	8	in
Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle			
* Regular, Type H	=	22	in
* Low, Type C	=	19 1/2	in

Dari Brownel & Young tabel 12.2 halaman 221 diperoleh dimensi flange untuk semua nozzle, dipilih flange standart type welding neck dgn dimensi nozzle:

- Nozzle A = Nozzle untuk pemasukan bahan baku etanol
- Nozzle B = Nozzle untuk pemasukan pemanas
- Nozzle C = Nozzle untuk pengeluaran pemanas
- Nozzle D = Nozzle untuk pengeluaran produk
- NPS = ukuran pipa nominal, in
- A = Diameter luar flange, in
- T = Ketebalan minimum flange, in
- R = diameter luar bagian yang menonjol, in
- E = Diameter hubungana atas, in
- K = Diameter hubungan pada titik pengelasan, in
- L = panjang julakan, in
- B = diameter dalam flange, in

Nozzle	NPS	A	T	R	E	K	L	B
A	16	23,5	1,4375	18 1/2	18	16	5	15,25
B	18	25	1 4/7	21	19 7/8	18,00	5	17,25
C	18	25	1 4/7	21	19 7/8	18,00	5	17,25
D	16	23,5	1 4/9	18 1/2	18	16	5	15,25

t. Penyangga Tumpukan Katalisator (Bed support/Grid support)

Grid support dirancang untuk menyangga katalisator untuk mencegah kelebihan pressure drop. Yang biasa digunakan adalah piri (Brownell & Young) (perforated plate) atau piringan yang bergelombang (slatted plate). Grid support ini biasanya dibuat dari bahan yang anti korosi seperti carbon steel, alloy steel, cast iron, atau cast ceramics (Rase, 1977).

Penyangga katalis berupa perforated plate dengan keteb) plate dihitung dengan persamaan (13.27 Brownell & Young, 1959)

$$t = d \sqrt{C' \left(\frac{P}{f} \right)}$$

dimana:

- t = tebal minimum plate, inchi
- d = diameter plate, inchi
- P = tekanan desain, psi
- f = maksimum allowable stress, = 17.000

High Alloy SA 240 Grade M tipe 316

$C' =$ konstanta dari app H, $C' = 0,75$

$$t = d \sqrt{C' \left(\frac{P}{f} \right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 65,00 \sqrt{0,75 \times (14,696 / 17.000)} \\ &= 1,6551 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

u. Inert Ballast

Alat ini digunakan untuk melindungi permukaan katalisator dari pengaruh langsung aliran fluida dan meratakan aliran fluida umpan (Rase-Barrow, 1957).

Inert ballast berupa bola-bola keramik dengan tebal tumpukan 0 – 6 inchi, digunakan tinggi tumpukan 6 inchi.

v. Perhitungan Penguat

Untuk menentukan lubang maksimum tanpa penguat, dapat menggunakan persamaan Hesse dan Rouston, pers.10.29, hal. 280:

$$K = \frac{P \cdot Do}{2 \cdot t \cdot F}$$

$P =$ tekanan design $= 14,696$ psia

$do =$ diameter luar dinding shell $= 66$ in

$ts =$ tebal shell $= \frac{3}{16}$

$f =$ stress yang diijinkan $= 17.000$ psia

Maka :

$$K = \frac{14,696 \times 66}{2 \times \frac{3}{16} \times 17000}$$

$$= 0,15215 \text{ psia}$$

$$\begin{aligned} do \times t &= 66 \times \frac{3}{16} \\ &= 12,4 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Hesse, fig. 10.27, diperoleh bahwa lubang (diameter maksimum) = 5 in sehingga setiap lubang yang lebih besar dari 5 in memerlukan penguat.

in

w. Sambungan Tutup (Heat) dengan dinding (Shell) reaktor

untuk mempermudah perbaikan dan perawatan dari reaktor (stainles steel) dihubungkan dengan bagain bejana shell s€ (APP D, Brownell & young hal 342)

a. Flange

bahan : High alloy steel SA 240 grade M Type 316
 tensile strength minimum : 75000 psi
 allowable stress : 18.750 psi
 type flange : Ring flange loose type

b. Bolting

bahan : Carbon steel SA 261 grade BO
 tensile strength minimum : 100000 psi
 allowable stress : $\frac{14950}{16}$ psi
 (Tabel 13-1 brownell & young hal 252)

c. Gasket (Fig. 12-11 brownell & young hal 228)

bahan : Solid flat metal
 gasket faktor (m) : 6,50 psi
 tebal : $\frac{1}{16}$ in = 0,0625
 minimum design steating stress (: 26000 psi

a. Gasket

- Menentukan lebar Gasket

Penentuan lebar gasket dengan menggunakan pers. 12.2, hal. 226, Brownell & Young didapatkan:

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

Dimana :

d_o : diameter luas gasket, in
 d_i : diameter dalam gasket, in
 P : tekanan design = 14,696 psi
 m : gasket faktor = 6,50
 y : yield stress- 26000 lb/in² = 26000 psi

