

## LAMPIRAN I TUGAS KHUSUS

### 1. ABSORBER

#### 1.1. Deskripsi Umum

*Gas absorption* atau absorpsi gas merupakan operasi di mana campuran gas dikontakkan dengan *liquid* yang bertujuan untuk melarutkan satu atau lebih komponen gas sehingga terbentuk larutan gas dalam *liquid*. Pada operasi ini memerlukan perpindahan massa substansi dari aliran gas ke *liquid*. Ketika perpindahan massa terjadi dengan arah berlawanan, misalnya dari *liquid* ke gas, operasi ini disebut *desorption* atau *stripping*.

Zat yang diserap disebut fase terserap sedangkan yang menyerap disebut absorben kecuali zat padat. Absorben dapat pula berupa zat cair karena itu absorpsi dapat terjadi antara zat cair dengan zat cair atau gas dengan zat cair. Terjadinya proses absorpsi dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor diantaranya yaitu:

- 1) kemampuan pelarut yang digunakan sebagai absorben
- 2) laju alir dari pelarut
- 3) jenis atau tipe kolom yang digunakan
- 4) kondisi operasi yang sesuai

#### 1.2. Jenis Absorpsi

Absorpsi dikelompokkan menjadi dua, yaitu absorpsi fisik dan absorpsi Kimia. Absorpsi fisik adalah proses absorpsi yang berlangsung secara fisika, yang terjadi hanyalah kelarutan *solute* dalam *solvent*, dimana gas yang larut didalam *solvent* memiliki *solubility* dalam *solvent* yang lebih besar daripada gas lainnya. Absorpsi kimia adalah proses absorpsi yang berlangsung secara kimia, proses ini biasanya disertai oleh reaksi kimia antara *solvent* dengan *solute*, jadi selain terjadi kelarutan juga terjadi reaksi.

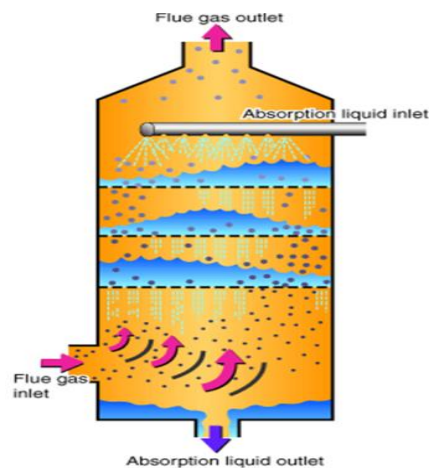
Alat yang digunakan dalam absorpsi gas dinamakan Absorber. Absorber adalah alat industri kimia berupa *mass transfer device* yang di dalamnya terjadi proses absorpsi. Jenis kolom absorber yang paling banyak digunakan dalam industri kimia adalah kolom dengan tipe aliran *counter-current*, gas yang akan

diserap dialirkan pada bagian *bottom* kolom, sedangkan *liquid* atau pelarut dialirkan pada bagian *top* kolom. Hal ini disebabkan karena gas lebih ringan dan mudah menyebar daripada *liquid*, sehingga kontak antara *liquid* dan gas akan berlangsung dengan baik dan juga mempengaruhi banyaknya gas yang diserap oleh pelarut atau *liquid*.

### 1.3. Jenis Absorber

Berdasarkan kegunaan dari absorber, maka absorber dibagi menjadi :

#### 1) *Packed Tower*



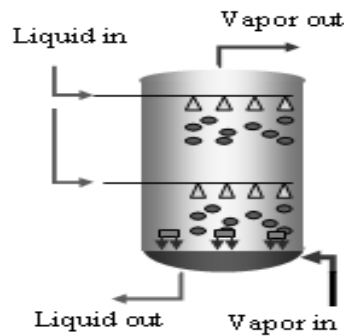
**Gambar 1.** *Packed Tower*

Dalam tower ini berisi *packing*, *liquid* didistribusikan diatas *packing* dan mengalir kebawah membentuk lapisan tipis di permukaan *packing*. Gas umumnya mengalir keatas berlawanan arah terhadap jatuhnya *liquid*. Kedua fasa (*liquid & gas*) akan teraduk sempurna. Pada *packed tower*, luas permukaan kontak antara gas dan *liquid* diperbesar dengan jalan menambahkan *packing* dalam tower. *Packing* yang ada juga berfungsi memperlama waktu kontak *gas-liquid*, sehingga *rate transfer massa* diharapkan manjadi lebih tinggi.

#### 2) *Spray Tower*

*Liquid* masuk dispraykan dan jatuh karena gravitasi, aliran gas naik berlawanan arah. *Nozzle spray* berfungsi untuk memperkecil ukuran *liquid*. Jarak jatuhnya *liquid* ditentukan berdasarkan waktu kontak dan pengaruh jumlah massa yang dipindahkan. *Spray tower* digunakan untuk perpindahan massa gas-gas yang sangat mudah larut dimana tahanan fasa gas yang menjadi kendali dalam

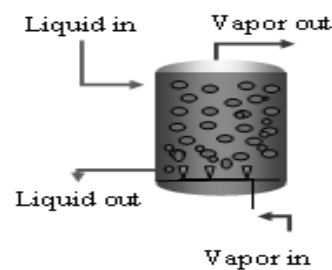
fenomena ini. Digunakan untuk skala besar dengan sistem dasarnya untuk mengalirkan  $\text{SO}_2$  dari *boiler* gas buangan yang dikeluarkan dari stasiun pembakaran batubara.



**Gambar 2.** *Spray Tower*

### 3) *Bubble Column*

*Bubble Column* pada prinsipnya merupakan kebalikan dari *spray tower*. Dalam kolom ini gas terdispersi kedalam fasa *liquid* membentuk gelembung kecil. Gelembung yang kecil ini menjadikan kontak antar fasa yang besar. Perpindahan massa yang terjadi selama gelembung naik melalui fasa *liquid*, gerakan gelembung tersebut mengurangi tahanan fasa *liquid*nya. *Bubble Column* digunakan bila laju perpindahan massa dikendalikan oleh tahanan fasa gas.



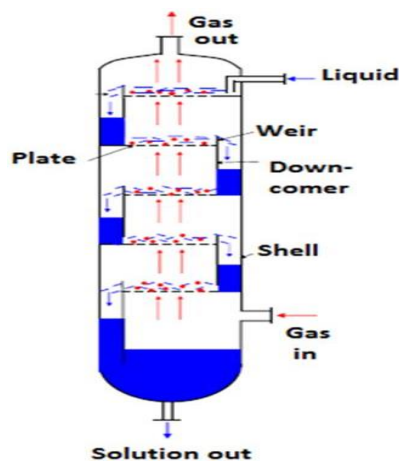
**Gambar 3.** *Bubble Column*

### 4) *Plate Tower (Tray Tower)*

*Tray* atau *Plate Tower* merupakan *scrubber* vertikal, dimana bagian dalam dari kolom berisi sejumlah *tray* atau *plate* yang disusun pada jarak tertentu (*tray/plate spacing*) di sepanjang kolom. Jumlah *tray/plate* ideal yang dibutuhkan untuk memperoleh hasil pemisahan bergantung pada tingginya kesulitan

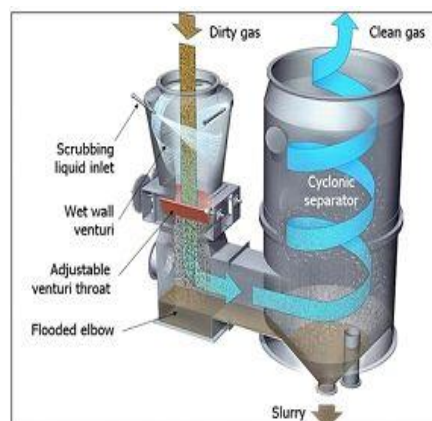
pemisahan zat yang akan dilakukan dan juga ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan neraca massa dan kesetimbangan. Gas yang mengalir dari bagian bawah *scrubber* akan melintas dari lubang-lubang yang ada pada setiap pelat yang digenangi oleh aliran air yang mengalir dari bagian atas *scrubber*.

Tipe ini tidak efektif untuk ukuran partikel sub mikron tetapi tipe ini memiliki efisiensi tinggi untuk ukuran partikel  $> 5\mu\text{m}$  dimana dengan ukuran tersebut efisiensi yang didapat mencapai 97%. Fungsi *tray* adalah sebagai tempat berlangsungnya proses perpindahan, tempat terbentuknya keseimbangan, dan alat pemisah dua fasa seimbang.



**Gambar 4.** *Plate/Tray Tower*

##### 5) *Venturi Scrubber*



**Gambar 5.** *Venturi Scrubber*

Umumnya digunakan untuk mengalirkan bahan-bahan partikel dari aliran gas ke penyerapan uap terlarut. Alat ini dapat memisahkan partikel hingga ukuran

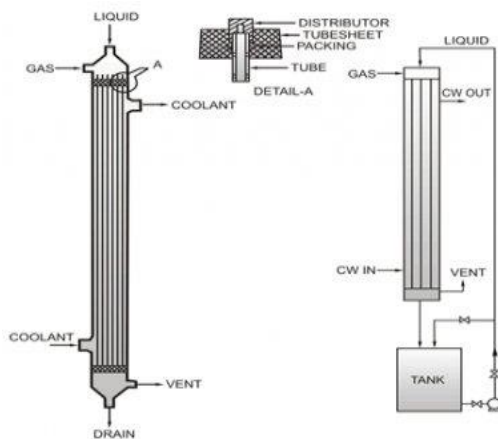
0,1 mikron dan gas yang larut di dalam air. *Venturi scrubber* menggunakan tekanan rendah pada lorong venturi dengan kecepatan 200 – 300 ft/sec. Air, produk, dan gas buang dikumpulkan dalam mesin pemisah dengan metode siklon yang ada pada bagian lorong venturi itu. *Pressure drop* nya sebesar 15 inch.

#### 6) *Falling Film Absorber*

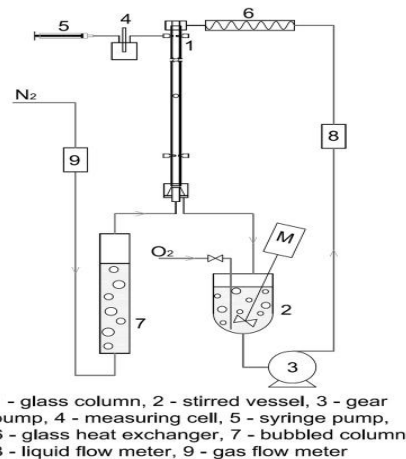
Tipe ini sangat cocok untuk skala besar atau komersil di mana panas yang diperbolehkan selama absorpsi sangat tinggi.

#### 7) *Wetted Wall Absorption Column*

Pada absorber ini, *liquid* yang digunakan sebagai absorben dialirkan dari atas menutupi seluruh permukaan dalam dinding tower, sehingga terbentuk lapisan film tipis. Gas yang akan diserap dialirkan dari bawah kolom.



**Gambar 6.** *Falling Film Absorber*



1 - glass column, 2 - stirred vessel, 3 - gear pump, 4 - measuring cell, 5 - syringe pump, 6 - glass heat exchanger, 7 - bubbled column, 8 - liquid flow meter, 9 - gas flow meter

**Gambar 7.** *Wetted Wall Absorption*

### 1.4. *Packing*

*Packing* memiliki karakteristik antara lain sebagai berikut :

- 1) Menghasilkan luas permukaan yang besar antara *liquid* dan gas.
- 2) Memiliki karakteristik aliran fluida yang diinginkan.
- 3) Secara kimia bersifat *inert* terhadap fluida yang diproses.
- 4) Memiliki kekuatan struktural untuk kemudahan dalam penanganan dan pemasangan.
- 5) Biaya murah

#### 1.4.1. *Random Packing*

*Random packing* didalam tower disusun secara acak, material yang digunakan seperti batu, kerikil, arang dan sebagainya. *Packing* jenis ini banyak tersedia, meskipun tidak mahal tetapi *packing* ini area permukaannya kecil dan sedikit aliran fluida. *Random packing* paling sering digunakan saat ini. Secara umum *random packing* menawarkan permukaan spesifik yang lebih besar dan *pressure drop* gas yang lebih tinggi pada ukuran yang lebih kecil, tetapi harganya lebih rendah.

Ada beberapa jenis *random packing* :

- 1) *Rasching Ring*, silinder berlubang dengan diameter antara 6 sampai 100 mm ( $\frac{1}{4}$  - 4 in), terbuat dari porselin.
- 2) *Lessing Ring*, sangat jarang digunakan.
- 3) *Berl* dan *intalox saddle*, mempunyai diameter 6 – 75 mm ( $\frac{1}{4}$  - 3 in), terbuat dari porselin atau plastik.
- 4) *Pals Ring*, biasanya juga disebut sebagai *Flexirings*, *Cascade ring* dan terbuat dari metal dan plastik.
- 5) *Tellerate*, terbuat dari plastik.

Pada umumnya *random packing* memberikan luas permukaan spesifik yang besar dan *pressure drop* gas yang lebih besar jika dipakai dalam ukuran yang lebih kecil.



**Gambar 8.** *Rasching Ring*



**Gambar 9.** *Lessing Ring*



**Gambar 10.** *Berl Saddle*



**Gambar 11.** *Intalox Saddle*



**Gambar 12.** *Pals Ring*



**Gambar 13.** *Cascade Ring*



**Gambar 14.** *Tellerate*

### 1.4.2. *Regular Packing*

*Regular Packing* mempunyai beda tekanan gas yang rendah, kemungkinan *flowrate* fluida yang baik. *Packing* jenis ini biasanya lebih mahal daripada *random packing*.

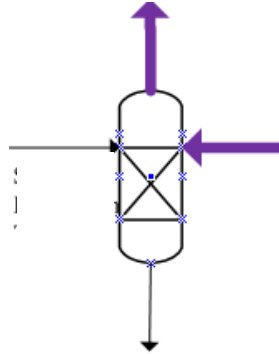
Ada beberapa jenis *regular packing* :

- 1) *Rasching ring*, ekonomis digunakan hanya pada ukuran yang sangat besar.
- 2) *Wood grids (hurdles)*, murah dan biasanya digunakan untuk volume yang besar.
- 3) *Double spiral ring*
- 4) *Knitted*, menghasilkan area kontak yang luas untuk gas dan liquid dengan pressure drop yang sangat rendah.

## 1.5. Perhitungan Desain Absorber di Pabrik Pembuatan Ammonia



Fungsi : Untuk menyerap CO<sub>2</sub> dari gas sintesa  
 Tipe : *Packed Tower*  
 Bahan konstruksi : *Carbon Steel*  
 Gambar :



Kondisi Operasi :

Temperatur : 48,89 °C

Tekanan : 18 atm

a) Data-data

Karakteristik Fluida

Gas

$$G' = 105.089,93 \text{ kg/jam} = 29,19 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\rho_G = 40,3276 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu_G = 1,64 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$D_G = 4,06 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$BM_{AV} = 14,9607 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

Liquid

$$L' = 290.881,27 \text{ kg/jam} = 80,80 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\rho_L = 1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu_L = 1,3 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$D_L = 0,001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$BM_{AV} = 56,7850 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\sigma = 0,1964 \text{ N/m}$$

b) Menentukan  $S_{CG}$  dan  $G$  untuk gas

Liquid leaving = jumlah liquid yang keluar dari absorber

$$= 345.350,78 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 95,93 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\left[ \frac{L'}{G'} \right] \left[ \frac{\rho_G}{\rho_L - \rho_G} \right]^{0,5} = \left[ \frac{95,93 \text{ kg/s}}{29,19 \text{ kg/s}} \right] \left[ \frac{40,33 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3 - 40,33 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,0912$$

Dari *Mass transfer operation, Treybal hal 195*, pressure drop desain untuk scrubber berkisar antara 200 - 400 N/m<sup>2</sup> per meter packed depth. Diambil pressure drop = 400 N/m<sup>2</sup>

Dari *figure 6.34 flooding and pressure drop in random-packed tower, Treybal hal. 195* untuk pressure drop = 400 N/m<sup>2</sup>, maka diperoleh :

$$\frac{G'^2 \cdot C_f \cdot \mu_L^{0,1} \cdot J}{\rho_G \cdot (\rho_L - \rho_G) \cdot g_c} = 0,068$$

Dari tabel 6.3, tabel 6.4 dan tabel 6.5, Treybal hal 196-199, 205, 206 dipilih :

Jenis packing	= Ceramic Rasching Rings
Nominal size	= 50 mm = 2 in
Wall Thickness	= 6 mm
C <sub>D</sub>	= 135,6
C <sub>f</sub>	= 65
ε	= 0,74
a <sub>p</sub>	= 92 m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>3</sup> = 28 ft <sup>2</sup> /ft <sup>3</sup>
m	= 31,52
n	= 0
p	= 0,481
ds	= 0,0725 m

sehingga :

$$\frac{G'^2 \cdot C_f \cdot \mu_L^{0,1} \cdot J}{\rho_G \cdot (\rho_L - \rho_G) \cdot g_c} = 0,068$$

Keterangan	J	= 1
	g <sub>c</sub>	= 1

$$G' = \left[ \frac{0,08 \cdot \rho_g (\rho_L - \rho_g) \cdot g_c}{C_f \cdot \mu_L^{0,1} \cdot J} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$G' = \left[ \frac{0,08 \cdot 40,33 \cdot (1.297,95 - 40,33) \cdot 1}{65 \cdot (1,3)^{0,1} \cdot 1} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 5,40 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$G = \frac{G'}{\text{BM}_{\text{AV}}}$$

$$= \frac{5,40 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}{14,96 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$= 0,36 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$S_{\text{CG}} = \frac{\mu_G}{\rho_G \cdot D_G}$$

$$S_{\text{CG}} = \frac{1,64 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s}}{40,33 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 4,06 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}$$

$$= 1$$

c) Perhitungan Diameter Scrubber

Cross Section Area Tower

$$A = \frac{G}{G'}$$

$$= \frac{29,19 \text{ kg/s}}{5,40 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$$

$$= 5,41 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter Kolom Scrubber

$$D = \left[ \frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{4 \cdot 5,41 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,62 \text{ m}$$

d) Menentukan  $S_{\text{CL}}$  dan  $L$  untuk Liquid

$$\begin{aligned}
 L' &= \frac{L}{A} \\
 &= \frac{80,80 \text{ kg/s}}{5,41 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= 14,94 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \frac{L'}{BM_{AV}} \\
 &= \frac{14,94 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}{56,79 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 0,26 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{CL} &= \frac{\mu_L}{\rho_L \cdot D_L} \\
 &= \frac{1,3 \text{ kg/m.s}}{1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 0,001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

e) Menentukan Hold Up

$$L' = 14,94 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$L = 0,26 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

Dari tabel 6.5, Treybal, hal 206 diperoleh :

Untuk *Ceramic Rasching Ring*, nominal size = 50 mm = 2 in :

$$d_s = 0,0725 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta &= 1,508 \cdot d_s^{0,376} \\
 &= 1,508 \cdot (0,0725)^{0,376} \\
 &= 0,56
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_L = 1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\sigma_L = 0,1964 \text{ N/m}$$

Dari tabel 6.5, Treybal, untuk  $\mu_L < 0,012 \text{ kg/m.s}$ , diperoleh persamaan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi_{Lsw} &= \frac{2,47 \cdot 10^{-4}}{d_s^{1,21}} \\
 &= \frac{2,47 \cdot 10^{-4}}{(0,0725)^{1,21}} \\
 &= 0,0059 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Lw} &= \frac{2,09 \cdot 10^{-6} (737,5 \cdot L')^{0,499}}{d_s^2} \\ &= \frac{2,09 \cdot 10^{-6} (737,5 \cdot 14,94)^{0,499}}{(0,0725)^2} \\ &= 0,074 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{LoW} &= \varphi_{Lw} - \varphi_{LsW} \\ &= 0,074 - 0,0059 \\ &= 0,07 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= \frac{975,7 \cdot L'^{0,57} \cdot \mu_L^{0,31}}{\rho_L^{0,84} \cdot (2,024 \cdot L'^{0,43} - 1)} \left( \frac{\sigma}{0,073} \right)^{0,1737 - 0,262 \log L'} \\ H &= \frac{975,7 \cdot 14,94^{0,57} \cdot 1,3^{0,31}}{1.297,95^{0,84} \cdot (2,024 \cdot 14,94^{0,43} - 1)} \left( \frac{0,1964}{0,073} \right)^{0,1737 - 0,262 \log 14,94}\end{aligned}$$

$$H = 1,83$$

Dari tabel 6.5, *Treybal*, diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Lo} &= \varphi_{LoW} \times H \\ &= 0,07 \times 1,83 \\ &= 0,13 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Ls} &= \frac{0,0486 \cdot \mu_L^{0,02} \cdot \sigma^{0,99}}{d_s^{1,21} \cdot \rho_L^{0,37}} \\ \varphi_{Ls} &= \frac{0,0486 \cdot 1,3^{0,02} \cdot 0,1964^{0,99}}{0,0725^{1,21} \cdot 1.297,95^{0,37}} \\ &= 0,02 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Lt} &= \varphi_{Lo} + \varphi_{Ls} \\ &= 0,13 + 0,02 \\ &= 0,15 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

f) Interfacial Area

Dari tabel 6.4, *Treybal*, untuk *Ceramic Rasching Ring* pada nominal size 50 mm (2 in) diperoleh :

$$m = 31,52$$

$$n = 0$$

$$p = 0,481$$

$$\alpha_{Aw} = m \left[ \frac{808 \cdot G'}{\rho_G^{0,5}} \right]^n L'^p$$

$$\alpha_{Aw} = 31,52 \left[ \frac{808 \cdot 5,40}{40,33^{0,5}} \right]^n 14,94^{0,481}$$

$$= 115,75 \text{ m}^2 / \text{m}^3$$

$$\alpha_A = \alpha_{Aw} \frac{\varphi_{Lo}}{\varphi_{LoW}}$$

$$\alpha_A = 115,75 \frac{0,13}{0,07}$$

$$= 211,76 \text{ m}^2 / \text{m}^3$$

g) Menentukan Operating Void Space Dalam Packing

Dari tabel 6.3 Treybal diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 0,74$$

$$\varepsilon_{Lo} = \varepsilon - \varphi_{Lt} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq.6.71})$$

$$= 0,74 - 0,15$$

$$= 0,1$$

$$\frac{F_G \cdot S_{CG}^{2/3}}{G} = 1,195 \left[ \frac{d_s \cdot G'}{\mu_G \cdot (1 - \varepsilon_{Lo})} \right]^{-0,36} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq.6.70})$$

$$F_G = 0,002 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

h) Menentukan Koefisien Fase Liquid

$$\frac{k_L \cdot d_s}{D_L} = 25,1 \left( \frac{d_s \cdot L'}{\mu_L} \right)^{0,45} S_{CL}^{0,5} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq. 6.72})$$

$$k_L = 0,32 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \text{ (kmol/m}^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= \frac{\rho_L}{BM_{AV}} \\
 &= \frac{1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3}{56,79 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 22,86 \text{ kmol/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_L &= k_L \cdot C \\
 &= 0,32 \times 22,86 \\
 &= 7,30 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

i) Menentukan Koefisien Volumetrik

Gas

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{Ga} &= F_G \cdot \alpha_A \\
 &= 0,002 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \times 211,76 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3 \\
 &= 0,44 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Liquid

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{La} &= F_L \cdot \alpha_A \\
 &= 7,30 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \times 211,76 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3 \\
 &= 1.544,90 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

j) Menentukan Tinggi Transfer Unit Overall

$$\alpha_A = 0,85 \cdot \alpha_{Aw} \frac{\varphi_{LiW}}{\varphi_{LoW}}$$

$$\alpha_A = 0,85 \cdot 115,75 \frac{0,074}{0,07}$$

$$= 106,87$$

$$H_{tG} = \frac{G}{F_{Ga}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{tG} &= \frac{0,36}{0,44} \\
 &= 0,81 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{tL} = \frac{L}{F_{La}}$$

$$H_{tL} = \frac{0,26}{1,544,90}$$

$$= 0,0002 \text{ m}$$

$$m = \frac{P^*}{P_t}$$

$$= \frac{22.040,43}{24}$$

$$= 0,92$$

k) Menentukan Heights of Transfer Unit

$$A = \frac{L}{m \cdot G}$$

$$A = \frac{0,26}{0,92 \cdot 0,36}$$

$$= 0,79$$

$$H_{tOG} = H_{tG} + \frac{m \cdot G}{L} H_{tL} + H_{tG} + \frac{H_{tL}}{A}$$

$$H_{tOG} = 0,81 + \frac{0,79 \cdot 0,36}{0,26} 0,0002 + 0,81 + \frac{0,0002}{0,79}$$

$$= 1,63 \text{ m}$$

l) Menentukan Number of Transfer Unit

$$N_{tOG} = \frac{\ln \left[ \frac{x_2 - y_1/m}{x_1 - y_1/m} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{A} \right) + \frac{1}{A} \right]}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq.8.50})$$

$$A = 0,79$$

Dimana :

$$y_1 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam fase gas feed} = 1.257,57$$

$$y_2 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam fase gas top kolom} = 19,63$$

$$x_1 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam fase liquid bottom} = 0$$

$$x_2 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam solven} = 0$$

maka diperoleh :



$$N_{tOG} = \frac{\ln \left[ \frac{x_2 - y_1/m}{x_1 - y_1/m} \left(1 - \frac{1}{A}\right) + \frac{1}{A} \right]}{1 - \frac{1}{A}}$$

$$N_{tOG} = 4,18$$

m) Tinggi Packing, Z

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= H_{tOG} \times N_{tOG} \\ &= 1,63 \text{ m} \times 4,18 \text{ m} \\ &= 6,80 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

n) Tinggi Head Packing, H

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 1/8 \times D \\ &= 1/8 \times 2,62 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,33 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

o) Tinggi Scrubber, H<sub>AB</sub>

$$\begin{aligned} H_{AB} &= Z + 2H \\ &= 6,80 \text{ m} + 2(0,33 \text{ m}) \\ &= 7,46 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

p) Menentukan Pressure Drop

Pressure drop untuk *packing* yang terbasahi

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P_1 &= P \cdot Z \\ &= 400 \text{ N/m}^2 \cdot 6,80 \text{ m} \\ &= 2.720,98 \text{ N/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(untuk tiap 1 meter *packing*)

$$\rho_G = 40,33 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$C_D = 135,6$$

(Tabel 6.3, Treybal)

$$G' = 5,40 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{Z} = C_D \cdot \left[ \frac{G'}{\rho_G} \right]^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{Z} = 2,43 \text{ N/m}^2$$

(untuk tiap 1 meter *packing*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pressure drop total untuk packing} &= 2.720,98 \text{ N/m}^2 + 2,43 \text{ N/m}^2 \\
 &= 27.212,19 \text{ N/m}^2 \\
 &= 0,27 \text{ atm}
 \end{aligned}$$

q) Tebal Dinding kolom

$$t = \frac{P \cdot r}{S \cdot E_j - 0,6 \cdot P} + C_c \quad (\text{Peter, tabel. 4, hal 573})$$

dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \text{Tekanan design} &= 18 \text{ atm} &= 264,53 \text{ psi} \\
 R &= \text{Jari-jari vessel} &= 1,31 \text{ m} &= 51,66 \text{ in} \\
 S &= \text{Working stress allowable} &= 13700 \text{ psi} &(\text{table 4, Peter, hal 538}) \\
 E &= \text{Joint efisiensi} &= 0,85 &(\text{table 4, Peter, hal 538}) \\
 C &= \text{Korosi maksimum} &= 0,0125 \text{ in} &(\text{table 6, Peter, hal 538})
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= 1,19 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,03 \text{ m} \\
 &= 3,01 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

---

**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama alat	<i>Absorber-01</i>
Kode alat	AB-01
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Untuk menyerap CO <sub>2</sub> dari gas sintesa
<i>Safety Factor</i>	10%

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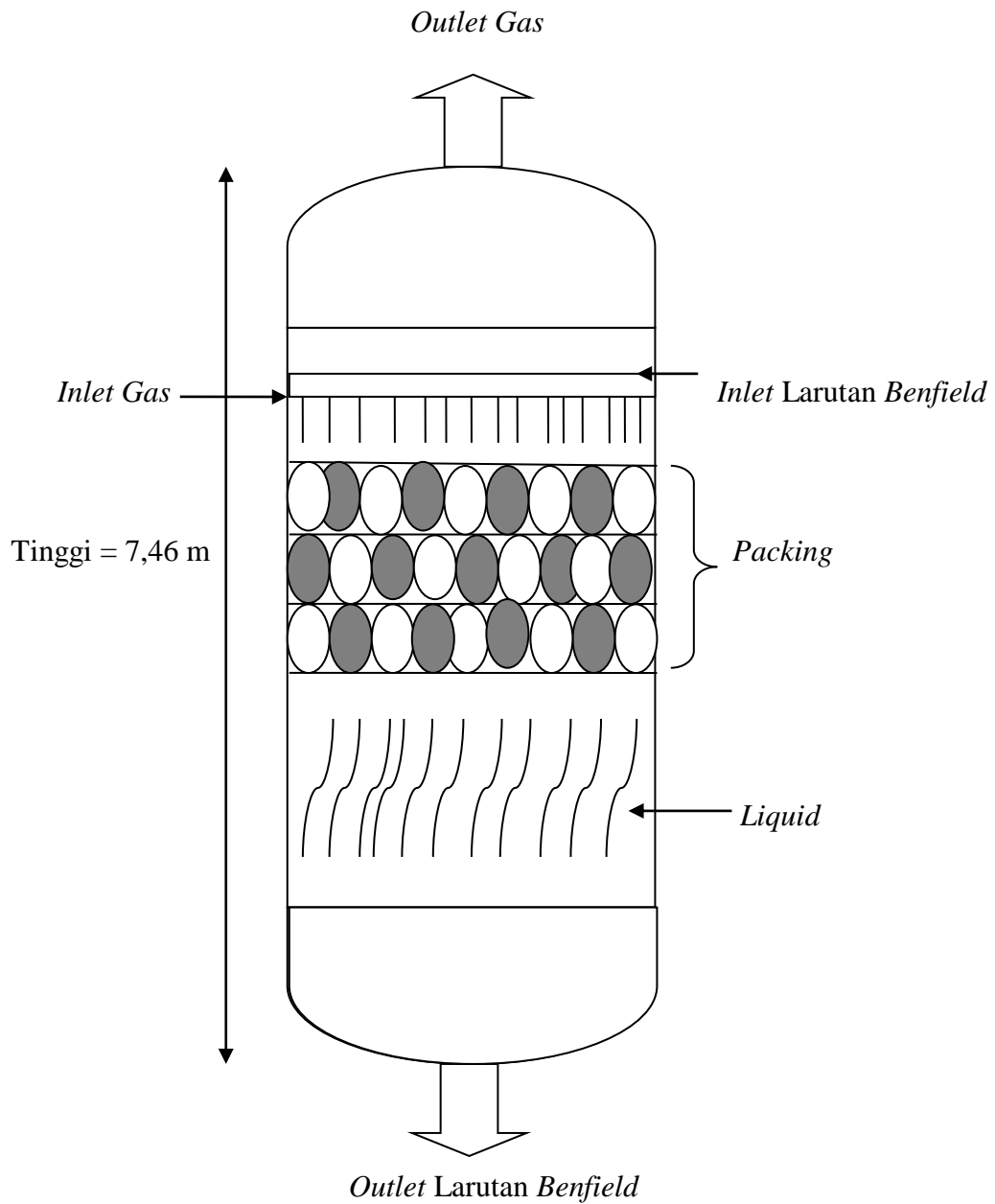
**DATA DESAIN**


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Tipe	<i>Packed Tower</i>
Tinggi Absorber (m)	7,46
Temperatur Operasi (°C)	48,89
Tekanan Operasi (atm)	18
Diameter Absorber (m)	2,62
Pressure Drop (atm)	0,27
Tebal Dinding Absorber (cm)	3,01
Packing	<i>Ceramic Rasching Ring</i>
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

---

### 1.6. Skema Peralatan Absorber



**Gambar 15.** Skema Absorber

## TUGAS KHUSUS AMMONIA CONVERTER

### 1. Deskripsi Umum Reaktor

Setiap proses industri didesign untuk memproduksi suatu produk yang diinginkan secara ekonomi yang berasal dari berbagai macam material atau bahan baku. Design atau rancangan reaktor yang digunakan dalam proses ini sangat bervariasi sesuai dengan produk yang diinginkan. Untuk merancang suatu reaktor perlu diketahui termodinamika, kinetika reaksi, atau laju reaksi kimianya, mekanika fluida, perpindahan panas, perpindahan massa, dan biaya ekonomi. Laju reaksi kimia merupakan sintesa dari berbagai faktor yang berkaitan dengan perancangan reaktor kimia.

Dalam rancangan reaktor kimia perlu diketahui :

1. Perubahan yang terjadi selama reaksi berlangsung.
2. Berapa kecepatan atau laju reaksi yang terjadi pada reaktor.

Point pertama berdasarkan pada termodinamika, sedangkan point yang kedua berdasarkan pada laju proses reaksi kimia, perpindahan panas adalah kinetika reaksi kimia yang dipengaruhi oleh reaktor laju reaksi. Untuk mengukur laju reaksi dan panas yang terjadi maka dibutuhkan sifat fisika dan kimia dari unsur tersebut sehingga dapat diketahui konstanta laju reaksi yang diinginkan.

Reaktor adalah alat industri kimia yang berfungsi sebagai tempat bereaksinya reaktan – reaktan yang akan direaksikan untuk menghasilkan produk yang diinginkan. Reaktor yang digunakan di dalam suatu industri kimia merupakan alat yang kompleks, dimana didalamnya terjadi berbagai peristiwa kimia dan fisika antara lain, perpindahan panas, perpindahan massa, difusi, dan friksi yang terjadi bersamaan dengan berjalannya reaksi kimia.

Dalam beberapa proses, fungsi suatu reaktor bias jadi seperti *heat exchanger* atau bahkan alat perpindahan massa (*mass transfer device*). Reaktor

yang dijual secara komersial untuk keperluan proses merupakan reaktor dengan keseimbangan faktor ekonomis dan faktor proses diatas.

### 1.1 Jenis – Jenis Reaktor

Pada dasarnya, terdapat 3 jenis reaktor, yaitu :

1. Reaktor *Batch*
2. Reaktor *Continue*
3. *Semi Batch* atau *Semi Flow* Reaktor

Reaktor *Batch* adalah reaktor yang dalam prosesnya, reaktan diinput ke dalam *vessel* sekaligus, selama reaksi berlangsung tidak ada penambahan reaktan lainnya. Reaktan baru akan kembali diinput ke dalam reaktor setelah produk dihasilkan. Dalam penggunaannya, reaktor jenis ini banyak dipakai dalam industri berskala kecil, atau reaktan yang memerlukan *residence time* yang cukup lama, atau reaksi yang mempunyai selektivitas superior, seperti reaksi polimerisasi.

Reaktor *Batch* biasanya berbentuk tanki silinder dan vertikal. Untuk reaktor batch yang vertikal berpengaduk. Reaktor *Batch* dibuat dari *stainless steel* tetapi lebih menguntungkan jika permukaan dalamnya dilapisi dengan *glass* atau polimer untuk meminimalkan korosi. Reaktor jenis ini biasanya menggunakan *internal impeller*, *gas bubble* dan *pump around*. Untuk mengatur temperatur pada jenis reaktor ini, biasanya digunakan *internal surface* atau *jacket*, *reflux condenser* dan pemompaan ke suatu *Heat Exchanger* yang ditambahkan.

Reaktor *continuous* adalah reaktor yang dalam proses penggunaannya terdapat aliran masuk dan keluar reaktan secara kontinyu atau berkesinambungan ke dalam *vessel*. Reaktor jenis ini biasanya digunakan untuk reaktan yang *residence time* nya kecil. Reaktor jenis ini banyak digunakan dalam industri kimia skala besar. Cost yang digunakan untuk reaktor ini, baik instalasi, dan perawatan, jauh lebih ekonomis bila dibandingkan dengan reaktor batch. Secara keseluruhan, reaktor kontinyu lebih banyak disukai, dan digunakan dalam industri kimia.

Proses semi *batch* atau semi *flow* reaktor paling sukar untuk dianalisa dari sudut pandang design reaktor karena salah satunya ada dalam sistem terbuka di

bawah kondisi *non steady-state*. Sehingga persamaan differensial energi dan konversi massa lebih kompleks daripada dengan reaksi yang sama pada *continuous flow* reaktor yang beroperasi pada keadaan *steady state*.

Tipe – tipe reaktor :

1. *Continuous Flow Reactor – Stirred Tank (CSTR)*

*Continuous Flow Stirred Tank Reactor* digunakan dengan luas dalam industri proses kimia. Pada CSTR, satu atau lebih fluida diinput ke dalam reactor tanki yang dilengkapi dengan *impeller* dengan adanya pengeluaran produk secara kontinyu. *Impeller* tersebutlah yang mengaduk reaktan hingga berada dalam keadaan homogen. Dengan membagi volume tanki dengan volumetrik flow rate yang melalui tanki adalah *residence time*, atau waktu yang diperlukan reaktan berada di dalam tanki.

Beberapa aspek penting dari CSTR ini adalah :

- Pada keadaan *steady*, laju alir masuk harus sama dengan laju alir keluar, jika tidak maka akan terjadi overflow atau keadaan kosong. Pada saat terjadi kekosongan reaktor, persamaan harus diturunkan dari differensiasi massa dan energi balance.
- Seringkali, lebih menguntungkan dan ekonomis jika menggunakan CSTR yang dirangkai seri atau parallel. Misalnya, CSTR yang pertama reaksi berlangsung pada konsentrasi reaktan tinggi dengan laju reaksi yang tinggi. Pada kasus ini, ukuran reaktor dapat bervariasi untuk meminimalkan modal investasi yang dibutuhkan.
- Beberapa CSTR berukuran kecil yang dirangkai seri akan sama dengan PFR.

2. *PFR (Plug Flow Reactor)*

Pada PFR, satu atau lebih fluida dipompakan melalui pipa atau *tube*. Proses reaksi kimia terjadi sepanjang reaktan tersebut mengalir melalui pipa atau *tube* tersebut. Pada tipe reaktor ini, pada saat laju alir reaktan masuk dengan konsentrasi yang tinggi, konsentrasinya akan semakin menurun sejalan dengan meningkatnya konsentrasi produk.

Aspek penting pada PFR :

- Mempunyai efisiensi yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan CSTR dengan volume yang sama, sehingga dengan *space time* yang sama PFR memberikan reaksi yang lebih lengkap daripada CSTR.

Berdasarkan design bentuknya, reaktor dalam industri kimia dibagi menjadi beberapa jenis, yaitu : Tank Reaktor, Reaktor Tubular, Reaktor Tower, Reaktor Fluidized Bed, reaktor Slurry Phase.

#### 1. Reaktor Tanki

Reaktor jenis ini paling umum digunakan pada industri kimia. Reaktor ini, pada umumnya dilengkapi dengan alat agitasi (seperti *stirring*, *cooking* atau *shaking*) juga untuk perpindahan panas (seperti *jacket*, pertukaran panas eksternal dan internal). Jenis ini juga dapat digunakan untuk operasi *batch* atau *continuous* dengan jangkauan yang luas untuk temperatur dan tekanan.

#### 2. Reaktor *Tubular*

Bentuk reaktor ini adalah *single continuous tube* atau beberapa *tube* disusun paralel. Reaktor masuk pada salah satu ujung dan keluar dari ujung yang lainnya. Perpindahan panas dari atau ke reaktor dapat dilakukan dengan *jacket* atau design *shell and tube*. Reaktor tubular dapat diaplikasikan apabila *back mixing* dari campuran reaksi pada aliran langsung tidak diinginkan. Reaksi gas dalam skala besar seperti *cracking* hidrokarbon, konversi udara menjadi NO dan oksidasi NO menjadi NO<sub>2</sub> adalah salah satu contoh penggunaan reaktor *tubular*.

#### 3. Reaktor *Tower*



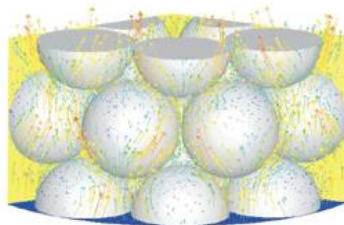
Karakteristik dari jenis reaktor ini adalah silinder vertikal dengan perbandingan antara tinggi dan diameter yang besar. Reaktor tower dapat menggunakan *baffle* dan *solid packing* (reaktan, katalis atau inert) dan dapat digunakan untuk proses kontinyu yang melibatkan reaksi hidrogen. Contohnya pada *lime kiln* dan unit – unit absorpsi untuk reaksi gas-liquid termasuk *packed tower*, *plate tower* dan *spray tower*.

#### 4. Reaktor *Fluidized Bed*

Reaktor *Fluidized Bed* merupakan vessel silinder yang vertikal yang mengandung *slurry* partikel katalis dengan medium liquid yang salah satunya adalah reaktan. Reaktan gas dibublingkan melalui *slurry* dalam medium liquid, dimana ada katalis reaksi. Teknik ini dilengkapi dengan kontrol temperatur karena kapasitas panas yang tinggi dan karakteristik perpindahan panas dari liquid contoh pada skala produksi, reaktor *slurry* digunakan pada *hydrocracking* dari residu *fuel oil*. Reaktor ini digunakan dalam pengembangan proses *liquefaction* batubara. Sistem reaksi mengandung batubara dan partikel katalis, minyak dan gas hidrogen.

#### 5. *Fixed Bed Reactor*

*Fixed bed catalytic reactor* berbentuk *tube* silinder, yang diisi dengan partikel katalis, dimana bentuknya dapat bulat atau berbentuk *pellet*. Selama operasi, gas atau liquid (atau keduanya) mengalir melalui tube, melewati partikel katalis, dan terjadilah reaksi kimia.



**Gambar 1.** Katalis

## 2. Ammonia Converter

Reaktor sintesa amonia ini berjenis *Multi stage fixed bed reactor* yang memiliki 3 *bed catalyst* di dalamnya, terbuat dari baja silinder dengan ketinggian 7 sampai 18 meter. Pola aliran gas didalam *Ammonia Converter* di disain sedemikian rupa sehingga seluruh aliran gas akan merata melewati katalis, gas umpan *Ammonia Converter* mengalir melewati *annulus* pada bagian dalam *vessel* dan diluar *shell*. Keadaan ini membuat *shell* tetap pada kondisi dingin. Gas kemudian mengalir melalui *shell side Ammonia Converter Interchanger* yang berfungsi untuk memanaskan gas yang menuju *bed* katalis pertama dengan menggunakan panas dari hasil reaksi *bed* katalis sebelumnya

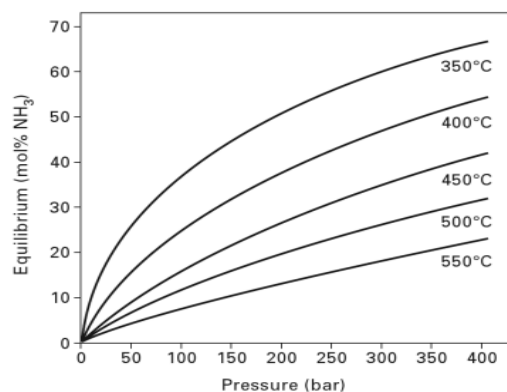
Campuran gas sintesa yang telah dimurnikan mengandung hidrogen ( $H_2$ ) dan nitrogen ( $N_2$ ) pada rasio 3:1, bereaksi pada temperatur sekitar  $400^\circ C$ - $500^\circ C$  dan tekanan 150-350 atm menggunakan katalis aktif iron oxide, terutama *ferroso-ferric oxide* ( $Fe_3O_4$ ) atau yang populer saat ini *Ruthenium catalyst* ( $Ru/Al_2O_3$ ). Potash ( $K_2CO_3$ ), alumunium ( $Al_2O_3$ ), calcium ( $CaO$ ), atau magnesium ( $MgO$ ) bertindak sebagai *promoted catalyst*.

#### 1. Reaksi di Ammonia Converter

Reaksi yang berlangsung pada *Ammonia Converter*



Reaksi sintesa amonia berlangsung secara eksotermis, dengan volume diperkecil ( $\Delta V < 0$ ) dan dibatasi oleh termodinamika. Oleh karena itu, tekanan yang tinggi dan temperatur yang rendah lebih disukai. Katalis dengan aktivitas yang tinggi diperlukan baik untuk operasi temperatur yang rendah.



**Gambar 2.** Pengaruh Tekanan dan Temperatur pada Konsentrasi Keseimbangan

Amonia dengan rasio  $H_2:N_2$  sebesar 3:1  
(Sumber : *Engineering Catalyst Book*, hal. 329 oleh M. Dmitry)

Proses pembuatan ammonia dari hidrogen dan nitrogen tidak dapat berlangsung sempurna hanya dengan sekali melewati *Converter (one pass through)*. Produk ammonia dapat dipisahkan dari sirkulasi gas dengan mudah, yaitu melalui pendinginan gas dengan air pendingin sehingga ammonia terkondensasi. Slack dan James (1973) menjelaskan bahwa banyak hal yang mempengaruhi kinerja *loop*, dari pemilihan parameter kontrol yang tepat untuk mendapatkan kesetimbangan yang optimum disamping penghematan biaya produksi dan kehandalan operasi rasional. Variabel operasi yang sangat berpengaruh adalah tekanan, temperatur *Converter*, laju sirkulasi gas, temperatur kondensasi ammonia, volume katalis, dan aktifitas katalis.

Gas yang meninggalkan *converter* mengandung sekitar 12 sampai 18% amonia, tergantung pada tekanan. Konversi per bed katalis naik seiring naiknya tekanan. Gas didinginkan, pertama oleh alat penukar panas dengan menginjeksikan gas, kemudian dengan udara atau air. Gas amonia yang didinginkan akhirnya terkondensasi menjadi bentuk likuid oleh sistem refrigerasi. Derajat pendinginan ditentukan berdasarkan tekanan gas amonia. Pada tekanan yang tinggi, banyak amonia yang dapat dikondensasikan dengan air pendingin. Pada tekanan rendah (15 sampai 20 MPa), refrigerasi sangat penting untuk kondensasi.

Reaksi amonia sintesa berlangsung secara eksotermis, kemudian dalam mengoperasikan secara efisien, sebaiknya kesetimbangan digeser secara kontinyu dan panas berlebih dibuang. Hal ini dapat diselesaikan dengan mengatur proses dalam beberapa langkah. Setelah melalui satu bed katalis, konsentrasi amonia menjadi sangat penting karena telah mendekati garis kesetimbangan. Kemudian pendinginan dilakukan oleh penukar panas (*intermediate cooling*). Hal yang perlu diingat bahwa reaksi yang terjadi di masukan bed katalis ialah jauh dari kesetimbangan, ketika pada keluaran konsentrasi amonia yang tinggi maka reaksi balik akan menjadi jelas mempengaruhi dalam arah reaksi selanjutnya.

Aliran tunggal melewati sebuah reaktor menghasilkan yield sekitar 15%.

Selanjutnya gas amonia hasil produk keluaran reaktor diubah menjadi amonia likuid, sedangkan hidrogen dan nitrogen yang tak terkonversi di kembalikan kembali ke reaktor. Reaksi sintesa amonia terjadi dalam sistem putar (*loop system*) dimana sintesa gas hidrogen dan nitrogen disirkulasi kontinyu melalui sebuah konverter yang mengandung katalis.

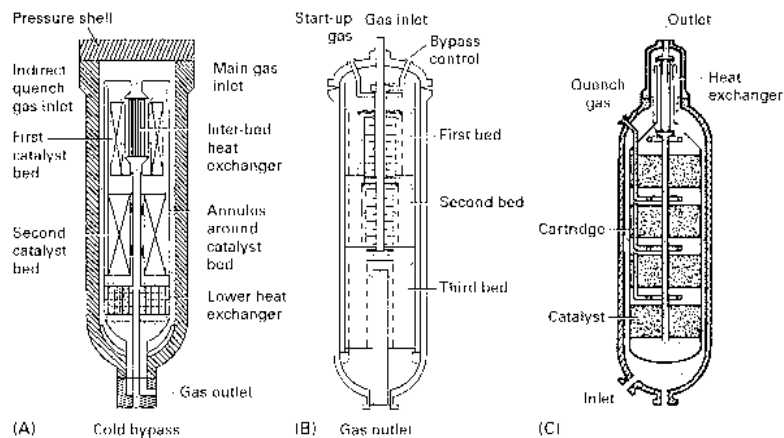
## 2. Desain Ammonia Converter

Pada teknologi yang terdahulu, reaktor jenis *axial flow* digunakan dalam operasi tekanan tinggi (300 bar). Besar partikel katalis (6-10 mm) dipakai dalam tujuan membatasi *pressure drop* melewati katalis. Desain *converter* dalam beberapa penelitian bahwa laju aliran gas secara radial melalui bed katalis sangat mungkin untuk mengurangi *pressure drop*, menggunakan katalis ukuran kecil (1,5-3 mm) memperlihatkan tingginya aktivitas per unit volume.

