

## BAB VI PERANCANGAN ALAT UTAMA

Nama Alat : Kolom Destilasi  
Kode Alat : D-130  
Fungsi : Untuk memurnikan etilen diklorida 99%  
Tipe Kolom : Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas dan bawah berbentuk standard  
Tipe Tray : Sieve Tray

### Dasar Perancangan

Tekanan Operasi : 1 atm  
Suhu Feed Masuk : 79,7 C = 176 F  
Rate Feed Masuk : 8946,7895 kg/jam  
Kolom destilasi dilengkapi kondensor reflux dan reboiler

### Direncanakan:

Bahan Konstruksi : High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316  
f = 18750 (Brownell, App D-4)  
Jenis Pengelasan : Double Welded But Joint  
E = 0,8 (Brownell, tabel 13.2)  
Faktor Korosi : 0,0625 in

### Perhitungan:

#### a. Menghitung jumlah plate minimum (Nm)

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{P_i \text{ sat HK}}{P_i \text{ sat LK}} = \frac{K_i}{K_{HK}}$$

$$\alpha_{LD} = 1,20252$$

$$\alpha_{LB} = 1,23543$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{LK} &= (\alpha_{LD} \text{ (GK Pers. 11.7-13)}) \\ &= 0,74282\end{aligned}$$

Dari App A diperoleh

$$X_{LD} = 0,99532 \quad X_{HW} = 0,97491$$

$$X_{HD} = 0,00468 \quad X_{LW} = 0,02117$$

$$\alpha_{av} = 1,21898$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_m &= \frac{\log (X_{LK D}/X_{HK D}) (X_{HK B}/X_{LK B})}{\log \alpha_v} \\
 &= \frac{\log \frac{9801}{1,21897566}}{\log 8040,35742} \\
 &= 6,93289 \\
 &= 7 \text{ stage}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung reflux minimum

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_m + 1 &= \sum \frac{\alpha_i x_{iD}}{\alpha_i - \theta} \\
 R_m + 1 &= 1,121 \\
 R_m &= 0,121 \\
 R &= 0,1815 \times R_m \\
 &= 1,5 \times 0,121 \\
 &= 0,1815
 \end{aligned}$$

Memplotkan nilai  $R/R+1$  dan  $R_m/R_m+1$  pada figure 11.7-3 Geankoplis

Didapatkan nilai  $N_m/N$  adalah =

Sehingga jumlah stage (N) teoritis adalah:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{N_m}{N} &= 0,34 \\
 N &= \frac{N_m}{0,34} \\
 &= \frac{7}{0,34} \\
 &= 20,588 \text{ stage} \\
 &= 21 \text{ stage}
 \end{aligned}$$

**b. Menentukan letak umpan masuk**

Penentuan umpan masuk menggunakan metode Kikibride

Didapatkan dari App A

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_{HF} &= 0,3171 \\
 X_{LF} &= 0,68164 & W &= 90,6286 \text{ kmol/jam} \\
 X_{LW} &= 0,02117 & D &= 190,819 \text{ kmol/jam} \\
 X_{HD} &= 0,00468
 \end{aligned}$$

(GK Pers. 11.7-21)

$$\log \frac{N_e}{N_s} = 0,206 \log \left[ \left( \frac{x_{HF}}{x_{LF}} \right) \left( \frac{W}{D} \right) \left( \frac{x_{LW}}{x_{HD}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 0,206 \log \quad 0,4652 \quad 0,47494 \quad 20,4846$$

$$= 0,206 \log \quad 20,4846$$

$$= 0,206 \times 1,31143$$

$$= 0,27015$$

$$\frac{N_e}{N_s} = 1,86275$$

Ns

Sehingga:

$$N_e = 1,86275 N_s$$

Substitusi persamaan Ne

$$N = N_e + N_s$$

$$21 = 1,86275 N_s + N_s$$

$$= 2,86275 N_s$$

$$N_s = 7,33561 = 8 \quad \text{bawah}$$

$$N_e = 13,6644 = 14 \quad \text{atas}$$

Jadi, feed masuk pada plate ke 9 dari atas atau ke 5 dari bawah

**c. Menentukan distribusi beban massa pada kolom**

Dari App A diperoleh:

- Aliran uap masuk kondensor (V)

$$V = 225,453 \text{ kgmol/jam}$$

$$= 497,034 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

- Aliran keluar kondensor (L)

$$L = 34,6337 \text{ kgmol/jam}$$

$$= 76,3535 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

- Aliran liquid masuk reboiler (L')

$$L' = 316,082 \text{ kgmol/jam}$$

$$= 696,834 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

- Aliran uap keluar reboiler (V')

$$V' = 225,453 \text{ kgmol/jam}$$

$$= 497,034 \text{ lbmol/jam}$$

**Enriching**

$$V = 497,034$$

$$L = 76,3535$$

**Exhausting**

$$V = 497,034$$

$$L = 696,834$$

Komponen	BM	Xf	Yf	Xd	Yd	Xb	Yb
$C_2H_4Cl_2$ (HK)	99	0,3171	0,27911	0,00468	0,00394	0,97491	0,97185
$H_2O$	18	0,00126	0,00058	0	0	0,00392	0,00212
$C_2H_6O$ (LK)	46,1	0,68164	0,72033	0,99532	0,99607	0,02117	0,02607
Total		1	1,00002	1	1,00001	1	1,00004

**Enriching**

- Bagian Atas

BM Liquid

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (X_d C_2H_4Cl_2 \times BM) + (X_d H_2O \times BM) + (X_d C_2H_6O \times BM) \\
 &= 0,46284 \quad + \quad 0 \quad + \quad 45,8545 \\
 &= 46,3174 \text{ lb/ lbmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

BM Uap

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (Y_d C_2H_4Cl_2 \times BM) + (Y_d H_2O \times BM) + (Y_d C_2H_6O \times BM) \\
 &= 0,38973 \quad + \quad 0 \quad + \quad 45,8889 \\
 &= 46,2786 \text{ lb/ lbmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Bagian Bawah

BM Liquid

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (X_f C_2H_4Cl_2 \times BM) + (X_f H_2O \times BM) + (X_f C_2H_6O \times BM) \\
 &= 31,3803 \quad + \quad 0,02274 \quad + \quad 31,403 \\
 &= 62,8061 \text{ lb/ lbmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

BM Uap

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (Y_f C_2H_4Cl_2 \times BM) + (Y_f H_2O \times BM) + (Y_f C_2H_6O \times BM) \\
 &= 27,6204 \quad + \quad 0,01052 \quad + \quad 33,1854 \\
 &= 60,8163 \text{ lb/ lbmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Exhausting**

- Bagian Atas

BM Liquid

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (X_f \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2 \times \text{BM}) + (X_f \text{H}_2\text{O} \times \text{BM}) + (X_f \text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O} \times \text{BM}) \\
 &= 31,3803 \quad + \quad 0,02274 \quad + \quad 31,403 \\
 &= 62,8061 \text{ lb/ lbmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

BM Uap

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (Y_f \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2 \times \text{BM}) + (Y_f \text{H}_2\text{O} \times \text{BM}) + (Y_f \text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O} \times \text{BM}) \\
 &= 27,6204 \quad + \quad 0,01052 \quad + \quad 33,1854 \\
 &= 60,8163 \text{ lb/ lbmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Bagian Bawah

BM Liquid

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (X_b \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2 \times \text{BM}) + (X_b \text{H}_2\text{O} \times \text{BM}) + (X_b \text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O} \times \text{BM}) \\
 &= 96,4773 \quad + \quad 0,07061 \quad + \quad 0,97522 \\
 &= 97,5232 \text{ lb/ lbmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

BM Uap

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (Y_b \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2 \times \text{BM}) + (Y_b \text{H}_2\text{O} \times \text{BM}) + (Y_b \text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O} \times \text{BM}) \\
 &= 96,1744 \quad + \quad 0,03825 \quad + \quad 1,20104 \\
 &= 97,4137 \text{ lb/ lbmol}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Perhitungan Beban Destilasi**