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d_o}{d_i} &= \sqrt{\frac{26000 - (14,696 \times 6,50)}{26000 - 14,696(6,50 + 1)}} && \text{in} \\ &= 1,0006 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dengan, } d_i &= d_o \text{ shell} = 66 \text{ in} \\ d_o &= d_i \times 1,0006 \\ &= 66 \times 1,0006 \\ &= 66,037464 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Lebar gasket minimum (n)

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{d_o - d_i}{2} \\ &= \frac{66,0375 - 66}{2} \\ &= 0,0187 \times \frac{16}{16} \\ &= 0,2997 = \frac{2}{16} = 0,1250 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Diameter rata-rata gasket (G)} &= d_i + \text{lebar} \\ &= 66 + \frac{2}{16} \\ &= 66,125 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,0625 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

b. Perhitungan beban gasket

$$W_{m2} = Hy = \pi \times b \times G \times y$$

(pers.12.88 brownell & young, hal.240)

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \text{lebar efektif gasket (in)} \\ y &= \text{yield (lb/in}^2\text{)} \\ G &= \text{diameter rata-rata gasket} = 66,125 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari fig.12.12 brownell & young, hal.229 didapat:

$$\text{Lebar seating gasket, } b_o = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{0,1250}{2} = 0,0625 \text{ in}$$

untuk $b_o \leq 0,25 \text{ in}$ maka $b = b_o = 0,0625 \text{ in}$
sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} W_{m2} = Hy &= \pi \times b \times G \times y \\ &= 3,14 \times 0,0625 \times 66,125 \times 26000 \\ &= 337402,8125 \text{ lb} \quad W_{m2} \end{aligned}$$

Beban karena tekanan dalam (H)

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times G^2 \times P \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (66,125)^2 \times 14,696 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 50442,9144 \text{ lb}$$

Beban baut agar tidak bocor (H_p)

$$H_p = 2 \times b_o \times \pi \times G \times m \times p$$

(pers.12.90 brownell & young, hal.240)

$$= 2 \times 0,0625 \times 3,14 \times 66,125 \times 6,50 \times 14,696$$

$$= 2479,2359 \text{ lb}$$

jadi berat beban:

$$W_{m1} = H + H_p$$

$$= 50442,9144 + 2479,2359$$

$$= 52922,15022 \text{ lb}$$

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

Baut

Perhitungan luas minimum botling (baut) area

Dengan menggunakan pers. 12.92, hal. 240, Brownell & Young,

$$- A_{m1} = \frac{W_{m1}}{f_b}$$

$$= \frac{52922,15}{14950} \text{ in}^2$$

$$= 3,5399 \text{ in}$$

- Perhitungan luas ukuran baut optimal (optimum bonting area) dari tabel

10.4 brownell & young hal.188 diperoleh:

direncanakan ukuran bolt = 1 in,

maka didapatkan bolt area = 0,551

maka jumlah bolting optimum adalah :

$$\frac{A_{m1}}{\text{Root Area}} = \frac{3,5399}{0,551}$$

$$= 6,4246$$

$$= 7 \text{ buah}$$

Dari tabel 10.4 brownell & young hal.188 diperoleh:

- ukuran nominal baut = 1 in
- root area = 0,551 in
- bolting spacing = 2,25 in
- jarak radial minimum (R) = 1,375 in
- jarak dari tepi (E) = 1,0625 in

- Bolt area diameter (C)

$$C = ID_s + [2 \cdot 1,42 \times go + R]$$

$$ID_s = 65,000 \text{ in}$$

$$go = \text{tebal shell} = 3/16 \text{ in}$$

sehingga:

$$C = 65,000 + 2 \left[1,415 \times \frac{3}{16} + 1,375 \right]$$

$$= 68,281 \text{ in}$$

- Diameter luas flange (A) :

$$A = OD = \text{bolt area diameter}$$

$$= C + 2 \cdot E$$

$$= 68,281 + 2$$

$$= 68,281 \text{ in}$$

- Lebar Flange

$$\text{Lebar Flange} = \frac{OD_{flange} - OD_{Vessel}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{68,2806 - 66}{2}$$

$$= 1,1403 \text{ in}$$

- Cek lebar gasket

$$Ab \text{ aktual} = \text{jumlah baut} \times \text{root area}$$

$$= 7 \times 0,551$$

$$= 3,8570$$

- lebar gasket minimum

$$W = \frac{Ab \text{ aktual} \times f}{2 \times \pi \times y \times G}$$

$$= \frac{3,8570 \times 14950}{2 \times 3,14 \times 26000 \times 66,125}$$

$$= 0,0053406 \text{ in} < 0,18775 \text{ in (memenuhi)}$$

(pers.12.94 brownell & young, hal.242)

Perhitungan Moment

Untuk keadaan bolting up (tanpa tekanan dalam)

$$W = \frac{A_{m1} + A_b \times fa}{2}$$

Keterangan:

W = berat beban (lb)

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

A_b = luas aktual baut (in^2)

fa = allowable stress (psi)

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{A m_1 + A b \times f_a}{2} \\ &= \frac{[3,5399 + 3,8570] \times 14950}{2} \\ &= 55292,15011 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$h_G = \frac{1}{2} (C - G)$$

Keterangan:

h_G = tahanan radial circle bolt (in)

C = bolt circle diameter (in)

