

LAMPIRAN A

NERACA MASSA

A.1. Perhitungan Bahan Baku

- Kapasitas Produksi**

= 5.000 Ton/Tahun

- Laju Alir Bahan Baku Benzil Klorida**

= 631,31 Kg/Jam

= 4,9874 kmol/jam

- Spesifikasi Bahan Baku**

Benzil Klorida:	C_7H_7Cl	= 99,55%
	H_2O	= 0,03%
	C_7H_8	= 0,25%
	$C_7H_6Cl_2$	= 0,15%
	HCl	= 0,02%

(PT. Shijiazhuang Xinlongwei Chemical Co., Ltd.)

Air	H_2O	= 100%
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(Utilitas)

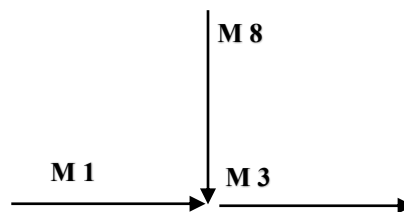
- Waktu Operasi**

1 Tahun = 330 Hari

1 Hari = 24 Jam

- Basis Perhitungan**

1 Jam Operasi



Gambar A.1. Diagram Alir Neraca Massa pada Pencampuran 1

A.2. Neraca Massa Pencampuran 1

Komponen Bahan Baku (M1)

C_7H_7Cl = 99,55% x 631,31 = 628,47 kg/jam

H_2O = 0,03% x 631,31 = 0,19 kg/jam

$$\text{C}_7\text{H}_8 = 0,25\% \times 631,31 = 1,58 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2 = 0,15\% \times 631,31 = 0,95 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{HCl} = 0,02\% \times 631,31 = 0,13 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Komponen Bahan Recycle (**M8**)

$$\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{Cl} = 131,41 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 112,52 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2 = 0,10 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{O} = 6,48 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Neraca Massa Total

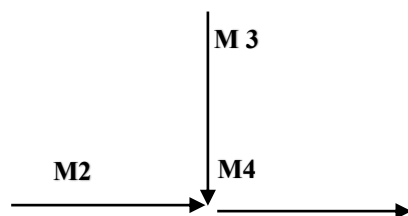
$$\text{M1} + \text{M8} = \text{M3}$$

Neraca Massa Akhir

Tabel A.1. Neraca Massa Akhir Pencampuran 1

Komponen	Masuk		Keluar
	M1	M8	M3
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	628,47	131,41	759,88
H ₂ O	0,19	112,52	112,71
C ₇ H ₈	1,58	0,00	1,58
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,95	0,10	1,05
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,00	6,48	6,48
HCl	0,13	0,00	0,13
TOTAL	631,31	250,50	881,81

A.3. Neraca Massa Pencampuran 2



Gambar A.2. Diagram Alir Neraca Massa pada Pencampuran 2

Komponen bahan baku (**M2**)

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 100\% \times 8618,04 \text{ kg/jam} = 8618,04 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Komponen Pencampuran 1 (**M3**):

$$\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{Cl} = 99,55\% \times 631,31 = 628,47 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 0,03\% \times 631,31 = 0,19 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$C_7H_8 = 0,25\% \times 631,31 = 1,58 \text{ kg/jam}$
 $C_7H_6Cl_2 = 0,15\% \times 631,31 = 0,95 \text{ kg/jam}$
 $HCl = 0,02\% \times 631,31 = 0,13 \text{ kg/jam}$

Neraca Massa Total

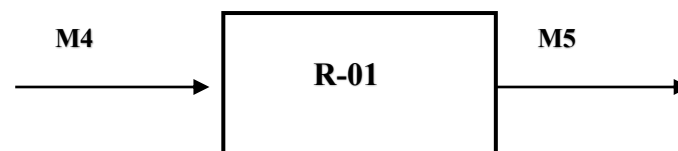
$M2 + M3 = M4$

Neraca Massa Akhir

Tabel A.2. Neraca Massa Akhir Pencampuran 2

Komponen	Masuk		Keluar
	Arus 2	Arus 3	Arus 4
$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	0,00	759,88	759,88
H_2O	3598,47	112,71	3711,17
C_7H_8	0,00	1,58	1,58
$C_7H_6Cl_2$	0,00	1,05	1,05
$C_6H_5CH_2OH$	0,00	6,48	6,48
HCl	0,00	0,13	0,13
TOTAL	3598,47	881,81	4480,28

A.4. Neraca Massa di Area Reaktor (R-01)



Gambar A.3. Diagram Alir Neraca Massa pada Reaktor (R-01)

Berdasarkan (Patent 5,750,801):

Konversi = 85%

Benzil klorida:air = 1:40 (mol) atau 1:5,7 (gram)

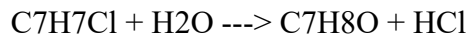
Komponen masuk reaktor (M4):

$C_7H_7Cl = 1766,07 \text{ kg/jam} = 14,0164 \text{ kmol/jam}$
 $H_2O = 8878,42 \text{ kg/jam} = 493,2453 \text{ kmol/jam}$
 $C_7H_8 = 3,78 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,1175 \text{ kmol/jam}$
 $C_7H_6Cl_2 = 2,49 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,0084 \text{ kmol/jam}$
 $C_7H_8O = 12,69 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,411 \text{ kmol/jam}$
 $HCl = 0,30 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,0154 \text{ kmol/jam}$

Komponen Keluar reaktor (M5):

$C_7H_7Cl = 14,0164 - 11,9140 \text{ kmol/jam} = 2,1025 \text{ kmol/jam}$
 $H_2O = 493,245 - 11,9140 \text{ kmol/jam} = 481,3313 \text{ kmol/jam}$
 $C_7H_8 = 0,1175 - 0 \text{ kmol/jam} = 0,0411 \text{ kmol/jam}$
 $C_7H_6Cl_2 = 0,0084 - 0 \text{ kmol/jam} = 0,0154 \text{ kmol/jam}$
 $C_7H_8O = 0,411 + 11,9140 \text{ kmol/jam} = 12,0315 \text{ kmol/jam}$
 $HCl = 0,0154 + 11,9140 \text{ kmol/jam} = 11,9224 \text{ kmol/jam}$

Reaksi Kimia pada Reaktor



	C₇H₇Cl	H₂O	C₇H₈O	HCl
Masuk:	7,059	214,365	0,118	0,004
Reaksi:	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Keluar:	1,059	208,365	6,117	6,003

Neraca Massa Total

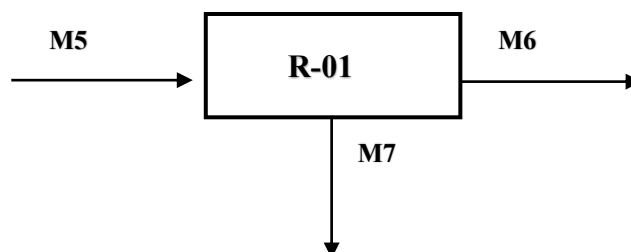
$M_4 = M_5$

Neraca Massa Akhir Reaktor

Tabel A.3. Neraca Massa Akhir Reaktor (R-01)

Komponen	Masuk	Keluar
	Arus 4	Arus 5
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	889,41	133,41
H ₂ O	3711,17	3750,58
C ₇ H ₈	1,58	1,58
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	1,05	1,17
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	6,48	660,69
HCl	0,13	216,12
TOTAL	4609,81	4609,81

A.5. Neraca Massa di Area Dekanter (D-01)



Gambar A.4. Neraca Massa Akhir Reaktor (R-01)

Data Densitas dan Kelarutan dalam H₂O

Tabel A.4. Data Densitas dan Kelarutan pada Pabrik Benzil Alkohol

Komponen	ρ (kg/L)	ρ Campuran	Kelarutan dalam H ₂ O
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,10	0,0308	0 g/100g H ₂ O
H ₂ O	1,00	0,7874	100 g/100g H ₂ O
C ₇ H ₈	0,87	0,0003	0,0525 g/100g H ₂ O
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	1,26	0,0003	0 g/100g H ₂ O
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	1,04	0,1442	0,35 g/100g H ₂ O
HCl	1,18	0,0535	59,6 g/100g H ₂ O
TOTAL		1,0165	

Komponen Masuk Decanter (**M5**)

C₇H₇Cl = 264,91 kg/jam

H₂O = 8663,96 kg/jam

C₇H₈ = 3,78 kg/jam

C₇H₆Cl₂ = 2,49 kg/jam

C₇H₈O = 1299,40 kg/jam

HCl = 429,21 kg/jam

Hitung Kelarutan dari Zat Terlarut dan Tidak Terlarut

C₆H₅CH₂Cl Terlarut = $0 \times 8663,96 / 100$ = 0,00 **Tidak larut**

C₆H₅CH₂Cl Tidak Terlarut = 264,91 - 0 = 264,91

C₇H₈ Terlarut = $3,78 \times 8663,96 / 100$ = 4,55 **Larut keseluruhan**

C₇H₆Cl₂ Terlarut = $0 \times 8663,96 / 100$ = 0,00 **Tidak larut**

C₇H₆Cl₂ Tidak Terlarut = 2,49 - 0 = 2,49

C₆H₅CH₂OH Terlarut = $0,25 \times 8663,96 / 100$ = 30,32

C₆H₅CH₂OH Tidak Terlarut = 1299,40 - 30,32 = 1269,08

HCl Terlarut = $59,6 \times 8663,96 / 100$ = 5163,72 **Larut sempurna**

Neraca Massa Total

M5 = M6 + M7

Komposisi Fase Ringan atau Larut dalam Air (M6):

Tabel A.5. Komposisi Fase Ringan atau Larut dalam Air

Komponen	Keluar			ρ (kg/L)
	Mol (kmol/jam)	Massa (kg/jam)	Fraksi Massa	
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	1,10
H ₂ O	202,1144	3638,0587	0,9403	1,00
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	1,5783	0,0004	0,87
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	1,26
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,1215	13,1270	0,0034	1,04
HCl	6,0035	216,1249	0,0559	1,18
TOTAL	208,2565	3868,8889	1,0000	

Komposisi Fase Berat atau Tidak Larut dalam Air (M7):

Tabel A.6. Komposisi Fase Berat atau Tidak Larut dalam Air

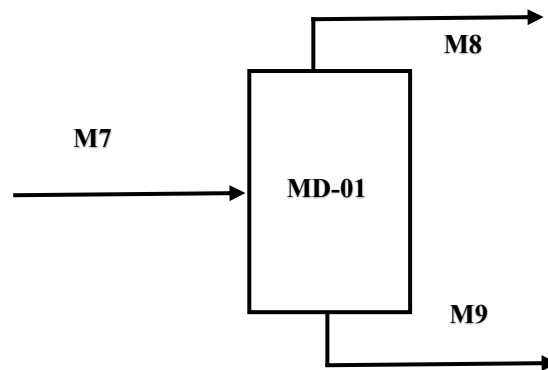
Komponen	Keluar			ρ (kg/L)
	Mol (kmol/jam)	Massa (kg/jam)	Fraksi Massa	
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,0588	133,4109	0,1491	1,10
H ₂ O	6,2510	112,5173	0,1258	1,00
C ₇ H ₈	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,87
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0072	1,1652	0,0013	1,26
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	5,9959	647,5596	0,7238	1,04
HCl	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	1,18
TOTAL	13,3129	894,6530	1,0000	

Neraca Akhir Dekanter (D-01)

Tabel A.7. Neraca Akhir Dekanter (D-01)

Komponen	Masuk	Keluar	
	Arus 5	Arus 6	Arus 7
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	133,41	0,00	133,41
H ₂ O	3750,58	3638,06	112,52
C ₇ H ₈	1,58	1,58	0,00
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	1,17	0,00	1,17
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	660,69	13,13	647,56
HCl	216,12	216,12	0,00
TOTAL	4763,54	3868,89	894,65

A.6 Neraca Massa di Area Menara Destilasi (MD-01)



Gambar A.5. Diagram Alir Neraca Massa di Area Menara Destilasi (MD-01)

Komponen masuk Menara destilasi (M7):

$$C_7H_7Cl = 264,91 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$H_2O = 259,92 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$C_7H_6Cl_2 = 2,49 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$C_7H_8O = 1269,08 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Perhitungan Distribusi Destilat dan Bottom Product

$$\text{Recovery Light Key di destilat} = 0,985 \quad \text{Recovery Light Key di bottom} = 0,015$$

$$\text{Recovery Heavy Key di bottom} = 0,990 \quad \text{Recovery Heavy Key di destilat} = 0,010$$

Persamaan Hengstebeck

$$\log\left(\frac{d_i}{b_i}\right) = A + C \log(\alpha_i)$$

Misalkan:

$$y = \log(d_i/b_i) \quad x = \log(\alpha_i)$$

$$y^2 = 1,8173 \quad y_1 = -1,9956$$

$$x_2 = 0,5115 \quad x_1 = 0$$

$$y = x \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right) - x_1 \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \right) + y_1$$

Misalkan:

$$y = Px - Q + R \quad P = 7,4548$$

$$Q = 0 \quad R = -1,9956$$

$$y = 7,4548x - 1,9956$$

$$B = \text{fraksi} / (1 + d/b)$$

Komponen	Fraksi Mol (xi)	Log(α)	log(d/b)	d/b	Fraksi Mol Destilat (D)	Fraksi Mol Bottom (B)	D+B
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl (LK)	0,0795	0,5115	1,8173	65,6667	0,0783	0,0012	0,0795
H ₂ O	0,4695	1,5827	9,8034	6358869004,0839	0,4695	0,0000	0,4695
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0005	0,1313	-1,0167	0,0962	0,0000	0,0005	0,0005
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH (HK)	0,4504	0,0000	-1,9956	0,0101	0,0045	0,4459	0,4504
TOTAL	1,0000				0,5524	0,4476	1,0000

Komponen keluar Menara destilasi (M8) dan (M9):

Komponen	Fraksi Mol (xi)	Mol (kmol/jam)	Destilat		Bottom	
			Fraksi Mol (xd)	Mol (kmol/jam)	Fraksi Mol (xb)	Mol (kmol/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl (LK)	0,0795	1,0588	0,1418	1,0429	0,0027	0,0159
H ₂ O	0,4695	6,2510	0,8500	6,2510	0,0000	0,0000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0005	0,0072	0,0001	0,0006	0,0011	0,0066
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH (HK)	0,4504	5,9959	0,0082	0,0600	0,9962	5,9360
TOTAL	1,0000	13,3129	1,0000	7,3545	1,0000	5,9584

Neraca Massa Total

$$M7 = M8 + M9$$

Neraca Massa Akhir Menara Destilasi (MD-01)

Tabel A.8. Neraca Massa Akhir Menara Destilasi (MD-01)

Komponen	Masuk	Keluar	
	Arus 7	Arus 8	Arus 9
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	133,41	131,41	2,00
H ₂ O	112,52	112,52	0,00
C ₇ H ₈	0,00	0,00	0,00
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	1,17	0,10	1,06
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	647,56	6,48	641,08
HCl	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL	894,65	250,50	644,15

A.7. Neraca Massa Overall

Tabel A.9. Neraca Massa Overall				
Komponen	Masuk		Keluar	
	Arus 1	Arus 2	Arus 6	Arus 9
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	628,47	0,00	0,00	2,00
H ₂ O	0,19	3598,47	3638,06	0,00
C ₇ H ₈	1,58	0,00	1,58	0,00
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,95	0,00	0,00	1,06
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,00	0,00	13,13	641,08
HCl	0,13	0,00	216,12	0,00
Sub Total	631,31	3598,47	3868,89	644,15
TOTAL	4229,78		4229,78	

LAMPIRAN B

NERACA PANAS

B.1. Neraca Panas Pencampuran 1

Data Cp Cairan

$$C_p = A + B T + C T^2 + D T^3 \quad (C_p - \text{joule}/(\text{mol K}), T - \text{K})$$

Tabel B.1. Data Kapasitas Panas Cairan

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	82,217	0,70948	-0,0017551	1,8744E-06
H ₂ O	92,053	-0,039953	-0,00021103	5,3469E-07
C ₇ H ₈	83,703	0,51666	-0,001491	1,9725E-06
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	74,474	0,73936	-0,0016958	1,6858E-06
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	97,57	0,0086633	-0,0021388	0,00000217
HCl	73,993	-0,068136842	-0,00007898	2,6409E-06

Suhu Bahan Baku Masuk (M1):

$$T (M1) = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT (Kj/kmol)	Q (Kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	7,0588	939,0813	6628,7674
H ₂ O	214,3653	377,4864	80919,9801
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	789,3487	13,5414
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0072	946,4562	6,8497
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,1175	170,9057	20,0826
HCl	0,0035	590,7110	2,0718
TOTAL	221,5695		87591,2931

Suhu Bahan Recycle (M8):

$$T (M8) = 103,7 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 376,85 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	laju alir (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,0429	13102,2629	13664,8029
H ₂ O	6,2510	6611,2825	41326,8624
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0006	12930,8521	8,2156
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0600	7670,6475	459,9261
TOTAL	7,3545	40315,0450	55459,8070

Suhu Campuran (M3):

$$T (M3) = 60,74 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 333,89 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	laju alir (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	6,0308	6800,9628	41015,1415
H ₂ O	6,2615	2689,5002	16840,2567
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	5731,0150	98,3165
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,0065	6860,1732	44,7086
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0600	1601,4637	96,0225
HCl	0,0035	4580,6793	16,0657
TOTAL	12,3794		58110,5115

Neraca Panas Total Pencampuran 1

Tabel B.2. Neraca Panas Total pada Pencampuran 1

Komponen	Masuk		Keluar
	Arus 1	Arus 8	Arus 3
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	4684,00	13664,80	41015,14
H ₂ O	3,97	41326,86	16840,26
C ₇ H ₈	13,54	0,00	98,32
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	5,57	8,22	44,71
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,00	459,93	96,02
HCl	2,07	0,00	16,07
TOTAL	4709,15	55459,81	58110,51

B.2. Neraca Panas Heat Exchanger 1

Suhu Produk Reaktor Masuk (M5)

$$T (M5) = 130 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 503,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT (Kj/kmol)	Q (Kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,0588	20602,0132	21813,7580
H ₂ O	208,3653	7924,5470	1651200,8787
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	17547,8952	301,0370
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,0072	20787,4980	150,4444
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	6,1175	7211,2911	44114,8494
HCl	6,0035	16456,6724	98797,1266
TOTAL	221,5695	90529,9169	1816378,0941

Suhu Produk Reaktor Keluar (M5)

$$T (M5) = 50 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT (Kj/kmol)	Q (Kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,0588	4735,8904	5014,4404
H ₂ O	208,3653	1883,0201	392356,1120
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	3986,7018	68,3925
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0072	4775,9356	34,5647
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	6,1175	1027,3090	6284,5312
HCl	6,0035	3112,4876	18685,7237
TOTAL	221,5695	19521,3446	422443,7645

Suhu Bahan Baku Air Masuk (M2)

$$T (M2) = 30 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 303,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT (Kj/kmol)	Q (Kj/jam)
H ₂ O	199,9148	377,4864	75465,1271

Suhu Bahan Baku Air Keluar (M2):

$$T (M2) = 118,03 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 391,18 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT (Kj/kmol)	Q (Kj/jam)
H ₂ O	199,9148	7010,2492	1401452,8092

Neraca Panas Total Heat Exchanger (HE-01)

Tabel B.3. Neraca Panas Total pada Heat Exchanger (HE-01)

Komponen	Masuk		Keluar	
	Arus 2	Arus 5	Arus 2	Arus 5
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,00	21813,76	0,00	5014,44
H ₂ O	75465,13	1651200,88	1401452,81	392356,11
C ₇ H ₈	0,00	301,04	0,00	68,39
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,00	150,44	0,00	34,56
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,00	44114,85	0,00	6284,53
HCl	0,00	98797,13	0,00	18685,72
TOTAL	75465,13	1816378,09	1401452,81	422443,76

B.3. Neraca Panas Pencampuran 2

Suhu Campuran Masuk (M3):

$$T (M3) = 60,74\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 333,89\text{ K}$$

Komponen	laju alir (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	6,0308	6800,9628	41015,1415
H ₂ O	6,2615	2689,5002	16840,2567
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	5731,0150	98,3165
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0065	6860,1732	44,7086
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0600	1601,4637	96,0225
HCl	0,0035	4580,6793	16,0657
Total	12,3794		58110,5115

Suhu Bahan Baku Air Masuk (M2):

$$T (M2) = 118,03\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 391,18\text{ K}$$

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp (Kj/kmol)	ΔH Produk (Kj/jam)
H ₂ O	199,9148	7010,2492	1401452,8092

Suhu Campuran (M4):

$$T (M4) = 112,51\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 385,66\text{ K}$$

Komponen	laju alir (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	6,0308	17034,1855	102729,5036
H ₂ O	206,1763	6590,6220	1358830,1663
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	14460,1152	248,0656
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0065	17190,0989	112,0300
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0600	5487,6253	329,0338
HCl	0,0035	13012,9463	45,6400
Total	212,2942		1462294,439

Neraca Panas Total Pencampuran 2

Tabel B.4. Neraca Panas Total pada Pencampuran 2

Komponen	Masuk		Keluar
	Arus 2	Arus 3	Arus 4
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,00	41015,14	102729,50
H ₂ O	1401452,81	16840,26	1358830,17
C ₇ H ₈	0,00	98,32	248,07
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,00	44,71	112,03
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,00	96,02	329,03
HCl	0,00	16,07	45,64
TOTAL	1401452,81	58110,51	1462294,44

B.4. Neraca Panas Heater (H-01)

Data Cp Cairan

$$C_p = A + B T + C T^2 + D T^3$$

(C_p - joule/(mol K), T - K)

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	82,217	0,70948	-0,0017551	1,8744E-06
H ₂ O	92,053	-0,039953	-0,00021103	5,3469E-07
C ₇ H ₈	83,703	0,51666	-0,001491	1,9725E-06
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	74,474	0,73936	-0,0016958	1,6858E-06
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	97,57	0,0086633	-0,0021388	0,00000217
HCl	73,993	-0,068136842	-0,00007898	2,6409E-06

Suhu Campuran Masuk (M4):

$$T (M4) = 112,51 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 385,66 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	laju alir (kmol/jam)	C _p .dT	Q (kJ/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	6,0308	17034,1855	102729,5036
H ₂ O	206,1763	6590,6220	1358830,1663
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	14460,1152	248,0656
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0065	17190,0989	112,0300
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0600	5487,6253	329,0338
HCl	0,0035	13012,9463	45,6400
Total	212,2942		1462294,4392

Suhu Campuran Keluar (M4):

$$T (M4) = 130 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 403,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	laju alir (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	6,0308	20602,0132	124246,3040
H ₂ O	206,1763	7924,5470	1633853,8914
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	17547,8952	301,0370
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0065	20787,4980	135,4747
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0600	7211,2911	432,3834
HCl	0,0035	16456,6724	57,7181
Total	212,2942		1759026,8087

Beban Pemanas

Beban Pemanas = Suhu Campuran Keluar (M4) – Suhu Campuran Masuk (M4)

= 1759026,8087 - 1462294,4392 = 296732,3695 kj/jam

Neraca Panas Total Heater (H-01)

Tabel B.5. Neraca Panas Total pada Heater (HE-01)

Komponen	Masuk	Keluar
	Arus 4	Arus 4
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	102729,50	124246,30
H ₂ O	1358830,17	1633853,89
C ₇ H ₈	248,07	301,04
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	112,03	135,47
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	329,03	432,38
HCl	45,64	57,72
Beban Steam	296732,37	296732,37
TOTAL	1759026,81	1759026,81

B.5. Neraca Panas di Area Reaktor (R-01)

Suhu Reaktan Masuk (M4):

T (M4) = 130 °C = 403,15 K

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT (Kj/kmol)	ΔH Reaktan (Kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	7,0588	20602,0132	145425,0535
H ₂ O	214,3653	7924,5470	1698747,8590
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	17547,8952	301,0370
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0072	20787,4980	150,4444
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,1175	7211,2911	847,3774
HCl	0,0035	16456,6724	57,7181
TOTAL	221,5695		1845529,4894

Panas Pembentukan Standar

Komponen	Mol Bereaksi (nb)	ΔH_{298} Produk	ΔH_{298} Reaktan
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	6,0000		18700
H ₂ O	6,0000		-241800
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	6,0000	-100400	
HCl	6,0000	-92300	

$$\Delta H_{298} = H_f \text{ produk} - H_f \text{ reaktan}$$

$$= ((nbC_7H_8O \times H_f C_7H_8O) + (nbHCl \times H_f HCl)) - ((nbC_7H_7Cl \times H_f C_7H_7Cl) + (nbH_2O \times H_f H_2O))$$

$\Delta H_{298} = 182398,8435 \text{ KJ/jam}$
 Suhu Produk Keluar (M5):

T (M5) = 130 °C = 403,15 K

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp.dT (Kj/kmol)	ΔH Produk (Kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,0588	20602,0132	21813,7580
H ₂ O	208,3653	7924,5470	1651200,8787
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	17547,8952	301,0370
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0072	20787,4980	150,4444
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	6,1175	7211,2911	44114,8494
HCl	6,0035	16456,6724	98797,1266
TOTAL	221,5695	90529,9169	1816378,0941

Panas Reaksi

$$\Delta H_{\text{Total}} = \Delta H_{\text{produk}} + \Delta H_{298} + \Delta H_{\text{reaktan}}$$

$\Delta H \text{ Total} = 153247,4482 \text{ Kj/jam} \quad \text{(ENDOTERMIS)}$

Panas yang Harus Diberikan (Qs)

$$\Delta H_{\text{total}} + Q_s = 0$$

$Q_s = -153247,4482 \text{ Kj/jam}$

Neraca Panas Total Reaktor (R-01)

Tabel B.6. Neraca Panas Total pada Reaktor (R-01)

Komponen	Masuk	Keluar
	Arus 4	Arus 5
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	145425,05	21813,76
H ₂ O	1698747,86	1651200,88
C ₇ H ₈	301,04	301,04
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	150,44	150,44
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	847,38	44114,85
HCl	57,72	98797,13
Sub Total	1845529,49	1816378,09
Panas Reaksi	-	182398,84
Beban Steam	153247,45	-
TOTAL	1998776,94	1998776,94

B.6. Neraca Panas di Area Dekanter (D-01)