Bagian	Uap			Liquid		
	lbmol/jam	BM	lb/jam	lbmol/jam	BM	lb/jam
Enriching						
Atas	497,034	46,3	23002,1	76,3535	46,3	3536,49
Bawah	497,034	60,8	30227,8	76,3535	62,8	4795,46
Exhausting						
Atas	497,034	60,8	30227,8	696,834	62,8	43765,4
Bawah	497,034	97,4	48417,9	696,834	97,5	67957,4

Berdasarkan perhitungan diatas, beban destilasi terletak pada exhausting bagian atas

$$V' = 30227,7917 \text{ lb/ lbmol BM} = 60,8163289$$

$$L' = 43765,3845 \text{ lb/ lbmol BM} = 62,8060528$$

**d. Perhitungan Densitas Campuran**

Densitas Vapor

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

$$T = 79,7 \text{ C} = 353$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 pV &= \frac{BM}{Vo} \times \frac{T0}{Ti} \times \frac{P}{Po} \\
 &= \frac{60,8}{359} \times \frac{273}{353} \times \frac{1}{1} \\
 &= 0,13111 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 &= 0,0021 \text{ g/cm}^3 \\
 &= 0,03364 \text{ kg/cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

### Densitas Liquid

$$\text{Densitas} = A \times B^{-1} (1 - T/Tc)^n \quad T = 356,832 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	A	B	n	Tc
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (HK)	0,46501	0,29	0,31	561
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,3471	0,27	0,29	647,13
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O (LK)	0,2657	0,26	0,24	516,25

Komponen	Massa	Massa	ρ	ρ	ρ	massa
	(Kg/jam)	lb/jam	(g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	(lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )	(mol/m <sup>3</sup> )	ρ (lb/ft <sup>3</sup> )
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (HK)	1,121	2,47136	0,54753	34,1825	0,34542	0,0723
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,121	0,26676	0,425	26,5329	1,47282	0,01005
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O (LK)	1,5	3,3069	0,29704	18,5445	0,40253	0,17832
Total	2,742	6,04501	1,26958	79,2599		0,26068

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_L &= \frac{\text{Massa Total}}{\sum(\text{Massa komponen} / \rho \text{ komponen})} \\
 &= \frac{6,04501}{0,26068} \\
 &= 23,1898 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 &= 0,37145 \text{ g/cm}^3 \\
 &= 0,00591 \text{ mol/cm}^3 \\
 &= 0,09474 \text{ kg/cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

### e. Menentukan Tegangan Permukaan

Tegangan permukaan dapat dihitung dengan persamaan Sudgen

$$\sigma = \left[ \frac{P_{ch}(\rho_L - \rho_v)}{M} \right]^4 \times 10^{-12} \quad (\text{Coulson persamaan 8.23})$$

Keterangan:

$\sigma$  = Tegangan permukaan (dyne/cm)

P = Sudgen, s parachor

$\rho_L$  = Densitas liquid (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

$\rho_V$  = Densitas uap (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

M = Berat molekul (kg/kmol)

**Tabel 2-402 hal 2-373 perry 7th**

Atom	Kontribusi
C	9
H	10
N	17,5
O	19,8
Cl	55,2

Komponen	P	M	$X_i$	$X_i P$
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	168,4	89,312692	0,11572	19,488
H <sub>2</sub> O	39,8	490,6124896	0,6357	25,3007
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	97,8	191,8468418	0,24858	24,3111
Total	306	771,7720234	1	69,0998

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= \sum x_i P_i (X_i - \rho_L) \\ &= 69,0998 \times (1 - 0,00591) \\ &= 69,0998 \times 0,99409 \\ &= 68,6911 = 2,87889 \text{ dyne/cm}\end{aligned}$$

**f. Menaksir diameter tray dan tray spacing kolom destilas**

Besar diameter kolom (dt) dapat ditaksir menggunakan persamaan

$$d_t = 1,13 \sqrt{\frac{V_m}{G}} \quad G = C \sqrt{\rho_v (\rho_l - \rho_v)}$$

Keterangan:

$V_m$  = Laju alir massa uap maksimum (lb/jam)

G = Laju alir massa maksimum uap (lb/jam ft<sup>2</sup>)

Sehingga:

$$V = \frac{V'}{\rho_V} = \frac{30227,7917 \text{ lb/jam}}{0,13110909 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 230554,504 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} = 64,0429177 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_m &= 1,3 \times V' \\
 &= 1,3 \times 30227,7917 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 &= 39296,12916 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan memasukkan harga C untuk berbagi harga Tray Spacing (T) antara 10 in sampai 36 in akan didapatkan berbagai harga G dan dt untuk mencari dt yang paling optimal, sementara diambil  $Lw/d = 0,6$  dengan harga  $Ad = 0,055$   $At$  seperti yang terlihat pada gambar 3.4

Apabila asumsi biaya untuk satu bagian tray, sebagai berikut:

- Silinder = 50000 ft/2
- Tray = 40000 ft/3
- Down Come: = 35000 ft/4

Biaya untuk satu bagian taray, terdiri dari biaya:

- Shell =  $(\pi dt T) \times Rp / ft^2$
- Plate/ Tray =  $((\pi/4).di^2 - At) \times Rp./ft^2$
- Down Come: =  $Wd T \times Rp./ft^2$

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

- Tray Spacing = 10 - 36 in
- Surface Tension = 2,87889 dyne/cm

Berikut merupakan tabel harga berbagai diameter kolom dan biaya satu bagian tray untuk berbagi tray spacing : 10 - 36

T	C	G (lb/ft <sup>2</sup> )	dt (ft)	Biaya setiap bagian tray			total biaya (Rp)
(in)				Silinder	Tray	Down comer	
10	60	104,3242396	21,93111518	2869320,903	15072904,73	70362,32788	18012587,96
12	115	199,9547926	15,84117606	2487064,642	7849932,774	60988,52784	10397985,94
15	240	417,2969584	10,96555759	2151990,677	3745971,433	52771,74591	5950733,857
18	300	521,621198	9,807892874	2309758,772	2990842,547	56640,58135	5357241,9
20	346	601,6031151	9,132681071	2389718,214	2589271,116	58601,37021	5037590,699
24	410	712,882304	8,389660999	2634353,554	2180460,327	64600,38969	4879414,27
30	415	721,5759906	8,338967719	3273044,83	2153832,214	80262,5643	5507139,609
36	480	834,5939169	7,753820132	3652049,282	1858149,217	89556,62253	5599755,122



Diameter Tray Optimal ditetapkan dari harga total tray termurah, yaitu:

$$dt = 8,33897 \text{ ft} = 100,068 \text{ in}$$

$$T = 30 \text{ in} = 2,5 \text{ ft}$$

### g. Menentukan tipe aliran

Untuk laju alir liquida : 43765,3845 dengan  $\rho_L = 23,1898264 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

$$L = \frac{43765,4 \text{ lb/jam} \times 7,48 \text{ gal/ft}^3}{60 \text{ menit/jam} \times 23,1898 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 235,279 \text{ gpm}$$

$$L_{\max} = 1,3 L$$

$$= 305,863 \text{ gpm}$$

Sehingga dari gambar 3.8 untuk diameter kolom sebesar 11, 568 ft dengan laju maksimal 323,177 gpm

didapatkan tipe aliran "cross flow" (Kusnarjo, halaman 47)

### h. Pengecekan terhadap liquid head (hd)

Syarat desain kolom yang baik yaitu  $hd < 1$

$$\text{Apabila: } hl_{\max} = hw + h_{ow \max}$$

$$hl_{\min} = hw + h_{ow \min}$$

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

Sehingga persamaan 3.4 dan 3.5 menjadi (Kusnarjo, 2021. Hal 60)

$$Q_{\max} = 1,3 L$$

$$= 305,863 \text{ gpm}$$

$$Q_{\min} = 0,7 L$$

$$= 164,695 \text{ gpm}$$

Dari ketetapan high weir (hw) sebesar 1,5 - 3,5 in, dimana desain  $d = 2 \text{ in}$