G = diameter gasket rata-rata (in)

$$\begin{aligned} h_G &= \frac{1}{2} (C - G) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [68,281 - 66] \\ &= 1,1403 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Flange moment adalah sebagai berikut (B & Y, 1959, Tabel 12.4) :
Moment flange (M_a)

$$\begin{aligned} M_a &= W \times h_G \\ &= 55292,1501 \times 1,1403 \\ &= 63050,32992 \text{ lb.in} \end{aligned}$$

- Untuk keadaan moment pada kondisi psi

$$W = W m_1 = 52922,1502 \text{ lb}$$

Gaya hidrostatik pada daerah dalam flange (H_D)

$$H_D = 0,79 \times B^2 \times P \quad (\text{pers.12.96 brownell \& young, hal.242})$$

Dimana :

$$B = \text{do shell} = 66 \text{ in}$$

$$P = \text{tekanan design} = 14,696 \text{ psi}$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} H_D &= 0,785 \times B^2 \times P \\ &= 0,785 \times 66^2 \times 14,696 \\ &= 50252,3842 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

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

- Radial distance dari bolt circle (h_G) pada H_D adalah :

$$h_D = 0,5 (C-B)$$

(Brownell & Young, persamaan 12.100, hal 242)

$$\begin{aligned} h_D &= 0,5 (C-B) \\ &= 0,5 (C-B) \\ &= 0,5 \times [68,281 - 66] \\ &= 1,1403 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

- Moment komponen (M_D)

$$M_D = H_D \times h_D$$

(Brownell & Young, persamaan 12.96, hal 242)

$$\begin{aligned} M_D &= H_D \times h_D \\ &= 50252,3842 \times 1,1403 \\ &= 57303,4218 \text{ lb.in} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$H_G = W - H = Wm1 - H$$

(Brownell & Young, persamaan 12.98, hal 242)

$$\begin{aligned} H_G &= W - H = Wm1 - H \\ &= 52922,1502 - 50442,9144 \\ &= 2479,2359 \end{aligned}$$

- Momen komponen (M_G)

$$M_G = H_G \times h_G$$

(Brownell & Young, persamaan 12.98, hal 242)

$$\begin{aligned} M_G &= H_G \times h_G \\ &= 2479,2359 \times 1,1403 \\ &= 2827,1036 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$H_T = H - H_D$$

(Brownell & Young, persamaan 12.97, hal 242)

$$\begin{aligned} H_T &= H - H_D \\ &= 50442,914 - 50252,3842 \\ &= 190,5302 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- Hubungan lever arm, h_T

$$h_T = 0,5 \times (h_D + Hg)$$

(Brownell & Young, persamaan 12.102, hal 242)

$$\begin{aligned} h_T &= 0,5 \times (h_D + Hg) \\ &= 0,5 \times 1,1403 + 2479,235866 \\ &= 1240,19 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- Momen komponen (M_T)

$$M_T = H_T \times h_T$$

(Brownell & Young, persamaan 12.97, hal 242)

$$\begin{aligned} M_T &= H_T \times h_T \\ &= 190,5302 \times 1240,1881 \\ &= 236293,2793 \text{ lb.in} \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah total moment pada keadaan operasi (M_o)

$$M_o = M_D + M_G + M_T$$

(Brownell & Young, persamaan 12.97, hal 242)

$$\begin{aligned} M_o &= M_D + M_G + M_T \\ &= 57303,422 + 2827,1036 + 236293,2793 \\ &= 296423,8047 \text{ lb.in} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{max} = 296423,8047 \text{ lb.in}$$

Flange

- Perhitungan tebal flange

$$t_f = \left(\frac{y \times M_o}{f \times B} \right)^{0,5}$$

(Brownell & Young, persamaan 12.85, hal 239)

Dimana :

$$f = \text{stress yang diijinkan untuk bahan fl:} = 17.000 \text{ psi}$$

$$B = \text{diameter luar reaktor} = 66 \text{ in}$$

$$A = \text{diameter luar flange} = 68,2806 \text{ in}$$

Maka :

$$K = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{68,281}{66} = 1,0346$$

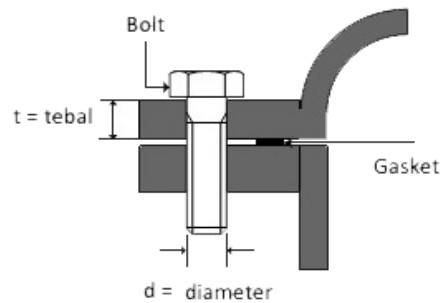
Dari fig. 12.22 brownell & young, hal 238 diperoleh harga y

Maka:

$$t_f = \left(\frac{32 \times 296423,8047}{17.000 \times 66} \right)^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,9076 \text{ in}$$

jadi digunakan tebal flang = 3 in



Gambar. Detail untuk Flange and bolt pada Head Reaktor

Dari hasil perhitungan diatas dapat disimpulkan:

a. Bagian Flange

Bahan = High alloy steel SA 240 grade M Type 316
 Tebal = 2 in
 OD = 68,281 in
 Stress = 17.000
 Type flange = Ring flange loose type

b. Bagian Bolting

Bahan = Carbon steel SA 261 grade BO
 Ukuran = 1 in
 Jumlah = 10 buah
 Bolt circle diameter (C) = 68,2806 in
 Jarak dari tepi (E) = 1,0625 in
 jarak radial minimum (R) = 1 3/8 in
 Stress = 14950

c. Bagian Gasket

Bahan = Solid flat metal
 Tebal = $\frac{1}{6}$ in
 Lebar = 0,1878 in
 Stress minimum = 26000