Data Cp Cairan

$C_p = A + B T + C T^2 + D T^3$		(C _p - joule/(mol K), T - K)		
Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	82,217	0,70948	-0,0017551	1,8744E-06
H ₂ O	92,053	-0,039953	-0,00021103	5,3469E-07
C ₇ H ₈	83,703	0,51666	-0,001491	1,9725E-06
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	74,474	0,73936	-0,0016958	1,6858E-06
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	97,57	0,0086633	-0,0021388	0,00000217
HCl	73,993	-0,068136842	-0,00007898	2,6409E-06

Masuk Dekanter (M5):

$$T (M5) = 50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 323,15\text{ K}$$

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp (Kj/kmol)	ΔH Masuk (Kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,0588	4735,8904	5014,4404
H ₂ O	208,3653	1883,0201	392356,1120
C ₇ H ₈	0,0172	3986,7018	68,3925
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0072	4775,9356	34,5647
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	6,1175	1027,3090	6284,5312
HCl	6,0035	3112,4876	18685,7237
TOTAL	221,5695	19521,3446	422443,7645

Suhu Keluar Dekanter (M6):

$$T (M6) = 50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 323,15\text{ K}$$

Komponen	Cp (Kj/kmol)	Fase Ringan		Fase Berat	
		Mol Keluar (kmol/jam)	ΔH Keluar (Kj/jam)	Mol Keluar (kmol/jam)	ΔH Keluar (Kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	4735,8904	0,0000	0,0000	1,0588	5014,4404
H ₂ O	1883,0201	202,1144	380585,4287	6,2510	11770,6834
C ₇ H ₈	3986,7018	0,0172	68,3925	0,0000	0,0000
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	4775,9356	0,0000	0,0000	0,0072	34,5647
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	1027,3090	0,1215	124,8658	5,9959	6159,6654
HCl	3112,4876	6,0035	18685,7237	0,0000	0,0000
TOTAL	19521,3446	208,2565	399464,4106	13,3129	22979,3538

Neraca Panas Total Dekanter (D-01)

Tabel B.7. Neraca Panas Total Dekanter (D-01)

Komponen	Masuk	Keluar	
	Arus 5	Arus 6	Arus 7
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	5014,44	0,00	5014,44
H ₂ O	392356,11	380585,43	11770,68
C ₇ H ₈	68,39	68,39	0,00
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	34,56	0,00	34,56
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	6284,53	124,87	6159,67
HCl	18685,72	18685,72	0,00
TOTAL	422443,76	399464,41	22979,35

B.7. Neraca Panas Heat Exchanger (HE-02)

Suhu Hasil Bawah Destilasi Masuk (M9):

$$T (M9) = 204,15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 477,3\text{ K}$$

Komponen	kmol/jam	Cp	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0159	36525,4520	580,1064
H ₂ O	0,0000	13815,3428	0,0000
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,0066	36764,7431	242,7172
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	5,9360	16680,6040	99015,4537
TOTAL	5,9584	103786,1418	99838,2773

Suhu Hasil Bawah Desitlasi Keluar (M9):

$$T (M9) = 78,41 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 351,56 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	kmol/jam	Cp	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0159	10241,5603	162,6590
H ₂ O	0,0000	4016,8566	0,0000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0066	10333,7685	68,2225
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	5,9360	2720,6101	16149,4417
TOTAL	5,9584	27312,7955	16380,3233

Suhu Hasil Bawah Dekanter Masuk (M7):

$$T (M7) = 50 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	kmol/jam	Cp	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,0588	4735,8904	5014,4404
H ₂ O	6,2510	1883,0201	11770,6834
C ₇ H ₈	0,0000	3986,7018	0,0000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0072	4775,9356	34,5647
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	5,9959	1027,3090	6159,6654
TOTAL	13,3129		22979,3538

Suhu Hasil Bawah Dekanter Keluar (M7):

$$T (M7) = 119,01^{\circ}\text{C} = 392,16 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	kmol/jam	Cp	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,0588	18351,8888	19431,2885
H ₂ O	6,2510	7084,4202	44284,4275
C ₇ H ₈	0,0000	15597,3995	0,0000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0072	18519,1796	134,0280
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	5,9959	6103,8777	36598,3780
TOTAL	13,3129		100448,1220

Neraca Panas Total Heat Exchanger (HE-01)

Tabel B.8. Neraca Panas Total Heat Exchanger (HE-01)

Komponen	Masuk		Keluar	
	Arus 7	Arus 9	Arus 7	Arus 9
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	5014,44	580,11	19431,29	162,66
H ₂ O	11770,68	0,00	44284,43	0,00
C ₇ H ₈	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	34,56	242,72	134,03	68,22
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	6159,67	99015,45	36598,38	16149,44
HCl	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOTAL	22979,35	99838,28	100448,12	16380,32

B.8. Neraca Panas di Area Menara Destilasi (MD-01)

Data Vapor Pressure Cairan

$$\log_{10} P = A + B/T + C \log_{10} T + DT + ET^2 \quad (P - \text{mm Hg}, T - K)$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	12,1503	-2913,9	-0,3712	-0,0052889	2,6296E-06
H ₂ O	29,8605	-3152,2	-7,3037	2,42E-09	0,000001809
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	2,5175	-2606,9	3,1664	-0,007389	3,4017E-06
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	-36,2189	-3347,5	23,337	-0,0446	0,000021443

Menghitung Suhu Feed

$P = 1 \text{ atm}$
 760 mmHg
 $T = 119,0066668 \text{ C}$
 $392,1566668 \text{ K}$

Rumus:

$$k_i = y_i / x_i$$

$$k_i = P_{\text{sat}} / P$$

Komponen	Fraksi Mol (xi)	Psat	$k_i = P_{\text{sat}} / P$	$y_i = x_i \cdot k_i$	$\alpha = k_i / k_{Hk}$
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0743	122,3150	0,1609	0,0120	3,2470
H ₂ O	0,5101	1441,2405	1,8964	0,9673	38,2591
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,0005	50,9710	0,0671	0,0000	1,3531
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,4151	37,6705	0,0206	0,0206	1,0000
Total	1			0,9999	

Menghitung Suhu Destilat

1. Suhu Embun (dew point)

P=	1	atm	Rumus:
	760	mmHg	$k_i = y_i / x_i$
T=	128,324	C	$k_i = P_{\text{sat}} / P$
	401,474	K	

Komponen	Fraksi Mol (yd)	Psat	$k_i = P_{\text{sat}} / P$	$x_d = y_i / k_i$	$\alpha = k_i / k_{Hk}$
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,1245	168,3871	0,2216	0,5621	2,959395096
H ₂ O	0,8683	1923,8977	2,5314	0,3430	33,81240984
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0001	70,8275	0,0932	0,0009	1,244790642
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0071	56,8992	0,0749	0,0944	1
Total	1			1,0003	

2. Suhu Didih (bubble point)

P=	1	atm	Rumus:
	760	mmHg	$k_i = y_i / x_i$
T=	103,689	C	$k_i = P_{\text{sat}} / P$
	376,839	K	

Komponen	Fraksi Mol (xd)	Psat	$k_i = P_{\text{sat}} / P$	$x_d = k_i \cdot x_i$	$\alpha = k_i / k_{Hk}$
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,1245	69,4885	0,0914	0,0114	3,8558
H ₂ O	0,8683	865,1275	1,1383	0,9884	48,0045
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0001	28,5390	0,0376	0,0000	1,5836
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0071	18,0218	0,0237	0,0002	1,0000
Total	1			1,0000	

Menghitung Suhu Botom

1. Suhu Embun (dew point)

P=	1	atm	Rumus:
	760	mmHg	$k_i = y_i / x_i$
T=	204,179	C	$k_i = P_{\text{sat}} / P$
	477,329	K	

Komponen	Fraksi Mol (yb)	Psat	ki = Psat/ P	xb = yi/ki	$\alpha = ki/ kHk$
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0027	1336,3602	1,7584	0,0015	1,759808807
H ₂ O	0,0000	12692,8989	16,7012	0,0000	16,71486073
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,0012	611,4359	0,8045	0,0015	0,80517975
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,9961	759,3781	0,9992	0,9969	1
Total	1			0.9999	

2. Suhu Didih (bubble point)

P= 1 atm
 760 mmHg
 Rumus:
 $ki = yi / xi$
 $ki = P \text{ sat} / P$
 T= 204,144 C
 477,294 K

Komponen	Fraksi Mol (xb)	Psat	ki = Psat/ P	yi = ki.xb	$\alpha = ki/ kHk$
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0027	1335,2936	1,7570	0,0047	1,7601
H ₂ O	0,0000	12683,5597	16,6889	0,0010	16,7188
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,0012	610,9222	0,8038	0,0010	0,8053
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,9961	758,6390	0,9982	0,9943	1,0000
Total	1			1,0000	

Panas Laten Pengembunan Uap Puncak Menara Destilasi

Data H vapor

$$HVAP = A (1 - T/T_c)^n \quad (HVAP - \text{kJoule/mol}, T - K)$$

Komponen	A	Tc	n
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	61,12	686	0,38
H ₂ O	52,053	647,13	0,321
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	58,526	731	0,309
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	81,44	677	0,372

$$H_{vap} H_2O = 39331,0321 \text{ kJ/ kmol}$$

Panas laten

$$Q_t H_2O = n H_2O \times H_{vap} H_2O$$

$$Q_t \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 4425420,7786$$

Komponen	kmol/jam	H vap	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,1418	45149,2238	6402,5774
H ₂ O	0,8500	39331,0321	33429,4747
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,0001	46784,4301	4,0417
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0082	60177,5476	490,6118
TOTAL	1,0000	191442,2335	40326,7056

Panas Sensibel

Komponen	kmol/jam	Cp	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,1418	3095,58823	438,9830322
H ₂ O	0,8500	1162,514108	988,0807569
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,0001	3122,98855	0,269793988
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0082	1408,268278	11,48124269
TOTAL	1,0000		1438,814826

$$Q_{cd} = Q_{\text{laten}} + Q_{\text{sensibel}}$$

$$Q_{cd} = 41765,5204$$

Panas Hasil Puncak Menara (M8):

Komponen	kmol/jam	Cp	Qt (kj/kmol)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,0429	13102,2629	13664,8029
H ₂ O	6,2510	6611,2825	41326,8624
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,0006	12930,8521	8,2156
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,0600	7670,6475	459,9261
TOTAL	7,3545	40315,0450	55459,8070

Panas Feed (M7):

Komponen	kmol/jam	Cp	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	1,0588	8090,3152	8566,1618
H ₂ O	6,2510	7068,3904	44184,2256
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,0072	8111,1204	58,7022
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	5,9959	19058,3790	114272,5641
TOTAL	13,3129	42328,2050	167081,6537

Panas Hasil Bawah Menara (M9):

Komponen	kmol/jam	Cp	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0159	36525,4520	580,1064
H ₂ O	0,0000	13815,3428	0,0000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0066	36764,7431	242,7172
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	5,9360	16680,6040	99015,4537
TOTAL	5,9584	103786,1418	99838,2773

Neraca Panas Total Menara Destilasi (MD-01)

Tabel B.9. Neraca Panas Total Menara Destilasi (MD-01)

Komponen	Masuk	Keluar	
	Arus 7	Arus 8	Arus 9
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	8566,16	13664,80	580,11
H ₂ O	44184,23	41326,86	0,00
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	58,70	8,22	242,72
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	114272,56	459,93	99015,45
Sub Total	167081,65	55459,81	99838,28
Reboiler	29981,95	-	
Condenser	-	41765,52	
TOTAL	197063,60	197063,60	

B.9. Neraca Panas di Area Cooler (CI-01)

Suhu Produk Masuk (M9):

$$T (M9) = 78,41 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 351,56 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0159	10241,5603	162,6590
H ₂ O	0,0000	4016,8566	0,0000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0066	10333,7685	68,2225
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	5,9360	2720,6101	16149,4417
TOTAL	5,9584	27312,7955	16380,3233

Suhu Produk Keluar (M9):

$$T (M9) = 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 303,15\text{ K}$$

Komponen	Mol Masuk (kmol/jam)	Cp	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0159	939,0813	14,9147
H ₂ O	0,0000	377,4864	0,0000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0066	946,4562	6,2484
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	5,9360	170,9057	1014,4897
TOTAL	5,9584	2433,9296	1035,6529

Beban Pendingin

$$\text{Beban Pendingin} = \text{Suhu Produk Masuk (M4)} - \text{Suhu Produk Keluar (M4)}$$

$$= 16380,3233 - 1035,6529 = 15344,6704\text{ kj/jam}$$

Neraca Panas Total Cooler (Cl-01)

Tabel B.10. Neraca Panas Total Cooler (Cl-01)

Komponen	Masuk	Keluar
	Arus 9	Arus 9
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	162,66	14,91
H ₂ O	0,00	0,00
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	68,22	6,25
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	16149,44	1014,49
Beban Cooling Water	-	15344,67
TOTAL	16380,32	16380,32

REAKTOR (R-01)

Kondisi Operasi:	Suhu	130	C
		400	K
	Tekanan	4	atm
		58,74	psi
	Konversi	85	%
	Perb. Mol	1 : 40	

1. Umpan Masuk Reaktor



A	= Benzil Klorida	(-rA)	= k.CA	
B	= Air	k	= 11,383	1/jam
C	= Benzil Alkohol	k	= 0,190	1/menit
D	= Asam Klorida	Xa	= 0,85	

$$R_{\text{masuk-Rout}} + R_{\text{gen}} = R_{\text{acc}}$$

$$FA = 0$$

$$F_A = -r_A V$$

$$FA = k \cdot Ca \cdot V$$

$$V = \frac{FA_0 \cdot X_1}{k_c \cdot Ca}$$

dimana

$$CA = \frac{FA}{q} = \frac{FB}{q_0} = \frac{FA_0 \cdot x_1}{k \cdot CA}$$

$$V = \frac{FA_0 \cdot X_1}{k \cdot FA_0 (1-x_1)} \cdot q_0$$

$$V = \frac{q_0 \cdot x_1}{k(1-x_1)}$$

3. Volume dan Waktu Tinggal

$$\begin{aligned} k &= 11,383 && \text{l/jam} \\ F_v &= 11402,453 && \text{dm}^3/\text{menit} \\ X_a &= 0,850 \\ C_a &= 0,150 \end{aligned}$$

Overdesign yang direkomendasikan untuk "Continuous Reactor" adalah 20%. Untuk perancangan, maka volume reaktor diambil overdesign 20% sehingga volume reaktor menjadi 120% dari volume cairan dalam reaktor (Petter, 1991)

$$\begin{aligned} V_f &= 5676,490 && \text{liter} \\ &= 1499,570 && \text{gallon} \\ &= 200,464 && \text{ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Over design = 20 %

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{Desain}} &= 6811,788 && \text{liter} \\ &= 1799,484 && \text{gallon} \\ &= 240,556 && \text{ft}^3 \\ t &= 0,498 && \text{Jam} \\ &= 29,870 && \text{Menit} \end{aligned}$$

4. Menentukan Dimensi Reaktor

Untuk menentukan bentuk-bentuk head ada 3 pilihan :

a. Flanged and Standard Dished Head

Digunakan untuk vesel proses bertekanan rendah, terutama digunakan untuk tangki penyimpanan horizontal, serta untuk menyimpan fluida yang volatil. Selain itu, harganya murah dan digunakan untuk tangki dengan diameter kecil. (Brownell, 1959)

b. Torispherical Flanged and Dished Head

Digunakan untuk tangki dengan tekanan dalam rentang 15 psig-200 psig dan harganya cukup ekonomis (Brownell, 1959).

c. Elliptical Flanged and Dished Head

Digunakan untuk tangki dengan tekanan tinggi dalam rentang 100 psig hingga diatas 200 psig (Brownell, 1959).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Reaktor} &= \text{Volume Shell} + (2 \times \text{Volume Head}) \\ \text{Volume Reaktor} &= (1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^3 + (2 \cdot 0,000049 \cdot D^3)) \\ D^3 &= 306,403 && \text{ft}^3 \\ D &= 6,742 && \text{ft} \\ H &= 6,742 && \text{ft} \\ \text{Vol. Shell} &= 240,526 && \text{ft}^3 \\ \text{Vol. Head} &= 0,015 && \text{ft}^3 \\ \text{Vol. Total Reaktor} &= 240,556 && \text{ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Oleh karena itu, dipilih bentuk head berbentuk *torispherical dished Head* dengan alasan tekanan reaktor 4 atm (35 psig) dan ekonomis. Perbandingan H:D = 1:1

5. Menentukan Tebal Shell

a. Bahan Konstruksi

Bahan konstruksi dipilih:

Baja Stainless SA 167 Type 316 (peter & timmerhaus, 1991)

$$f = 18750 \text{ psi}$$

b. Jari-jari dalam Shell

$$\text{jari2 dalam shell (ri)} = 3,371 \text{ ft}$$

Item 4. Maximum Allowable Stress Values in Tension
(Extracted from the 1956 Edition of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Unfired Pres-
For Metal Temperatures

Material and Specification Number	Grade	Type	Nominal Composition	Spec. Min. Tensile	Notes	Temperature						
						—20 to 100	200	300	400	500	600	650
Plate Steels												
SA-167	3	304	18 Cr—8 Ni	75,000	(1)	18,750	17,000	16,000	15,450	15,100	14,900	14,850
SA-167	3	304	18 Cr—8 Ni	75,000	...	18,750	18,650	18,500	18,350	18,200	18,050	17,900
SA-167	5	321	18 Cr—8 Ni—Ti	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,000	15,800	15,200	14,900	14,850
SA-167	6	347	18 Cr—8 Ni—Cb	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,000	15,800	15,200	14,900	14,850
SA-167	8	309	25 Cr—12 Ni	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,300	16,700	16,600	16,500	16,450
SA-167	10	310	25 Cr—20 Ni	75,000	(2)	18,750	18,750	18,500	18,200	17,700	17,200	16,900
SA-167	10	310	25 Cr—20 Ni	75,000	(3)	18,750	18,750	18,500	18,200	17,700	17,200	16,900
SA-167	11	316	18 Cr—10 Ni—2 Mo	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,500	17,500	17,200	17,100	17,050
SA-240	A	410	13 Cr	65,000	...	16,250	15,600	15,100	14,600	14,150	13,850	13,700
SA-240	B	...	15 Cr	70,000	...	17,500	17,500	16,300	15,650	15,100	14,600	14,300
SA-240	C	347	18 Cr—8 Ni—Cb	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,000	15,800	15,200	14,900	14,850
SA-240	D	430	17 Cr	70,000	(9)	17,500	17,500	16,300	15,650	15,100	14,600	14,300
SA-240	M	316	18 Cr—10 Ni—2 Mo	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,500	17,500	17,200	17,100	17,050
SA-240	O	405	12 Cr—Al	60,000	...	15,000	15,000	14,700	14,400	13,950	13,400	13,000
SA-240	S	304	18 Cr—8 Ni	75,000	(1)	18,750	17,000	16,000	15,450	15,100	14,900	14,850
SA-240	S	304	18 Cr—8 Ni	75,000	...	18,750	16,650	15,000	13,650	12,500	11,600	11,200
SA-240	T	321	18 Cr—8 Ni—Ti	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,000	15,800	15,200	14,900	14,850

$$= 40,45 \text{ in}$$

c. Effisiensi sambungan

Sambungan dipilih:

Double Welded butt Joint

$$E = 0,8 \text{ (brownell \& young, 1959)}$$

d. Faktor Korosi

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in (peter \& timmerhaus, 1991)}$$

Tekanan desain 5-10% di atas tekanan kerja normal (Coulson, 1988). Tekanan yang dipilih 10% di atasnya.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{design}} &= 4,4 \text{ atm} \\ &= 64,662 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Type of Joint	Limitations	Basic Joint Efficiency, per cent	Radio-graphed	Thermally Stressed	Maximum Joint Efficiency, per cent
Double welded butt joint	None		No	No	80
Single welded butt joint with backing strip	Longitudinal joints not over 1½ in. thick. No thickness limitation on circumferential joints.	80	No	Yes	85
Single welded butt joint without backing strip	Circumferential joints only, not over ¾ in. thick.	70	No	Yes	95
Double full-fillet lap joint	Longitudinal joints not over ¾ in. thick. Circumferential joints not over ¾ in. thick.	65	No	No	75
Single full-fillet lap joint with plug welds	Circumferential joints only, not over ¾ in. thick; attachment of heads not over 24 in. in outside diameter to shells not over ¾ in. thick.	60	No	Yes	65
Single full-fillet lap joint with-out plug welds	Only for attachment of heads covers to pressure to shells not over ¾ in. thick, and for attachment of heads covers to pressure not over 24 in. in outside diameter to shells not over ¾ in. thick.	50	No	No	50

e. Tekanan Perancangan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{operasi}} &= 4 \text{ atm} \\ &= 58,784 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

Tekanan desain 5-10% di atas tekanan kerja normal (Coulson, 1988). Tekanan yang dipilih 10% di atasnya.

f. Tebal dinding

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + C$$

$$t_s = 0,300 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diamter teball shell standar} = 5/16 \text{ in} = 0 \text{ in (Brownell \& young, 1959)}$$

$$\text{Outside Diameter (OD)} = ID + 2 \times t_s \text{ standar}$$

$$= 81,524 \text{ in}$$

$$= 6,794 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{OD Standar} = 84 \text{ in}$$

$$= 7 \text{ ft (Brownell \& young, 1959)}$$

$$\text{Koreksi ID} = \text{OD Standar} - 2 \times t_s \text{ standar}$$

$$= 83,375 \text{ in}$$

$$= 6,948 \text{ ft}$$

6. Menentukan Jenis, Tebal, dan Tinggi Head

a. Jenis Head

Jenis head yang dipilih adalah Torrispherical Flanged and Dished Head karena tekanan operasi yang dirancang yaitu 3 atm (45 psig) termasuk kedalam rentang tekanannya yaitu 15 - 200 psig.

Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan adalah SA-167 tipe 316 dengan tegangan maksimal yang diijinkan (fall) = 18750 psi. (Brownell, 1959)

Efisiensi sambungan yang dipakai adalah jenis Double Welded but Joint (E) = 80%. (Brownell, 1959)

Faktor korosi (C) untuk stainless steel = 0,125 in (Timmerhaus, 1991)

Tekanan perancangan yang digunakan (Pdesain) = 48,497 psi

b. Menentukan ketebalan torispherical head

$$th = \frac{P \cdot rc \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E \cdot 0,2 P} + C$$

Menghitung faktor intensifikasi stress (W)

dengan nilai OD 84 in (Brownell, 1959)

rc = 84 in

icr = 5,125 in

Sehingga,

W = 1,762

Maka,

th = 0,444 in

Dipakai tebal head (th) standar 1/2 in = 1 in (Brownell & young, 1959)

OD	78		84		90		96		102		108		114	
t	icr	r	icr	r	icr	r	icr	r	icr	r	icr	r	icr	r
3/16														
1/4														
5/16	43%	78	51%	84	51%	90	57%	96	61%	96	61%	102	67%	108
3/8	78	↑	↑	↑	↑	84	↑	96	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
7/16	72	↑						90						
1/2	↑							↑						
5/8														
3/4														
7/8														
1														
1 1/8														
1 1/4														
1 3/8														
1 1/2														
1 3/4														
2														
2 1/8														
2 1/4														
2 3/8														
2 1/2														
3														

c. Menentukan tinggi torispherical head

Berdasarkan tebal head standar (1/2 in), maka dipilih staright flange

(sf) antara 1,5 - 3,5 in

Dipilih sf = 3,500 in

a = 41,688 in

AB = 36,563 in

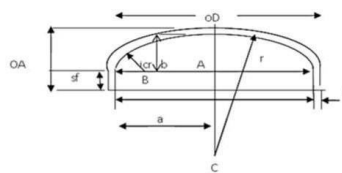
BC = 78,875 in

AC = 69,889 in

b = 14,111 in

Maka,

tinggi head (OA) = 18,111 in



Keterangan :

icr = Jari-jari kelengkungan pojok (inside corner radius) (in)

rc = Jari-jari kelengkungan (in)

sf = Flange lurus (straight flange) (in)

th = Tebal head (in)

OA = Tinggi head (in)

b = Depth of dish (inside) (in)

a = Inside radius / jari-jari shell (in)

ID = Inside diameter (in)

Table 5.8. Typical Standard Straight Flange for ASME Code Flanged and Dished Heads

Thick- ness, in.	Standard Straight Flange, in.	Max Straight Flange, in.	Notes on Max Straight Flange
3/8	1 1/2 - 2 1/4	2	3" for 60" diam
1/2	1 1/2 - 2 1/4	3	3" for 60" diam
5/8	1 1/2 - 3	3 1/2	3" for 96" + 10" diam
3/4	1 1/2 - 3	4 1/2	3" for 126" diam
7/8	1 1/2 - 3 1/2	6	4" for 132" - 144" diam
1	1 1/2 - 3 1/2	6	3 1/4" for 156" diam
1 1/8	1 1/2 - 3 1/2	6	5" for 168" diam
1 1/4	1 1/2 - 4	8	3" for 180" diam and above
1 3/8	1 1/2 - 4	8	3" for 180" diam and above
1 1/2	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8	3" for 180" diam and above
1 3/4	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8	3" for 180" diam and above
1 7/8	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8	3" for 180" diam and above
2	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8	3" for 180" diam and above
2 1/8	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8	3" for 180" diam and above
2 1/4	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8	3" for 180" diam and above
2 3/8	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8	3" for 180" diam and above
2 1/2	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8	3" for 180" diam and above

7. Menentukan Tinggi Total dalam Reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi total reaktor} &= 117,1218 \text{ in} \\ &= 9,7601 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

8. Menentukan Tinggi Fluida dalam Reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}A &= 37,8947 \text{ ft}^2 \\ \text{ID koreksi} &= 6,9479 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Volume head bawah (Vh)} &= \text{Volume head atas (Vh)} \\ &= 0,0164 \text{ ft}^2 \\ \text{Volume fluida (Vf)} &= 200,4636 \text{ ft}^3 \\ \text{Tinggi fluida bagian shell (Hs)} &= 5,2900 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi fluida shell \& head bawah (HL)} &= 6,7993 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

9. Menentukan Pengaduk Reaktor

$$\log_{10} n_{liq} = A + B/T + C T + C T^2 \quad (n_{liq} - \text{centipoise, } T - K)$$

Hitung Viskositas (Yaws, 1999) $T = 403 \text{ K}$

Komponen	BM	A	B	C	D	log μ	μ	xi	$\mu \cdot xi$
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	126	-6,418	1128,1	0,0117	-1E-05	-0,4464	0,3578	0,1656	0,0593
H ₂ O	18	-10,22	1792,5	0,0177	-1E-05	-0,6741	0,2118	0,8326	0,1763
C ₇ H ₈	92	-5,165	810,68	0,0105	-1E-05	-0,6437	0,2272	0,0004	0,0001
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	161	-5,293	1107,7	0,0076	-6E-06	-0,3713	0,4253	0,0002	0,0001
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	108	-25,07	4212,4	0,0497	-4E-05	-0,2918	0,5108	0,0012	0,0006
HCl	36	-1,515	194,6	0,0031	-1E-05	-2,0309	0,0093	0,0000	0,0000
TOTAL								1,0000	0,2364

a. Jenis Pengaduk

Jenis pengaduk yang dipilih berdasarkan viskositas

fluida yang diaduk (Hollan,FA dan FS Chapman,1996, hal.6)

Untuk viskositas 0,2364 cP maka jenis pengaduk yang dipilih adalah propeller atau flat blade turbine impeller. Dipilih flat blade turbine impeller karena dapat menghasilkan pengadukan yang baik dan biasanya digunakan untuk reaktor dengan proses kontinyu (Rase H.F, 1977, hal. 344).