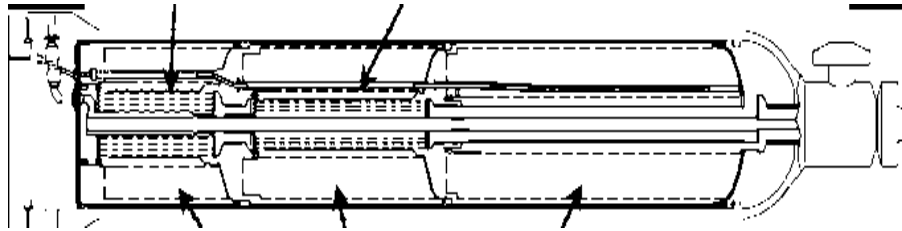
**Tabel 1.** Jenis Desain Ammonia Konverter

Contractor	Converter Design
------------	------------------

Kellogg	a. Quench cooled, reaktor laju aksial dengan 3-4 bed menggunakan katalis diameter 6-10 mm
	b. Horizontal reactor, laju gas turun ke bawah melalui 3 kerangka bed dan <i>quench cooling</i> . Menggunakan katalis ukuran kecil 1,5-3,0 mm.
Topsoe	Bed dengan dua aliran radial disertai penukar panas dan kemungkinan <i>quench cooling</i> dalam tangki. Menggunakan katalis ukuran kecil 1,5-3,0 mm.
Ammonia Casale	Laju aksial-radial melalui tiga bed katalis dengan penukar panas dalam bed atau <i>quench cooling</i> .
Uhde	Tiga bed katalis, dua di dalam konverter pertama dengan inlet/outlet penukaran panas dan <i>waste heat boiler</i> dan ketiga di dalam sebuah konverter kedua dengan sebuah <i>waste heat boiler</i>
C F Braun	Tiga bed katalis dalam konverter terpisah dengan sebuah inlet/outlet penukar panas setelah melalui kedua dan ketiga.



**Gambar 3.** Contoh Amonia Sintesis Konverter: (A) reaktor dengan dua bed, Topsoe S-200, (B) reaktor dengan tiga bed, Uhde, GmbH, (C) reaktor dengan 3 bed dan quenching.



**Gambar 4.** *Casale ammonia synthesis reactor*

Dalam desain utama reaktor ammonia sintesis terdapat bejana bertekanan yang memiliki seksi bed katalis dan penukar panas (*heat exchangers*). Amonia konverter diklasifikasikan oleh tipe aliran (aksial, radial, atau aliran silang) dan digunakan metode pendinginan (quench atau tidak langsung). Reaktor tipe aliran aksial ialah reaktor beraliran dari atas ke bawah atau sebaliknya, namun tingginya *pressure drop* yang terjadi melewati bed katalis menjadi perhatian utama. Reaktor tipe aliran radial ialah reaktor dengan ukuran tinggi, diameter yang cukup kecil dan gas masukan ke antara dinding reaktor dan luar permukaan bed katalis. Desain ini meminimalkan *pressure drop* yang terjadi.

Pada reaktor tipe aliran silang (*cross flow*), gas dimasukkan sepanjang sisi reaktor dan secara radial melewati reaktor oleh penampang pada sisi lainnya. Konverter *quench* menggunakan reaktan dingin di tempatkan pada variasi titik

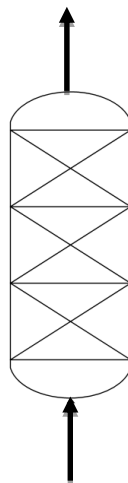
tertentu sepanjang bed katalis. Penukar panas dalam bed juga dapat digunakan untuk menghilangkan panas pada interval spesifik sepanjang *bed*, keefektifitasan terdapat pada pemisahan bed menjadi beberapa zona (*multibed*).

Reaktan gas dapat disirkulasikan melalui alat penukar panas untuk memanaskan di awalan feed gas yang akan masuk ke dalam reaktor atau air untuk memproduksi steam. Apabila kesetimbangan telah tercapai dalam pembentukan amonia di dalam bed katalis, maka panas yang dihilangkan atau penyerapan panas yang dilakukan oleh *quench gas* atau *indirect cooling* harus kembali pada temperatur awal masuk bed katalis untuk mendapatkan laju konversi yang baik.

### 3. Desain Ammonia Converter

Fungsi : Tempat mereaksikan  $H_2$  dan  $N_2$  dengan bantuan katalis Ruthenium sehingga menghasilkan  $NH_3$

Gambar :



#### Data Operasi

Tekanan : 150 atm

Temperatur : Bed 1 = 450 °C

Bed 2 = 440 °C

Bed 3 = 430 °C

Katalis : Ruthenium  
 Konversi : 1) Reaksi 1 = 23,25 %  
           2) Reaksi 2 = 19,74 %  
           3) Reaksi 3 = 16,90 %

Laju alir massa : 99.493,17 kg/jam  
 Percepatan gravitasi : 9,8 m/s<sup>2</sup>  
 Densitas campuran : 202,56 kg/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Viskositas campuran : 0,3 kg/m.s

#### **Data Katalis**

Nama katalis : Ruthenium  
 Ukuran katalis : 0,318 cm  
 Bulk density : 0,93 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 Densitas katalis : 1,67 kg/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 Void fraction : 0,56

a) Menghitung Konstanta laju reaksi dan waktu reaksi

- Bed 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Laju alir massa} &= 99.493,17 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \text{Densitas campuran} &= 202,56 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 \text{Laju alir volume (Q)} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}} \\
 &= \frac{99.493,17}{202,56} \\
 &= 491,18 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Mol N}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{AO}) &= 2.926,86 \text{ Kmol/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula } (C_{AO}) &= \frac{n_{AO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{2.926,27}{491,18} \\ &= 5,96 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2 \text{ mula-mula } (n_{BO}) = 8.778,81 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula } (C_{BO}) &= \frac{n_{BO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{8.778,81}{491,18} \\ &= 17,87 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi 1,  $X_A = 0,2$

$$C_{AO} = 5,96 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{BO} = 17,87 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 491,18 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{AO}(1-X_A) \\ &= 5,96 \text{ kmol/m}^3 (1-0,2325) \\ &= 4,57 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_B &= C_{BO} - b/a (C_{AO} - C_A) \\ &= C_{BO} - C_{AO} \cdot X_A \\ &= 17,87 \text{ kmol/m}^3 - 3 (5,96 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \times 0,2325) \\ &= 13,72 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

- A = Faktor frekuensi  
 T = Temperatur reaksi = 450 °C = 723,15 K  
 E = Energi pengaktifan  
 R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

T	1/T	$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A}$	$C_{B0} - b/a C_{A0}$	K	$\ln K$
0	0	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0	0
50	0,02	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,07	-2,60
100	0,01	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,04	-3,29
150	0,0067	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,02	-3,69
200	0,005	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,02	-3,98

T	1/T	$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A}$	$C_{B0} - b/a C_{A0}$	K	$\ln K$
250	0,004	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,01	-4,21
300	0,0033	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,01	-4,39
350	0,0029	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,01	-4,54
400	0,0025	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,01	-4,68
450	0,0022	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,01	-4,79

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\tan \Theta = 20$$

$$\tan \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \tan \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 0,3640 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intercept

$$\ln A = -1,94$$

$$A = 1,44$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$K_1 = 1,44 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$= 52 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Laju reaksi :

$$r_1 = k C_A C_B$$

$$= 3,26 \times 10^3 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_{Bo} - \frac{b}{a} C_{Ao}) kt$$

$$\tau_1 = 7,17 \times 10^{-2} \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau_1 = 258 \text{ detik}$$

- **Bed 2**

$$\text{Laju alir massa} = 76.360,26 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas campuran} = 157,64 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Laju alir volume (Q)} = \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}}$$

$$= \frac{79.360,26}{157,64}$$

$$= 484,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Mol N}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{AO}) = 2.245,89 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{AO}) = \frac{n_{AO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}}$$

$$= \frac{2.245,89}{484,38}$$

$$= 4,64 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{BO}) = 6.737,67 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{BO}) = \frac{n_{BO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}}$$

$$= \frac{6.737,67}{484,38}$$

$$= 13,91 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

Konversi reaksi 1,  $X_A = 0,1974$

$$C_{AO} = 4,64 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{BO} = 13,91 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 484,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$C_A = C_{AO}(1-X_A)$$

$$= 4,64 \text{ kmol/m}^3 (1-0,1974)$$

$$= 3,72 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_B = C_{Bo} - b/a (C_{Ao} - C_A)$$

$$= C_{Bo} - C_{Ao} \cdot X_A$$

$$= 13,91 \text{ kmol/m}^3 - 3 (4,64 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \times 0,1974)$$

$$= 11,16 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

A = Faktor frekuensi

T = Temperatur reaksi = 440 °C = 723,15 K

E = Energi pengaktifan

R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

T	1/T	$\text{Ln} \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A}$	$C_{Bo} - b/a C_{ao}$	K	In K
0	0	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	0	0

44	$2,27 \times 10^{-2}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$1,76 \times 10^{-6}$	-13,25
88	$1,14 \times 10^{-2}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$8,81 \times 10^{-7}$	-13,94
132	$7,58 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$5,87 \times 10^{-7}$	-14,35
176	$5,68 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$4,40 \times 10^{-7}$	-14,64
220	$4,55 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$3,52 \times 10^{-7}$	-14,86
264	$3,79 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$2,94 \times 10^{-7}$	-15,04
308	$3,25 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$2,52 \times 10^{-7}$	-15,20
352	$2,84 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$2,20 \times 10^{-7}$	-15,33
396	$2,53 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$1,96 \times 10^{-7}$	-15,45
440	$2,27 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$1,76 \times 10^{-7}$	-15,55

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\tan \Theta = 0,3640$$

$$\tan \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \tan \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 0,72 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intercept

$$\ln A = -9,19$$

$$A = 1,01 \times 10^{-2}$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$k_2 = 1,01 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$= 36,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Laju reaksi :

$$R_2 = k C_A C_B$$

$$= 1,5 \times 10^3 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A} = (C_{B0} - \frac{b}{a} C_{A0}) kt$$

$$\tau_2 = 2,13 \times 10^{-6} \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau_2 = 1 \text{ detik}$$

- **Bed 3**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Laju alir massa} &= 61.289,62 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \text{Densitas campuran} &= 128,33 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 \text{Laju alir volume (Q)} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}} \\
 &= \frac{61.289,62}{128,33} \\
 &= 477,59 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 \text{Mol N}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{AO}\text{)} &= 1.802,64 \text{ kmol/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{AO}\text{)} &= \frac{n_{AO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\
 &= \frac{1.802,64}{477,59} \\
 &= 3,77 \text{ kmol/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{BO}\text{)} = 5.407,91 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{BO}\text{)} &= \frac{n_{BO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\
 &= \frac{5.407,91}{477,59} \\
 &= 11,32 \text{ kmol/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi 1,  $X_A = 0,169$

$$C_{AO} = 3,77 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{BO} = 11,32 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 477,59 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_A &= C_{AO}(1-X_A) \\
 &= 3,77 \text{ kmol/m}^3 (1-0,169) \\
 &= 3,14 \text{ kmol/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_B = C_{BO} - b/a (C_{AO} - C_A)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= C_{B0} - C_{A0} \cdot X_A \\
 &= 11,32 \text{ kmol/m}^3 - 3 (3,77 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \times 0,169) \\
 &= 9,41 \text{ kmol/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

A = Faktor frekuensi

T	1/T	$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A}$	$C_{B0} - b/a C_{A0}$	K	$\ln K$
0	0	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	0	0
43	$2,33 \times 10^{-2}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$4,52 \times 10^{-3}$	-5,40
86	$1,16 \times 10^{-2}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$2,26 \times 10^{-3}$	-6,09
129	$7,75 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$1,51 \times 10^{-3}$	-6,50
172	$5,81 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$1,13 \times 10^{-3}$	-6,78
215	$4,65 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$9,05 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,01
258	$3,88 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$7,54 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,19
301	$3,32 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$6,46 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,34
344	$2,91 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$5,65 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,48
387	$2,58 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$5,03 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,60
430	$2,33 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$4,52 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,70

T = Temperatur reaksi = 430 °C = 703,15 K

E = Energi pengaktifan

R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

$R^2 = 0,8964$

R = 0,9468

$$\tan \Theta = 0,3640$$

$$\tan \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \tan \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 0,72 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intercept

$$\ln A = -3,85$$

$$A = 2,13 \times 10^{-1}$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$k_3 = 2,13 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$= 76,9 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Laju reaksi :

$$R_3 = k C_A C_B$$

$$= 2,3 \times 10^3 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A} = (C_{B0} - \frac{b}{a} C_{A0}) kt$$

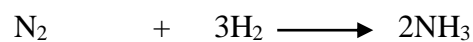
$$\tau_3 = 2,47 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau_3 = 8,89 \text{ detik}$$

$$T_{\text{total}} = 7,4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ jam}$$

### c) Menentukan Volume Reaktor, Vr

- **Volume Bed 1:**



Persamaan integral  $\int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A}$  akan diselesaikan dengan menggunakan metode numerik 1/3 *simpsons rule*. Maka integrasi tersebut akan dapat dituliskan sebagai berikut :

Xa	-ra	f(x)= 1/-ra
0	309,80	0,0032
0,0233	302,60	0,0033
0,0465	295,39	0,0034
0,0698	288,19	0,0035
0,0930	280,99	0,0036



0,1163	273,78	0,0037
0,1395	266,58	0,0038
0,1628	259,38	0,0039
0,1860	252,18	0,0040
0,2093	244,97	0,0041
0,2325	237,77	0,0042

$$\int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} = A = \frac{\Delta X}{3} (f_{(x_0)} + 4f_{(x_1)} + 2f_{(x_2)} + \dots + 4f_{(x_{n-1})} + f_{(x_n)})$$

$$A = 8,54 \times 10^{-4} \text{ jam.m}^3/\text{kmol}$$

$$F_{AO} = 11.705,08 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$V_{r1} = A \times F_{AO}$$

$$= 8,54 \times 10^{-4} \text{ jam m}^3/\text{kmol} \times 11.705,08 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$= 9,99 \text{ m}^3$$

- **Volume bed 2:**

Xa	-ra	f(x)= 1/-ra
0	166,91	0,0060
0,0197	163,62	0,0061
0,0395	160,32	0,0062
0,0592	157,03	0,0064
0,0789	153,74	0,0065
0,0987	150,44	0,0066
0,1184	147,15	0,0068
0,1382	143,85	0,0070
0,1579	140,56	0,0071
0,1776	137,26	0,0073
0,1974	133,97	0,0075

$$\int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} = A = \frac{\Delta X}{3} (f_{(x_0)} + 4f_{(x_1)} + 2f_{(x_2)} + \dots + 4f_{(x_{n-1})} + f_{(x_n)})$$

$$A = 1,32 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam m}^3/\text{kmol}$$

$$F_{AO} = 10.344,32 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{r2} &= A \times F_{AO} \\
 &= 1,32 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam m}^3/\text{kmol} \times 10.344,32 \text{ kmol/jam} \\
 &= 13,62 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

• **Volume bed 3:**

Xa	-ra	f(x)= 1/-ra
0	638,03	0,0016
0,0169	625,01	0,0016
0,0338	612,06	0,0016
0,0507	599,19	0,0017
0,0676	586,40	0,0017
0,0845	573,69	0,0017
0,1014	561,05	0,0018
0,1183	548,49	0,0018
0,1352	536,00	0,0019
0,1521	523,60	0,0019
0,1690	511,27	0,0020

$$\int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} = A = \frac{\Delta X}{3} (f(x_0) + 4f(x_1) + 2f(x_2) + \dots + 4f(x_{n-1}) + f(x_n))$$

$$A = 2,96 \times 10^{-4} \text{ jam m}^3/\text{kmol}$$

$$F_{AO} = 9.457,81 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{r3} &= A \times F_{AO} \\
 &= 2,96 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam m}^3/\text{kmol} \times 9.457,81 \text{ kmol/jam} \\
 &= 27,96 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung volume reaktor total :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{rt} &= V_{r1} + V_{r2} + V_{r3} \\
 &= 51,59 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan factor keamanan sebesar = 20 % maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{rt} &= (1+20\%) \cdot V_{rt} \\
 V_{rt} &= (1+20\%) \cdot 51,59 \\
 &= 56,74 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

**e) Menentukan Diameter Kolom,  $D_R$**

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_R &= V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{elipsoidal}} \\
 V_R &= \frac{\pi}{4} D_R^2 H + 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{24} D_R^3 \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} D_R^2 (4D_R) + \frac{\pi}{12} D_R^3 \\
 &= \frac{13}{12} \pi D_R^3 \\
 D_R &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{12V_R}{13\pi}} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{12(56,74 \text{ m}^3)}{13\pi}} \\
 &= 2,55 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

**f) Menentukan Tinggi Reaktor,  $H_T$**

Perbandingan tinggi kolom terhadap diameter kolom ( $H_R/D_R$ ) berada pada range 3 – 10 (Decker, 1995)

Diambil rasio tinggi terhadap diameter ( $H_R/D_R$ ) sebesar 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_R &= 3 \times D_R \\
 &= 3 \times 2,55 \text{ m} \\
 &= 7,65 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

*Head* Reaktor berbentuk *elipsoidal*

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{Head}} &= 0,25 \times D_R \\
 &= 0,25 \times 2,55 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,64 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga total tinggi reaktor adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_T &= H_R + H_{\text{head}} \\
 H_T &= 7,65 \text{ m} + 0,64 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_T = 8,29 \text{ m}$$

**g) Menentukan Volume Total Reaktor,  $V_R$**

$$V_{HR} = 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot D^3 \right]$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{3,14}{24} \cdot 2,55^3 \right]$$

$$= 4,34 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V_R = V_{RT} + V_{HR}$$

$$= 56,74 \text{ m}^3 + 4,34 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 61,08 \text{ m}^3$$

**h) Menentukan Volume Katalis,  $V_K$  dan Berat Katalis,  $W_K$**

- **Bed 1**

Volume dan massa katalis

$$\text{Densitas katalis} = 3,409 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\text{Diameter partikel} = 0,318 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Maka, } V_f = 0,54$$

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ bed katalis} &= (1 - V_f) \times V_{bed} \\ &= (1 - 0,54) \times (51,59) \\ &= 23,73 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume void} &= V_{bed} \times V_f \\ &= 51,59 \times 0,54 \\ &= 27,85 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume katalis} &= V_{bed} - V_{void} \\ &= (51,59 - 27,85) \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 23,74 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa katalis} &= \text{Densitas} \times \text{Vol. Katalis} \\ &= 3.409 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 23,74 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 80.929,66 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, maka diperoleh masing-masing bed:

- Bed 2 = 80.929,66 kg
- Bed 3 = 80.929,66 kg

### i) Menentukan Tebal Dinding Reaktor

$$t = \frac{PD}{2SE - 0,2P} + C$$

Keterangan:

$$P = \text{Tekanan design} = 150 \text{ atm} = 2.133,5 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = \text{Diameter tangki} = 2,55 \text{ m}$$

$$S = \text{Working stress allowable} = 782,53 \text{ atm} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$E = \text{Welding Joint efisiensi} = 0,85 \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$C = \text{Korosi yang diizinkan} = 0,0032 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{150 \text{ atm} \times 2,55 \text{ m}}{(2 \times 782,53 \text{ atm} \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 150 \text{ atm})} + 0,0032 \\
 &= 0,0128 \text{ m} \\
 &= 1,28 \text{ cm} \\
 \text{OD} &= 2t + D \\
 &= (2 \times 0,0128) + 2,55 \text{ m} \\
 &= 2,57 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

### j) Menentukan Pressure Drop Reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 G &= \frac{W_T}{3600 \cdot (0,25 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2)} && (\text{Fogler, 1997}) \\
 &= \frac{99.493,17 \text{ kg/jam}}{3600 \text{ det/jam} \cdot 0,25 \cdot \pi \cdot 2,55^2} \\
 &= 5,41 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{det} \\
 &= 0,000524 \text{ atm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk katalis Ruthenium per Bed

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{dP}{dL} &= \frac{G}{\rho \cdot g_c \cdot d_p} \left( \frac{1-\Phi}{\Phi^3} \right) \cdot \left[ \frac{150(1-\Phi)\mu}{d_p} + 1,75 \cdot G \right] \\ &= 40,69 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ &= 0,0004016 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi total pressure drop adalah

$$-\frac{dP}{dL_{total}} = 0,0008032 \text{ atm}$$

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat : *Ammonia Converter*  
 Kode Alat : R-05  
 Jumlah : 1 Unit  
 Fungsi : Tempat mereaksikan nitrogen dan hidrogen untuk menghasilkan ammonia dengan katalis Ruthenium

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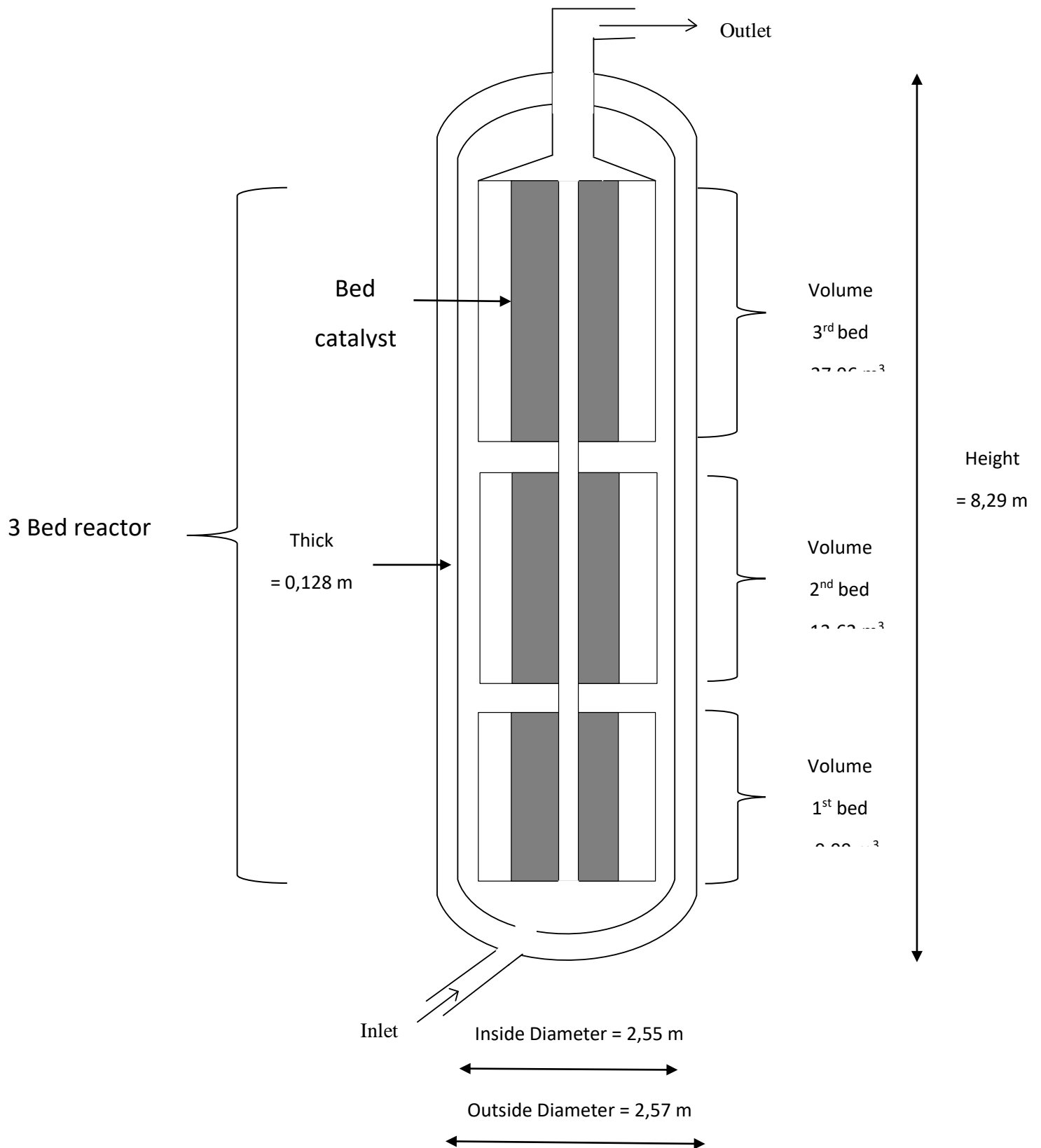
**DATA DESAIN**


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Tipe	<i>Multi stage fixed bed reactor</i>	
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>	
Tekanan	150	atm
Temperatur bed 1	450	°C
Temperatur bed 2	440	°C
Temperatur bed 3	430	°C
Volume bed 1	9,99	m <sup>3</sup>
Volume bed 2	13,62	m <sup>3</sup>
Volume bed 3	27,96	m <sup>3</sup>
Inside diameter vessel	2,55	m
Outside diameter vessel	2,57	m
Tinggi total tanki	8,29	m
Tebal tanki	0,48	m

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## 4. Skema Ammonia Converter





**LAMPIRAN II**  
**PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA**

Kapasitas Produksi	: 350,000 ton/tahun
Operasi Pabrik	: 300 hari/tahun
Basis	: 1 jam operasi
Satuan Massa	: kg (kilogram)
Bahan Baku	: Gas Alam, Udara dan <i>Steam</i>
Produk	: Ammonia

**Kapasitas Produksi Ammonia:**

$$= 350.000 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{tahun}} \times 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{ton}} \times \frac{1 \text{ tahun}}{300 \text{ hari}} \times \frac{1 \text{ jam}}{24 \text{ hari}}$$

$$= 48.611,11 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Mol kapasitas} = \frac{48.611,1 \text{ kg/jam}}{17 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$= 2.859,47 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Kemurnian NH<sub>3</sub> : 99,9%

Impurities : 0,1%

$$\text{Ammonia} = \text{Kemurnian Ammonia} \times \text{Kapasitas Produksi}$$

$$= 99,9\% \times 48,611,11 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 48.562,5 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= \frac{48.562,5 \text{ kg/jam}}{17 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$= 2.856,62 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\text{Impurities} = \text{Kapasitas Produksi Ammonia} - \text{Jumlah Ammonia}$$

$$= 48.611,11 \text{ kg/jam} - 48.562,5 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 48,61 \text{ kg/jam}$$

**Kemurnian Bahan Baku :****Tabel 4,1** Data jumlah komposisi Gas Alam

Komponen	Jumlah (%)
N <sub>2</sub>	2,3092
CH <sub>4</sub>	83,839
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	6,7273
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	3,17123
i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	0,75319
n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	0,98269
i-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	0,67612
n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	0,41235
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	0,36583
C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	0,76318

Sumber : PT. PERTAMINA EP- ANGGANA

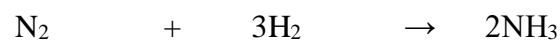
**Tabel 4,2** Data Komposisi Udara

Komposisi	Jumlah (%)
N <sub>2</sub>	78%
O <sub>2</sub>	21%
Ar	1%

**Kebutuhan Bahan Baku:**

- **Kebutuhan Jumlah N<sub>2</sub> dan H<sub>2</sub> untuk Produksi Ammonia**

1. Reaksi pada ammonia converter bed ke-3



Jumlah Ammonia yang diproduksi = 2.856,62 kmol/jam

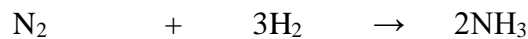
Konversi pada ammonia converter bed ke-3 = 16,90 %

Perbandingan antara N<sub>2</sub> dan H<sub>2</sub> = 1:3 (US patent : 0072580A1)

- a) Mol bereaksi pada  $N_2$  = 304,68 kmol/jam
- b) Mol bereaksi pada  $H_2$  = 3 x mol bereaksi pada  $N_2$   
 = 3 x 304,68 kmol/jam  
 = 914,03 kmol/jam
- c) Mol bereaksi pada  $NH_3$  = 2 x mol bereaksi pada  $N_2$   
 = 2x 304,68 kmol/jam  
 = 609,35 kmol/jam
- d) Mol mula-mula  $NH_3$  = Mol sisa  $NH_3$  - Mol bereaksi  $NH_3$   
 = (2.856,62 – 609,35) kmol/jam  
 = 2.247,27 kmol/jam
- e) Mol mula-mula  $N_2$  = Konversi reaktor x Mol bereaksi pada  $N_2$   
 =  $\left( \frac{100}{16,90\%} \times 304,68 \right)$   
 = 1.802,64 kmol//jam
- f) Mol mula-mula  $H_2$  = 3 x Mol mula-mula  $N_2$   
 = 3 x 1.802,64 kmol/jam  
 = 5.407,91 kmol/jam

	$N_2$	+	$3H_2$	$\rightarrow$	$2NH_3$
Mula-mula	1.802,64		5.407,91		2.247,27
Bereaksi	304,68		914,03		609,35
Sisa	1.497,96		4.493,88		2.856,62

## 2. Reaksi pada ammonia converter bed ke-2



Jumlah Ammonia yang diproduksi = 2.247,27 kmol/jam

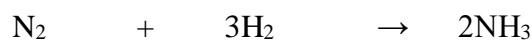
Konversi pada ammonia converter bed ke-2 = 19,74%

Perbandingan antara  $N_2$  dan  $H_2$  = 1:3 (US patent : 0072580A1)

- a) Mol bereaksi pada  $N_2$  = 443,25 kmol/jam
- b) Mol bereaksi pada  $H_2$  = 3 x mol bereaksi pada  $N_2$   
 = 3 x 443,25 kmol/jam  
 = 1.329,76 kmol/jam
- c) Mol bereaksi pada  $NH_3$  = 2 x mol bereaksi pada  $N_2$   
 = 2x 443,25 kmol/jam  
 = 886,51 kmol/jam
- d) Mol mula-mula  $NH_3$  = Mol sisa  $NH_3$  - Mol bereaksi  $NH_3$   
 = (2.247,27 – 886,51) kmol/jam  
 = 1.360,76 kmol/jam
- e) Mol mula-mula  $N_2$  = Konversi reaktor x Mol bereaksi pada  $N_2$   
 =  $\left( \frac{100}{19,74} \times 443,25 \right)$   
 = 2.245,89 kmol//jam
- f) Mol mula-mula  $H_2$  = 3 x Mol mula-mula  $N_2$   
 = 3 x 2.245,89 kmol/jam  
 = 6.737,67 kmol/jam

	$N_2$	+	$3H_2$	→	$2NH_3$
Mula-mula	2.247,27		6.737,67		1.360,76
Bereaksi	443,25		1.329,76		886,51
Sisa	1.802,64		5.407,91		2.247,27

### 3. Reaksi pada ammonia converter bed ke-1



Jumlah Ammonia yang diproduksi = 1.360,76 kmol/jam

Konversi pada ammonia converter bed ke-1 = 23,25%

Perbandingan antara  $N_2$  dan  $H_2$  = 1:3 (US patent : 0072580A1)

- a) Mol bereaksi pada  $\text{NH}_3$  = Mol sisa  $\text{NH}_3$   
 $= 1.360,76 \text{ kmol/jam}$
- b) Mol bereaksi pada  $\text{N}_2$  = Mol sisa  $\text{NH}_3 \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= 1.360,76 \text{ kmol/jam} \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= 680,38 \text{ kmol/jam}$
- c) Mol bereaksi pada  $\text{H}_2$  = Mol sisa  $\text{NH}_3 \times \frac{3}{2}$   
 $= 1.360,76 \text{ kmol/jam} \times \frac{3}{2}$   
 $= 2.041,14 \text{ kmol/jam}$
- d) Mol mula-mula  $\text{NH}_3$  = 0
- e) Mol mula-mula  $\text{N}_2$  = Mol sisa  $\text{N}_2$  + Mol bereaksi  $\text{N}_2$   
 $= (2.245,89 + 680,38) \text{ kmol/jam}$   
 $= 2.926,27 \text{ kmol/jam}$
- f) Mol mula-mula  $\text{H}_2$  = Mol sisa  $\text{H}_2$  + Mol bereaksi  $\text{H}_2$   
 $= (6.737,67 + 2.041,14) \text{ kmol/jam}$   
 $= 8.778,81 \text{ kmol/jam}$

	$\text{N}_2$	+	$3\text{H}_2$	$\rightarrow$	$2\text{NH}_3$
Mula-mula	2.926,27		8.778,81		
Bereaksi	680,38		1.756,12		1.360,76
Sisa	2.245,89		6.737,67		1.360,76

Pada produksi ammonia sebanyak 2.856,62 kmol/jam,

**Kebutuhan  $\text{N}_2$  = 2.926,27 kmol/jam**

**Kebutuhan  $\text{H}_2$  = 8.778,81 kmol/jam**

- **Bahan baku Gas Alam**

Jumlah kebutuhan H<sub>2</sub> pada Ammonia Converter = 8.778,81 kmol/jam

### 1. Primary Reformer

#### a) Reaksi 1

Konversi	: 67%				(US 9321655)
		CH <sub>4</sub>	+ H <sub>2</sub> O	→	CO + 3H <sub>2</sub>
Mula-mula	1.274,30		3.440,62		
Bereaksi	849,54		849,54		849,54 2.548,61
Sisa	424,77		2.591,08		849,54 <b>2.548,61</b>

#### b) Reaksi 2

Konversi	: 75%				(US 9321655)
		CO	+ H <sub>2</sub> O	→	CO <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub>
Mula-mula	849,54		2.591,08		
Bereaksi	637,15		637,15		637,15 637,15
Sisa	212,38		1.953,93		637,15 <b>637,15</b>

### 2. Secondary Reformer

#### a) Reaksi 1

Konversi	: 99 %				(US 0072580A1)
		CH <sub>4</sub>	+ H <sub>2</sub> O	→	CO + 3H <sub>2</sub>
Mula-mula	424,77		1.953,93		
Bereaksi	420,52		420,52		420,52 1.261,56
Sisa	4,25		1.533,41		420,52 <b>1.261,56</b>

#### b) Reaksi 2

Konversi	: 61 %				(US 9132402)
		2H <sub>2</sub>	+ O <sub>2</sub>	→	2H <sub>2</sub> O
Mula-mula	1.261,56		382,29		
Bereaksi	764,58		382,29		764,58
Sisa	496,98		0		764,58

## c) Reaksi 3

Konversi	: 0,02 %			(US 9132402)
	CO	+ H <sub>2</sub> O	→ CO <sub>2</sub>	+ H <sub>2</sub>
Mula-mula	420,52	764,58		
Bereaksi	8,61	8,61	8,61	8,61
Sisa	411,91	755,97	8,61	<b>8,61</b>

**3. High Temperature Shift Converter (HTSC)**

Konversi reaktor	= 80%			(US 0072580A1)
	CO	+ H <sub>2</sub> O	→ CO <sub>2</sub>	+ H <sub>2</sub>
Mula-mula	624,29	2.289,38		
Bereaksi	499,44	499,44	499,44	499,44
Sisa	124,86	1.789,95	499,44	<b>499,44</b>

**4. Low Temperature Shift Converter (LTSC)**

Konversi reaktor LTSC	= 90%			(US 0072580A1)
	CO	+ H <sub>2</sub> O	→ CO <sub>2</sub>	+ H <sub>2</sub>
Mula-mula	124,86	1.789,95		
Bereaksi	112,37	112,37	112,37	112,37
Sisa	12,49	1.677,58	112,37	<b>112,37</b>

**Jumlah H<sub>2</sub>** = Total H<sub>2</sub> Primary Reformer + Total H<sub>2</sub> Secondary Reformer  
+ Total H<sub>2</sub> HTSC + Total H<sub>2</sub> LTSC + Aliran Recycle

**Jumlah H<sub>2</sub>** = (2.548,61 + 637,15) kmol + (1.261,56 + 8,61) kmol + 499,44  
kmol + 112,37 kmol + 4.475,65 kmol  
= **8.778,81 kmol/jam**

**Total CH<sub>4</sub> pada Primary reformer = 1.274,30 kmol**

**Total gas alam** = Total CH<sub>4</sub> / % CH<sub>4</sub> pada gas alam  
 = 1.274,30 kmol / 83,84%  
 = 1.519,94 kmol  
 = **30.919,62 kg**

- **Kebutuhan Steam (H<sub>2</sub>O)**

Perbandingan *feed* antara metana (CH<sub>4</sub>) dengan *steam* (H<sub>2</sub>O) adalah

1: 2,7 mol (Patent US 8,545,727 B2)

- Jumlah CH<sub>4</sub> = 1.274,30 kmol
- Sehingga Jumlah *Steam* = 2,7 x jumlah CH<sub>4</sub>  
 = 2,7 x 1.274,30 kmol  
 = 3.440,62 kmol  
 = 3.440,62 kmol x 18 kg/kmol  
 = 61.931,15 kg

- **Kebutuhan Udara**

Komponen udara = N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> dan Ar

- **N<sub>2</sub>** = Total kebutuhan N<sub>2</sub> – (Jumlah N<sub>2</sub> pada kandungan gas alam + Total N<sub>2</sub> pada aliran recycle)  
 = 2.926,27 kmol – ( 35,10 + 1.497,53) kmol  
 = 1.393,64 kmol  
 = **39.022,04 kg**
- **O<sub>2</sub>** = 0,9 x jumlah CH<sub>4</sub> pada secondary reformer  
 = 0,9 x 424,77 kmol  
 = 382,29 kmol  
 = **12.233,31 kg**

Molar ratio O<sub>2</sub> to Carbon in feed = 0,9 (US 2004/0028595 A1)

- **Ar** = (1/21) \* Total O<sub>2</sub>  
 = (1/21)\* 382,29 kmol  
 = 18,20 kmol  
 = **728,17 kg**



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total kebutuhan udara} &= \text{Jumlah N}_2 + \text{Jumlah O}_2 + \text{Jumlah Ar} \\ &= \mathbf{51.983,53 \text{ kg}}\end{aligned}$$

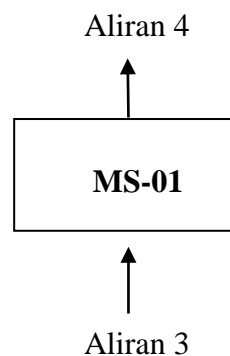
Untuk mencukupi kapasitas 350,000 ton/tahun kebutuhan Gas Alam, Udara, dan Steam sebanyak :

- 1) Gas Alam : 30.919,62 kg/jam
- 2) Udara : 51.983,53 kg/jam
- 3) Steam : 61.931,15 kg/jam

### 1. Molecular Sieve -01 (MS-01)

Fungsi : Menghilangkan senyawa hidrokarbon berat dengan rentang karbon C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> dari kandungan gas alam,

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 3 : Aliran Gas Alam dari *Expander* (E-01)

Aliran 4 : Aliran Gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan CH<sub>4</sub>) yang telah melewati MS-01 menuju Cp-01

## a) Komponen Input pada Aliran 3

Komponen	Input	
	Mole Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	35,10	982,76
CH <sub>4</sub>	1.274,30	20.388,86
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	102,25	3.067,51
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	48,20	2.120,84
i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	11,45	663,99
n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	14,94	866,31
i-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	10,28	739,92
n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	6,27	451,26
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	5,56	478,19
C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	11,60	1.159,99
Total	1.519,94	30.919,62

Pada buku Chemical Process Equipment (Walas), adsorber yang digunakan untuk menghilangkan senyawa hidrokarbon dengan rentang C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> adalah adsorber tipe *molecular sieve* yang menggunakan zeolit dengan radius molekul sebesar 3 Å sebagai adsorben. Senyawa yang dapat lolos adalah yang memiliki radius molekul kurang dari 3 Å (N<sub>2</sub> dan CH<sub>4</sub>).

## b) Komponen terserap di MS-01

Komponen	Mole Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	102,25	3.067,51
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	48,20	2.120,84
i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	11,45	663,99
n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	14,94	866,31
i-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	10,28	739,92
n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	6,27	451,26
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	5,56	478,19
C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	11,60	1.159,99
Total	210,54	9.548

c) Komponen yang lolos dari Molecular Sieve -01 (MS-01)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Output</b>	
	<b>Mole Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	35,10	982,76
CH <sub>4</sub>	1.274,30	20.388,86
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.309,40</b>	<b>21.371,62</b>

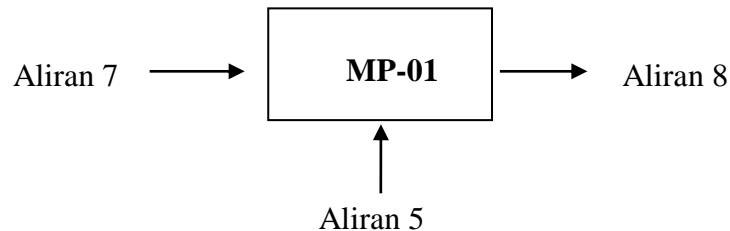
Neraca Massa Molecular Sieve Separator-01 (MSS-01)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input (kg/jam)</b>	<b>Output (kg/jam)</b>	
	<b>Aliran 3</b>	<b>Aliran 4</b>	<b>Terserap</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	982,76	982,76	
CH <sub>4</sub>	20.388,86	20.388,86	
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	3.067,51	-	3.067,51
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	2.120,84	-	2.120,84
i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	663,99	-	663,99
n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	866,31	-	866,31
i-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	739,92	-	739,92
n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	451,26	-	451,26
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	478,19	-	478,19
C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	1.159,99	-	1.159,99
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.919,62</b>	<b>21.371,62</b>	<b>9.548</b>
		<b>30.919,62</b>	

## 2. Mixing Point (MP-01)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya *mixing point* antara gas ( $N_2$  dan  $CH_4$ ) dan *steam* ( $H_2O$ ) sebelum dialirkan ke *Primary Reformer* (R-01).

Gambar :



### Keterangan :

Aliran 5 = Aliran gas ( $N_2$  dan  $CH_4$ ) dari Cp-01

Aliran 7 = Aliran *steam* ( $H_2O$ )

Aliran 8 = Aliran gas ( $N_2$  dan  $CH_4$ ) dan *steam* ( $H_2O$ ) dari MP-01 menuju *Furnace* (F-01)

#### a) Komponen Input pada Aliran 5

Komponen	Input	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
$N_2$	35,10	982,76
$CH_4$	1.274,30	20.388,86
Total	1.309,40	21.371,62

Perbandingan *feed* antara metana ( $CH_4$ ) dengan *steam* ( $H_2O$ ) adalah 1: 2,7 mol (Patent US 8,545,727 B2)

#### b) Komponen Input pada Aliran 7

Komponen	Input	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (kg/jam)
$H_2O$	3.440,62	61.931,15

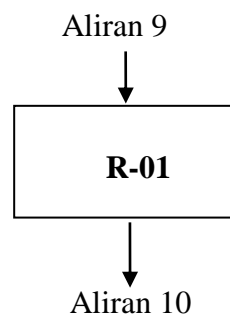
## c) Neraca Massa Mixing Point (MP-01)

Komponen	Aliran Input		Aliran Output
	Aliran 5	Aliran 7	Aliran 8
N <sub>2</sub>	982,76	-	982,76
CH <sub>4</sub>	20.388,86	-	20.388,86
H <sub>2</sub> O	-	61.931,15	61.931,15
	21.371,62	61.931,15	
<b>Total</b>	83.302,77		83.302,77

## 3. Primary Reformer (R-01)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi *steam methane reforming* sehingga menghasilkan gas sintesa (H<sub>2</sub>, CO dan CO<sub>2</sub>) dengan menggunakan katalis nikel,

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 9 : Aliran gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan CH<sub>4</sub>) dan *steam* (H<sub>2</sub>O) dari *Furnace* (F-01)

Aliran 10 : Aliran produk *Primary Reformer* (R-01) menuju *Furnace* (F-02)

## a) Kondisi Operasi

Berdasarkan Patent

Temperatur : 650°C

Tekanan : 60 atm

Katalis : Nikel

Konversi : 1) Reaksi 1 = 67%

2) Reaksi 2 = 75%

## b) Komponen pada Aliran 9

Komponen	Input	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	35,10	982,76
CH <sub>4</sub>	1.274,30	20.388,86
H <sub>2</sub> O	3.440,62	61.931,15
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.750,02</b>	<b>83.302,77</b>

## c) Reaksi 1

Konversi : 67% (US 9321655)

	CH <sub>4</sub>	+	H <sub>2</sub> O	→	CO	+	3H <sub>2</sub>
Mula-mula	1.274,30		3.440,62				
Bereaksi	849,54		849,54		849,54		2.548,61
Sisa	424,77		2.591,08		849,54		2.548,61

## d) Reaksi 2

Konversi : 75% (US 9321655)

	CO	+	H <sub>2</sub> O	→	CO <sub>2</sub>	+	H <sub>2</sub>
Mula-mula	849,54		2.591,08				
Bereaksi	637,15		637,15		637,15		637,15
Sisa	212,38		1.953,93		637,15		637,15

## c) Komponen pada Aliran 10

Komponen	Output	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	35,10	982,76
CH <sub>4</sub>	424,77	6.796,29
CO	212,38	5.946,75
CO <sub>2</sub>	637,15	28.034,68
H <sub>2</sub>	3.185,76	6.371,52
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.953,93	35.170,78
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.449,09</b>	<b>83.302,77</b>

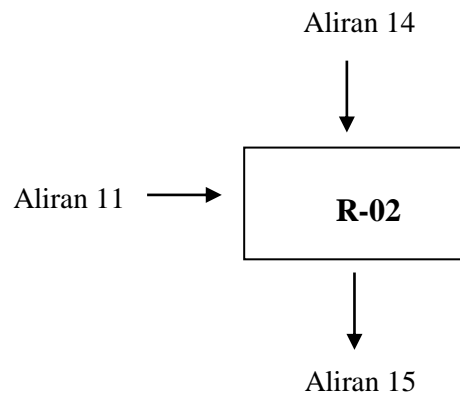
## d) Neraca Massa Primary Reformer (R-01)

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output (kg/jam)
	Aliran 9	Aliran 10
N <sub>2</sub>	982,76	982,76
CH <sub>4</sub>	20.388,86	6.796,29
CO	-	5.946,75
CO <sub>2</sub>	-	28.034,68
H <sub>2</sub>	-	6.371,52
H <sub>2</sub> O	61.931,15	35.170,78
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.302,77</b>	<b>83.302,77</b>

## 4. Secondary Reformer (R-02)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi penyempurnaan *steam methane reforming* sehingga menghasilkan gas sintesa (H<sub>2</sub>, CO dan CO<sub>2</sub>) dengan menggunakan katalis nikel.

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 11 : Aliran input dari *Furnace* (F-02)

Aliran 14 : Aliran input udara yang telah melewati *Furnace* (F-03)

Aliran 15 : Aliran produk keluaran *Secondary Reformer* (R-02) menuju *Waste Heat Boiler* (WHB-01)

## c) Kondisi Operasi

Berdasarkan Patent

Temperatur : 1000°C

Tekanan : 60 atm

Katalis : Nikel Oksida

Konversi : 1) Reaksi 1 = 99 %

2) Reaksi 2 = 61 %

3) Reaksi 3 = 0,02 %

## d) Komponen Input pada Aliran 11

Komponen	Input	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	35,10	982,76
CH <sub>4</sub>	424,77	6.796,29
CO <sub>2</sub>	212,38	5.946,75
CO	637,15	28.034,68
H <sub>2</sub>	3.185,76	6.371,52
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.953,93	35.170,78
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.449,09</b>	<b>83.302,77</b>

## c) Komponen Input pada Aliran 14

Molar ratio O<sub>2</sub> to Carbon in feed = 0,9

(Sumber: Patent US 2004/0028595 A1)

Komponen	Input	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	1.393,64	39.022,04
O <sub>2</sub>	382,29	12.233,31
Ar	18,20	728,17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.794,14</b>	<b>51.983,53</b>



## e) Reaksi 1

Konversi : 99 % (US 0072580A1)

	$\text{CH}_4$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\rightarrow$	$\text{CO}$	+	$3\text{H}_2$
Mula-mula	424,77		1.953,93				
Bereaksi	420,52		420,52		420,52		1.261,56
Sisa	4,25		1.533,41		420,52		1.261,56

## f) Reaksi 2

Konversi : 61 % (US 9132402)

	$2\text{H}_2$	+	$\text{O}_2$	$\rightarrow$	$2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Mula-mula	1.261,56		382,29		
Bereaksi	764,58		382,29		764,58
Sisa	496,98		0		764,58

## e) Reaksi 3

Konversi : 0,02 % (US 9132402)

	$\text{CO}$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\rightarrow$	$\text{CO}_2$	+	$\text{H}_2$
Mula-mula	420,52		764,58				
Bereaksi	8,61		8,61		8,61		8,61
Sisa	411,91		755,97		8,61		8,61

## g) Komponen Output pada Aliran 15

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Output</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (Kg/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	624,29	17.480,23
CO <sub>2</sub>	645,76	28.413,53
H <sub>2</sub>	3.691,35	7.382,69
O <sub>2</sub>	-	-
Ar	18,20	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	2.289,38	41.208,91
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.701,98</b>	<b>135.286,29</b>

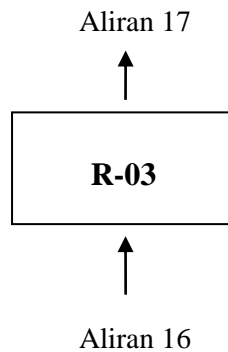
## h) Neraca Massa Secondary Reformer (R-02)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input (kg/jam)</b>		<b>Output (kg/jam)</b>
	<b>Aliran 11</b>	<b>Aliran 14</b>	<b>Aliran 15</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	982,76	39.022,04	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	6.796,29	-	67,96
CO	5.946,75	-	17.480,23
CO <sub>2</sub>	28.034,68	-	28.413,53
H <sub>2</sub>	6.371,52	-	7.382,69
O <sub>2</sub>	-	12.233,31	-
Ar	-	728,17	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	35.170,78	-	41.208,91
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.302,77</b>	<b>51.983,53</b>	<b>135.286,29</b>
	<b>135.286,29</b>		

### 5. High Temperature Shift Converter (R-03)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi *water gas shift* menghasilkan CO<sub>2</sub> pada temperatur tinggi dengan bantuan katalis *Iron Oxide*

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 16 : Aliran input dari *Waste Heat Boiler* (WHB-01)

Aliran 17 : Aliran produk keluaran *High Temperature Shift Converter* (R-03) menuju *Cooler* (C-01)

#### a) Kondisi Operasi

Berdasarkan Patent:

Temperatur : 320 °C

Tekanan : 60 atm

Katalis : *Iron Oxide*

Konversi : 80 %

## b) Komponen pada Input Aliran 16

Komponen	Input	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	624,29	17.480,23
CO <sub>2</sub>	645,76	28.413,53
H <sub>2</sub>	3.691,35	7.382,69
Ar	18,20	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	2.289,38	41.208,91
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.701,98</b>	<b>135.286,29</b>

## c) Reaksi

Konversi	: 80%				(US 0072580A1)
	CO	+	H <sub>2</sub> O	→	CO <sub>2</sub> + H <sub>2</sub>
Mula-mula	624,29		2.289,38		
Bereaksi	499,44		499,44		499,44 499,44
Sisa	124,86		1.789,95		499,44 499,44

## d) Komponen Output pada Aliran 17

Komponen	Output	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	124,86	3.496,05
CO <sub>2</sub>	1.145,20	50.388,67
H <sub>2</sub>	4.190,78	8.381,57
Ar	18,20	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.789,95	32.219,08
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.701,98</b>	<b>135.286,29</b>

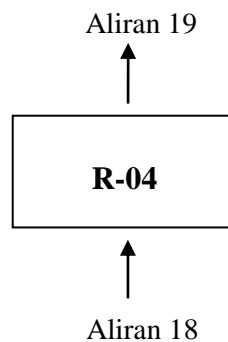
e) Neraca Massa *High Temperature Shift Converter* (R-03)

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output (kg/jam)
	Aliran 16	Aliran 17
N <sub>2</sub>	40.004,80	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	67,96	67,96
CO	17.480,23	3.496,05
CO <sub>2</sub>	28.413,53	50.388,67
H <sub>2</sub>	7.382,69	8.381,57
Ar	728,17	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	41.208,91	32.219,08
Total	135.286,29	135.286,29

6. **Low Temperature Shift Converter (R-04)**

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi *water gas shift* menghasilkan CO<sub>2</sub> pada temperatur rendah dengan bantuan katalis *Iron Oxide*.