Sistem Penyangga (*Support*)

Menghitung Berat Reaktor

Berat reaktor terdiri dari:

- a. Berat shell reaktor

Rumus :

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

Dimana :

W_s = berat shell reaktor, lb

d_o = diameter luar shell = 66 in = 6 ft

d_i = diameter dalam shell = 65,0000 in = 5,4167 ft

H = tinggi shell reaktor (L_r) = 86,13935749 in = 7,18 ft

ρ = densitas dari bahan konstruk = 493,75 lb/ft³

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

W_d = berat tutup atas dan bawah reaktor, lb

A = luas tutup atas dan bawah standart dishead, ft²

t = tebal tutup = 3/16 = 0,0156 ft

ρ = ρ bahan konstruksi = 493,75 = 0,2857 lb/in³

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

L = crown radius (r) = 66 in = 5,5000 ft

h = tinggi tutup reaktor = 68,1875 in = 5,6823 ft

Berat shell reaktor :

$$\begin{aligned} W_s &= \frac{3,14}{4} \times (6^2 - 5,4167)^2 \times 7,18 \times 493,75 \\ &= 2531,0805 \text{ lb} \\ &= 1148,0906 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

- b. Berat tutup atas dan bawah standart dishead

Rumus :

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

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

Luas tutup atas dan bawah :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 6,28 \times 68 \times 68,1875 \\ &= 29199,081 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 202,77 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Berat tutup atas dan tutup bawah:

$$W_d = 202,7714 \times 0,0156 \times 493,75$$

$$W_d = 1564,3496 \text{ lb} \times 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$= 3128,6992 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 1419,17 \text{ kg}$$

c. Berat tube

Dari tabel 10, kern hal 843 didapatkan:

$$d_i = 1,28 \text{ in}$$

$$d_o = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

$$L = 12 \text{ ft} = 144 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bahan tube} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[d_o^2 - d_i^2 \right] \times L \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[1 \frac{1}{2}^2 - 1,28^2 \right] \times 144 \\ &= 69,1353 \text{ in}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume total tube adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_{\text{bahan}} \times \text{jumlah tube} \\ &= 69,1353 \times 282 \\ &= 19496,1444 \text{ in}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Berat tube (W_t)

$$\begin{aligned} W_t &= \text{Volume tube} \times \rho \\ &= 69,1353 \text{ in}^3 \times 0,2857 \text{ lb/in}^3 \\ &= 19,751945 \text{ lb} \\ &= 8,9594 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

d. Baffle

Diketahui :

$$\text{Tinggi tube} = 12 \text{ ft} = 144 \text{ in}$$

$$I_{ds} = 65,0000 \text{ in}$$

$$B_s = 19,5000 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Tebal baffle} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah baffle} &= \frac{\text{tinggi tube}}{B_s} \\ &= \frac{144}{19,5} \\ &= 7,3846 \\ &= 8 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas dari baffle} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[75\% \times I_{ds} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[75\% \times 65,0000 \right]^2 \\ &= 38,2688 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume baffle} = \text{Luas baffle} \times t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 38,26875 \times 3/16 \\
 &= 7,1754 \text{ in}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat baffle (W}_b) &= \text{Volume baffle} \times \rho \\
 &= 7,1754 \text{ in}^3 \times 0,2857 \text{ lb/in}^3 \\
 &= 2,0500 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 0,9299 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Tube sheet

Diketahui :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas baffle} &= 38,2688 \text{ in} \\
 \text{Tebal baffle} &= 3/16 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas dari baffle} = 75\% \times \text{luas tube sheet}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas tube sheet (Lts)} &= \frac{\text{Luas baffle}}{75\%} \\
 &= \frac{38,2688}{75\%} \\
 &= 51,0250 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat tube sheet (W}_{ts}) &= 2 \times \text{Lts} \times \text{Tebal baffle} \times \rho_{\text{bahan}} \\
 &= 2 \times 51,0250 \times \frac{3}{16} \times 0,2857 \\
 &= 5,4667 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 2,4797 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maka berat total} &= \sum W + \text{Pemanas} + \text{katalis} \\
 &= 19,7519 + 3128,6992 + 19,752 \\
 &= 3168,2031 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 1437,0875 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk faktor keamanan (factor safe) = 10% maka berat total

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{\text{total}} &= 0,1 \times \text{berat total} \\
 &= 0,1 \times 3168,2031 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 316,8203 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 143,7088 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

x. Perancangan Kolom Penyangga

a. Lug (peyangga)

$$P = \frac{4 \times P_w \times (H - L)}{n \times D_{i,c}} + \frac{\sum W}{n} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, pers 10.76 hal 197})$$

Dimana :

- Pw = total beban permukaan karena angin, lb
- H = tinggi vessel dari pondasi, ft
- L = jarak antara level dengan dasar pondasi, ft
- Dhc = diameter, ft
- n = jumlah support
- ΣW = berat total, lb
- P = beban kompresi total maksimum untuk tiap lug, lb