Maka, harga  $hl_{\max}$ ,  $hl_{\min}$ ,  $hw$  dan  $how_{\max}$  untuk  $d = 0,16667 \text{ ft}$

berbagai harga  $Lw/d$  pada tabel 3.10 (Kusnarjo, 2012. Hal. 61)

Lw/dt	0,55	0,6	0,65	0,7	0,75	0,8
Lw	55,0372	60,0406	65,0439	70,0473	75,0507	80,0541
h <sub>ow max</sub>	1,51508	1,4297	1,35541	1,29007	1,23208	1,18019
h <sub>ow min</sub>	1,00278	0,94627	0,8971	0,85385	0,81547	0,78113
hw	2	2	2	2	2	2
hl <sub>max</sub>	3,51508	3,4297	3,35541	3,29007	3,23208	3,18019
hl <sub>min</sub>	3,00278	2,94627	2,8971	2,85385	2,81547	2,78113

Karena hl mempunyai harga 2 - 4 in, maka diambil optimalisasi  $0,7 \text{ Adc} = 0,07$

Karena tinggi hl max dan kl min diatas nilai hw

$$hl \text{ max} = 3,29007 \text{ in}$$

$$hl \text{ min} = 2,85385 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{dimana } hw - hc = 0,5$$

$$hc = 0,5 \text{ in}$$

$$hc = 1,5 \text{ in} = 0,125 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka: Adc} &= Lw \times hc \\ &= 70,0473 \times 1,5 \\ &= 105,071 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,72966 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dari gambar 3.4 (Kusnarjo, 2012. Halaman 43) didapatkan

$$Ad = 0,07 \text{ At}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adc} &= 0,07 (\pi/4 \cdot dt^2) \\ &= 3,82113 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dari kedua harga tersebut maka diambil harga  $Ap = Adc = 3,82113413 \text{ ft}^2$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} h_d &= 0,03 \left( \frac{Q_{max}}{100 \times Ap} \right)^2 = 0,03 \times \frac{305,863}{100 \times 3,82} \\ &= 0,03 \times 0,80045 \\ h_d &= 0,02401 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $h_d = 0,02401 < 1 \text{ in}$  (Tinggi liquid head memenuhi syarat)

#### i. Pengecekan terhadap harga tray spacing (T)

Tray spacing memenuhi syarat apabila lebih besar dari tinggi liquida bening dalam down comer, persamaan 3-5. Dari hasil desain  $Lw/dt = 0,65$

$$\text{dan } dt = 8,33897 \text{ ft}$$

Sehingga, didapatkan harga  $Wd$  dari Tabel 3.1 (Kusnarjo, 2012 halaman 43)

Sebesar 13 % dt sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} Wd &= 0,13 \text{ dt} \\ &= 0,13 \times 8,33897 \\ &= 1,08407 \end{aligned}$$

Lebar calming zone ( $Ws$ ) dan End wastage ( $Ww$ ) diambil masing- masing sebesar 3 in untuk menghitung luas Actie area ( $Aa$ ) digunakan persamaan:

$$x = \frac{dt}{2} - \frac{Wd + Ws}{12} \quad (\text{Persamaan 3.15})$$

$$= \frac{8,33897}{2} - \frac{1,08407 + 4}{12}$$

$$= 4,16948 - 0,42367$$

$$= 3,74581 \text{ ft}$$

$$r = \frac{dt}{2} - \frac{Ww}{12}$$

$$= \frac{8,33897}{2} - \frac{3}{12}$$

$$= 3,91948 \text{ ft}$$

$$Aa = 2 \left( x \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} + r^2 \cdot \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{r} \right)$$

$$= 2 \times \left( 3,74581 \times 1,33125 + 15,4 \times \sin^{-1} 0,95569 \right)$$

$$= 2 \times \left( 3,74581 \times 1,1538 + 15,4 \times 1,272 \right)$$

$$= 2 \times 23,8627$$

$$= 47,7255$$

$$\text{Untuk bentuk } \Delta = \frac{A0}{Aa} = \frac{0,785}{n^2} \text{ (Persamaan 3-14, halaman 49, Kusnarjo)}$$

n	2,5	3	3,5	4	4,5
Aa	47,7255	47,7255	47,7255	47,7255	47,7255
A0	5,99432	4,16272	3,05833	2,34153	1,8501

$$\text{Untuk } n = 4,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\max} &= 1,3 \times V \\ &= 1,3 \times 64,0429 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \\ &= 83,2558 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_0 \max &= \frac{V_{\max}}{A_0} \\ &= \frac{83,2558 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{1,8501 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 45,0007 \text{ ft/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_c &= A_t - A_d \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot dt^2 - 0,07 A_t \\ &= 54,5876 - 3,82113 \\ &= 50,7665 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_p &= 12 \left( \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right)^{1,14} \left( \frac{U_o^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \right) \left( 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right)^2 \right) \quad (\text{persamaan 3.11}) \\
 &= 12 \times \frac{0,13111}{23,1898} \times 1,14 \times \frac{2025,06}{64,348} \times 0,4 \times 1,21356 + 0,92844 \\
 &= 12 \times 0,00565 \times 35,8764 \times 1,41386 \\
 &= 3,44138 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_r &= 31,2 \quad (\text{Persamaan 3.12}) \\
 &= \frac{\rho L}{23,1898} \\
 &= \frac{31,2}{23,1898} \\
 &= 1,34542 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_l &= h_w + h_{ow \text{ max}} \\
 &= 2 + 1,29007 \\
 &= 3,29007 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_t &= h_p + h_r + h_l \quad (\text{Persamaan 3.10}) \\
 &= 3,44138 + 1,34542 + 3,29007 \\
 &= 8,07687 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_b &= h_t + h_l + h_d \quad (\text{Persamaan 3.9}) \\
 &= 8,07687 + 3,29007 + 0,02401 \\
 &= 11,391 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pengecekan terhadap T

$$T > 2 h_b - h_w \quad (\text{Persamaan 3.8})$$

$$T > 2 \cdot 11,391 - 2$$

$$30 > 20,7819 \quad (\text{Tray spacing hasil rancangan memenuhi syarat})$$

## J. Pengecekan Weeping

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

$$U_o \text{ min} = V \text{ min} = 0,7 V$$

$$\frac{A_o}{A_o}$$

$$= 44,83 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 1,8501 \text{ ft}^2 = 24,2312 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 hp_m &= 12 \left( \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L} \right) 1,14 \left( \frac{U_{omin}^2}{2 \cdot g_c} \right) \left( 0,4 \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{A_o}{A_c} \right)^2 \right) \\
 &= 12 \times \frac{0,13111}{23,1898} \times 1,14 \times \frac{587,149}{64,348} \times 0,4 \times 1,21 + 0,928 \\
 &= 12 \times 0,00565 \times 10,402 \times 1,41386 \\
 &= 0,9978 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 hp_w &= 0,2 + 0,05 \text{ hl} \\
 &= 0,2 + 0,05 \times 3,29007 \\
 &= 0,3645 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena,  $hpm > hpw$

$0,9978 > 0,3645$  Maka stabilitas tray dan weeping memenuhi syara tidak terjadi weeping)

### K. Pengecekan Pada Entrainment

Syarat :  $e_0 > 1$

$$e = 0,22 \left( \frac{73}{\sigma} \right) \left( \frac{U_c}{T_e} \right)^{3,2} \quad (\text{Pers 3-18, Kusnarjo})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{V_{max}}{A_c} \quad (\text{Persamaan 3.19}) \\
 &= \frac{83,2558 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{50,7665 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 1,63998 \text{ ft/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_e &= T - 2,5 \times \text{hl} \\
 &= 30 - 2,5 \times 3,29007 \\
 &= 21,7748 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= 0,22 \times \frac{73}{2,87889} \times \frac{1,63998}{21,7748}^{3,2} \\
 &= 0,22 \times 25,357 \times 0,00025 \\
 &= 0,00142
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e_0 = 0,1$$

$$\frac{e_0}{e} = \frac{0,1}{0,00142} = 70,381 > 1 \text{ (tidak terjadi entrainment)}$$