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 17 : Aliran input dari *Cooler* (C-01)

Aliran 18 : Aliran produk keluaran *Low Temperature Shift Converter* (R-04) menuju *Expander* (E-02)

## a) Kondisi Operasi

Berdasarkan Patent

Temperatur : 220°C

Tekanan : 60 atm

Katalis : *Copper*

Konversi : 90%

## b) Komponen Input pada Aliran 18

Komponen	Input	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	124,86	3.496,05
CO <sub>2</sub>	1.145,20	50.388,67
H <sub>2</sub>	4.190,78	8.381,57
Ar	18,20	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.789,95	32.219,08
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.701,98</b>	<b>135.286,29</b>

## c) Reaksi

Konversi : 90 % (US 0072580A1)

	CO	+	H <sub>2</sub> O	→	CO <sub>2</sub>	+	H <sub>2</sub>
Mula-mula	124,86		1.789,95				
Bereaksi	112,37		112,37		112,37		112,37
Sisa	12,49		1.677,58		112,37		112,37

## d) Komponen pada Aliran Output 19

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Output</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	12,49	349,60
CO <sub>2</sub>	1.257,57	55.333,08
H <sub>2</sub>	4.303,16	8.606,31
Ar	18,20	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.677,58	30.196,37
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.701,98</b>	<b>135.286,29</b>

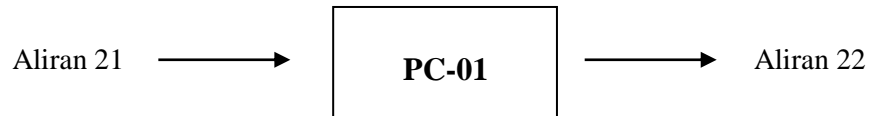
e) Neraca Massa *Low Temperature Shift Converter* (R-04)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input (kg/jam)</b>	<b>Output (kg/jam)</b>
	<b>Aliran 18</b>	<b>Aliran 19</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	40.004,80	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	67,96	67,96
CO	3.496,05	349,60
CO <sub>2</sub>	50.388,67	55.333,08
H <sub>2</sub>	8.381,57	8.606,31
Ar	728,17	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	32.219,08	30.196,37
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.286,29</b>	<b>135.286,29</b>

## 7. Partial Condensor (PC-01)

Fungsi : Untuk mengkondensasikan aliran dari *Waste Heat Boiler* (WHB-02)

Gambar:



Keterangan :

Aliran 21 : Aliran dari *Waste Heat Boiler* (WHB-02)

Aliran 22 : Aliran keluaran Partial Condenser (PC-01) menuju *Knock Out Drum* (KOD-01)

a) Kondisi operasi :

Temperatur = 45°C

Tekanan = 18 atm

Untuk menentukan tekanan uap masing-masing zat digunakan rumus Antoine.

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

Dimana : Pi : mmHg

T : K



b) Aliran Masuk *Partial Condensor* (PC-01)

Komponen	kmol/jam	kg/jam	Zf	Po	Ki
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80	0,16	62.403.749,82	1.368,50
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96	0,00	2.381.869,61	52,23
CO	12,49	349,60	0,00	22.259.972.765,51	488.157,30
CO <sub>2</sub>	1.257,57	55.333,08	0,14	199.396,13	4,37
H <sub>2</sub>	4.303,16	8.606,31	0,49	9.424.319,53	206,67
Ar	18,20	728,17	0,00	32.236.650,64	706,94
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.677,58	30.196,37	0,19	759,59	0,02
Total	8.701,98	135.286,29	1,00	1,00	

Dengan menggunakan rumus=  $\frac{z_i K_i}{1+V(K_i-1)} = 1$

(Sumber : *Introduction to Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics* , hal 359)

Dengan Trial dan Error diperoleh nilai L dan V

Hasil perhitungan fraksi liquid dan gas untuk masing-masing senyawa

Komponen	Zf	L	V
N <sub>2</sub>	0,20	0,21	0,00
CH <sub>4</sub>	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO	0,00	0,00	0,00
CO <sub>2</sub>	0,14	0,17	0,04
H <sub>2</sub>	0,48	0,63	0,00
Ar	0,00	0,00	0,00
H <sub>2</sub> O	0,19	0,01	0,83
<b>Total</b>	1,00	1,04	0,87

c) Output aliran liquid

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Output</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	0,0000	0,0000
CH <sub>4</sub>	0,0000	0,0000
CO	0,0000	0,0000
CO <sub>2</sub>	0,0000	0,0000
H <sub>2</sub>	0,0000	0,0000
Ar	0,0000	0,0000
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.677,58	30.196,37
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.677,58</b>	<b>30.196,37</b>

d) Output aliran gas

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Output</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	12,49	349,60
CO <sub>2</sub>	1.257,57	55.333,08
H <sub>2</sub>	4.303,16	8.606,31
Ar	18,20	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.024,41</b>	<b>105.089,93</b>

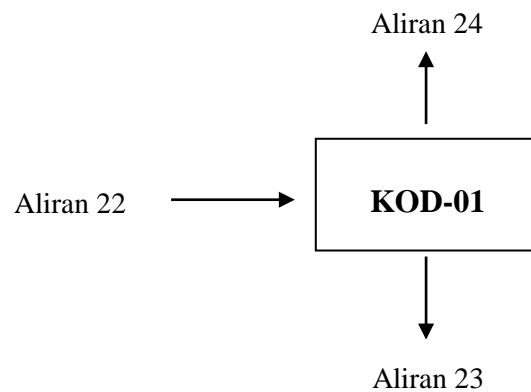
e) Neraca Massa Partial Condenser-01 (PC – 01)

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output Aliran 22 (kg/jam)	
	Aliran 21	Gas	Liquid
N <sub>2</sub>	40.004,80	40.004,80	-
CH <sub>4</sub>	67,96	67,96	-
CO	349,60	349,60	-
CO <sub>2</sub>	55.333,08	55.333,08	-
H <sub>2</sub>	8.606,31	8.606,31	-
Ar	728,17	728,17	-
H <sub>2</sub> O	30.196,37	-	30.196,37
Total	135.286,29	105.089,93	30.196,37
		135.286,29	

#### 8. Knock Out Drum-01 (KOD-01)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan *non-condensable* gas dari kondensat

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 22 : Aliran dari *Partial Condenser* (PC-01)

Aliran 23 : Aliran *liquid* keluaran dari *Knock Out Drum* (KOD-01)

Aliran 24 : Aliran gas keluaran dari *Knock Out Drum* (KOD-01) menuju Absorber (Ab-01)

a) Kondisi operasi :

Temperatur = 45 °C

Tekanan = 18 atm

b) Komponen Input pada Aliran 22

Komponen	Input	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	12,49	349,60
CO <sub>2</sub>	1.257,57	55.333,08
H <sub>2</sub>	4.303,16	8.606,31
Ar	18,20	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.677,58	30.196,37
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.701,98</b>	<b>135.286,29</b>

c) Komponen Output pada Aliran liquid

Komponen	Output	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	-	-
CH <sub>4</sub>	-	-
CO	-	-
CO <sub>2</sub>	-	-
H <sub>2</sub>	-	-
Ar	-	-
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.677,58	30.196,37
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.677,58</b>	<b>30.196,37</b>

d) Komponen Output pada Aliran gas

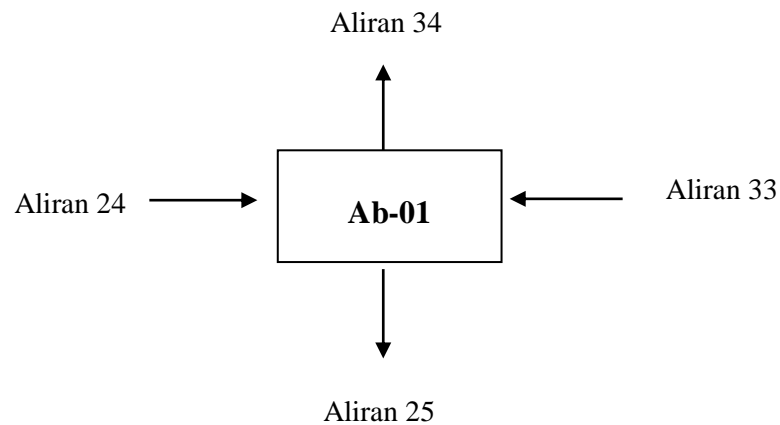
<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Output</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	12,49	349,60
CO <sub>2</sub>	1.257,57	55.333,08
H <sub>2</sub>	4.303,16	8.606,31
Ar	18,20	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.024,41</b>	<b>105.089,93</b>

e) Neraca Massa Knock Out Drum-01 (KOD-01)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input (kg/jam)</b>	<b>Output (kg/jam)</b>	
	<b>Aliran 22</b>	<b>Aliran 23</b>	<b>Aliran 24</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	40.004,80	-	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	67,96	-	67,96
CO	349,60	-	349,60
CO <sub>2</sub>	55.333,08	-	55.333,08
H <sub>2</sub>	8.606,31	-	8.606,31
Ar	728,17	-	728,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	30.196,37	30.196,37	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.286,29</b>	<b>30.196,37</b>	<b>105.089,93</b>
		<b>135.286,29</b>	

## 9. Absorber-01 (Ab-01)

Fungsi : Untuk menyerap gas CO<sub>2</sub> dari gas sintesa dengan larutan benfield  
Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 24 : Aliran input dari KOD-01

Aliran 25 : Aliran larutan benfield keluaran dari Ab-01 menuju ST-01

Aliran 33 : Aliran larutan benfield dari ST-01

Aliran 34 : Aliran gas keluaran dari Ab-01 menuju H-02

Kondisi operasi :

Temperatur = 48,8°C

Tekanan = 18 atm

(US 3947551)

a) Input aliran 24

Komponen	Input	
	Mol Flow (kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	12,49	349,60
CO <sub>2</sub>	1.257,57	55.333,08
H <sub>2</sub>	4.303,16	8.606,31
Ar	18,20	728,17
Total	7.024,41	105.089,93

Berdasarkan Patent US 3,947,551, komponen CO<sub>2</sub> pada aliran gas sintesa yang diizinkan mencapai 2%, maka massa CO<sub>2</sub> yang terserap adalah sebesar 98%.

$$\text{Mol CO}_2 \text{ input} = 1.257,57 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ input} = 55.333,08 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CO}_2 \text{ terabsorpsi} &= 1.257,57 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 98 \% \times 44 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 54.469,50 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CO}_2 \text{ sisa} &= 55.333,08 \text{ kg/jam} - 54.469,50 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 863,58 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mol CO}_2 \text{ output} &= 863,58 \text{ kg/jam} / 44 \text{ kg/kmol} \\ &= 19,63 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Diketahui:

$$G_1 = 7.024,41 \text{ kmol/jam} \quad (\text{Total mol input})$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= \text{mol CO}_2 \text{ terabsorpsi} / G_1 \\ &= (1.257,57 \text{ kmol/jam} / 7.024,41 \text{ kmol/jam}) \\ &= 0,18 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_2 = \text{mol CO}_2 \text{ sisa} / G_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (19,63 \text{ kmol/jam} / 7.024,41 \text{ kmol/jam}) \\
 &= 0,0028 \\
 x_2 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi CO<sub>2</sub> dan Benfield



a) Komponen larutan benfield input

Komponen	%mol
K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	20,5023
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	1,2268
H <sub>2</sub> O	70,9101
DEA	7,3608
Total	100

b) Fraksi CO<sub>2</sub> pada dry gas inlet

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_1 &= \frac{y_1}{1 - y_1} \\
 &= 0,22 \qquad \qquad \qquad (\text{Treybal, Robert E, 1987})
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Fraksi CO<sub>2</sub> pada dry gas outlet

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_2 &= \frac{y_2}{1 - y_2} \\
 &= 0,0028 \qquad \qquad \qquad (\text{Treybal, Robert E, 1987})
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Flowrate dry gas

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_s &= G_1 (1 - y_1) \\
 &= 5.760,01 \text{ kmol/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

e) Fraksi CO<sub>2</sub> pada inlet liquid



$$X_2 = \frac{x_2}{1-x_2}$$

$$= 0$$

f) Tekanan uap CO<sub>2</sub>

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = 28,2400 \text{ atm}$$

$$K' = \frac{\text{Vapour pressure}}{\text{Tekanan absorber}}$$

$$= \frac{28,2400 \text{ atm}}{30 \text{ atm}}$$

$$= 0,9413$$

$$X_1 = \frac{((Y_1(1+Y_1))x(\frac{1}{K'}))}{(1-((Y_1(1+Y_1))x(\frac{1}{K'})))}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{((0,175(1+0,175))x(\frac{1}{0,9413}))}{(1-((0,175((1+0,175))x(\frac{1}{0,9413})))}$$

$$X_1 = 0,2588$$

Jumlah absorben minimum yang digunakan untuk mengabsorpsi CO<sub>2</sub> adalah :

$$Ls \text{ min} = Gs \times \frac{(Y_1 - Y_2)}{(X_1 - X_2)}$$

$$= 4.834,13 \text{ kmol}$$

Maka jumlah absorben sebenarnya yang digunakan sebagai penyerap adalah :

$$Ls = 1,1 \times Ls \text{ min}$$

$$= 5.317,55 \text{ kmol}$$

$$\text{BM campuran} = 101,78922 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\text{Massa campuran} = Ls \times \text{BM campuran}$$

$$= 541.267,96 \text{ kg}$$

g) Reaksi benfield mengikat CO<sub>2</sub>

	$\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$	+	$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	+	$\text{CO}_2$	$\longrightarrow$	$2\text{KHCO}_3$
Mula <sup>2</sup>	1.237,94		4.281,61		1.257,57		
Bereaksi	1.237,94		1.237,94		1.237,94		2.475,89
Sisa	0		3.043,66		19,63		2.475,89

h) Jumlah absorben yang dibutuhkan

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	Kmol/jam	Kg/jam
K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	138	1.237,94	170.836,17
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	4.281,61	77.068,95
DEA	86	377,54	32.468,09
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	167	62,92	10.508,07
KHCO <sub>3</sub>	100	-	-
Total		5.960,01	290.881,27

i) Larutan benfield pada outlet Absorber

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	Kmol/jam	Kg/jam
K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	138	-	-
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	3.043,66	54.785,97
DEA	86	377,54	32.468,09
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	167	62,92	10.508,07
KHCO <sub>3</sub>	100	2.475,89	247.588,65
Total		5.960,01	345.350,78

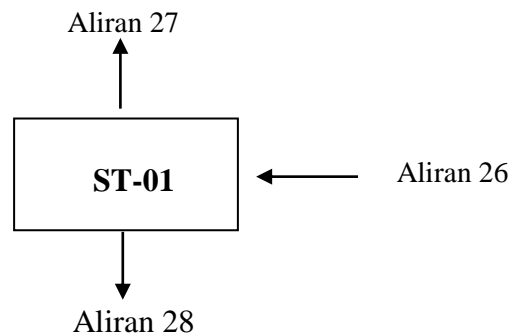
j) Neraca Massa Absorber-01

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)		Output (kg/jam)	
	Aliran 24	Aliran 33	Top (Aliran 34)	Bottom (Aliran 25)
N <sub>2</sub>	40.004,80	-	40.004,80	-
CH <sub>4</sub>	67,96	-	67,96	-
CO	349,60	-	349,60	-
CO <sub>2</sub>	55.333,08	-	863,58	-
H <sub>2</sub>	8.606,31	-	8.606,31	-
Ar	728,17	-	728,17	-
Larutan Benfield	-	290.881,27	-	345.350,78
Total	105.089,93	290.881,27	50.620,43	345.350,78
	395.971,20		395.971,20	

#### 10. Stripper-01 (ST-01)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan gas CO<sub>2</sub> dari larutan benfield

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 26 : Aliran input dari *Heater* (H-01)

Aliran 27 : Aliran gas CO<sub>2</sub> menuju *Storage Tank* (T-02)

Aliran 28 : Aliran Larutan benfield menuju *Cooler* (C-02)

a) Kondisi operasi :

Temperatur = 118,33°C  
 Tekanan = 1.68 atm  
 (US 3947551)

Mol CO<sub>2</sub> yang akan dilucuti = 1.237,94 kmol/jam  
 CO<sub>2</sub> yang akan dilucuti = 54.469,50 kg/jam  
 CO<sub>2</sub> yang dilucuti = 1.237,94 kmol/jam x 100% x 44 kg/kmol  
 = 54.469,50 kg/jam  
 CO<sub>2</sub> sisa = 0 kg/jam

Diketahui:

$G_1 = 7.024,41 \text{ kmol/jam}$   
 $y_1 = \text{mol CO}_2 \text{ terlucuti}/G_1$   
 $= (1.237,94 \text{ kmol/jam} / 7.024,41 \text{ kmol/jam})$   
 $= 0,176$   
 $y_2 = \text{mol CO}_2 \text{ sisa}/G_1$   
 $= (0 \text{ kmol/jam} / 7.024,41 \text{ kmol/jam})$   
 $= 0$   
 $x_2 = 0$

b) Komponen larutan benfield input

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	Kmol/jam	Kg/jam
K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	138	-	-
H <sub>2</sub> O	18	3.043,66	54.785,97
DEA	86	377,54	32.468,09
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	167	62,92	10.508,07
KHCO <sub>3</sub>	100	2.475,89	247.588,65
Total		5.960,01	345.350,78

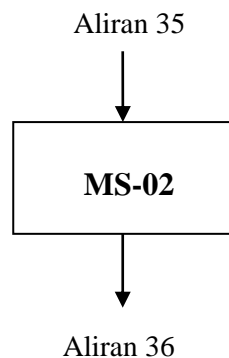
b) Neraca Massa Stripper-01

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output (kg/jam)	
	Aliran 26	Top (Aliran 27)	Bottom (Aliran 28)
CO <sub>2</sub>	-	54.469,50	-
Larutan Benfield	290.564,81	-	213.812,33
Steam	54.785,97	-	77.068,95
Total	345.350,78	54.469,50	290.881,27
		345.350,78	

### 11. Molecular Sieve (MS-02)

Fungsi : Menghilangkan komponen CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub> dan Ar,

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 35 : Aliran dari *Heater* (H-02)

Aliran 36 : Aliran produk berupa N<sub>2</sub> dan H<sub>2</sub> menuju *Compressor* (Cp-04)

Dalam buku *Petrochemical Applications* dan *Zeochem: Molecular Sieve Adsorbents*, adsorber yang digunakan untuk menghilangkan senyawa CH<sub>4</sub>, Ar, CO dan CO<sub>2</sub> dari gas sintesa adalah adsorber tipe molecular sieve yang menggunakan zeolit dengan radius molekul sebesar 5Å sebagai adsorben, Berdasarkan hal tersebut, maka senyawa yang dapat lolos dari Adsorber-01 adalah N<sub>2</sub> (nitrogen) dan H<sub>2</sub> (hidrogen).

a) Komponen Input pada Molecular Sieve (MS-02)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
H <sub>2</sub>	4.303,16	8.606,31
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	12,49	349,60
CO <sub>2</sub>	19,63	863,58
Ar	18,20	728,17
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.786,46</b>	<b>50.620,43</b>

b) Komponen terserap di Molecular Sieve (MS-02)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Mol Flow (kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (kg/jam)</b>
CH <sub>4</sub>	4,25	67,96
CO	12,49	349,60
CO <sub>2</sub>	19,63	863,58
Ar	18,20	728,17
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,56</b>	<b>2.009,32</b>

c) Komponen yang Output dari Molecular Sieve (MS-02)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Output</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,80
H <sub>2</sub>	4.303,16	8.606,31
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.731,90</b>	<b>48.611,11</b>

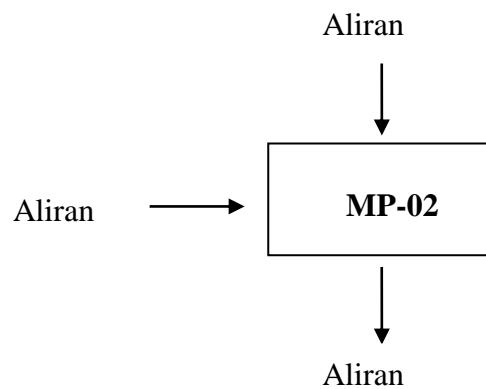
d) Neraca Massa Molecular Sieve (MS-02)

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output (kg/jam)	
	Aliran 35	Aliran 36	Terserap
N <sub>2</sub>	40.004,80	40.004,80	-
CH <sub>4</sub>	67,96	-	67,96
H <sub>2</sub>	8.606,31	8.606,31	-
Ar	728,17	-	728,17
Total	50.620,43	48.611,11	2.009,32
		50.620,43	

## 12. Mixing Point (MP-02)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya *mixing point* antara gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan H<sub>2</sub>) dari MS-02 dan gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan H<sub>2</sub>) yang di *recycle* dari KOD-03

Gambar :



### Keterangan :

Aliran 36 = Aliran gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan H<sub>2</sub>) dari MS-02

Aliran 37 = Aliran gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan H<sub>2</sub>) menuju Cp-04

Aliran 45 = Aliran gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan H<sub>2</sub>) dari KOD-02

- a) Komponen Input pada Aliran 36

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.428,74	40.004,81
H <sub>2</sub>	4.303,16	8.606,30
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.731,90</b>	<b>48.611,11</b>

b) Komponen Input pada Aliran 45

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.497,53	41.930,75
H <sub>2</sub>	4.475,65	8.951,31
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.973,18</b>	<b>50.882,06</b>

c) Neraca Massa Mixing Point (MP-02)

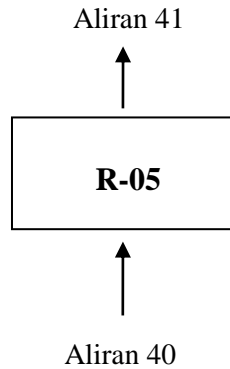
<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Aliran Input</b>		<b>Aliran Output</b>
	<b>Aliran 36</b>	<b>Aliran 45</b>	<b>Aliran 37</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	40.004,80	41.930,75	81.935,55
H <sub>2</sub>	8.606,31	8.951,31	17.557,62
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.611,11</b>	<b>50.882,06</b>	<b>99.493,17</b>
	<b>99.413,17</b>		

### 13. Ammonia Converter (R-05)



Fungsi : Tempat mereaksikan  $H_2$  dan  $N_2$  dengan bantuan katalis Ruthenium sehingga menghasilkan  $NH_3$

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 40 : Aliran input dari *Heat Exchanger* (HE-01)

Aliran 41 : Aliran keluaran dari R-05 menuju *Heat Exchanger* (HE-01)

a) Kondisi Operasi

Temperatur : 1) Bed 1 = 450 °C (US 2018/0002184)

2) Bed 2 = 440 °C

3) Bed 3 = 430 °C

Tekanan : 150 atm

Katalis : Ruthenium

Konversi : 1) Reaksi 1 = 23,25 %

2) Reaksi 2 = 19,74 %

3) Reaksi 3 = 16,90 %

b) Aliran Input

Komponen	Input	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
$N_2$	2.926,27	81.935,55
$H_2$	8.778,81	17.557,62
Total	11.705,08	99.493,17

c) Reaksi 1 di Bed 1

Konversi : 23,25 %

	$N_2$	+	$3H_2$	$\rightarrow$	$2NH_3$
Mula-mula	2.926,27		8.778,81		
Bereaksi	680,38		2.041,14		1.360,76
Sisa	2.245,89		6.737,67		1.360,76

d) Neraca Massa Bed 1 di R-05

Komponen	Input (Kg/jam)	Output bed 1 (Kg/jam)
$N_2$	81.935,55	62.884,92
$H_2$	17.557,62	13.475,34
$NH_3$	-	23.132,91
Total	99.493,17	99.493,17

e) Reaksi 2 di Bed 2

Konversi : 19,74 %

	$N_2$	+	$3H_2$	$\rightarrow$	$2NH_3$
Mula-mula	2.245,89		6.737,67		1.360,76
Bereaksi	443,25		1.329,76		886,51
Sisa	1.802,64		5.407,91		2.247,27

f) Neraca Massa Bed 2 di R-05

Komponen	Input (Kg/jam)	Output bed 2 (Kg/jam)
$N_2$	62.884,92	50.473,81
$H_2$	13.475,34	10.815,82
$NH_3$	23.132,91	38.203,55
Total	99.493,17	99.493,17

f) Reaksi 3 di Bed 3

Konversi : 16,90 %

	$N_2$	+	$3H_2$	$\rightarrow$	$2NH_3$
Mula-mula	1.802,64		5.407,91		2.247,27
Bereaksi	304,68		914,03		609,35
Sisa	1.497,96		4.493,88		2.856,62

g) Neraca Massa Bed 3 di R-05

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output bed 3 (kg/jam)
$N_2$	50.473,81	41.942,90
$H_2$	10.815,82	8.987,76
$NH_3$	38.203,55	48.562,50
Total	99.493,17	99.493,17

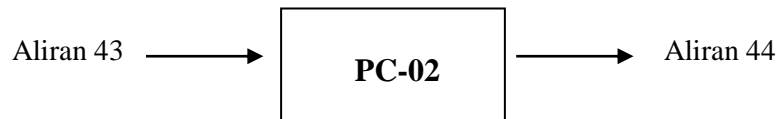
h) Neraca Massa Ammonia Converter (R-05)

Komponen	Input (kg/jam)	Output (kg/jam)
	Aliran 40	Aliran 41
$N_2$	81.935,55	41.942,90
$H_2$	17.557,62	8.987,76
$NH_3$	-	48.562,50
Total	99.493,17	99.493,17

#### 14. Partial Condensor-02 (PC-02)

Fungsi : Untuk mengkondensasikan aliran dari R-05

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 43 : Aliran dari *Expander* (E-03)

Aliran 44 : Aliran keluaran *Partial Condenser* (PC-02) menuju *Knock Out Drum* (KOD-02)

a) Kondisi operasi :

Temperatur = 33 °C

Tekanan = 15 atm

Untuk menentukan tekanan uap masing-masing zat digunakan rumus Antoine.

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

Dimana :  $P_i$  : mmHg

$T$  : K

c) Aliran Masuk *Partial Condensator* (PC-02)

Komponen	Input		
	Mol Flow (kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (kg/jam)	Zf
N <sub>2</sub>	1.497,96	41.942,90	0,17
H <sub>2</sub>	4.493,88	8.987,76	0,51
NH <sub>3</sub>	2.856,62	48.562,50	0,32
Total	8.848,46	99.493,17	1,00

Hasil perhitungan fraksi liquid dan gas untuk masing-masing senyawa

Komponen	Zf	Po	Ki(Po/P)
N <sub>2</sub>	0,17	15.200,47	1,00
H <sub>2</sub>	0,51	15.201,22	1,00
NH <sub>3</sub>	0,32	15.203,50	1,00
Total	1,00	1,00	1,00

Dengan menggunakan rumus=  $\frac{z_i K_i}{1+V(K_i-1)} = 1$

(Sumber : *Introduction to Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics* , hal 359)

Dengan Trial dan Error diperoleh nilai L dan V

Komponen	L	V
N <sub>2</sub>	0,037667871	0,962332
H <sub>2</sub>	0,003088646	0,996911
NH <sub>3</sub>	0,901011	0,098989

d) Output aliran liquid

Komponen	Output	
	Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)	Mass Flow (Kg/jam)
N <sub>2</sub>	0,53	12,15
H <sub>2</sub>	1,60	36,46
NH <sub>3</sub>	2.856,62	48.562,50
Total	2.858,75	48.611,11

e) Output aliran gas

Komponen	Output
----------	--------

	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.497,53	41.930,75
H <sub>2</sub>	4.475,65	8.951,31
NH <sub>3</sub>	-	-
Total	5.973,18	50.882,06

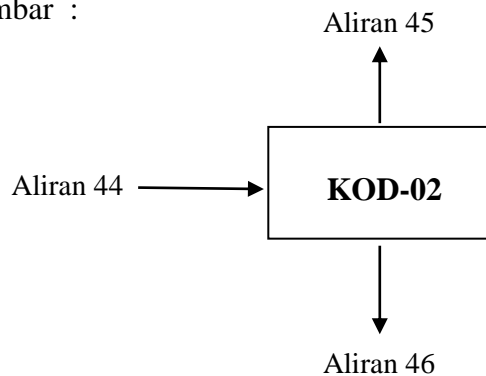
f) Neraca Massa Partial Condenser-02 (PC – 02)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input (kg/jam)</b>	<b>Output, Aliran 44 (kg/jam)</b>	
	<b>Aliran 43</b>	<b>Gas</b>	<b>Liquid</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	41.942,90	41.930,75	12,15
H <sub>2</sub>	8.987,76	8.951,31	36,46
NH <sub>3</sub>	48.562,50	-	48.562,50
Total	99.493,17	50.882,06	48.611,11
		99.493,17	

### 15. Knock Out Drum-02 (KOD-02)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan *non-condensable* gas dari kondensat

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Aliran 44 : Aliran dari *Partial Condenser* (PC-02)

Aliran 45 : Aliran gas keluaran dari KOD-02 menuju MP-02

Aliran 46 : Aliran liquid gas keluaran dari (Knock Out Drum) KOD-02 menuju Pump (P-03)

a) Kondisi operasi :

Temperatur = 33 °C

Tekanan = 15 atm

b) Aliran liquid Masuk Knock Out Drum-02 (KOD-02)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	0,53	12,15
H <sub>2</sub>	1,60	36,46
NH <sub>3</sub>	2.856,62	48.562,50
Total	2.858,75	48.611,11

d) Aliran gas Masuk Knock Out Drum-02 (KOD-02)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.497,53	41.930,75
H <sub>2</sub>	4.475,65	8.951,31
NH <sub>3</sub>	-	-
Total	5.973,18	50.882,06

e) Aliran liquid keluar Knock Out Drum-02 (KOD-02)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Output</b>	
	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	0,53	12,15
H <sub>2</sub>	1,60	36,46
NH <sub>3</sub>	2.856,62	48.562,50
Total	2.858,75	48.611,11

f) Aliran gas keluar Knock Out Drum-02 (KOD-02)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Output</b>
-----------------	---------------

	<b>Mol Flow (Kmol/jam)</b>	<b>Mass Flow (Kg/jam)</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	1.497,53	41.930,75
H <sub>2</sub>	4.475,65	8.951,31
NH <sub>3</sub>	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.973,18</b>	<b>50.882,06</b>

g) Neraca Massa Knock Out Drum-02 (KOD-02)

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Input (kg/jam) (Aliran 44)</b>		<b>Output (kg/jam)</b>	
	<b>Liquid</b>	<b>Vapor</b>	<b>Aliran 45</b>	<b>Aliran 46</b>
N <sub>2</sub>	12,15	41.930,75	41.930,75	12,15
H <sub>2</sub>	36,46	8.951,31	8.951,31	36,46
NH <sub>3</sub>	48.562,50	-	-	48.562,50
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.611,11</b>	<b>50.882,06</b>	<b>50.882,06</b>	<b>48.611,11</b>
	<b>99.493,17</b>		<b>99.493,17</b>	

**LAMPIRAN III**  
**PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS**



Kapasitas Produksi	: 350.000 ton/tahun
Operasi Pabrik	: 300 hari/tahun
Basis	: 1 jam operasi
Satuan	: Kilo Joule (kJ)

Panas yang dihitung pada neraca panas ini, meliputi :

a) Panas sensibel, yang dihitung apabila terjadi perubahan temperatur.

$$Q = n \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

dengan :

$$\Delta T = T - T_o$$

Q : Panas sensibel yang dihasilkan/dikeluarkan, kJ.

$C_p$  : Kapasitas panas, kJ/kmol.K.

n : Mol senyawa, kmol.

$T_o$  : Temperatur referensi, 25°C.

T : Temperatur senyawa, °C.

Keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \cdot \Delta T &= \int_{T_o}^T C_p dT \\ &= \int_{T_o}^T \left( A + BT^2 + CT^3 + DT^4 \right) dt \\ &= A (T - T_o) + \frac{B}{2} (T - T_o)^2 + \frac{C}{3} (T - T_o)^3 + \frac{D}{4} (T - T_o)^4 \end{aligned}$$

Harga A, B, C, dan D untuk masing–masing senyawa dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut:

---

Komponen	Cp (kJ/Kmol. K)				
	A	B	C	D	E
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	29,342	-3,54E-03	1,01E-05	-4,31E-09	2,59E-13
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	34,942	-4,00E-02	1,92E-04	-1,53E-07	3,93E-11
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6(g)</sub>	28,146	4,34E-02	1,89E-04	-1,91E-07	5,33E-11
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8(g)</sub>	28,277	1,16E-01	1,96E-04	-2,33E-07	6,87E-11
i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10(g)</sub>	6,772	3,41E-01	-1,03E-04	-3,68E-08	2,04E-11
n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10(g)</sub>	20,056	2,82E-01	-1,31E-05	-9,46E-08	3,41E-11
i-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12(g)</sub>	-0,881	4,75E-01	-2,48E-04	6,75E-08	-8,53E-12
n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12(g)</sub>	26,671	3,23E-01	4,28E-05	-1,66E-07	5,60E-11
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14(g)</sub>	25,924	4,19E-01	-1,25E-05	-1,59E-07	5,88E-11
C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16(g)</sub>	26,984	5,04E-01	-4,47E-05	-1,68E-07	6,52E-11
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(g)</sub>	33,933	-8,42E-03	2,99E-05	-1,78E-08	3,69E-12
O <sub>2(g)</sub>	29,526	-8,90E-03	3,81E-05	-3,26E-08	8,86E-12
Ar <sub>(g)</sub>	20,786				
CO <sub>(g)</sub>	29,556	-6,58E-03	2,01E-05	-1,22E-08	2,26E-12
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	27,437	4,23E-02	-1,96E-05	4,00E-09	-2,99E-13
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	25,399	2,02E-02	-3,85E-05	3,19E-08	-8,76E-12
NH <sub>3(g)</sub>	33,573	-1,26E-02	8,89E-05	-7,18E-08	1,86E-11

Sumber : (Sumber: *Chemical Properties Handbook* by Carl L. Yaws)

b) Panas laten, yang dihitung apabila terdapat perubahan fase.

$$Q = n \cdot \Delta H_v$$

dengan : Q : Panas laten senyawa (kJ)

n : Mol senyawa (kmol)

$\Delta H_v$  : Panas penguapan (kJ/kmol)

c) Panas reaksi, untuk menghitung panas yang dihasilkan dari reaksi kimia di reactor.

$$\Delta H_{R\ 298,15\ K} = \Delta H_{f\ \text{produk}} - \Delta H_{f\ \text{reaktan}}$$

dengan :  $\Delta H_f$  = Panas pembentukan suatu senyawa pada 25°C (kJ/kmol).

Untuk kondisi temperatur reaksi bukan pada 25°C, panas reaksi dihitung dengan menggunakan rumus :

$$\Delta H_R = \Delta H_{R298,15K} + \sum_{\text{produk}} n \int C_p dT - \sum_{\text{reaktan}} n \int C_p dT$$

Harga Enthalpi Pembentukan (  $H_f$  ) masing-masing komponen pada 25°C :

Komponen	$H_f$ (KJ/kmol)
<b>CH<sub>4</sub>(g)</b>	-74.850
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O(g)</b>	-241.800
<b>CO(g)</b>	-110.500
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>(g)</b>	-393.510
<b>NH<sub>3</sub>(g)</b>	-45.720

(Sumber: *Chemical Properties Handbook* by Carl L. Yaws)

- d) Nilai HHV (*High Heating Value*) ditentukan dengan menggunakan rumus

$$\text{HHV campuran} = \frac{\sum(x_1.\text{HHV}_1 + x_2.\text{HHV}_2 + \dots + x_n.\text{HHV}_n)}{\sum x_n}$$

Fuel yang digunakan adalah *natural gas*, sehingga nilai HHV dapat dicari sebagai berikut :

Komponen	HHV (kJ/kg)	N (kmol)	HHV x N
CH <sub>4</sub>	55.54	1.274,30	70.769.629,69
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	51.90	102,25	5.306.987,99
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	50.32	48,20	2.425.560,32
i-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	49.51	11,45	566.803,71
n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	49.36	14,94	737.300,50
i-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	48.91	10,28	502.619,13
n-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	49	6,27	307.124,96
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	48.67	5,56	270.646,74
C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>16</sub>	48.27	11,60	559.926,12
<b>Total</b>		1.484,84	81.446.599,15

Maka nilai HHV campuran diperoleh

$$= \frac{\sum((1.274,30 \times 55,54) + (104,25 \times 51,90) + (48,20 \times 50,32) + (11,45 \times 49,51))}{\sum 1.484,84}$$

$$+ \frac{\sum((14,94 \times 49,36) + (10,28 \times 48,91) + (6,27 \times 49) + (5,56 \times 48,67) + (11,60 \times 48,27))}{\sum 1.484,84}$$

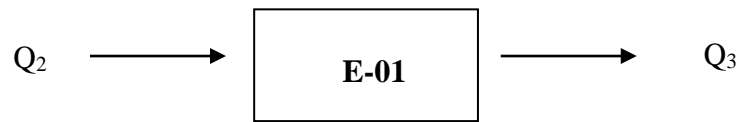
$$\text{HHV campuran} = \frac{81.446.599,15}{1.484,84}$$

$$= 54.852.05 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

### 1. Expander (E-01)

Fungsi : Menurunkan tekanan gas alam sebelum ke alat MS-01

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_2$  = Aliran panas input dari *Gas Metering Station*

$Q_3$  = Aliran panas gas keluaran dari E-01

### a) Input

Panas masuk ( $Q_2$ ) memiliki  $T = 30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$\text{N}_{2(g)}$	145,37	35,10	5.102,20
$\text{CH}_{4(g)}$	182,16	1.274,30	232.127,95
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_{6(g)}$	267,92	102,25	27.394,89
$\text{C}_3\text{H}_{8(g)}$	375,52	48,20	18.100,20
$\text{i-C}_4\text{H}_{10(g)}$	496,58	11,45	5.684,88
$\text{n-C}_4\text{H}_{10(g)}$	506,09	14,94	7.559,18
$\text{i-C}_5\text{H}_{12(g)}$	606,36	10,28	6.231,35
$\text{n-C}_5\text{H}_{12(g)}$	618,30	6,27	3.875,17
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14(g)}$	735,02	5,56	4.086,99
$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16(g)}$	851,92	11,60	9.882,23
<b>Total</b>		1.519,94	320.045,04

### b) Temperatur Output

$$K = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$$

$$K = \frac{957,05}{873,91}$$

$$K = 1,10 \text{ W/m}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \left[ \frac{P_0}{P_1} \right]^{\frac{K-1}{K}}$$

Eq. 28, (Peter, 1991)

$$= 30 \left[ \frac{27,87}{25} \right]^{\frac{1,10-1}{1,10 \times 1}}$$

$$= 30,28 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

### c) Output

Panas keluar ( $Q_3$ ) memiliki  $T = 30,28 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	153,51	35,10	5.387,96
<b>CH<sub>4(g)</sub></b>	192,39	1.274,30	245.163,20
<b>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6(g)</sub></b>	283,01	102,25	28.937,44
<b>C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8(g)</sub></b>	396,68	48,20	19.120,16
<b>i-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10(g)</sub></b>	524,59	11,45	6.005,54
<b>n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10(g)</sub></b>	534,62	14,94	7.985,27
<b>i-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12(g)</sub></b>	640,57	10,28	6.582,91
<b>n-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12(g)</sub></b>	653,15	6,27	4.093,61
<b>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14(g)</sub></b>	776,45	5,56	4.317,40
<b>C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>16(g)</sub></b>	899,96	11,60	10.439,40
<b>Total</b>		1.519,94	338.032,88

Panas yang hilang dikarenakan adanya penurunan tekanan:

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = Q_2 - Q_3$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = (320.045,04 - 338.032,88) \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = -17.987,84 \text{ kJ}$$

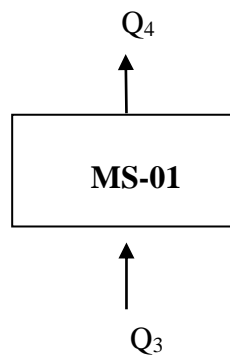
### Neraca Panas E-01

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>2</sub>	320.045,04	-
Q <sub>3</sub>	-	338.032,88
Q <sub>loss</sub>	-	-17.987,84
<b>Total</b>	320.045,04	320.045,04

## 2. Molecular Sieve (MS-01)

Fungsi : Menghilangkan senyawa C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> dari gas alam

Gambar :



Keterangan:

Q<sub>3</sub> = Aliran panas input dari *Expander* (E-01)

Q<sub>4</sub> = Aliran panas gas keluaran dari MS-01

Q<sub>serap</sub> = Aliran panas zat terserap di MS-01

### a) Input

Panas masuk ( $Q_3$ ) memiliki  $T = 30,28\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	153,51	35,10	5.387,96
$\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$	192,39	1.274,30	245.163,20
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g})$	283,01	102,25	28.937,44
$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{g})$	396,68	48,20	19.120,16
<b>i-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>(g)</b>	524,59	11,45	6.005,54
<b>n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>(g)</b>	534,62	14,94	7.985,27
<b>i-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>(g)</b>	640,57	10,28	6.582,91
<b>n-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>(g)</b>	653,15	6,27	4.093,61
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}(\text{g})$	776,45	5,56	4.317,40
$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}(\text{g})$	899,96	11,60	10.439,40
<b>Total</b>		1.519,94	338.032,88

#### b) Output

Panas keluar ( $Q_4$ ) memiliki  $T = 30,28\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	153,51	35,10	5.387,96
$\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$	192,39	1.274,30	245.163,20
<b>Total</b>		1.309,40	250.551,16

**Terserap**



Panas terserap (Q serap) memiliki  $T = 30,28\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g})$	283,01	102,25	28.937,44
$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{g})$	396,68	48,20	19.120,16
$\text{i-C}_4\text{H}_{10}(\text{g})$	524,59	11,45	6.005,54
$\text{n-C}_4\text{H}_{10}(\text{g})$	534,62	14,94	7.985,27
$\text{i-C}_5\text{H}_{12}(\text{g})$	640,57	10,28	6.582,91
$\text{n-C}_5\text{H}_{12}(\text{g})$	653,15	6,27	4.093,61
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}(\text{g})$	776,45	5,56	4.317,40
$\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}(\text{g})$	899,96	11,60	10.439,40
<b>Total</b>		210,54	87.481,68

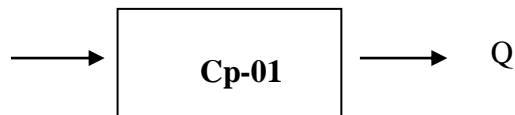
#### Neraca Panas MS-01

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>3</sub>	338.032,88	-
Q <sub>4</sub>	-	250.551,16
Q <sub>MS</sub>	-	87.481,68
<b>Total</b>	<b>338.032,88</b>	<b>338.032,88</b>

### 3. Compressor (Cp-01)

Fungsi : Tempat menaikkan tekanan gas keluaran dari *molecular sieve* (MS-01) sebelum ke *mixing point* (MP-01).

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_4$  = Aliran panas gas ( $N_2$  dan  $CH_4$ ) dari MS-01

$Q_5$  = Aliran panas gas ( $N_2$  dan  $CH_4$ ) keluaran dari Cp-01

### a) Input

Panas input ( $Q_4$ ) memiliki  $T = 30,28$  °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_{2(g)}$	153,51	35,10	5.387,96
$CH_{4(g)}$	192,39	1.274,30	245.163,20
<b>Total</b>		1.309,40	250.551,16

### b) Temperatur Output

$$K = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$$

$$K = \frac{63,97}{47,34}$$

$$K = 1,35 \text{ W/m}$$

$$T_2 = T_i \left[ \frac{P_o}{P_i} \right]^{\frac{K-1}{K \cdot N}} \quad \text{Eq. 28, (Peter, 1991)}$$

$$= 30,28 \left[ \frac{60}{25} \right]^{\frac{1,35-1}{1,35 \times 1}}$$

$$= 38,02 \text{ °C}$$

### c) Output

Panas keluar ( $Q_5$ ) memiliki  $T = 38,02$  °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_{2(g)}$	378,61	35,10	13.288,72
$CH_{4(g)}$	476,37	1.274,30	607.035,57
<b>Total</b>		1.309,40	620.324,30

Panas yang dihilang dikarenakan adanya kenaikan tekanan:

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = Q_4 - Q_5$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = (250.551,16 - 620.324,30) \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = -369.773,14 \text{ kJ}$$

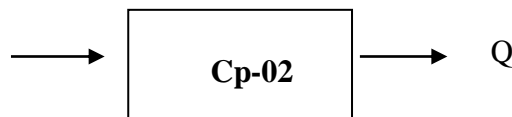
#### Neraca Panas Cp-01

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>4</sub>	250.551,16	-
Q <sub>5</sub>	-	620.324,30
Q <sub>loss</sub>	-	-369.773,14
<b>Total</b>	250.551,16	250.551,16

#### 4. Compressor (Cp-02)

Fungsi : Tempat menaikkan tekanan *steam* (H<sub>2</sub>O) sebelum ke *mixing point* (MP-01).

Gambar :



#### Keterangan :

Q<sub>6</sub> = Aliran panas *steam* (H<sub>2</sub>O)

Q<sub>7</sub> = Aliran panas *steam* (H<sub>2</sub>O) keluaran dari Cp-02

#### a) Input

Panas input (Q<sub>6</sub>) memiliki T = 200 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(g)</sub>	5.989,49	3.440,62	20.607.542,42
<b>Total</b>		3.440,62	20.607.542,42

#### b) Temperatur Output

$$K = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$$

$$K = \frac{34,23}{25,91}$$

$$K = 1,32 \text{ W/m}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \left[ \frac{P_0}{P_1} \right]^{\frac{K-1}{K \cdot N}} \quad \text{Eq. 28, (Peter, 1991)}$$

$$= 200 \left[ \frac{60}{15,35} \right]^{\frac{1,32-1}{1,32 \times 1}}$$

$$= 234,50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

### c) Output

Panas keluar ( $Q_7$ ) memiliki  $T = 234,50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O(g)</b>	7.200,74	3.440,62	24.775.023,23
<b>Total</b>		3.440,62	24.775.023,23

Panas yang hilang dikarenakan adanya kenaikan tekanan:

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = Q_6 - Q_7$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = (20.607.542,42 - 24.775.023,23) \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = -4.167.480,82 \text{ kJ}$$

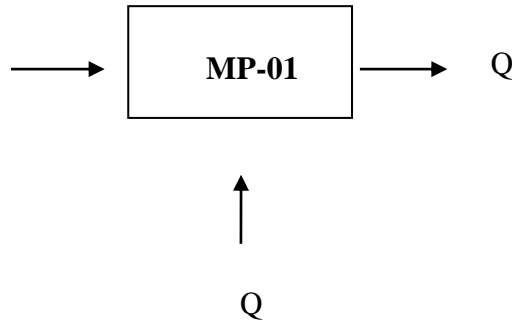
### Neraca Panas Cp-02

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>6</sub>	20.607.542,42	-
Q <sub>7</sub>	-	24.775.023,23
Q <sub>loss</sub>	-	-4.167.480,82
<b>Total</b>	20.607.542,42	20.607.542,42

## 5. Mixing Point (MP-01)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya *mixing point* antara gas ( $N_2$  dan  $CH_4$ ) dan *steam* ( $H_2O$ ) sebelum dialirkan ke *Furnace* (F-01).