Reaktor terletak didalam ruangan, sehingga tekanan angin tidak dikontrol

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{\Sigma W}{n} \\ &= \frac{1437,0875}{4} \\ &= 359,2719 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

b. Tekanan kolom support (terhadap sumbu)

Diketahui :

- Beban tiap kolom = 359,2719 lb
- Tinggi reaktor total (F = 23,3646 ft

- Menentukan tinggi kolom (L)

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

Dimana :

$$H = \text{tinggi reaktor} = 23,3646 \text{ ft}$$

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

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \times 23,3646 + 2,5$$

$$= 14,182 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 170,19 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Jadi tinggi lug} = 14,182 \text{ ft} = 4,3228 \text{ m}$$

- Trial ukuran I-beam

Untuk memilih I-beam ditetapkan 15 in ukuran 15x5 1/2 in, berat 35 lb dengan cara pemasangan I-beam dengan beban eksentrik

Dari App.G brownell and young hal 355 diperoleh :

$$h = 15 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 5,64 \text{ in}$$

$$A_y = 14,6 \text{ in}^2$$

$$r_{1-1} = 5,74 \text{ in}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{L}{r} &= \frac{170,19}{5,74} \\ &= 29,6494 \text{ in} \quad \text{Untuk } (L/r) \leq 120 \text{ maka memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

- Stress kompresif yang diizinkan (f_c):

$$f_c = \frac{18.000}{1 + \left(\frac{L^2}{18.000 \times r^2} \right)} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young, Pers 4.21, hal 67})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_c &= \frac{18.000}{1 + \left(\frac{L^2}{18.000 \times r^2} \right)} \\ &= \frac{18000}{1 + \left(\frac{170,1875}{18000 \times 5,74} \right)} \\ &= 13724,586 \text{ lb/in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

Kesimpulan I-beam:

- Ukuran = 15 in
- Berat = 31,8 lb

Pelekat dengan beban eksentrik

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P}{f_c} &= \frac{359,2719}{13724,5859} \\ &= 0,0262 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Perencanaan base plate

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

(herman C.Hess, hal 163)

Bahan base plate = concrete (beton), maka:
tabel 7.7 Herman C. H ess, hal 162

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

- Menentukan luas base plate

$$A_{bp} = \frac{P}{f_{bp}} \quad (\text{Brownell \& Young Pers, 10.35 hal.190})$$

W I-beam

Dimana :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \text{beban tiap beton} \\
 &= P (\text{beban total maksimum} + \text{W I-beam}) \times L (\text{tinggi kolom}) \\
 &= 359,2719 + [15 \times 170,1875] \\
 &= 2912,0844 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $f_{bp} = \text{stress pada pondasai} = 600 \text{ lb/in}^2$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{bp} &= \frac{P}{f_{bp}} \\
 A_{bp} &= \frac{2912,0844 \text{ lb}}{600 \text{ lb/in}^2} \\
 &= 4,8535 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan panjang dan lebar base plate

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

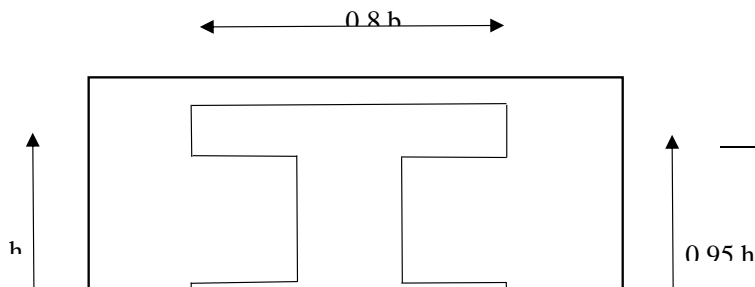
Dimana :

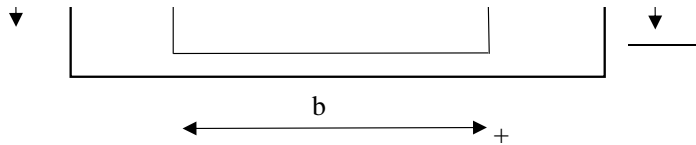
$$\begin{aligned}
 p &= \text{panjang base plate} = 2n + 0,95 h \\
 l &= \text{lebar base plate} = 2m + 0,8 b
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan I-beam 12 × 5 diperoleh:

$$h = 15 \text{ in}$$

$$b = 5,64 \text{ in}$$





Dengan mengamsumsikan $m = n$, maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{bp} &= (2n + 0,95 h) \times (2n + 0,8 b) \\
 4,85347 &= (2n + 0,95 \times 15) \times (2m + 0,8 \times 6) \\
 &= (2n + 14,3) \times 2n + (5) \\
 &= 4 m^2 + 28,5 m + 18,762 \\
 0 &= 4 m^2 + 28,5 m + 13,909
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan menggunakan rumus abc, maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_{1,2} &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\
 &= \frac{-28,5 \pm \sqrt{28,5^2 - (4 \times 4 \times 6)}}{2 \times 4} \\
 &= \frac{-28,5 \pm 22,628699}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$m_1 = -3,5625$$