Dari Brown (1978) hal. 507 jenis pengaduk turbin degan 6 buah sudut:

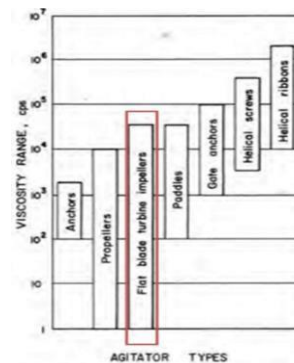
$$Dt/Di = 3$$

$$ZL/Di = 2,7 - 3,9$$

$$Zi/Di = 0,75 - 1,3$$

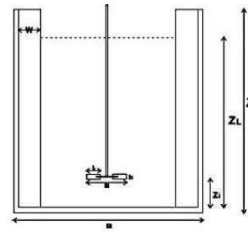
$$\text{Jumlah Baffle} = 4$$

$$w/Di = 0,1$$



Dari hasil perhitungan diperoleh:

jumlah blade	=	6	buah
jumlah baffle	=	4	buah
diameter tangki (Dt)	=	6,94	ft
		8	
diameter impeller (Di)	=	2,31	ft
		6	
tinggi impeller dari dasar (Zi)	=	ambil Zi/Di = 1	
	=	2,31	ft
		6	
lebar blade impeller (h)	=	0,46	ft
		3	
panjang blade impeller (L)	=	0,57	ft
		9	
lebar baffle (W)	=	0,23	ft
		2	



Keterangan :

Z_R	: Tinggi reaktor
Z_L	: Tinggi cairan
Z_i	: Tinggi pengaduk dari dasar
D_t	: Diameter reaktor
D_i	: Diameter pengaduk
L	: Panjang pengaduk
h	: Lebar pengaduk
w	: Lebar baffle

b. Menentukan Kecepatan Pengaduk

Berdasarkan Rase, H. F., (1997) vol.1, hal. 345, kecepatan putaran untuk pengaduk tipe *Flat Blade Turbine Impeller* dengan 6 blade berkisar antara 500 ft/menit - 700 ft/menit. Untuk *Turbine Impeller* memberikan agitasi yang baik pada 600 ft/menit.

Sehingga dipilih kecepatan putar pengaduk = 600 ft/menit

$$N = 82,507 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 1,375 \text{ rps}$$

dari walas, hal.288 kecepatan standar pengaduk yang digunakan adalah 84

$$N \text{ standar} = 84 \text{ rpm}$$

$$= 1,4 \text{ rps}$$

c. Menentukan Bilangan Reynold

$$NRe = \frac{\rho \times N \times D_i^2}{\mu}$$

$$\rho = 0,936 \text{ kg/dm}^3$$

$$= 58,426 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$N = 1,400 \text{ rps}$$

$$D_i = 2,316 \text{ ft} = 0,706 \text{ m}$$

$$\mu = 0,236 \text{ cP}$$

$$= 0,000 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

Maka,

$$Nre = 2762085,3106$$

Dari gambar 8.8 (Rase H.F, 1957) untuk six blade turbine dengan $Nre > 10$

nilai N_p (power number) yang didapat adalah 5,5

d. Menghitung Tenaga Pengaduk

$$P = N_p \times \rho \times N^3 \times D_i^5$$

Keterangan :

P = Daya penggerak (watt)

N_p = Power number

ρ = Densitas cairan yang diaduk (kg/m³)

N = Kecepatan pengaduk standar (1/s)

D_i = Diameter pengaduk (m)

Efisiensi motor pengaduk, diperoleh dari tabel 3.1 Towler, hal. 111 :

Size (Kw)	Efficiency (%)
5	80
15	85
75	90
200	92
750	95
>4000	97

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 2475,786 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{s}^3 \\ &= 2475,786 \text{ J/s} \\ &= 2475,786 \text{ W} \\ &= 2,476 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

Maka, hasil perhitungan daya penggerak pengaduk sebesar 2,4758 kW, sehingga efisiensinya 80%. Maka daya penggerak yang diperlukan motor pengaduk:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 3,095 \text{ kW} \\ &= 4,150 \text{ HP} \end{aligned}$$

Maka, dipilih daya pengaduk sebesar

$$P = 5 \text{ HP}$$

General purpose: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 5, $7\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, and 500.

Large motors: 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,250, 1,500, 1,750, 2,000, 2,250, 2,500, 3,000, 3,500, 4,000, 4,500, 5,000 and up to 30,000.

10. Pemilihan alat pemanas

Pemanas yang digunakan yaitu saturated steam, dengan beda suhu masuk dan suhu keluar adalah 20 C, Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{in} &= 250 \text{ C} & T_{out} &= 230 \text{ C} \\ &= 482 \text{ F} & &= 446 \text{ F} \\ T_{avg} &= 240 \text{ C} & \Delta T &= 20 \text{ C} \\ &= 464 \text{ F} & &= 293 \text{ K} \\ &= 513 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Sifat fisik saturated steam:

$$C_p = A + B T + C T^2 + D T^3 \quad (C_p - \text{joule}/(\text{mol K}), T - K)$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D
H ₂ O	92,053	-0,04	-2E-04	5E-07

$$\text{density} = A B^{(1 - T/T_c)^n} \quad (\text{density} - \text{g/ml}, T - K)$$

Komponen	A	B	n	T _c
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,2857	647,13

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0,7927 \text{ g/ml} \\ &= 0,7927 \text{ kg/dm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log_{10} \mu_{liq} = A + B/T + C/T + C/T^2 \quad (\mu_{liq} - \text{centipoise}, T - K)$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D
H ₂ O	-10,22	1792,5	0,0177	-1E-05

$$\mu = 0,1121 \text{ cP}$$

$k = A + B/T + C/T^2$ (k - W/(m K), T - K)			
Komponen	A	B	C
H ₂ O	-0,276	0,0046	-6E-06

$$k = 0,6324 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$Q = 304299,49 \text{ Kj/jam}$$

$$= 288420,23 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

Luas bidang transfer panas (A):

Suhu reaktor	= 130	C
	= 266	F
Suhu pemanas in	= 250	C
	= 482	F
Suhu pemanas out	= 230	C
	= 446	F
$\Delta T \text{ LMTD}$	= 100,45991	F

Harga Ud berkisar antara 100-200 Btu/jam.ft² (kern,1959)

$$Ud = 200 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2$$

$$Q = Ud \times A \times \Delta T \text{ LMTD}$$

$$A = 14,355 \text{ ft}^2$$

Luas selimut Reaktor

$$A = 212,93 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena luas selimut tangki > luas bidang perpindahan panas
Maka, dipilih pemanas jaket

Kebutuhan Media Pemanas

$$Q = W \times C_p \times \Delta T$$

$$W = 56156 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Kecepatan Volumetrik

$$F_v = \frac{W}{\text{Steam}} = 70843,838 \text{ dm}^3/\text{jam}$$

Menghitung Koefisien Transfer Panas

$$h_c = \frac{0,87 \cdot k}{D} \times \left(\frac{D i^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

Dimana :

hc = koefisien transfer panas konveksi (Btu/ft².jam)

D = diameter dalam tangki reaktor (ft)

k = konduktifitas termal (Btu/ft.jam.oF)

Di = diameter pengaduk (ft)

N = putaran pengaduk (rps)

ρ = densitas (lb/cuft)

μ = viskositas (lb/ft.jam)

Cp = kapasitas panas (btu/lb.oF)

$$\begin{aligned} OD &= 7,000 \text{ ft} \\ ID &= 6,948 \text{ ft} \\ Di &= 2,316 \text{ ft} \\ N &= 1,400 \text{ rps} \\ \rho \text{ campuran} &= 0,936 \text{ kg/dm}^3 \\ &= 58,426 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\ \mu \text{ campuran} &= 0,936 \text{ kg/dm}^3 \\ &= 0,236 \text{ cP} \\ Cp \text{ campuran} &= 3,819 \text{ Kj/kg.K} \\ &= 0,912 \text{ Btu/lb.F} \\ k &= 0,632 \text{ W/m.K} \\ &= 0,366 \text{ Btu/lb.jam.F} \\ &= 0,006 \text{ Btu/lb.s.F} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_p = A + B T + C T^2 + D T^3$$

(Cp - joule/(mol K), T - K)

Komponen	A	B	C	D	Cp	Cp.xi
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	82,217	0,7095	-0,002	2E-06	1,633	0,27
H ₂ O	92,053	-0,04	-2E-04	5E-07	4,26	3,547
C ₇ H ₈	83,703	0,5167	-0,001	2E-06	1,944	7E-04
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	74,474	0,7394	-0,002	2E-06	1,288	3E-04
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	97,57	0,0087	-0,002	2E-06	0,965	0,001
HCl	73,993	-0,068	-8E-05	3E-06	5,738	2E-04
TOTAL						3,819

$$\left(\frac{D i^2 \cdot N \cdot \rho}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \text{ atau } N_{re} = 19686,6322$$

$$\left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ atau } Pr = 0,2875$$

$$h_i = 259,1907 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{F}$$

$$h_{io} = 257,2622 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{F}$$

$$\text{Clean overall coefficient (Uc)} = 129,1114 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{F}$$

$$\text{Fouling factor (Rd)} = 0,0027 \text{ jam.ft}^2.\text{F/Btu}$$

Nilai Rd di bawah nilai minimum, sehingga layak digunakan

Diameter dalam Jaket (IDj)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Idj} &= 84,625 \text{ in} \\ &= 7,052 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal jaket (Tj)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tj} &= 0,625 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,052 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

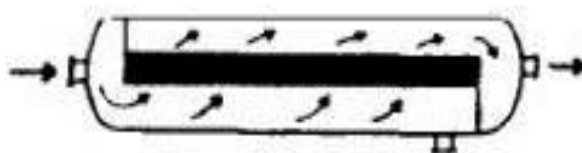
Tinggi jaket (Hj)

$$\text{Hj} = 6,799 \text{ ft}$$

DEKANTER (D-01)

Fungsi : Memisahkan fraksi ringan berupa asam klorida, toluena, dan air dengan fraksi berat berupa benzil alkohol, benzil klorida, dan benzil diklorida hasil keluaran reaktor dengan perbedaan densitas dan kelarutan dari komponen

Jenis : Horizontal Dekanter



1. Umpan Masuk

Komponen	BM	Mol	Massa	xi.massa	ρ	ρ_{camp}	Kelarutan dalam H ₂ O	
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	126	2,1025	264,9106	0,0248	1,073	0,0267	0	g/100g H ₂ O
H ₂ O	18	481,3313	8663,9643	0,8125	1,004	0,8161	100	g/100g H ₂ O
C ₇ H ₈	92	0,0411	3,7798	0,0004	0,841	0,0003	0,0525	g/100g H ₂ O
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	161	0,0154	2,4861	0,0002	1,221	0,0003	0	g/100g H ₂ O
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	108	12,0315	1299,3994	0,1219	1,022	0,1246	0,35	g/100g H ₂ O
HCl	36	11,9224	429,2053	0,0402	0,966	0,0389	59,6	g/100g H ₂ O
TOTAL		507,4442	10663,7455	1,0000		1,0067		

2. Komposisi Fase Ringan

$$\log_{10} \mu_{liq} = A + B/T + C/T + C/T^2 \quad (\mu_{liq} - \text{centipoise, } T - K)$$

Hitung Viskositas (Yaws, 1999) $T = 323 \text{ K}$

Komponen	BM	A	B	C	D	$\log \mu$	μ
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	126	-6,418	1128,1	0,0117	-1E-05	-0,136	0,732
H ₂ O	18	-10,22	1792,5	0,0177	-1E-05	-0,257	0,553
C ₇ H ₈	92	-5,165	810,68	0,0105	-1E-05	-0,373	0,424
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	161	-5,293	1107,7	0,0076	-6E-06	0,022	1,051
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	108	-25,07	4212,4	0,0497	-4E-05	0,359	2,283
HCl	36	-1,515	194,6	0,0031	-1E-05	-1,357	0,044
TOTAL							

Komposisi Fase Ringan (Larut dalam Air) *asumsi air terikut 97%

Komponen	BM	Mol	Massa	xi.massa	ρ (kg/l)	$\rho \cdot xi$	μ (cP)	$\mu \cdot xi$
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	126	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	1,073	0,0000	0,732	0,0000
H ₂ O	18	466,8914	8404,0453	0,9478	1,004	0,9519	0,553	0,5241
C ₇ H ₈	92	0,0411	3,7798	0,0004	0,841	0,0004	0,424	0,0002
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	161	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	1,221	0,0000	1,051	0,0000
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	108	0,2808	30,3239	0,0034	1,022	0,0035	2,283	0,0078
HCl	36	11,9224	429,2053	0,0484	0,966	0,0467	0,044	0,0021
TOTAL		479,1356	8867,3543	1,0000		1,0025		0,5342

Densitas = 1,0025 kg/dm³ = 1002,5456 kg/m³

Viskositas = 0,5342 Cp = 0,0005 kg/m.s

Laju Volumetrik (QL) = 8844,8387 dm³/jam = 0,0025 m³/s

3. Komposisi Fase Berat

Komposisi Fase Berat (Tidak Larut dalam Air) *asumsi air terikut 3%

Komponen	BM	Mol	Massa	xi.massa	ρ (kg/l)	$\rho \cdot xi$	μ (cP)	$\mu \cdot xi$
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	126	2,1025	264,9106	0,1475	1,073	0,1582	0,732	0,1079
H ₂ O	18	14,4399	259,9189	0,1447	1,004	0,1453	0,553	0,0800
C ₇ H ₈	92	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,841	0,0000	0,424	0,0000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	161	0,0154	2,4861	0,0014	1,221	0,0017	1,051	0,0015
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	108	11,7507	1269,0755	0,7065	1,022	0,7222	2,283	1,6131
HCl	36	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,966	0,0000	0,044	0,0000
TOTAL		28,3085	1796,3912	1,0000		1,0275		1,8025

Densitas rata-rata = 1,00275 kg/dm³ = 1027,4864 kg/m³

Viskositas Campuran = 1,8025 Cp = 0,0018 kg/m.s

Laju Volumetrik (QH) = 1748,33567 dm³/jam = 0,0005 m³/s

4. Menentukan Fase Terdispersi

$$\theta = \frac{Q_{\text{light}}}{Q_{\text{heavy}}} \times \left(\frac{\rho_{\text{light}} \times \mu_{\text{heavy}}}{\rho_{\text{heavy}} \times \mu_{\text{light}}} \right)^{0,3} \quad (\text{Stanley M. Wallas, hal 613})$$

$$\theta = 5$$

Dari hasil perhitungan di atas:

$$\theta > 3,3$$

Sehingga, fase berat selalu terdispersi

1. Fase berat sebagai fase terdispersi
2. Fase ringan sebagai fase kontinyu

ψ	Result
<0.3	light phase always dispersed
0.3–0.5	light phase probably dispersed
0.5–2.0	phase inversion probable, design for worst case
2.0–3.3	heavy phase probably dispersed
>3.3	heavy phase always dispersed

5. Menentukan Kecepatan

$$u_d = \frac{g \cdot dp^2 \cdot (\rho_D - \rho_C)}{18\mu} \quad (\text{Sinnott, 2008, hal 586})$$

Diameter tetesan fase organik terdispersi dalam air dapat diambil antara 150-300 μm (Buysch, 1998). Dipilih diameter tetesan adalah 160 μm .

$$\begin{aligned} dp &= 250 \mu\text{m} \\ &= \frac{0,0002}{5} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

$$U_d = 0,0016 \text{ m/s}$$

6. Menghitung Ukuran Dekanter

Asumsi waktu tinggal 5-10 menit yang diperlukan volume dekanter (Sinnott, 2008, hal 585).

Waktu tinggal = 10 menit

Volume Cairan (VL) = 1,8 m³

7. Menghitung Volume Dekanter (VD)

Dirancang berdasarkan angka keamanan = 20% (Peters, M. S., 1991, hal 37)

$$VD = 2,1186 \text{ m}^3$$

8. Menentukan Diameter (Di) dan Panjang Dekanter

Direncanakan dekanter silinder horizontal dengan perbandingan $L/D = 3$

Pemilihan jenis head untuk dekanter bertekanan antara 15-200 lb/sq in menggunakan head berbentuk Torispherical Dished Head, dengan:

$$\begin{aligned} VT &= 0,000049 \quad Di^3 \\ &= 1,2446E-06 \quad Di^4 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} VD &= V_{shell} + 2 \cdot V_{shell} \\ &= 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot Di^2 \cdot L_s + 2 \cdot 0,00000124 \cdot Di^3 \\ &= 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot Di^2 \cdot 3 \cdot Di + 2 \cdot 0,00000124 \cdot Di^3 \end{aligned}$$

9. Menghitung Luas antar Muka

Dekanter diukur dengan dasar bahwa kecepatan fase kontinyu harus kurang dari kecepatan pengendapan tetesan fase terdispersi. Fase kontinyu diasumsikan plug flow dan kecepatan fasa kontinyu dihitung menggunakan luas antarmuka:

$$u_c = \frac{QC}{A_i} < u_d ; \quad A_i = w L ; \quad w = 2(2rz - z^2)^{1/2} \quad (\text{Sinnott, 2008, hal 585})$$

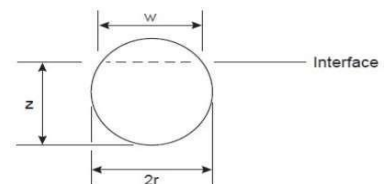
Tinggi antarmuka 0,5 dari diameter dekanter (Sinnott, 2008, hal 588).

$$Z = 0,4827 \text{ m}$$

$$A_i = 2,7957 \text{ m}^2$$

$$U_c = 0,0009 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 0,0016 \text{ m/s}$$



10. Waktu Tinggal (t)

Dispersion band merupakan fungsi dari laju aliran cairan dan luas antarmuka. Bernilai 10% dari tinggi dekanter yang diambil untuk tujuan desain (Sinnott, hal 587).

$$\text{Dispersion band} = 0,0965 \text{ m}$$

Cek residence time tetesan dalam dispersion band:

$$t = 60,7075 \text{ detik}$$

$$= 1,0118 \text{ menit}$$

$$t = 2 \text{ menit}$$

11. Menentukan Tebal Dinding Decanter

Dekanter terdiri dari atas dinding (shell), tutup atas dan tutup bawah (head).

$$ts = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + C \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, Pers. 13.1 hal. 254})$$

a. Bahan Konstruksi

Bahan konstruksi dipilih: Baja Stainless Steel SA 167 Type 316. Stress maksimum yang diijinkan (f) pada suhu 50°C = 122°F diperoleh dari hal 342, Brownell and Young adalah

$$f = 18750 \text{ psi}$$

b. Jari-jari dalam Shell

$$r_i = 0,4827 \text{ m}$$

$$= 19,003 \text{ in}$$

c. Efisiensi Sambungan

Dipilih sambungan Double Welded butt Joint dengan efisiensi 0,8. sambungan (E) sebesar

Dipilih dari halaman 254 tabel 13.2, Brownell and Young,

$$E = 0,8$$

d. Faktor Korosi

Faktor korosi (C) untuk stainless steel yang diijinkan adalah 0,125 in

$$C = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

e. Tekanan Perancangan

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

$$14,696 \text{ psi}$$

Tekanan desain 5-10% di atas tekanan kerja normal (Coulson, 1988 Hal. 810). Tekanan yang dipilih 10% di atasnya.

$$P \text{ design} = 1,1 \text{ atm} = 16,165 \text{ psi}$$

Item 4. Maximum Allowable Stress Values in Tension
(Extracted from the 1956 Edition of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Unified Pres-
For Metal Temperature

Material and Specification Number	Grade	Type	Nominal Composition	Spec. Min. Tensile	Notes	-20 to 100	200	300	400	500	600	650
Plate Steel												
SA-167	3	304	18 Cr-8 Ni	75,000	(1)	18,750	17,000	16,000	15,450	15,100	14,900	14,850
SA-167	3	304	18 Cr-8 Ni	75,000	...	18,750	16,450	15,000	13,650	12,500	11,400	11,250
SA-167	5	321	18 Cr-8 Ni-Ti	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,000	15,000	13,200	11,400	11,250
SA-167	6	347	18 Cr-8 Ni-Cb	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,000	15,000	13,200	11,400	11,250
SA-167	8	309	23 Cr-12 Ni	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,000	15,000	13,200	11,400	11,250
SA-167	10	310	25 Cr-20 Ni	75,000	(2)	18,750	18,750	18,500	18,200	17,700	17,250	16,900
SA-167	10	310	25 Cr-20 Ni	75,000	(2)	18,750	18,750	18,500	18,200	17,700	17,250	16,900
SA-167	11	316	16 Cr-10 Ni-2 Mo	75,000	(3)	18,750	18,750	18,500	18,200	17,700	17,250	16,900
SA-167	11	316	16 Cr-10 Ni-2 Mo	75,000	(3)	18,750	18,750	18,500	18,200	17,700	17,250	16,900
SA-240	A	410	13 Cr	60,000	...	16,250	15,400	15,100	14,600	14,150	13,850	13,700
SA-240	B	410	13 Cr	70,000	...	17,000	17,000	16,300	15,450	15,100	14,800	14,300
SA-240	C	347	18 Cr-8 Ni-Cb	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,000	15,000	13,200	11,400	11,250
SA-240	D	430	17 Cr	70,000	(9)	17,000	17,000	16,100	15,450	15,100	14,800	14,300
SA-240	M	316	16 Cr-10 Ni-2 Mo	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,900	17,200	17,200	17,100	17,050
SA-240	O	400	12 Cr-Al	60,000	...	15,000	15,000	14,700	14,450	13,950	13,400	13,000
SA-240	S	304	18 Cr-8 Ni	75,000	(1)	18,750	17,000	16,000	15,450	15,100	14,900	14,850
SA-240	S	304	18 Cr-8 Ni	75,000	...	18,750	16,450	15,000	13,650	12,500	11,400	11,250
SA-240	T	321	18 Cr-8 Ni-Ti	75,000	...	18,750	18,750	17,000	15,000	13,200	11,400	11,250

Type of Joint	Limitations	Basic Joint Effi- ciency, per- cent	Radio- graphed Re- quired	Ther- mally Stress Relieved	Maxi- mum Joint Effi- ciency, per- cent
Double-welded butt joint	None	80	No	No	80
Single-welded butt joint with backing strip	Longitudinal joints not over 1/2 in. thick. No thickness limitation on circumferential joints.	80	No	Yes	85
Single-welded butt joint without back- ing strip	Circumferential joints only, not over 1/2 in. thick.	70	No	No	70
Double full-fillet lap joint	Longitudinal joints not over 5/8 in. thick. Cir- cumferential joints not over 5/8 in. thick.	65	No	No	65
Single full-fillet lap joint with plug welds	Circumferential joints only, not over 5/8 in. thick; attachment of heads not over 5/8 in. in outside diameter to shells not over 5/8 in. thick.	60	No	No	60
Single full-fillet lap joint with- out plug welds	Only for attachment of heads convex to pres- sure to shells not over 5/8 in. thick, and for attachment of heads concave to pressure not over 2 1/2 in. in outside diameter to shells not over 5/8 in. thick.	50	No	No	50

f. dinding reaktor

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + C$$

$$t_s = 0,1455 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diameter teball shell standar} = (3/16 \text{ in}) = 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

(brownell & young, 1959)

$$\text{Outside Diameter (OD)} = \text{ID} + 2 \times t_s \text{ standar}$$

$$= 38,3812 \text{ in}$$

$$= 3,1984 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{OD Standar} = 40 \text{ in}$$

$$= 3,3333 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{brownell \& young, 1959})$$

$$\text{Koreksi ID} = \text{OD Standar} - 2 \times t_s \text{ standar}$$

$$= 39,625 \text{ in}$$

$$= 3,3021 \text{ ft}$$

12. Menentukan Jenis, Tebal, dan Tinggi Head

a. Jenis Head

Jenis head yang dipilih adalah torrispehrical flanged and dished head karena tekanan operasi yang dirancang yaitu 1,1 atm (16,166 psi) termasuk dalam rentang tekanannya yaitu 15-200. Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan adalah SA-167 tipe 316 dengan tegangan maksimal yang diizinkan = 18750 psi (Brownell,1959). Efisiensi sambungan yang dipakai adalah jenis double welded but joint E = 80% (Brownell,1959).