Gambar :



**Keterangan :**

$Q_5$  = Aliran panas gas ( $N_2$  dan  $CH_4$ ) dari Cp-01

$Q_7$  = Aliran panas *steam* ( $H_2O$ )

$Q_8$  = Aliran panas gas ( $N_2$  dan  $CH_4$ ) dan *steam* ( $H_2O$ ) dari MP-01 menuju *Furnace* (F-01)

**Persamaan Neraca Panas di MP-01**

$$Q_5 + Q_7 = Q_8$$

**a) Panas Input**

Panas masuk ( $Q_5$ ) memiliki  $T = 38,02\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_{2(g)}$	378,61	35,10	13.288,72
$CH_{4(g)}$	476,37	1.274,30	607.035,57
<b>Total</b>		1.309,40	620.324,30

**Panas Input**Panas masuk (Q<sub>7</sub>) memiliki T = 234,50 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>(g)</sub></b>	7.200,74	3.440,62	24.775.023,23
<b>Total</b>		3.440,62	24.775.023,23

**b) Panas Output**Panas output (Q<sub>8</sub>) memiliki T = 156,19 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	3.699,94	35,10	129.862,25
<b>CH<sub>4(g)</sub></b>	7.137,15	1.274,30	9.094.890,89
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>(g)</sub></b>	4.699,91	3.440,62	16.170.594,38
<b>Total</b>		4.750,02	25.395.347,53

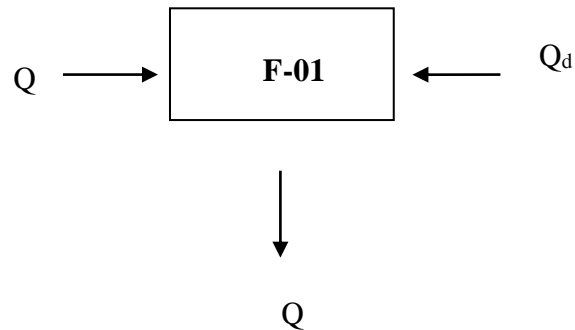
**Neraca Panas MP-01**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>5</sub>	620.324,30	-
Q <sub>7</sub>	24.775.023,23	-
Q <sub>8</sub>	-	25.395.347,53
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.395.347,53</b>	<b>25.395.347,53</b>

**6. Furnace (F-01)**

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya pemanasan aliran *mixing point* gas ( $N_2$  dan  $CH_4$ ) dan *steam* ( $H_2O$ ) sebelum menuju *Primary Reformer* (R-01)

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_8$  = Aliran panas masuk F-01 dari *mixing point* (MP-01)

$Q_9$  = Aliran panas keluar F-01 menuju *Primary Reformer* (R-01)

$Q_{duty}$  = Aliran panas bahan bakar dan udara masuk F-01

#### Persamaan Neraca Panas di F-01

$$Q_8 + Q_{duty} = Q_9$$

#### a) Panas Input

Panas input ( $Q_8$ ) memiliki  $T = 156,19$  °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_{2(g)}$	3.699,94	35,10	129.862,25
$CH_{4(g)}$	7.137,15	1.274,30	9.094.890,89
$H_2O$ (g)	4.699,91	3.440,62	16.170.594,38
<b>Total</b>		4.750,02	25.395.347,53

### b) Panas Output

Panas output ( $Q_9$ ) memiliki  $T = 650\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	18.796,79	35,10	659.739,26
$\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$	87.891,61	1.274,30	112.000.595,55
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	29.257,81	3.440,62	100.664.985,90
<b>Total</b>		4.750,02	213.325.320,71

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{duty}} &= Q_9 - Q_8 \\ &= (213.325.320,71 - 25.395.347,53) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 187.929.973,18 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah bahan bakar yang dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned} mb &= \frac{Q_{\text{duty}}}{H_v} \\ &= \frac{187.929.973,18 \text{ kJ}}{54.852,05 \text{ kJ/kg}} \\ &= 3.426,13 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah udara yang dibutuhkan untuk pembakaran 25 % *excess* udara dibutuhkan 15,2 lb udara.

$$\begin{aligned} mu &= mb \times \text{udara} \\ &= 3.426,13 \text{ kg} \times 15,2 \text{ lb udara} \times 0,4536 \text{ /lb udara} \\ &= 23.622,17 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

#### Neraca Panas F-01

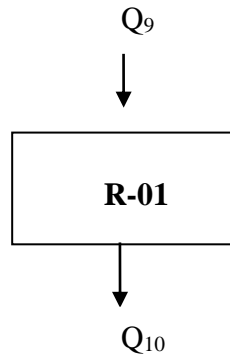
Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
$Q_7$	25.395.347,53	-
$Q_{\text{duty}}$	-	213.325.320,71
$Q_F$	187.929.973,18	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>213.325.320,71</b>	<b>213.325.320,71</b>

### 7. Primary Reformer (R-01)



Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi *steam methane reforming* sehingga menghasilkan gas sintesa ( $H_2$ , CO dan  $CO_2$ ) dengan bantuan katalis nikel.

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_9$  = Aliran panas masuk R-01

$Q_{10}$  = Aliran panas keluar menuju F-02

$Q_f$  = Aliran panas yang dibawah oleh *diesel fuel* menuju R-01

Kondisi Operasi

$T = 650\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$P = 60\text{ atm}$

a) Panas yang masuk dari Furnace-01 pada  $T = 650\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$$Q_{in} = 213.325.320,71\text{ kJ}$$

Komponen	$C_p \cdot dt$ (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_{2(g)}$	18.796,79	35,10	659.739,26
$CH_{4(g)}$	87.891,61	1.274,30	112.000.595,55
$H_2O_{(g)}$	29.257,81	3.440,62	100.664.985,90
<b>Total</b>		4.750,02	213.325.320,71

b) Panas Reaksi 1 pada  $T = 650\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



$\Delta H_f$  Reaktan pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr1 (kJ)
CH <sub>4</sub>	849,54	-74.850	-63.587.747,91
H <sub>2</sub> O	849,54	-241.800	-205.417.734,74
<b>Total</b>	1.699,07		-269.005.482,66

$\Delta H_f$  Produk pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr1 (kJ)
CO	849,54	-110.500	-93.873.695,98
H <sub>2</sub>	2.548,61	-	-
<b>Total</b>	3.398,14		-93.873.695,98

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R1 \text{ 298,15 K}} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= -93.873.695,98 - (-269.005.482,66) \\ &= 175.131.786,67 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Panas reaktan pada T = 650 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	Cp.dt	Qr1 (kJ)
CH <sub>4</sub>	849,54	32.962,95	28.003.202,78
H <sub>2</sub> O	849,54	22.859,69	19.420.125,55
<b>Total</b>	1.699,07		47.423.328,33

Panas produk pada T = 650 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	Cp.dt	Qr1 (kJ)
CO	849,54	19.163,42	16.280.013,09
H <sub>2</sub>	2.548,61	18.357,49	46.786.023,16
<b>Total</b>	3.398,14		63.066.036,25

c) Panas Reaksi 1 pada T = 650 °C



$\Delta H_f$  Reaktan pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
CO	637,15	-110.500	-70.405.179,35
H <sub>2</sub> O	637,15	-241.800	-154.063.098,33
<b>Total</b>	1.274,30		-224.468.277,68

$\Delta H_f$  Produk pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
CO <sub>2</sub>	637,15	-393.510	-250.725.268,10
H <sub>2</sub>	637,15	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1.274,30		-250.725.268,10

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R1 \text{ 298,15 K}} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= -250.725.268,10 - (-224.468.277,68) \\ &= -26.256.990,42 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Panas reaktan pada T = 650 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	Cp.dt	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
CO	637,15	19.163,42	12.209.993,75
H <sub>2</sub> O	637,15	22.859,69	14.565.075,00
<b>Total</b>	1.274,30		26.775.068,75

Panas produk pada T = 650 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	Cp.dt	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
CO <sub>2</sub>	637,15	29.012,55	18.485.376,67
H <sub>2</sub>	637,15	18.357,49	11.696.490,40
<b>Total</b>	1.274,30		30.181.867,07

$$\Delta H_{R298,15K} \text{ Reaksi 1 + 2} = \Delta H_{R1} + \Delta H_{R2}$$

$$= (175.131.786,67 + (-26.256.990,42)) \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 148.874.796,26 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ total produk} &= Q_1 \text{ produk} + Q_2 \text{ produk} \\ &= (63.066.036,25 + 30.181.867,07) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 93.247.903,32 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ total reaktan} &= Q_1 \text{ reaktan} + Q_2 \text{ reaktan} \\ &= (47.423.328,33 + 26.775.068,75) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 74.198.397,08 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Q_R \text{ total} &= \Delta H_{R298,15K} + \sum_{\text{produk}} n \int C_p dT - \sum_{\text{reaktan}} n \int C_p dT \\ &= 148.874.796,26 \text{ kJ} + (93.247.903,32 \text{ kJ} - 74.198.397,08 \text{ kJ}) \\ &= 167.924.302,50 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

d) Panas sensibel keluar dari R-01 pada  $T = 650^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	18.801,51	35,10	659.904,01
$\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$	32.973,41	424,77	14.006.024,27
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	22.865,74	1.953,93	44.678.043,15
$\text{CO}(\text{g})$	19.168,32	212,38	4.071.038,35
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	29.020,47	637,15	18.490.419,22
$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	18.361,97	3.185,76	58.496.814,19
<b>Total</b>		6.449,09	140.402.243,18

e) Panas yang dibutuhkan untuk mencapai temperatur reaksi

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{fuel}} &= Q_{\text{output}} + (Q_{\text{total}} - Q_{\text{input}}) \\ &= (140.402.243,18 + (167.924.302,50 - 213.325.320,71)) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 95.001.224,97 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

- Media panas yang digunakan adalah *natural gas*

High Heating Value (HHV) *natural gas* = 54.852,05 kJ/kg

Jumlah fuel yang digunakan adalah:

$$m = \frac{Q_{\text{fuel}}}{\text{HHV}}$$

$$m = \frac{95.001.224,97 \text{ kJ}}{54.852,05 \text{ kJ/kg}}$$

$$m = 1.731,95 \text{ kg}$$

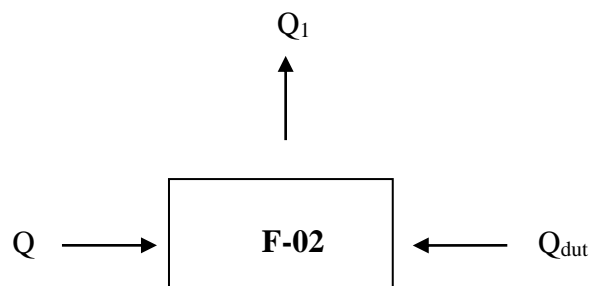
#### Neraca Panas R-01

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>9</sub>	213.325.320,71	-
Q <sub>10</sub>	-	140.402.243,18
Q <sub>r</sub>	-	167.924.302,50
Q <sub>fuel</sub>	95.001.224,97	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>308.326.545,68</b>	<b>308.326.545,68</b>

#### 8. Furnace (F-02)

Fungsi : Menaikkan temperatur aliran panas keluaran dari R-01 sebelum masuk ke R-02

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>10</sub> = Aliran panas masuk dari R-01

Q<sub>11</sub> = Aliran panas keluar dari F-02 menuju R-02

Q<sub>duty</sub> = Aliran panas bahan bakar dan udara masuk F-02

#### Persamaan Neraca Panas di F-01

$$Q_{10} + Q_{\text{duty}} = Q_{11}$$

**a) Input**

Aliran panas dari R-01 pada temperatur 650 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	18.801,51	35,10	659.904,01
<b>CH<sub>4(g)</sub></b>	32.973,41	424,77	14.006.024,27
<b>H<sub>2O(g)</sub></b>	22.865,74	1.953,93	44.678.043,15
<b>CO(g)</b>	19.168,32	212,38	4.071.038,35
<b>CO<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	29.020,47	637,15	18.490.419,22
<b>H<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	18.361,97	3.185,76	58.496.814,19
<b>Total</b>		6.449,09	140.402.243,18

**b) Output**

Aliran keluaran F-02 pada temperatur 1000 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	30.089,18	35,10	1.056.085,07
<b>CH<sub>4(g)</sub></b>	59.804,29	424,77	25.402.939,30
<b>H<sub>2O(g)</sub></b>	37.739,94	1.953,93	73.741.288,90
<b>CO(g)</b>	30.950,58	212,38	6.573.405,23
<b>CO<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	48.303,50	637,15	30.776.663,46
<b>H<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	29.065,42	3.185,76	92.595.414,85
<b>Total</b>		6.449,09	230.145.796,80

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{duty}} &= Q_{11} - Q_{10} \\
 &= (230.145.796,80 - 140.402.243,18) \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 89.743.553,62 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah bahan bakar yang dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned}
 mb &= \frac{Q_{duty}}{H_v} \\
 &= \frac{89.743.553,62 \text{ kJ}}{54.852,05 \text{ kJ/kg}} \\
 &= 1.636,10 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah udara yang dibutuhkan untuk pembakaran 25 % *excess* udara dibutuhkan 15,2 lb udara.

$$\begin{aligned}
 mu &= mb \times \text{udara} \\
 &= 1.636,10 \text{ kg} \times 15,2 \text{ lb udara} \times 0,4536 \text{ /lb udara} \\
 &= 11.280,47 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

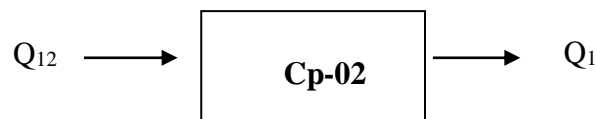
#### Neraca Panas F-02

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>10</sub>	140.402.243,18	-
Q <sub>11</sub>	-	230.145.796,80
Q <sub>duty</sub>	89.743.553,62	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>230.145.796,80</b>	<b>230.145.796,80</b>

#### 9. Compressor (Cp-03)

Fungsi : Tempat menaikkan tekanan udara (N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> dan Ar) sebelum ke *furnace* (F-03).

Gambar :



#### Keterangan :

Q<sub>12</sub> = Aliran panas udara (N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> dan Ar)

Q<sub>13</sub> = Aliran panas udara (N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub> dan Ar) keluaran dari Cp-03

#### a) Input

Panas input ( $Q_{12}$ ) memiliki  $T = 30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Komponen	$C_p \cdot dt$ (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_{2(g)}$	145,37	1.393,64	202.591,16
$O_{2(g)}$	147,39	382,29	56.346,43
$Ar_{(g)}$	103,93	18,20	1.891,97
<b>Total</b>		1.794,14	260.829,56

b) Temperatur Output

$$K = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$$

$$K = \frac{79,34}{54,40}$$

$$K = 1,46 \text{ W/m}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \left[ \frac{P_0}{P_i} \right]^{\frac{K-1}{K \cdot N}} \quad \text{Eq. 28, (Peter, 1991)}$$

$$= 30 \left[ \frac{60}{1} \right]^{\frac{1,46-1}{1,46 \times 12}}$$

$$= 33,40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

c) Output

Panas keluar ( $Q_{13}$ ) memiliki  $T = 33,40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Komponen	$C_p \cdot dt$ (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_{2(g)}$	244,24	1.393,64	340.381,07
$O_{2(g)}$	306,58	382,29	117.202,48
$Ar_{(g)}$	174,60	18,20	3.178,52
<b>Total</b>		1.794,14	460.762,07

Panas yang hilang dikarenakan adanya kenaikan tekanan:



$$Q_{\text{loss}} = Q_{12} - Q_{13}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = (260.829,56 - 460.762,07) \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = -199.932,51 \text{ kJ}$$

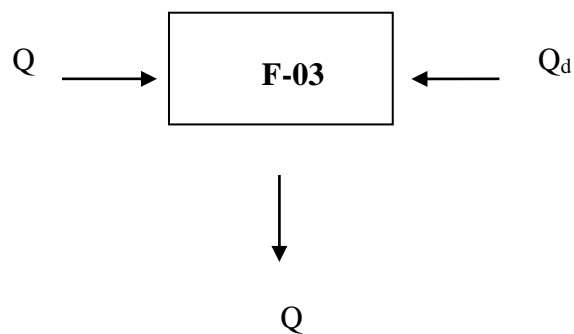
### Neraca Panas Cp-03

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>12</sub>	260.829,56	-
Q <sub>13</sub>	-	460.762,07
Q <sub>loss</sub>	-	-199.932,51
<b>Total</b>	260.829,56	260.829,56

#### 10. Furnace (F-03)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya pemanasan aliran udara masuk sebelum menuju *Secondary Reformer* (R-01)

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>13</sub> = Aliran panas masuk F-02 dari aliran udara

Q<sub>14</sub> = Aliran panas keluar F-02 menuju *Secondary Reformer* (R-02)

Q<sub>duty</sub> = Aliran panas bahan bakar dan udara masuk F-03

#### Persamaan Neraca Panas di F-03

$$Q_{13} + Q_{\text{duty}} = Q_{14}$$

**a) Panas Input**

Panas input ( $Q_{13}$ ) memiliki  $T = 33,40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	244,24	1.393,64	340.381,07
<b>O<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	306,58	382,29	117.202,48
<b>Ar<sub>(g)</sub></b>	174,60	18,20	3.178,52
<b>Total</b>		1.794,14	460.762,07

**b) Output**

Panas keluar ( $Q_{14}$ ) memiliki  $T = 1000\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	32.739,30	1.393,64	45.626.936,42
<b>CH<sub>4(g)</sub></b>	38.515,04	382,29	14.723.957,10
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>(g)</sub></b>	20.266,35	18,20	368.935,46
<b>Total</b>		1.794,14	60.719.828,98

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{duty}} &= Q_{13} - Q_{14} \\
 &= (60.719.828,98 - 460.762,07) \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 60.259.066,91 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah bahan bakar yang dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned}
 mb &= \frac{Q_{\text{duty}}}{H_v} \\
 &= \frac{60.259.066,91 \text{ kJ}}{54.852,05 \text{ kJ/kg}} \\
 &= 1.098,57 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah udara yang dibutuhkan untuk pembakaran 25 % excess udara dibutuhkan 15,2 lb udara.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{mu} &= m_b \times \text{udara} \\
 &= 1.098,57 \text{ kg} \times 15,2 \text{ lb udara} \times 0,4536 \text{ /lb udara} \\
 &= 7.574,36 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

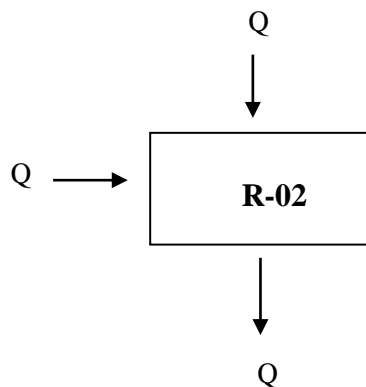
### Neraca Panas F-03

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>13</sub>	460.762,07	-
Q <sub>14</sub>	-	60.719.828,98
Q <sub>duty</sub>	60.259.066,91	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.719.828,98</b>	<b>60.719.828,98</b>

### 11. Secondary Reformer (R-02)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi penyempurnaan *steam methane reforming* sehingga menghasilkan gas sintesa (H<sub>2</sub>, CO dan CO<sub>2</sub>) dengan bantuan katalis nikel.

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>11</sub> = Aliran panas masuk dari H-01

Q<sub>14</sub> = Aliran panas masuk dari F-02

Q<sub>15</sub> = Aliran panas keluar menuju C-01

Kondisi Operasi

T = 1000 °C

$$P = 60 \text{ atm}$$

a) Panas yang masuk dari F-02 pada  $T = 1000 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$$Q_{11} = 230.145.796,80 \text{ kJ}$$

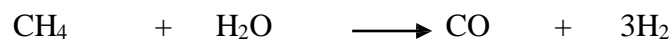
Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$\text{N}_{2(g)}$	30.089,18	35,10	1.056.085,07
$\text{CH}_4(g)$	59.804,29	424,77	25.402.939,30
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)$	37.739,94	1.953,93	73.741.288,90
$\text{CO}(g)$	30.950,58	212,38	6.573.405,23
$\text{CO}_2(g)$	48.303,50	637,15	30.776.663,46
$\text{H}_2(g)$	29.065,42	3.185,76	92.595.414,85
<b>Total</b>		6.449,09	230.145.796,80

b) Panas yang masuk dari F-03 pada  $T = 1000 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

$$Q_{14} = 60.719.828,98 \text{ kJ}$$

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$\text{N}_{2(g)}$	32.739,30	1.393,64	45.626.936,42
$\text{CH}_4(g)$	38.515,04	382,29	14.723.957,10
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(g)$	20.266,35	18,20	368.935,46
<b>Total</b>		1.794,14	60.719.828,98

c) Panas Reaksi 1 pada  $T = 1000 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



$\Delta H_f$  Reaktan pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr1 (kJ)
CH <sub>4</sub>	420,52	-74.850	-31.475.893,80
H <sub>2</sub> O	420,52	-241.800	-101.681.644,90
<b>Total</b>	841,04		-133.157.538,70

$\Delta H_f$  Produk pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr1 (kJ)
CO	420,52	-110,540	-46.484.239,15
H <sub>2</sub>	1.261,56	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1.682,08		-46.484.239,15

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R1 \ 298,15 \text{ K}} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= (-46.484.239,15 - (-133.157.538,70)) \\ &= 86.673.299,55 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Panas reaktan pada T = 1000 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP dT	Qr1 (kJ)
CH <sub>4</sub>	420,52	59.804,29	25.148.876,82
H <sub>2</sub> O	420,52	37.739,94	15.870.386,95
<b>Total</b>	841,04		41.019.263,76

Panas produk pada T = 1000 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP dT	Qr1 (kJ)
CO	420,52	30.950,58	13.015.325,22
H <sub>2</sub>	1.261,56	29.065,42	36.667.736,03
<b>Total</b>	1.682,08		49.683.061,26

d) Panas Reaksi 2 pada T = 1000 °C



$\Delta H_f$  Reaktan pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
H	764,58	-	-
O <sub>2</sub>	382,29	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1.146,87		-

$\Delta H_f$  Produk pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
H <sub>2</sub> O	764,58	-241.800	-184.875.718
<b>Total</b>	764,58		-184.875.718

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{R2\ 298,15\ K} &= \Delta H_{f\ \text{produk}} - \Delta H_{f\ \text{reaktan}} \\ &= (-184.875.718 - 0)\ \text{kJ} \\ &= -184.875.718\ \text{kJ}\end{aligned}$$

Panas reaktan pada T = 1000 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP dT	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
H <sub>2</sub>	764,58	29.065,42	22.222.870,32
O <sub>2</sub>	382,29	32.387,66	12.381.497,93
<b>Total</b>	1.146,87		34.604.368,25

Panas produk pada T = 1000 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP dT	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
H <sub>2</sub> O	764,58	37.739,94	28.855.248,99
<b>Total</b>	764,58		28.855.248,99

e) Panas Reaksi 3 pada T = 1000 °C



$\Delta H_f$  Reaktan pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>3</sub> (kJ)
CO	8,61	-110.540	-951.765,75
H <sub>2</sub> O	8,61	-241.800	-2.081.933,76
<b>Total</b>	17,22		-3.033.699,51

 $\Delta H_f$  Produk pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>3</sub> (kJ)
CO <sub>2</sub>	8,61	-393.510	-3.388.179,30
H <sub>2</sub>	8,61	-	-
<b>Total</b>	17,22		-3.388.179,30

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R3 \text{ 298,15 K}} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= (-3.388.179,30 - (-3.033.699,51)) \text{ kJ} \\ &= -354.479,79 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

## Panas reaktan pada T = 1000 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP dT	Qr <sub>3</sub> (kJ)
CO	8,61	30.950,58	266.489,05
H <sub>2</sub> O	8,61	37.739,94	324.946,50
<b>Total</b>	17,22		591.435,55

## Panas produk pada T = 1000 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP dT	Qr <sub>3</sub> (kJ)
CO <sub>2</sub>	8,61	48.303,50	415.900,31
H <sub>2</sub>	8,61	29.060,71	250.217,02
<b>Total</b>	17,22		666.117,33

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R298,15K} \text{ Reaksi} &= \Delta H_{R1} + \Delta H_{R2} + \Delta H_{R3} \\ &= (86.673.299,55 + (-184.875.718) + (-354.479,79)) \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -98.556.898,24 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ total produk} &= Q_1 \text{ produk} + Q_2 \text{ produk} + Q_3 \text{ produk} \\ &= (49.683.061,26 + 28.855.248,99 + 666.117,33) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 79.204.427,58 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ total reaktan} &= Q_1 \text{ reaktan} + Q_2 \text{ reaktan} + Q_3 \text{ reaktan} \\ &= (41.019.263,76 + 34.604.368,25 + 591.435,55) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 76.215.067,56 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta Q_R \text{ total} &= \Delta H_{R298,15K} + \sum_{\text{produk}} n \int C_p dT - \sum_{\text{reaktan}} n \int C_p dT \\ &= (-98.556.898,24 + (79.204.427,58 - 76.215.067,56)) \text{ kJ} \\ &= -95.567.538,23 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

f) Panas sensibel yang keluar dari R-02 pada temperatur 1000 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt	N	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	30.084,24	1.428,74	42.982.632,87
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	59.791,91	4,25	253.976,81
H <sub>2O(g)</sub>	37.733,25	2.289,38	86.385.902,37
CO(g)	30.945,40	624,29	19.319.000,51
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	48.294,94	645,76	31.186.994,66
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	29.060,71	3.691,35	107.273.181,34
Ar(g)	20.263,23	18,20	368.878,21
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	287.770.566,77

g) Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

$$\text{Media Pendingin} = \text{Air pendingin}$$



$$T_{in} = 301,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{out} = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{ref} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ serap} &= (Q_{in} + Q_{in \text{ udara}}) - (Q_{out} + \Delta H_r) \\ &= (230.145.796,80 + 60.719.828,98) \text{ kJ} - (287.770.566,77) \text{ kJ} \\ &\quad + (-95.567.538,23) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 98.662.597,24 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Massa air pendingin

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{Q_s}{C_{p \text{ air}} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\ &= \frac{98.662.597,24 \text{ kJ}}{4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 301,15) \text{ K}} \\ &= 1.073.014,36 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{cw \text{ in}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{in} - T_{ref}) \\ &= 1.073.014,36 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (301,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\ &= 13.453.990,53 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{cw \text{ out}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{out} - T_{ref}) \\ &= 1.073.014,36 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\ &= 112.116.587,77 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

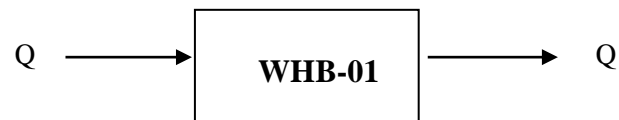
## Neraca Panas R-02

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>11</sub>	230.145.796,80	-
Q <sub>14</sub>	60.719.828,98	-
Q <sub>15</sub>	-	287.770.566,77
Q <sub>r</sub>	-	-95.567.538,23
Q <sub>cw in</sub>	13.453.990,53	-
Q <sub>cw out</sub>	-	112.116.587,77
<b>Total</b>	<b>304.319.616,31</b>	<b>304.319.616,31</b>

## 12. Waste Heat Boiler (WHB-01)

Fungsi : Untuk menyerap panas keluaran R-02

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>15</sub> = Aliran panas masuk dari R-02

Q<sub>16</sub> = Aliran panas keluar menuju R-03

### a) Input

Aliran panas masuk pada temperatur 1000°C

Komponen	Cp.dt	N	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	30.084,24	1.428,74	42.982.632,87
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	59.791,91	4,25	253.976,81
H <sub>2O(g)</sub>	37.733,25	2.289,38	86.385.902,37
CO(g)	30.945,40	624,29	19.319.000,51
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	48.294,94	645,76	31.186.994,66
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	29.060,71	3.691,35	107.273.181,34
Ar(g)	20.263,23	18,20	368.878,21
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	287.770.566,77

### b) Output

Aliran panas keluar pada temperatur 320 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt	n	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	8.681,23	1.428,74	12.403.248,14
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	12.830,43	4,25	54.499,54
H <sub>2O(g)</sub>	10.255,69	2.289,38	23.479.211,93
CO(g)	8.754,25	624,29	5.465.218,62
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	12.580,95	645,76	8.124.285,14
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	8.603,54	3.691,35	31.758.638,24
Ar(g)	6.131,87	18,20	111.626,48
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	81.396.728,09

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= Q_{\text{in}} - Q_{\text{out}} \\
 &= (287.770.566,77 - 81.396.728,09) \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 206.373.838,69 \text{ kJ/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

### c) Kebutuhan air umpan boiler

$$T_{in} = 301,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{out} = 473,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{ref} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K}$$

Massa air umpan boiler

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{Q_s}{C_{p_{air}} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\ &= \frac{206.373.838,69 \text{ kJ}}{4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (473,15 - 301,15) \text{ K}} \\ &= 287.079,29 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{w \text{ in}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{in} - T_{ref}) \\ &= 287.079,29 \text{ kg/jam} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (473,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 3.599.543,70 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{cw \text{ out}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{out} - T_{ref}) \\ &= 287.079,29 \text{ kg/jam} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (473,15 \text{ K} - 298,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= 209.973.382,39 \text{ kJ/jam} \end{aligned}$$

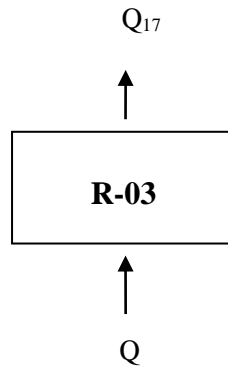
#### Neraca Panas WHB-01

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>in</sub>	287.770.566,77	-
Q <sub>out</sub>	-	81.396.728,09
Q <sub>w in</sub>	3.599.543,70	-
Q <sub>s Out</sub>	-	209.973.382,39
Total	<b>291.370.110,47</b>	<b>291.370.110,47</b>

### 13. High Temperature Shift Converter (R-03)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi *water gas shift* menghasilkan CO<sub>2</sub> pada temperatur tinggi dengan bantuan katalis *Iron Oxide*.

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_{16}$  = Aliran panas masuk dari WHB-01

$Q_{17}$  = Aliran panas keluar R-03 menuju C-01

Kondisi Operasi

$P = 60 \text{ atm}$

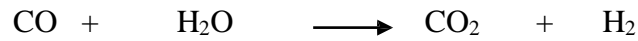
$T = 320 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

#### a) Input

Aliran panas masuk pada  $T = 320 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	$C_p \cdot dt$ (kJ/kmol)	$n$ (kmol)	$Q$ (kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	8.681,23	1.428,74	12.403.248,14
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	12.830,43	4,25	54.499,54
H <sub>2O(g)</sub>	10.255,69	2.289,38	23.479.211,93
CO(g)	8.754,25	624,29	5.465.218,62
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	12.580,95	645,76	8.124.285,14
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	8.603,54	3.691,35	31.758.638,24
Ar(g)	6.131,87	18,20	111.626,48
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	81.396.728,09

#### b) Panas Reaksi 1 pada $T = 320 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$



$\Delta H_f$  Reaktan pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr1 (kJ)
CO	499,44	-110.540	-55.207.562,14
H <sub>2</sub> O	499,44	-241.800	-120.763.420,71
<b>Total</b>	998,87		-175.970.982,84

$\Delta H_f$  Produk pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr1 (kJ)
CO <sub>2</sub>	499,44	-393.510	-196.532.728,21
H <sub>2</sub>	499,44	-	-
<b>Total</b>	998,87		-196.532.728,21

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R1 \text{ 298,15 K}} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= (-196.532.728,21 - (-175.970.982,84)) \text{ kJ} \\ &= -20.561.745,37 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Panas reaktan pada T = 320 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	Cp.dt	Qr1 (kJ)
CO	499,44	8.754,25	4.372.180,65
H <sub>2</sub> O	499,44	10.255,69	5.122.052,13
<b>Total</b>	998,87		9.494.232,78

Panas produk pada T = 320 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	Cp.dt	Qr1 (kJ)
CO <sub>2</sub>	499,44	12.580,95	6.283.366,50
H <sub>2</sub>	499,44	8.603,54	4.296.908,00
<b>Total</b>	998,87		10.580.274,50

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta Q_R \text{ total} &= \Delta H_{R298,15K} + \sum_{\text{produk}} n \int C_p dT - \sum_{\text{reak tan}} n \int C_p dT \\ &= -20.561.745,37 \text{ kJ} + (10.580.274,50 - 9.494.232,78) \text{ kJ} \\ &= -19.475.703,65 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

**b) Output**

Aliran panas keluar pada T = 320 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	8.681,23	1.428,74	12.403.248,14
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	12.830,43	4,25	54.499,54
H <sub>2O(g)</sub>	10.255,69	1.789,95	18.357.159,80
CO(g)	8.754,25	124,86	1.093.045,16
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	12.580,95	1.145,20	14.407.662,33
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	8.603,54	4.190,78	36.055.546,24
Ar(g)	6.131,87	18,20	111.626,48
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.701,98</b>	<b>82.482.787,69</b>

**c) Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

Media Pendingin = Air pendingin

Tin = 301,15 K

Tout = 323,15 K

Tref = 298,15 K

Cp air = 4,1795 kJ/Kg. K

$$\begin{aligned}Q \text{ serap} &= Q_{in} - Q_{out} + \Delta H_r \\ &= (81.396.728,09 - 82.482.787,69) \text{ kJ} + (-19.475.703,65 \text{ kJ}) \\ &= 18.389.335,14 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

Massa air pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= \frac{Q_s}{Cp_{air} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\
 &= \frac{18.389.335,14 \text{ kJ}}{4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 301,15) \text{ K}} \\
 &= 109.997,22 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{cw \text{ in}} &= m \times cp \times (T_{in} - T_{ref}) \\
 &= 109.997,22 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (301,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\
 &= 1.838.933,51 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{cw \text{ out}} &= m \times cp \times (T_{out} - T_{ref}) \\
 &= 109.997,22 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\
 &= 20.228.577,56 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Neraca Panas R-03

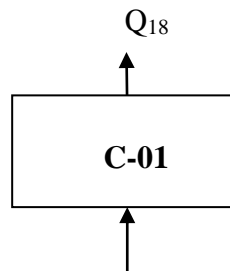
<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>15</sub>	81.396.728,09	-
Q <sub>16</sub>	-	82.482.787,69
Q <sub>r</sub>	-	-19.475.703,65
Q <sub>cw in</sub>	1.838.933,51	-
Q <sub>cw out</sub>	-	20.228.577,56
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.235.661,60</b>	<b>83.235.661,60</b>



**14. Cooler (C-01)**

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan temperatur keluaran R-03 sebelum masuk ke R-04

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_{17}$  = Aliran panas masuk dari R-03

$Q_{18}$  = Aliran panas keluar dari C-01 menuju R-04

**a) Input**

Aliran panas masuk pada temperatur 320 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_{2(g)}$	8.681,23	1.428,74	12.403.248,14
$CH_{4(g)}$	12.830,43	4,25	54.499,54
$H_2O_{(g)}$	10.255,69	1.789,95	18.357.159,80
$CO_{(g)}$	8.754,25	124,86	1.093.045,16
$CO_{2(g)}$	12.580,95	1.145,20	14.407.662,33
$H_2_{(g)}$	8.603,54	4.190,78	36.055.546,24
$Ar_{(g)}$	6.131,87	18,20	111.626,48
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	82.482.787,69

**b) Output**

Aliran panas keluar pada temperatur 220 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt	n	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	5.708,56	1.428,74	8.156.069,72
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	7.955,84	4,25	33.793,86
H <sub>2O(g)</sub>	6.690,24	1.789,95	11.975.191,14
CO(g)	5.738,11	124,86	716.453,17
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	8.055,49	1.145,20	9.225.123,67
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	5.670,48	4.190,78	23.763.752,17
Ar(g)	6.197,35	18,20	112.818,42
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	53.983.202,14

**c) Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

Media Pendingin = Air pendingin

Tin = 301,15 K

Tout = 323,15 K

Tref = 298,15 K

Cp air = 4,1795 kJ/Kg. K

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= Q_{\text{in}} - Q_{\text{out}} \\
 &= (82.482.787,69 - 53.983.202,14) \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 28.499.585,54 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Massa air pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= \frac{Q_s}{Cp_{\text{air}} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\
 &= \frac{28.499.585,54 \text{ kJ}}{4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 301,15) \text{ K}} \\
 &= 309.949,92 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{\text{cw in}} = m \times cp \times (T_{\text{in}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$= 309.949,92 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg} \cdot \text{K} \times (301,15-273,15) \text{ K}$$

$$= 3.886.307,12 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{cw out}} = m \times c_p \times (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$= 309.949,92 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg} \cdot \text{K} \times (323,15-273,15) \text{ K}$$

$$= 32.385.892,66 \text{ kJ}$$

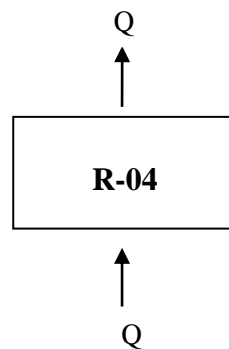
#### Neraca Panas C-01

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>in</sub>	82.482.787,69	-
Q <sub>out</sub>	-	53.983.202,14
Q <sub>cw-in</sub>	3.886.307,12	-
Q <sub>cw-out</sub>	-	32.385.892,66
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.366.181,51</b>	<b>86.366.181,51</b>

#### 15. Low Temperature Shift Converter (R-04)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya reaksi *water gas shift* menghasilkan CO<sub>2</sub> pada temperatur tinggi dengan bantuan katalis *Iron Oxide*.

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>18</sub> = Aliran panas masuk dari C-01

Q<sub>19</sub> = Aliran panas keluar dari R-04 menuju E-02

Kondisi Operasi

$$P = 60 \text{ atm}$$

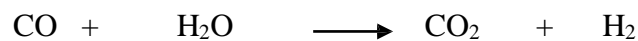
$$T = 220 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

**a) Input**

Aliran panas masuk pada  $T = 220 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	<b>Cp.dt</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Q</b>
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	5.708,56	1.428,74	8.156.069,72
$\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$	7.955,84	4,25	33.793,86
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	6.690,24	1.789,95	11.975.191,14
$\text{CO}(\text{g})$	5.738,11	124,86	716.453,17
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	8.055,49	1.145,20	9.225.123,67
$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	5.670,48	4.190,78	23.763.752,17
$\text{Ar}(\text{g})$	6.197,35	18,20	112.818,42
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	53.983.202,14

**b) Panas Reaksi 1 pada  $T = 220 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**



$\Delta H_f$  Reaktan pada temperatur  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr1 (kJ)
CO	112,37	-110.540	-12.421.685,14
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	112,37	-241.800	-27.171.733,91
<b>Total</b>	224,75		-39.593.419,04

$\Delta H_f$  Produk pada temperatur  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr1 (kJ)
$\text{CO}_2$	112,37	-393.510	-44.219.805,66
$\text{H}_2$	112,37	-	-
<b>Total</b>	224,75		-44.219.805,66

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H_{R1\ 298,15\ K} &= \Delta H_{f\ \text{produk}} - \Delta H_{f\ \text{reaktan}} \\
 &= (-44.219.805,66 - (-39.593.419,04))\ \text{kJ} \\
 &= -4.626.386,62\ \text{kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panas reaktan pada  $T = 220\ ^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	n (Kmol)	Cp.dt	Qr <sub>1</sub> (kJ)
CO	112,37	5.738,11	644.807,01
H <sub>2</sub> O	112,37	6.690,24	751.801,01
<b>Total</b>	224,75		1.396.608,02

Panas produk pada  $T = 220\ ^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	n (Kmol)	Cp.dt	Qr <sub>1</sub> (kJ)
CO <sub>2</sub>	112,37	8.055,49	905.217,65
H <sub>2</sub>	112,37	5.670,48	637.207,58
<b>Total</b>	224,75		1.542.425,24

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Q_R\ \text{total} &= \Delta H_{R298,15K} + \sum_{\text{produk}} n \int C_p dT - \sum_{\text{reaktan}} n \int C_p dT \\
 &= -4.626.386,62\ \text{kJ} + (1.542.425,24 - 1.396.608,02)\ \text{kJ} \\
 &= -4.480.569,40\ \text{kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

### c) Output

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	5.708,56	1.428,74	8.156.069,72
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	7.955,84	4,25	33.793,86
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(g)</sub>	6.690,24	1.677,58	11.223.389,14
CO <sub>(g)</sub>	5.738,11	12,49	71.645,32
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	8.055,49	1.257,57	10.130.342,51
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	5.670,48	4.303,16	24.400.960,59
Ar <sub>(g)</sub>	4.053,27	18,20	73.786,99
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	54.089.988,12

**d) Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

Media Pendingin = Air pendingin

$T_{in} = 301,15 \text{ K}$

$T_{out} = 323,15 \text{ K}$

$T_{ref} = 298,15 \text{ K}$

$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q \text{ serap} &= Q_{in} - Q_{out} + \Delta H_r \\ &= (53.983.202,14 - 54.089.988,12 + (-4.480.569,40)) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 4.373.783,42 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Massa air pendingin

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{Q_s}{C_{p \text{ air}} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\ &= \frac{4.373.783,42 \text{ kJ}}{4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 301,15) \text{ K}} \\ &= 47.568,28 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{cw \text{ in}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{in} - T_{ref}) \\ &= 47.567,49 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (301,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\ &= 596.425,01 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{cw \text{ out}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{out} - T_{ref}) \\ &= 47.567,49 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\ &= 4.970.208,43 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

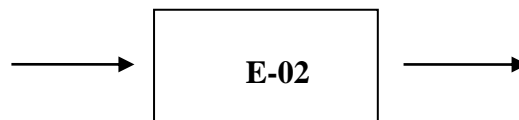
**Neraca Panas R-04**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>17</sub>	53.983.202,14	-
Q <sub>18</sub>	-	54.089.988,12
Q <sub>r</sub>	-	-4.480.569,40
Q <sub>cw in</sub>	596.425,01	-
Q <sub>cw out</sub>	-	4.970.208,43
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.579.627,16</b>	<b>54.579.627,16</b>

**16. Expander (E-02)**

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan tekanan gas keluaran dari *Low Temperature Shift Converter* (R-04) sebelum masuk ke (WHB-02).