$$m_2 = 2,82859$$

Dengan menggunakan rumus abc diambil m

$m = n = 2,8286$,maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{- Panjang base plate} &= 2n + 0,95 h \\
 &= (2 \times 2,82859) + 0,95 \times 15 \\
 &= 19,907 \text{ in} \\
 p &= 19,907 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{- lebar base plate} &= 2m + 0,8 b \\
 &= (2 \times 2,8286) + (0,8 \times 6) \\
 &= 10,169 \text{ in} \\
 l &= 5 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jadi, ukuran base plate adalah} & 19,9 \times 5 \text{ in} \\
 \text{luas base plate adalah} &= 19,9 \times 5 \\
 &= 99,5 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Beban yang ditahan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \frac{P}{A} \\
 &= \frac{2912,0844}{1} \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{99,535873 \text{ in}^2}{29,256632 \text{ lb/in}^2} < 600 \text{ psia (memenuhi)}$$

cek harga m dan n :

- Panjang base plate

$$20 = 2n + [0,95 \times 15]$$

$$n = 2,8 \text{ in}$$

- lebar base plate

$$5 = 2m + [0,8 \times 6]$$

$$m = 0,2 \text{ in}$$

Karena $n < m$ maka m dijadikan acuan

- Menentukan tebal base plate:

$$A \text{ baru} = 99,5 \text{ in}^2$$

$$P \text{ baru} = A \text{ baru} \times f_{bp}$$

$$= 99,5 \text{ in}^2 \times 600 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$= 59722 \text{ lb}$$

$$t_{bp} = (1,5 \times 10^{-4} \times p \times m^2)^{0,5}$$

(Herman C. Hess, pers.7-12 hal163)

$$t_{bp} = (1,5 \times 10^{-4} \times p \times m^2)^{0,5}$$

$$= [1,5 \times 10^{-4} \times 59722 \times (0,2)^2]^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,7303 \text{ in}$$

$$= 2 \text{ in}$$

- Menentukan ukuran baut :

$$\text{Beban baut (p)} = 2912,0844 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Jumlah baut yang digunakan (n)} = 10 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Beban tiap baut} = \frac{p}{n} = \frac{2912,0844}{10}$$

$$= 291,2084 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 132,09 \text{ kg}$$

- Menentukan luas baut:

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

Dimana :

$$A_b = \text{luas baut}$$

$$P_b = \text{beban tiap baut}$$

$$f_s = \text{stress tiap baut maksimal}$$

sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} A_b &= \frac{P_b}{f_s} \\ &= \frac{291,2084 \text{ lb}}{7396 \text{ lb/in}^2} \\ &= 0,0393738 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel 10-4 brownell and young hal 188 didapatkan baut 1 1/4 in dengan dimensi:

Ukuran baut	=	1,25	in
Bolt circle (BC)	=	3 1/8	
Jarak radial maksimum (R)	=	1 3/4	
Edge distance (E)	=	1 3/4	
Nut dimensi	=	2	
Radius fillet maksimal	=	9/16	

d. Menentukan dimensi lug dan gusset Digunakan 2 plate horizontal (lug) dan 2 plate vertikal (gusset)

Dari Fig. 10.6, Brownell & Young hal 191 diperoleh :

a. Lebar Lug

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \text{lebar gusset} = 2(\text{lebar kolom} - 0,5 \times \text{ukuran baut}) \\ &= 2 (5 - 0,5 \times 1) \\ &= 9 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

e. Lebar Gusset

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar lug atau } a &= 0,5 (L + \text{ukuran baut}) \\ &= 0,5 (9 + 1) \\ &= 5 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Perbandingan tebal base plate } \epsilon = \frac{B}{L} = \frac{9}{9} = 1,0000$$

Dari tabel 10.6 brownell and young hal 192 didapatkan $\gamma_1 = 0,565$

$$e = 0,5 \times \text{nut dimension}$$

$$= 0,5 \times 2$$

$$= 1 \text{ in}$$

f. Tebal Plate Horizontal (Lug)

Menentukan maksimum bending moment sepanjang sumbu radial

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

(Brownell & Young Pers. 10-40 hal 192)

Dimana :

P	= beban tiap baut	= 2912,08438 lb
μ	= poisson's ratio	= 0,33 (untuk shell)
L	= panjang horizontal plate bawah	= 9 lb
e	= nut dimension	= 2 in
Do	= 0,303	

Jadi :

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

$$= \frac{2912,0844}{3,14 \times 4} \times \left[(1 + 0,33) \ln \frac{2 \times 9}{3,14 \times 2} + (1 - 0,57) \right]$$

$$= 142,3604 \text{ lb.in}$$

M_y disubstitusikan ke persamaan 10.41, hal 193, Brownell diperoleh :

$$thp = \sqrt{\frac{6 \times M_y}{f}}$$

(Brownell & Young Pers, 10.41. hal 193)

Dimana :

thp = tebal horizontal plate

$$thp = \sqrt{\frac{6 \times M_y}{f}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 142,3604}{14950}}$$

$$= 0,239028438$$

Maka digunakan plate steel dengan tebal = 0,239028438

Dari Fig. 10.6 Brownell & Young hal 191 diperoleh :

f. Tebal Plate Vertikal (Gusset)

$$gusset \text{ min} = \frac{3}{4} \times thp$$

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

(Brownell & Young, pers 10.47 hal 194)