Faktor Korosi C untuk stainless steel = 0,125 in (Timmerhaus,1991).

$$\text{Tekanan Perancangan} = 16,1655 \text{ psi}$$

b. Menentukan ketebalan torispherical head

$$t_h = \frac{P \cdot r_c \cdot W}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,2 \cdot P} + C$$

Menghitung faktor intensifikasi stress (W)

dengan nilai OD 40 in. (brownell & young, 1959)

$$r_c = 40 \text{ in}$$

$$i_c r = 2,5 \text{ in}$$

Sehingga,

$$W = 1,7500$$

Maka,

$$t_h = 0,1627 \text{ in} \text{ Dipakai tebal head (th) standar } 1/4 \text{ in} = 0,3 \text{ in} \text{ (brownell \& young, 1959)}$$

Table 5.7. Dimensions of ASME Code Flanged and Dished Heads (Continued)

OD	40	42	48	54	60	66	72							
<i>t</i>	<i>icr</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>icr</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>icr</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>icr</i>	<i>r</i>						
3/16	2 3/4	40	2 3/8	42	3	48	3 3/4	54	3 3/8	60	4	66	4 3/8	72
1/4	2 1/2	40	2 5/8	42	3 1/8	48	3 1/2	54	3 5/8	60	4 1/4	66	4 5/8	72
5/16	2 3/4	40	2 7/8	42	3 3/8	48	3 3/4	54	3 7/8	60	4 3/4	66	4 7/8	72
3/8	3	40	3	42	3 1/2	48	3 1/2	54	4	60	4 1/2	66	5	72
1/2	3 1/2	40	3 1/2	42	3 3/4	48	3 3/4	54	4 1/2	60	4 1/2	66	5 1/2	72
5/8	3 3/4	40	3 3/4	42	3 5/8	48	3 5/8	54	4 3/4	60	4 3/4	66	5 3/4	72
3/4	4	40	4	42	4	48	4	54	4 1/2	60	4 1/2	66	5 1/2	72
7/8	4 1/4	40	4 1/4	42	4 1/4	48	4 1/4	54	4 3/4	60	4 3/4	66	5 3/4	72
1	4 1/2	40	4 1/2	42	4 1/2	48	4 1/2	54	4 3/4	60	4 3/4	66	5 3/4	72
1 1/4	4 3/4	40	4 3/4	42	4 3/4	48	4 3/4	54	4 3/4	60	4 3/4	66	5 3/4	72
1 1/2	5	40	5	42	5	48	5	54	5	60	5	66	5 3/4	72
1 3/4	5 1/4	40	5 1/4	42	5 1/4	48	5 1/4	54	5 1/4	60	5 1/4	66	5 3/4	72
2	5 1/2	40	5 1/2	42	5 1/2	48	5 1/2	54	5 1/2	60	5 1/2	66	5 3/4	72
2 1/4	5 3/4	40	5 3/4	42	5 3/4	48	5 3/4	54	5 3/4	60	5 3/4	66	5 3/4	72
2 3/4	6	40	6	42	6	48	6	54	6	60	6	66	5 3/4	72
3	6 1/4	40	6 1/4	42	6 1/4	48	6 1/4	54	6 1/4	60	6 1/4	66	5 3/4	72

c. Menentukan tinggi torispherical head

Berdasarkan tebal head standar

(1/2 in), maka dipilih straight

flange (sf) antara 1,5 - 3,5 in

Dipilih sf = 3 in

a = 19,8125 in

AB = 17,3125 in

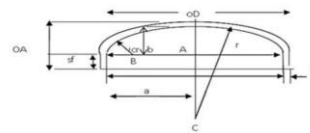
BC = 37,5000 in

AC = 33,2645 in

BC = 6,7355 in

Maka,

tinggi head (OA) = 9,9855 in



Keterangan :

icr = Jari-jari kelengkungan pojok (*inside corner radius*) (in)

rc = Jari-jari kelengkungan (in)

sf = Flange lurus (*straight flange*) (in)

th = Tebal head (in)

OA = Tinggi head (in)

b = Depth of dish (*inside*) (in)

a = Inside radius / jari-jari shell (in)

ID = Inside diameter (in)

Table 5.8. Typical Standard Straight Flange for ASME Code Flanged and Dished Heads

Thick- ness, in.	Standard Straight Flange, in.	Recommended		Notes on Max Straight Flange
		Max Straight Flange, in.		
3/4	1 1/2 - 2 1/4	2		3" for 60" diam
1/2	1 1/2 - 2 1/4	3		3" for 60" diam
5/8	1 1/2 - 3	3 1/2		3" for 96" + 10" diam
3/4	1 1/2 - 3	4 1/2		3" for 126" diam
7/8	1 1/2 - 3 1/2	6		4" for 132" - 144" diam
1	1 1/2 - 3 1/2	6		3 1/2" for 156" diam
1 1/4	1 1/2 - 3 1/2	6		5" for 168" diam
1 1/2	1 1/2 - 4	8		3" for 180" diam and above
1 3/4	1 1/2 - 4	8		3" for 180" diam and above
2	1 1/2 - 4	8		3" for 180" diam and above
2 1/4	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8		3" for 180" diam and above
2 1/2	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8		3" for 180" diam and above
2 3/4	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8		3" for 180" diam and above
3	1 1/2 - 4 1/2	8		3" for 180" diam and above

13. Menentukan Panjang Total Dekanter

Panjang total Dekanter = 133,9897 in

= 11,1658 ft

= 3,40333767 m

14. Menentukan Tinggi Fluida dalam Dekanter

Tinggi cairan adalah 90% dari diameter tangki

Menentukan Tinggi Cairan (ZT)

ZT = 35,663 in

= 0,9058 m

Menentukan Tinggi Cairan Fase Berat (ZH)

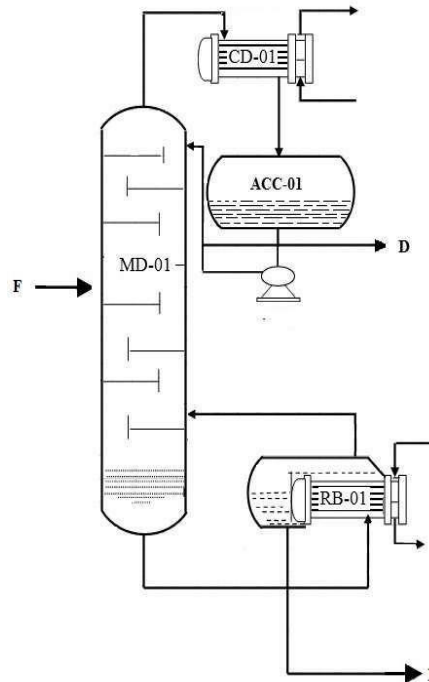
Z = 0,4827 m

ZH = 0,8956 m

MENARA DISTILASI 1 (MD-01)

Fungsi = Memisahkan C_7H_8 , $C_6H_5CH_2OH$, $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$ dan H_2O yang keluar dekanter untuk dimurnikan lebih lanjut

Jenis = *Sieve Tray Distillation Column*



1. Komposisi Umpan Masuk

Komponen	Massa	BM	Mol	xi.mol
$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	264,9106	126	2,1025	0,0743
H_2O	259,9189	18	14,4399	0,5101
$C_7CH_6Cl_2$	2,4861	161	0,0154	0,0005
$C_6H_5CH_2OH$	1269,0755	108	11,7507	0,4151
Total	1796,3912		28,3085	1,0000

2. Tekanan Uap Murni

Diperoleh dari Yaws, "Chemical Engineering Properties Handbook", 1999

$$\log_{10} P = A + B/T + C \log_{10} T + D T + E T^2$$

P = vapor pressure, mm Hg

A, B, C, D, and E = regression coefficients for chemical compound

T = temperature, K

Komponen	A	B	C	D	E
$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	12,1503	-2913,9	-0,3712	-0,0052889	2,63E-06
H_2O	29,8605	-3152,2	-7,3037	2,425E-09	1,809E-06
$C_7CH_6Cl_2$	2,5175	-2606,9	3,1664	-0,007389	3,402E-06
$C_6H_5CH_2O$	-36,2189	-3347,5	23,337	-0,0446	2,144E-05
Total					

3. Densitas Cair

$$\text{density} = A B^{-(1-T/T_c)^n}$$

density = saturated liquid density, g/ml

A, B, and n = regression coefficients for chemical compound

T = temperature, K

T_c = critical temperature, K

Komponen	A	B	n	T _c
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,34918	0,25372	0,2857	686
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,28571	647,13
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,39858	0,2597	0,3194	731
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	0,32318	0,2604	0,224	677

4. Tegangan Permukaan

Diperoleh dari Yaws, "Chemical Engineering Properties Handbook", 1999

$$\sigma = A (1 - T/T_c)^n$$

sigma = surface tension, dynes/cm

A, T_c, and n = regression coefficients for chemical compound

T = temperature, K

5. Viskositas Cair

Diperoleh dari Yaws, "Chemical Engineering Properties Handbook", 1999

$$\log_{10} \eta_{liq} = A + B/T + C T + D T^2$$

η_{liq} = viscosity of liquid, centipoise

A, B, C, and D = regression coefficients for chemical compound

T = temperature, K

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	-6,4178	1128,1	0,011724	-9,56E-06
H ₂ O	-10,2158	1792,5	0,01773	-1,263E-05
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	-5,2934	1107,7	0,0076332	-5,558E-06
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	-25,0704	4212,4	0,049668	-3,504E-05

6. Menentukan Kondisi Operasi

a. Menentukan Komposisi Kunci

Light Komponen, LK = C₆H₅CH₂Cl

Heavy Komponen, HK = C₆H₅CH₂OH

b. Merancang Distribusi Komponen

Dirancang konsentrasi C₄H₉OH ke bottom lebih dari 99%.

c. Komposisi Keluar MD-01

Bottom

Komponen	kmol/jam	BM	kg/jam	y _i
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0315	126	3,9737	0,0027
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0141	161	2,2679	0,0012
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	11,6332	108	1256,3848	0,9961
Total	11,6788		1262,6263	1,0000

Distilat

Komponen	kmol/jam	BM	kg/jam	y _i
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	2,0709	126	260,9369	0,1245
H ₂ O	14,4399	18	259,9189	0,8683
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0014	161	0,2183	0,0001
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	0,1175	108	12,6908	0,0071
Total	16,6297		533,7649	1,0000

d. Kondisi Operasi Umpan (Feed)

Umpan masuk pada kondisi bubble point

Tekanan perancangan (P)	=	1,0000	atm
	=	760,0000	mmHg
Suhu (T)	=	119,0126	C
	=	392,1626	K

Komponen	x _i	P ^o _i , mmHg	K _i	y _i = k _i x x _i	α _i = k _i /k _{HK}
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0743	122,3407	0,1610	0,012	3,2468
H ₂ O	0,5101	1441,5140	1,8967	0,968	38,2560
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0005	50,9820	0,0671	0,000	1,3530
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	0,4151	37,6808	0,0496	0,021	1,0000
Total	1,0000			1,000	

e. Kondisi operasi atas (Destilate)

Tekanan perancangan (P)	=	1,0000	atm
	=	760,000	mmHg
Suhu (T)	=	128,3260	C
	=	401,4760	K

Komponen	y _i	P ^o _i , mmHg	K _i	x _i = y _i /K _i	α _i = k _i /k _{HK}
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,1245	168,3970	0,2216	0,562	2,9593
H ₂ O	0,8683	1923,9998	2,5316	0,343	33,8117
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0001	70,8318	0,0932	0,001	1,2448
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	0,0071	56,9035	0,0749	0,094	1,0000
Total	1,0000			1,000	

f. Kondisi operasi bawah (Bottom)

Tekanan perancangan (P)	= 1,0000	atm
	= 760,000	mmHg
Suhu (T)	= 204,1336	C
	= 477,2836	K

Komponen	xi	P ^o i, mmHg	Ki	yi=Ki x xi	αi = ki/k _{HK}
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,003	1334,994	1,757	0,005	1,760
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,001	610,778	0,804	0,001	0,805
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	0,996	758,431	0,998	0,994	1,000
Total	1,000			1,000	

g. Mengecek pemilihan komponen light key (lk) dan heavy key (hk) Menggunakan persamaan berikut:

$$\frac{x_{j,D} \times D}{x_{j,F} \times F} = \frac{(\alpha_j - 1) \times x_{LK,D} \times D}{(\alpha_{LK} - 1) \times x_{LK,F} \times F} + \frac{(\alpha_{LK} - \alpha_j) \times x_{HK,D} \times D}{(\alpha_{LK} - 1) \times x_{HK,F} \times F}$$

Komponen j terdistribusi jika:

$-0,01 \leq \frac{x_{j,D} \times D}{x_{j,F} \times F} \leq 1,01$, maka komponen j terdistribusi sebagai hasil atas dan bawah

$-0,01 \leq \frac{x_{j,D} \times D}{x_{j,F} \times F} < -0,01$, maka komponen j terdistribusi sebagai hasil bawah.

$-0,01 \leq \frac{x_{j,D} \times D}{x_{j,F} \times F} < -0,01$, maka komponen j terdistribusi sebagai hasil atas.

Penentuan distribusi komponen

Komponen	x _{j, F}	x _{j, D}	
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,074	0,562	0,9850
H ₂ O	0,510	0,343	16,1775
C ₇ CH ₆ Cl ₂	0,001	0,001	0,1632
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	0,415	0,094	0,0100
Total	1,000	1,000	

Pengambilan light key dan heavy key tepat karena dari hasil perhitungan di atas C₄H₈O dan H₂O terdistribusi

7. Menghitung Relatif Volatif rata-rata

$$\alpha_{avg} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k_{LK}}{k_{HK}}\right)_D \times \left(\frac{k_{LK}}{k_{HK}}\right)_B}$$

Keterangan:

α_{avg} = Relatif volatil rata-rata
 k_{LK} = Konstanta kesetimbangan light key
 k_{HK} = Konstanta kesetimbangan heavy key

Sehingga,

$$\alpha_{avg} = \left[\frac{0,2216}{0,0749} \times \frac{1,757}{0,998} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,2823$$

8. Menghitung Jumlah Plate Minimum

Dihitung dengan persamaan Fenske Equation dalam Sinnott. "Chemical Engineering Design" hal. 675.

$$N_{min} = \frac{\log \left[\frac{x_{LK}}{x_{HK}} \right] \log \left[\frac{x_{HK}}{x_{LK}} \right]}{\log \alpha_{avg}}$$

N_{min} = Jumlah Plate Minimum

x_{LK} = Fraksi mol light key

x_{HK} = Fraksi mol heavy key

sehingga:

$$N_{min} = \frac{\log \left[\frac{0,5620}{0,0944} \right] \log \left[\frac{0,996}{0,003} \right]}{\log 2,2823}$$

$$= 5,5502$$

9. Menghitung Reflux

Dihitung dengan persamaan Underwood dalam Sinnott "Chemical Engineering Design" hal. 676.

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i x_i D}{\alpha_i - \theta} = R_{min} + 1$$

Dengan:

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_i x_i F}{\alpha_i - \theta} = 1 - q$$

Keterangan:

α_i = Relatif volatil komponen
 x_i = Fraksi mol komponen
 θ = Konstanta Underwood
 R_{min} = Reflux minimum

q = Kondisi termal umpan (Panas yang diperlukan untuk 1 mol umpan menjadi uap jenuh/ Panas laten molar umpan)

$q = 1$, apabila umpan keadaan cair jenuh

$q = 0$, apabila umpan keadaan uap jenuh

Umpan berupa cair jenuh, sehingga $q = 1$

θ dicari dengan cara trial hingga didapat ruas kiri = ruas kanan = 0

Trial $\theta = 1,6134$

Komponen	x_F	$\alpha_F = K_i/K_{hk}$	$\alpha_F \cdot x_F$	$\alpha_F - \theta$	$\frac{\alpha_F \cdot x_F}{\alpha_F - \theta}$
$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	0,074	3,2468	0,2411	1,6334	0,148
H_2O	0,510	38,2560	19,5140	36,6426	0,533
$C_7CH_6Cl_2$	0,001	1,3530	0,0007	-0,2604	-0,003
$C_6H_5CH_2O$	0,415	1,0000	0,4151	-0,6134	-0,677
Total	1,000				0,001

Sehingga R_{min} minimum

Komponen	x_D	$\alpha_D = k_i/K_{hk}$	$\alpha_D \cdot x_D$	$\alpha_D - \theta$	$\frac{\alpha_D \cdot x_D}{\alpha_D - \theta}$
$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	0,5620	2,9593	1,6632	1,3460	1,2357
H_2O	0,3430	33,8117	11,5973	32,1983	0,3602
$C_7CH_6Cl_2$	0,0009	1,2448	0,0011	-0,3686	-0,0030
$C_6H_5CH_2O$	0,0944	1,0000	0,0944	-0,6134	-0,1539
Total					1,4391

$R_{min+1} = 1,4391$

$R_{min} = 0,4391$

10. Reflux Operasi

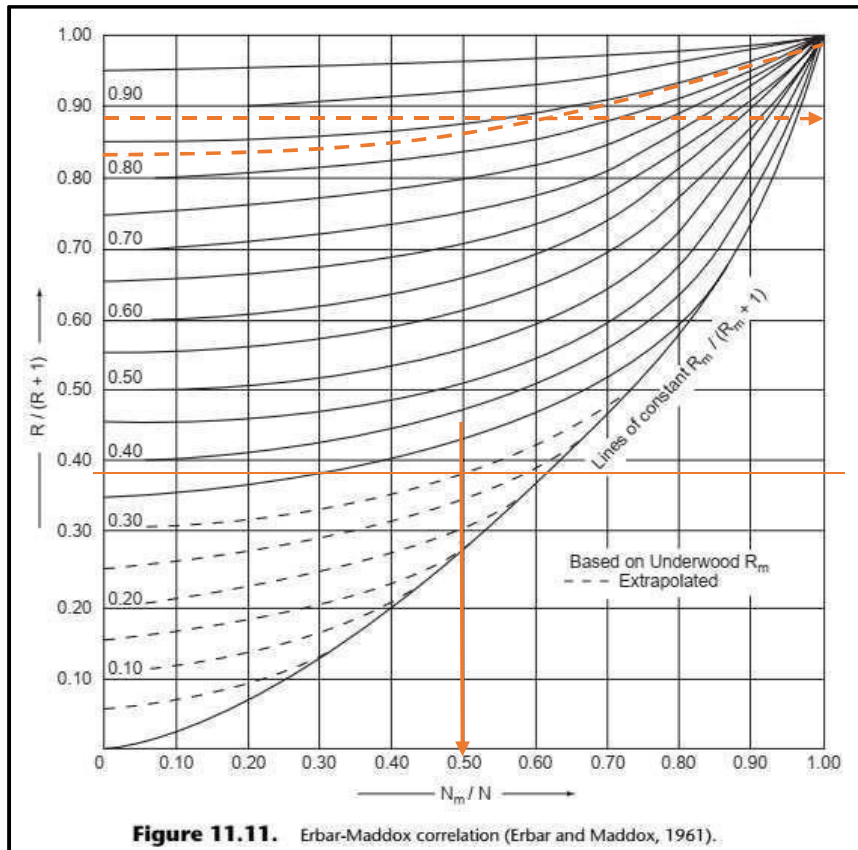
Reflux operasi berkisar antara 1,2 – 1,5 R_{min} . Sinnott. “Chemical Engineering Design”. Hal 496

Dipilih $R = 1,35$

$R = 0,5928$

11. Jumlah Plat Ideal

Dihitung dari korelasi Erbar-Maddox pada figure 11.11 Sinnott. "Chemical Engineering Design". Hal 524



$$\frac{R}{R+1} = 0,3722$$

$$\frac{R}{R+1} = 0,3722$$

Dari figure 11.11. didapat:

$$\frac{N_{min}}{N} = 0,5$$

$$N = \frac{5,5502}{0,5}$$

$$= 11,1005$$

Maka didapat jumlah ideal sebesar

$$N = 12 \text{ plate}$$

12. Efisiensi Plate

Menggunakan pendekatan korelasi gililand (ludwig E.E, 1987, hal.30) Menghitung viskositas rata-rata umpan.

$$T = 439 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	x _F	μ _F	x _F ·μ _F
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0743	0,2854	0,0212
H ₂ O	0,5101	0,1643	0,0838
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0005	0,3225	0,0002
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	0,4151	0,3767	0,1564
Total	1,0000	1,1488	0,2615

$$E = 0,69$$

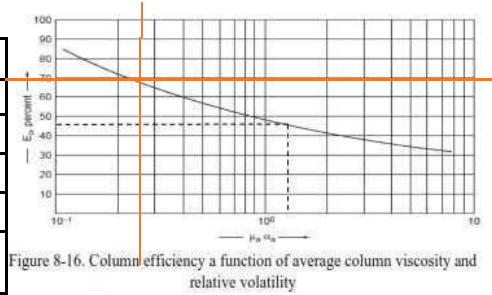


Figure 8-16. Column efficiency a function of average column viscosity and relative volatility

13. Jumlah Plate Aktual

Dihitung dari persamaan 11.65 Sinnott. “Chemical Engineering Design” Hal. 548.

$$\begin{aligned} N_{act} &= \frac{N}{E} \\ &= \frac{12}{0,69} \\ &= 17,4 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{act} = 18$$

$$N_{act} \text{ Tanpa Rebiler} = 17$$

14. Letak Plate Umpan

Dihitung dari persamaan 11.62 Sinnott hal 526

$$\log \left[\frac{N_r}{N_s} \right] = 0,206 \times \log \left[\left(\frac{B}{D} \right) \times \left(\frac{x_{HK}}{x_{LK}} \right)_F \times \left(\frac{x_{B, LK}}{x_{D, HK}} \right)^2 \right]$$

Keterangan:

N_r = Jumlah plate rectifying

N_s = Jumlah plate pada stripping

B = Laju mol di distilat, kmol/jam

D = Laju mol di bottom, kmol/jam

x_{HK} = Fraksi mol heavy key

x_{LK} = Fraksi mol light key

x_{B, LK} = Fraksi mol light key di bottom

x_{D, HK} = Fraksi mol heavy key di distilat

sehingga,

$$\log \left[\frac{N_r}{N_s} \right] = 0,206 \times \log \left[\left(\frac{11,679}{16,630} \right) \times \left(\frac{0,0005}{0,0743} \right) \times \left(\frac{0,003}{0,0071} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\log \left[\frac{N_r}{N_s} \right] = 0,206 \times - 3,123$$

$$\frac{N_r}{N_s} = 10^{-0,643}$$

$$\frac{N_r}{N_s} = 0.23$$

$$N_r = 0.227 N_s$$

$$N_r + N_s = 17$$

$$0,277 N_s + N_s = 17$$

$$1,227 N_s = 17$$

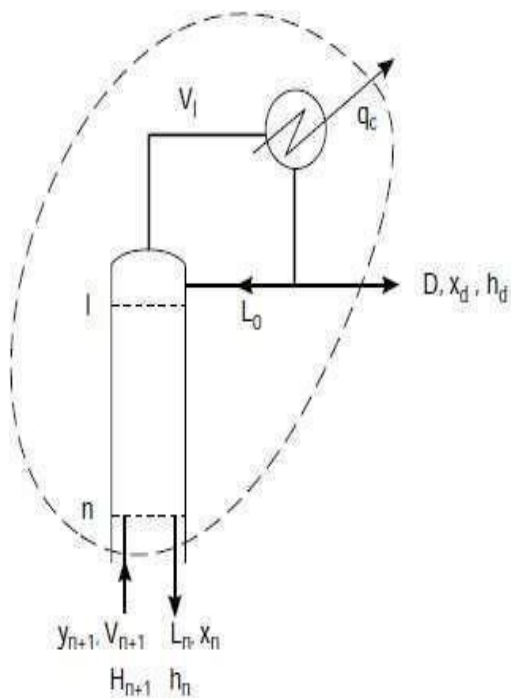
$$N_s = 13,8512 = 14$$

$$N_r = 3,1488 = 3$$

Sehingga umpan masuk pada plate ke 14 dari bawah

15. Menghitung Diameter Menara

a. Puncak Menara



$$\text{Suhu} = 128,33 \quad \text{C}$$

$$\text{Tekanan} = 1,000 \quad \text{atm}$$

Neraca Massa

$$V_{n+1} = L_n + D$$

Neraca Massa Komponen

$$V_{n+1} \times y_{n+1} = L_n \times x_n + D \times x_D$$

Keterangan

V_{n+1} = Kecepatan mol uap, kmol/jam
 L_n = Kecepatan mol cairan, kmol/jam
 D = Kecepatan mol distilat
 y_{n+1} = Fraksi mol uap
 x_n = Fraksi mol cair
 x_D = Fraksi mol di destilat
 n = plate ke- n

Dimana:

$$V_1 = L_0 + D$$

Persamaan dibagi dengan D

$$\frac{L_0}{D} = R$$

Sehingga:

$$\frac{V_1}{D} = R + 1$$

$$V_1 = (R + 1) \times D$$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= (0,5928 + 1) \times 16,6297 \\
 &= 26,488 \text{ kmol/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan kondensor total, sehingga fraksi mol uap = fraksi mol di destilat.

Komposisi V_1

Komponen	y_i	kmol/jam	BM	kg/jam	xi.mass
$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	0,1245	3,2985	126	415,6154	0,4889
H_2O	0,8683	22,9997	18	413,9940	0,4870
$C_7H_6Cl_2$	0,0001	0,0022	161	0,3476	0,0004
$C_6H_5CH_2O$	0,0071	0,1872	108	20,2136	0,0238
Total	1,0000	26,4875		850,1706	1,0000

Komponen di $L_0 = V_1 - D$

$$L_0 = 9,858 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Komponen	y_i	kmol/jam	BM	kg/jam	xi.mass
$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	0,1245	1,2276	126,00	154,6785	0,4889
H_2O	0,8683	8,5597	18,00	154,0750	0,4870
$C_7H_6Cl_2$	0,0001	0,0008	161,00	0,1294	0,0004
$C_6H_5CH_2O$	0,0071	0,0697	108,00	7,5228	0,0238
Total	1,0000	9,8578		316,4057	1,0000

Plate spacing biasa digunakan 0,15 m - 1 m. (Sinnott, hal 557).