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>19</sub> = Aliran panas masuk dari R-04

Q<sub>20</sub> = Aliran panas keluar menuju WHB-02

**a) Input**

Panas masuk pada temperatur 220 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	5.708,56	1.428,74	8.156.069,72
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	7.955,84	4,25	33.793,86
H <sub>2O(g)</sub>	6.690,24	1.677,58	11.223.389,14
CO(g)	5.738,11	12,49	71.645,32
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	8.055,49	1.257,57	10.130.342,51
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	5.670,48	4.303,16	24.400.960,59
Ar(g)	4.053,27	18,20	73.786,99
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.701,98</b>	<b>54.089.988,12</b>

**b) Temperatur Output**

$$K = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$$

$$K = \frac{235,95}{177,75}$$

$$K = 1,33 \text{ W/m}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \left[ \frac{P_0}{P_1} \right]^{\frac{K-1}{K.N}} \quad \text{Eq. 28, (Peter, 1991)}$$

$$= 220 \left[ \frac{60}{18} \right]^{\frac{1,33-1}{1,33 \times 1}}$$

$$= 296,07 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

**c) Output**

Panas keluar pada temperatur 296,07 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2</sub>(g)</b>	7.966,40	1.428,74	11.381.941,95
<b>CH<sub>4</sub>(g)</b>	11.610,87	4,25	49.319,24
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O(g)</b>	9.392,67	1.677,58	15756921,77
<b>CO(g)</b>	8.027,05	12,49	100224,75
<b>CO<sub>2</sub>(g)</b>	11.475,99	1.257,57	14431859,47
<b>H<sub>2</sub>(g)</b>	7.900,85	4.303,16	33998577,81
<b>Ar(g)</b>	5.634,46	18,20	102571,49
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	75.821.416,48

Panas yang hilang dikarenakan adanya penurunan tekanan:

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = Q_{19} - Q_{20}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = (54.089.988,12 - 75.821.416,48) \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = -21.731.428,36 \text{ kJ}$$



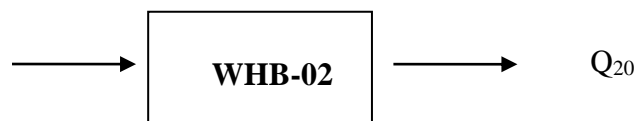
### Neraca Panas E-02

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>19</sub>	54.089.988,12	-
Q <sub>20</sub>	-	75.821.416,48
Q <sub>loss</sub>	-	-21.731.428,36
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.089.988,12</b>	<b>54.089.988,12</b>

#### 17. Waste Heat Boiler (WHB-02)

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan temperatur keluaran R-04 sebelum masuk ke PC-01

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>19</sub> = Aliran panas masuk dari R-03

Q<sub>20</sub> = Aliran panas keluar menuju R-04

#### a) Input

Aliran panas masuk pada temperatur 296,07 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	7.966,40	1.428,74	11.381.941,95
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	11.610,87	4,25	49.319,24
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(g)</sub>	9.392,67	1.677,58	15756921,77
CO <sub>(g)</sub>	8.027,05	12,49	100224,75
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	11.475,99	1.257,57	14431859,47
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	7.900,85	4.303,16	33998577,81
Ar <sub>(g)</sub>	5.634,46	18,20	102571,49
<b>Total</b>		<b>8.701,98</b>	<b>75.821.416,48</b>

**b) Output**

Aliran panas keluar pada temperatur 100 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt	n	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	2.184,91	1.428,74	3.121.676,94
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	2.841,43	4,25	12.069,50
H <sub>2O(g)</sub>	2.539,21	1.677,58	4.259.718,72
CO(g)	2.188,93	12,49	27.330,76
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	2.968,27	1.257,57	3.732.805,77
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	2.168,80	4.303,16	9.332.686,66
Ar(g)	1.558,95	18,20	28.379,61
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	20.514.667,95

**c) Kebutuhan air umpan boiler**

$$\begin{aligned} T_{in} &= 301,15 \text{ K} \\ T_{out} &= 473,15 \text{ K} \\ T_{ref} &= 298,15 \text{ K} \\ C_p \text{ air} &= 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{serap} &= Q_{in} - Q_{out} \\ &= (75.821.416,48 - 20.514.667,95) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 55.306.748,53 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Massa air umpan boiler

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{Q_s}{C_{p_{air}} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\ &= \frac{55.306.748,53 \text{ kJ}}{4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (473,15 - 301,15) \text{ K}} \\ &= 76.935,25 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{cw \text{ in}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{in} - T_{ref}) \\
 &= 76.935,25 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg} \cdot \text{K} \times (473,15,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\
 &= 964.652,59 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{cw \text{ out}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{out} - T_{ref}) \\
 &= 76.935,25 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg} \cdot \text{K} \times (473,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\
 &= 56.271.401,12 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

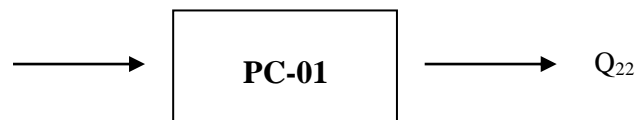
#### Neraca Panas WHB-02

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>in</sub>	75.821.416,48	-
Q <sub>out</sub>	-	20.514.667,95
Q <sub>cw-in</sub>	964.652,59	-
Q <sub>cw-out</sub>	-	56.271.401,12
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.786.069,07</b>	<b>76.786.069,07</b>

#### 18. Partial Condensor-01 (PC-01)

Fungsi : Menurunkan temperatur keluaran WHB-02 dan mengkondensasi sebagian keluaran WHB-02 sebelum dipisahkan di KOD-01

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>21</sub> = Aliran panas masuk dari WHB-02

Q<sub>22</sub> = Aliran panas keluar dari PC-01 menuju Knock Out Drum-01

## a) Input

Aliran panas masuk pada  $T = 100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Komponen	<b>Cp.dt</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Q</b>
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	2.184,91	1.428,74	3.121.676,94
$\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$	2.841,43	4,25	12.069,50
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	2.539,21	1.677,58	4.259.718,72
$\text{CO}(\text{g})$	2.188,93	12,49	27.330,76
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	2.968,27	1.257,57	3.732.805,77
$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	2.168,80	4.303,16	9.332.686,66
$\text{Ar}(\text{g})$	1.558,95	18,20	28.379,61
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	20.514.667,95

## b) Output

Aliran panas keluar pada  $45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

Komponen	<b>Cp.dt</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Q</b>
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	581,69	1.428,74	831.084,47
$\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$	734,50	4,25	3.119,91
$\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	1.507,15	1.677,58	2.528.366,53
$\text{CO}(\text{g})$	582,05	12,49	7.267,43
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	774,66	1.257,57	974.194,62
$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	576,20	4.303,16	2.479.458,31
$\text{Ar}(\text{g})$	415,72	18,20	7.567,90
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	6.831.059,16

## c) Panas Latent

Komponen	Hv (kJ/kg)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>(g)</sub>	43,61	1.677,58	73.161,80
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.677,58</b>	<b>73.161,80</b>

## d) Kebutuhan Pendingin

Media Pendingin = Air pendingin

Tin = 301,15 K

Tout = 323,15 K

Tref = 298,15 K

Cp air = 4,1795 kJ/Kg. K

Qserap = Qin – (Qout- Qlaten)  
 = 20.514.667,95 kJ – (6.831.059,16 - 73.161,80) kJ  
 = 13.683.608,79 kJ

Massa air pendingin

$$m = \frac{Q_s}{Cp_{air} \times (T_2 - T_1)}$$

$$= \frac{13.683.608,79 \text{ kJ}}{4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 301,15) \text{ K}}$$

$$= 148.817,37 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q_{cw \text{ in}} = m \times cp \times (T_{in} - T_{ref})$$

$$= 148.817,37 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (301,15 - 273,15) \text{ K}$$

$$= 1.865.946,65 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{cw \text{ out}} = m \times cp \times (T_{out} - T_{ref})$$

$$= 148.817,37 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 273,15) \text{ K}$$

$$= 15.549.555,45 \text{ kJ}$$

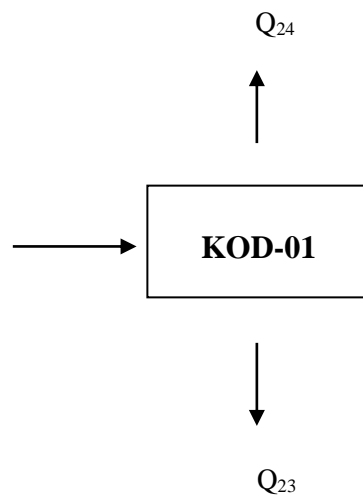
**Neraca Panas PC-01**

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>21</sub>	20.514.667,95	-
Q <sub>22</sub>	-	6.831.059,16
Q <sub>n.in</sub>	1.865.946,65	-
Q <sub>n.out</sub>	-	15.549.555,45
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.380.614,61</b>	<b>22.380.614,61</b>

**19. Knock Out Drum-01 (KOD-01)**

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan *non-condensable* gas dari kondensat

Gambar :



Keterangan:

Q<sub>22</sub> = Aliran panas dari PC-01

Q<sub>23</sub> = Aliran panas dari KOD-01 (*liquid*)

Q<sub>24</sub> = Aliran panas dari KOD-01 menuju Ab-01 (*gas*)

**a) Input**

Aliran panas masuk dari PC-01 pada temperatur 45°C

Komponen	Cp.dt	n	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	581,69	1.428,74	831.084,47
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	734,50	4,25	3.119,91
H <sub>2O(g)</sub>	1.507,15	1.677,58	2.528.366,53
CO(g)	582,05	12,49	7.267,43
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	774,66	1.257,57	974.194,62
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	576,20	4.303,16	2.479.458,31
Ar(g)	415,72	18,20	7.567,90
<b>Total</b>		8.701,98	6.831.059,16

**Output**

Aliran panas keluaran KOD-01 fase gas pada 45°C

Komponen	Cp.dt	N	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	581,69	1.428,74	831.084,47
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	734,50	4,25	3.119,91
CO(g)	582,05	12,49	7.267,43
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	774,66	1.257,57	974.194,62
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	576,20	4.303,16	2.479.458,31
Ar(g)	415,72	18,20	7.567,90
<b>Total</b>		7.024,41	4.302.692,63

Aliran panas keluaran KOD-01 fase liquid pada 45 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	n (kmol)	Q (kJ)
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.507,15	1.677,58	2.528.366,53
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.677,58</b>	<b>2.528.366,53</b>

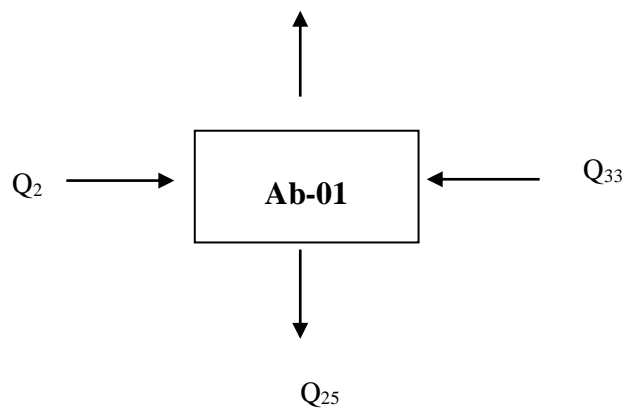
#### Neraca Panas KOD-01

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>21</sub>	6.831.059,16	-
Q <sub>22</sub>	-	4.302.692,63
Q <sub>23</sub>	-	2.528.366,53
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.831.059,16</b>	<b>6.831.059,16</b>

#### 20. Absorber-01 (Ab-01)

Fungsi : Untuk menyerap gas CO<sub>2</sub> dari gas sintesa dengan larutan benfield

Gambar :



Keterangan:

- Q<sub>24</sub> = Aliran panas input dari KOD-01
- Q<sub>25</sub> = Aliran panas larutan benfield keluaran dari Ab-01 menuju ST-01
- Q<sub>33</sub> = Aliran panas larutan benfield dari ST-01
- Q<sub>34</sub> = Aliran panas gas keluar dari Ab-01 menuju H-02



**a) Input**

Aliran panas masuk dari KOD-01 pada temperatur 45 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	581,69	1.428,74	831.084,47
<b>CH<sub>4(g)</sub></b>	734,50	4,25	3.119,91
<b>CO<sub>(g)</sub></b>	582,05	12,49	7.267,43
<b>CO<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	774,66	1.257,57	974.194,62
<b>H<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	576,20	4.303,16	2.479.458,31
<b>Ar<sub>(g)</sub></b>	415,72	18,20	7.567,90
<b>Total</b>		7.024,41	4.302.692,63

Aliran panas masuk larutan benfield pada temperatur 33,33 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub></b>	3.915,58	1.237,94	4.847.262,69
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	1.915,02	4.281,61	8.199.363,61
<b>DEA</b>	8.352,38	377,54	3.153.325,02
<b>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	4.894,47	62,92	307.972,90
<b>Total</b>		5.960,01	16.507.924,22

## b) Output

Aliran panas *top product* keluar dari Ab-01 pada temperatur 48,89 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	694,90	1.428,74	992.831,95
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	879,21	4,25	3.734,62
CO <sub>(g)</sub>	695,39	12,49	8.682,51
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	926,79	19,63	18.189,85
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	688,47	4.303,16	2.962.582,65
Ar <sub>(g)</sub>	496,58	18,20	9.039,86
<b>Total</b>		5.786,46	3.995.061,43

Aliran panas keluar *bottom product* larutan benfield pada temperatur 48,89 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
KHCO <sub>3</sub>	3.287,99	2.475,89	8.140.689,90
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.788,33	3.043,66	5.443.064,69
DEA	7.798,59	377,54	2.944.247,69
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	4.569,95	62,92	287.553,14
<b>Total</b>		5.960,01	16.815.555,42

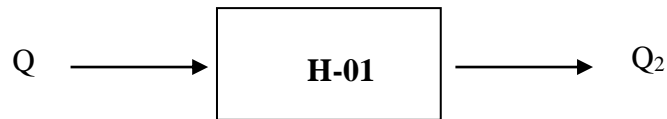
## Neraca Panas Ab-01

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>24</sub>	4.302.692,63	-
Q <sub>25</sub>	16.507.924,22	-
Q <sub>33</sub>	-	3.995.061,43
Q <sub>34</sub>	-	16.815.555,42
<b>Total</b>	20.810.616,85	20.810.616,85

## 21. Heater (H-01)

Fungsi : Untuk menaikkan temperatur keluaran dari absorber (Ab-01) sebelum masuk ke stripper (ST-01)

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_{25}$  = Aliran panas masuk dari Ab-01

$Q_{26}$  = Aliran panas keluar menuju Stripper-01 (ST-01)

### a) Input

Aliran panas *bottom product* larutan benfield pada temperatur 48,89 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
<b>KHCO<sub>3</sub></b>	3.287,99	2.475,89	8.140.689,90
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	1.788,33	3.043,66	5.443.064,69
<b>DEA</b>	7.798,59	377,54	2.944.247,69
<b>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	4.569,95	62,92	287.553,14
<b>Total</b>		5.960,01	16.815.555,42

### b) Output

Aliran keluaran H-01 pada temperatur 98,89 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	n (kmol)	Q (kJ)
<b>KHCO<sub>3</sub></b>	10.233,77	2.475,89	25.337.640,12
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	5.559,20	3.043,66	16.920.349,50
<b>DEA</b>	24.272,87	377,54	9.163.877,93
<b>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	14.223,83	62,92	895.000,05
<b>Total</b>		5.960,01	52.316.867,60

Panas yang diberikan steam  $Q_s$ :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_s &= Q_{\text{out}} - Q_{\text{in}} \\ &= 52.316.867,60 \text{ kJ} - 16.815.555,42 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 35.501.312,19 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

**c) Media panas yang digunakan adalah saturated steam :**

Buku Termodinamika Tabel F.1

Temperatur steam = 200 °C

Entalpy saturated vapor ( $H_v$ ) = 2.790,9 kJ/kg

Entalpy saturated liquid ( $H_l$ ) = 852,4 kJ/kg

Jumlah steam yang digunakan :

$$\begin{aligned} m_s &= \frac{Q_s}{(H_v - H_l)} \\ m_s &= \frac{35.501.312,19 \text{ kJ}}{(2.745,4 \text{ kJ/kg} - 632,1 \text{ kJ/kg})} \\ &= 18.313,81 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Panas steam masuk.  $Q_{S\text{-in}}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{S\text{-in}} &= m \cdot H_v \\ &= 18.313,81 \text{ kg} \times 2.745,4 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 51.112.000,10 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Panas steam keluar.  $Q_{C\text{-out}}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{C\text{-out}} &= m \cdot H_L \\ &= 18.313,81 \text{ kg} \times 632,1 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 15.610.687,91 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

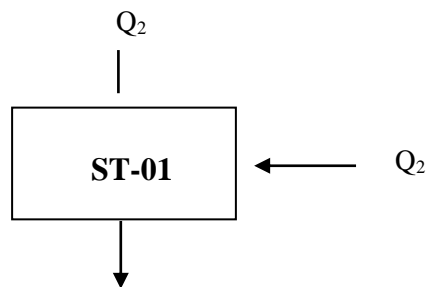
**Neraca Panas H-01**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
$Q_{in}$	16.815.555,42	-
$Q_{out}$	-	52.316.867,60
$Q_{s-in}$	51.112.000,10	-
$Q_{s-out}$	-	15.610.687,91
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.927.555,51</b>	<b>67.927.555,51</b>

**22. Stripper-01 (ST-01)**

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan gas CO<sub>2</sub> dari larutan benfield

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_{26}$  = Aliran panas masuk dari Ab-01

$Q_{27}$  = Aliran panas CO<sub>2</sub> keluar dari ST-01

$Q_{28}$  = Aliran panas keluar dari ST-01 menuju C-02

## a) Input

Aliran panas masuk dari H-01 pada temperatur 98,89 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	n (kmol)	Q (kJ)
<b>KHCO<sub>3</sub></b>	10.233,77	2.475,89	25.337.640,12
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	5.559,20	3.043,66	16.920.349,50
<b>DEA</b>	24.272,87	377,54	9.163.877,93
<b>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	14.223,83	62,92	895.000,05
<b>Total</b>		5.960,01	52.316.867,60

Aliran panas CO<sub>2</sub> Terserap

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	2.900,33	1.237,94	3.590.444,99
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.237,94</b>	<b>3.590.444,99</b>

## b) Output

Aliran panas *top product* ST-01 pada temperatur 118,33°C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	3.719,30	1.237,94	4.604.285,74
<b>Total</b>		1.237,94	<b>4.604.285,74</b>

Aliran panas *bottom product* ST-01 pada temperatur 118,33°C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	n (kmol)	Q (kJ)
<b>K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub></b>	14.372,82	1.237,94	17.792.735,16
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	893,83	4.281,61	3.827.010,28
<b>DEA</b>	30.658,91	377,54	11.574.837,29
<b>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	17.966,03	62,92	1.130.469
<b>Total</b>		5.960,01	34.325.051,73

Panas yang diberikan steam  $Q_s$ :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_s &= (Q_{\text{out}} + Q_{\text{CO}_2 \text{ out}}) - (Q_{\text{in}} + Q_{\text{CO}_2 \text{ terserap}}) \\ &= 16.977.975,12 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Media panas yang digunakan adalah saturated steam pada :

Termodinamika Tabel F.1:

$$\text{Temperatur steam} = 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Entalpy saturated vapor (H}_v\text{)} = 2.790,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Entalpy saturated liquid (H}_l\text{)} = 852,4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Jumlah steam yang digunakan :

$$\begin{aligned} m_s &= \frac{Q_s}{(H_v - H_l)} \\ m_s &= \frac{16.977.975,12 \text{ kJ}}{(2.790,9 - 852,4) \text{ kJ/kg}} \\ &= 8.758,31 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Panas steam masuk.  $Q_{S\text{-in}}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{S\text{-in}} &= m \cdot H_v \\ &= 8.758,31 \text{ kg} \times 2.790,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 24.443.554,69 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Panas steam keluar.  $Q_{C\text{-out}}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{C\text{-out}} &= m \cdot H_L \\ &= 8.758,31 \text{ kg} \times 852,4 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 7.465.579,57 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

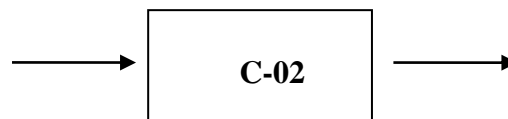
**Neraca Panas ST-01**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>26</sub>	52.316.867,60	-
Q <sub>in</sub> terserap	3.590.444,99	-
Q <sub>steam-in</sub>	24.443.554,69	-
Q <sub>steam-out</sub>	-	16.986.733,43
Q <sub>27</sub>	-	4.604.285,74
Q <sub>28</sub>	-	34.325.051,73
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.916.070,90</b>	<b>55.916.070,90</b>

**23. Cooler (C-02)**

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan temperatur keluaran ST-01

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>28</sub> = Aliran masuk dari ST-01

Q<sub>29</sub> = Aliran keluar C-02 menuju Ab-01

**a) Input**

Aliran panas *bottom product* ST-01 pada temperatur 118,33°C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>n (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub></b>	14.372,82	1.237,94	17.792.735,16
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	893,83	4.281,61	3.827.010,28
<b>DEA</b>	30.658,91	377,54	11.574.837,29
<b>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	17.966,03	62,92	1.130.469
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.960,01</b>	<b>34.325.051,73</b>



## Output

Aliran panas keluar pada temperatur 33,33 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	3.915,58	1.237,94	4.847.262,69
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.915,02	4.281,61	8.199.363,61
DEA	8.352,38	377,54	3.153.325,02
V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	4.894,47	62,92	307.960,17
<b>Total</b>		5.960,01	16.507.911,49

## Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

Media Pendingin = Air pendingin

T<sub>in</sub> = 301,15 K

T<sub>out</sub> = 323,15 K

T<sub>ref</sub> = 298,15 K

C<sub>p</sub> air = 4,1795 kJ/Kg. K

Q serap = Q<sub>in</sub> - Q<sub>out</sub>

$$= 34.325.051,73 \text{ kJ} - 16.507.911,49 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 17.817.140,24 \text{ kJ}$$

Massa air pendingin

$$m = \frac{Q_s}{C_{p_{air}} \times (T_2 - T_1)}$$

$$= \frac{17.817.140,24 \text{ kJ}}{(4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 301,15) \text{ K})}$$

$$= 193.771,98 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{cw \text{ in}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{in} - T_{ref}) \\
 &= 193.771,98 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg} \cdot \text{K} \times (301,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\
 &= 2.429.610,03 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{cw \text{ out}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{out} - T_{ref}) \\
 &= 193.771,98 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg} \cdot \text{K} \times (323,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\
 &= 20.246.750,27 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

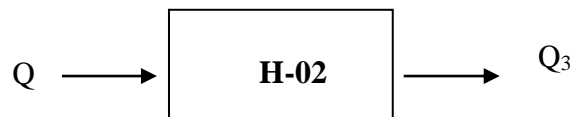
#### Neraca Panas C-02

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>in</sub>	34.325.051,73	-
Q <sub>out</sub>	-	16.507.911,49
Q <sub>cw-in</sub>	2.429.610,03	-
Q <sub>cw-out</sub>	-	20.246.750,27
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.754.661,76</b>	<b>36.754.661,76</b>

#### 24. Heater-02 (H-02)

Fungsi : Sebagai tempat pemanasan keluaran dari Ab-01 menuju MS-02

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>34</sub> = Aliran panas yang masuk dari Ab-01

Q<sub>35</sub> = Aliran panas yang keluar dari H-02

## a) Input

Aliran panas dari Ab-01 pada temperatur 48,89°C

Komponen	Cp.dt	N	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	694,90	1.428,74	992.831,95
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	879,21	4,25	3.734,62
CO <sub>(g)</sub>	695,39	12,49	8.682,51
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	926,79	19,63	18.189,85
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	688,47	4.303,16	2.962.582,65
Ar <sub>(g)</sub>	496,58	18,20	9.039,86
<b>Total</b>		5.786,46	3.995.061,43

## b) Output

Aliran keluaran H-02 pada temperatur 115°C

Komponen	Cp.dt	N	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	2.610,60	1.428,74	3.729.878,55
CH <sub>4(g)</sub>	2.904,17	4,25	12.336,00
CO <sub>(g)</sub>	2.605,34	12,49	32.529,90
CO <sub>2(g)</sub>	2.973,76	19,63	58.365,25
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	2.487,51	4.303,15	10.704.160,56
Ar <sub>(g)</sub>	1.870,74	18,20	34.055,58
<b>Total</b>		5.786,46	14.571.325,84

Panas yang diberikan steam Q<sub>s</sub>:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_s &= Q_{\text{out}} - Q_{\text{in}} \\
 &= (14.571.325,84 - 3.995.061,43) \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 10.576.264,40 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Media panas yang digunakan adalah saturated steam :**

Buku Termodinamika Tabel F.1

Temperatur steam	= 200 °C
Entalpy saturated vapor ( $H_v$ )	= 2.790,9 kJ/kg
Entalpy saturated liquid ( $H_l$ )	= 852,4 kJ/kg
Panas Laten (L)	= 1.938,6 kJ/kg

Jumlah steam yang digunakan :

$$m_s = \frac{Q_s}{L}$$

$$m_s = \frac{10.576.264,40 \text{ kJ}}{2.113,30 \text{ kJ/kg}}$$

$$= 5.455,90 \text{ kg}$$

Panas steam masuk.  $Q_{S-in}$

$$Q_{S-in} = m \cdot H_v$$

$$= 5.455,90 \text{ kg} \times 2.790,9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 15.226.874,56 \text{ kJ}$$

Panas steam keluar.  $Q_{C-out}$

$$Q_{S-out} = m \cdot H_L$$

$$= 5.455,90 \text{ kg} \times 852,4 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$= 4.650.610,15 \text{ kJ}$$

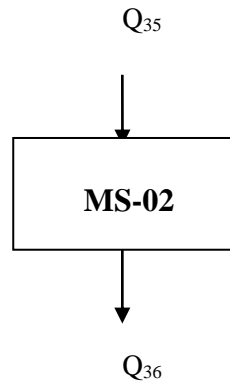
#### Neraca Panas H-02

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
$Q_{in}$	3.995.061,43	-
$Q_{out}$	-	14.571.325,84
$Q_{S-in}$	15.226.874,56	-
$Q_{S-out}$	-	4.650.610,15
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.221.935,99</b>	<b>19.221.935,99</b>

## 25. Molecular Sieve-02 (MS-02)

Fungsi : Menghilangkan komponen  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$  dan  $\text{Ar}$  dari campuran keluaran H-03

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_{35}$  = Aliran panas masuk dari H-02

$Q_{36}$  = Aliran panas keluar MS-02 menuju MP-02

### a) Input

Aliran panas masuk pada  $115^\circ\text{C}$

Komponen	Cp.dt	N	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	2.610,60	1.428,74	3.729.878,55
$\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$	2.904,17	4,25	12.336,00
$\text{CO}(\text{g})$	2.605,34	12,49	32.529,90
$\text{CO}_2(\text{g})$	2.973,76	19,63	58.365,25
$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	2.487,51	4.303,15	10.704.160,56
$\text{Ar}(\text{g})$	1.870,74	18,20	34.055,58
<b>Total</b>		5.786,46	14.571.325,84

**b) Output**

Aliran panas keluar pada 115°C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Q</b>
	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2</sub>(g)</b>	2.610,60	1.428,74	3.729.878,55
<b>H<sub>2</sub> (g)</b>	2.487,51	4.303,15	10.704.160,56
<b>Total</b>		5.731,90	14.434.039,10

Aliran panas zat terserap oleh *adsorbents*

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Q</b>
	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ)</b>
<b>CH<sub>4</sub> (g)</b>	2.904,17	4,25	12.336,00
<b>CO (g)</b>	2.605,34	12,49	32.529,90
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> (g)</b>	2.973,76	19,63	58.365,25
<b>Ar (g)</b>	1.870,74	18,20	34.055,58
<b>Total</b>		54,56	137.286,73

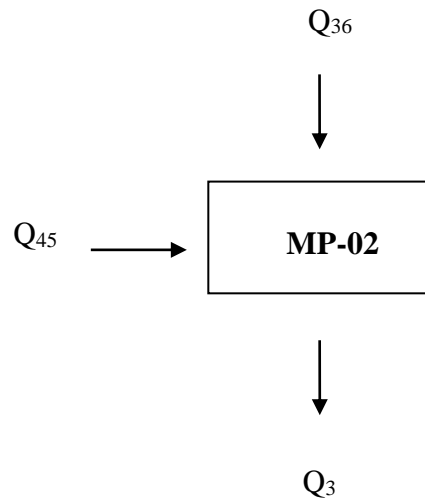
**Neraca Panas MS-02**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>35</sub>	14.571.325,84	-
Q <sub>36</sub>	-	14.434.039,10
Q <sub>ads</sub>	-	137.286,73
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.571.325,84</b>	<b>14.571.325,84</b>

## 26. Mixing Point (MP-02)

Fungsi : Tempat terjadinya *mixing point* antara gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan H<sub>2</sub>) dari MS-02 dan gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan H<sub>2</sub>) dari KOD-02 *steam*.

Gambar :



### Keterangan :

$Q_{36}$  = Aliran panas gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan CH<sub>4</sub>) dari MS-02

$Q_{37}$  = Aliran panas gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan CH<sub>4</sub>) dari MP-02 menuju (Cp-04)

$Q_{45}$  = Aliran panas gas (N<sub>2</sub> dan CH<sub>4</sub>) dari KOD-02

### Persamaan Neraca Panas di MP-01

$$Q_{36} + Q_{45} = Q_{37}$$

### a) Panas Input

Panas input ( $Q_{36}$ ) memiliki  $T = 115\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Komponen	Cp.dt	n	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	2.610,60	1.428,74	3.729.878,55
H <sub>2 (g)</sub>	2.487,51	4.303,15	10.704.160,56
<b>Total</b>		5.731,90	14.434.039,10

**Panas Input**

Panas input ( $Q_{45}$ ) memiliki  $T = 33\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt</b> <b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>n</b> <b>(kmol)</b>	<b>Q</b> <b>(kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	232,60	1.497,53	348.330,43
<b>H<sub>2</sub> (g)</b>	230,26	4.475,65	1.030.549,28
<b>Total</b>		5.973,18	1.378.879,71

**b) Panas Output**

Panas output ( $Q_{37}$ ) memiliki  $T = 71,71\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt</b> <b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N</b> <b>(kmol)</b>	<b>Q</b> <b>(kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	1.359,40	2.926,27	3.977.969,51
<b>H<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	1.348,13	8.778,81	11.834.949,31
<b>Total</b>		11.705,08	15.812.918,82

**Neraca Panas MP-02**

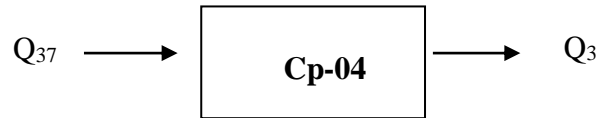
<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>36</sub>	14.434.039,10	-
Q <sub>37</sub>	-	15.812.918,82
Q <sub>45</sub>	1.378.879,71	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.812.918,82</b>	<b>15.812.918,82</b>



## 27. Compressor (Cp-04)

Fungsi : Tempat menaikkan tekanan gas keluaran dari *mixing point* (MP-02) sebelum masuk ke *heater* (H-03).

Gambar :



### Keterangan :

$Q_{37}$  = Aliran panas gas ( $N_2$  dan  $H_2$ ) dari MP-02

$Q_{38}$  = Aliran panas udara ( $N_2$  dan  $H_2$ ) keluaran dari Cp-04

### a) Input

Panas input ( $Q_{37}$ ) memiliki  $T = 71,71$  °C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_{2(g)}$	1.359,40	2.926,27	3.977.969,51
$H_{2(g)}$	1.348,13	8.778,81	11.834.949,31
<b>Total</b>		11.705,08	15.812.918,82

### b) Temperatur Output

$$K = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$$

$$K = \frac{94,40}{69,46}$$

$$K = 1,36 \text{ W/m}$$

$$T_2 = T_i \left[ \frac{P_o}{P_i} \right]^{\frac{K-1}{K \cdot N}}$$

$$= 71,71 \left[ \frac{150}{18} \right]^{\frac{1,36-1}{1,36 \times 2}}$$

$$= 94,89 \text{ °C}$$

Eq. 28, (Peter, 1991)

### c) Output

Panas keluar ( $Q_{38}$ ) memiliki  $T = 94,89\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>N (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	2.035,70	2.926,27	5.957.013,29
<b>H<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	2.020,41	8.778,81	17.736.765,01
<b>Total</b>		11.705,08	23.693.778,30

Panas yang hilang dikarenakan adanya kenaikan tekanan:

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = Q_{37} - Q_{38}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = (15.812.918,82 - 23.693.778,30) \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = -7.880.859,48 \text{ kJ}$$

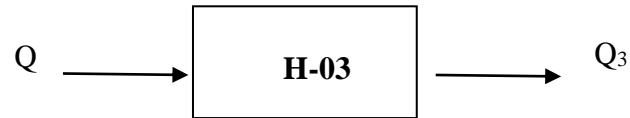
#### Neraca Panas Cp-04

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>37</sub>	15.812.918,82	-
Q <sub>38</sub>	-	23.693.778,30
Q <sub>loss</sub>	-	-7.880.859,48
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.812.918,82</b>	<b>15.812.918,82</b>

### 28. Heater (H-03)

Fungsi : Sebagai tempat pemanasan keluaran dari Cp-04 sebelum menuju ke HE-01

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_{38}$  = Aliran panas yang masuk dari Cp-04

$Q_{39}$  = Aliran panas yang keluar dari H-03 menuju HE-01

#### a) Input

Aliran panas dari Cp-04 pada temperatur 94,89°C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	2.035,70	2.926,27	5.957.013,29
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	2.020,41	8.778,81	17.736.765,01
<b>Total</b>		11.705,08	23.693.778,30

#### b) Output

Aliran keluaran H-03 pada temperatur 130°C

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	3.044,06	2.926,27	8.907.752,39
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	2.919,97	8.778,81	25.633.857,52
<b>Total</b>		11.705,08	34.541.609,90

Panas yang diberikan steam  $Q_s$ :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_s &= Q_{\text{out}} - Q_{\text{in}} \\ &= (34.541.609,90 - 23.693.778,30) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 10.847.831,61 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

**c) Media panas yang digunakan adalah saturated steam :**

Buku Termodinamika Tabel F.1

Temperatur steam = 200 °C

Entalpy saturated vapor ( $H_v$ ) = 2.790,9 kJ/kg

Entalpy saturated liquid ( $H_l$ ) = 852,4 kJ/kg

Jumlah steam yang digunakan :

$$\begin{aligned} m_s &= \frac{Q_s}{(H_v - (H_l))} \\ m_s &= \frac{10.847.831,61 \text{ kJ}}{(2.790,9 - 852,4) \text{ kJ/kg}} \\ &= 5.595,99 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Panas steam masuk.  $Q_{S\text{-in}}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{S\text{-in}} &= m \cdot H_v \\ &= 5.595,99 \text{ kg} \times 2.790,9 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 15.617.855,67 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Panas steam keluar.  $Q_{C\text{-out}}$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{C\text{-out}} &= m \cdot H_L \\ &= 5.595,99 \text{ kg} \times 852,4 \text{ kJ/kg} \\ &= 4.770.024,07 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

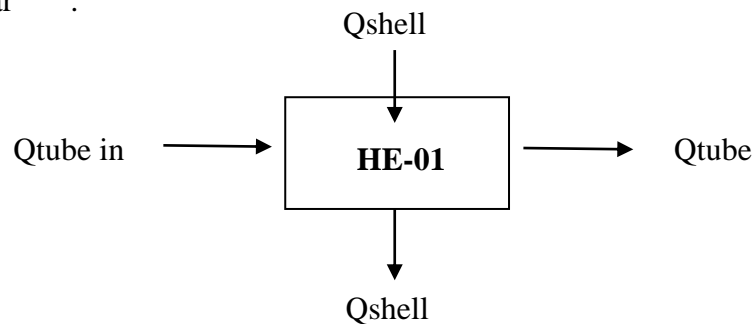
### Neraca Panas H-03

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
$Q_{in}$	23.693.778,30	-
$Q_{out}$	-	34.541.609,90
$Q_{s-in}$	15.617.855,67	-
$Q_{s-out}$	-	4.770.024,07
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.311.633,97</b>	<b>39.311.633,97</b>

#### 29. Heat Exchanger-01 (HE-01)

Fungsi : Sebagai tempat penukar panas antara keluaran H-03 dan keluaran gas panas dari R-05

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_{tube\ in}$  = Aliran panas yang dibawa masuk dari H-03

$Q_{tube\ out}$  = Aliran panas yang dibawa masuk ke R-05

$Q_{shell\ in}$  = Aliran panas yang dibawa masuk dari R-05

$Q_{shell\ out}$  = Aliran panas yang dibawa ke E-03

#### Tube

Aliran panas masuk dari H-03 pada  $T = 130\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Komponen	$C_p \cdot dt$ (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_2(g)$	3.044,06	2.926,27	8.907.752,39
$H_2(g)$	2.919,97	8.778,81	25.633.857,52
<b>Total</b>		11.705,08	34.541.609,90

Aliran panas keluar R-05 pada T = 430 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>n (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	11.998,28	1.497,96	17.972.945,80
<b>H<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	11.839,64	4.493,88	53.205.950,10
<b>NH<sub>3(g)</sub></b>	16.947,97	2.856,62	48.413.917,46
<b>Total</b>		8.848,46	119.592.813,36

**Shell**

Aliran panas masuk R-05 pada T = 450°C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>n (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	12.607,19	2.926,27	36.892.031,33
<b>H<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	12.429,26	8.778,81	109.114.097,96
<b>Total</b>		11.705,08	146.006.129,29

Aliran panas keluar dari HE-01 pada T = 54,36 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>n (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	854,04	1.497,96	1.279.322,89
<b>H<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	846,34	4.493,88	3.803.368,47
<b>NH<sub>3(g)</sub></b>	1.066,16	2.856,62	3.045.602,61
<b>Total</b>		8.848,46	8.128.293,97

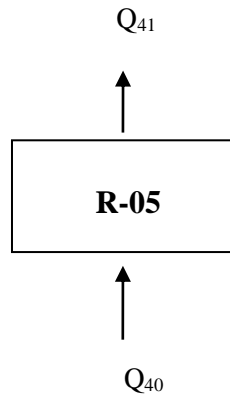
**Neraca Panas HE-01**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>in 39</sub>	34.541.609,90	-
Q <sub>out 40</sub>	-	146.006.129,29
Q <sub>in 41</sub>	119.592.813,36	-
Q <sub>out 42</sub>	-	8.128.293,97
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.134.423,26</b>	<b>154.134.423,26</b>

### 30. Ammonia Converter (R-05)

Fungsi : Tempat mereaksikan  $H_2$  dan  $N_2$  dengan bantuan katalis Ruthenium sehingga menghasilkan  $NH_3$

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_{40}$  = Aliran panas input dari HE-01

$Q_{41}$  = Aliran panas keluaran dari R-05 menuju HE-01

Kondisi Operasi :

Tekanan = 150 atm

Temperatur = 1) Bed 1 = 450 °C

2) Bed 2 = 440 °C

3) Bed 3 = 430 °C

#### Bed 1

Aliran panas masuk pada bed 1

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	n (kmol)	Q (kJ)
$N_{2(g)}$	12.607,19	2.926,27	36.892.031,33
$H_{2(g)}$	12.429,26	8.778,81	109.114.097,96
<b>Total</b>		11.705,08	146.006.129,29

## Aliran panas keluar pada bed 1

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	12.607,19	2.245,89	28.314.357,35
H <sub>2</sub>	12.429,26	6.737,67	83.744.251,83
NH <sub>3</sub>	17.919,66	1.360,76	24.384.341,07
<b>Total</b>		10.344,32	136.442.950,25

 $\Delta H_f$  Reaktan pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>1</sub> (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	680,38	-	-
H <sub>2</sub>	2.041,14	-	-
NH <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	2.721,52	-	-

 $\Delta H_f$  Produk pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>1</sub> (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-
H <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-
NH <sub>3</sub>	1.360,76	-45.900	-62.458.852,08
<b>Total</b>	1.360,76		-62.458.852,08

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{R1} \text{ 298,15 K} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= -62.458.852,08 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

## Panas reaktan

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP dT	Qr <sub>1</sub> (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	680,38	12.607,19	8.577.673,97
H <sub>2</sub>	2.041,14	12.429,26	25.369.846,13
NH <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	2.721,52		33.947.520,11



## Panas produk

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP dT	Qr <sub>1</sub> (kJ)
NH <sub>3</sub>	1.360,76	17.919,66	24.384.341,07
<b>Total</b>	1.360,76		24.384.341,07

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta Q_R \text{ total} &= \Delta H_{R298,15K} + \sum_{\text{produk}} n \int C_p dT - \sum_{\text{reak tan}} n \int C_p dT \\
 &= -62.458.852,08 \text{ kJ} + (24.384.341,07 - 33.947.520,11) \text{ kJ} \\
 &= -72.022.031,12 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Kebutuhan Air Pendingin**

Media Pendingin = Air pendingin

$$T_{in} = 301,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{out} = 323,15 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{ref} = 298,15 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p \text{ air} = 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q \text{ serap} &= Q_{in} - Q_{out} + \Delta Q_R \\
 &= (146.006.129,29 - 136.442.950,25) \text{ kJ} + -72.022.031,12 \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 81.585.210,15 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Massa air pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= \frac{Q_s}{C_{p_{air}} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\
 &= \frac{81.585.210,15 \text{ kJ}}{(4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 301,15) \text{ K})} \\
 &= 887.287,63 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{cw \text{ in}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{in} - T_{ref}) \\
 &= 887.287,63 \text{ kg/jam} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (301,15 - 273,15) \\
 &= 11.125.255,93 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{cw \text{ out}} = m \times c_p \times (T_{out} - T_{ref})$$

$$= 887.287,63 \text{ kg/jam} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 273,15)$$

$$= 92.710.466,08 \text{ kJ}$$

### Neraca panas R-05 bed 1

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>in</sub>	146.006.129,29	-
Q <sub>out</sub>	-	136.442.950,25
Q <sub>r</sub>	-	-72.022.031,12
Q <sub>cw in</sub>	11.125.255,93	-
Q <sub>cw out</sub>	-	92.710.466,08
<b>Total</b>	<b>157.131.385,22</b>	<b>157.131.385,22</b>

### Bed 2

Aliran panas masuk pada bed 2

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	12.607,19	2.245,89	28.314.357,35
H <sub>2</sub>	12.429,26	6.737,67	83.744.251,83
NH <sub>3</sub>	17.919,66	1.360,76	24.384.341,07
<b>Total</b>		10.344,32	136.442.950,25

Aliran panas keluar pada bed 2

Komponen	Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)	N (kmol)	Q (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	12.302,50	1.802,64	22.176.929,59
H <sub>2</sub>	12.134,39	5.407,91	65.621.683,96
NH <sub>3</sub>	17.432,23	2.247,27	39.174.888,41
<b>Total</b>		9.457,81	126.973.501,97

$\Delta H_f$  Reaktan pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	443,25	-	-
H <sub>2</sub>	1.329,76	-	-
NH <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1.773,02		-

 $\Delta H_f$  Produk pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-
H <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-
NH <sub>3</sub>	886,51	-45.900	-40.690.719,53
<b>Total</b>	886,51		-40.690.719,53

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R1 \ 298,15 \text{ K}} &= \Delta H_{f \text{ produk}} - \Delta H_{f \text{ reaktan}} \\ &= -40.690.719,53 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

## Panas reaktan

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP.dT	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	443,25	12.302,50	5.453.132,63
H <sub>2</sub>	1.329,76	12.134,39	16.135.856,16
NH <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1.773,02		21.588.988,79

## Panas produk

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP.dT	Qr <sub>2</sub> (kJ)
NH <sub>3</sub>	886,51	17.432,23	15.453.815
<b>Total</b>	886,51		15.453.815

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta Q_R \text{ total} &= \Delta H_{R298,15K} + \sum_{\text{produk}} n \int C_p dT - \sum_{\text{reak tan}} n \int C_p dT \\
&= -40.690.719,53 \text{ kJ} + (15.453.815 - 21.588.988,79) \text{ kJ} \\
&= -46.825.893,32 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

### Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Media Pendingin} &= \text{Air pendingin} \\
T_{in} &= 301,15 \text{ K} \\
T_{out} &= 323,15 \text{ K} \\
T_{ref} &= 298,15 \text{ K} \\
C_p \text{ air} &= 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q \text{ serap} &= (Q_{in}) - (Q_{out} + \Delta Q_r) \\
&= 136.442.950,25 \text{ kJ} - (126.973.501,97 + (-46.825.893,32)) \text{ kJ} \\
&= 56.295.341,61 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

Massa air pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}
m &= \frac{Q_s}{C_{p \text{ air}} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\
&= \frac{56.295.341,61 \text{ kJ}}{(4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 301,15) \text{ K})} \\
&= 612.245,28 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{cw \text{ in}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{in} - T_{ref}) \\
&= 612.245,28 \text{ kJ} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (301,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\
&= 7.676.637,49 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{cw \text{ out}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{out} - T_{ref}) \\
&= 612.245,28 \text{ kJ} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\
&= 63.971.979,10 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

**Neraca Panas R-05 bed 2**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Qin	136.442.950,25	-
Qout	-	126.973.501,97
Qr	-	-46.825.893,32
Qcw in	7.676.637,49	-
Qcw out	-	63.971.979,10
<b>Total</b>	<b>144.119.587,74</b>	<b>144.119.587,74</b>

**Bed 3**

Aliran panas masuk pada bed 3

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Q</b>
	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2</sub></b>	12.302,50	1.802,64	22.176.929,59
<b>H<sub>2</sub></b>	12.134,39	5.407,91	65.621.683,96
<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>	17.432,23	2.247,27	39.174.888,41
<b>Total</b>		9.457,81	126.973.501,97

Aliran panas keluar pada bed 3

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Q</b>
	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2</sub></b>	11.998,28	1.497,96	17.972.945,80
<b>H<sub>2</sub></b>	11.839,64	4.493,88	53.205.950,10
<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>	16.947,97	2.856,62	48.413.917,46
<b>Total</b>		8.848,46	119.592.813,36

$\Delta H_f$  Reaktan pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>3</sub> (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	304,68	-	-
H <sub>2</sub>	914,03	-	-
NH <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1.218,70		-

 $\Delta H_f$  Produk pada temperatur 25 °C

Komponen	n (Kmol)	$\Delta H_f$	Qr <sub>3</sub> (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-
H <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-
NH <sub>3</sub>	609,35	-45.900	-27.969.186,23
<b>Total</b>	609,35		-27.969.186,23

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{R1} \text{ 298,15 K} &= \Delta H_f \text{ produk} - \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan} \\ &= -27.969.186,23 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

## Panas reaktan

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP.dT	Qr <sub>3</sub> (kJ)
N <sub>2</sub>	304,68	11.998,28	3.655.577,27
H <sub>2</sub>	914,03	11.839,64	10.821.735,29
NH <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1.218,70		14.477.312,56

## Panas produk

Komponen	n (Kmol)	cP.dT	Qr <sub>3</sub> (kJ)
NH <sub>3</sub>	609,35	16.947,97	10.327.254,94
<b>Total</b>	609,35		10.327.254,94

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta Q_R \text{ total} &= \Delta H_{R298,15K} + \sum_{\text{produk}} n \int C_p dT - \sum_{\text{reak tan}} n \int C_p dT \\
&= -27.969.186,23 \text{ kJ} + (10.327.254,94 - 14.477.312,56) \text{ kJ} \\
&= -32.119.243,85 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

### Kebutuhan Air Pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Media Pendingin} &= \text{Air pendingin} \\
T_{in} &= 301,15 \text{ K} \\
T_{out} &= 323,15 \text{ K} \\
T_{ref} &= 298,15 \text{ K} \\
C_p \text{ air} &= 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q \text{ serap} &= (Q_{in}) - (Q_{out} + \Delta Q_R) \\
&= 126.973.501,97 \text{ kJ} - ((119.592.813,36) + (-32.119.243,85)) \text{ kJ} \\
&= 39.499.932,46 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

Massa air pendingin

$$\begin{aligned}
m &= \frac{Q_s}{C_{p \text{ air}} \times (T_2 - T_1)} \\
&= \frac{39.499.932,46 \text{ kJ}}{(4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 301,15) \text{ K})} \\
&= 429.585,23 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{cw \text{ in}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{in} - T_{ref}) \\
&= 429.585,23 \text{ kJ} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (301,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\
&= 5.386.354,43 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{cw \text{ out}} &= m \times c_p \times (T_{out} - T_{ref}) \\
&= 429.585,23 \text{ kJ} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 273,15) \text{ K} \\
&= 44.886.286,89 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

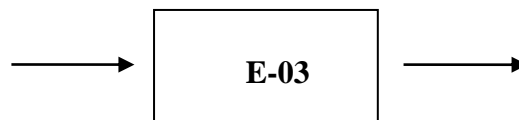
**Neraca Panas R-05 bed 3**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>in</sub>	126.973.501,97	-
Q <sub>out</sub>	-	119.592.813,36
Q <sub>r</sub>	-	-32.119.243,85
Q <sub>cw in</sub>	5.386.354,43	-
Q <sub>cw out</sub>	-	44.886.286,89
<b>Total</b>	<b>132.359.856,39</b>	<b>132.359.856,39</b>

**31. Expander (E-03)**

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan tekanan gas keluaran dari *Heat Exchanger* (HE-01) sebelum masuk ke *Partial Condenser* (PC-02).