Dimana :

thp = tebal horizontal plate

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gusset min} &= \frac{3}{8} \times \text{thp} \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \times 0,2390 \\ &= 0,0896 \times \frac{16}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

g. Tinggi Gusset

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hg} &= A + \text{ukuran baut} \\ &= 10,00 + 1 \\ &= 11 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

h. Tinggi Lug

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi Lug} &= \text{hg} + 2 \text{ thp} \\ &= 11,000 + 2 \times 0,2390 \\ &= 11,4781 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Kesimpulan perencanaan lug dan gusset :

a. Lug

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Lebar} &= 10,000 \text{ in} \\ \text{- Tebal} &= 0,239 \text{ in} \\ \text{- Tinggi} &= 11,478 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

b. Gusset

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Lebar} &= 5,000 \text{ in} \\ \text{- Tebal} &= 0,1875 \text{ in} \\ \text{- Tinggi} &= 11,000 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

y. Menentukan 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

$$W = 1437,0875 \text{ kg} = 3168,2031 \text{ lb}$$

b. Beban yang harus ditanggung tiap kolom

Rumus :

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \text{panjang base plate} &= 20 &\text{ in} &= 1,6589 \text{ ft} \\ l &= \text{lebar base plate} &= 5 &\text{ in} &= 0,4167 \text{ ft} \\ t &= \text{tebal base plate} &= 0,7303 &\text{ in} &= 0,0609 \text{ ft} \\ \rho &= \text{densitas dari bahan konstruk} &= 493,75 &\text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Beban yang ditanggung tiap kolom :

$$\begin{aligned} W_{bp} &= p \cdot l \cdot t \cdot \rho \\ W_{bp} &= 1,6589 \times 0,4167 \times 0,0609 \times 493,75 \\ &= 20,7704 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban tiap penyangga

Rumus :

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \text{tinggi kolom} &= 14,1823 &\text{ ft} \\ A &= \text{luas kolom I beam} &= 0,0262 &\text{ in}^2 = 0,0002 \text{ ft}^2 \\ F &= \text{faktor koreksi} &= 3,4 \\ \rho &= \text{densitas dari bahan konstruk} &= 493,75 &\text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- Luas (A) yang dibutuhkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P}{fc} &= \frac{359,2719}{#####} \\ &= 0,0262 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Beban tiap penyangga :

$$\begin{aligned} W_p &= L \cdot A \cdot F \cdot \rho \\ W_p &= 14,1823 \times 0,0262 \times 3,4 \times 493,75 \\ &= 623,2416 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

d. Beban total

$$\begin{aligned}W_{\text{total}} &= W + W_{\text{bp}} + W_{\text{p}} \\ &= 3188,9997 \text{ lb}\end{aligned}$$

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

Perencanaan ukuran sebagai berikut :

- Luas atas = $40 \times 40 \text{ in} = 1600 \text{ in}^2$
- Luas bawah = $60 \times 60 \text{ in} = 3600 \text{ in}^2$
- Tinggi = 75 in

- Luas permukaan tanah rata-rata :

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{\text{luas atas} + \text{luas bawah}}{2} \times \frac{\text{luas atas} + \text{luas bawah}}{2} \\ &= \left[\frac{40 + 60}{2} \right] \times \left[\frac{40 + 60}{2} \right] \\ &= 2500 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 17,3611 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

Volume pondasi :

$$\begin{aligned}V &= A \times t \\ &= 2500 \times 75 \\ &= 187500 \text{ in}^3 = 108,506 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

- Berat pondasi :

$$W = V \times \rho$$

Dimana :

$$\rho = \text{denseitas wet gravel} = 126 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

(Tabel 3-118 Perry edisi 6)

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= V \times \rho \\ W &= 108,51 \times 126 \\ &= 13671,788 \text{ lb} \\ &= 6201,4821 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

- Tekanan tanah :

Asumsi atas pondasi berupa cemen sand gravel

- Save bearing minimur = 5 ton/ft^2
- Save bearing maximu = 10 ton/ft^2

Berat total pondasi (W_{pondasi})

$$\begin{aligned}W_{\text{total}} &= \text{berat beban total} + \text{berat pondasi} \\ &= 3188,9997 + 13671,7875 \\ &= 16860,787 \text{ lb} \\ &= 7648,0029 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

Kemampuan tekanan tanah sebesar :

$$\begin{aligned}P &= 5 \text{ ton/ft}^2 \times \frac{2240 \text{ lb} \times 1 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ ton} \times 144 \text{ in}^2} \\ &= 77,7778 \text{ lb/in}^2\end{aligned}$$

Tekanan pada tanah :

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

Dimana :

- W = berat beban total + berat pondasi
- A = luas bawah pondasi = $(60 \times 60) \text{ in}^2 = 3600 \text{ in}^2$

Sehingga :

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

$$P = \frac{3188,9997 + 13671,7875}{3600}$$

$$P = 4,6836 \text{ lb/in}^2 < 77,77777778 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Karena tekanan yang diberikan tanah le 1600 menahan pondasi, maka pondasi dengan ukuran $(40 \times 40) \text{ in}$ untuk luas atas dan $(60 \times 60) \text{ in}$ untuk luas bawah dengan tinggi pondasi 75 in dapat digunakan.