#### L. Pelepasan uap dalam down comer

$$\text{Syarat: } W_l / W_d < 1$$

$$W_l = W_l = 0,8 \sqrt{h_{ow} (T + h_w - h_b)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_l &= 0,8 \times \text{akar } 0,85385 \times 43,391 \\ &= 0,8 \times 6,08683 \\ &= 4,86946 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_d &= 0,13 \text{ dt} \\ &= 0,13 \times 100,068 \\ &= 13,0088 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_l / W_d = 0,37432 < 0,6$$

(Maka dapat disimpulkan pelepasan gas di dalam downcomer sempurna)

#### M. Menentukan Dimensi Kolom

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah Tray Aktual} &= 21 \\ \text{Jumlah Tray Total} &= \text{tray aktual} + 1 \text{ tray kondensor} \\ &= 22 \text{ buah} \\ \text{Jarak antar tray (T)} &= 30 \text{ in} \\ \text{Tinggi Shell} &= \text{jumlah tray total} \times \text{jarak antar tray} \\ &= 660 \text{ in} \\ &= 55 \text{ ft} \\ \text{di Shell} &= 100,068 \text{ in} \\ &= 8,33897 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Total hl dalam shell} &= \text{jumlah tray total} \times \text{hl} \\ &= 72,3815 \text{ in} \\ &= 6,03179 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**N. Menentukan P design (Pi)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tekanan hidrostatik (Ph)} &= \frac{\rho (H-1)}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, persamaan 3.17 hal 46}) \\
 &= \frac{23,1898 \times 6,03179 - 1}{144} \\
 &= \frac{138,876}{144} \\
 &= 0,96442 \text{ psia} \\
 \text{Tekanan Design (Pi)} &= P \text{ operasi} + P \text{ hidrostatik} \\
 &= 14,696 + 0,96442 \\
 &= 15,6604 \text{ psia} \\
 &= 0,96442 \text{ psig}
 \end{aligned}$$

**O. Menghitung tebal silinder**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tebal silinder (ts)} &= \frac{P_i d_i}{2 (fE - 0,6 P_i)} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,96442 \times 100,067613}{2 \times 14999,4213} + 0,0625 \\
 &= 0,00322 + 0,0625 \\
 &= 0,06572 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,05147}{16} \text{ in} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{do st} &= d_i + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 100,068 + 0,375 \\
 &= 100,443 \text{ in} \\
 &= 132 \text{ in} = 11 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{di baru} &= \text{do st} - 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 132 - 0,875 \\
 &= 131,125 \text{ in} = 10,9271 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= \text{di baru} \\
 &= 131,125 \text{ in} \\
 \text{icr} &= 8 \text{ di baru} \\
 &= 1049 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

**P. Menentukan dimensi tutup atas dan bawah**

Bentuk tutup atas dan bawah yaitu standar dish, sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tha/b} &= \frac{0,885 \times \text{Pi} \times r + C}{fE - 0,1 \text{ pi}} \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 0,96442 \times 131,125 \text{ in} + 0,0625}{15000 - 0,09644} \\
 &= \frac{111,916505 + 0,0625}{14999,9036} \\
 &= 0,06996 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,11938 \text{ in}}{16} \\
 &= \frac{3}{16} = 0,1875 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi Tutup (ha)} &= 0,169 \times \text{di} \\
 &= 0,169 \times 131,125 \\
 &= 22,1601 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,84668 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi Kolom} &= L_s + h_a + h_b \\
 &= 660 + 22,1601 + 22,1601 \\
 &= 704,32 \text{ in} \\
 &= 58,6934 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Q. Perancangan Nozzle**

Nozzle pada kolom destilasi dibagi menjadi 6 macam :

- Nozzle liquid masuk
- Nozzle gas keluar top kolom
- Nozzle refluks
- Nozzle liquid keluar bottom kolom
- Nozzleuap reboiler
- Nozzle manhole



Dari Appendiks A diperoleh:

Komponen	F	V	Lo	L'	V'
	(kg/jam)	(kg/jam)	(kg/jam)	(kg/jam)	(kg/jam)
$C_2H_4Cl_2$ (HK)	8831,92116	104,349	16,0299	30494,7262	21751,12427
$H_2O$	6,39885545	0	0	22,3170435	15,91818805
$C_2H_6O$ (LK)	8838,32001	10338,1	1588,11	308,250708	219,8675079
Total	17676,64	10442,4	1604,14	30825,294	21986,90997

### 1. Nozzle liquid masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate masuk} &= 17676,64 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 38969,9206 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ liquid} = 23,1898264 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{m}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{38969,9206}{23,1898264} \\ &= 1680,47487 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,46679858 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Aliran turbulen

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 4th halaman 496 didapatkan di optimum:

(Persamaan 15 "Peters & Timmerhaus", hal 496)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di Optimum} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,70975 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 1,50483 \\ &= 4,16545 \text{ in} \\ &= 5 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,34712 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk ukuran pipa 5 in sch 40

Sehingga didapatkan:

$$\text{OD} = 5,563 \text{ in} = 0,46358 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 5,047 \text{ in} = 0,42058 \text{ ft}$$

$$a' = 0,139 \text{ ft}^2$$

## 2. Nozzle gas keluar top kolom

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate keluar} &= 10442,3995 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 23021,3139 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \rho \text{ liquid} &= 23,1898264 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{m}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{23021,3139}{23,1898264} \\
 &= 992,733344 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,27575926 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Aliran turbulen

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 4th halaman 496 didapatkan di optimum:

(Persamaan 15 "Peters & Timmerhaus", hal 496)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Di Optimum} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,56007 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 1,50483 \\
 &= 3,28694 \text{ in} \\
 &= 5 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,27391 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk ukuran pipa 5 in sch 40

Sehingga didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 5,563 \text{ in} = 0,46358 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{ID} &= 5,047 \text{ in} = 0,42058 \text{ ft} \\
 a' &= 0,139 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

## 3. Nozzle refluks

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate keluar} &= 1604,14347 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 &= 3536,49469 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \rho \text{ liquid} &= 23,1898264 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{m}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{3536,49469}{23,1898264} \\
 &= 152,501991 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,04236166 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Aliran turbulen

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 4th halaman 496 didapatkan di optimum:

(Persamaan 15 "Peters & Timmerhaus", hal 496)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Di Optimum} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,24107 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 1,50483 \\
 &= 1,41479 \text{ in} \\
 &= 4 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,1179 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk ukuran pipa 4 in sch 40

Sehingga didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 4,5 \text{ in} = 0,375 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{ID} &= 4,026 \text{ in} = 0,3355 \text{ ft} \\
 a' &= 0,088 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Nozzle liquid keluar bottom kolom

$$\text{Rate masuk} = 30825,294 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$67957,4431 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\rho \text{ liquid} = 23,1898264 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{m}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\
 &= \frac{67957,4431}{23,1898264} \\
 &= 2930,4852 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,81402367 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Aliran turbulen

Dari Peters & Timmerhaus 4th halaman 496 didapatkan di optimum:

(Persamaan 15 "Peters & Timmerhaus", hal 496)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Di Optimum} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,91156 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 1,50483 \\
 &= 5,34983 \text{ in} \\
 &= 8 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,44582 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk ukuran pipa 8 in sch 40

Sehingga didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 8,625 \text{ in} = 0,71875 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ID} &= 7,981 \text{ in} = 0,66508 \text{ ft} \\ a' &= 0,3474 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 5. Nozzle uap reboiler