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>42</sub> = Aliran panas masuk gas (N<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, dan NH<sub>3</sub>) dari HE-01

Q<sub>43</sub> = Aliran panas keluar gas (N<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, dan NH<sub>3</sub>) menuju PC-02

**a) Input**

Panas masuk pada temperatur 54,36 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Q</b>
	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ)</b>
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	854,04	1.497,96	1.279.322,89
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	846,34	4.493,88	3.803.368,47
NH <sub>3(g)</sub>	1.066,16	2.856,62	3.045.602,61
<b>Total</b>		8.848,46	8.128.293,97



**b) Temperatur Output**

$$K = \frac{C_p}{C_v}$$

$$K = \frac{94,24}{69,30}$$

$$K = 1,36 \text{ W/m}$$

$$T_2 = T_i \left[ \frac{P_o}{P_i} \right]^{\frac{K-1}{K \cdot N}} \quad \text{Eq. 28, (Peter, 1991)}$$

$$= 54,36 \left[ \frac{150}{18} \right]^{\frac{1,36-1}{1,36 \times 1}}$$

$$= 71,96 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

**c) Output**

Panas keluar pada temperatur 71,96 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt	n	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	1.366,83	1.497,96	2.047.464,08
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	1.355,53	4.493,88	6.091.596,24
NH <sub>3(g)</sub>	1.715,90	2856,62	4901680,40
<b>Total</b>		8.848,46	13.040.740,72

Panas yang hilang dikarenakan adanya penurunan tekanan:

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = Q_{42} - Q_{43}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = (8.128.293,97 - 13.040.740,72) \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = -4.912.446,75 \text{ kJ}$$

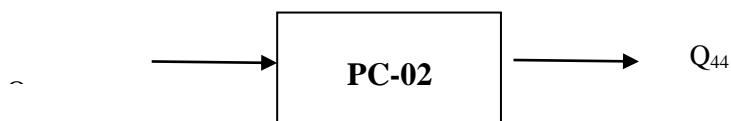
**Neraca Panas E-03**

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>42</sub>	8.128.293,97	-
Q <sub>43</sub>	-	13.040.740,72
Q <sub>loss</sub>	-	-4.912.446,75
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.128.293,97</b>	<b>8.128.293,97</b>

**32. Partial Condensor-02 (PC-02)**

Fungsi : Untuk mengkondensasikan aliran dari R-05

Gambar :



Keterangan :

Q<sub>43</sub> : Aliran panas dari HE-01

Q<sub>44</sub> : Aliran panas keluar PC-02 menuju KOD-02

**a) Input**

Aliran panas masuk pada T = 71,96 °C

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Q</b>
	<b>(kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>(kmol)</b>	<b>(kJ)</b>
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	1.366,83	1.497,96	2.047.464,08
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	1.355,53	4.493,88	6.091.596,24
NH <sub>3(g)</sub>	1.715,90	2856,62	4901680,40
<b>Total</b>		8.848,46	13.040.740,72

**b) Output**

Aliran panas fase gas keluar pada T = 33 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt	n	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	232,61	1.497,53	348.332,94
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	230,26	4.475,65	1.030.574,25
NH <sub>3 (g)</sub>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		5.973,18	1.378.907,20

Aliran panas *liquid* keluar pada T = 33 °C

Komponen	Cp.dt	n	Q
	(kJ/kmol)	(kmol)	(kJ)
N <sub>2(g)</sub>	232,59	0,53	123,96
H <sub>2(g)</sub>	230,85	1,60	369,11
NH <sub>3 (g)</sub>	287,27	2.856,62	820.610,48
<b>Total</b>		2.858,75	821.103,55

**c) Kebutuhan Media Pendingin**

Media Pendingin = Air pendingin

Tin = 301,15 K

Tout = 323,15 K

Tref = 298,15 K

Cp air = 4,1795 kJ/Kg. K

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{serap}} &= Q_{\text{in}} - (Q_{\text{out liquid}} + Q_{\text{out gas}}) \\
 &= 13.040.740,72 \text{ kJ} - (1.378.907,20 + 821.103,55) \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 10.840.729,97 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Massa air pendingin

$$m = \frac{Q_s}{Cp_{\text{air}} \times (T_2 - T_1)}$$

$$= \frac{10.840.729,97 \text{ kJ}}{4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 301,15) \text{ K}}$$

$$= 117.899,38 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q_{cw \text{ in}} = m \times c_p \times (T_{in} - T_{ref})$$

$$= 117.899,38 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (301,15 - 273,15) \text{ K}$$

$$= 1.478.281,36 \text{ kJ}$$

$$Q_{cw \text{ out}} = m \times c_p \times (T_{out} - T_{ref})$$

$$= 117.899,38 \text{ kg} \times 4,1795 \text{ kJ/Kg. K} \times (323,15 - 273,15) \text{ K}$$

$$= 12.319.011,33 \text{ kJ}$$

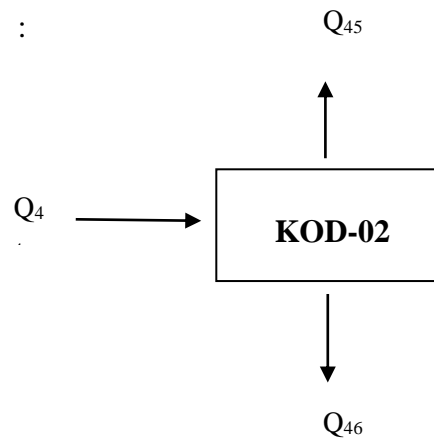
#### Neraca Panas PC-02

Komponen	Panas Masuk (kJ)	Panas Keluar (kJ)
Q <sub>44</sub>	13.040.740,72	-
Q <sub>45 gas</sub>	-	1.378.907,20
Q <sub>46 liq</sub>	-	821.103,55
Q <sub>cw-in</sub>	1.478.281,36	-
Q <sub>cw-out</sub>	-	12.319.011,33
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.519.022,08</b>	<b>14.519.022,08</b>

### 33. Knock Out Drum-02 (KOD-02)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan *non-condensable* gas dari kondensat

Gambar :



Keterangan :

$Q_{44}$  = Aliran dari PC-02

$Q_{45}$  = Aliran gas keluaran dari KOD-02 menuju MP-02

$Q_{46}$  = Aliran *liquid* gas keluaran dari KOD-02 menuju T-01

#### a) Input

Input aliran panas dari PC-02 pada 33 °C adalah 2.200.010,75 kJ

#### b) Output

Aliran panas fase gas keluar pada  $T = 33^{\circ}\text{C}$

Komponen	$C_p \cdot dt$ (kJ/kmol)	$n$ (kmol)	$Q$ (kJ)
$\text{N}_2(\text{g})$	232,61	1.497,53	348.332,94
$\text{H}_2(\text{g})$	230,26	4.475,65	1.030.574,25
$\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		5.973,18	1.378.907,20

Aliran panas *liquid* keluar pada  $T = 33^{\circ}\text{C}$

<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Cp.dt (kJ/kmol)</b>	<b>n (kmol)</b>	<b>Q (kJ)</b>
<b>N<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	232,59	0,53	123,96
<b>H<sub>2(g)</sub></b>	230,85	1,60	369,11
<b>NH<sub>3(g)</sub></b>	287,27	2.856,62	820.610,48
<b>Total</b>		2.858,75	821.103,55

**Neraca Panas KOD-02**

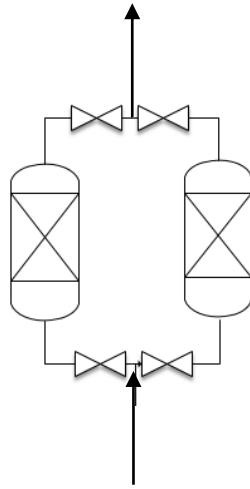
<b>Komponen</b>	<b>Panas Masuk (kJ)</b>	<b>Panas Keluar (kJ)</b>
Q <sub>44</sub>	2.200.010,75	-
Q <sub>45</sub>	-	1.378.907,20
Q <sub>46</sub>	-	821.103,55
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.200.010,75</b>	<b>2.200.010,75</b>

**LAMPIRAN IV**  
**PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT**

Kapasitas Produksi	: 350.000 Ton/Tahun
Operasi	: 300 Hari/Tahun
Basis Perhitungan	: 1 Jam Operasi
Produk	: Ammonia

**1. MOLEKULER SIEVE -01 (MS-01)**

Fungsi	: Menyerap hidrokarbon berat (C <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>7</sub> )
Tipe	: Silinder vertikal dengan ujung ellipsoidal
Bahan Konstruksi	: Stainless Steel
Gambar	:



Data Desain	:
Temperatur	= 30,28 °C
Tekanan	= 25 atm
Laju alir massa	= 30.919,62 kg/jam = 8,59 kg/s
Densitas	= 2.083,37 kg/m <sup>3</sup> = 130,06 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
Faktor keamanan, f	= 10% = 0,1
Holding Time	= 1 jam

a) Jumlah adsorben yang dibutuhkan

Massa Adsorben yang digunakan didapat pada neraca massa, yaitu

$$M_{\text{ads}} = 9.548 \text{ kg}$$

$$\rho_{\text{ads}} = 650 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Volume adsorben

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{ads}} &= \frac{M_{\text{ads}}}{\rho_{\text{ads}}} \\ &= \frac{9.548 \text{ kg}}{650 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 14,69 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

b) Spesifikasi Adsorber

1) Volume Vessel ( $V_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{1,1 \times V_{\text{ads}}}{1-\Phi} \\ &= \frac{1,1 \times 14,69 \text{ m}^3}{1-0,611} \\ &= 41,51 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2) Diameter Vessel Dalam ( $D_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned} D_s &= \left[ \frac{4 V_s}{3\pi} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \left[ \frac{4 \times 41,51}{3 \times 3,14} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= 2,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3) Tinggi Vessel ( $H_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned} H_s &= 2 \times D_s \\ &= 2 \times (2,6 \text{ m}) \\ &= 5,2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



4) Jari-jari Vessel ( $r_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned} r_s &= \frac{Ds}{2} \\ &= 2,6 \text{ m} / 2 \\ &= 1,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

5) Luas Permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \pi \times (r_s)^2 \\ &= 3,14 \times (1,3 \text{ m})^2 \\ &= 5,32 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

6) Volume Elipsoidal ( $V_e$ )

$$\begin{aligned} V_e &= \left[ \frac{\pi \times Ds^3}{24} \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{3,14 \times (2,6)^3}{24} \right] \\ &= 2,31 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

7) Tinggi Elipsoidal ( $H_e$ )

$$\begin{aligned} H_e &= \left[ \frac{2 \times V_e}{A} \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{2 \times 2,31}{5,3} \right] \\ &= 0,87 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

8) Volume Total ( $V_t$ )

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + 2 V_e \\ &= 41,51 \text{ m}^3 + 2(2,31 \text{ m}^3) \\ &= 46,12 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Total (Ht)

$$\begin{aligned} Ht &= H_s + 2 H_e \\ &= 5,2 \text{ m} + 2 (0,87 \text{ m}) \\ &= 6,94 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

9) Tebal Dinding (t)

$$t = \frac{P r + C}{S E - 0,6 P}$$

Keterangan:

$$P = \text{Tekanan design} = 25 \text{ atm} = 367,40 \text{ psi}$$

$$r = \text{Jari-jari tanki} = 1,3 \text{ m}$$

$$S = \text{Working stress allowable} = 13.700 \text{ Psi} \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.554})$$

$$E = \text{Welding Joint efisiensi} = 0,85 \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.554})$$

$$C = \text{Korosi yang diizinkan} = 0,0032 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal. 538})$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{367,40 \text{ psi} \times 1,3 \text{ m}}{(13.700 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - 0,6 (367,40 \text{ psi})} + 0,0032 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,045 \text{ m} \\ &= 4,5 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

10) Outside Diameter (OD)

$$ID = 2,6 \text{ m}$$

$$OD = ID + t$$

$$= 2,6 \text{ m} + 0,045 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,645 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,65 \text{ m}$$

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat	<i>Molecular Sieve Separator</i>
Kode Alat	MS-01
Tipe	<i>Molecular Sieve</i>
Jumlah	1
Operasi	Kontinyu
Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>
Fungsi	Menyerap senyawa hidrokarbon berat dari <i>natural gas</i>
Safety Factor	10%

---

**DATA DESAIN**

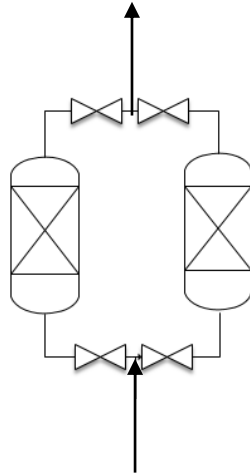

---

Temperatur (°C)	30,28
Tekanan (atm)	25
Tinggi Kolom (m)	6,94
Outside Diameter (m)	2,65
Tebal Dinding Kolom (m)	0.045
Adsorben	Type 3A

---

## 2. MOLECULAR SIEVE (MS-02)

Fungsi	: Menyerap gas CH <sub>4</sub> , CO, CO <sub>2</sub> dan Ar.
Tipe	: Silinder vertikal dengan ujung ellipsoidal
Bahan Konstruksi	: Carbon Steel
Gambar	:



Data Desain	:
Temperatur	= 115 °C
Tekanan	= 18 atm
Laju alir massa	= 50.620,43 kg/jam = 14,06 kg/s
Densitas	= 46,54 kg/m <sup>3</sup> = 2,91 lb/ft <sup>3</sup>
Faktor keamanan, f	= 10% = 0,1
Holding Time	= 1 jam

a) Jumlah adsorben yang dibutuhkan

Massa Adsorben yang digunakan didapat pada neraca massa, yaitu

$$M_{\text{ads}} = 2.009,32 \text{ kg}$$

$$\rho_{\text{ads}} = 630 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Volume adsorben

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{ads}} &= \frac{M_{\text{ads}}}{\rho_{\text{ads}}} \\ &= \frac{2.009,32 \text{ kg}}{630 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 3,19 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

b) Spesifikasi Molecular Sieve

1) Volume Vessel ( $V_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{1,1 \times V_{\text{ads}}}{1-\Phi} \\ &= \frac{1,1 \times 3,19 \text{ m}^3}{1-0,62} \\ &= 9,30 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2) Diameter Vessel Dalam ( $D_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned} D_s &= \left[ \frac{4 V_s}{3\pi} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \left[ \frac{4 \times 9,30}{3 \times 3,14} \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= 1,58 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3) Tinggi Vessel ( $H_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned} H_s &= 2 \times D_s \\ &= 2 (1,58 \text{ m}) \\ &= 3,16 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

4) Jari-jari Vessel ( $r_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned} r_s &= \frac{D_s}{2} \\ &= 1,58 \text{ m} / 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,79 \text{ m}$$

## 5) Luas Permukaan (A)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \pi \times (r_s)^2 \\ &= 3,14 \times (0,79 \text{ m})^2 \\ &= 1,96 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## 6) Volume Elipsoidal (Ve)

$$\begin{aligned} V_e &= \left[ \frac{\pi \times D s^3}{24} \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{3,14 \times 1,58}{24} \right] \\ &= 0,52 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

## 7) Tinggi Elipsoidal (He)

$$\begin{aligned} H_e &= \left[ \frac{2 \times V_e}{A} \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{2 \times 0,52}{1,96} \right] \\ &= 0,53 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## 1) Volume Total (Vt)

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + 2 V_e \\ &= 9,30 \text{ m}^3 + 2(0,52 \text{ m}^3) \\ &= 10,33 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

## Tinggi Total (Ht)

$$\begin{aligned} H_t &= H_s + 2 H_e \\ &= 3,16 \text{ m} + 2 (0,53 \text{ m}) \\ &= 4,21 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## 2) Tebal Dinding (t)

$$t = \frac{P r}{\quad} + C$$

$$SE - 0,6 P$$

Keterangan:

$$P = \text{Tekanan design} = 18 \text{ atm} = 264,53 \text{ psi}$$

$$r = \text{Jari-jari tanki} = 0,79 \text{ m}$$

$$S = \text{Working stress allowable} = 13.700 \text{ Psi} \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.554})$$

$$E = \text{Welding Joint efisiensi} = 0,85 \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.554})$$

$$C = \text{Korosi yang diizinkan} = 0,0032 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal. 538})$$

$$t = \frac{264,53 \text{ psi} \times 0,79 \text{ m}}{(13.700 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - 0,6 (264,53 \text{ psi})} + 0,0032 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,021 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,1 \text{ cm}$$

3) Outside Diameter (OD)

$$\text{ID} = 0,79 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{OD} = \text{ID} + t$$

$$= 1,58 \text{ m} + 0,021 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,6 \text{ m}$$

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat	<i>Molecular Sieve Separator</i>
Kode Alat	MS-02
Tipe	<i>Molecular Sieve</i>
Jumlah	1
Operasi	Kontinyu
Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>
Fungsi	Menyerap senyawa CH <sub>4</sub> , CO, CO <sub>2</sub> dan Ar.
Safety Factor	10%

---

**DATA DESAIN**


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Temperatur (°C)	115
Tekanan (atm)	18
Tinggi Molecular Sieve (m)	4,21
Outside Diameter (m)	1,6
Tebal Dinding Kolom (m)	0,021
Adsorben	Type 5A

---

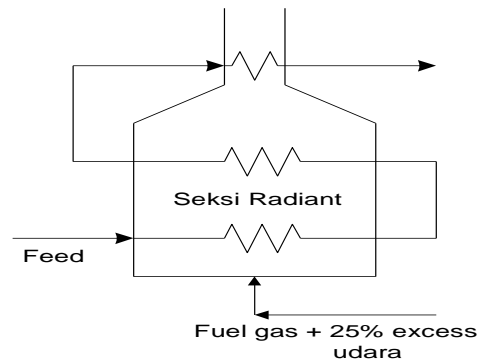


### 3. *FURNACE-01 (F -01)*

Fungsi : Untuk memanaskan *feed* berupa gas alam sebelum masuk R-01

Tipe : *Horizontal Tube Cabin*

Gambar :



Perhitungan desain berdasarkan literatur Evans, supply panas untuk *Furnace* berasal dari *fuel gas* pada 313° F dengan 25 % udara berlebih.

Didesain :

- Efisiensi *Fire Heater*,  $h = 75 \%$
- *No air preheating*
- $T_{in} = 156 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 313 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$
- $T_{out} = 650 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 1.202 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$
- NHV fuel gas = 11.000 Btu/lb
- *Maximum radiant heat flux* = 12.500 Btu/jam.ft<sup>2</sup>

#### A. Beban Panas *Furnace*

$$Q = 187.929.973,18 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 178.120.028,58 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

#### B. *Net Heat Realease, qn*

$$q_n = \frac{Q}{\eta}$$

$$= \frac{178.120.028,58}{0,75}$$

$$= 237.493.371,44 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

**C. Jumlah *Fuel* yang dibutuhkan, F**

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \frac{q_n}{NHV} \\
 &= \frac{237.493.371,44}{11.000} \\
 &= 21.590,31 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**D. *Fuel gas* pada 25 % udara berlebih dari gambar 1-6 Evans**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= q_n \times \text{Flue Gases} \\
 &= 237.493.371,44 \text{ Btu/jam} \times 1.010 \text{ lb/MBtu} \\
 &= 239.868,31 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**E. *Radiant Duty*,  $q_r$** 

*Heater* pada *radiant section* secara normal dapat menangani  $\pm 70 \%$  (hal. 8 Evans)

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_r &= 70 \% q_n \\
 &= 0,7 \times 237.493.371,44 \text{ Btu/jam} \\
 &= 166.245.360,01 \text{ Btu/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**F. *Crossover Temperature***

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= T_{\text{out}} - 0,7 (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}}) \\
 &= 1.202 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} - 0,7 (1.202 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} - 313 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}) \\
 &= 579,80 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

**G. Temperatur rata-rata fluida,  $T_f$** 

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_f &= \frac{(T_{\text{cross over}} + T_{\text{out}})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(579,80 + 1.202)}{2} = 890,90 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Temperatur rata-rata dinding,  $T_t$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_t &= (890,90 + 313) \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 &= 1.204,04 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

**H. Radiant Surface,  $A_{Rt}$** 

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{Rt} &= \frac{q_r}{\text{heat flux}} \\
 &= \frac{166.245.360,01 \text{ btu/jam}}{12.500 \text{ btu/jam}} \\
 &= 13.299,63 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**I. Design Radiant Section**

Pilih *tube* :

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ inch} = 0,375 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$L = 16 \text{ ft}$$

Total *exposed radiant length*,  $A_{rt}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{rt} &= \frac{A_{Rt}}{a''} \\
 &= \frac{13.299,63 \text{ ft}^2}{1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}} \\
 &= 11.290,01 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**J. Spesifikasi Tube**

Pilih *tube* :

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ inch} = 0,375 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$L = 16 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Center to center (m)} = 9 \text{ inch} = 0,75 \text{ ft}$$

- Luas untuk 1 *tube*,  $A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= L \cdot \pi \cdot \text{OD} \\
 &= 16 \text{ ft} \times 3,14 \times 0,375 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 226,08 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah *Tube*,  $N_t$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_t &= A_{Rt} / A \\
 &= \frac{13.299,63 \text{ ft}}{226,08 \text{ ft}} \\
 &= 58,83 \\
 &\sim 59
 \end{aligned}$$

- *Equivalent cold plane surface, Acp*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acp per tube} &= m \times L \\ &= 0,75 \text{ ft} \times 16 \text{ ft} \\ &= 12 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- a untuk *single row refractory backed*, dari hal. 688 gambar 19.11 Kern

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ratio (m / OD)} &= 5 \text{ inch} / 4,5 \text{ inch} \\ &= 0,17 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

## K. *Lay Out dari Cross Section Furnace*

### *Desain Radiant Section*

Jumlah di seksi radian :

- \* 42 *tube* pada bagian tinggi seksi radian
- \* 6 *tube* pada bagian shield
- \* 11 *tube* pada bagian atap

- Tinggi seksi radian, (42 *tube*)

Tinggi burner (Tb) ke tube I didesain : 5 ft

Maka tinggi seksi radian (h) :

$$\begin{aligned} h &= (Nt/2 - 1) \cdot m + OD + Tb \\ &= (42/2 \text{ tube} - 1) \times 0,75 \text{ ft} + 0,375 \text{ ft} + 5 \text{ ft} \\ &= 20,37 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Lebar bagian shield, Ls (6 tube)

$$\begin{aligned} Ls &= (Nt/2 - 1) \cdot m + OD \\ &= (6/2 \text{ tube} - 1) \times 0,75 \text{ ft} + 0,375 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1,87 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan tinggi atap ke shield

Lebar bagian atap :

$$\begin{aligned} &= (Nt/2 - 1) \cdot m + OD \\ &= (11/2 \text{ tube} - 1) \times 0,75 \text{ ft} + 0,375 \text{ ft} \\ &= 3,75 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi atap (h}_{\text{atap}}) & \\ &= 3,75 \text{ ft} \times \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 1,87 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Lebar seksi radian, Lr

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar seksi radian} &= (2 \times y) + \text{lebar shield} \\ Y &= 3,75 \text{ ft} \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 3,25 \text{ ft} \\ Lr &= (2 \times 3,25 \text{ ft}) + 1,87 \text{ ft} \\ &= 8,37 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Tinggi total seksi radian, H

$$\begin{aligned} H &= h + h_{\text{atap}} \\ &= (20,37 + 1,87) \text{ ft} \\ &= 22,25 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar seksi radian Lr} &= 8,37 \text{ ft} &= 2,55 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar shield} &= 1,87 \text{ ft} &= 0,57 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi seksi radian} &= 22,25 \text{ ft} &= 6,78 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

#### **L. Cold Plate Area Shield Tube, Acp**

$$\begin{aligned} Acp &= L \times Nt \text{ pada shield} \times m \\ &= 16 \text{ ft} \times 6 \text{ tube} \times 0,75 \text{ ft} \\ &= 72 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### **M. Cold Plate Area Tube Wall, Acpw**

$$\begin{aligned} Acpw &= L \times Nt \text{ pada radian} \times m \\ &= 16 \text{ ft} \times 42 \text{ tube} \times 0,75 \text{ ft} \\ &= 504 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a \text{ Acp} &= Acp + Acpw \\ &= 72 \text{ ft}^2 + 504 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 576 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**N. Total Area (Envelope Area)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2 \times H \times L_r) + 2 \times L (H + L_r) \\
 &= (2 \times 22,25 \times 8,37) + 2 (16)(22,25 + 8,37) \\
 &= 1.352,30 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**O. Radiant Section Area, Ar**

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_r &= \text{Total area} - a A_{cp} \\
 &= 1.352,30 \text{ ft}^2 - 576 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 776,30 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 A_r / a A_{cp} &= 776,30 \text{ ft}^2 / 576 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 1,35
 \end{aligned}$$

**P. Volume Furnace**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= L_r \times L \times H \\
 &= 8,37 \text{ ft} \times 16 \text{ ft} \times 22,25 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2.979,70 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

**Q. Mean Beam Length**

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{\text{beam}} &= 2/3 (V)^{1/3} \\
 &= 2/3 (2.979,70)^{1/3} \\
 &= 9,59 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**R. Gas Emisivitas**

Untuk 25 % udara berlebih

$$\text{Parsial pressure } P_{\text{CO}_2} + P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,24 \text{ atm} \quad (\text{Gambar 1-8, Evans})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \cdot L_{\text{beam}} &= 0,24 \text{ atm} \times 9,59 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 2,2730 \text{ atm ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**S. Menentukan temperature Fire Box**

$$\text{Trial } T_1 = 1600^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Emissivity, } e = 0,42 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-8, Evans})$$

$$\text{Exchanger factor, } F = 0,58 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-9 Evans})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a \cdot A_{cp} \cdot F &= 576 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0,58 \\
 &= 332,7521 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{qn}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} = 713.724,73 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2$$

Asumsi temperatur gas keluar =  $T_{\text{rata-rata fire box}}$

$$\text{Trial } T = 1600 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$q_{g2} / q_n = 0,46$$

Dimana:

$$q_{g2} = \text{panas yang terkandung dalam gas}$$

$$q_n = \text{total panas yg dilepas}$$

### T. Panas yang hilang pada tube, $q_L$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi } q_L &= 2\% \cdot q_n \\ &= 0,02 \times 237.493.371,44 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 4.749.867,4289 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{U. } \frac{q_r}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} &= \left[ 1 + \frac{q_q}{q_n} + \frac{q_f}{q_n} + \frac{q_{g2}}{q_n} \right] \times \frac{q_n}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} \\ &= (1 + 0 + 0 - 0,02 - 0,46) \times 713.724,73 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \\ &= 371.136,86 \quad (\text{belum memotong kurva}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Trial } T_2 = 1750 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Emissivity, } e = 0,40 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-8, Evans})$$

$$\text{Exchanger factor, } F = 0,56 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-9 Evans})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } A_{cp} \cdot F &= 576 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0,56 \\ &= 321,11 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{q_n}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} = 739.596,77 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2$$

Asumsi temperatur gas keluar =  $T_{\text{rata-rata fire box}}$

$$\text{Trial } T = 1750 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$q_{g2} / q_n = 0,46$$

Dimana:

$$q_{g2} = \text{panas yang terkandung dalam gas}$$

$$q_n = \text{total panas yg dilepas}$$

### V. Panas yang hilang pada tube, $qL$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi } qL &= 2\% \cdot q_n \\ &= 0,02 \times 237.493.371,44 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 4.749.867,4289 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{W. } \frac{q_r}{\alpha \text{ Acp.F}} &= \left[ 1 + \frac{q_q}{q_n} + \frac{q_f}{q_n} + \frac{q_{g2}}{q_n} \right] \times \frac{q_n}{\alpha \text{ Acp.F}} \\ &= (1 + 0 + 0 - 0,02 - 0,46) \times 739.596,77 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \\ &= 384.590,3186 \quad (\text{memotong kurva}) \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig. 19.14 Kern didapat suhu untuk keluar *furnace* adalah 1750 °F.

Pada temperature 1200°F ( gambar 1.10 Evans)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{g2}/q_n &= 0,46 \\ q_r &= (0,98-0,46) \times 237.493.371,44 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 123.496.553,1509 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ q_r/A_{Rt} &= 123.496.553,1509 \text{ Btu/jam} / 13.299,63 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 9.285,7143 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana  $q_r/A_{Rt} < 12.500$  sehingga spesifikasi memenuhi syarat design.

### X. Convection Section

Panas konveksi adalah perbedaan antara total panas yang dibutuhkan dengan panas yang diserap pada *radiant section*. (Evans, hal 11-12).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas konveksi} &= (237.493.371,44 - 166.245.360,01) \text{ Btu/hr} \\ &= 71.248.011,4332 \text{ Btu/hr} \end{aligned}$$



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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama alat	<i>Furnace-01</i>
Kode alat	F-01
Jenis	<i>Horizontal Tube Cabin</i>
Jumlah	1 buah
Fungsi	Memanaskan <i>feed</i> berupa gas alam sebelum masuk R-01

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**KONDISI OPERASI**


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Temperatur	650 °C
Tekanan	60 Atm

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**VESSEL**


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Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>
Tinggi total	22,25 ft
Lebar Seksi Radian	8,37 ft
Lebar Sheild	1,87 ft
Tebal dinding	0.012 ft
Volume silinder	2.979,70 ft <sup>3</sup>

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**TUBE**


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Jumlah total	59 buah
Tube pada seksi radian	42 buah
Tube pada sheild	6 buah
Tube pada atap	11 buah
Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>
Panjang	16 ft
Diameter luar	4,5 in
<i>a</i> '' ( <i>flow area per tube</i> )	1,178 ft <sup>2</sup> /ft

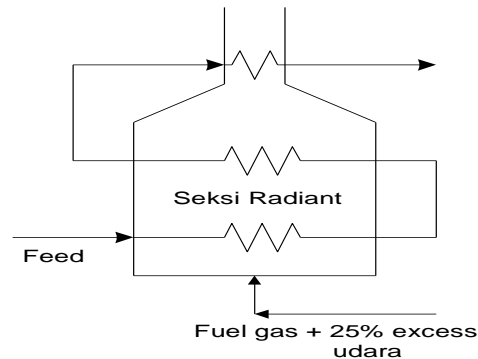
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#### 4. *FURNACE-02 (F -02)*

Fungsi : Tempat memanaskan gas sebelum masuk ke R-02

Tipe : *Horizontal Tube Cabin*

Gambar :



Perhitungan desain berdasarkan literatur Evans, supply panas untuk *Furnace* berasal dari *fuel gas* pada 1.202° F dengan 25 % udara berlebih.

Didesain :

- Efisiensi *Fire Heater*,  $h = 75 \%$
- *No air preheating*
- $T_{in} = 650 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 1.202 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
- $T_{out} = 1.000 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 1.832 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
- $NHV \text{ fuel gas} = 11.000 \text{ Btu/lb}$
- $Maximum \text{ radiant heat flux} = 12.500 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2$

##### A. Beban Panas *Furnace*

$$Q = 89.743.553,62 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 85.058.940,12 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

##### B. *Net Heat Release, qn*

$$q_n = \frac{Q}{\eta}$$

$$= \frac{85.058.940,12}{0,75}$$

$$= 113.411.920,16 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

**C. Jumlah *Fuel* yang dibutuhkan, F**

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \frac{q_n}{NHV} \\
 &= \frac{113.411.920,16}{11.000} \\
 &= 10.310,17 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**D. *Fuel gas* pada 25 % udara berlebih dari gambar 1-6 Evans**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= q_n \times \text{Flue Gases} \\
 &= 113.411.920,16 \text{ Btu/jam} \times 1.010 \text{ lb/MBtu} \\
 &= 114.546,04 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**E. *Radiant Duty*,  $q_r$** 

*Heater* pada *radiant section* secara normal dapat menangani  $\pm 70\%$  (hal. 8 Evans)

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_r &= 70\% q_n \\
 &= 0,7 \times 113.411.920,16 \text{ Btu/jam} \\
 &= 79.388.344,11 \text{ Btu/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**F. *Crossover Temperature***

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= T_{\text{out}} - 0,7 (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}}) \\
 &= 1.832 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} - 0,7 (1.832 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} - 1.202 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}) \\
 &= 1.391 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

**G. Temperatur rata-rata fluida,  $T_f$** 

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_f &= \frac{(T_{\text{cross over}} + T_{\text{out}})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(1.391 + 1.832)}{2} = 1.611,50 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Temperatur rata-rata dinding,  $T_t$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_t &= (1.611,50 + 1.202) \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\
 &= 2.813,50 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

**H. Radiant Surface,  $A_{Rt}$** 

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{Rt} &= \frac{q_r}{\text{heat flux}} \\
 &= \frac{79.388.344,11 \text{ btu/jam}}{12.500 \text{ btu/jam}} \\
 &= 6.351,07 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**II. Design Radiant Section**

Pilih *tube* :

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ inch} = 0,375 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$L = 16 \text{ ft}$$

Total *exposed radiant length*,  $A_{rt}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{rt} &= \frac{A_{Rt}}{a''} \\
 &= \frac{6.351,07 \text{ ft}^2}{1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}} \\
 &= 5.391,40 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**J. Spesifikasi Tube**

Pilih *tube* :

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ inch} = 0,375 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$L = 16 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Center to center (m)} = 9 \text{ inch} = 0,75 \text{ ft}$$

- Luas untuk 1 *tube*,  $A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= L \cdot \pi \cdot \text{OD} \\
 &= 16 \text{ ft} \times 3,14 \times 0,375 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 226,08 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah *Tube*,  $N_t$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_t &= A_{Rt} / A \\
 &= \frac{6.351,07 \text{ ft}}{226,08 \text{ ft}} \\
 &= 28,09 \\
 &\sim 29
 \end{aligned}$$

- *Equivalent cold plane surface, Acp*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acp per tube} &= m \times L \\ &= 0,75 \text{ ft} \times 16 \text{ ft} \\ &= 12 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- a untuk *single row refractory backed*, dari hal. 688 gambar 19.11 Kern

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ratio (m / OD)} &= 5 \text{ inch} / 4,5 \text{ inch} \\ &= 0,17 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

## K. *Lay Out dari Cross Section Furnace*

### *Desain Radiant Section*

Jumlah di seksi radian :

- \* 21 tube pada bagian tinggi seksi radian
- \* 3 tube pada bagian shield
- \* 5 tube pada bagian atap

- Tinggi seksi radian, (21 tube)

Tinggi burner (Tb) ke tube I didesain : 5 ft

Maka tinggi seksi radian (h) :

$$\begin{aligned} h &= (Nt/2 - 1) \cdot m + OD + Tb \\ &= (21/2 \text{ tube} - 1) \times 0,75 \text{ ft} + 0,375 \text{ ft} + 5 \text{ ft} \\ &= 12,50 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Lebar bagian shield, Ls (61 tube)

$$\begin{aligned} Ls &= (Nt/2 - 1) \cdot m + OD \\ &= (3/2 \text{ tube} - 1) \times 0,75 \text{ ft} + 0,375 \text{ ft} \\ &= 0,75 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan tinggi atap ke shield

Lebar bagian atap :

$$\begin{aligned} &= (Nt/2 - 1) \cdot m + OD \\ &= (5/2 \text{ tube} - 1) \times 0,75 \text{ ft} + 0,375 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1,50 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi atap (h}_{\text{atap}}) & \\ &= 1,50 \text{ ft} \times \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 0,75 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

- Lebar seksi radian, Lr

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lebar seksi radian} &= (2 \times y) + \text{lebar shield} \\ Y &= 1,50 \text{ ft} \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 1,30 \text{ ft} \\ Lr &= (2 \times 1,30 \text{ ft}) + 0,75 \text{ ft} \\ &= 3,35 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

- Tinggi total seksi radian, H

$$\begin{aligned}H &= h + h_{\text{atap}} \\ &= (12,50 + 0,75) \text{ ft} \\ &= 13,25 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lebar seksi radian Lr} &= 3,35 \text{ ft} &= 1,02 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar shield} &= 0,75 \text{ ft} &= 0,23 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi seksi radian} &= 13,25 \text{ ft} &= 4,04 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### **L. Cold Plate Area Shield Tube, Acp**

$$\begin{aligned}Acp &= L \times Nt \text{ pada shield} \times m \\ &= 16 \text{ ft} \times 3 \text{ tube} \times 0,75 \text{ ft} \\ &= 36 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

#### **M. Cold Plate Area Tube Wall, Acpw**

$$\begin{aligned}Acpw &= L \times Nt \text{ pada radian} \times m \\ &= 16 \text{ ft} \times 21 \text{ tube} \times 0,75 \text{ ft} \\ &= 252 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a \text{ Acp} &= Acp + Acpw \\ &= 36 \text{ ft}^2 + 252 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 288 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

**N. Total Area (Envelope Area)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2 \times H \times L_r) + 2 \times L (H + L_r) \\
 &= (2 \times 13,25 \times 3,35) + 2 (16)(13,25 + 3,35) \\
 &= 619,86 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**O. Radiant Section Area, Ar**

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_r &= \text{Total area} - a A_{cp} \\
 &= 619,86 \text{ ft}^2 - 288 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 331,86 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 A_r / a A_{cp} &= 331,86 \text{ ft}^2 / 288 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 1,15
 \end{aligned}$$

**P. Volume Furnace**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= L_r \times L \times H \\
 &= 3,35 \text{ ft} \times 16 \text{ ft} \times 13,25 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 709,77 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

**Q. Mean Beam Length**

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{\text{beam}} &= 2/3 (V)^{1/3} \\
 &= 2/3 (709,77)^{1/3} \\
 &= 5,95 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**R. Gas Emisivitas**

Untuk 25 % udara berlebih

$$\text{Parsial pressure } P_{\text{CO}_2} + P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,24 \text{ atm} \quad (\text{Gambar 1-8, Evans})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \cdot L_{\text{beam}} &= 0,24 \text{ atm} \times 5,95 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 5,56 \text{ atm ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**S. Menentukan temperature Fire Box**

$$\text{Trial } T_1 = 1900^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Emissivity, } e = 0,57 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-8, Evans})$$

$$\text{Exchanger factor, } F = 0,71 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-9 Evans})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a \cdot A_{cp} \cdot F &= 288 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0,71 \\
 &= 205,65 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{qn}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} = 551.489,36 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2$$

Asumsi temperatur gas keluar =  $T_{\text{rata-rata fire box}}$

$$\text{Trial } T = 1900 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$q_{g2} / q_n = 0,46$$

Dimana:

$$q_{g2} = \text{panas yang terkandung dalam gas}$$

$$q_n = \text{total panas yg dilepas}$$

### T. Panas yang hilang pada tube, $q_L$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi } q_L &= 2\% \cdot q_n \\ &= 0,02 \times 113.411.920,16 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 2.268.238,4031 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{U. } \frac{q_r}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} &= \left[ 1 + \frac{q_q}{q_n} + \frac{q_f}{q_n} + \frac{q_{g2}}{q_n} \right] \times \frac{q_n}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} \\ &= (1 + 0 + 0 - 0,02 - 0,46) \times 551.489,36 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \\ &= 286.774,4660 \quad (\text{belum memotong kurva}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Trial } T_2 = 1950 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Emissivity, } e = 0,56 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-8, Evans})$$

$$\text{Exchanger factor, } F = 0,71 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-9 Evans})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } A_{cp} \cdot F &= 288 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0,71 \\ &= 203,27 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{q_n}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} = 557.939,98 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2$$

Asumsi temperatur gas keluar =  $T_{\text{rata-rata fire box}}$

$$\text{Trial } T = 1950 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$q_{g2} / q_n = 0,46$$

Dimana:

$$q_{g2} = \text{panas yang terkandung dalam gas}$$

$$q_n = \text{total panas yg dilepas}$$



### V. Panas yang hilang pada tube, $qL$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi } qL &= 2\% \cdot q_n \\ &= 0,02 \times 113.411.920,16 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 2.268.238,4031 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{W. } \frac{q_r}{\alpha \text{ Acp.F}} &= \left[ 1 + \frac{q_q}{q_n} + \frac{q_f}{q_n} + \frac{q_{g2}}{q_n} \right] \times \frac{q_n}{\alpha \text{ Acp.F}} \\ &= (1 + 0 + 0 - 0,02 - 0,46) \times 557.939,98 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \\ &= 290.128,7876 \quad (\text{memotong kurva}) \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig. 19.14 Kern didapat suhu untuk keluar *furnace* adalah 1950 °F.

Pada temperature 1600°F (gambar 1.10 Evans)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{g2}/q_n &= 0,46 \\ q_r &= (0,98-0,46) \times 113.411.920,16 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 58.974.198,48 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ q_r/A_{Rt} &= 58.974.198,48 \text{ Btu/jam} / 6.351,07 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 9.285,7143 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana  $q_r/A_{Rt} < 12.500$  sehingga spesifikasi memenuhi syarat design.

### X. Convection Section

Panas konveksi adalah perbedaan antara total panas yang dibutuhkan dengan panas yang diserap pada *radiant section*. (Evans, hal 11-12).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas konveksi} &= (113.411.920,16 - 79.388.344,11 \text{ Btu/hr}) \\ &= 34.023.576,05 \text{ Btu/hr} \end{aligned}$$

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama alat	<i>Furnace-02</i>
Kode alat	F-02
Jenis	<i>Horizontal Tube Cabin</i>
Jumlah	1 buah
Fungsi	Memanaskan keluaran R-01

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**KONDISI OPERASI**


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Temperatur	1000 °C
Tekanan	60 Atm

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**VESSEL**


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Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>	
Tinggi total	13,25	ft
Lebar Seksi Radian	3,35	ft
Lebar Sheild	0,75	ft
Tebal dinding	0.012	ft
Volume silinder	709,77	ft <sup>3</sup>

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**TUBE**


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Jumlah total	29 buah
Tube pada seksi radian	21 buah
Tube pada sheild	3 buah
Tube pada atap	5 buah
Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>
Panjang	16 ft
Diameter luar	4,5 in
a" ( <i>flow area per tube</i> )	1,178 ft <sup>2</sup> /ft

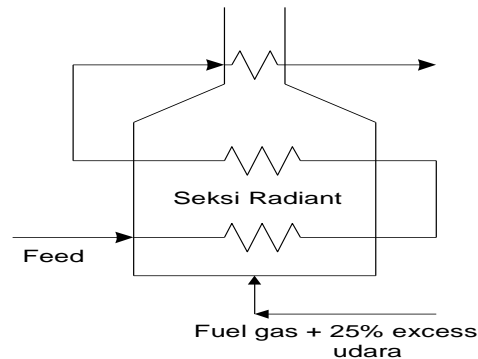
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### 5. *FURNACE-03 (F -03)*

Fungsi : Tempat memanaskan udara sebelum masuk ke R-02

Tipe : *Horizontal Tube Cabin*

Gambar :



Perhitungan desain berdasarkan literatur Evans, supply panas untuk *Furnace* berasal dari *fuel gas* pada 92° F dengan 25 % udara berlebih.

Didesain :

- Efisiensi *Fire Heater*,  $h = 75 \%$
- *No air preheating*
- $T_{in} = 33 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 92 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
- $T_{out} = 1.000 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 1.832 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$
- $NHV \text{ fuel gas} = 11.000 \text{ Btu/lb}$
- $Maximum \text{ radiant heat flux} = 12.500 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2$

#### A. Beban Panas *Furnace*

$$Q = 60.259.066,91 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$= 57.113.543,62 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

#### B. *Net Heat Realease*, $q_n$

$$q_n = \frac{Q}{\eta}$$

$$= \frac{57.113.543,62}{0,75}$$

$$= 76.151.391,49 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

**C. Jumlah *Fuel* yang dibutuhkan, F**

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \frac{q_n}{NHV} \\
 &= \frac{76.151.391,49}{11.000} \\
 &= 6.922,85 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**D. *Fuel gas* pada 25 % udara berlebih dari gambar 1-6 Evans**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= q_n \times \text{Flue Gases} \\
 &= 76.151.391,49 \text{ Btu/jam} \times 1.010 \text{ lb/MBtu} \\
 &= 76.912,91 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**E. *Radiant Duty*,  $q_r$** 

*Heater* pada *radiant section* secara normal dapat menangani  $\pm 70 \%$  (hal. 8 Evans)

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_r &= 70 \% q_n \\
 &= 0,7 \times 76.151.391,49 \text{ Btu/jam} \\
 &= 53.305.974,05 \text{ Btu/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**F. *Crossover Temperature***

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= T_{\text{out}} - 0,7 (T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}}) \\
 &= 1.832 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} - 0,7 (1.832 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} - 92 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}) \\
 &= 613,69 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

**G. Temperatur rata-rata fluida,  $T_f$** 

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_f &= \frac{(T_{\text{cross over}} + T_{\text{out}})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(613,69 + 1.832)}{2} = 1.222,85 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

Temperatur rata-rata dinding,  $T_t$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_t &= (1.222,85 + 92)^\circ\text{F} \\
 &= 1.314,41 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

**H. Radiant Surface,  $A_{Rt}$** 

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{Rt} &= \frac{q_r}{\text{heat flux}} \\
 &= \frac{53.305.974,05 \text{ btu/jam}}{12.500 \text{ btu/jam}} \\
 &= 4.264,48 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**III. Design Radiant Section**

Pilih *tube* :

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ inch} = 0,375 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$L = 16 \text{ ft}$$

Total *exposed radiant length*,  $A_{rt}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{rt} &= \frac{A_{Rt}}{a''} \\
 &= \frac{4.264,48 \text{ ft}^2}{1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}} \\
 &= 3.620,10 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**J. Spesifikasi Tube**

Pilih *tube* :

$$\text{OD} = 4,5 \text{ inch} = 0,375 \text{ ft}$$

$$a'' = 1,178 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$L = 16 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Center to center (m)} = 9 \text{ inch} = 0,75 \text{ ft}$$

- Luas untuk 1 *tube*,  $A$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= L \cdot \pi \cdot \text{OD} \\
 &= 16 \text{ ft} \times 3,14 \times 0,375 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 226,08 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jumlah *Tube*,  $N_t$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_t &= A_{Rt} / A \\
 &= \frac{4.264,48 \text{ ft}}{226,08 \text{ ft}} \\
 &= 32,05 \\
 &\sim 32
 \end{aligned}$$

- *Equivalent cold plane surface, Acp*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acp per tube} &= m \times L \\ &= 0,75 \text{ ft} \times 16 \text{ ft} \\ &= 12 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- a untuk *single row refractory backed*, dari hal. 688 gambar 19.11 Kern

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ratio (m / OD)} &= 5 \text{ inch} / 4,5 \text{ inch} \\ &= 0,17 \\ a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

## K. *Lay Out dari Cross Section Furnace*

### *Desain Radiant Section*

Jumlah di seksi radian :

- \* 23 tube pada bagian tinggi seksi radian
- \* 4 tube pada bagian shield
- \* 6 tube pada bagian atap

- Tinggi seksi radian, (23 tube)

Tinggi burner (Tb) ke tube I didesain : 5 ft

Maka tinggi seksi radian (h) :

$$\begin{aligned} h &= (Nt/2 - 1) \cdot m + OD + Tb \\ &= (23/2 \text{ tube} - 1) \times 0,75 \text{ ft} + 0,375 \text{ ft} + 5 \text{ ft} \\ &= 13,25 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Lebar bagian shield, Ls (61 tube)

$$\begin{aligned} Ls &= (Nt/2 - 1) \cdot m + OD \\ &= (4/2 \text{ tube} - 1) \times 0,75 \text{ ft} + 0,375 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1,12 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan tinggi atap ke shield

Lebar bagian atap :

$$\begin{aligned} &= (Nt/2 - 1) \cdot m + OD \\ &= (6/2 \text{ tube} - 1) \times 0,75 \text{ ft} + 0,375 \text{ ft} \\ &= 1,87 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tinggi atap (h}_{\text{atap}}) & \\ &= 1,87 \text{ ft} \times \cos 60^\circ \\ &= 0,94 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

- Lebar seksi radian, Lr

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lebar seksi radian} &= (2 \times y) + \text{lebar shield} \\ Y &= 0,94 \text{ ft} \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= 1,62 \text{ ft} \\ Lr &= (2 \times 1,62 \text{ ft}) + 1,12 \text{ ft} \\ &= 4,37 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

- Tinggi total seksi radian, H

$$\begin{aligned}H &= h + h_{\text{atap}} \\ &= (13,25 + 0,94) \text{ ft} \\ &= 14,19 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Lebar seksi radian Lr} &= 4,37 \text{ ft} &= 1,33 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar shield} &= 1,12 \text{ ft} &= 0,34 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tinggi seksi radian} &= 14,19 \text{ ft} &= 4,32 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### **L. Cold Plate Area Shield Tube, Acp**

$$\begin{aligned}Acp &= L \times Nt \text{ pada shield} \times m \\ &= 16 \text{ ft} \times 4 \text{ tube} \times 0,75 \text{ ft} \\ &= 48 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

#### **M. Cold Plate Area Tube Wall, Acpw**

$$\begin{aligned}Acpw &= L \times Nt \text{ pada radian} \times m \\ &= 16 \text{ ft} \times 23 \text{ tube} \times 0,75 \text{ ft} \\ &= 276 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a \text{ Acp} &= Acp + Acpw \\ &= 48 \text{ ft}^2 + 276 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 324 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$

**N. Total Area (Envelope Area)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (2 \times H \times L_r) + 2 \times L (H + L_r) \\
 &= (2 \times 14,19 \times 4,37) + 2 (16)(14,19 + 4,37) \\
 &= 717,99 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**O. Radiant Section Area, Ar**

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_r &= \text{Total area} - a A_{cp} \\
 &= 717,99 \text{ ft}^2 - 324 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 393,99 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 A_r / a A_{cp} &= 393,99 \text{ ft}^2 / 324 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 1,22
 \end{aligned}$$

**P. Volume Furnace**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= L_r \times L \times H \\
 &= 4,37 \text{ ft} \times 16 \text{ ft} \times 14,19 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 992,55 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

**Q. Mean Beam Length**

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_{\text{beam}} &= 2/3 (V)^{1/3} \\
 &= 2/3 (992,55)^{1/3} \\
 &= 6,65 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**R. Gas Emisivitas**

Untuk 25 % udara berlebih

$$\text{Parsial pressure } P_{\text{CO}_2} + P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0,24 \text{ atm} \quad (\text{Gambar 1-8, Evans})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \cdot L_{\text{beam}} &= 0,24 \text{ atm} \times 5,95 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 1,58 \text{ atm ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

**S. Menentukan temperature Fire Box**

$$\text{Trial } T_1 = 1800^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Emissivity, } e = 0,36 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-8, Evans})$$

$$\text{Exchanger factor, } F = 0,51 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-9 Evans})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a \cdot A_{cp} \cdot F &= 324 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0,51 \\
 &= 165,48 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{qn}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} = 460.173,38 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2$$



Asumsi temperatur gas keluar =  $T_{\text{rata-rata fire box}}$

$$\text{Trial } T = 1800 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$q_{g2} / q_n = 0,46$$

Dimana:

$$q_{g2} = \text{panas yang terkandung dalam gas}$$

$$q_n = \text{total panas yg dilepas}$$

#### T. Panas yang hilang pada tube, $q_L$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi } q_L &= 2\% \cdot q_n \\ &= 0,02 \times 460.173,38 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 1.523.027,8299 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{U. } \frac{q_r}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} &= \left[ 1 + \frac{q_q}{q_n} + \frac{q_f}{q_n} + \frac{q_{g2}}{q_n} \right] \times \frac{q_n}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} \\ &= (1 + 0 + 0 - 0,02 - 0,46) \times 460.173,38 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \\ &= 239.290,16 \quad (\text{belum memotong kurva}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Trial } T_2 = 1950 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Emissivity, } e = 0,34 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-8, Evans})$$

$$\text{Exchanger factor, } F = 0,49 \quad (\text{Gambar 1-9 Evans})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } A_{cp} \cdot F &= 324 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0,49 \\ &= 158,51 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{q_n}{\alpha A_{cp} \cdot F} = 480.417,76 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2$$

Asumsi temperatur gas keluar =  $T_{\text{rata-rata fire box}}$

$$\text{Trial } T = 1950 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$q_{g2} / q_n = 0,46$$

Dimana:

$$q_{g2} = \text{panas yang terkandung dalam gas}$$

$$q_n = \text{total panas yg dilepas}$$

### V. Panas yang hilang pada tube, $qL$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asumsi } qL &= 2\% \cdot q_n \\ &= 0,02 \times 460.173,38 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 1.523.027,83 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{W. } \frac{q_r}{\alpha \text{ Acp.F}} &= \left[ 1 + \frac{q_q}{q_n} + \frac{q_f}{q_n} + \frac{q_{g2}}{q_n} \right] \times \frac{q_n}{\alpha \text{ Acp.F}} \\ &= (1 + 0 + 0 - 0,02 - 0,46) \times 480.417,76 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2 \\ &= 249.817,23 \quad (\text{memotong kurva}) \end{aligned}$$

Dari Fig. 19.14 Kern didapat suhu untuk keluar *furnace* adalah 1950 °F.

Pada temperature 1600°F (gambar 1.10 Evans)

$$\begin{aligned} q_{g2}/q_n &= 0,46 \\ q_r &= (0,98-0,46) \times 76.151.391,49 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 39.598.723,58 \text{ Btu/jam} \\ q_r/A_{Rt} &= 39.598.723,5765 \text{ Btu/jam} / 76.151.391,49 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 9.285,7143 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana  $q_r/A_{Rt} < 12.500$  sehingga spesifikasi memenuhi syarat design.