Dipilih: $l_t = 0,6 \text{ m}$

- i. Menghitung faktor alir uap-cair F_{LV}

Dihitung dari persamaan 11.82 Sinnott hal 568.

$$F_{LV} = \frac{L_w}{V_w} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_L}}$$

Dimana:

F_{LV} = Faktor alir uap-cair

L_w = Laju alir massa cairan (kg/s)

V_w = Laju alir massa uap (kg/s)

$L_w = L_0 = 0,0879 \text{ Kg/s}$

$V_w = V_1 = \text{Kg/s}$

BM Campuran di V_1

Komponen	y_i	B_{Mi}	$y_i.B_{Mi}$
$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	0,1245	126	15,6910
H_2O	0,8683	18	15,6298
$C_7H_6Cl_2$	0,0001	161	0,0131
$C_6H_5CH_2O$	0,0071	108	0,7631
Total	1,0000		32,0970

Densitas Uap:

$$\rho_v = \frac{BM_{mix} \times P}{R \times T}$$

BM_{mix} = Berat molekul campuran

P = Tekanan operasi atas, kPa

R = Konstanta gas, kPa.m³/kmol.K

T = Suhu operasi atas, K

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_v &= \frac{32,097 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{kmol}} \times 101,33 \text{ kPa}}{8,314 \text{ kPa} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kmol}} \cdot \text{K} \times 401,33 \text{ K}} \\ &= 0,9747 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Densitas Cair

Komponen	L0 (kg/jam)	fraksi massa	ρ , kg/m ³	fraksi massa x ρ , kg/m ³
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	154,6785	0,4889	410,8359	200,8417
H ₂ O	154,0750	0,4870	399,4586	194,5179
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,1294	0,0004	484,0148	0,1979
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	7,5228	0,0238	365,3805	8,6873
Total	316,4057	1,0000		404,2448

Sehingga

Densitas cair campuran = 404,24 kg/m³

Flv = 0,0183

ii. Menghitung Kecepatan Uap

Kecepatan uap biasanya 70-90% kecepatan uap flooding. Kecepatan uap flooding dihitung dari persamaan 11.81 Sinnott hal 720.

$$uf = K1 \sqrt{\frac{\rho L - \rho v}{\rho v}}$$

K1 diambil dari figure 11.27 Sinnott.

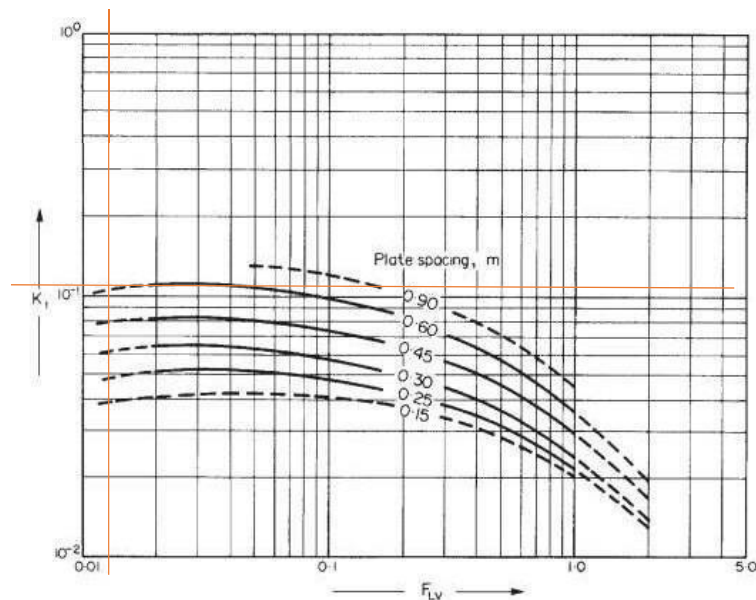


Figure 11.27. Flooding velocity, sieve plates

Dengan:

Flv = 0,0183

ts = 0,6

K1 = 0,11

$$u_f = \left[\frac{404,24 - 0,975}{0,975} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,2375 \text{ m/s}$$

Untuk perancangan, dipilih 80 – 85% dari kecepatan flooding. Sehingga:

$$\text{Dipilih} = 85 \%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kecepatan Uap} &= \% \text{ Kecepatan flooding} \times \text{Kecepatan flooding} \\ &= 85\% \times 2,2375 \\ &= 1,9018 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Kecepatan massa } V_1}{\text{Densitas gas} \times 3600}$$

$$= \frac{850,1706 \text{ kg/jam}}{0,9747 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 3600 \text{ s/jam}}$$

$$= 0,2424 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Luas Area Penampang Kolom

$$= \frac{Q}{v}$$

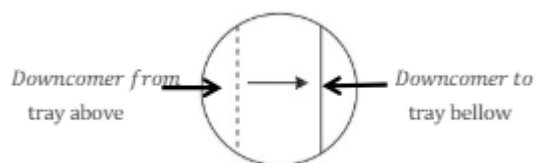
$$= \frac{0,2423 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{1,9018 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$= 0,1274 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 30 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,762 \text{ meter}$$

iii. Desain *Downcomer*



Dirancang luas downcomer 12% luas penampang kolom (Sinnott hal 569)

Luas penampang kolom total (A_t)

$$\begin{aligned} A_t &= \frac{A}{100\% - \% \text{Downcomer}} \\ &= \frac{0,1710}{100\% - 12\%} \\ &= 0,1943 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter Kolom

$$\begin{aligned} D_c &= \frac{A_t \times 4}{\pi} \\ &= \frac{0,1943 \times 4}{0,5} \end{aligned}$$

3,1416 m

Hasil

Diameter Kolom Puncak = 0,4293 m = 16,903 in

Diameter Kolom Bawah = 0,4974 m = 19,581 in

Dipilih = 16,903 in

Dari Tabel 5.7 Brownell & Young

Untuk OD standar = 30 in
= 0,762 meter

16. Menghitung Pressure Drop

Pressure drop terkoreksi ditinjau dari seksi kolom yang memiliki diameter palinh besar.

Diameter kolom, D_c = 0,7620 m

Luas kolom, A_c = 0,4560 m²

Luas downcomer, A_d = 12% x A_c
= 0,0547 m²

Net Area = $A_c - A_d$
= 0,4013 m²

Area aktif = $A_c - 2A_d$
= 0,3466 m²

Hole area dipilih 10% dari area aktif (Sinnott. Hal 582)

Hole area, A_h = 10% x 0,3466
= 0,0347 m²

A_d/A_c = $\frac{0,0547}{0,4560}$ x 100%
= 12%

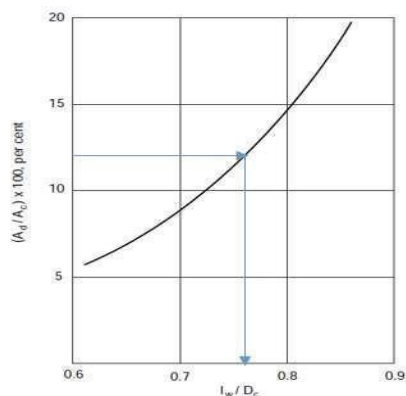


Figure 11.31. Relation between downcomer area and weir length

Dari Figure 11.31 Sinnott hal 573, hubungan A_d/A_c dan L_w/D_c didapat L_w/D_c Sebesar

$$\begin{aligned}
 lw/D_c &= 0,77 \\
 \text{weir length} &= 0,77 \times D_c \\
 &= 0,77 \times 0,429 \\
 &= 0,3306 \text{ meter}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih :

$$\text{Weir height, } h_w = 65 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Hole diameter, } d_h = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Plate thickness} = 5 \text{ mm}$$

a. *Perforated Area*

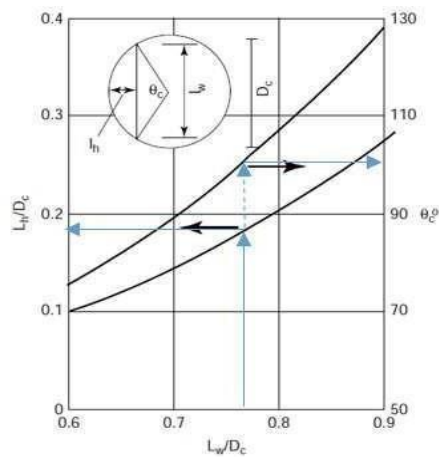


Figure 11.32. Relation between angle subtended by chord, chord height and chord length

Dari Figure 11.32 didapat

$$lw/D_c = 0,77$$

$$\theta_c^0 = 100$$

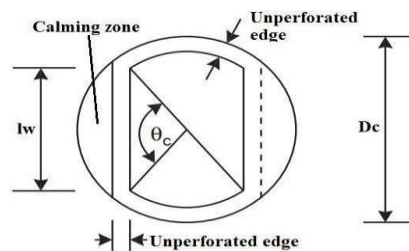
$$\text{Sudut yang digantikan oleh tepi plate} = 180 - \Theta$$

$$= 180 - 100$$

$$= 80$$

Dipilih:

$$\text{Unperforated edge strips} = 50 \text{ mm (Sinnot hal 726)}$$



$$= \frac{D_c - \text{Unperforated edge strips}) \pi \times 80}{180}$$

$$= \frac{(0,429 - 0,05) \times 3,1416 \times 80}{180}$$

$$= 0,953 \text{ meter}$$

Luas unperforated edge

$$= \text{panjang rata-rata } unperforated \times unperforated \text{ edge strips}$$

$$= 0,953 \times 0,05 \text{ meter}$$

$$= 0,0477 \text{ m}^2$$

Panjang rata-rata calming zone

$$= lw + \text{lebar unperforated edge}$$

$$= 0,3306 + 0,05 \text{ meter}$$

$$= 0,3806 \text{ meter}$$

Luas calming zone

$$= 2 \times \text{panjang rata-rata } calming \text{ zone} \times unperforated \text{ edge}$$

$$= 2 \times 0,3806 \times 0,05$$

$$= 0,0381 \text{ m}^2$$

Total area for perforation (A_p)

$$A_p = A_a - \text{luas perforated strip} - \text{luas calming zone}$$

$$= 0,3466 - 0,0477 - 0,0381$$

$$= 0,2609 \text{ m}^2$$

b. *Weep Point*

Dihitung dari persamaan 11.84 hal 572 Sinnott

$$uh = \frac{[K2 - 0,9 \times (25,4 - dh)]}{\rho v^{1/2}}$$

Keterangan:

uh = Kecepatan uap minimum melalui hole, m/s

dh = Diameter hole, mm

K2 = Konstanta didapat dari figure 11.30 Sinnott hal 571

Maximum liquid rate (L_w)

$$L_w = \frac{(0,429 - 0,05) \times 3,1416 \times 80}{180}$$

$$= \frac{38,1663 \times 108,110}{3600}$$

$$= 1,1462 \text{ kg/s}$$

Minimum liquid rate 70% turndown = 0,70 x maximum liquid rate

$$= 0,70 \times 1,1462$$

$$= 0,8023 \text{ kg/s}$$

Weir liquid *crest*, dari persamaan 11.85 hal 572 Sinnott

$$h_{ow} = 750 \left[\frac{L_w}{\rho L \times l_w} \right]^{2/3} \left[\frac{L_w}{\rho L \times l_w} \right]^{0,7}$$

minimum $h_{ow} = 750 \left[\frac{L_w}{\rho L \times l_w} \right]$

$$= 750 \left[\frac{0,8023}{899,75 \times 0,3306} \right]^{0,7}$$

$$= 14,5329 \text{ mm}$$

maximum $h_{ow} + h_w = 18,4340 + 65$

$$= 84,4340 \text{ mm}$$

maximum $h_{ow} + h_w = 14,5329 + 65$

$$= 79,5329 \text{ mm}$$

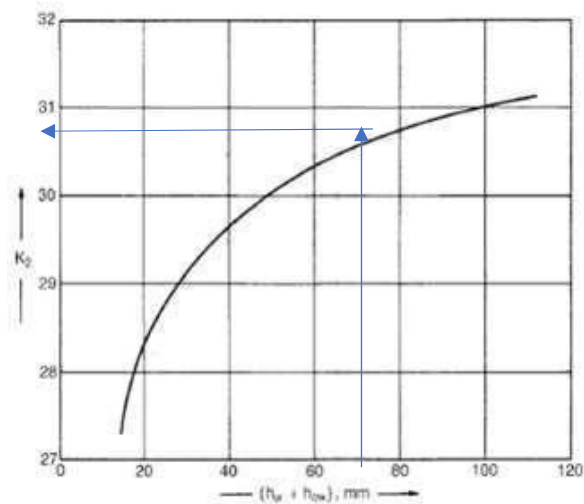


Figure 11.30. Weep-point correlation (Eduljee, 1959)

Dari figure 11.30 al 571 Sinnott, hubungan K2 dan minimum $h_w + h_{ow}$, didapat

$$K2 = 30,75$$

Maka

$$u_h \text{ minimum} = \frac{30,75 - 0,9 (25,4 - 5)}{1,6615}$$

$$= 7,4572 \text{ m/s}$$

Kecepatan uap aktual minimum

$$= \frac{\text{Kecepatan volumetrik uap di bottom minimum}}{Ah}$$

$$= \frac{70\% \times \text{Kecepatan volumetrik uap di bottom minimum}}{Ah}$$

$$= \frac{70\% \times 0,2881}{0,0347}$$

$$= 5,8196 \text{ Kg/s}$$

Jadi, operasi minimum akan lebih baik di atas weep point

c. *Dry Plate Drop*

Dihitung dari persamaan 11.88 hal 576 Sinnott.

$$hd = 51 \left[\frac{uh}{Co} \right]^2 \frac{\rho v}{\rho L}$$

Keterangan

hd = Pressure drop melalui dry plate, mm

Co = Koefisien orifice

$$\frac{Ah}{Ap} = \frac{0,0347}{0,2609} \times 100\%$$

$$= 13,2863 \%$$

$$\frac{\text{plate thickness}}{\text{hole Diameter}} = 1$$

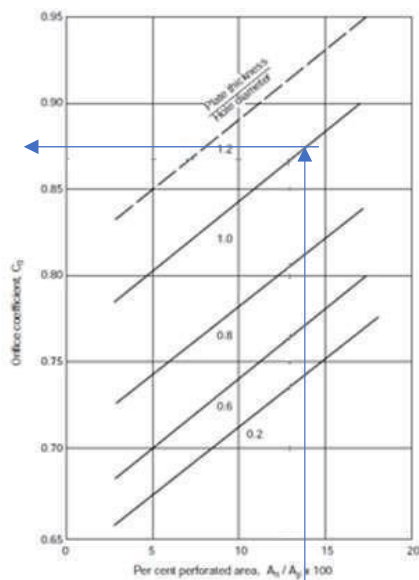


Figure 11.34. Discharge coefficient, sieve plates (Liebson et al., 1957)

Dari Figure 11.34 hal 576 didapat

$$C_o = 0,875$$

Maka

Kecepatan uap (u_h)

$$\begin{aligned} u_h &= \frac{\text{Kecepatan Volumetrik Uap di Bottom}}{\text{hole Diameter}} = 1 \\ &= \frac{0,2881}{0,0347} \\ &= 8,3137 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_d &= 51 \left[\frac{u_h}{C_o} \right]^2 \frac{\rho V}{\rho L} \\ &= 14,1260 \end{aligned}$$

d. *Residual Heal*

Dihitung dari persamaan 11.89 hal 577 Sinnott.

$$\begin{aligned} h_r &= \frac{12500}{\rho L} \\ &= \frac{12500}{899,7481} \\ &= 13,8928 \end{aligned}$$

e. *Total Plate Drop*

Dihitung dari persamaan 11.90 hal 577 Sinnott.

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_t &= h_d + (h_w + h_{ow}) + h_r \\
 &= 14,1260 + 83,4340 + 13,8928 \\
 &= 111,4528 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Total *Plate Pressure drop*

Dihitung dari persamaan 11.87 hal 575 sinnot

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta P_t &= 0,00981 \times h_t \times \rho L \\
 &= 0,00981 \times 111,4528 \times 899,7481 \\
 &= 983,74144 \text{ Pa/plate} \\
 &= 0,0097 \text{ atm/plate} \\
 \text{Plate seksi rectifying} &= 3 \\
 \text{Plate seksi stripping} &= 14
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Pressure drop seksi rectifying} = 2951,2243 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\text{Pressure drop seksi striping} = 13722,3801 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\text{Tekanan Puncak} = \text{Tekanan Umpan rectifying} - \text{Pressure drop seksi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 101325 + 13772,3801 \\
 &= 98373,78 \text{ Pa} \\
 &= 0,9709 \text{ Atm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tekanan Dasar Menara} = \text{Tekanan Umpan} + \text{Pressure drop seksi stripping}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 101325 + 13772,3801 \\
 &= 115097,38 \text{ Pa} \\
 &= 1,1359 \text{ Atm}
 \end{aligned}$$

17. Downcomer Liquid Backup

Dihitung dari persamaan 11.91 hal 578 Sinnot.

$$h_b = (h_w + h_{ow}) + h_t + h_{dc}$$

Keterangan:

h_b = *Downcomer back-up*, diukur dari permukaan *plate*, mm

h_{dc} = *Head loss* pada *downcomer*, mm

Clearan area dibawah *downcomer*

h_{ap} normalnya 5 – 10 mm lebih rendah dari h_w

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{ap} &= h_w - 10 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 65 - 10 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 55 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{ap} &= h_{ap} \times l_w \\
 &= 0,055 \text{ m} \times
 \end{aligned}$$

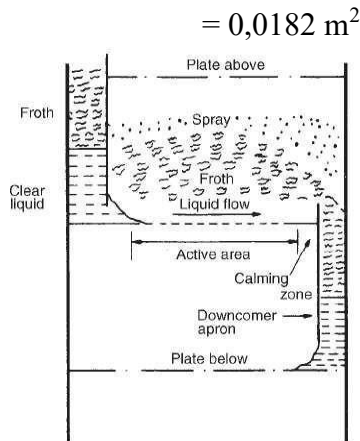


Figure 11.17. Typical cross-flow plate (sieve)

Head loss pada downcomer (persamaan 11.92 hal 578 Sinnott):

$$h_{dc} = 166 \times \left[\frac{L_{wd}}{\rho_L \times A_m} \right]^2$$

Keterangan

H_{dc} = Head loss in the downcomer, mm

L_{wd} = Liquid flow rate in downcomer, kg/s

A_m = antara A_d atau A_{ap} , yang terkecil, m^2

ρ_L = Densitas cairan, kg/m^3

$A_{ap} < A_d$, maka dipilih A_{ap}

Diketahui :

$L_{wd} = L_w = 1,1462 \text{ kg/s}$

$A_m = A_{ap} = 0,0182 \text{ m}^2$

$\rho_L = 899,7481 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Maka

$$h_{dc} = 166 \times \left[\frac{1,1462}{899,7481 \times 0,0182} \right]^2$$

$$= 0,8148$$

$$h_w + h_{ow} = 79,5329 \text{ mm}$$

$$h_t = 111,4528 \text{ mm}$$

sehingga

$$h_b = h_w + h_{ow} + h_t + h_{dc}$$

$$= 79,5329 + 111,4528 + 0,8148$$

$$= 191,8005 \text{ mm}$$

Kelayakan plate spacing (lt):

$$hb < \frac{1}{2}(lt + hw)$$

$$hb = 0,1918 \text{ m}$$

$$1/2(lt + hw) = 0,3325 \text{ m}$$

Plate spacing dapat diterima

18. Downcomer Residence Time

Dihitung dari persamaan 11.95 Sinnott hal 579.

$$tr = \frac{Ad \times hbc \times \rho L}{Lwd}$$

Diketahui:

$$Ad = 0,0547 \text{ m}^2$$

$$hbc = 0,1918 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho L = 899,7481 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$Lwd = Lw$$

$$= 1,1462 \text{ Kg/s}$$

Maka

$$tr = \frac{Ad \times hbc \times \rho L}{Lwd}$$

$$= \frac{0,0547 \times 0,1918 \times 899,7481}{1,1462}$$

$$= 8,2397$$

$tr > 3 \text{ s}$, maka dapat diterima (Sinnott hal 579)

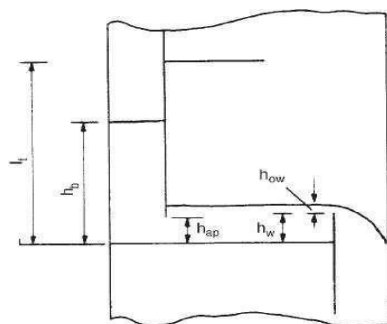


Figure 11.35. Downcomer back-up

19. Kondisi Operasi Terkoreksi

a. Kondisi Atas

$$\text{Tekanan} = 0,9709 \text{ atm}$$

$$= 737,8640 \text{ mmHg}$$

Suhu = 127,5972 C
= 400,5972 K

Komponen	y_i	P_{oi} , mmHg	K_i	$x_i = K_i/y_i$	$\alpha_i = k_i/k_{HK}$
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,1245	163,5155	0,2216	0,5619	2,9843
H ₂ O	0,8683	1873,5091	2,5391	0,3420	34,1931
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0001	68,7172	0,0931	0,0009	1,2541
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	0,0071	54,7920	0,0743	0,0952	1,0000
Total	1,0000			1,0000	

b. Kondisi Bawah

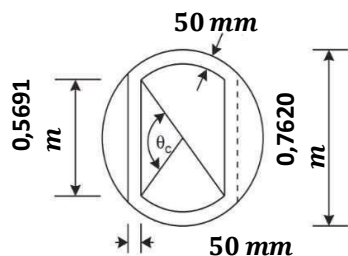
Tekanan = 1,1359 atm
= 863,3013 mmHg
Suhu = 209,0479 C
= 482,0479 K

Komponen	x_i	P_{oi} , mmHg	K_i	$y_i = K_i \times x_i$	$\alpha_i = k_i/k_{HK}$
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0027	1482,6519	1,7174	0,0046	1,7204
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0012	682,1336	0,7901	0,0010	0,7915
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ O	0,9961	861,8314	0,9983	0,9944	1,0000
Total	1,0000			1,0000	

20. Plate Construction

a. Sectional Construction

θ = 100
 lw = 0,3306 m
Unperforated edge ring = 50 mm



b. Hole Pits

Hole pitch didapat dari fig 11.33
 $A_h/A_p = 0,1329$
Dari figure 11.35 hal 727 didapat
 $l_p/d_h = 2,4$

$$= 2,4 \times 5$$

$$= 12 \text{ mm}$$

c. *Number of Hole*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of hole} &= \frac{\text{Hole area, Ah}}{\text{Area of one hole}} \\ &= \frac{\pi \times d^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{3,1416 \times 25}{4} \\ &= 19,6350 \quad \text{mm}^2 \\ &= 1,96, \text{E}-05 \quad \text{m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hole area} = 0,0347$$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of hole} &= \frac{0,0347}{1,96, \text{E}-05} \\ &= 1765,1578 \\ &= 1765 \quad \text{buah} \end{aligned}$$

21. Hitungan Pelengkap

a. Tebal tutup kolom

Bentuk tutup menara Torispherical karena alat beroperasi pada 15-200 psig. (Brownell and Young, 1959).

Tebal penutup dihitung dengan persamaan:

$$t = \frac{0,885 \cdot P_{\text{gauge}} \cdot I_{\text{ds}}}{f \cdot \varepsilon - 0,1 \cdot P_{\text{gauge}}} + C''$$

Keterangan:

ts = Tebal dinding selongsong, meter

C'' = Faktor korosi, meter

I_{ds} = Diameter dalam selongsong, meter

f = Tenggangan yang diizinkan, fall, Pa

ε = Efisiensi sambungan

P_g = Tekanan terhitung alat, Pa

Menurut Dennis Moss. "Pressure Vessel Design Manual". Appendix H: Material selection guide hal 464. Material pressure vessel dipilih berdasarkan suhu operasi.

Kolom beroperasi antara 50 – 775 0F.