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate masuk} &= 21986,91 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 48472,3417 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ liquid} = 23,1898264 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{m}{\rho \text{ liquid}} \\ &= \frac{48472,3417}{23,1898264} \\ &= 2090,24168 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,58062269 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi : Aliran turbulen

Dari peters & timmerhause 4th halaman 496 didapatkan di optimum:

(Persamaan 15 "Patters & Timmerhaus", hal 496)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Di Optimum} &= 3,9 \times Q^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,78298 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s} \times 1,50483 \\ &= 4,59521 \text{ in} \\ &= 6 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,38293 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk ukuran pipa 6 in sch 40

Sehingga didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= 6,625 \text{ in} = 0,55208 \text{ ft} \\ \text{ID} &= 6,065 \text{ in} = 0,50542 \text{ ft} \\ a' &= 0,2006 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 6. Nozzle manhole (Brownell hal 51, figure 3.15)

Lubang manhole dibuat berdasarkan standar yang ada yaitu 20 in

Berdasarkan figure 12.2 Brownell halaman 221 didapatkan dimensi pipa:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ukuran pipa nominal (NPS)} &= 20 \\ \text{Diameter luar pipa (A)} &= 27,5 \\ \text{Ketebalan flange minimum (T)} &= 1,6875 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter bagian lubang menonjol ( R )	=	23
Diameter lubang pada titik pengelasan (K)	=	20
Diameter hubungan pada alas (E)	=	22
Panjang julikan (L)	=	5,6875
Diameter dalam flange (B)	=	19,25
Jumlah lubang baut	=	20
Diameter lubang	=	1,25

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

- > Nozzle A = Nozzle untuk pemasukan *feed*
- > Nozzle B = Nozzle untuk pemasukan refluks
- > Nozzle C = Nozzle untuk gas top kolom
- > Nozzle D = Nozzle untuk pengeluaran liquid
- > Nozzle E = Nozzle untuk pengeluaran uap reboiler
- > Nozzle F = Nozzle untuk Manhole
- > NPS = ukuran pipa nominal, in
- A = Diameter luar flange, in
- T = Ketebalan minimum flange, in
- R = Diameter luar bagian yang menonjol, in
- E = Diameter hubungan atas, in
- K = Diameter hubungan pada titik pengelasan, in
- L = panjang julukan, in
- B = diameter dalam flange, in

Nozzle	NPS	A	T	R	E	K	L	B
A	5	10	0,9375	7,3125	6,4375	5.56	3,5	5,05
B	5	10	0,9375	7,3125	6,4375	5.56	3,5	5,05
C	4	9	0,9375	6,1875	5,3125	4,5	3	4,03
D	8	13,5	1,125	10,625	9,6875	8,63	4	7,98
E	6	11	1	8,5	7,5625	6,63	3,5	6,07
F	20	27,5	1,6875	23	22	20	5,6875	19,25

#### R. Sambungan tutup (head) dengan shell

Untuk mempermudah perbaikan dan perawatan tangki, maka tutup tangki dihubungkan dengan bagian shell secara flange dan bolting

**A. Gasket**

Dari brownell halaman 228 figure 12.11 didapatkan:

Bahan konstruksi	=	Solid flat metal iron
Gasket faktor (m)	=	5,5
Min desain seating stress (y)	=	18000

**B. Bolting**

Dari brownell halaman 344 App D-4 didapatkan:

Bahan konstruksi	=	High alloy stell SA-193 grade B 8 type 304
Tensile strength minimum	=	75000
Allowable stress (f)	=	15000

**C. Flange**

Dari Brownell & Young, App. D-1 hal. 335, didapatkan :

Bahan konstruksi	=	High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316
Tensile strength minimum	=	75000
Allowable stress (f)	=	18750
Type flange	=	Ring flange loose type

**1. Menghitung lebar gasket (Wg)**

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{y - p \cdot m}{y - p(m+1)}} \quad (\text{Persamaan 12.2 Brownell halaman 226})$$

Dimana:  $d_o$  = diameter luar gasket

$d_i$  = diameter dalam gasket

$y$  = yield stress            18000 psia

$p$  = internal pressure    14,696 psia

$m$  = gasket factor            5,5

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diketahui : } d_i \text{ gasket} &= d_o \text{ shel} &= & 132 \text{ in} \\ & & & = 11 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Maka didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d_o}{d_i} &= 1,00041 & d_o \text{ Gasket} &= d_i \quad \times \quad 1,00041 \\ & & &= 132 \quad \times \quad 1,00041 \\ & & &= 132,054 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Lebar gasket minimum A} &= \frac{d_o \text{ Gasket} - d_i}{2} \\
 &= \frac{132,054 - 132}{2} \\
 &= 0,02708 \times \frac{16}{16} \\
 &= \frac{0,43}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter rata-rata gasket (G)} &= d_i + W_g \\
 &= 132 + 0,1875 \\
 &= 132,188 \text{ in} \\
 &= 11,0156 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Menentukan jumlah dan ukuran baut

> Beban agar gasket tidak bocor  $H_y$

$$W_{m2} = H_y = b \cdot \pi \cdot G \cdot y \quad (\text{Pers. 12.88 Brownell halaman 240})$$

Dari figure 12.12 didapatkan lebar seating gasket bawah

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

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_y \text{ atau } W_{m2} &= b \cdot \pi \cdot G \cdot y \\
 &= 0,09375 \times 3,14 \times 132,188 \times 18000 \\
 &= 700428,5156 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

> Beban tanpa tekanan ( $H_p$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_p &= 2 \cdot b \cdot \pi \cdot G \cdot m \cdot P \quad (\text{Persamaan 12.90 Brownell}) \\
 &= 2 \times 0,09375 \times 3,14 \times 132,188 \times 5,5 \times 14,696 \\
 &= 6290,470673 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

> Beban baut karena internal pressure (H)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \frac{\pi \cdot G^2 \cdot P}{4} \\
 &= \frac{3,14 \times 17473,5 \times 14,696}{4} \\
 &= 201580,992 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

> Total beban pada kondisi operasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{m1} &= H_p + H \\
 &= 6290,47067 + 201580,992 \\
 &= 207871,463 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{m1} < W_{m2}$$

$$207871,463 < 700428,5156 \text{ (maka } W_{m2} \text{ digunakan sebagai pengontrol)}$$

### 3. Perhitungan luas minimum bolting (baut) area

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_m &= \frac{W_{m2}}{f_b} \\
 &= \frac{700428,516}{15000} \\
 &= 46,6952344 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### 4. Perhitungan bolt minimum

Berdasarkan tabel 10.4 halaman 188 Brownell didapatkan:

Trial:

Ukuran baut	=	1,375	in
Root Area	=	1	in <sup>2</sup>
Bolting space (Bs)	=	0,1875	in
Jarak Radial minimum (R)	=	1,875	in
Jarak dari tepi (E)	=	1,375	in

$$\begin{aligned}
 N &= \frac{A_m}{\text{Root area}} \\
 &= \frac{46,6952}{1,155} \\
 &= 40,4288 \\
 &= 41 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$



Diameter area baut (C)

$$C = \text{ID shell} + 2 (1,42 \times \text{go} + R)$$

Dimana,

$$\text{IDs} = 131,125 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{go} = \text{ts} = 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} C &= 131,125 + 2 \times 1,42 \times 0,1875 + 1,875 \\ &= 131,125 + 2 \times 2,14125 \\ &= 135,4075 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{do flange} &= C + 2 \times E \\ &= 135,408 + 2 \times 1,375 \\ &= 138,1575 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n \times B_s}{3} &= \frac{41 \times 0,1875}{3} \\ &= 2,44825 < 41 \text{ (Memenuhi)} \end{aligned} \quad 138,158$$

### Cek lebar gasket

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ab aktual} &= \text{jumlah bolt} \times \text{root area} \\ &= 41 \times 1,155 \\ &= 47,355 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WG min} &= \frac{\text{Ab aktual} \times F}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot Y \cdot G} \\ &= \frac{47,355 \times 15000}{1,5 \times 10^7} \\ &= 0,04754 \leq 0,1875 \text{ (Memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WG} &= \frac{0,76}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} \\ &= 0,1875 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