### X. Convection Section

Panas konveksi adalah perbedaan antara total panas yang dibutuhkan dengan panas yang diserap pada *radiant section*. (Evans, hal 11-12).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas konveksi} &= (76.151.391,49 - 53.305.974,05) \text{ Btu/hr} \\ &= 22.845.417,45 \text{ Btu/hr} \end{aligned}$$

<b>IDENTIFIKASI</b>	
Nama alat	<i>Furnace-03</i>
Kode alat	F-03
Jenis	<i>Horizontal Tube Cabin</i>
Jumlah	1 buah
Fungsi	Tempat memanaskan udara sebelum masuk ke R-02
<b>KONDISI OPERASI</b>	
Temperatur	1000 °C
Tekanan	60 Atm
<b>VESSEL</b>	
Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>
Tinggi total	14,19 ft
Lebar Seksi Radian	4,37 ft
Lebar Sheild	1,12 ft
Tebal dinding	0.012 ft
Volume silinder	992,55 ft <sup>3</sup>
<b>TUBE</b>	
Jumlah total	33 buah
Tube pada seksi radian	23 buah
Tube pada sheild	4 buah
Tube pada atap	6 buah
Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>
Panjang	16 ft
Diameter luar	4,5 in
a" ( <i>flow area per tube</i> )	1,178 ft <sup>2</sup> /ft





Laju volumetrik umpan

$$Q = \frac{w}{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{83.302,77 \text{ kg/jam}}{57,96 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 1.442,66 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

b) Perhitungan desain reaktor

Reaksi 1

$\text{CH}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{CO} + 3\text{H}_2$				
Komponen	Massa (kg)	Xi	Densitas	v
CH <sub>4</sub>	20.388,86	0,25	10,77	1.892,92
H <sub>2</sub> O	61.931,15	0,75	46,29	1.337,89
Total	82.320,01	1	57,06	3.230,81

Laju alir massa = 82.320,01 kg/jam

Densitas campuran = 57,06 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

$$\text{Laju alir volume (Q)} = \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}}$$

$$= \frac{82.320,01}{57,06}$$

$$= 1.442,66 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Mol CH<sub>4</sub> mula-mula (n<sub>AO</sub>) = 1.274,30 Kmol/jam

$$\text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{\text{AO}}) = \frac{n_{\text{AO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}}$$

$$= \frac{1.274,30}{1.442,66}$$

$$= 0,88 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{O mula-mula (n}_{\text{BO}}) = 3.440,62 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{\text{BO}}) &= \frac{n_{\text{BO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{3.440,62}{1.442,66} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,38 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$\text{Konversi reaksi 1, } X_A = 0,67$$

$$C_{\text{AO}} = 0,88 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{\text{BO}} = 2,38 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 1.442,66 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{\text{AO}}(1-X_A) \\ &= 0,88 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 (1-0,67) \\ &= 0,29 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_B &= C_{\text{Bo}} - b/a (C_{\text{Ao}} - C_A) \\ &= C_{\text{Bo}} - C_{\text{Ao}} \cdot X_A \\ &= 2,38 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 - (0,88 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \times 0,67) \\ &= 1,79 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

A = Faktor frekuensi

T = Temperatur reaksi = 650°C = 923,15 K

E = Energi pengaktifan

R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan

T	1/T	Ln (CB .CAo/CBo. CA)	CBo - b/a Cao	K	Ln K
0	0	0,82	1,50	0	0
50	0,020	0,82	1,50	0,011	-4,51
100	0,010	0,82	1,50	0,005	-5,21
150	0,007	0,82	1,50	0,0037	-5,61
200	0,005	0,82	1,50	0,0027	-5,90
250	0,004	0,82	1,50	0,0022	-6,12
300	0,003	0,82	1,50	0,0018	-6,30
350	0,003	0,82	1,50	0,0016	-6,46
400	0,003	0,82	1,50	0,0014	-6,59
450	0,002	0,82	1,50	0,0012	-6,71
500	0,002	0,82	1,50	0,0011	-6,82
550	0,002	0,82	1,50	0,0010	-6,91
600	0,002	0,82	1,50	0,0009	-7,00
650	0,002	0,82	1,50	0,0008	-7,08

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\tan \Theta = 0,36$$

$$\tan \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \tan \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 0,183 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intercept

$$\ln A = -3,24$$

$$A = 0,04$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$k_2 = 0,0391 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$= 140,66 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Reaksi 1 merupakan reaksi orde dua, maka

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_{Bo} - \frac{b}{a} C_{Ao}) kt$$

$$\tau_1 = 0,0039 \text{ jam} = 14,03 \text{ detik}$$

Reaksi 2



Komponen	Massa (kg)	Xi	Densitas	v
CO	23.787	0,34	75,19	316,38
H <sub>2</sub> O	46.639,51	0,66	62,26	70.426,51
	70.426,51	1	137,45	70.742,79

$$\text{Laju alir massa} = 70.426,51 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas campuran} = 137,45 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir volume (Q)} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}} \\ &= \frac{70.426,51}{137,45} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 512,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Mol CO mula-mula (n}_{\text{AO}}) = 849,53 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{\text{AO}}) &= \frac{n_{\text{AO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{849,53}{512,38} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,66 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{O mula-mula (n}_{\text{BO}}) = 2.591,08 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{\text{BO}}) &= \frac{n_{\text{BO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{2.591,08}{512,38} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5,06 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$



$$\text{Konversi reaksi 2 (X}_A\text{)} = 0,75$$

$$C_{A0} = 1,66 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{B0} = 5,06 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 512,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{A0}(1-X_A) \\ &= 1,66 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 (1-0,75) \\ &= 0,41 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_B &= C_{B0} - b/a (C_{A0} - C_A) \\ &= C_{B0} - C_{A0} \cdot X_A \\ &= 5,06 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 - (0,41 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \times 0,67) \\ &= 3,81 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

A = Faktor frekuensi

T = Temperatur reaksi = 650°C = 923,15 K

E = Energi pengaktifan

R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

T	1/T	Ln (CB ·CAo/CBo. CA)	CBo - b/a Cao	K	Ln K
0	0	1,104	3,40	0	0
50	0,020	1,104	3,40	0,0065	-5,04
100	0,010	1,104	3,40	0,0032	-5,73
150	0,007	1,104	3,40	0,0022	-6,14
200	0,005	1,104	3,40	0,0016	-6,42
250	0,004	1,104	3,40	0,0013	-6,65
300	0,003	1,104	3,40	0,0011	-6,83
350	0,003	1,104	3,40	0,0009	-6,98
400	0,003	1,104	3,40	0,0008	-7,12
450	0,002	1,104	3,40	0,0007	-7,23
500	0,002	1,104	3,40	0,0006	-7,34
550	0,002	1,104	3,40	0,0006	-7,43
600	0,002	1,104	3,40	0,0005	-7,52
650	0,002	1,104	3,40	0,0005	-7,60

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\text{Tan } \Theta = 0,36$$

$$\text{Tan } \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \text{Tan } \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 0,723 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intercept

$$\text{In A} = -3,6$$

$$A = 0,03$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$k_2 = 0,027 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$= 9,84 \times 10^2 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Reaksi 2 merupakan reaksi orde dua, maka

$$\begin{aligned} r_2 &= k C_A C_B \\ &= 155,58 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_{Bo} - \frac{b}{a} C_{Ao}) kt$$

$$\tau_2 = 0,0033 \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau_2 = 11,88 \text{ detik}$$

$$\tau_{\text{total}} = 0,0072 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 0,43 \text{ menit}$$

$$= 25,92 \text{ detik}$$

Dengan bantuan katalis

$$\text{Nilai } k \text{ katalis} = 0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$k$  setiap reaksi tanpa katalis

$$k_1 = 0,039 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$k_2 = 0,027 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

Waktu reaksi setelah menggunakan katalis

Reaksi 1

$$\begin{aligned} k &= k_1 + k \text{ katalis} \\ &= (0,039 + 0,05) \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} \\ &= 0,089 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1 &= k C_A C_B \\ &= 167,60 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_{Bo} - \frac{b}{a} C_{Ao}) kt$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_1 &= 1,7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam} \\ &= 0,10 \text{ menit} \\ &= 6,16 \text{ detik}\end{aligned}$$

Reaksi 2

$$\begin{aligned}k &= k_2 + k \text{ katalis} \\ &= (0,027 + 0,05) \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} \\ &= 0,032 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}R_2 &= k C_A C_B \\ &= 440,10 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}\end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A} = \left( C_{B0} - \frac{b}{a} C_{A0} \right) kt$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}T_2 &= 1,2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam} \\ &= 4,2 \text{ detik}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tau \text{ total dengan katalis} &= 2,88 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam} \\ &= 0,17 \text{ menit} \\ &= 10,36 \text{ detik}\end{aligned}$$

Volume reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}V_r &= \tau \times 2Q \\ &= 2,88 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam} \times 3.910,09 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 11,25 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume reaktor safety

$$V_s = (1+0,2) V_r$$

$$= (1+0,2) \times 11,25 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 13,50 \text{ m}^3$$

Diameter reaktor

$$D_r = \left[ \frac{V_s}{1,4392} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$= 2,11 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi silinder reaktor

$$H_s = 3/2 D_r$$

$$= 3,16 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi elipsoidal reaktor

$$H_e = 1/4 D_r$$

$$= 0,53 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi total reaktor

$$H_r = H_s + 2(H_e)$$

$$= 4,22 \text{ m}$$

Volume dan massa katalis

$$\text{Void fraction katalis (Vf)} = 0,524$$

$$\text{Densitas katalis} = 1,9537 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\text{V bed katalis} = 3,14 (D_r^2/2) \times (H_s/2)$$

$$= 11,04 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume void} = V_{\text{bed}} \times V_f$$

$$= 5,76 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume katalis} = V_{\text{bed}} - V_{\text{void}}$$

$$= 5,26 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Massa katalis} = \frac{\text{Densitas katalis}}{\text{Volume katalis}}$$

$$= 10.270,50 \text{ kg}$$

## Spesifikasi tube

Inside Diameter, ID	7	inch
Inside Diameter, ID	17,78	cm
Outside Diameter, OD	16,8275	cm
Exposed length	45	m
center to center	33,655	cm
D log mean	17,299	cm
Keliling	54,32	cm

(sumber: Kern, DQ: 1950)

$$Q_{\text{fuel}} = 95.001.224,97 \text{ kJ/jam} \quad (\text{Dari Neraca Panas})$$

$$m_{\text{fuel}} = 1.731,95 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Heat Cracking} &= \frac{Q_{\text{fuel}}}{m_{\text{fuel}}} \\ &= 54.852,05 \text{ kJ/Kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi Reaktor} = 80\% \quad (\text{brownell,1955})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Heat Release} &= \frac{\text{Heat Cracking}}{\text{efisiensi}} \\ &= 68.565,06 \text{ kJ/Kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Heat Flux} &= 17.000 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \\ &= 53,63 \text{ KJ/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Radiant Surface} &= \frac{\text{Heat Release}}{\text{Heat Flux}} \\ &= 1.278,53 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tube length} &= \frac{\text{Radiant Surface}}{\text{keliling}} \\ &= 2.353,70 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tube} &= \frac{\text{tube length}}{\text{exposed length}} \\ &= 52,3 \\ &= 53 \text{ tube} \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi Shell :

Lebar, w	= 9 m
Tinggi, H	= 18 m
Panjang, L	= 9 m
Luas penampang	= 810 m <sup>2</sup>

$$Q \text{ pada R-01} = 95.001.224,97 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{Kapasitas burner} = 23.695.775 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{Jumlah burner} = \frac{Q \text{ R-01}}{\text{Kapasitas burner}}$$

$$= 4$$

Panas pada *convective section*

$$Q \text{ convective} = 25\% \text{ total heat}$$

$$= 23.750.296,05 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Inside Diameter, ID	7	inch
Inside Diameter, ID	17,78	cm
Outside Diameter, OD	16,8275	cm
Exposed length	9	m
center to center	33,655	cm
D log mean	17,299	cm
Keliling	54,32	cm

(sumber: Kern, DQ: 1950)

Temperatur pada Convective section

$$T_{in} = 650^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{out} = 650^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{stack} = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{radiant} = 710^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{average} = \frac{(T_g - T_{in}) - (T_s - T_{out})}{\ln((T_g - T_{in}) - (T_s - T_{out}))}$$

$$= 697,56^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{convective} = 0,33 \times (T_{in} + T_{out} + T_{avg})$$

$$= 0,33 \times (650 + 650 + 697,56)$$

$$= 665,85 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Diameter partikel = 0,012 m

$\varepsilon$  = 0,524

$g_c$  = 9,8 m/det<sup>2</sup>

Laju alir massa per luas penampang

$$G = \left( \frac{Q \text{ kg/jam}}{3600} \right) / \left( \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D r^2 \right)$$

$$= 4.256,45 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ det}$$

Superficial gas velocity

$$U_{sg} = G / \rho$$

$$= 2,17 \text{ m/det}$$

Friction factor

$$fk = 150 + 4,2 \left( \frac{dp \times U_{sg} \times \rho}{\mu \times (1-\varepsilon)} \right)^{5/6}$$

$$= 163,1503$$

Pressure drop reaktor

$$\left( \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta z} \right) = \left( \frac{fk \times \mu \times U_{sg}}{dp^2 \times g_c} \right) \times \frac{(1-\varepsilon)^2}{\varepsilon^3}$$

$$\Delta P = 0,288 \text{ atm}$$



<b>IDENTIFIKASI</b>	
Nama Alat	<i>Primary Reformer</i>
Kode Alat	R-01
Jenis	<i>Multi Tubular Fixed Bed Reactor</i>
Jumlah	1
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Tempat terjadinya reaksi <i>steam</i> dan <i>methane</i> ( <i>Steam methane reforming</i> ) menghasilkan H <sub>2</sub> dan CO dengan katalis nikel
<b>KONDISI OPERASI</b>	
Temperatur	650 °C
Tekanan	60 atm
<b>SHELL</b>	
Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>
Panjang	9 m
Lebar	9 m
Tinggi	18 m
Luas Penampang	810 m <sup>2</sup>
Jumlah Burner	6
<b>TUBE</b>	
Jumlah	<i>53 tube</i>
Material	<i>Carbon steel</i>
Inside Diameter	17,78 cm
Outside Diameter	16,828 cm
Exposed Length	9 m
Volume 1 Tube	0,2233 m <sup>3</sup>
Center to Center	33,655 cm
D log mean	17,299 cm
Keliling	54,32 cm
<b>Convective Section</b>	
T Stack gas	100 °C
T convective	665,85 °C

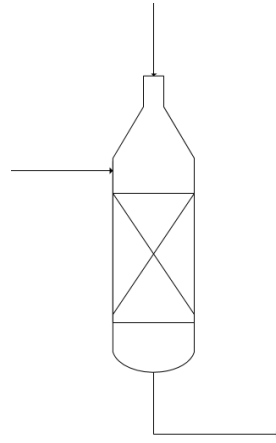
Pressure drop

0,288 atm

**7. SECONDARY REFORMER (R-02)**

Fungsi : Tempat reaksi penyempurnaan metana untuk menjadi karbon monoksida, karbon dioksida dan hidrogen dengan bantuan katalis  $\text{NiO}_2$

Gambar :

**Data Desain**

Temperatur : 1000 °C  
 Tekanan : 60 atm  
 Laju alir massa,  $w$  : 135.286,29 kg/jam  
 Percepatan gravitasi : 980  $\text{cm/s}^2$   
 Densitas aliran : 57,51  $\text{kg/m}^3$   
 Viskositas aliran : 0,47 cp  
 Konversi : 1) Reaksi I = 99%  
                   2) Reaksi II = 61%  
                   3) Reaksi III = 0,2%

**Data Katalis**

Nama katalis :  $\text{NiO}_2$   
 Porositas : 0,524  
 Diameter katalis : 0,012 m

Bulk density : 1,953 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

**a) Laju volumetrik umpan**

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \frac{w}{\rho} \\
 &= \frac{135.286,29 \text{ kg/jam}}{57,51 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\
 &= 2.352,42 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

**b) Perhitungan Laju Reaksi**

• **Reaksi 1**



Komponen	Massa (kg)	xi	Densitas	v
CH <sub>4</sub>	6.796,29	0,16	0,26	26.180,03
H <sub>2</sub> O	35.170,78	0,84	9,84	41.967,06
Total	41.967,06	1	10,10	

Laju alir massa = 41.967,06 kg/jam

Densitas campuran = 10,10 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Laju alir volume (Q) =  $\frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}}$   
 =  $\frac{41.967,06 \text{ kg/jam}}{10,10 \text{ kg/m}^3}$   
 = 4.156,84 m<sup>3</sup>/jam

Mol CH<sub>4</sub> mula-mula (n<sub>AO</sub>) = 424,77 Kmol/jam

Konsentrasi mula-mula (C<sub>AO</sub>) =  $\frac{n_{AO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}}$   
 =  $\frac{424,77 \text{ Kmol/jam}}{\text{Laju alir volume}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 4.156,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 & = 0,10 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \\
 \text{Mol O}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{\text{BO}}) & = 1.953,93 \text{ Kmol/jam} \\
 \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{\text{BO}}) & = \frac{n_{\text{BO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\
 & = \frac{1.953,93 \text{ Kmol/jam}}{4.156,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} \\
 & = 0,47 \text{ Kmol/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi 1,  $X_A = 0,99$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{\text{AO}} & = 0,10 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \\
 C_{\text{BO}} & = 0,47 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \\
 Q & = 4.156,84 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_A & = C_{\text{AO}}(1-X_A) \\
 & = 0,10 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 (1-0,99) \\
 & = 1,02 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Kmol/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_B & = C_{\text{BO}} - b/a (C_{\text{AO}} - C_A) \\
 & = C_{\text{BO}} - C_{\text{AO}} \cdot X_A \\
 & = 0,47 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 - (0,10 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \times 0,99) \\
 & = 0,37 \text{ Kmol/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 k & = \text{Konstanta laju reaksi} \\
 A & = \text{Faktor frekuensi} \\
 T & = \text{Temperatur reaksi} = 1000^\circ\text{C} = 1273,15 \text{ K} \\
 E & = \text{Energi pengaktifan} \\
 R & = \text{Konstanta gas} = 1,987 \text{ kkal/Kmol K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

<b>T</b>	<b>1/T</b>	<b><math>\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A}</math></b>	<b><math>C_{B0} - b/a C_{A0}</math></b>	<b>K</b>	<b><math>\ln K</math></b>
0	0	4,36	0,34	0	0
100	0,0100	4,36	0,34	0,13	-2,06
200	0,0050	4,36	0,34	0,06	-2,75
300	0,0033	4,36	0,34	0,04	-3,16
400	0,0025	4,36	0,34	0,03	-3,45
500	0,0020	4,36	0,34	0,03	-3,67
600	0,0017	4,36	0,34	0,02	-3,85
700	0,0014	4,36	0,34	0,02	-4,01
800	0,0013	4,36	0,34	0,02	-4,14
900	0,0011	4,36	0,34	0,01	-4,26
1.000	0,0010	4,36	0,34	0,01	-4,36

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\tan \Theta = 0,58$$

$$\tan \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \tan \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 0,29 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intercept

$$\ln A = -1,57$$

$$A = 0,21$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$k_1 = 0,21 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$= 749,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Reaksi 1 merupakan reaksi orde dua, maka

$$r_1 = k C_A C_B$$

$$= 0,28 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A_0}}{C_{B_0} \cdot C_A} = (C_{B_0} - \frac{b}{a} C_{A_0}) kt$$

$$\tau_1 = 0,02 \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau_1 = 61,26 \text{ detik}$$

• **Reaksi 2**

$2\text{H}_2$	+	$\text{O}_2$	→	$2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
<b>Komponen</b>		<b>Massa (kg)</b>	<b>xi</b>	<b>Densitas</b>
$\text{H}_2$		2.523,12	0,17	0,03
$\text{O}_2$		12.233,31	0,83	4,78
Total		14.756,43	1	4,81

$$\text{Laju alir massa} = 14.756,43 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas campuran} = 4,81 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir volume, Q} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}} \\ &= \frac{14.756,43 \text{ kg/jam}}{4,81 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 3.065,02 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT} \quad (1)$$

$$k = \left( \frac{\sigma_A + \sigma_B}{2} \right)^2 \frac{N}{10^3} \sqrt{8 \cdot \pi \cdot K \cdot T \left( \frac{1}{M_A} + \frac{1}{M_B} \right)} e^{-E/RT} \quad (2)$$

Keterangan:

$$\sigma_A = \text{Diameter molekul A}$$

$$\sigma_B = \text{Diameter molekul B}$$

$$N = \text{Bilangan Avogadro} = 6,20 \times 10^{23} \text{ molekul/mol}$$

K	= Konstanta Boltzmann	= $1,3 \times 10^{-16}$	erg/K
T	= Temperatur reaksi	= 1.288,65	K
M <sub>A</sub>	= BM molekul A	= 2	kg/kmol
M <sub>B</sub>	= BM molekul B	= 32	kg/kmol
E	= Energi aktivasi		
R	= Konstanta gas	= 0,001987	kkal/mol K

Menghitung diameter molekul dengan persamaan 11-13 JM. Smith

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_A &= 1,18 (V_A)^{1/3} \\ &= 51,51 \text{ \AA} \\ &= 5,151 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} \\ &= 5,151 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_B &= 1,18 (V_B)^{1/3} \\ &= 16,14 \text{ \AA} \\ &= 1,614 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m} \\ &= 1,614 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

Energi aktivasi dengan persamaan 2-47 Levenspiel

$$E = \Delta H_{298} - RT$$

$$\Delta H_{298} = 0 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}E &= \Delta H_{298} - RT \\ &= 0 \text{ kkal/mol} - (0,001987 \text{ kkal/molK} \times 1273,15 \text{ K}) \\ &= -2,3 \text{ kkal/mol}\end{aligned}$$

$$k = \left( \frac{\sigma_A + \sigma_B}{2} \right)^2 \frac{N}{10^3} \sqrt{8 \cdot \pi \cdot K \cdot T \left( \frac{1}{M_A} + \frac{1}{M_B} \right)} e^{-E/RT}$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}k &= 2,86 \times 10^2 \text{ cm}^3/\text{mol det} \\ &= 2,9 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} \\ &= 1,032 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung waktu reaksi

$$\text{Mol H}_2 \text{ mula-mula, } n_{\text{AO}} = 1.261,56 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula, } C_{\text{AO}} &= \frac{n_{\text{AO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{1.261,56 \text{ Kmol/jam}}{3.065,02 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} \\ &= 0,41 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol O}_2 \text{ mula-mula, } n_{\text{BO}} = 382,29 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula, } C_{\text{BO}} &= \frac{n_{\text{BO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{382,29 \text{ Kmol/jam}}{3.065,02 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} \\ &= 0,12 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi 2,  $X_A = 0,61$

$$C_{\text{AO}} = 0,41 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{\text{BO}} = 0,12 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 3.065,02 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{\text{AO}}(1-X_A) \\ &= 0,41 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 (1-0,61) \\ &= 0,16 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_B &= C_{\text{BO}} - b/a (C_{\text{AO}} - C_A) \\ &= C_{\text{BO}} - 1/2 C_{\text{AO}} \cdot X_A \\ &= 0,12 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 - 1/2 (0,41 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \times 0,61) \\ &= 0,00001 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$



Reaksi 2 merupakan reaksi orde 2, maka persamaan laju reaksi adalah

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_B - \frac{5}{4} C_{Ao}) kt$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \frac{C_{Bo}}{C_{Ao}} \\ &= \frac{0,12 \text{ Kmol/m}^3}{0,41 \text{ Kmol/m}^3} \\ &= 0,3 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{C_{Ao} (M - \frac{1}{2}) k} \ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A}$$

$$\tau_2 = 0,1 \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau_2 = 6,09 \text{ menit}$$

• **Reaksi 3**



Komponen	Massa (kg)	xi	Densitas	v
CO	11.774,56	0,46	1,1	10.656,53
H <sub>2</sub> O	13.762,48	0,54	6,33	2.175,77
Total	25.537,04	1	7,43	12.832,3

$$\text{Laju alir massa} = 25.537,04 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas campuran} = 7,43 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir volume, Q} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}} \\ &= \frac{25.537,04 \text{ kg/jam}}{7,43 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 3.436,90 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol CO mula-mula, } n_{AO} = 420,52 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula, } C_{AO} &= \frac{n_{AO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{420,52 \text{ Kmol/jam}}{3.436,90 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} \\ &= 0,122 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol HO}_2 \text{ mula-mula, } n_{BO} = 764,58 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula, } C_{BO} &= \frac{n_{BO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{764,58 \text{ Kmol/jam}}{3.436,90 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}} \\ &= 0,222 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi 3,  $X_A = 0,02$

$$C_{AO} = 0,122 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{BO} = 0,222 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 3.436,90 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{AO}(1-X_A) \\ &= 0,122 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 (1-0,02) \\ &= 0,120 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_B &= C_{Bo} - b/a (C_{Ao} - C_A) \\ &= C_{Bo} - C_{Ao} \cdot X_A \\ &= 0,222 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 - (0,122 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \times 0,02) \\ &= 0,220 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

A = Faktor frekuensi

T = Temperatur reaksi = 1000 °C = 1273,15 K

E = Energi pengaktifan

R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

T	1/T	$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A}$	$C_{B0} - b/a C_{A0}$	K	$\ln K$
0	0	0,009	0,070	0	0
100	0,0100	0,009	0,070	0,00096	-6,95
200	0,0050	0,009	0,070	0,00048	-7,64
300	0,0033	0,009	0,070	0,00032	-8,05
400	0,0025	0,009	0,070	0,00024	-8,33
500	0,0020	0,009	0,070	0,00019	-8,56
600	0,0017	0,009	0,070	0,00016	-8,74
700	0,0014	0,009	0,070	0,00014	-8,89
800	0,0013	0,009	0,070	0,00012	-9,03
900	0,0011	0,009	0,070	0,00011	-9,14
1.000	0,0010	0,009	0,070	0,00010	-9,25

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\tan \Theta = 1$$

$$\tan \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \tan \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 0,50 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intercept

$$\ln A = -4,9$$

$$A = 0,01$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$k_3 = 0,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$= 26,77 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Reaksi 3 merupakan reaksi orde dua, maka

$$r_3 = k C_A C_B$$

$$= 0,71 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_{Bo} - \frac{b}{a} C_{Ao}) kt$$

$$\tau_3 = 0,00503 \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau_3 = 18,11 \text{ detik}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau \text{ total tanpa katalis} &= 0,12 \text{ jam} \\ &= 7,42 \text{ menit} \\ &= 445,06 \text{ detik} \end{aligned}$$

### Dengan bantuan katalis

$$\text{Nilai } k \text{ katalis} = 0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

k setiap reaksi tanpa katalis

$$k_1 = 0,29 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$k_2 = 0,21 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$k_3 = 0,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

Waktu reaksi setelah menggunakan katalis

Reaksi 1

$$k = k_1 + k \text{ katalis}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,21 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} + 0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} \\
 &= 0,26 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} \\
 r_1 &= k C_A C_B \\
 &= 0,35 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_{Bo} - \frac{b}{a} C_{Ao}) kt$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau_1 &= 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ jam} \\
 &= 0,82 \text{ menit} \\
 &= 49,39 \text{ detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= k_3 + k \text{ katalis} \\
 &= 0,01 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} + 0,05 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} \\
 &= 0,06 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_3 &= k C_A C_B \\
 &= 5,45 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_{Bo} - \frac{b}{a} C_{Ao}) kt$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau_3 &= 6,5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ jam} \\
 &= 0,04 \text{ menit} \\
 &= 2,34 \text{ detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau \text{ total dengan katalis} &= 0,01 \text{ jam} \\
 &= 0,86 \text{ menit} \\
 &= 51,73 \text{ detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

**d) Desain Reaktor**

Volume reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} V_r &= \tau \times Q \\ &= 0,01 \text{ jam} \times 2.352,42 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 33,8 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume reaktor safety

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= (1+0,2) V_r \\ &= (1+0,2) \times 33,8 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 40,57 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} D_r &= \left[ \frac{V_s}{1,4392} \right]^{1/3} \\ &= 3,04 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi silinder reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} H_s &= 3/2 D_r \\ &= 4,56 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi elipsoidal reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} H_e &= 1/4 D_r \\ &= 0,76 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi total reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} H_r &= H_s + 2(H_e) \\ &= 6,09 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Ketebalan dinding reaktor

r reaktor	= 1,52 m	= 59,91 in
working stress allowable, S	= 8.756 psi	= 595,8107 atm
Welding joint efficiency, E <sub>j</sub>	= 0,85	
Tebal korosi, C <sub>c</sub>	= 0,125 in	= 0,003175 m
Tekanan operasi, P	= 60 atm	= 881,76 Psi

$$\begin{aligned}
 t \text{ dinding} &= \frac{P \times r}{S.Ej - 0,6P} + C_c \\
 &= 0,1972 \text{ m} \\
 &= 19,72 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Outside diameter reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 ID &= 3,04 \text{ m} \\
 OD &= ID + 2 \text{ tebal dinding reaktor} \\
 &= 3,44 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal jaket pendingin reaktor

$$\text{Massa cooling water} = 1.073.014,36 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{pair (28°C)} = 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\tau = 0,01 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Tinggi jaket, Hl} = 6,09 \text{ m}$$

$$OD = 3,44 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_j &= \frac{m \times \tau}{\text{pair}} \\
 &= 15,48 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan trial&error untuk menentukan tebal dinding jaket

$$V_j = \left( \pi D^2 H_L + \frac{1}{24} \pi D^3 \right) - \left( \pi OD^2 H_L + \frac{1}{24} \pi OD^3 \right)$$

$$15,47 = \pi H_L (D^2 - OD^2) - \frac{1}{24} \pi (D^3 - OD^3)$$

Maka, didapatkan diameter reaktor beserta jaket

$$D = 3,83 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga, tebal jaket

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{jaket}} &= D - OD \\ &= 3,83 \text{ m} - 3,44 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,39 \text{ m} \\ &= 39 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

#### e) Volume dan massa katalis

Void fraction katalis ( $V_f$ ) = 0,52

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Densitas katalis} &= 1,9537 \text{ g/cm}^3 \\ V_{\text{bed katalis}} &= 3,14 (Dr^2/2) H_s \\ &= 33,19 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{Volume void} &= V_{\text{bed}} \times V_f \\ &= 17,39 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{Volume katalis} &= V_{\text{bed}} - V_{\text{void}} \\ &= 15,8 \text{ m}^3 \\ \text{Massa katalis} &= \frac{\text{Volume katalis}}{\text{Densitas katalis}} \\ &= 30.864,85 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

#### f) Menentukan Pressure Drop

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter partikel} &= 0,012 \text{ m} \\ \varepsilon &= 0,52 \\ g_c &= 9,8 \text{ m/det}^2 \\ \text{Laju alir massa per luas penampang} \\ G &= \left( \frac{Q \text{ kg/jam}}{3600} \right) / (1/4 \times 3,14 \times Dr^2) \\ &= 0,09 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ det} \\ \text{Superficial gas velocity} \\ U_{sg} &= G / \rho \\ &= 0,0016 \text{ m/det} \end{aligned}$$



Friction factor

$$f_k = 150 + 4,2 \left( \frac{dp \times Usg \times \rho}{\mu \times (1-\varepsilon)} \right)^{5/6}$$

$$= 165,61$$

Pressure drop reaktor

$$\left( \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta z} \right) = \left( \frac{f_k \times \mu \times Usg}{dp^2 \times gc} \right) \times \frac{(1-\varepsilon)^2}{\varepsilon^3}$$

$$\Delta P = 3,85 \times 10^{-5} \text{ psi}$$

$$= 2,62 \times 10^{-6} \text{ atm}$$

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### IDENTIFIKASI

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Nama Alat	<i>Secondary Reformer</i>
Kode Alat	R-02
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Tempat reaksi penyempurnaan metana untuk menjadi karbon monoksida, karbon dioksida dan hidrogen dengan bantuan katalis Nikel Oksida

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### DATA DESAIN

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Tipe	<i>Fixed Bed Reactor</i>	
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>	
Volume reaktor	33,8	m <sup>3</sup>
Tekanan	60	atm
Temperatur	1.000	°C
ID	3,83	m
OD	3,44	m
Tinggi	6,09	m
Tebal dinding reaktor	0,197	m
Tebal jaket pendingin	0,39	m

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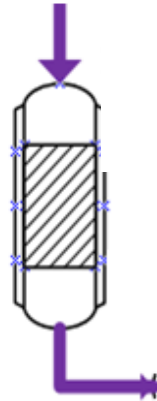
### 8. **HIGH TEMPERATURE SHIFT CONVERTER (R-03)**

Fungsi : Tempat mereaksikan CO menjadi CO<sub>2</sub> pada temperatur tinggi dengan menggunakan katalis *Iron Oxide*

Tipe : *Fixed Bed Reactor*

Bahan Konstruksi : *Carbon Steel*

Gambar :



a) Data Desain

Temperatur : 320°C

Tekanan : 60 atm

Laju alir massa,  $w$  : 135.286,29 kg/jam

Percepatan gravitasi : 980 cm/s<sup>2</sup>

Densitas aliran : 122,56 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Viskositas aliran : 0,2532 cp

Data Katalis

Nama katalis : Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Diameter katalis : 0,425 mm

Bulk density : 0,8 kg/l

a) Laju volumetrik umpan

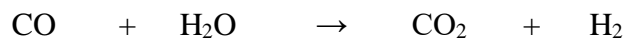
$$Q = \frac{w}{\rho}$$

$$Q = \frac{135.286,29 \text{ kg/jam}}{122,56 \text{ kg / m}^3}$$

$$= 1.103,82 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Perhitungan desain reaktor

Reaksi



Komponen	Massa (kg)	Xi	Densitas	v
CO	17.480,23	0,30	117,02	501,55
H <sub>2</sub> O	41.208,91	0,70	96,90	605,64
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.689,14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>213,92</b>	

$$\text{Laju alir massa} = 58.689,14 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas campuran} = 213,92 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir volume, } Q &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}} \\ &= 570,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol CO mula-mula, } n_{\text{AO}} = 624,29 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula, } C_{\text{AO}} &= \frac{n_{\text{AO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= 1,09 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{O mula-mula, } n_{\text{BO}} = 2.289,38 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula, } C_{\text{BO}} &= \frac{n_{\text{BO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= 4,01 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Konversi reaksi 1, } X_A = 0,80$$

$$C_{\text{AO}} = 1,09 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{\text{BO}} = 4,01 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 570,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{\text{AO}}(1-X_A) \\ &= 1,09 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 (1-0,80) \\ &= 0,22 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_B &= C_{\text{BO}} - b/a (C_{\text{AO}} - C_A) \\ &= C_{\text{BO}} - C_{\text{AO}} \cdot X_A \\ &= 4,01 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 - 1,09 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \times 0,80 \\ &= 3,14 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A.e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

A = Faktor frekuensi

T = Temperatur reaksi = 320°C = 593,15 K

E = Energi pengaktifan

R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

T	1/T	Ln (C <sub>B</sub> . C <sub>Ao</sub> /C <sub>Bo</sub> . C <sub>A</sub> )	C <sub>Bo</sub> - b/a C <sub>ao</sub>	K	In K
-	0,00	1,36	0,47	-	-
0,0125	80,00	1,36	0,47	0,0058	-5,14
0,0063	160,00	1,36	0,47	0,0029	-5,84
0,0042	240,00	1,36	0,47	0,0019	-6,24
0,0031	320,00	1,36	0,47	0,0015	-6,53
0,0025	400,00	1,36	0,47	0,0012	-6,75
0,0021	480,00	1,36	0,47	0,0010	-6,94
0,0018	560,00	1,36	0,47	0,0008	-7,09
0,0016	640,00	1,36	0,47	0,0007	-7,22
0,0014	720,00	1,36	0,47	0,0006	-7,34
0,0013	800,00	1,36	0,47	0,0006	-7,45

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\text{Tan } \Theta = 0,84$$

$$\text{Tan } \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \text{Tan } \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 1,67 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intersept

$$\ln A = -7,39$$

$$A = 0,0006$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$k = 0,0006 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$= 2,2324 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Reaksi ini merupakan reaksi orde dua, maka

$$r = k C_A C_B$$

$$= 1,53 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A} = (C_{B0} - \frac{b}{a} C_{A0}) kt$$

$$\tau = 0,22 \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau = 775,79 \text{ detik (tanpa katalis)}$$

Dengan bantuan katalis

$$\text{Nilai } k \text{ katalis} = 71,93 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

k setiap reaksi tanpa katalis

$$k = 0,0006 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

Waktu reaksi setelah menggunakan katalis

Reaksi

$$k = k + k \text{ katalis}$$

$$= 1,24 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{kmol det}$$

$$= 0,04 \text{ m}^3/\text{kmol jam}$$

$$r = k C_A C_B$$

$$= 0,03 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A} = (C_{B0} - \frac{b}{a} C_{A0}) kt$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned}\tau &= 0,046 \text{ jam} \\ &= 2,76 \text{ menit} \\ &= 165,60 \text{ detik}\end{aligned}$$

Volume reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}V_r &= \tau \times Q \\ &= 0,046 \text{ jam} \times 570,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 26,24 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Volume reaktor safety

$$\begin{aligned}V_s &= (1+0,2) V_r \\ &= (1+0,2) 26,24 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 31,49 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

Diameter reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}D_r &= \left[ \frac{V_r}{1,4392} \right]^{1/3} \\ &= 2,63 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi silinder reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}H_s &= 3/2 D_r \\ &= 3,95 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi elipsoidal reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}H_e &= 1/4 D_r \\ &= 0,66 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi total reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}H_r &= H_s + 2(H_e) \\ &= 5,26 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Volume dan massa katalis

$$\text{Densitas katalis} = 0,8 \text{ kg/l}$$

$$\text{Diameter partikel} = 0,425 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Void fraction katalis (Vf)} = 0,38 + (0,073(1 + \left(\frac{D_r}{d_p - 2}\right)^2))$$

Maka, Vf = 0,5259

$$\begin{aligned}V \text{ bed katalis} &= 3,14 (D_r^2/2) H_s \\ &= 42,94 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume void} &= V_{\text{bed}} \times V_f \\
 &= 22,50 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Volume katalis} &= V_{\text{bed}} - V_{\text{void}} \\
 &= 20,44 \text{ m}^3 \\
 \text{Massa katalis} &= \frac{\text{Volume katalis}}{\text{Densitas katalis}} \\
 &= 2.555,07 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Diameter partikel} &= 0,006 \text{ m} \\
 \varepsilon &= 0,587 \\
 g_c &= 9,8 \text{ m/det}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Laju alir massa per luas penampang

$$\begin{aligned}
 G &= \left( \frac{Q \text{ kg/jam}}{3600} \right) / \left( \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D r^2 \right) \\
 &= 0,06 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ det}
 \end{aligned}$$

Superficial gas velocity

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{sg} &= G / \rho \\
 &= 4,6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/det}
 \end{aligned}$$

Friction factor

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_k &= 150 + 4,2 \left( \frac{d_p \times U_{sg} \times \rho}{\mu \times (1-\varepsilon)} \right)^{5/6} \\
 &= 151,14
 \end{aligned}$$

Pressure drop reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left( \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta z} \right) &= \left( \frac{f_k \times \mu \times U_{sg}}{d_p^2 \times g_c} \right) \times \frac{(1-\varepsilon)^2}{\varepsilon^3} \\
 \Delta P &= 0,00361 \text{ psi} \\
 &= 0,0002 \text{ atm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ketebalan dinding reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 D \text{ reaktor} &= 2,63 \text{ m} &= 103,61 \text{ in} \\
 r \text{ reaktor} &= 1,32 \text{ m} &= 51,8 \text{ in} \\
 \text{working stress allowable, } S &= 13.700 \text{ psi} &= 9,32 \text{ atm} \\
 \text{Welding joint efficiency, } E_j &= 0,85 \\
 \text{Tebal korosi, } C_c &= 0,125 \text{ in} &= 0,003175 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tekanan operasi, } P &= 60 \text{ atm} &= 881,76 \text{ Psi} \\
 \text{Tebal dinding elipsoidal head}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_h &= \frac{P \times D}{2S.Ej - 0,2P} + C_c \\
 &= 68,66 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 0,69 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal dinding silinder

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{P \times r}{S.Ej - 0,6P} + C_c \\
 &= 10,76 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 0,11 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Outside diameter reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 ID &= 2,63 \text{ m} \\
 OD &= ID + 2 \text{ tebal dinding reaktor} \\
 &= 2,85 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal jaket pendingin reaktor

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa cooling water} &= 109.997,22 \text{ kg/jam} \\
 \text{pair (28°C)} &= 996 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\
 \tau &= 0,046 \text{ jam} \\
 \text{Tinggi jaket, Hl} &= 5,26 \text{ m} \\
 OD &= 2,86 \text{ m} \\
 Q \text{ cooling water} &= 110,44 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\
 V_j &= \frac{Q \times \tau}{\rho_{\text{air}}} \\
 &= 5,08 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan trial&error untuk menentukan tebal dinding jaket

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_j &= \left( \pi D^2 H_L + \frac{1}{24} \pi D^3 \right) - \left( \pi OD^2 H_L + \frac{1}{24} \pi OD^3 \right) \\
 5,08 &= \pi H_L (D^2 - OD^2) - \frac{1}{24} \pi (D^3 - OD^3)
 \end{aligned}$$



Maka, didapatkan diameter reaktor beserta jaket

$$D = 3,10 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga, tebal jaket

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{jaket}} &= D - OD \\ &= 3,10 \text{ m} - 2,86 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,24 \text{ m} \\ &= 24,03 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

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#### IDENTIFIKASI

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Nama Alat	<i>High Temperature Shift Converter</i>
Kode Alat	R-04
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Tempat mereaksikan CO menjadi CO <sub>2</sub> pada temperatur tinggi dengan menggunakan katalis <i>Iron Oxide</i>

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#### DATA DESAIN

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Tipe	<i>Reaktor Fixed Bed</i>
Volume reaktor (m <sup>3</sup> )	31,49
Tekanan (atm)	60
Temperatur (°C)	32
ID (m)	2,63
OD (m)	2,86
Tinggi (m)	5,26
Tebal dinding reaktor (m)	0,11
Tebal jaket pendingin (m)	0,24
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

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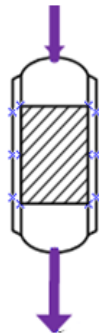
9. **LOW TEMPERATURE SHIFT CONVERTER (R-04)**

Fungsi : Tempat mereaksikan CO menjadi CO<sub>2</sub> pada temperatur rendah dengan menggunakan katalis *Iron Oxide*

Tipe : *Fixed Bed Reactor*

Bahan Konstruksi : *Carbon Steel*

Gambar :



1

b) Data Desain

Temperatur : 220°C

Tekanan : 60 atm

Konversi : 90%

Laju alir massa, w : 135.286,29 kg/jam

Percepatan gravitasi : 980 cm/s<sup>2</sup>

Densitas aliran : 163,87 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Viskositas aliran : 0,2532 cp

Data Katalis

Nama katalis : Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Diameter katalis : 0,425 mm

Bulk density : 0,8 kg/l

b) Laju volumetrik umpan

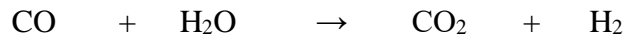
$$Q = \frac{w}{\rho}$$

$$Q = \frac{135.286,25 \text{ kg/jam}}{163,87 \text{ kg/m}^3}$$

$$= 825,56 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

**Perhitungan desain reaktor**

Reaksi



Komponen	Massa (kg)	Xi	Densitas	v
CO	3.496,05	0,1	13,78	253,75929
H <sub>2</sub> O	32.219,08	0,9	105,15	306,422705
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.715,13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118,93</b>	

$$\text{Laju alir massa} = 35.715,13 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas campuran} = 118,93 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir volume, Q} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}} \\ &= 300,32 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol CO mula-mula, } n_{\text{AO}} = 349,60 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula, } C_{\text{AO}} &= \frac{n_{\text{AO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= 1,16 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2\text{O mula-mula, } n_{\text{BO}} = 30.196,33 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula, } C_{\text{BO}} &= \frac{n_{\text{BO}}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= 100,55 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Konversi reaksi 1, } X_A = 0,9$$

$$C_{\text{AO}} = 1,16 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{\text{BO}} = 100,55 \text{ Kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 300,32 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{\text{AO}}(1-X_A) \\ &= 1,16 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 (1-0,9) \\ &= 0,12 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_B &= C_{\text{BO}} - b/a (C_{\text{AO}} - C_A) \\ &= C_{\text{BO}} - C_{\text{AO}} \cdot X_A \\ &= 100,55 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 - 1,16 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \times 0,9 \\ &= 99,50 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Arrhenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

A = Faktor frekuensi

T = Temperatur reaksi = 220°C = 493,15 K

E = Energi pengaktifan

R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

T	1/T	Ln (C <sub>B</sub> . C <sub>Ao</sub> /C <sub>Bo</sub> . C <sub>A</sub> )	C <sub>Bo</sub> - b/a C <sub>ao</sub>	K	In K
-	0	2,29	0,02	-	-
0,017	60	2,29	0,02	0,00038	-7,86
0,008	120	2,29	0,02	0,00019	-8,56
0,006	180	2,29	0,02	0,00013	-8,96
0,004	240	2,29	0,02	0,00010	-9,25
0,003	300	2,29	0,02	0,00008	-9,47
0,003	360	2,29	0,02	0,00006	-9,66
0,002	420	2,29	0,02	0,00005	-9,81
0,002	480	2,29	0,02	0,00005	-9,94
0,002	540	2,29	0,02	0,00004	-10,06
0,002	600	2,29	0,02	0,00004	-10,17

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\tan \Theta = 0,8390$$

$$\tan \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \tan \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 1,6671 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intercept

$$\ln A = -10,11$$

$$A = 0,00004$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$\begin{aligned} k &= 0,00004 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} \\ &= 0,1470 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam} \end{aligned}$$

Reaksi ini merupakan reaksi orde dua, maka

$$\begin{aligned} r &= k C_A C_B \\ &= 1,703 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_{Bo} - \frac{b}{a} C_{Ao}) kt$$

$$\tau = 0,1569 \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau = 564,6677 \text{ detik (tanpa katalis)}$$

Dengan bantuan katalis

$$\text{Nilai } k \text{ katalis} = 71,9271 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$k$  setiap reaksi tanpa katalis

$$k = 0,01998 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

Waktu reaksi setelah menggunakan katalis

Reaksi

$$\begin{aligned} k &= k + k \text{ katalis} \\ &= 0,02 \text{ m}^3/\text{kmol det} \\ &= 72,1 \text{ m}^3/\text{kmol jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= k C_A C_B \\ &= 835 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_{Bo} - \frac{b}{a} C_{Ao}) kt$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= 0,058 \text{ jam} \\ &= 3,48 \text{ menit} \\ &= 209 \text{ detik} \end{aligned}$$

Volume reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} V_r &= \tau \times Q \\ &= 0,058 \text{ jam} \times 300,32 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 17,42 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume reaktor safety

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= (1+0,2) V_r \\ &= (1+0,2) 17,42 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 20,90 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} D_r &= \left[ \frac{17,42}{1,4392} \right]^{1/3} \\ &= 2,30 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi silinder reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} H_s &= 3/2 D_r \\ &= 3,44 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi elipsoidal reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} H_e &= 1/4 D_r \\ &= 0,57 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi total reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} H_r &= H_s + 2(H_e) \\ &= 4,59 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Volume dan massa katalis

$$\text{Densitas katalis} = 0,8 \text{ kg/l}$$

$$\text{Diameter partikel} = 0,425 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Void fraction katalis (Vf)} = 0,38 + (0,073(1 + \left( \frac{D_r}{d_p} - 2 \right)^2))$$

Maka, Vf = 0,5259

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{bed katalis}} &= 3,14 (D_r^2/2) H_s \\ &= 28,51 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume void} &= V_{\text{bed}} \times V_f \\ &= 14,94 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume katalis} &= V_{\text{bed}} - V_{\text{void}} \\ &= 13,57 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa katalis} &= \frac{\text{Volume katalis}}{\text{Densitas katalis}} \\ &= 1.696,34 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diameter partikel} = 0,006 \text{ m}$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,76$$

$$g_c = 9,8 \text{ m/det}^2$$

Laju alir massa per luas penampang

$$G = \left( \frac{Q \text{ kg/jam}}{3600} \right) / \left( \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D r^2 \right)$$

$$= 0,0554 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ det}$$

Superficial gas velocity

$$U_{sg} = G / \rho$$

$$= 3,38 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m/det}$$

Friction factor

$$f_k = 150 + 4,2 \left( \frac{d_p \times U_{sg} \times \rho}{\mu \times (1-\varepsilon)} \right)^{5/6}$$

$$= 150,27$$

Pressure drop reaktor

$$\left( \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta z} \right) = \left( \frac{f_k \times \mu \times U_{sg}}{d_p^2 \times g_c} \right) \times \frac{(1-\varepsilon)^2}{\varepsilon^3}$$

$$\Delta P = 0,000199 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,000014 \text{ atm}$$

Ketebalan dinding reaktor

$$D \text{ reaktor} = 2,30 \text{ m} = 90,38 \text{ in}$$

$$r \text{ reaktor} = 1,15 \text{ m} = 45,19 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{working stress allowable, } S = 13700 \text{ psi} = 932,23 \text{ atm}$$

$$\text{Welding joint efficiency, } E_j = 0,85$$

$$\text{Tebal korosi, } C_c = 0,125 \text{ in} = 0,003175 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tekanan operasi, } P = 60 \text{ atm} = 881,76 \text{ Psi}$$

Tebal dinding elipsoidal head

$$t_h = \frac{P \times D}{2 S \cdot E_j - 0,2 P} + C_c$$

$$= 59,91 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0,6 \text{ m}$$

Tebal dinding silinder

$$t_s = \frac{P \times r}{S.Ej - 0,6P} + C_c$$

$$= 9,42 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 0,09 \text{ m}$$

Outside diameter reaktor

$$ID = 2,30 \text{ m}$$

$$OD = ID + 2 \text{ tebal dinding reaktor}$$

$$= 2,48 \text{ m}$$

Tebal jaket pendingin reaktor

$$\text{Massa cooling water} = 47.567,49 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{pair (28°C)} = 996 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\tau = 0,058 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Tinggi jaket, Hl} = 4,59 \text{ m}$$

$$OD = 2,49 \text{ m}$$

$$Q \text{ cooling water} = 47,76 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$V_j = \frac{Q \times \tau}{\text{Pair}}$$

$$= 2,77 \text{ m}^3$$

Menggunakan trial&error untuk menentukan tebal dinding jaket

$$V_j = \left( \pi D^2 H_L + \frac{1}{24} \pi D^3 \right) - \left( \pi OD^2 H_L + \frac{1}{24} \pi OD^3 \right)$$

$$2,77 = \pi H_L (D^2 - OD^2) - \frac{1}{24} \pi (D^3 - OD^3)$$

Maka, didapatkan diameter reaktor beserta jaket

$$D = 2,67 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga, tebal jaket

$$t \text{ jaket} = D - OD$$



$$= 2,67 \text{ m} - 2,49 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,17 \text{ m}$$