Maka dipilih:

Bahan konstruksi = Baja karbon grade A 285

Allowable stress, fall = 12900 psi
= 88917857 Pa

Table 13.2. Typical Maximum Allowable Stresses for Plates Under ASME BPV Code Sec. VIII D.1 (The Appropriate Material Standards Should be Consulted for Particular Grades and Plate Thicknesses)

Material	Grade	Min Tensile Strength (ksi)	Min Yield Strength (ksi)	Maximum Temperature (°F)	Maximum Allowable Stress at Temperature °F (ksi = 1000 psi)				
					100	300	500	700	900
Carbon steel	A285 Gr A	45	24	900	12.9	12.9	12.9	11.5	5.9
Killed carbon steel	A515 Gr 60	60	32	1000	17.1	17.1	17.1	14.3	5.9
Low alloy steel	A387 Gr 22	60	30	1200	17.1	16.6	16.6	16.6	13.6
1½ Cr, ½ Mo, Si	410	65	30	1200	18.6	17.8	17.2	16.2	12.3
Stainless steel	13 Cr	304	75	1500	20.0	15.0	12.9	11.7	10.8
Stainless steel	18 Cr, 8 Ni	347	75	1500	20.0	17.1	15.0	13.8	13.4
Stainless steel	18 Cr, 10 Ni, Cb	321	75	1500	20.0	16.5	14.3	13.0	12.3
Stainless steel	18 Cr, 10 Ni, Ti	316	75	1500	20.0	15.6	13.3	12.1	11.5
Stainless steel	16 Cr, 12 Ni, 2 Mo								

Untukantisipasi kondisi korosi yang parah, faktor korosi dipilih 4 mm (Sinnot, hal 985)

C" = 4 mm
= 0,004 meter

Efisiensi sambungan = 0,7

Tekanan operasi = 1,1359 atm

Tekanan design = 1,2495 atm

Tekanan gauge = 0,1136 atm
= 11509,738 Pa

Ids = 16,9028 in
= 0,4293 meter

Bentuk dinding menara: Silinder

Dihitung dengan persamaan 13.41 Sinnot. 2008

$$ts = \frac{P_{gauge} \cdot Ids}{2 \cdot f \cdot \epsilon - 1,2 \cdot P_{gauge}} + C$$

Keterangan

ts = Tebal dinding selongsong, meter

C" = Faktor korosi, meter

Ids = Diameter dalam selongsong, meter

f = Tegangan yang diizinkan, fall, Pa

ε = Efisiensi sambungan

Pg = Tekanan terhitung, Pa

$$ts = \frac{11509,738 \times 0,4293}{2 \times 8,89 \times 10^6 + 0,7 - 1,2 \times 11509,738}$$

$$= 0,0040 \text{ meter}$$

$$= 0,1590 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih

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

$$= 0,4293 \text{ meter}$$

$$= 16,9028 \text{ in}$$

Dari tabel 5.7 Brown and Young. Dipilih OD kolom standar sebesar

$$OD = 30 \text{ in}$$

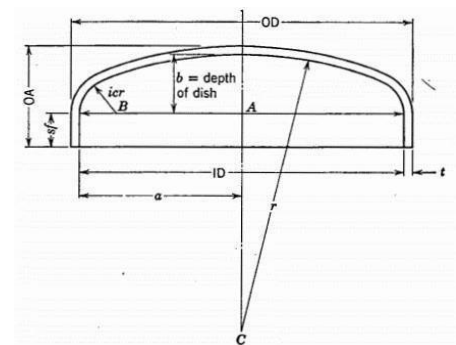
$$Ids \text{ Baru} = OD - 2 \times ts$$

$$= 30 - 2 \times 0,1875$$

$$= 29,6250 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,7525 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Luas Penampang Menara} = 0,4447 \text{ m}^2$$



b. Tinggi Tutup Menara

Keterangan:

- t = Tebal penutup, meter
- icr = Jari-jari sudut internal, meter
- sf = Flange lurus, meter
- r = Jari-jari kelengkungan, meter
- OA = Tinggi penutup, meter

Dari Table 5.7 Brownell and Young, 1959, didapat:

$$OD = 30 \text{ in}$$

$$t = 0,1875 \text{ in}$$

$$icr = 1,88 \text{ in}$$

$$r = 30 \text{ in}$$

Dari Table 5.6 Brownell and Young, 1959, Pada $t = 0,1875 \text{ in}$, $sf = 1,5 - 2 \text{ in}$

Dipilih

$$sf = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr$$

$$= \frac{29,625}{2} - 2$$

$$= 12,938$$

$$\begin{aligned} BC &= r - icr \\ &= 30, - 2 \\ &= 28,13 \end{aligned}$$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} b &= r - (BC^2 - AB^2)^{1/2} \\ &= 5,027 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} OA &= t + b + sf \\ &= 0,1875 + 5,027 + 1,5 \\ &= 6,7148 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,1706 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Tinggi Menara

Untuk menentukan tinggi menara distilasi digunakan persamaan sebagai berikut:

$$HT = H1 + H2 + H3 + H4 + H5$$

dengan:

H1 = Tinggi penyangga

H2 = Tinggi ruang kosong bawah

H3 = Tinggi tray

H4 = Tinggi ruang kosong atas

H5 = Tinggi penutup menara

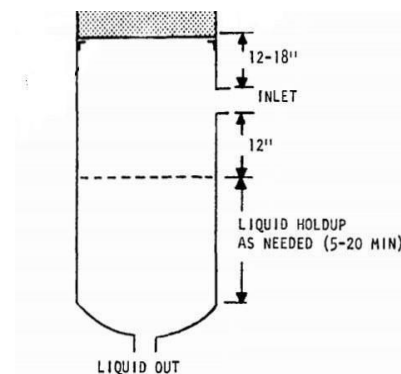
HT = Tinggi total menara

Dirancang tinggi penyangga (H1) sebesar 2 meter, Hi (tinggi cairan) dihitung dari persamaan:

$$\begin{aligned} H_i &= \frac{V_1}{A_t} \\ &= \frac{L_1 \times \theta}{\rho L \times A_t} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan:

A_t = Luas penampang menara, m^2



H1 = Tinggi cairan, m

L1 = Kecepatan volume cairan, m³/s

V1 = Volume cairan, m³

θ = Waktu tinggal cairan, s

Waktu tinggal cairan berkisar antara 5 – 20 menit.

Dipilih

θ = 5 menit

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} H_i &= \frac{68,7698 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{menit}} \times 5 \text{ menit}}{899,75 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 0,4447 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 0,8594 \quad \text{in} \\ &= 33,83 \quad \text{in} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung diameter nozzle dari uap dengan persamaan berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{nozzle}} &= \left[\frac{4 A_p}{\pi} \right]^{0,5} \\ &= \left[\frac{4 Q_v}{\pi v_{\text{lin}}} \right]^{0,5} \\ &= \left[\frac{4 Q_v}{\pi} \left[\frac{\rho_m}{4000} \right]^{0,5} \right]^{0,5} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan:

Qv = kecepatan uap, m³/s

ρm = rapat massa campuran, lb/ft

ρm dihitung dengan

$$\rho_m = \frac{100\%}{\frac{\% \text{uap}}{\rho_v} + \frac{\% \text{cair}}{\rho_L}}$$

Karena fluida yang mengalir dalam nozzle merupakan uap yang

berasal dari reboiler maka % cair = 0 dan %uap = 100%

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_m &= \frac{100\%}{\frac{100\%}{2,7605}} \\ &= 2,7605 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \\ &= 0,1724 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{\text{nozzle}} &= \left[\frac{4 \cdot 0,2881}{3,142} \left[\frac{0,1724}{4000} \right]^{0,5} \right]^{0,5} \\
 &= 0,0491 \text{ m} \\
 &= 1,9321 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pemilihan pipa nozzle standart sesuai pada tabel 13 (Timmerhaus, 1991).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{OD} &= 2,38 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,0605 \text{ in} \\
 \text{ID} &= 2,067 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,0525 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka tinggi ruang kosong bahaw (H2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 H2 &= H_i + (12 + 18) + \text{OD} \\
 &= 33,83 \text{ 30,0} + 2,4 \\
 &= 66,21 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,682 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tray

$$\begin{aligned}
 H3 &= (\text{Aktual} - 1) \times \text{Jarak Tray} \\
 &= (17 - 1) \times 0,6 \\
 &= 9,600 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

TABLE 13
Steel-pipe dimensions

Nom- inal pipe size, in.	OD, in.	Sched- ule No.	ID, in.	Flow area of pipe, in. ²	Surface per lin ft, ft ²		Weight per lin ft, lb steel
					Outside	Inside	
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.405	40†	0.269	0.058	0.106	0.070	0.25
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.540	80†	0.215	0.036	0.106	0.056	0.32
$\frac{3}{8}$	0.675	40	0.364	0.104	0.141	0.095	0.43
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.840	80	0.302	0.072	0.141	0.079	0.54
$\frac{3}{4}$	1.05	40	0.493	0.192	0.177	0.129	0.57
1	1.32	80	0.423	0.141	0.177	0.111	0.74
1 1/4	1.66	40	0.622	0.304	0.220	0.163	0.85
1 1/2	1.90	80	0.546	0.235	0.220	0.143	1.09
2	2.38	40	0.824	0.534	0.275	0.216	1.13
2 1/2	2.88	80	0.742	0.432	0.275	0.194	1.48
3	3.50	40	1.049	0.864	0.344	0.274	1.68
4	4.50	80	0.957	0.718	0.344	0.250	2.17
5	5.56	40	1.380	1.50	0.435	0.362	2.28
6	6.625	80	1.278	1.28	0.435	0.335	3.00
8	8.625	40	1.610	2.04	0.498	0.422	2.72
10	10.75	80	1.500	1.76	0.498	0.393	3.64
12	12.75	40	2.067	3.35	0.622	0.542	3.66
14	14.625	80	1.939	2.95	0.622	0.508	5.03
16	16.0	40	2.469	4.79	0.753	0.647	5.80
18	18.0	80	2.323	4.23	0.753	0.609	7.67
20	20.0	40	3.068	7.38	0.917	0.804	7.58
22	22.0	80	2.900	6.61	0.917	0.760	10.3
24	24.0	40	4.026	12.7	1.178	1.055	10.8
26	26.0	80	3.826	11.5	1.178	1.002	15.0
28	28.0	40	6.065	28.9	1.734	1.590	19.0
30	30.0	80	5.761	26.1	1.734	1.510	28.6
32	32.0	40	7.981	50.0	2.258	2.090	28.6
34	34.0	80	7.625	45.7	2.258	2.000	43.4
36	36.0	40	10.01	78.8	2.814	2.62	40.5
38	38.0	80	9.75	74.6	2.814	2.55	54.8
40	40.0	40	12.09	115	3.338	3.17	43.8
42	42.0	80	15.25	183	4.189	4.00	62.6
44	44.0	40	19.25	291	5.236	5.05	78.6
46	46.0	80	23.25	425	6.283	6.09	94.7

† Schedule 40 designates former "standard" pipe.

‡ Schedule 80 designates former "extra-strong" pipe.

Tinggi ruang kosong atas (H4)

Dirancang tinggi ruang kosong atas sebesar = 1 m

Tinggi penutup menara (H5)

$$\begin{aligned} H5 &= 6,7148 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,1706 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

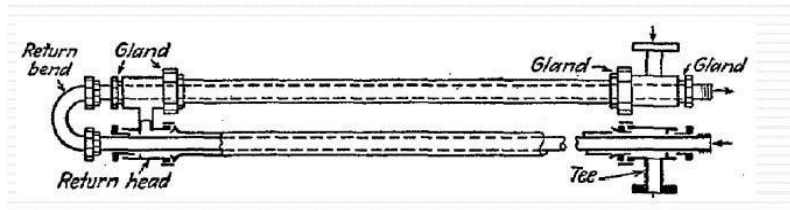
Tinggi total

$$\begin{aligned} Ht &= 2 + 1,6818 + 9,600 + 1 + 0,1706 \\ &= 14,452 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

COOLER (CI-01)

Fungsi : Mendinginkan bottom product dengan pendingin air sebelum masuk ke tangki benzil alkohol

Jenis : *Double Pipe Cooler*



Data:

Suhu Masuk Fluida = 78,41 C = 351,41 K Suhu Air Masuk = 25 C = 298 K
 Suhu Keluar Fluida = 30 C = 303 K Suhu Air Keluar = 40 C = 313 K
 Suhu rata-rata = 54,205 C = 327,2 K
 Tekanan = 1 atm = 760 mmHg

Komposisi fluida masuk cooler

Komponen	Mol	Massa	xi mol	xi massa	BM
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0315	3,9737	0,0027	0,0031	126
H ₂ O	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	0,0000	18
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0141	2,2679	0,0012	0,0018	161
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	11,6332	1256,3848	0,9961	0,9951	108
TOTAL	11,6788	1262,6263	1,0000	1,0000	

Data referensi

1. Kapasitas Panas $C_p = A + B T + C T^2 + D T^3$ (C_p - joule/(mol K), T - K)

Komponen	A	B	C	D	C _p (kj/kg.K)	C _p camp
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	82,217	0,70948	-0,0017551	1,874E-06	24713,631	66,736
H ₂ O	92,053	-0,039953	-0,000211	5,347E-07	1352,812	0,000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	74,474	0,73936	-0,0016958	1,686E-06	31883,733	38,456
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	97,57	0,0086633	-0,0021388	2,17E-06	7488,304	7459,051
TOTAL						7564,242

C_p Camp = 7564,2423 Kj/Kg.K = 1806,6883 Btu/lb.F

C_p Air = 1352,812 Kj/Kg.K = 323,11372 Btu/lb.F

2. Densitas $\text{density} = A B^{-1} (1 - T/T_c)^n$ (density - g/ml, T - K)

Komponen	A	B	n	T _c	ρ	ρ Camp
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,34918	0,25372	0,2857	686	1,0672	0,0034
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,28571	647,13	1,0276	0,0000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,39858	0,2597	0,3194	731	1,1898	0,0021
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,32318	0,2604	0,224	677	1,0126	1,0076
TOTAL						1,0131

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{Camp}} &= 1,0131 \text{ g/ml} = 1013,1 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \rho_{\text{air}} &= 1352,812 \text{ g/ml} = 1027,6 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

3. Viskositas $\log_{10} \eta_{\text{liq}} = A + B/T + C/T + C/T^2$ (η_{liq} - centipoise, T - K)

Komponen	A	B	C	D	μ	μ_{camp}
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	-6,4178	1128,1	0,011724	-9,56E-06	0,5393	0,0017
H ₂ O	-10,2158	1792,5	0,01773	-1,26E-05	0,9144	0,0000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	-5,2934	1107,7	0,0076332	-5,56E-06	0,7158	0,0013
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	-25,0704	4212,4	0,049668	-3,5E-05	1,1066	1,1012
TOTAL						1,1042

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_{\text{Camp}} &= 1,1042 \text{ cp} = 2,6711 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \\ \mu_{\text{air}} &= 0,9144 \text{ cp} = 2,2121 \text{ lb/ft.jam}\end{aligned}$$

4. Konduktivitas Termal air Pendingin $k = A + B/T + C/T^2$ (k - W/(m K), T - K)

Komponen	A	B	C	k H ₂ O
H ₂ O	-0,2758	0,004612	-5,539E-06	0,6067

(Yaws, 1999)

5. Konduktivitas Termal Fluida $\log_{10} k_{\text{liq}} = A + B [1 - T/C]^{2/7}$ (k_{liq} - W/(m K), T - K)

Komponen	A	B	C	k	kcamp
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	-1,5601	0,8204	686	0,1283	0,0004
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	-1,7975	0,9832	731	0,1042	0,0002
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	-0,995	0,2347	677	0,1568	0,1560
TOTAL					0,1566

$$\begin{aligned}k_{\text{Camp}} &= 0,1566 \text{ W/m.K} = 0,0906 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.F} \\ k_{\text{air}} &= 0,9144 \text{ W/m.K} = 2,2121 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.F}\end{aligned}$$

6. Menghitung Bebas Panas Cooler

Panas fluida masuk

Komponen	Mol	Cp	Q (kJ/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0315	10241,560	322,988
H ₂ O	0,0000	4016,857	0,000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0141	10333,768	145,564
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	11,6332	2720,610	31649,381
TOTAL	11,6788	27312,795	32117,932

Panas fluida keluar

Komponen	Mol	Cp	Q (kj/jam)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,0315	939,081	29,616
H ₂ O	0,0000	377,486	0,000
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,0141	946,456	13,332
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	11,6332	170,906	1988,178
TOTAL	11,6788	2433,930	2031,126

Beban cooler = Q (Bahan Baku + Recycle + air keluar) - Q (Bahan Baku + Recycle + air masuk)

Beban cooler (Q) = 30086,806 kj/jam

= 28516,786 BTU/jam

Massa air yang diperlukan:

m = Q/Cp.dT

= 26,6011 kg/jam

7. Menghitung ΔT LMTD

$$\Delta T_{LMTD} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln \frac{(T_1 - t_2)}{(T_2 - t_1)}}$$

ΔT LMTD = 16,386 C

= 61,496 F

8. Menghitung Luas Transfer Panas

Coolers		
Hot fluid	Cold fluid	Overall U_D
Water	Water	250-500\$
Methanol	Water	250-500\$
Ammonia	Water	250-500\$
Aqueous solutions	Water	250-500\$
Light organics*	Water	75-150
Medium organics†	Water	50-125
Heavy organics‡	Water	5-75
Gases	Water	2-50¶
Water	Brine	100-200
Light organics	Brine	40-100

Dari Tabel 8, untuk sistem perpindahan panas antara campuran komponen light organic dengan water diperoleh UD = 75-150 Btu/hr.ft².°F (Kern, 1965). Dalam perancangan ini diambil harga Ud 75 Btu/hr.ft².°F

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \Delta T_{LMTD}}$$

A = 6 ft²

Karena A<200ft² maka digunakan HE jenis double pipe (Kern,1965)

9. Ukuran Tabung

Berdasarkan Tabel 6.1. dan Tabel 11., Kern, 1965, halaman 103 dan 844 Outer pipe (annulus):

IPS 4 in

Dia 4 in

Dia 5 in

Inner pipe:

IPS 3 in

Dia 3 in

Dia 4 in

Ao ft²/ft

Panjang tabung

Panjang tabung efektif untuk alat penukar kalor pipa ganda (Double Pipe) umumnya berkisar antar: 12 ft, 15 ft, atau 20 ft (Sinnott, 2008).

Dipilih:

L A/Ao

= 7 ft

Panjang tabung standar, Ls = 20 ft

= 6 m

Jumlah hairpin = $L/(2 \times L_{\text{standar}}) = 0,1685644$

Maka, jumlah hairpin yang digunakan adalah = 1

10. Luas Perpindahan Kalor Standar (terkoreksi)

A = Ls x Jumlah hairpin x 2 x Ao

= 37 ft²

= 3 m²

11. Koefisien Perpindahan Kalor Standar (Terkoreksi)

Ud koreksi = 12,6423 Btu/jam.ft².F

TABLE 6.1. DOUBLE PIPE EXCHANGER FITTINGS

Outer pipe, IPS	Inner pipe, IPS
2	1 1/4
2 1/2	1 1/4
3	2
4	3

TABLE 11. DIMENSIONS OF STEEL PIPE (IPS)

Nominal pipe size, IPS, in.	OD, in.	Schedule No.	ID, in.	Flow area per pipe, in. ²	Surface per lin ft, ft. ² /ft.		Weight per lin ft, lb steel
					Outside	Inside	
1/8	0.405	40* 80†	0.269 0.215	0.058 0.036	0.106	0.070 0.056	0.25 0.32
1/4	0.540	40* 80†	0.364 0.302	0.104 0.072	0.141	0.095 0.079	0.43 0.54
3/8	0.675	40* 80†	0.493 0.423	0.192 0.141	0.177	0.129 0.111	0.57 0.74
1/2	0.840	40* 80†	0.622 0.546	0.304 0.235	0.220	0.163 0.143	0.85 1.09
3/4	1.05	40* 80†	0.824 0.742	0.534 0.432	0.275	0.216 0.194	1.13 1.48
1	1.32	40* 80†	1.049 0.957	0.864 0.718	0.344	0.274 0.250	1.08 2.17
1 1/4	1.66	40* 80†	1.390 1.278	1.50 1.28	0.435	0.362 0.335	2.28 3.00
1 1/2	1.90	40* 80†	1.610 1.500	2.04 1.76	0.498	0.422 0.393	2.72 3.64
2	2.38	40* 80†	2.067 1.939	3.35 2.95	0.622	0.542 0.508	3.66 5.03
2 1/2	2.88	40* 80†	2.469 2.323	4.79 4.23	0.753	0.647 0.609	5.80 7.67
3	3.50	40* 80†	3.068 2.900	7.38 6.61	0.917	0.804 0.760	7.58 10.3
4	4.50	40* 80†	4.026 3.826	12.7 11.5	1.178	1.055 1.002	10.8 15.0
6	6.625	40* 80†	6.065 5.761	28.9 26.1	1.734	1.590 1.510	19.0 28.6
8	8.625	40* 80†	7.981 7.625	50.0 45.7	2.258	2.090 2.000	28.6 43.4
10	10.75	40* 60	10.02 9.75	78.8 74.6	2.814	2.62 2.55	40.5 54.8
12	12.75	30	12.09	115	3.338	3.17	43.8
14	14.0	30	13.25	138	3.665	3.47	54.6
16	16.0	30	15.25	183	4.189	4.00	62.6
18	18.0	20†	17.25	234	4.712	4.52	72.7
20	20.0	20	19.25	291	5.236	5.05	78.6
22	22.0	20†	21.25	355	5.747	5.56	84.0
24	24.0	20	23.25	425	6.283	6.09	94.7

12. Rute Fluida

Fluida dingin dialirkan dalam Anullus side sedangkan fluida panas dialirkan dalam inner pipe

13. Koefisien Perpindahan Kalor

A. Anulus

1. Luas Aliran

$$Aa = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (D_2^2 - D_1^2)$$

$$D_2 = 4,5 \text{ in} = 0,375 \text{ ft}$$

$$D_1 = 3,5 \text{ in} = 0,2917 \text{ ft}$$

$$Aa = 0,0436 \text{ ft}^2 \\ = 0,0041 \text{ m}^2$$

2. Menentukan diameter ekivalen

$$De = \frac{D_2^2 - D_1^2}{D_1}$$

$$De = 0,1905 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,0381 \text{ m}$$

3. Fluks massa (Ga)

$$Ga = \frac{\text{kecepatan massa fluida}}{a_a}$$

$$Ga = 1344,7336 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

4. Bilangan Reynold

$$Re = 115,7892$$

5. Koefisien perpindahan kalor

$$ho = JH \cdot \frac{k}{De} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$$

dari fig.28, kern,1965,jH 5

$$ho = 116,7342 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.F$$

B. Inner Pipe

1. Luas aliran

$$Ap = \frac{\pi}{4} \times ID^2$$

$$Ap = 0,0513 \text{ ft}^2$$

2. Fluks massa

$$Gp = \frac{\text{Kecepatan massa}}{Ap}$$

$$Gp = 54248,8714 \text{ lb/ft}^2.\text{jam}$$

3. Bilangan Reynold

$$Re = 5192,5552$$

4. Koefisien perpindahan kalor

$$h_o = jH \cdot \frac{k}{D_e} \left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$$

dari Fig. 24, Kern, 1965: $jH = 50$

$$h_o = 299,2996 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{F}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD}$$

$$h_{io} = 262,3575 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{F}$$

C. Faktor Tekanan

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

$$U_c = 80,7881 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{F}$$

Dihitung dengan persamaan

$$R_d = \frac{1}{U_d} - \frac{1}{U_c}$$

$$R_d = 0,0667 \text{ ft}^2.\text{jam.F/Btu}$$

Faktor pengotor minimum $R_{d \text{ min}} = 0,001 \text{ ft}^2.\text{jam.F/Btu}$

karena $R_d > R_{d \text{ min}}$, maka perancangan dapat diterima

14. Penurunan Tekanan

a. Inner pipe, hot fluid

Dihitung dengan persamaan

$$\Delta F_p = \frac{4 \times f' \times G_p^2 \times L \times \text{hairpin}}{2 \times 4,18 \times 10^8 \times \rho^2 \times OD_p}$$

ΔF_p = Penurunan tekanan dalam pers.fanning, ft

ΔP_p = Penurunan tekanan, psi

dari fig.26 Kern diperoleh faktor friksi, $f = 0,0035$

$$f' = f + \frac{0,264}{Re_a^{0,42}}$$

$$f' = 0,0107 \text{ ft/in}^2$$

$$\Delta F_p = 0,0029 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P_p = 0,1853 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,0126 \text{ atm}$$

b. Annulus, cold Fluid

$$\Delta F_a = \frac{4 \times f \times G a^2 \times L}{2 \times g \times \rho^2 \times D e'}$$

ΔF_a = Penurunan tekanan dalam pers.fanning, ft

ΔP_a = Penurunan tekanan, psi

$$f = 0,038837 \quad \text{ft/in}^2$$

$$\Delta F_a = 0,000549 \quad \text{ft}$$

$$F_t = \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$v = 0,005816 \quad \text{ft/s}$$

$$F_t = 0,00001 \quad \text{ft}$$

$$\Delta P_a = \rho \times (\Delta F_a + F_t)$$

$$\Delta P_a = 0,035317 \quad \text{psi}$$

$$= 0,002403 \quad \text{atm}$$

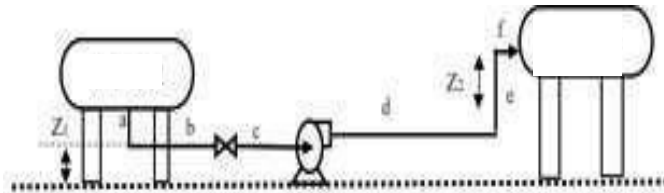
$$\Delta P_{\max} = 10 \quad \text{psi}$$

$\Delta P < \Delta P_{\max}$, maka alat penukar panas yang dipilih dapat dipakai

POMPA 02

Fungsi : Memompa bahan baku air menuju HE-01

Jenis : Centrifugal pump



Tipe : Pompa Sentrifugal

Data :

Suhu : 30 C

Komposisi Umpan

Komponen	Massa	BM	%berat	Mol	%mol
H ₂ O	8618,0432	18	1,0000	478,7802	1,0000
Total	8618,0432		1,0000	478,7802	1,0000

Kondisi Operasi

Tinggi alat = 2 m

P₁ = 1 atm P₂ = 2,7677 atm

V₁ = V₂

Z₁ = 1 m Z₂ = 1,500 m

Rencana Pemipaan:

a = 0,5 m c = 1,5 m e = 1 m

b = 1,5 m d = 3 m f = 0,5 m

maka, L = 8 m

1. Densitas

Dari “Chemical Properties Handbook”, Yaws (1999), untuk menghitung densitas digunakan persamaan dan data berikut:

$$\text{Density} = AB^{-\left(1-\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^n}$$

Komponen	A	B	n	T _c
H ₂ O	0,3471	0,274	0,286	647,13

Dengan:

Density = Densitas cair jenuh, g/ml

A, B, dan n = Koefisien dari masing-masing zat

T = Suhu, K

T_c = Suhu kritis, K

Sehingga

$$T = 30 \text{ C} = 303 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Fraksi mol	ρ	$x_i \cdot \rho$
H ₂ O	1,0000	1,0228	1,0228
Total			1,0228

$$= 1022,8105 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$= 63,4143 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

2. Viskositas Cair

Dari “Chemical Properties Handbook”, Yaws (1999), untuk menghitung viskositas digunakan persamaan dan data berikut:

$$\log_{10} \mu_{liq} = A + \frac{B}{T} + CT + DT^2$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D
H ₂ O	-10,2185	1,79E+03	1,77E-02	-1,26E-05

Dengan

μ_{liq} = Viskositas zat cair, cP

A, B, C, D = Koefisien Viskositas masing-masing zat

T = Suhu, K

Sehingga:

Komponen	Fraksi mol	Viskositas	$x_i \cdot \mu$
H ₂ O	1,0000	0,8126	0,8126
Total			0,8126

$$1,9658 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$0,0008126 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

3. Kecepatan Massa Cairan

Debit pompa	=	8425,845	L/jam
	=	2,341	L/detik
	=	0,002	m ³ /detik
	=	0,076	ft ³ /detik
	=	33,947	gpm
Kecepatan Massa aliran	=	8618,043	kg/jam
	=	2,394	kg/detik

4. Menentukan titik pemopaan

Titik 1 (z1), Suction: Tangki air utilitas

Tinggi suction head = 1 m

Tekanan, P1 = 1 atm

aTitik 2 (z2), Discharge: Ujung pipa masuk tangki HE-01

Tinggi discharge head = 1,5 m

Tekanan, P2 = 2 atm

5. Pemilihan Pipa

Dalam buku "Chemical Process Equipment Selection and Design", Wallas (1990), untuk memilih ukuran pipa optimum digunakan persamaan berikut:

$$D_{opt} = 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13}$$

Dengan:

D_{opt} = Diameter optimum, in

L = Laju alir fluida, ft³/detik

ρ = Densitas fluida, lb/ft³

Dari perhitungan didapat

$$D_{opt} = 3,9 \times 0,3129 \times 1,7151$$

$$= 2,093 \text{ in}$$

Nominal pipe size, IPS, in.	OD, in.	Schedule No.	ID, in.	Flow area per pipe, in. ²	Surface per lin ft, ft. ² /ft.		Weight per lin ft, lb steel
					Outside	Inside	
1/8	0.405	40*	0.269	0.058	0.106	0.070	0.25
		80†	0.215	0.036		0.056	0.32
1/4	0.540	40*	0.364	0.104	0.141	0.095	0.43
		80†	0.302	0.072		0.079	0.54
3/8	0.675	40*	0.493	0.192	0.177	0.129	0.57
		80†	0.423	0.141		0.111	0.74
1/2	0.840	40*	0.622	0.304	0.220	0.163	0.85
		80†	0.546	0.235		0.143	1.09
3/4	1.05	40*	0.824	0.534	0.275	0.216	1.13
		80†	0.742	0.432		0.194	1.48
1	1.32	40*	1.049	0.864	0.344	0.274	1.68
		80†	0.957	0.718		0.250	2.17
1 1/4	1.66	40*	1.380	1.50	0.435	0.362	2.28
		80†	1.278	1.28		0.335	3.00
1 1/2	1.90	40*	1.610	2.04	0.498	0.422	2.72
		80†	1.500	1.76		0.393	3.64
2	2.38	40*	2.067	3.35	0.622	0.542	3.66
		80†	1.939	2.95		0.508	5.03
2 1/2	2.88	40*	2.469	4.79	0.753	0.647	5.80
		80†	2.323	4.23		0.609	7.67
3	3.50	40*	3.068	7.38	0.917	0.804	7.58
		80†	2.900	6.61		0.760	10.3
4	4.50	40*	4.026	12.7	1.178	1.055	10.8
		80†	3.826	11.5		1.002	15.0
6	6.625	40*	6.065	28.9	1.734	1.590	19.0
		80†	5.761	26.1		1.510	28.6
8	8.625	40*	7.981	50.0	2.258	2.090	28.6
		80†	7.625	45.7		2.000	43.4
10	10.75	40*	10.02	78.8	2.814	2.62	40.5
		60	9.75	74.6		2.55	54.8
12	12.75	30	12.09	115	3.338	3.17	43.8
14	14.0	30	13.25	138	3.665	3.47	54.6
16	16.0	30	15.25	183	4.189	4.00	62.5
18	18.0	20†	17.25	234	4.712	4.52	72.7
20	20.0	20	19.25	291	5.236	5.05	78.6
22	22.0	20†	21.25	355	5.747	5.56	84.0
24	24.0	20	23.25	425	6.283	6.09	94.7

Dari Tabel 11 "Process Heat Transfer" Kern, 1983, halaman 844 maka dipilih pipa dengan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NPS} &= 3 \\ \text{Sch no} &= 40 \\ \text{OD} &= 2,88 \text{ in} \\ \text{ID} &= 2,469 \text{ in} = 0,0627 \text{ m} \\ \text{At} &= 4,79 \text{ in}^2 = 0,0031 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

6. Kecepatan linier Cairan dalam pipa

Kecepatan linier dihitung menggunakan persamaan berikut

$$\begin{aligned} V^1 &= \frac{Q}{At} \\ &= \frac{0,002 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}}{0,0031 \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 0,7574 \text{ m/detik} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_2 &= v_1 \\ &= 0,7574 \text{ m/detol} \end{aligned}$$

7. Bilangan Reynold

Bilangan Reynold dihitung menggunakan persamaan berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re} &= \frac{\rho \cdot v \cdot D}{\mu} \\ \text{Re} &= \frac{1022,81 \times 0,7574 \times 0,0627}{0,0081} \\ &= 59.781,38 \end{aligned}$$

8. Bahan Konstruksi Pipa

Dipilih bahan pipa: Commercial Steel

Dari figure 126 dan fig 125 “Unit Operations”, Brown (1950), hal 141 didapatkan

$$\text{ID} = 2,469 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Re} = 5,98, \text{E+E}$$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,0009$$

$$f = 0,019$$

9. Panjang Ekuivalen Pipa

Dari figure 127 “Unit Operations”, Brown (1950), hal 141 didapatkan:

Equivalent Lenght	Jumlah	Le (ft)	sig Le (ft)	sig Le (m)
Sudden enlargement	1	6,5	6,5	1,9825
Sudden Constraction	1	3	3	0,915
Check Valve	1	16	16	4,88
Globe Valve	1	65	65	19,825
Elbow	3	5,5	16,5	5,0325
Panjang Pipa Lurus				8,0000
Total Panjang (L+Le)				40,6350

10. Menghitung Head Pompa

Head pompa dihitung dengan persamaan Bernoulli

$$\frac{P_1}{\gamma} + z_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + hf + hman = \frac{P_2}{\gamma} + z_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2g}$$

Dengan :

g	=	Percepatan Gravitasi Normal, m/s ²
hf	=	Head karena friksi, m
hman	=	Head pompa, m
P ₁	=	Tekanan pada titik 1 (Suction), Pa
P ₂	=	Tekanan pada titik 2 (Discharge), Pa
v ₁	=	Kecepatan linear pada titik 1, m/s
v ₂	=	Kecepatan linear pada titik 2, m/s
z ₁	=	Elevasi titik 1, m
z ₂	=	Elevasi titik 2, m

a. Pressure Head

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho \cdot g} \\ &= \frac{280439,68 - 101325,00}{1022,8105 \times 9,8} \\ &= 17,869 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

b. Volocity Head

$$\begin{aligned} H_v &= \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2g} \\ g &= 9,8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ &= \frac{0,5736^2 - 0,5736^2}{19,6} \\ &= 0 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

c. Static Head

$$\begin{aligned} H_s &= z_2 - z_1 \\ &= 1,500 - 1 \\ &= 0,500 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

d. Friction Head

$$\begin{aligned} H_f &= f \cdot \frac{V_1^2 L + Le}{2g} \\ &= \frac{0,019 \times 0,5736^2 \times 40,635}{2 \times 0,0627 \times 9,8} \\ &= 0,3603 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

11. Jenis Pompa

$$Q = 8,4258 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{menit} = 505,55 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$H = 18,730 \quad \text{m}$$

Berdasarkan Figure 5.6 "Chemical Engineering Design", Sinnott (1983) halaman 200, didapatkan

Jenis Pompa = Centrifugal Pump - Single Stage

Putaran Pompa = 3500 rpm

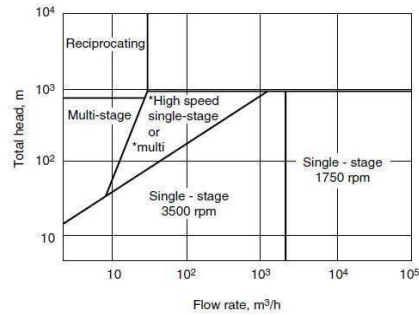


Figure 5.6. Centrifugal pump selection guide. *Single-stage > 1750 rpm, multi-stage 1750 rpm

12. Menentukan Tiper Impeller

Berdasarkan buku "Applied Process Design for Chemical and Petrochemical Plants Vol 1" Ludwig (1999), hal 194, untuk pipa sentifugal, single suction, tipe impeller ditentukan berdasarkan nilai specific head menggunakan persamaan berikut:

$$N_s = \frac{n \cdot \sqrt{Q}}{H^{0,75}}$$

Dengan:

n = Putaran pompa, rpm

Q = Debit, gpm

H = Head pompa, ft

Ns = Specific speed

n = 3500

Q = 33,947

H = 61,449

$$N_s = 929,1381$$

Dari nilai spesifik speed dipakai jenis pompa sentrifugal dengan

Jenis Impeller = Radial-Vane Field

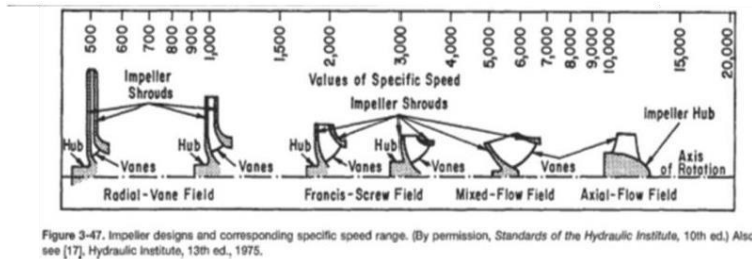


Figure 3-47. Impeller designs and corresponding specific speed range. (By permission, Standards of the Hydraulic Institute, 10th ed.) Also see [17], Hydraulic Institute, 13th ed., 1975.

13. Net Positive Suction Head (NPSH)

Dari buku “Chemical Properties Handbook”, Yaws (1999), untuk menghitung tekanan uap digunakan persamaan dan data berikut:

$$\log_{10} P = A + \frac{B}{T} + C \log_{10} T + DT + ET^2$$

$$\text{Suhu} = 30 \quad C = 303 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tekanan} &= 0,0416 \text{ atm} \\ &= 31,595 \text{ mmHg} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen	Fraksi mol	pi	ki	yi
H ₂ O	1,0000	31,5915	0,9999	0,9999
Total				0,9999

a. NPSH Available

Untuk menghitung besarnya NPSHA digunakan persamaan berikut:

$$NPSH_A = S + (P_a - P_v) \cdot \frac{2,31}{spgr} - H_f$$

Dengan

$$\begin{aligned} spgr &= \frac{\text{Densitas Fluida}}{\text{Densitas Air}} \\ &= \frac{63,414 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{62,4 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 1,0163 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 1 \text{ m} \\ &= 3,2808 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NPSH_a &= 3,2808 + \frac{(14,7 - 0,6111) 2,31}{1,0163} - 1,1821 \\ &= 31,124 \text{ ft} \\ &= 10,401 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

b. NPSH Required

Untuk menghitung besarnya NPSHr digunakan persamaan berikut:

$$NPSH_R = \left(\frac{N}{1200} \right)^{\frac{4}{5}} \cdot Q^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$N = 3500 \quad \text{rpm}$$

$$Q = 0,002 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$= 0,1404 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$NPSH_r = 0,6361 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,0871 \text{ ft}$$

14. Menentukan Brake Horse Power (BHP) dan Daya Pompa

Untuk menghitung besarnya BHP digunakan persamaan berikut:

$$BHP = \frac{Q \cdot H \cdot \rho}{\text{eff}}$$

Dari fig. 10.63, “Chemical Engineering Design Principles, Practice, and Economics of Plant and Process Design”, Towler dan Sinnott (2008), halaman 625, diperoleh.

$$Q = 8,4258 \quad \text{m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{eff} = 0,6$$

Maka,

$$BHP = \frac{0,76 \frac{\text{ft}^2}{\text{detik}} \times 61,449 \text{ ft} \times 63,414 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{0,6}$$

$$= 491,20918 \text{ lb} \cdot \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{detik}}$$

$$= 0,8842 \text{ hp}$$

Dari fig. 14.38 “Plant Design and Economics for Chemical Engineers”, Peters and Timmerhaus (1991) didapatkan

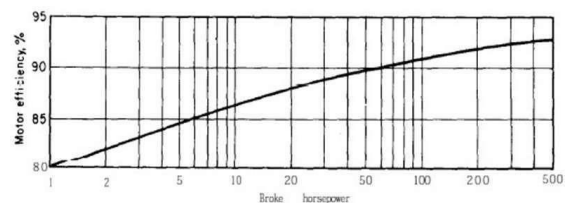
$$\text{efisiensi motor} = 80\%$$

$$\text{Daya yang diperlukan} = \frac{BHP}{\text{efisiensi motor}}$$

$$= \frac{0,8842}{0,80}$$

$$= 1,1052 \text{ hp}$$

Sehingga digunakan motor standar dengan daya = 1,50 hp



TANGKI PRODUK (T-01)

Fungsi : Menyimpan produk benzil alkohol pada suhu 30 0C dan tekanan 1 atm dengan waktu tinggal 30 hari

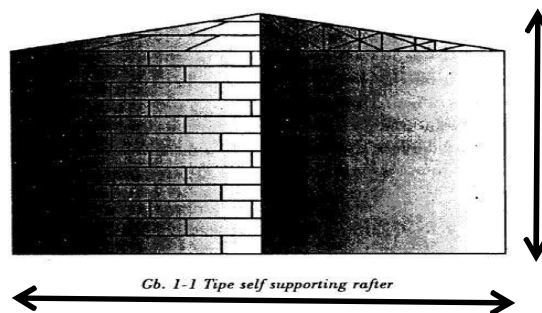
Tipe Alat : Silinder tegak dengan alas datar dan tutup conical roof

Kondisi Operasi :

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

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

$$303 \text{ K}$$



1. Densitas

Untuk menghitung densitas, digunakan persamaan berikut:

$$\rho = A B^{-\left(1-\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^n}$$

Dari buku “Chemical Properties Handbook”, Yaws (1999) didapatkan data konstanta sebagai berikut:

Komponen	(g/cm ³)			
	A	B	n	T _c
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	0,3420	0,2537	0,2857	686,00
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	0,3986	0,2597	0,2857	731,00
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	0,3232	0,2640	0,2457	677,00

Sehingga

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

$$= 303 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	Massa	Mol	x _i	ρ (g/cm ³)
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ Cl	3,9737	0,0315	0,0031	0,003
C ₇ H ₆ Cl ₂	2,2679	0,0141	0,0018	0,0023
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ OH	1256,3848	11,6332	0,9951	1,0166
Total	1262,626	11,6788	1,0000	1,0223

2. Volume Tangki

Waktu	= 30	hari
Massa Masuk	= 1262,626	kg/jam
Kapasitas tangka	= Massa masuk x waktu	
	= 909090,95	kg
Densitas cairan	= 1,0223	g/cm ³
	= 1,0223	kg/liter
Volume cairan	= Kapasitas: Densitas	
	= 889228,8015	liter

Untuk faktor keamanan maka diambil overdesign sebesar 20%, maka

Volume tangki	= 1067074,5618	liter
	= 1067,0746	m ³
	= 37683,3861	ft ³
	= 1	

Jumlah Tangki	= 6753,6365	bbl
---------------	-------------	-----

Berdasarkan Appendix E item 1 "Process Equipment Design" (Brownel & Young, 1959) diambil volume standar tangki sebesar:

Volume	= 8500	bbl
	= 1343,00	m ³

Dengan;

Diameter	= 50	ft
Tinggi	= 24	ft

3. Tebal dinding tangka

Tebal plat dinding tangki dihitung dengan persamaan:

$$t_s = \frac{\rho(H-1).D}{24.f.\varepsilon} + c$$

Dengan:

- ρ = rapat massa cairan, lb/ft³
 H = tinggi tangki, ft
 D = diameter tangki, ft
 f = *maximum allowable stress*, psi
 ϵ = efisiensi pengelasan
 c = *minimum corrosion allowance*, in

Dipilih bahan Carbon steel SA-283 Grade C dengan

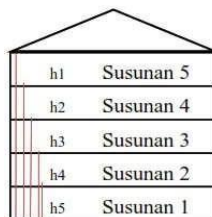
- f = 18750,00 psi
 ϵ = 0,80
 c = 0,125 in
 P_{operasi} = 1,00 atm

Tangki dirancang dapat menerima tekanan 50% lebih tinggi dari tekanan operasi, maka

- $P_{\text{overdesign}}$ = 1,5000 atm
 = 22,0500 psi
 ρ = 1,0223 kg/liter
 = 63,8223 lb/ft³
 t_{s1} = $\frac{63,822 \times (24 - 1) \times 50}{24 \times 18750,00 \times 0,80}$
 = 0,3289 in

Lebar plat yang dipakai ukuran standar 6 ft, sehingga untuk ketinggian berbeda maka tebal plat yang digunakan juga berbeda

Plat ke-	H	ts
1	24	0,3289
2	18	0,2757
3	12	0,2225
4	6	0,1693
5	0	0,1161



4. Atap Tangki

Menghitung tebal tutup

- Tekanan *overdesign* = 22,050 psi
 Diameter = 50,000 ft
 = 600,0 in
Allowable stress = 18750,00 psi
 Efisiensi sambungan = 0,800
 Faktor korosi = 0,125 in
 Tebal tutup

Untuk menghitung tebal tutup digunakan persamaan 13.10, "Process Equipment Design", Brownell & Young (1959) hal 256

$$t = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot e - 0,2P} + C$$

Maka

$$t = \frac{22.050 \times 600.000}{2 \times 18750,00 \times 0,800 - 0,200 \times 22,050}$$

$$= 0,5661 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,9300 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan tinggi tutup

Digunakan persamaan 4.5 dari "Process Equipment Design", Brownell & Young (1959), halaman 64

$$\sin \theta = \frac{D}{430 t}$$

Dengan hubungan

θ = Sudut cone roof terhadap horizontal

D = Diameter tangki, ft

tr = Tebal cone roof, in

P = Tekanan, psi

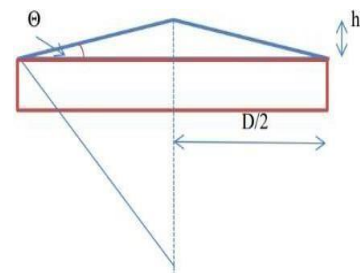
tr = 0,9300 in

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= \frac{D}{430 \times tr} \\ &= \frac{50}{50} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{430 \times 0,9300}{50}$$

$$= 0,1250$$

$$\theta = 7,18^\circ$$



$$\tan \theta = 0,126$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{H}{D}$$

$$H = \frac{\tan \theta \times D}{2}$$

$$= \frac{0,126 \times 50}{2}$$

$$= 3,151 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi Tangki Total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi tangki} &= 24,000 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi tutup} &= 3,151 \text{ ft} \\ \text{Tinggi total} &= 27,15 \text{ ft} \\ &= 8,275 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Item 1. Typical Sizes and Corresponding Approximate Capacities for Tanks with 72-in. Butt-welded Courses Recommended by API Standard 12 C

(Courtesy of American Petroleum Institute)

1 Tank Diameter (ft)	2 Approx. Capacity per Foot of Height (bbl)	3 Tank Height (ft)									
		Number of Courses in Completed Tank									
		4 Number of Courses in Completed Tank									
		12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	
10	14.0	170	250	335	420	505	590	675	760	845	930
15	31.5	380	565	755	945	1,130	1,315	1,500	1,685	1,870	2,055
20	56.0	670	1,010	1,340	1,680	2,010	2,350	2,690	3,030	3,370	3,710
25	87.4	1,050	1,570	2,100	2,620	3,150	3,670	4,200	4,720	5,250	5,780
30	126	1,510	2,270	3,020	3,780	4,530	5,290	6,040	6,800	7,550	8,310
35	171	2,060	3,080	4,110	5,140	6,170	7,200	8,230	9,250	10,280	11,310
40	224	2,690	4,030	5,370	6,710	8,060	9,400	10,740	12,090	13,430	14,780
45	283	3,400	5,100	6,800	8,500	10,200	11,900	13,600	15,300	17,000	18,700
50	350	4,200	6,290	8,390	10,490	12,590	14,690	16,790	18,880	20,980	23,080
60	504	6,030	9,060	12,090	15,110	18,130	21,150	24,170	27,190	30,220	33,240
70	685	8,230	12,340	16,450	20,560	24,680	28,790	32,900	37,010	41,130	45,240
80	895	10,740	16,120	21,490	26,860	32,230	37,600	42,970	48,350	53,720	59,090
90	1,133	13,600	20,390	27,190	33,990	40,790	47,590	54,380	61,180	67,980	74,780
100	1,399	16,790	25,180	33,570	41,970	50,360	58,750	67,140	75,540	83,930	92,320
120	2,014	24,170	36,260	48,340	60,430	72,510	84,600	96,690	108,800	120,900	133,000
140	2,742	33,240	49,350	65,460	81,570	97,680	113,790	129,900	146,010	162,120	178,230
160	3,581	43,710	65,420	87,130	108,840	130,550	152,260	173,970	195,680	217,390	239,100
180	4,532	55,640	83,460	111,280	139,100	166,920	194,740	222,560	250,380	278,200	306,020
200	5,595	69,150	103,720	138,290	172,860	207,430	232,000	256,570	281,140	305,710	330,280
220	6,770	83,240	124,810	166,380	207,950	249,520	291,090	332,660	374,230	415,800	457,370

The approximate capacities shown are based on the formula:

Capacity (42-gal bbl) = $0.14D^2H$, where D = listed tank diameter and H = listed tank height.

Capacities and diameters below the heavy lines (cols. 9-11) are maximum for the tank heights shown, on the basis of the 1½-in. maximum permissible thickness of shell plates and the maximum allowable design stresses.

LAMPIRAN D

ANALISA EKONOMI

Analisa perhitungan : 1 tahun (330 hari)

Langkah – langkah analisa ekonomi meliputi:

- A. Total Capital Investment
 - A.1. Fixed Capital Investment
 - A.2. Working Capital Investment
- B. Manufacturing Cost
 - B.1. Direct Manufacturing Cost
 - B.2. Indirect Manufacturing Cost
 - B.3. Fixed Manufacturing Cost
- C. General Expense
 - C.1. Administrasi
 - C.2. Sales
 - C.3. Research
 - C.4. Finance
- D. Analisa Kelayakan
 - D.1. Keuntungan / Profit
 - D.2. Return on Investment
 - D.3. Pay Out Time (POT)
 - D.4. Break Event Point (BEP)

Dalam analisa ekonomi ini dipakai dasar:

1. Aries, R.S, and Newton, R.D., 1955, “Chemical Engineering Cost Estimation” 1st edition, Mc. Graw Hill Book Co., New York.
2. Situs www.matche.com

A. Total Capital Investment

A.1. Fixed Capital Investment

- Perkiraan Harga Alat

Untuk menentukan harga alat, diperlukan indeks yang dapat digunakan untuk mengkonversikan harga alat pada masa lalu, sehingga diperoleh harga alat pada

masa sekarang atau yang akan datang. Indeks CEPCI (Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index) digunakan untuk menentukan harga alat.

Tabel D.1. Indeks CEPCCI

Tahun	Indeks
2000	394,1
2001	394,3
2002	395,6
2003	402
2004	444,2
2005	468,2
2006	499,6
2007	525,4
2008	575,4
2009	521,9
2010	550,8
2011	585,7
2012	584,6
2013	567,3
2014	576,3
2015	556,8
2016	541,7
2017	567,5
2018	603,1
2019	613,4
2020	596
2021	656
2022	816
2023	799,7

Dengan data tersebut, diturunkan persamaan least square sebagai berikut:

$$Y = mX + C$$

$$Y = 13,256X - 26107$$

$$Y = 11,02(2025) - 21627$$

$$Y = 762,912$$

Sehingga indeks tahun 2025 sebesar 762,912 dengan kurs 1 US\$ = Rp. 15.775,25(27 Januari 2024).

- Pembelian Alat (Purchase Equipment Cost)

Harga alat dan yang lainnya dapat dilihat dari grafik pada referensi. Untuk mengestimasi harga alat digunakan persamaan:

$$E_y = \frac{N_y}{N_x} \times E_x$$

Keterangan:

Ex = Harga alat pada tahun referensi (2014)

Ey = Harga alat pada tahun pabrik berdiri (2025)

Nx = Indeks (CEPCI) pada tahun pabrik referensi (2014)

Ny = Indeks (CEPCI) pada tahun pabrik berdiri (2025)

Dari perhitungan didapat daftar harga alat yang kemudian ditabelkan pada Tabel D.2.