### Lebar flange

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar flange} &= \frac{\text{OD Flange} - \text{OD vessel}}{2} \\ &= \frac{138,158 - 132}{2} = 3,07875 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Lebar gasket} &= \text{lebar flange} - \text{lebar baut} - E \\
 &= 3,07875 - 1,155 - 1,375 \\
 &= 0,54875 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{lebar gasket minimum } 0,04754 < 0,54875 \text{ (Memenuhi)}$$

## 5. Menghitung moment

> Untuk keadaan bolting up (tanpa tekanan dalam)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \left( \frac{A_m + A_b}{2} \right) \times f_a \quad (\text{Persamaan 12.94 halaman 242, Brownell}) \\
 &= 47,0251 \times 15000 \\
 &= 705376,7578 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 hG &= \frac{C - G}{2} \\
 &= \frac{135,408 - 132,188}{2} \\
 &= 1,61 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

> Moment flange (Ma)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ma &= hG \times W \\
 &= 1,61 \times 705376,7578 \\
 &= 1135656,58 \text{ lb in}
 \end{aligned}$$

> Moment dan force pada daerah dalam flange (HD)

$$\begin{aligned}
 HD &= 0,785 \times B^2 \times P \quad (\text{Persamaan 12.96 halaman 242}) \\
 &= 0,785 \times 10013,5 \times 14,696 \\
 &= 115519,6535 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

> Radial bolt circle pada aksi HD

$$\begin{aligned}
 hD &= \frac{C - B}{2} \\
 &= \frac{135,408 - 100,067613}{2} \\
 &= 17,6699 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

> Moment MD

$$\begin{aligned} MD &= HD \times hD \\ &= 115519,653 \times 17,6699 \\ &= 2041225,77 \text{ lb in} \end{aligned}$$

> Perbedaan antara beban baut flange dengan gaya hidrostatik total (H G)

$$\begin{aligned} HG &= W - H \text{ (Persamaan 12.98 halaman 242 Brownell)} \\ &= 705376,758 - 201580,992 \\ &= 503795,766 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MG &= HG \times hG \text{ (Persamaan 12.98)} \\ &= 503796 \times 1,61 \\ &= 811111 \text{ lb in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} HT &= H - HD \text{ (Pers. 12.97)} \\ &= 201580,992 - 115519,653 \\ &= 86061,3386 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} hT &= \frac{hD + hG}{2} \text{ (Pers. 12.97)} \\ &= \frac{17,6699 + 2}{2} \\ &= 9,63997 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MT &= HT \times hT \\ &= 86061,3 \times 9,63997 \\ &= 829629 \text{ lb in} \end{aligned}$$

> Moment total (M0)

$$\begin{aligned} M0 &= MD + MT + MG \\ &= 2041225,77 + 829628,88 + 811111,183 \\ &= 3681965,83 \text{ lb in} \end{aligned}$$

**6. Menentukan tebal flange (tF)**

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{Y \times M}{f \times B}} \quad k = \frac{A}{B}$$

Dimana: A = diameter luar flange

B = diameter luar shell

f = stress yang diijinkan untuk bahan flange

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{A}{B} \\ &= \frac{138,158}{100,068} \\ &= 1,381 \end{aligned}$$

Dari brownell figure 12.22 halaman 238 didapatkan nilai:

$$Y = 18$$

Sehingga tebal flange:

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \sqrt{\frac{18 \times 3681965,835}{18.750 \times 100,068}} \\ &= 35,323 \\ &= 5,94331 \times \frac{16}{16} \\ &= \frac{95}{16} \\ &= 5,943 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

**Kesimpulan Perancangan:****A. Gasket**

Bahan konstruksi	=	Solid flat metal iron
Gasket factor (m)	=	5,5
Min desain seating stress (y)	=	18000
lebar gasket minimum	=	0,1875

**B. Bolting**

Bahan konstruksi	=	High alloy stell SA-193 grade B 8 type 304
Tensile strength minimum	=	75000
Allowable stress (f)	=	15000

Ukuran baut	=	1,375	in
Jumlah baut	=	41	buah

### C. Flange

Bahan konstruksi	=	High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316
Tensile strength minimum	=	75000
Allowable stress (f)	=	18750
Tebal flange	=	5,943315 in
Diameter dalam (Di)	=	100,068 in
Diameter luar (Do)	=	138,158 in
Type flange	=	Ring flange loose type

### S. Sistem Penyangga (Support)

Penyangga dirancang untuk menahan beban kolom destilasi dan perlengkapannya  
Bahan-bahan yang ditahan oleh kolom penyangga terdiri dari:

- a. Berat Shell
  - > Berat shell
  - > Berat tutup
- b. Berat kelengkapan bagian dalam
  - > Berat down comer
  - > Berat tray
- c. Berat kelengkapan bagian luar
  - > Berat pipa
  - > Berat attachment, seperti nozzle, valve, dan alat kontrol

#### 1. Perhitungan beban yang harus ditahan kolom penyangga

- > Berat Shell
 

Tebal Shell	=	0,1875	in	=	0,015625	ft
do shell	=	132	in	=	11	ft
di shell	=	131,125	in	=	10,92708	ft
tinggi shell	=	660	in	=	55	ft
$\rho$ Shell	=	487	lb/ft <sup>3</sup>	(Perry, tabel 2-118)		
Keliling shell	=	$\pi \times Do$				
	=	3,14	x	132		
	=	414,48	in			
	=	34,54	ft			

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas Shell} &= \text{keliling} \times \text{tebal} \\ &= 414,48 \times 0,1875 \\ &= 77,715 \text{ in}^2 = 0,539688 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume shell} &= \text{Luas} \times \text{tinggi} \\ &= 77,715 \times 660 \\ &= 51291,9 \text{ in}^3 = 29,68281 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat Shell (Ws)} &= \text{Volume} \times \rho \\ &= 29,68281 \times 487 \\ &= 14455,53 \text{ lb}\end{aligned}$$

> Berat tutup

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Wd} &= A \times t \times \rho \\ A &= 6,28 \text{ L h}\end{aligned}$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Wd} &= \text{berat tutup distilasi (lb)} \\ A &= \text{luas tutup atas standart dish (ft}^2\text{)} \\ t &= \text{tebal tutup atas (tha)} = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,015625 \text{ ft} \\ \rho &= \rho \text{ bahan konstruksi} \\ &= 487 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ L &= \text{crown radius (r)} = 131,125 \text{ in} = 10,92708 \text{ ft} \\ h &= \text{tinggi tutup atas destilasi (ha)} = 22,160 \text{ in} = 1,846677 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas tutup atas (A)} &= 6,28 \text{ L h} \\ &= 6,28 \times 10,92708 \times 1,846677 \\ &= 126,7228 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

Berat tutup atas:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Wd} &= A \times t \times \rho \\ &= 126,7228 \times 0,015625 \times 487 \\ &= 964,2815 \text{ lb} \\ &= 437,3885 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

Karena tutup atas dan tutup bawah adalah sama (standart dish) maka berat total adalah:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{W total} &= \text{Wd tutup atas} + \text{Wd tutup bawah} \\ &= 964,2815 + 964,2815 \\ &= 1928,563 \text{ lb} = 874,7769 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

## &gt; Berat down comer

Dipakai dasar perhitungan down comer tanpa aliran uap

$$\begin{aligned} A_{dc} &= 3,821 \text{ ft}^2 \\ \text{Volume} &= A_{dc} \times \text{Tebal shell} \\ &= 3,821 \times 0,015625 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,059705 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**Berat 1 plate :**

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\text{plate}} &= \text{Volume} \times \rho \text{ bahan konstruksi} \\ &= 0,059705 \times 487 \\ &= 29,07644 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{dc} &= \text{Berat 1 plate} \times \text{jumlah plate} \\ &= 29,07644 \times 22 \\ &= 639,6817 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