Kesimpulan pondasi :

- Luas atas = $40 \times 40 \text{ in} = 1600 \text{ in}^2$
- Luas bawah = $60 \times 60 \text{ in} = 3600 \text{ in}^2$
- Tinggi = 75 in
- badan konstruksi cemented sand and gravel

Kesimpulan spesifikasi Reaktor

Fungsi : Tempat berlangsungnya reaksi dehidrasi etanol dengan bantuan katalis alumina

Type : Multitube Reaktor

Bentuk : bejana tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk standart dished

Jumlah : 1 Buah

1. Dimensi Reaktor

- a. Bagian tube

- Bahan konstruksi = High alloy steel SA 240 grade M Type 316
- Ukuran = 3 sch 40
- Susunan pipa = triangular pitch
- ID = 2,067 in
- OD = 2,380 in
- Nt = 282 buah
- P_T = 2,9750 in
- C' = 0,5950 in
- A = 3,8323 in²

b. Bagian silinder (shell)

- Bahan konstruksi = High alloy steel SA 240 grade M Type 316
- di = 65,0000 in
- do = 66 in
- ts = 3/16 in

c. Bagian tutup reaktor

- Tutup = standard dished head
- tha = 3/16 in
- thb = 3/16 in
- ha = 68,188 in
- hb = 68,188 in

2. Dimensi Nozzle

a. Nozzle pemasukan umpan etanol

- Size = 16 in
- OD of pipe = 16 in
- Flange Nozzle thickness (n) = 2,000 in
- Diameter of hole in reinforcing plate (DR) = 16 1/8 in
- Length of side of reinforcing plate, L = 35 in
- Width of reinforcing plate, W = 42,875 in
- Distance, shell to flange face, outside, J = 10 in
- Distance, shell to flange face, inside, K = 8 in
- Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle
- * Regular, Type H = 20 in
- * Low, Type C = 17 1/2 in

b. Nozzle pengeluaran produk

- Size = 16 in
- OD of pipe = 16 in
- Flange Nozzle thickness (n) = 2,000 in
- Diameter of hole in reinforcing plate (DR) = 16 1/8 in
- Length of side of reinforcing plate, L = 35 in
- Width of reinforcing plate, W = 42 7/8 in
- Distance, shell to flange face, outside, J = 10 in

Distance, shell to flange face, inside, K	=	8	in
Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle			
* Regular, Type H	=	20	in
* Low, Type C	=	17 1/2	in

c. Nozzle pemasukan pemanas dan pengeluaran pemanas

Size	=	18	in
OD of pipe	=	18	in
Flange Nozzle thickness (n)	=	2,000	in
Diameter of hole in reinforcing plate (DR)	=	18 1/8	in
Length of side of reinforcing plate, L	=	39	in
Width of reinforcing plate, W	=	47 5/8	in
Distance, shell to flange face, outside, J	=	10	in
Distance, shell to flange face, inside, K	=	8	in
Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle			
* Regular, Type H	=	22	in
* Low, Type C	=	19 1/2	in

3. Flange, Bolt dan Gasket dari Vessel

a. Bagian Flange

Bahan	=	High alloy steel SA 240 grade M Type 316
Tebal	=	2 in
OD	=	68 in
Type flange	=	Ring flange loose type

b. Bagian Bolting

Bahan	=	Carbon steel SA 261 grade BO
Ukuran	=	1 in
Jumlah	=	10 buah
Bolt circle diameter (C)	=	68,3 in
Jarak dari tepi	=	1,06 in
jarak radial minimum	=	1,38 in

c. Bagian Gasket

Bahan	=	Solid flat metal
Tebal	=	$\frac{1}{6}$ in
Lebar	=	0,1878 in

4. Sistem Penyangga

- Jenis	=	Kolom I beam
- Jumlah	=	4 buah

- Panjang (L) = 170,1875 in
- Ukuran I beam = 12×5 in²
- Area of section (Ay) = 14,6 in²
- Depth of beam (h) = 15 in
- Width of flange (b) = 6 in
- Axis (r) = 5,74 in

5. Base Plate

- Panjang (p) = 19,907175 in
- Lebar (l) = 5 in
- Tebal (t) = 2 in
- Bahan = Cast iron
- Root area = 3,715 in
- Ukuran baut = 1,25 in
- Bolt circle (BC) = 3 1/8
- Jarak radial maksimum (F) = 1 3/4
- Edge distance (E) = 1,75
- Nut dimensi = 2
- Radius fillet maksimal = 9/16

6. Perencanaan lug dan gusset :

a. Lug

- Lebar = 10,000 in
- Tebal = 0,239 in
- Tinggi = 11,478 in

b. Gusset

- Lebar = 5,000 in
- Tebal = 0,188 in
- Tinggi = 11,000 in

7. Sistem Pondasi

- Luas atas = 40 × 40 in
- Luas bawah = 60 × 60 in
- Tinggi = 75 in
- Bahan = Sement Sand dan Gravel
- Luas permukaan tanah rata-r = 2500 in²