Tabel D.2. Equipment Cost

No	Nama Alat	Harga Satuan (\$)	Jumlah	Harga 2025 (\$)	Total (\$)
T-01	Tangki <i>Benzyl Chloride</i>	95.900	1	126.997,50	126.997,50
T-02	Tangki <i>Benzyl Alcohol</i>	95.900	1	126.997,50	126.997,50
R-01	<i>Reaktor</i>	122.900	1	162.752,79	162.752,79
D-01	Dekanter	81.301	1	107.664,48	107.664,48
MD-01	Menara Destilasi	57.236	1	75.795,92	75.795,92
C-01	<i>Cooler</i>	50.990	1	67.524,53	67.524,53
P-01	Pompa 1	8.900	1	11.786,00	11.786,00
P-02	Pompa 2	8.900	1	11.786,00	11.786,00
P-03	Pompa 3	8.900	1	11.786,00	11.786,00
P-04	Pompa 4	8.900	1	11.786,00	11.786,00
P-05	Pompa 5	8.900	1	11.786,00	11.786,00
P-06	Pompa 6	8.900	1	11.786,00	11.786,00
P-07	Pompa 7	8.900	1	11.786,00	11.786,00
P-08	Pompa 8	8.900	1	11.786,00	11.786,00
P-09	Pompa 9	8.900	1	11.786,00	11.786,00
P-10	Pompa 10	8.900	1	11.786,00	11.786,00
HT-01	<i>Heater</i>	6.300	1	8.342,90	8.342,90
RB-01	<i>Reboiler</i>	17.700	1	23.439,58	23.439,58
HE-01	<i>Heat Exchanger 1</i>	20.000	1	26.485,40	26.485,40
HE-02	<i>Heat Exchanger 2</i>	20.000	1	26.485,40	26.485,40
PRV-01	<i>Pressure Reducer Valve</i>	1.500	1	1.986,41	1.986,41
Total					872.332,46

Dari data diatas didapat:

1. Harga Alat (Purchased Equipment Cost) = US\$ 872.332,46
2. Biaya pengangkutan sampai pelabuhan indonesia = US\$ 130.849,87
3. Asuransi Pengangkutan = US\$ 8.723,32
4. Provinsi Bank = US\$ 4.361,66
5. EMKL = US\$ 8.723,32
6. Pajak barang impor = US\$ 174.466,49

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Purchased Equipment Cost (PEC)} &= \text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14 \\ &= \text{Rp } 18.921.736.236\end{aligned}$$

- Pemasangan Alat (Equipment Installation) (Aris & Newton, hal 77)

Installation Cost ditentukan 43% dari PEC

Terdiri dari:

1. Material = 11% PEC

$$= 0,11 \times 1.199.457,14$$

$$= \text{US\$ } 131.940,29$$

$$= \text{Rp} 2.081.390.985,91$$
2. Labour = 32% PEC

$$= 0,32 \times \text{US\$ } 383.826,28$$

$$= \text{US\$ } 351.760,6405$$

$$= \text{Rp. } 5.241.233.543$$

Dalam pemasangan alat digunakan 5% tenaga asing dan 95% tenaga domestik, dengan perbandingan manhour asing : domestik = 1 : 3. Serta 1 manhour asing senilai 20 US\$, sedangkan 1 manhour domestik senilai Rp.

$$\begin{aligned}20.000 \text{ Jumlah manhour} &= 0,32 \times \frac{\$PEC}{\$20} \\ &= 0,32 \times \frac{\text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14}{\$20} \\ &= \text{US\$ } 145.083,86\end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan Man Hour Indonesia : Asing = 3 : 1

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ongkos Tenaga Asing} &= 4\% \times \text{Jumlah Man Hour} \times \$20 \times 1 \\ &= \text{US\$ } 116.067,09\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ongkos Tenaga Indonesia} &= 95\% \times \text{Jumlah Man Hour} \times \text{Rp. } 14.955,60 \text{ Kurs} \\ \text{Dollar} \times 3 &= 716.227,28\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Purchased Equipment Cost (PEC)} &= \text{Material} + \text{Tenaga asing} + \text{Tenaga domestik} \\ &= \text{US\$ } 131.940,29 + \text{US\$ } 116.067,09 + \text{US\$ } 716.227,28 \\ &= \text{US\$ } 964.234,65 \\ &= \text{Rp} 15.211.042.665,30\end{aligned}$$

- Pemipaan (Piping) (Aris & Newton, hal 78)

Berdasarkan Aries & Newton (1955), diperoleh bahwa untuk biaya instalasi pemipaan fluida sebesar 83% PEC, dan dengan syarat mempekerjakan 100% buruh Indonesia Terdiri dari:

1. Material = 49% PEC

$$= 0,49 \times \text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14$$

$$= \text{US\$ } 1.175.468,00$$

$$= \text{Rp} 18.543.301.510,86$$
2. Buruh = 37% PEC

$$= 0,49 \times \text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14$$

$$= \text{US\$ } 443.799,14$$

$$= \text{US\$ } 1.619.267,14$$

$$= \text{Rp } 7.001.042.407,16$$

Total biaya pemipaan (*Piping Cost*) = Material + Buruh

$$= \text{Rp } 18.543.301.510,86 + \text{Rp } 7.001.042.407,16$$

$$= \text{Rp } 25.544.343.918,02$$

- Instrumentasi (Aris & Newton, hal 97)

Instrumentasi ditetapkan 30% dari PEC

Terdiri dari:

1. Material = 24% PEC

$$= 0,24 \times \text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14$$

$$= \text{US\$ } 287.869,71$$

$$= \text{Rp } 4.541.216.696,54$$
2. Labour = 6% PEC

Pemasangan alat menggunakan 95% tenaga domestik dan 5% tenaga asing dengan perbandingan manhour asing: domestik = 1:3. Nilai 1 manhour asing senilai 20 US\$, sedangkan 1 manhour domestik senilai Rp. 20.000.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah manhour} &= 0,06 \times \frac{\$ PEC}{\$20} \\ &= 0,06 \times \frac{\text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14}{\$20} \\ &= 27.203,22 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tenaga asing} = \text{US\$ } 20 \times 27.203,22 \times 0,05 \times 1$$

$$= \text{US\$ } 27.203,22$$

$$= \text{Rp } 429.137.651,14$$

$$\text{Tenaga domestik} = \text{Rp. } 20.000 \times 3.297,756004 \times 0,95 \times 3$$

$$= \text{Rp } 2.118.499.568,97$$

$$\text{Total Instrumentasi} = \text{Material} + \text{Tenaga asing} + \text{Tenaga domestik}$$

$$= \text{Rp } 4.541.216.696,54 + \text{Rp } 429.137.651,14 + 2.118.499.568,97$$

$$= \text{Rp } 7.088.853.916,65$$

- Insulation (Aris & Newton, hal 98)

Insulasi ditetapkan 8% dari PEC

Terdiri dari:

1. Material $= 3\% \text{ PEC}$
 $= 0,03 \times \text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14$
 $= \text{US\$ } 35.983,71$
 $= \text{Rp } 567.652.087,07$

2. Buruh $= 5\% \text{ PEC}$
 $= 0,05 \times \text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14$
 $= \text{US\$ } 59.972,86$
 $= \text{Rp } 946.086.811,78$

$$\text{Total Insulation} = \text{Material} + \text{buruh}$$

$$= \text{Rp } 567.652.087,07 + \text{Rp } 946.086.811,78$$

$$= \text{Rp } 1.513.738.898,85$$

- Electricity

Berdasarkan Peters & Timmerhaus (1991), diperoleh bahwa besaran biaya instalasi listrik adalah sebesar 15% PEC, dengan memprediksikan 100% Buruh Indonesia Terdapat dari:

1. Material $= 9\% \text{ PEC}$
 $= 0,09 \times \text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14$
 $= \text{US\$ } 107.951,14$
 $= \text{Rp } 1.702.956.261,20$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \text{ Labour} &= 6\% \text{ PEC} \\
&= 0,06 \times \text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14 \\
&= \text{US\$ } 107.951,14 \\
&= \text{Rp } 4.138.191.975,45
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Total Biaya Listrik} &= \text{Material} + \text{Labour} \\
&= \text{Rp } 1.702.956.261,20 + 4.138.191.975,45 \\
&= \text{Rp } 5.841.148.236,65
\end{aligned}$$

- Building

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas bangunan diperkirakan} &= 10.454 \text{ m}^2 \\
\text{Harga bangunan per meter} &= \text{Rp } 2.750.000 \\
\text{Total biaya building} &= \text{Rp } 28.748.500.000
\end{aligned}$$

- Tanah

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas tanah} &= 10.000 \text{ m}^2 \\
\text{Luas tanah diperkirakan} &= 25.000 \text{ m}^2 \\
\text{Harga tanah} &= \text{Rp } 1.300.000 \\
\text{Total biaya pembelian tanah} &= \text{Rp } 32.500.000.000,00
\end{aligned}$$

- Utilitas (Aris & Newton, hal 109)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Biaya utilitas ditetapkan 50\% dari PEC} &\text{ Utilitas} = 0,5 \times \text{PEC} \\
&= 0,5 \times \text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14 \\
&= \text{US\$ } 599.728,57 \\
&= \text{Rp } 9.460.868.117,79
\end{aligned}$$

- Environmental Cost

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Environmental cost ditentukan sebesar 10\% dari PEC} \\
\text{Environmental Cost} &= 0,1 \times \text{PEC} \\
&= 0,1 \times \text{US\$ } 1.199.457,14 \\
&= \text{US\$ } 119.945,71 \\
&= \text{Rp } 1.892.173.623,56
\end{aligned}$$

Dari data yang telah didapat, dapat dihitung nilai Physical Plant Cost sebagai berikut:

Tabel D.3. Physical Plant Cost (PPC)

No	Jenis PPC	Biaya (Rp)
1	PEC	Rp 18.921.736.235,57
2	Instalasi Alat	Rp 15.211.042.665,30
3	Pemipaan	Rp 25.544.343.918,02
4	Instrumentasi	Rp 7.088.853.916,65
5	Insulasi	Rp 1.513.738.898,85
6	Listrik	Rp 5.841.148.236,65
7	Tanah+Bangunan	Rp 61.248.500.000,00
8	Utilitas	Rp 9.460.868.117,79
9	Environment	Rp 1.892.173.623,56
Total		Rp 146.722.405.612

- Engineering and Construction (Aris & Newton, hal 4)

Berdasarkan Aries & Newton (1955) untuk perancangan biaya Physical Cost lebih dari USD 5.000.000 maka biaya Engineering & Construction adalah sebesar 20% PEC

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Engineering and construction} &= 0,2 \times 146.722.405.612 \\ &= \text{Rp } 29.344.481.122,48\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Direct Plant Cost (DPC)} &= \text{PPC} + \text{Engineering and Construction} \\ &= \text{Rp } 146.722.405.612 + \text{Rp } 29.344.481.122,48 \\ &= \text{Rp } 205.411.367.857\end{aligned}$$

- Contractor's Fee (Aris & Newton, hal 4)

Berdasarkan Aries & Newton (1995), untuk besaran biaya Contractor Fee dengan estimasi yaitu 4-10% dari DPC

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Contractor's Fee} &= 0,4 \times \text{Rp } 205.411.367.857 \\ &= \text{Rp } 7.042.675.469\end{aligned}$$

- Contingency (Aris & Newton, hal 4)

Berdasarkan Aries & Newton (1955), diperoleh bahwa besarnya biaya contingency adalah 10-25% dari biaya DPC

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Contingency} &= 0,2 \times \text{Rp } 205.411.367.857 \\ &= \text{Rp } 35.213.377.346,97\end{aligned}$$

Dari data yang telah didapat, dapat dihitung Fixed Capital Investment (FCI) dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

Tabel D.4. Fixed Capital Investment (FCI)

No	<i>Fixed Capital Investment</i>	Biaya (Rp)
1	<i>Direct Plant Cost</i>	205.411.367.857
2	<i>Contractor Fee</i>	7.042.675.469
3	<i>Contingency</i>	35.213.377.346,97
Total FCI		Rp 247.667.420.674

- Plant Start Up

Berdasarkan Peter & Timmerhaus (1991), diperoleh bahwa besarnya biaya start-up pabrik adalah sebesar 8-10% dari FCI.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Plant start up} &= 0,1 \times \text{Rp } 247.667.420.674 \\ &= \text{Rp } 24.766.742.067\end{aligned}$$

- Interst During Construction

Bunga Bank dihitung 5% pertahun dari FCI selama masa Pembangunan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Interst During Construction} &= 0,05 \times 2 \times \text{Rp } 247.667.420.674 \\ &= \text{Rp } 24.766.742.067,37\end{aligned}$$

A.2. Working Capital Investment

- Raw Material Inventory

Benzyl Chloride, lama penyimpanan 24 hari sebesar 631,31 kg

$$\text{Harga benzyl chloride} = \text{Rp } 25.713,66/\text{kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Raw material inventory} &= \text{Rp. } 18.684,6/\text{kg} \times 631,31 \text{ kg} \\ &= \text{Rp } 5.454.385.143,09\end{aligned}$$

- In Process Inventory

Berdasarkan Aries & Newton (1955), diperoleh bahwa besarnya biaya Process Inventory adalah 0,5 dari Manufacturing Cost. Untuk waktu Hold Up tertentu dengan waktu operasi 3 jam

$$\begin{aligned}\text{In process inventory} &= \frac{(0,5 \times 3 \times \text{Rp } 253.596.211.655)}{24/330} \\ &= \text{Rp } 48.029.585,54\end{aligned}$$

- Product Inventory

Berdasarkan Aries & Newton (1955), diperoleh bahwa besarnya biaya product Inventory adalah diperkirakan selama 1 bulan produksi untuk harga manufacturing cost

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Product inventory} &= 30 \text{ hari} \times \text{Rp}253.596.211.655 \times \frac{1 \text{ tahun}}{330 \text{ hari}} \\ &= \text{Rp } 23.054.201.059,54\end{aligned}$$

- Extended Credit

Extended credit adalah persediaan uang untuk menutup penjualan barang yang belum dibayar. Besarnya setara 1 bulan produksi pada harga jual, atau 2 kali *Manufacturing Cost*.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Extended Credit} &= \text{Sales} \times 1 \text{ bulan} \times \text{Rp } 253.596.211.655 \times \frac{1 \text{ tahun}}{330 \text{ hari}} \times \frac{30 \text{ hari}}{1 \text{ bulan}} \\ &= \text{Rp } 40.513.710.227,27\end{aligned}$$

- Available Cash

Available Cash adalah persediaan yang untuk membayar buruh, service, dan material. Biaya nya setara dengan 1 bulan manufacturing cost.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Available Cash} &= 1 \text{ bulan} \times \text{Rp. } 332.030.754.655 \times \frac{1 \text{ tahun}}{330 \text{ hari}} \times \frac{30 \text{ hari}}{1 \text{ bulan}} \\ &= \text{Rp } 23.054.201.059,54\end{aligned}$$

Total working capital

No	<i>Working capital</i>	Biaya (Rp)
1	<i>Raw Material Inventory</i>	5.454.385.143,09
2	<i>In Process Inventory</i>	48.029.585,54
3	<i>Product Inventory</i>	23.054.201.059,54
4	<i>Available Cash</i>	23.054.201.059,54
5	<i>Extended Credit</i>	40.513.710.227,27
Total		92.124.527.075

Total capital investment (TCI)

No	<i>Total Capital Investment</i>	Biaya (Rp)
1	<i>Fixed Capital Investment</i>	247.667.420.673,71
2	<i>Plant Start Up</i>	24.766.742.067,37
3	<i>Interest During Construction</i>	24.766.742.067,37
4	Total WCI	92.124.527.074,99
Total		389.325.431.883

B. Manufacturing Cost

B.1. Direct Manufacturing Cost

- Raw Material

- Benzyl Chloride

Kebutuhan per tahun = 631,31,6 kg

Harga = Rp. 18.685,6/kg

Total Raw Material = Kebutuhan per tahun x Harga

= 631,31 kg x Rp. 18.684,6/kg

= Rp. 5.454.385.143,09

- Labour

No	Jabatan	Jumlah (orang)	Gaji/bulan (Rp)	Gaji/tahun (Rp)
1	Kepala regu	4	15.000.000	720.000.000
2	Karyawan proses	20	3.750.000	900.000.000
3	Karyawan utilitas	7	3.750.000	315.000.000
4	Karyawan lab dan Riset	2	3.750.000	90.000.000
Total				2.025.000.000

- Supervisi

No	Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji/bulan (Rp)	Gaji/tahun (Rp)
1	Kepala Bagian	5	15.000.000	900.000.000
2	Kepala Sie	13	8.000.000	1.248.000.000
3	Manager Bidang	2	25.000.000	600.000.000
Total				2.748.000.000

- Maintenance (Aries & Newton, hal 163)

Maintenance ditetapkan 10% dari fixed capital investment.

Maintenance = 0,1 x FCI

= 0,1 x Rp 247.667.420.674

= Rp 24.766.742.067,37

- Plant Supplies (Aries & Newton, hal 168)

Plant supplies ditetapkan 15% dari maintenance cost tahunan.

Plant supplies = 0,15 x Rp. 247.667.420.674

$$= \text{Rp } 3.715.011.310,11$$

- Royaltie and Patent (Aries & Newton, hal 168)

Berdasarkan Aries & Newton (1955), diperoleh bahwa biaya Royalties dan Patent di tentukan sebesar 1-5% dari harga jual produk. Dalam hal ini diambil 1%

Royalties & Paten = 1% * Harga Jual Produk

$$= \text{Rp}4.456.508.125,00$$

- Utilitas (Aries & Newton, hal 168)

Besarnya ditentukan 25% dari nilai bangunan (bangunan + contingency).

$$\text{Utilitas} = 0,25 \times (\text{Rp } 27.492.500.000 + \text{Rp } 35.213.377.346,97)$$

$$= \text{Rp } 15.990.469.336,74$$

B.2. Indirect Manufacturing Cost

- Pay Roll Overhead (Aries & Newton, hal 173)

Pay roll overhead ditetapkan sebesar 15% dari upah kerja.

$$\text{Pay roll overhead} = 0,15 \times \text{Rp } 2.025.000.000$$

$$= \text{Rp } 303.750.000,00$$

- Laboratory (Aries & Newton, hal 14)

Laboratory ditetapkan 20% dari upah pekerja

$$\text{Laboratory} = 0,20 \times \text{Rp } 2.025.000.000$$

$$= \text{Rp } 405.000.000,00$$

- Plant Overhead (Aries & Newton, hal 175)

Plant overhead ditetapkan 50% dari upah pekerja.

$$\text{Plant overhead} = 0,5 \times \text{Rp } 2.025.000.000$$

$$= \text{Rp } 1.012.500.000,00$$

- Packaging and Shipping (Aries & Newton, hal 177)

Packaging and shipping ditetapkan 10% dari harga penjualan.

$$\text{Packaging and shipping} = 0,1 \times \text{US\$ } 28.250.000$$

$$= \text{Rp } 44.565.081.250,00$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total indirect manufacturing cost} &= \text{pay roll overhead} + \text{laboratory} + \text{plant overhead} \\ &+ \text{packaging and shipping} \\ &= \text{Rp } 46.286.331.250 \end{aligned}$$

B.3. Fixed Manufacturing Cost

- Depreciation (Aries & Newton, hal 179)

Depresiasi merupakan penurunan harga peralatan dan gedung karena pemakaian, besarnya 8-10 % FCI (Aries & Newton, 1955).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Depreciation} &= P-S/n \\ &= (\text{Rp } 247.667.420.674 - (10\% \times \text{Rp } 247.667.420.674)) / 25 \\ &= \text{Rp } 8.916.027.144,25 \end{aligned}$$

- Property Taxes (Aries & Newton, hal 181)

Property Taxes ditetapkan besarnya 2% dari FCI

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Property Taxes} &= 0,02 \times \text{Rp } 247.667.420.674 \\ &= \text{Rp } 4.953.348.413,47 \end{aligned}$$

- Insurance (Aries & Newton, hal 175)

Insurance ditetapkan besarnya 1% dari FCI

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Insurance} &= 0,01 \times \text{Rp } 247.667.420.674 \\ &= \text{Rp } 2.476.674.207 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total fixed manufacturing cost (FMC)} &= \text{depreciation} + \text{property taxes} + \text{insurance} \\ &= \text{Rp } 8.916.027.144,25 + \text{Rp } 4.953.348.413,47 + \\ &\quad \text{Rp } 2.476.674.207 \\ &= \text{Rp } 16.346.049.764 \end{aligned}$$

Total manufacturing cost (MC) = direct manufacturing cost + indirect manufacturing cost + fixed manufacturing cost.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Rp } 182.269.380.640,51 + \text{Rp } 46.286.331.250,00 \\ &\quad + \text{Rp } 16.346.049.764,46 \\ &= \text{Rp } 244.901.761.655 \end{aligned}$$

C. General Expense

C.1. Adminitrasi

- Managament Salaries

Tabel D.5 Management Salaries

No	Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji/bulan (Rp)	Gaji/tahun (Rp)
1	Dewan Komisaris	1	50.000.000	600.000.000
2	General Manager	1	35.000.000	420.000.000
3	Manager Bidang	2	25.000.000	600.000.000
4	Staff Ahli	2	17.000.000	408.000.000
5	Sekretaris Manajer	1	7.000.000	84.000.000
6	Kepala Bagian	5	15.000.000	900.000.000
7	Kepala Sie	13	8.000.000	1.248.000.000
8	Staff	19	4.500.000	1.026.000.000
9	Karyawan	29	3.750.000	1.305.000.000
10	Sopir	4	3.000.000	144.000.000
11	Office Boy	2	2.000.000	24.000.000
12	Cleaning Service	2	2.000.000	48.000.000
13	Dokter	1	10.000.000	240.000.000
14	Paramedis	1	4.500.000	54.000.000
15	Satpam	2	2.500.000	60.000.000
Total		85		7.161.000.000

- Legal Fee and Auditing

Legal fee and auditing ditetapkan 1% dari labour cost, supervise, dan maintenance.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Legal fee and auditing} &= 0,1 \times \text{Rp. } 7.161.000.000 + \text{Rp } 24.766.742.067,37 \\ &= \text{Rp } 319.277.420,67\end{aligned}$$

- Peralatan kantor dan Komunikasi

Ditetapkan sebesar = Rp. 100.000.000

Total biaya administrasi = Rp 7.580.277.420,67

C.2. Sales Expens

Besarnya ditetapkan 22% dari harga penjualan.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sales expense} &= 0,03 \times \text{Rp } 244.901.761.655 \\ &= \text{Rp } 53.878.387.564,10\end{aligned}$$

C.3. Research

Besarnya ditetapkan 14% dari harga penjualan.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Research} &= 0,14 \times \text{Rp } 244.901.761.655 \\ &= \text{Rp } 62.391.113.750,00\end{aligned}$$

C.4. Finance

Besarnya ditetapkan 2% dari total capital investment (TCI).

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Finance} &= 0,02 \times \text{Rp } 387.742.976.116 \\ &= \text{Rp } 7.754.859.522,33\end{aligned}$$

D. Analisa Kelayakan

D.1. Evaluasi Keuntungan (Aries & Newton, hal 192)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Biaya produksi} &= \text{Rp } 376.087.122.491 \\ \text{Total Penjualan} &= \text{Rp } 445.650.812.500 \\ \text{Keuntungan} &= \text{Rp } 69.563.690.008,60 \\ \text{Keuntungan setelah pajak} &= \text{Rp } 52.172.767.506\end{aligned}$$

D.2. Profit on Sales (POS)

- Pos Sebelum Pajak = $\frac{\text{Keuntungan sebelum pajak}}{\text{Total penjualan produk}} \times 100\%$
$$= \frac{\text{Rp } 69.563.690.008,60}{\text{Rp } 445.650.812.500} \times 100\%$$
$$= 15,61 \%$$
- Pos Setelah Pajak = $\frac{\text{Keuntungan sebelum pajak}}{\text{Total penjualan produk}} \times 100\%$
$$= \frac{\text{Rp } 52.172.767.506}{\text{Rp } 445.650.812.500} \times 100\%$$
$$= 11,71 \%$$

D.3. Return on Investment (ROI) (Aries & Newton, hal 193)

- ROI sebelum pajak = $\frac{\text{Keuntungan sebelum pajak}}{\text{Fixed capital}} \times 100\%$
$$= \frac{\text{Rp } 69.563.690.008,60}{\text{Rp } 15.699.746,16} \times 100\%$$
$$= 28,09 \%$$
- ROI setelah Pajak = $\frac{\text{Keuntungan setelah pajak}}{\text{Fixed capital}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{\text{Rp.52.172.767.506}}{\text{Rp.15.699.746,16}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 21,07 \%$$

D.4. Pay Out Time (POT) (Aries & Newton, hal 195)

- POT sebelum pajak = $\frac{\text{Fixed Capital}}{\text{PBT} + \text{Depresiasi}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{\text{Rp 247.667.420.674}}{(\text{Rp69.563.690.008,60} + \text{Rp8.916.027.144,25})} \times 100\%$$

$$= 3,16 \text{ tahun}$$
- POT sesudah pajak = $\frac{\text{Fixed Capital}}{\text{PBT} + \text{Depresiasi}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{\text{Rp 247.667.420.674}}{(\text{Rp52.172.767.506} + \text{Rp8.916.027.144,25})} \times 100\%$$

$$= 4,05 \text{ tahun}$$

D.5. Break Even Point (BEP)

Break Even Point (BEP) adalah titik yang menunjukkan pada tingkat berapa biaya dan penghasilan jumlahnya sama. Dengan BEP, dapat ditentukan pada tingkat berapa harga jual dan jumlah unit yang dijual secara minimu dan berapa harga serta unit penjualan yang harus dicapai agar mendapat keuntungan.

$$\text{BEP} = \frac{\text{Fa} + 0,3 \text{ Ra}}{(\text{Sa} - \text{Va} - 0,7 \text{ Ra})} \times 100\%$$

Dimana:

Fa = Fixed cost pada produksi maksimum per tahun

Ra = Regulated expense pada produksi maksimum

Sa = Penjualan maksimum per tahun

Va = Variabel expense pada produksi maksimum per tahun

- Fixed Cost (Fa) (Aries & Newton, hal 204)
 Depreciation = Rp 8.916.027.144,25
 Property Taxes = Rp 4.953.348.413,47
 Asuransi = Rp 2.476.674.207
 Total Fixed Cost = Rp 16.346.049.764

- Variable Cost (Va) (Aries & Newton, hal 204)
 Raw Material = Rp 128.567.649.801,29
 Packaging and Transport = Rp. 53.878.387.564,10
 Utilitas = Rp 15.990.469.336,74
 Royaltie & Patent = Rp 4.456.508.125,00
 Total Variable Cost = Rp 202.893.014.827,13
- Regulated Cost (Ra) (Aries & Newton, hal 204)
 Labour = Rp2.025.000.000
 Pay Roll Overhead = Rp303.750.000
 Supervisi = Rp 2.748.000.000
 Laboratory = Rp 405.000.000
 General Expense = Rp 131.185.360.836,42
 Maintenance = Rp 24.766.742.067,37
 Plant Supplies = Rp 3.715.011.310,11
 Plant Over Head = Rp 1.012.500.000
 Total Regulated Cost = Rp 166.161.364.213,90
- Penjualan produk (Sa) (Aries & Newton, hal 204)
 Total penjualan produk selama 1 tahun = Rp. 748.000.000.000

$$BEP = \frac{Fa + 0,3 Ra}{(Sa - Va - 0,7 Ra)} \times 100\%$$

$$BEP = \frac{Rp.47.982.179.257 + 0,3 \times (Rp.114.825.023.340)}{(Rp.748.000.000.000 - Rp.35.939.434.5568 - 0,7 (Rp.114.825.023.340))} \times 100\%$$

$$BEP = 52,35 \%$$

D.6. Shut Down Point (SDP) (Aries & Newton, hal 207)

Shut Down Point (SDP) adalah titik penentuan suatu aktifitas produksi dihentikan.

$$SDP = \frac{0,3 Ra}{(Sa - Va - 0,7 Ra)} \times 100\%$$

$$SDP = \frac{0,3 \times (Rp.114.825.023.340)}{(Rp.748.000.000.000 - Rp.35.939.434.5568 - 0,7 (Rp.114.825.023.340))} \times 100\%$$

$$SDP = 39,42$$

D.7. Salvage

SV = 10%FCI	1.569.974,62	
Harga Pokok Produk	Rp6.268,12	
	0,40	US\$
BEP =		Diketahui
Kapasitas Produksi/ Total Penjualan		FCI
5.000 Ton/ Tahun		WCI
13.000.000 Kg/ Tahun		SV
Total Fixed Expense		
15.699.746,16		
Fixed Expense Per Unit		
1,21	US\$	
Total Variabel Expense		
12.861.476,99		
Variabel Expense Per Unit		
0,99	US\$	
	1.036.183,25	FA
	12.861.476,99	VA
	10.533.041,58	RA
Total Sales	28.250.000	SA
	0,52	BEP

Harga Pokok Produk

5,65 US\$

BEP Unit

3.368.570,32 Per Tahun

BEP Nilai Penjualan

15.759.585,36 Per Tahun