## &gt; Berat tray

$$\begin{aligned} A_t &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times d^2 \\ &= 0,785 \times 8,339^2 \\ &= 54,58763 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= A_t \times \text{tebal shell} \\ &= 54,58763 \times 0,015625 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,852932 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**Berat 1 tray :**

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\text{tray}} &= \text{Volume} \times \rho \text{ bahan konstruksi} \\ &= 0,852932 \times 487 \\ &= 415,3777 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_t &= \text{Berat 1 tray} \times \text{jumlah tray} \\ &= 415,3777 \times 22 \\ &= 9138,31 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

## &gt; Berat liquida

$$W_l = 38969,92 \text{ lb/jam}$$

> Berat pipa

Pipa yang ada mencakup untuk feed, uap, reboiler, kondensor dan bottom produk ditetapkan panjang pipa 2 kali tinggi kolom destilasi

$$\text{Panjang pipa} = 2 \times \text{tinggi kolom} = 1408,641 \text{ in} = 117,3867 \text{ ft}$$

Diambil rata-rata pipa 1,5 in sch 40

dengan berat = 2,718 lb/ft (APP K, Brownell halaman 387)

$$\begin{aligned} W_p &= \text{panjang pipa} \times \text{berat pipa} \\ &= 117,3867 \times 2,718 \\ &= 319,0571 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

> Berat attachment

Berat Attachment meliputi nozzle, valve, dan alat kontrol

$$\begin{aligned} W_a &= 18\% \times W_s \\ &= 18\% \times 14455,53 \\ &= 2601,995 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Berat total yang harus ditopang penyangga:

$$\begin{aligned} W_t &= W_s + W_{\text{total}} + W_{dc} + W_t + W_l + W_p + W_a \\ &= 14455,53 + 1928,563 + 639,7 + 9138,31 + 38969,92 + 319,0571 \\ &\quad + 2601,995 \\ &= 68.053,058 \text{ lb} \\ &= 30.868,187 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

## T. Perencanaan Skirt Support

Sistem penyangga yang digunakan adalah skirt support

*Skirt* adalah penyangga yang digunakan dan paling aman untuk menyangga vertikal vessel. Skirt disatukan dengan vessel menggunakan pengelasan kontinyu, ukuran pengelasan didasarkan atas tebalnya skirt. Ketebalan skirt harus mampu menahan berat shell dan moment dari vessel

$$\text{Tinggi support} = 3 \text{ ft} = 36 \text{ in (Asumsi)}$$

> Menentukan tebal skirt

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 2 + \text{Tinggi kolom} \\ &= 2 + 704,320 \text{ in} \\ &= 706,320 \text{ in} \\ &= 58,86002 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{wb} &= \frac{15,89 \times (d_o + d_i)/2 \times H^2}{d_o^2 \times t} \quad (\text{persamaan 9.20 halaman 183, Brownell}) \\
 &= \frac{15,89 \times 131,5625 \times 498888,3}{17424 \times t} \\
 &= \frac{59856,52049}{t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Stress Dead Weight

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{db} &= \frac{\Sigma W}{\pi \cdot d_o \cdot t} \quad (\text{Persamaan 9.6 halaman 183}) \\
 &= \frac{68053,05798 \text{ lb}}{3,14 \times 132 \times t} \\
 &= \frac{164,189}{t}
 \end{aligned}$$

Stress kompresi maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{c \text{ max}} &= 0,125 \times E (t/d_o) \cos \alpha \quad (\text{Persamaan}) \\
 \text{dimana. } E_c &= 2000000 \text{ psi} \quad (\text{Brownell, halaman 184})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{c \text{ max}} &= 0,125 \times 2000000 \times \frac{t}{132} \\
 &= 1893,939 \text{ t}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{c \text{ max}} &= f_{wb} + f_{db} \quad (\text{Persamaan 9.80 halaman 183}) \\
 1893,939 \text{ t} &= \frac{59856,52}{t} + \frac{164,189}{t} \\
 &= \frac{60020,71}{t}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t^2 &= 31,691 \\
 t &= 5,62947 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### U. Menentukan Bearing plate

Pada tabel 10.1 Halaman 184 Brownell diperoleh:

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= (30 \cdot 10^6)/E_c \\
 &= 15
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{c'} = 2000 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_c = 800 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Trial } f_s \text{ allowable untuk struktural steel skirt} = 45000 \text{ psi}$$

Ditetapkan :

$$d_i \text{ bearing plate} = 132 \text{ in} = 11 \text{ ft}$$

$$d_o \text{ bearing plate} = 1,15 \times d_i \text{ bearing plate}$$

$$= 151,8 \text{ in}$$

$$= 12,65 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah chair} = 8 \text{ (Tabel 10.5 halaman 191)}$$

$$\text{Jumlah bolt} = 41 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Ukuran bolt} = 1,375 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Luas bolt} = 1,155 \text{ in}^2 \text{ (Tabel 10.4 halaman 188)}$$

$$P_w = \text{tekanan angin pada permukaan alat (lb/ft}^2\text{)}$$

$$V_w^2 = \text{kecepatan angin} = 100 \text{ mph (Brownell halaman 158)}$$

$$M_w = \text{Bending moment pada puncak kolom (lb.ft)}$$

$$P_w = 0,0025 \times V_w^2 \text{ (Persamaan 9.11 halaman 158)}$$

$$= 25 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

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

$$= 0,5 \times 25 \times 3464,5 \times 10,9635$$

$$= 474790,1576 \text{ lb ft}$$

$$t_3 = \frac{(d_o - d_i)}{2} \text{ bearing}$$

$$= 14,3 \text{ in}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{f_s}{n \times f_c}} \text{ (Persamaan 10.3 halaman 184)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3,75}{n \times f_c}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + 3,75}$$

$$= 0,21053$$

$$f_c \text{ bolt circle} = f_c \times \frac{2 K d_o}{2 K d_o + t_3} \text{ (Persamaan 10.30 halaman 187)}$$

$$= 800 \times \frac{4,63158}{4,63158 + 14,3}$$

$$= 800 \times 0,24465$$

$$= 195,719 < 800 \text{ (Memenuhi)}$$

Pada tabel 10.2 halaman 186 didapatkan:

Untuk harga  $K = 0,21053$

$C_c = 1,218$

$C_t = 2,661$

$z = 0,459$

$j = 0,776$

### Tensile load

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_t &= \frac{M_w - W_{dw} \times z \times d_o}{j \times d_o} \quad (\text{Persamaan 10.24 halaman 186}) \\
 &= \frac{474790 - 1928,56 \times 0,46 \times 11}{0,776 \times 11} \\
 &= 465053 \\
 &\quad 8,536 \\
 &= 54481,4 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_1 &= \frac{\text{Jumlah baut} \times \text{root area}}{\pi \times 1,25} \\
 &= \frac{47,355}{3,925} \\
 &= 12,065 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Relationship pada tension side

$$F_t = f_s \times t_1 \times r \times C_t \quad (\text{Persamaan 10.9 halaman 185})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s &= \frac{F_t}{t_1 \times r \times C_t} \\
 &= \frac{54481,4 \text{ lb}}{12,065 \times 131,125 \times 2,661} \\
 &= 12,9417 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_c &= F_t + W_{dw} \\
 &= 54481,4 + 1928,56 \\
 &= 56409,91764 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Komperhensif stress sesungguhnya pada bolt circle ( $f_c$ )

$$t_2 = \frac{t_3 - t_1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{14,3 - 12,065}{2}$$

$$= 1,11752 \text{ in}$$

$$f_c = \frac{F_c}{(t_2 + t_1 \cdot n) \times r \times C_c}$$

$$= \frac{56409,91764 \text{ lb}}{182,092 \times 131,125 \times 1,218}$$

$$= 1,940 \text{ psi}$$

Pengecekan harga K

$$K = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{f_s}{n \times f_c}} \quad (\text{Persamaan 10.3 halaman 184})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + 0,445}$$

$$= 0,69214$$

$$f_c = f_c \text{ bolt circle} \times \frac{2 K d_o + t_3}{2 K d_o} \quad (\text{Persamaan 10.30 halaman 187})$$

$$= \frac{1,940 \times 29,527}{15,227}$$

$$= 1,940 \times 1,93912$$

$$= 3,761 < 800 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Pada tabel 10.4 halaman 188 didapatkan ukuran baut 1 in dengan dimensi:

Bolt circle = 2,25 in

Nut dimension = 1,63 in

Tinggi gusset = 12 in (Ditetapkan)

Bearing plate diperkuat dengan 8 buah gusset yang mempunyai spasi sama

Dari fig 10.6 Brownell 1959 Hal. 191, diperoleh

$$\text{Lebar gusset (A)} = 9 \text{ in} + \text{bolt size}$$

$$= 9 \text{ in} + 1,375 \text{ in}$$

$$= 10,375 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak antar gusset (b)} &= 8 \text{ in} + \text{bolt size} \\
 &= 8 \text{ in} + 1,375 \text{ in} \\
 &= 9,375 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas area bolt (Ab)} = 1,155 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Beban bolt (P)} &= f_s \times A_b \quad (\text{Persamaan 10.35 halaman 190}) \\
 &= 12,9417 \times 1,155 \\
 &= 14,9477 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 l &= \frac{d_o \text{ bearing} - d_o \text{ shell}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{151,8 - 132}{2} \\
 &= 9,9 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{b}{l} = \frac{9}{9,9} = 0,94697 \text{ in}$$

$$e = \frac{\text{Nut dimension}}{2} = \frac{1,625}{2} = 0,8125 \text{ in}$$

### Maksimum bending (My)

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

Dimana: P = beban tiap baut

$\mu$  =

$\mu$  = Poisson ratio = 0,3 (bahan steel)

l = panjang horizontal plate dibawah

e = nut dimension

$\gamma_1$  = konstanta

Tabel 10.6 didapatkan nilai:

$$\gamma_1 = 0,25757$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= \frac{14,9477}{12,56} \times 1,3 \times \ln 7,7609 + 0,74244 \\ &= 1,190 \times 1,3 \times 2,0491 + 0,74244 \\ &= 1,190 \times 3,40626 \\ &= 4,054 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$t_4 = \sqrt{\frac{6 \cdot M_y}{(t_3 - bhd) \cdot f_{allow}}}$$

(Persamaan 10.37 halaman 191)

$$\begin{aligned} t_4 &= \frac{6 \times 4,054}{14,3 - 1,25 \times 45000 \text{ psi}} \\ &= \frac{24,3228}{587250} \\ &= 0,00644 \times \frac{16}{16} \\ &= \frac{0,103}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_5 &= \sqrt{\frac{6 \times M_y}{f_{allow}}} \quad (\text{persamaan 10.41 halaman 193}) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{24,3228}{45000}} \\ &= 0,023 \times \frac{16}{16} \\ &= \frac{0,372}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_6 &= \frac{3 \times t_5}{8} \\ &= 0,07031 \times \frac{16}{16} \\ &= \frac{1,125}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

**V. Dimensi Anchor Bolt**

Tabel Megeyes, 1983

Panjang = 12 in

Diameter = 4 in

Jumlah = 8 buah

**W. Dimensi Pondasi****Perencanaan:**

Beban total yang harus ditahan pondasi:

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

**Ditentukan:**

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

**Beban yang ditanggung penyangga** = 1928,563 lb

**Beban tiap penyangga** = berat x tinggi  
 = 35 x 24  
 = 840 lb

**W** = 2768,563 lb

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

Luas tanah untuk atas pondasi = Luas pondasi atas  
 = 40 x 40  
 = 1600 in<sup>2</sup>

Luas tanah untuk dasar pondasi = luas pondasi bawah  
 = 60 x 60  
 = 3600 in<sup>2</sup>

$$\text{Tinggi pondasi (t)} = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas rata-rata (A)} &= 0,5 \times 5200 \\ &= 2600 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume pondai (Vp)} &= A \times t \\ &= 31200 \text{ in}^3 \\ &= 18,05556 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Densitas untuk gravel} = 126 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad (\text{Perry's 6 tabel 3-118})$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} W &= V \cdot \rho \\ &= 2275 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi:

Tanah atas pondasi berupa cement sand & gravel dengan minimum safe bearing power = 5 ton/ft<sup>3</sup> dan maksimum safe bearing power = 10 ton/ft<sup>3</sup> (Hesse, tabel 12.2 hal 224). Berat total keseluruhan:

$$W_{\text{total}} = 5043,563 \text{ lb}$$

Tekanan dari sistem pondasi terhadap luas tanah (P)

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{w_{\text{total}}}{A} \\ &= \frac{5043,563 \text{ lb}}{2600 \text{ in}^2} \\ &= 1,939832 \text{ lb/in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Acuan harga safety didasarkan pada minimum bearing power yaitu:

$$6000 \text{ kg/ft}^2 = 91,85833 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$\text{Tekanan terhadap tanah} = 1,939832 \leq 91,85833 \quad (\text{Pondasi dapat digunakan})$$



## X. Spesifikasi Kolom Destilasi

### 1. Silinder/ Shell/ Kolom

Diameter dalam ( $d_i$ )	=	131,125	in
Diameter luar ( $d_o$ )	=	132	in
Tinggi (H)	=	660,000	in
Tebal (ts)	=	0,1875	in
Bahan konstruksi	=	High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316	

### 2. Tutup atas dan tutup bawah

Crown radius ( $i_{cr}$ )	=	1049	in
Tinggi tutup atas ( $h_a$ )	=	22,160	in
Tinggi tutup bawah ( $h_b$ )	=	22,160	in
Tebal tutup ( $t_{ha}/t_{hb}$ )	=	0,1875	in
Bahan konstruksi	=	High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316	

### 3. Tray

Jumlah <i>tray</i>	=	22	buah
Tebal tray	=	0,1875	in
Susunan pitch	=	Triangular Pitch	
Bahan konstruksi	=	High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316	

### 4. Down comer

Lebar	=	13,009	in
Luas	=	105,071	in <sup>2</sup>
Bahan konstruksi	=	High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316	

### 5. Nozzle

Diameter <i>feed</i> masuk	=	10	in
Diameter top kolom	=	10	in
Diameter <i>refluks</i>	=	9	in
Diameter bottom	=	13,5	in
Diameter reboiler	=	11	in
Diameter Nozzle	=	27,5	in

### 6. Flange dan Gasket

Diameter <i>flange</i>	=	138,1575	in
Tebal <i>flange</i>	=	1,381	in

Bahan konstruksi = High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316  
 Lebar gasket = 0,54875 in  
 Diameter gasket = 132,1875 in  
 Bahan konstruksi = Solid flat metal iron

### 7. Baut

Ukuran baut = 1,375 in  
 Jumlah baut = 41 buah  
 Bahan konstruksi = High alloy stell SA-193 grade B 8 type 304

### 8. Skirt support

Tinggi = 36,000 in  
 Tebal = 5,62947 in  
 Bahan konstruksi = High Alloy Steel SA 167 Grade 10 Type 310

### 9. Bearing plate

Tipe = Eksternal Bolting Chair  
 Diameter dalam = 132 in  
 Tebal = 0,1875 in  
 Jumlah = 8 buah  
 Bahan konstruksi = High Alloy Steel SA 167 Grade 10 Type 310

### 10. Anchor Bolt

Panjang = 12 in  
 Diameter = 4 in  
 Jumlah = 8 buah

### 11. Pondasi

Luas pondasi atas = 1600 in<sup>2</sup>  
 Luas pondasi bawah = 3600 in<sup>2</sup>  
 Tinggi pondasi = 24 in  
 Bahan konstruksi = Sement, Sand, and Gravel

















60
115
240
300
346
410
415
480





















































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