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### IDENTIFIKASI

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Nama Alat	<i>Low Temperature Shift Converter</i>
Kode Alat	R-04
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Tempat mereaksikan CO menjadi CO <sub>2</sub> pada temperatur rendah dengan menggunakan katalis <i>Iron Oxide</i>

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### DATA DESAIN

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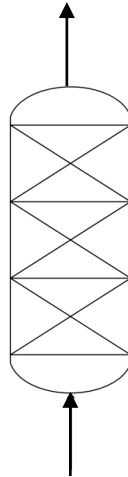
Tipe	<i>Reaktor Fixed Bed</i>
Volume reaktor (m <sup>3</sup> )	20,90
Tekanan (atm)	60
Temperatur (°C)	22
ID (m)	2,30
OD (m)	2,49
Tinggi (m)	4,59
Tebal dinding reaktor (m)	0,1
Tebal jaket pendingin (m)	0,17
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

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### 10. Ammonia Converter (R-05)

Fungsi : Tempat mereaksikan  $H_2$  dan  $N_2$  dengan bantuan katalis Ruthenium sehingga menghasilkan  $NH_3$

Gambar :



#### Data Operasi

Tekanan : 150 atm

Temperatur : Bed 1 = 450 °C

Bed 2 = 440 °C

Bed 3 = 430 °C

Katalis : Ruthenium

Konversi : 1) Reaksi 1 = 23,25 %

2) Reaksi 2 = 19,74 %

3) Reaksi 3 = 16,90 %

Laju alir massa : 99.493,17 kg/jam

Percepatan gravitasi : 9,8 m/s<sup>2</sup>

Densitas campuran : 202,56 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Viskositas campuran : 0,3 kg/m.s

**Data Katalis**

Nama katalis	: Ruthenium
Ukuran katalis	: 0,318 cm
Bulk density	: 0,93 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Densitas katalis	: 1,67 kg/cm <sup>3</sup>
Void fraction	: 0,56

a) Menghitung Konstanta laju reaksi dan waktu reaksi

- Bed 1

$$\text{Laju alir massa} = 99.493,17 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas campuran} = 202,56 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir volume (Q)} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}} \\ &= \frac{99.493,17}{202,56} \\ &= 491,18 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol N}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{AO}) = 2.926,86 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{AO}) &= \frac{n_{AO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{2.926,27}{491,18} \\ &= 5,96 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{BO}) = 8.778,81 \text{ Kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{BO}) &= \frac{n_{BO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{8.778,81}{491,18} \\ &= 17,87 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi 1,  $X_A = 0,2$

$$C_{AO} = 5,96 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{BO} = 17,87 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 491,18 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{AO}(1-X_A) \\ &= 5,96 \text{ kmol/m}^3 (1-0,2325) \\ &= 4,57 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_B &= C_{Bo} - b/a (C_{Ao} - C_A) \\ &= C_{Bo} - C_{Ao} \cdot X_A \\ &= 17,87 \text{ kmol/m}^3 - 3 (5,96 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \times 0,2325) \\ &= 13,72 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

A = Faktor frekuensi

T = Temperatur reaksi = 450 °C = 723,15 K

E = Energi pengaktifan

R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

T	1/T	$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A}$	$C_{Bo} - b/a C_{ao}$	K	$\ln K$
0	0	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0	0
50	0,02	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,07	-2,60
100	0,01	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,04	-3,29
150	0,0067	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,02	-3,69
200	0,005	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,02	-3,98

T	1/T	$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A}$	$C_{B0} - b/a C_{A0}$	K	$\ln K$
250	0,004	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,01	-4,21
300	0,0033	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,01	-4,39
350	0,0029	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,01	-4,54
400	0,0025	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,01	-4,68
450	0,0022	$3,73 \times 10^{-2}$	0,01	0,01	-4,79

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\tan \Theta = 20$$

$$\tan \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \tan \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 0,3640 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intercept

$$\ln A = -1,94$$

$$A = 1,44$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$K_1 = 1,44 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$= 52 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Laju reaksi :

$$r_1 = k C_A C_B$$

$$= 3,26 \times 10^3 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A} = (C_{B0} - b/a C_{A0}) kt$$

$$\tau_1 = 7,17 \times 10^{-2} \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau_1 = 258 \text{ detik}$$

- **Bed 2**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Laju alir massa} &= 76.360,26 \text{ kg/jam} \\ \text{Densitas campuran} &= 157,64 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ \text{Laju alir volume (Q)} &= \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}} \\ &= \frac{76.360,26}{157,64} \\ &= 484,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ \text{Mol N}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{AO}) &= 2.245,89 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{AO}) &= \frac{n_{AO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{2.245,89}{484,38} \\ &= 4,64 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \\ \text{Mol H}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{BO}) &= 6.737,67 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula (C}_{BO}) &= \frac{n_{BO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{6.737,67}{484,38} \\ &= 13,91 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi 1,  $X_A = 0,1974$

$$C_{AO} = 4,64 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{BO} = 13,91 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 484,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{AO}(1-X_A) \\ &= 4,64 \text{ kmol/m}^3 (1-0,1974) \\ &= 3,72 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_B &= C_{B0} - b/a (C_{A0} - C_A) \\
 &= C_{B0} - C_{A0} \cdot X_A \\
 &= 13,91 \text{ kmol/m}^3 - 3 (4,64 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \times 0,1974) \\
 &= 11,16 \text{ kmol/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

A = Faktor frekuensi

T = Temperatur reaksi = 440 °C = 723,15 K

E = Energi pengaktifan

R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

T	1/T	$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A}$	$C_{B0} - b/a C_{A0}$	K	$\ln K$
0	0	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	0	0
44	$2,27 \times 10^{-2}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$1,76 \times 10^{-6}$	-13,25
88	$1,14 \times 10^{-2}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$8,81 \times 10^{-7}$	-13,94
132	$7,58 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$5,87 \times 10^{-7}$	-14,35
176	$5,68 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$4,40 \times 10^{-7}$	-14,64
220	$4,55 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$3,52 \times 10^{-7}$	-14,86
264	$3,79 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$2,94 \times 10^{-7}$	-15,04
308	$3,25 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$2,52 \times 10^{-7}$	-15,20
352	$2,84 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$2,20 \times 10^{-7}$	-15,33
396	$2,53 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$1,96 \times 10^{-7}$	-15,45
440	$2,27 \times 10^{-3}$	$7,19 \times 10^{-4}$	9,27	$1,76 \times 10^{-7}$	-15,55

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\tan \Theta = 0,3640$$

$$\tan \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \tan \Theta \cdot R \\ = 0,72 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intersept

$$\ln A = -9,19$$

$$A = 1,01 \times 10^{-2}$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$k_2 = 1,01 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det} \\ = 36,4 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Laju reaksi :

$$R_2 = k C_A C_B \\ = 1,5 \times 10^3 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{Ao}}{C_{Bo} \cdot C_A} = (C_{Bo} - \frac{b}{a} C_{Ao}) kt$$

$$\tau_2 = 2,13 \times 10^{-6} \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau_2 = 1 \text{ detik}$$

- **Bed 3**

$$\text{Laju alir massa} = 61.289,62 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas campuran} = 128,33 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Laju alir volume (Q)} = \frac{\text{Laju alir massa}}{\text{Densitas campuran}} \\ = \frac{61.289,62}{128,33} \\ = 477,59 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\text{Mol N}_2 \text{ mula-mula (n}_{AO}) = 1.802,64 \text{ kmol/jam}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula } (C_{AO}) &= \frac{n_{AO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{1.802,64}{477,59} \\ &= 3,77 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mol H}_2 \text{ mula-mula } (n_{BO}) = 5.407,91 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Konsentrasi mula-mula } (C_{BO}) &= \frac{n_{BO}}{\text{Laju alir volume}} \\ &= \frac{5.407,91}{477,59} \\ &= 11,32 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Konversi reaksi 1,  $X_A = 0,169$

$$C_{AO} = 3,77 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$C_{BO} = 11,32 \text{ kmol/m}^3$$

$$Q = 477,59 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_A &= C_{AO}(1-X_A) \\ &= 3,77 \text{ kmol/m}^3 (1-0,169) \\ &= 3,14 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_B &= C_{BO} - b/a (C_{AO} - C_A) \\ &= C_{BO} - C_{AO} \cdot X_A \\ &= 11,32 \text{ kmol/m}^3 - 3 (3,77 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \times 0,169) \\ &= 9,41 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung konstanta laju reaksi dengan persamaan Archenius

$$k = A \cdot e^{-E/RT}$$

Keterangan:

k = Konstanta laju reaksi

A = Faktor frekuensi

T	1/T	$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A}$	$C_{B0} - b/a C_{A0}$	K	$\ln K$
0	0	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	0	0
43	$2,33 \times 10^{-2}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$4,52 \times 10^{-3}$	-5,40
86	$1,16 \times 10^{-2}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$2,26 \times 10^{-3}$	-6,09
129	$7,75 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$1,51 \times 10^{-3}$	-6,50
172	$5,81 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$1,13 \times 10^{-3}$	-6,78
215	$4,65 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$9,05 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,01
258	$3,88 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$7,54 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,19
301	$3,32 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$6,46 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,34
344	$2,91 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$5,65 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,48
387	$2,58 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$5,03 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,60
430	$2,33 \times 10^{-3}$	$1,9 \times 10^{-3}$	0,01	$4,52 \times 10^{-4}$	-7,70

T = Temperatur reaksi = 430 °C = 703,15 K

E = Energi pengaktifan

R = Konstanta gas = 1,987 kkal/Kmol K

Dengan cara grafik maka didapatkan,

$$R^2 = 0,8964$$

$$R = 0,9468$$

$$\tan \Theta = 0,3640$$

$$\tan \Theta = E/R$$

$$E = \tan \Theta \cdot R$$

$$= 0,72 \text{ kkal/mol}$$

In A intercept

$$\ln A = -3,85$$

$$A = 2,13 \times 10^{-1}$$

Maka nilai konstanta laju reaksi adalah

$$k_3 = 2,13 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol det}$$

$$= 76,9 \text{ m}^3/\text{Kmol jam}$$

Laju reaksi :

$$\begin{aligned} R_3 &= k C_A C_B \\ &= 2,3 \times 10^3 \text{ Kmol/m}^3 \text{ jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{C_B \cdot C_{A0}}{C_{B0} \cdot C_A} = (C_{B0} - \frac{b}{a} C_{A0}) kt$$

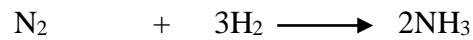
$$\tau_3 = 2,47 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam}$$

$$\tau_3 = 8,89 \text{ detik}$$

$$T \text{ total} = 7,4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ jam}$$

### c) Menentukan Volume Reaktor, Vr

- **Volume Bed 1:**



Persamaan integral  $\int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A}$  akan diselesaikan dengan menggunakan metode numerik *1/3 simpsons rule*. Maka integrasi tersebut akan dapat dituliskan sebagai berikut :

Xa	-ra	f(x)= 1/-ra
0	309,80	0,0032
0,0233	302,60	0,0033
0,0465	295,39	0,0034
0,0698	288,19	0,0035
0,0930	280,99	0,0036
0,1163	273,78	0,0037
0,1395	266,58	0,0038
0,1628	259,38	0,0039
0,1860	252,18	0,0040
0,2093	244,97	0,0041
0,2325	237,77	0,0042

$$\int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} = A = \frac{\Delta X}{3} (f_{(x_0)} + 4f_{(x_1)} + 2f_{(x_2)} + \dots + 4f_{(x_{n-1})} + f_{(x_n)})$$

$$A = 8,54 \times 10^{-4} \text{ jam.m}^3/\text{kmol}$$

$$F_{AO} = 11.705,08 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$V_{r1} = A \times F_{AO}$$

$$= 8,54 \times 10^{-4} \text{ jam m}^3/\text{kmol} \times 11.705,08 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$= 9,99 \text{ m}^3$$

- **Volume bed 2:**

Xa	-ra	f(x)= 1/-ra
0	166,91	0,0060
0,0197	163,62	0,0061
0,0395	160,32	0,0062
0,0592	157,03	0,0064
0,0789	153,74	0,0065
0,0987	150,44	0,0066
0,1184	147,15	0,0068
0,1382	143,85	0,0070
0,1579	140,56	0,0071
0,1776	137,26	0,0073
0,1974	133,97	0,0075

$$\int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} = A = \frac{\Delta X}{3} (f_{(x_0)} + 4f_{(x_1)} + 2f_{(x_2)} + \dots + 4f_{(x_{n-1})} + f_{(x_n)})$$

$$A = 1,32 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam m}^3/\text{kmol}$$

$$F_{AO} = 10.344,32 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$V_{r2} = A \times F_{AO}$$

$$= 1,32 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam m}^3/\text{kmol} \times 10.344,32 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$= 13,62 \text{ m}^3$$

- **Volume bed 3:**

Xa	-ra	f(x)= 1/-ra
0	638,03	0,0016
0,0169	625,01	0,0016
0,0338	612,06	0,0016
0,0507	599,19	0,0017
0,0676	586,40	0,0017
0,0845	573,69	0,0017
0,1014	561,05	0,0018
0,1183	548,49	0,0018
0,1352	536,00	0,0019
0,1521	523,60	0,0019
0,1690	511,27	0,0020

$$\int_0^{X_A} \frac{dX_A}{-r_A} = A = \frac{\Delta X}{3} (f_{(x_0)} + 4f_{(x_1)} + 2f_{(x_2)} + \dots + 4f_{(x_{n-1})} + f_{(x_n)})$$

$$A = 2,96 \times 10^{-4} \text{ jam m}^3/\text{kmol}$$

$$F_{AO} = 9.457,81 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$V_{r3} = A \times F_{AO}$$

$$= 2,96 \times 10^{-3} \text{ jam m}^3/\text{kmol} \times 9.457,81 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$= 27,96 \text{ m}^3$$

Menghitung volume reaktor total :

$$V_{rt} = V_{r1} + V_{r2} + V_{r3}$$

$$= 51,59 \text{ m}^3$$

Dengan factor keamanan sebesar = 20 % maka :

$$V_{rt} = (1+20\%) \cdot V_{rt}$$

$$V_{rt} = (1+20\%) \cdot 51,59$$

$$= 56,74 \text{ m}^3$$

**e) Menentukan Diameter Kolom,  $D_R$**

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_R &= V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{elipsoidal}} \\
 V_R &= \frac{\pi}{4} D_R^2 H + 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{24} D_R^3 \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} D_R^2 (4D_R) + \frac{\pi}{12} D_R^3 \\
 &= \frac{13}{12} \pi D_R^3 \\
 D_R &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{12V_R}{13\pi}} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{12(56,74 \text{ m}^3)}{13\pi}} \\
 &= 2,55 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

**f) Menentukan Tinggi Reaktor,  $H_T$**

Perbandingan tinggi kolom terhadap diameter kolom ( $H_R/D_R$ ) berada pada range 3 – 10 (Decker, 1995)

Diambil rasio tinggi terhadap diameter ( $H_R/D_R$ ) sebesar 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_R &= 3 \times D_R \\
 &= 3 \times 2,55 \text{ m} \\
 &= 7,65 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

*Head* Reaktor berbentuk *ellipsoideal*

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{\text{Head}} &= 0,25 \times D_R \\
 &= 0,25 \times 2,55 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,64 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga total tinggi reaktor adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_T &= H_R + H_{\text{head}} \\
 H_T &= 7,65 \text{ m} + 0,64 \text{ m} \\
 H_T &= 8,29 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

**g) Menentukan Volume Total Reaktor,  $V_R$** 

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{HR} &= 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot D^3 \right] \\
 &= 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{3,14}{24} \cdot 2,55^3 \right] \\
 &= 4,34 \text{ m}^3 \\
 V_R &= V_{RT} + V_{HR} \\
 &= 56,74 \text{ m}^3 + 4,34 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 61,08 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

**h) Menentukan Volume Katalis,  $V_K$  dan Berat Katalis,  $W_K$** • **Bed 1**

Volume dan massa katalis

$$\text{Densitas katalis} = 3,409 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\text{Diameter partikel} = 0,318 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Maka, } V_f = 0,54$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ bed katalis} &= (1 - V_f) \times V_{bed} \\
 &= (1 - 0,54) \times (51,59) \\
 &= 23,73 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume void} &= V_{bed} \times V_f \\
 &= 51,59 \times 0,54 \\
 &= 27,85 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume katalis} &= V_{bed} - V_{void} \\
 &= (51,59 - 27,85) \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 23,74 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Massa katalis} &= \text{Densitas} \times \text{Vol. Katalis} \\
 &= 3.409 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 23,74 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 80.929,66 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, maka diperoleh masing-masing bed:

- Bed 2 = 80.929,66 kg
- Bed 3 = 80.929,66 kg

### i) Menentukan Tebal Dinding Reaktor

$$t = \frac{PD}{2SE - 0,2P} + C$$

Keterangan:

$$P = \text{Tekanan design} = 150 \text{ atm} = 2.133,5 \text{ psi}$$

$$D = \text{Diameter tangki} = 2,55 \text{ m}$$

$$S = \text{Working stress allowable} = 782,53 \text{ atm} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$E = \text{Welding Joint efisiensi} = 0,85 \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$C = \text{Korosi yang diizinkan} = 0,0032 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{150 \text{ atm} \times 2,55 \text{ m}}{(2 \times 782,53 \text{ atm} \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 150 \text{ atm})} + 0,0032 \\ &= 0,0128 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,28 \text{ cm} \\ \text{OD} &= 2t + D \\ &= (2 \times 0,0128) + 2,55 \text{ m} \\ &= 2,57 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### j) Menentukan Pressure Drop Reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \frac{W_T}{3600 \cdot (0,25 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2)} && (\text{Fogler, 1997}) \\ &= \frac{99.493,17 \text{ kg/jam}}{3600 \text{ det/jam} \cdot 0,25 \cdot \pi \cdot 2,55^2} \\ &= 5,41 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{det} \\ &= 0,000524 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk katalis Ruthenium per Bed

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{dP}{dL} &= \frac{G}{\rho \cdot g_c \cdot d_p} \left( \frac{1 - \Phi}{\Phi^3} \right) \cdot \left[ \frac{150(1 - \Phi)\mu}{d_p} + 1,75 \cdot G \right] \\ &= 40,69 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ &= 0,0004016 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$



Jadi total pressure drop adalah

$$-\frac{dP}{dL_{total}} = 0,0008032 \text{ atm}$$

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### IDENTIFIKASI

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Nama Alat : *Ammonia Converter*  
 Kode Alat : R-05  
 Jumlah : 1 Unit  
 Fungsi : Tempat mereaksikan nitrogen dan hidrogen untuk menghasilkan ammonia dengan katalis Ruthenium

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### DATA DESAIN

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Tipe	<i>Multi stage fixed bed reactor</i>	
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>	
Tekanan	150	atm
Temperatur bed 1	450	°C
Temperatur bed 2	440	°C
Temperatur bed 3	430	°C
Volume bed 1	9,99	m <sup>3</sup>
Volume bed 2	13,62	m <sup>3</sup>
Volume bed 3	27,96	m <sup>3</sup>
Inside diameter vessel	2,55	m
Outside diameter vessel	2,57	m
Tinggi total tanki	8,29	m
Tebal tanki	0,48	m

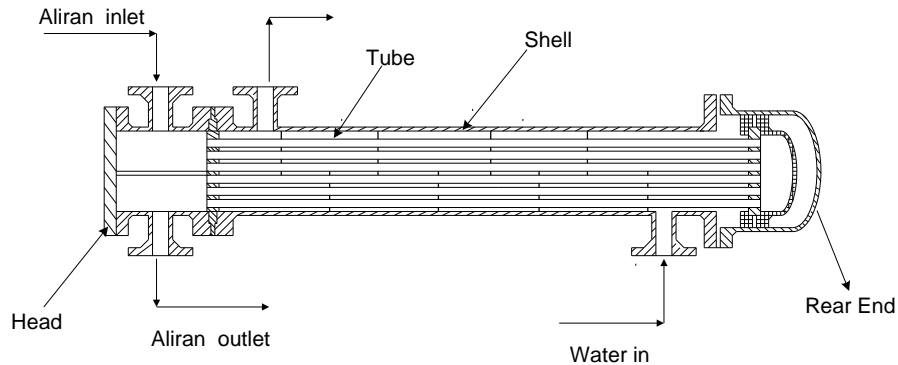
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### 11. WASTE HEAT BOILER-01 (WHB-01)

Fungsi : Menurunkan temperatur gas sintesa keluaran R-02 dan membentuk *steam*

Tipe : *Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger*

Gambar :



Fluida Panas : Keluaran R-02

$$W = 135.286,29 \text{ kg/hr} = 298.254,87 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$T_1 = 1000 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 1.832 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 320 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 608 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Fluida Dingin : Cooling water

$$w = 166.254,67 \text{ kg/hr} = 366.528,38 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$t_1 = 28^\circ\text{C} = 82,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 392 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan design sesuai dengan literatur pada buku Donald Q. Kern (1965).

#### a) Beban Panas C-02

$$Q = 206.373.838,69 \text{ kJ/hr}$$

$$= 195.607.521,90 \text{ Btu/hr}$$

#### b) LMTD

Fluida Panas ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )		Fluida Dingin ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )	Selisih
1.832	Suhu tinggi	392	1440
608	Suhu rendah	82,4	525,60
Selisih			914,40

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$= 907,27 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$F_t = 1$$

(Fig.18, Kern)

$$t = 907,27 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**c) Temperatur Rata-rata**

$$T_{\text{avg}} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$= 1.220 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_{\text{avg}} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

$$= 237,20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**d) Menentukan luas daerah perpindahan panas**

$$\text{Asumsi } U_D = 150 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

(Tabel 8, Kern)

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{195.607.521,90}{150 \times 907,27}$$

$$= 1.437,33 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$ , maka digunakan Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger

**e) Spesifikasi tube dan shell**

## 1) Tube Side

$$\text{Panjang tube (L)} = 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Outside Diameter (OD)} = 0,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$\text{Pass} = 2$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tube, } N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} \\ &= \frac{1.437,33 \text{ ft}^2}{18 \times 0,1963} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 406,78$$

Dari tabel.9 Kern, didapat nilai yang mendekati  $N_t$  perhitungan adalah

$$N_t = 420$$

2) Corrected Coefficient,  $U_D$ 

$$A = N_t \times L \times a''$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 420 \times 18 \text{ ft} \times 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 &= 1.484,03 \\
 \text{UD} &= \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} \\
 &= 145,28
 \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai Ud perhitungan mendekati nilai Ud asumsi, maka data untuk shell :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Shell} &= \text{Air} \\
 \text{ID} &= 23,25 \text{ inch} && (\text{Tabel 9, Kern}) \\
 \text{Baffle Space (B = ID/2)} &= 11,625 \text{ inch} \\
 \text{Pass} &= 2 \\
 \text{Pt} &= 0,9375 \text{ in triangular pitch}
 \end{aligned}$$

**f) Perhitungan desain bagian tube**

**3) Flow Area/tube,  $a'_t$**

$$a'_t = 0,334 \text{ in}^2 \quad (\text{Tabel 10, Kern})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_t &= \frac{Nt \times a't}{144 \times n} \\
 &= \frac{420 \times 0,334}{144 \times 2} \\
 &= 0,49 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**4) Laju Alir, Gt**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gt} &= W/a_t \\
 &= \frac{298.254,87}{0,49} \\
 &= 612.328,22 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**5) Bilangan Reynold, Ret**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= 0,022 \text{ cp} = 0,054 \text{ lb/ft hr} \\
 \text{ID} &= 0,632 \text{ inch} = 0,053 \text{ ft} && (\text{Tabel 10, Kern}) \\
 \text{Ret} &= \text{ID} \cdot \text{Gt} / \mu \\
 &= \frac{0,053 \times 612.328,22}{0,054}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 592.668,30$$

Dengan L/D = 341,77 diperoleh

$$\mathbf{Jh} = 980 \quad (\text{Fig.24, Kern})$$

**6) Nilai hi**

$$CP = 8,140 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,006 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right) = 70,31$$

$$h_i = J_H \left(\frac{k}{D}\right) \left(\frac{Cp \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan, karena  $\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14} = 1$

$$h_i = 980 \left(\frac{0,006}{0,053}\right) \times (70,31)^{1/3}$$

$$= 280,66 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

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

$$= 236,50 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

**g) Perhitungan desain bagian shell**

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam shell} = 23,25 \text{ in}$$

$$B = \text{Baffle spacing} = 11,625 \text{ in}$$

$$Pt = \text{tube pitch} = 0,9375 \text{ in}$$

$$C' = \text{Clearance} = Pt - OD$$

$$= 0,9375 - 0,75$$

$$= 0,188 \text{ in}$$

▪ **Flow Area,  $a_s$**

$$a_s = ID \times C' B / 144 P_t$$

$$= \frac{23,25 \times 0,188 \times 11,625}{144 \times 0,9375}$$

$$= 0,38 \text{ ft}^2$$

▪ **Laju Alir, Gs**

$$Gs = w/a_s$$

$$= \frac{366.528,38}{0,38}$$

$$= 976.391,94 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

▪ **Bilangan Reynold, Res**

$$d_e = 0,55 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Fig.28 Kern})$$

$$D_e \text{ (Equivalent diameter)} = 0,046 \text{ ft}$$

$$\mu = 0,243 \text{ cp} = 0,587 \text{ lb/ft hr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{es} &= \frac{G_s D_e}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{976.391,94 \times 0,046}{0,587} \\ &= 76.178,32 \end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$j_H = 160 \quad (\text{Fig.28, Kern})$$

▪ **Nilai ho**

$$C_p = 18,148 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,393 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left( \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 27,15$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} h_o &= j_H \cdot (k/D_e) \cdot (C_p \mu / k)^{1/3} \\ &= 160 \times \frac{0,393}{0,046} \times 27,15 \\ &= 19.951,25 \text{ Btu / hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

**h) Clean Overall Coefficient,  $U_c$**

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\ &= 233,73 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

**i) Dirt Factor,  $R_d$**

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \cdot U_D} \\ &= 0,003 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F/Btu} \end{aligned}$$

**j) Pressure drop****▪ Bagian tube**

$$\text{Untuk } N_{Re} = 592.668,30$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi} = 0,00001$$

$$s = 0,906$$

$$\frac{f G t^2 L n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e s \phi_t}$$

$$\Delta P_t = 0,027 \text{ psi}$$

$$V^2 / 2g = 0,04$$

$$\Delta P_r = (4n/s) (V^2/2g)$$

$$= 0,353 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$

$$= 0,380 \text{ psi}$$

**▪ Shell Side**

$$R_{es} = 76.178,32$$

$$f = 0,00003$$

$$N + 1 = 12 L / B = 222,97$$

$$D_s = 1,938 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 1$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f G s^2 D_s (N + 1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \phi_s}$$

$$= 5,16 \text{ psi}$$

(Fig 26, Kern)

(Fig 27, Kern)

(Fig.26, Kern)

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat	<i>Waste Heat Boiler-01</i>
Kode Alat	WHB-01
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Menurunkan temperatur gas sintesa keluaran R-02 dan membentuk <i>steam</i>

---

**DATA DESAIN**


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Tipe	<i>Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

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	<b>Tube Side</b>		<b>Shell Side</b>
Jumlah	420	ID	23,25 in
Panjang	18 ft	Baffle Space	11,625 in
OD	0,75 in		
BWG	18		
Pitch	15/16 in triangular pitch		
Pass	2	Pass	2
$\Delta Pt$	0,38 psi	$\Delta Ps$	5,16 psi
Dirt Factor			0,003

---

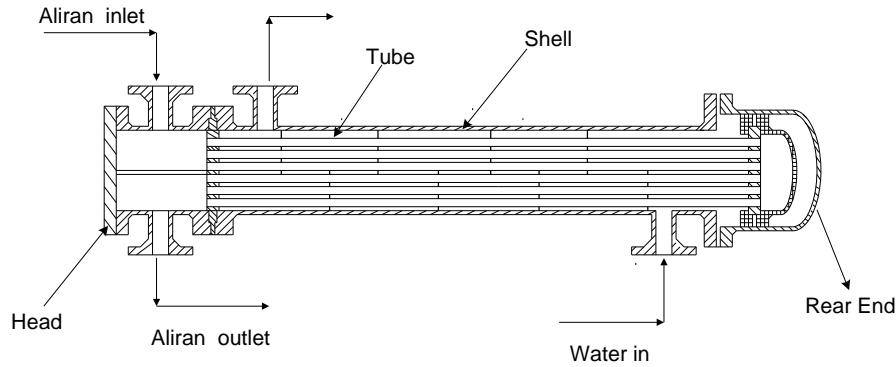


## 12. WASTE HEAT BOILER-02 (WHB-02)

Fungsi : Menurunkan temperatur gas sintesa keluaran R-04 dan membentuk *steam*

Tipe : *Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger*

Gambar :



Fluida Panas : Keluaran R-04

$$W = 135.286,29 \text{ kg/hr} = 298.254,87 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$T_1 = 296,07 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 564,93 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 212 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Fluida Dingin : Cooling water

$$w = 44.555,09 \text{ kg/hr} = 98.227,05 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$t_1 = 28^\circ\text{C} = 82,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 392 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan design sesuai dengan literatur pada buku Donald Q. Kern (1965).

### k) Beban Panas C-02

$$Q = 55.306.748,53 \text{ kJ/hr}$$

$$= 52.421.450,77 \text{ Btu/hr}$$

### l) LMTD

Fluida Panas ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )		Fluida Dingin ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )	Selisih
564,93	Suhu tinggi	392	172,93
212	Suhu rendah	82,4	129,6
Selisih			43,33

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$= 11,50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$F_t = 1$$

(Fig.18, Kern)

$$\Delta t = 11,50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**m) Temperatur Rata-rata**

$$T_{\text{avg}} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$= 388,463 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_{\text{avg}} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

$$= 237,20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**n) Menentukan luas daerah perpindahan panas**

$$\text{Asumsi } U_D = 150 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

(Tabel 8, Kern)

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{52.421.450,77}{150 \times 11,50}$$

$$= 3.039,95 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$ , maka digunakan Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger

**o) Spesifikasi tube dan shell**

## 7) Tube Side

$$\text{Panjang tube (L)} = 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Outside Diameter (OD)} = 0,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$\text{Pass} = 4$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tube, } N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} \\ &= \frac{3.039,95 \text{ ft}^2}{18 \times 0,1963} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 860,35$$

Dari tabel.9 Kern, didapat nilai yang mendekati  $N_t$  perhitungan adalah

$$N_t = 878$$

8) Corrected Coefficient,  $U_D$ 

$$A = N_t \times L \times a''$$

$$= 878 \times 18 \text{ ft} \times 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 310,23 \\
 \text{UD} &= \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} \\
 &= 146,98
 \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai Ud perhitungan mendekati nilai Ud asumsi, maka data untuk shell :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Shell} &= \text{Air} \\
 \text{ID} &= 33 \text{ inch} && (\text{Tabel 9, Kern}) \\
 \text{Baffle Space (B = ID/2)} &= 16,5 \text{ inch} \\
 \text{Pass} &= 4 \\
 \text{Pt} &= 0,9375 \text{ in triangular pitch}
 \end{aligned}$$

**p) Perhitungan desain bagian tube**

**9) Flow Area/tube,  $a'_t$**

$$a'_t = 0,334 \text{ in}^2 \quad (\text{Tabel 10, Kern})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_t &= \frac{Nt \times a't}{144 \times n} \\
 &= \frac{878 \times 0,334}{144 \times 4} \\
 &= 0,51 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**10) Laju Alir, Gt**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gt} &= W/a_t \\
 &= \frac{298.254,87}{0,51} \\
 &= 585.826,54 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**11) Bilangan Reynold, Ret**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= 0,023 \text{ cp} = 0,057 \text{ lb/ft hr} \\
 \text{ID} &= 0,632 \text{ inch} = 0,053 \text{ ft} && (\text{Tabel 10, Kern}) \\
 \text{Ret} &= \text{ID.Gt} / \mu \\
 &= \frac{0,053 \times 585.826,54}{0,057}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 542.873,70$$

Dengan L/D = 341,77 diperoleh

$$\mathbf{Jh} = 900 \quad (\text{Fig.24, Kern})$$

**12) Nilai hi**

$$\text{CP} = 7,082 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,192 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right) = 2,09$$

$$h_i = J_H \left(\frac{k}{D}\right) \left(\frac{Cp \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan, karena  $\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14} = 1$

$$h_i = 900 \left(\frac{0,192}{0,053}\right) \times (2,09)^{1/3}$$

$$= 4.203,95 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \times \text{ID/OD}$$

$$= 3.542,53 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

**q) Perhitungan desain bagian shell**

$$\text{ID} = \text{Diameter dalam shell} = 33 \text{ in}$$

$$B = \text{Baffle spacing} = 16,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Pt} = \text{tube pitch} = 0,9375 \text{ in}$$

$$C' = \text{Clearance} = \text{Pt} - \text{OD}$$

$$= 0,9375 - 0,75$$

$$= 0,188 \text{ in}$$

▪ **Flow Area,  $a_s$**

$$a_s = \text{ID} \times C' B / 144 \text{ Pt}$$

$$= \frac{33 \times 0,188 \times 16,5}{144 \times 4}$$

$$= 0,76 \text{ ft}^2$$

▪ **Laju Alir,  $G_s$**

$$G_s = w/a_s$$

$$= \frac{98.227,05}{0,76}$$

$$= 129.887,01 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

▪ **Bilangan Reynold,  $Res$**

$$de = 0,55 \text{ in}$$

(Fig.28 Kern)

De (Equivalent diameter) = 0,046 ft

$$\mu = 0,677 \text{ cp} = 1,637 \text{ lb/ft hr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res} &= \frac{G_s De}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{129.887,01 \times 0,046}{1,637} \\ &= 3.635,93 \end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$jH = 300 \quad (\text{Fig.28, Kern})$$

▪ **Nilai ho**

$$C_p = 17,977 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,243 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left( \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 81,46$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} h_o &= jH \cdot (k/De) \cdot (C_p \mu / k)^{1/3} \\ &= 300 \times \frac{0,243}{0,046} \times 81,46 \\ &= 6.887,75 \text{ Btu / hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

**r) Clean Overall Coefficient, U<sub>c</sub>**

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\ &= 2.339,35 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

**s) Dirt Factor, R<sub>d</sub>**

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \cdot U_D} \\ &= 0,006 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F/Btu} \end{aligned}$$

t) **Pressure drop**

▪ **Bagian tube**

$$\text{Untuk } N_{Re} = 542.873,70$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi} = 0,0001$$

$$s = 0,906$$

(Fig 26, Kern)

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f G t^2 L n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e s \phi_t}$$

$$= 0,24803 \text{ psi}$$

$$V^2 / 2g = 0,050$$

$$\Delta P_r = (4n/s) (V^2/2g)$$

(Fig 27, Kern)

$$= 0,883 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$

$$= 1,131 \text{ psi}$$

▪ **Shell Side**

$$R_{es} = 3.635,93$$

$$f = 0,00025$$

$$N + 1 = 12 L / B = 648$$

$$D_s = 2,75 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 1$$

(Fig.26, Kern)

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f G s^2 D_s (N + 1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \phi_s}$$

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

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat	<i>Waste Heat Boiler-02</i>
Kode Alat	WHB-02
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Menurunkan temperatur gas sintesa keluaran R-04 dan membentuk <i>steam</i>

---

**DATA DESAIN**


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Tipe	<i>Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

---

	<b>Tube Side</b>		<b>Shell Side</b>
Jumlah	878	ID	33 in
Panjang	18 ft	Baffle Space	16,5 in
OD	0,75 in		
BWG	18		
Pitch	15/16 in triangular pitch		
Pass	4	Pass	4
$\Delta Pt$	1,13 psi	$\Delta Ps$	3,14 psi
Dirt Factor			0,006

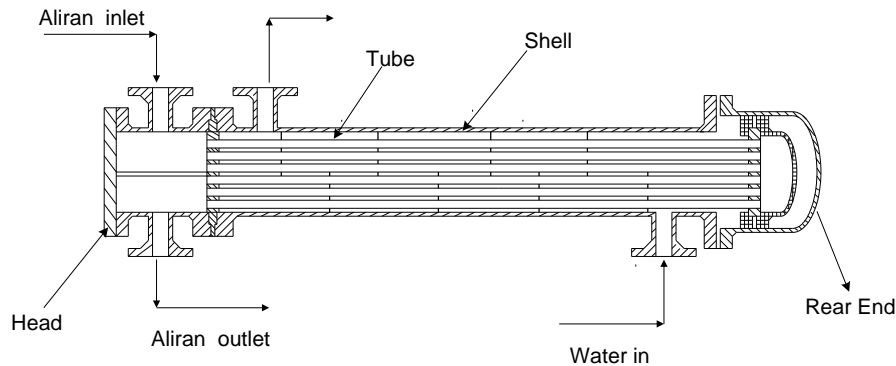
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### 13. COOLER-01 (C-01)

Fungsi : Untuk mendinginkan produk R-03

Tipe : *Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger*

Gambar :



Fluida Panas : Aliran Keluar R-03

$$W = 135.286,29 \text{ kg/hr} = 298.254,87 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$T_1 = 320^\circ\text{C} = 608^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 220^\circ\text{C} = 428^\circ\text{F}$$

Fluida Dingin : Air

$$w = 309.949,92 \text{ kg/hr} = 683.321,80 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$t_1 = 28^\circ\text{C} = 82,4^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122,4^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan design sesuai dengan literatur pada buku Donald Q. Kern (1965).

#### u) Beban Panas C-02

$$Q = 53.983.202,14 \text{ kJ/hr}$$

$$= 51.166.952,47 \text{ Btu/hr}$$

#### v) LMTD

Fluida Panas ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )		Fluida Dingin ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )	Selisih
608	Suhu tinggi	122,4	486
428	Suhu rendah	82,4	345,6
Selisih			140,40



$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$= 411,82 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$F_t = 1$$

(Fig.18, Kern)

$$\Delta t = 411,82 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**w) Temperatur Rata-rata**

$$T_{\text{avg}} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$= 518 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_{\text{avg}} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

$$= 102,20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**x) Menentukan luas daerah perpindahan panas**

$$\text{Asumsi } U_D = 150 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

(Tabel 8, Kern)

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{51.166.952,47 \text{ ft}^2}{150 \times 411,82}$$

$$= 828,31 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$ , maka digunakan Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger

**y) Spesifikasi tube dan shell**

## 13) Tube Side

$$\text{Panjang tube (L)} = 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Outside Diameter (OD)} = 0,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$\text{Pass} = 1$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah tube, } N_t = \frac{A}{L \times a''}$$

$$= \frac{828,31 \text{ ft}^2}{18 \times 0,1963}$$

$$= 234,42$$

Dari tabel.9 Kern, didapat nilai yang mendekati  $N_t$  perhitungan adalah

$$N_t = 239$$

14) Corrected Coefficient,  $U_D$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= N_t \times L \times a'' \\ &= 239 \times 18 \text{ ft} \times 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2 \\ &= 844,48 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_D &= \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} \\ &= 147,13 \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai  $U_D$  perhitungan mendekati nilai  $U_D$  asumsi, maka data untuk shell :

Shell = Air

ID = 17,25 inch (Tabel 9, Kern)

Baffle Space ( $B = ID/2$ ) = 8,625 inch

Pass = 1

Pt = 0,938 in triangular pitch

**z) Perhitungan desain bagian tube**

**15) Flow Area/tube,  $a'_t$**

$a'_t = 0,334 \text{ in}^2$  (Tabel 10, Kern)

$$\begin{aligned} a_t &= \frac{N_t \times a'_t}{144 \times n} \\ &= \frac{239 \times 0,334}{144 \times 1} \\ &= 0,55 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**16) Laju Alir,  $G_t$**

$$\begin{aligned} G_t &= W/a_t \\ &= \frac{298.254,87}{0,55} \\ &= 538.028,98 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**17) Bilangan Reynold,  $Ret$**

$\mu = 0,018 \text{ cp} = 0,044 \text{ lb/ft hr}$

ID = 0,632 inch = 0,053 ft (Tabel 10, Kern)

$$\begin{aligned} Ret &= ID \cdot G_t / \mu \\ &= \frac{0,053 \times 538.028,98}{0,044} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 639.845,39$$

Dengan  $L/D = 341,77$  diperoleh

$$\mathbf{Jh} = 1.000$$

(Fig.24, Kern)

### 18) Nilai $h_i$

$$CP = 8,140 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,006 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left( \frac{c \cdot \mu}{k} \right) = 57,22$$

$$h_i = J_H \left( \frac{k}{D} \right) \left( \frac{Cp \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14}$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan, karena  $\left( \frac{\mu}{\mu_w} \right)^{0,14} = 1$

$$h_i = 1.000 \left( \frac{0,006}{0,053} \right) \times (57,22)^{1/3}$$

$$= 460,33 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

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

$$= 387,90 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

### aa) Perhitungan desain bagian shell

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam shell} = 17,25 \text{ in}$$

$$B = \text{Baffle spacing} = 8,625 \text{ in}$$

$$Pt = \text{tube pitch} = 0,9375 \text{ in}$$

$$C' = \text{Clearance} = Pt - OD$$

$$= 0,9375 - 0,75$$

$$= 0,188 \text{ in}$$

#### ▪ Flow Area, $a_s$

$$a_s = ID \times C' B / 144 P_t$$

$$= \frac{17,25 \times 0,188 \times 8,625}{144 \times 0,188}$$

$$= 0,207 \text{ ft}^2$$

#### ▪ Laju Alir, $G_s$

$$G_s = w/a_s$$

$$= \frac{683.321,80}{0,207}$$

$$= 3.306.812,50 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

▪ **Bilangan Reynold, Res**

$$d_e = 0,55 \text{ in}$$

(Fig.28 Kern)

$$D_e \text{ (Equivalent diameter)} = 0,046 \text{ ft}$$

$$\mu = 0,677 \text{ cp} = 1,637 \text{ lb/ft hr}$$

$$R_{es} = \frac{G_s D_e}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{3.306.81250 \times 0,046}{1,637}$$

$$= 92.567,65$$

Maka:

$$jH = 200$$

(Fig.28, Kern)

▪ **Nilai ho**

$$C_p = 17,98 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,36 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left( \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 816,25$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka diperoleh :

$$h_o = jH \cdot (k/D_e) \cdot (C_p \mu / k)^{1/3}$$

$$= 200 \times \frac{0,36}{0,046} \times 816,25$$

$$= 1.470,87 \text{ Btu / hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

**bb) Clean Overall Coefficient, U<sub>c</sub>**

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

$$= 306,95 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

**cc) Dirt Factor, Rd**

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

$$= 0,004 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \cdot \text{°F/Btu}$$

**dd) Pressure drop**▪ **Bagian tube**

$$\text{Untuk } N_{Re} = 639.845,39$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi} = 9 \times 10^{-5} \quad (\text{Fig 26, Kern})$$

$$s = 0,841$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f G t^2 L n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e s \phi_t}$$

$$= 0,22323 \text{ psi}$$

$$V^2 / 2g = 0,04 \quad (\text{Fig 27, Kern})$$

$$\Delta P_r = (4n/s) (V^2/2g)$$

$$= 0,190 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$

$$= 0,414 \text{ psi}$$

▪ **Shell Side**

$$R_{es} = 92.567,65$$

$$f = 0,000005 \quad (\text{Fig.29, Kern})$$

$$N + 1 = 12 L / B = 300,52$$

$$D_s = 1,438 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 1$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f G s^2 D_s (N + 1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \phi_s}$$

$$= 9,87 \text{ psi}$$

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat	<i>Cooler-01</i>
Kode Alat	C-01
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Menurunkan temperatur keluaran R-03

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**DATA DESAIN**


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Tipe	<i>Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

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	<b>Tube Side</b>		<b>Shell Side</b>
Jumlah	239	ID	17,25 in
Panjang	18 ft	Baffle Space	8,625 in
OD	0,75 in		
BWG	18		
Pitch	15/16 in triangular pitch		
Pass	1	Pass	1
$\Delta Pt$	0,414 psi	$\Delta Ps$	9,87 psi
Dirt Factor			0,004

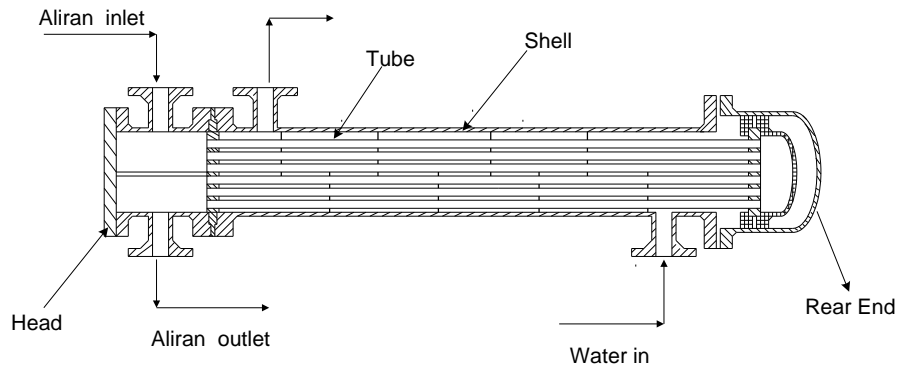
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#### 14. COOLER-02 (C-02)

Fungsi : Untuk mendinginkan produk ST-01

Tipe : *Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger*

Gambar :



Fluida Panas : Aliran Keluar ST-01

$$W = 345.350,78 \text{ kg/hr} = 761.367,23 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$T_1 = 118,33^\circ\text{C} = 244,99^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 48,89^\circ\text{C} = 109,99^\circ\text{F}$$

Fluida Dingin : Air

$$w = 193.771,98 \text{ kg/hr} = 427.193,59 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$t_1 = 28^\circ\text{C} = 82,4^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = 50^\circ\text{C} = 122,4^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan design sesuai dengan literatur pada buku Donald Q. Kern (1965).

##### ee) Beban Panas C-02

$$Q = 16.507.911,49 \text{ kJ/hr}$$

$$= 15.646.710,26 \text{ Btu/hr}$$

##### ff) LMTD

Fluida Panas (°F)		Fluida Dingin (°F)	Selisih
244,99	Suhu tinggi	122,4	122,99
109,99	Suhu rendah	82,4	27,59
Selisih			95,40

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$= 63,83^\circ\text{F}$$

$$F_t = 1 \quad (\text{Fig.18, Kern})$$

$$\Delta t = 63,83 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**gg) Temperatur Rata-rata**

$$T_{\text{avg}} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$= 177,49 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_{\text{avg}} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

$$= 102,20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**hh) Menentukan luas daerah perpindahan panas**

$$\text{Asumsi } U_D = 150 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Tabel 8, Kern})$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{15.646.710,26}{150 \times 63,83}$$

$$= 1.634,14 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$ , maka digunakan Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger

**ii) Spesifikasi tube dan shell**

19) Tube Side

$$\text{Panjang tube (L)} = 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Outside Diameter (OD)} = 0,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$\text{Pass} = 4$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tube, } N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} \\ &= \frac{1.634,14 \text{ ft}^2}{18 \times 0,1963} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 462,48$$

Dari tabel.9 Kern, didapat nilai yang mendekati  $N_t$  perhitungan adalah

$$N_t = 468$$

20) Corrected Coefficient,  $U_D$

$$A = N_t \times L \times a''$$

$$= 468 \times 18 \text{ ft} \times 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$= 1.653,63$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t}$$



$$= 148,23$$

karena nilai  $U_d$  perhitungan mendekati nilai  $U_d$  asumsi, maka data untuk shell :

Shell = Air

ID = 25,25 inch (Tabel 9, Kern)

Baffle Space ( $B = ID/2$ ) = 12,625 inch

Pass = 4

Pt = 0,9375 in triangular pitch

### jj) Perhitungan desain bagian tube

#### 21) Flow Area/tube, $a'_t$

$a'_t = 0,334 \text{ in}^2$  (Tabel 10, Kern)

$$a_t = \frac{Nt \times a'_t}{144 \times n}$$

$$= \frac{468 \times 0,334}{144 \times 4}$$

$$= 0,27 \text{ ft}^2$$

#### 22) Laju Alir, $G_t$

$$G_t = W/a_t$$

$$= \frac{761.367,23}{0,27}$$

$$= 2.805.590,89 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

#### 23) Bilangan Reynold, $Re_t$

$$\mu = 0,03 \text{ cp} = 0,06 \text{ lb/ft hr}$$

$$ID = 0,632 \text{ inch} = 0,053 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Tabel 10, Kern})$$

$$Re_t = ID \cdot G_t / \mu$$

$$= \frac{0,053 \times 2.805.590,89}{0,06}$$

$$= 2.395.852,29$$

Dengan  $L/D = 341,77$  diperoleh

$$J_h = 1.000 \quad (\text{Fig.24, Kern})$$

#### 24) Nilai $h_i$

$$CP = 6,140 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,01 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number ( $Pr$ )

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right) = 57,38$$

$$h_i = J_H \left(\frac{k}{D}\right) \left(\frac{C_p \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan, karena  $\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14} = 1$

$$h_i = 1.000 \left(\frac{0,01}{0,053}\right) \times (57,38)^{1/3}$$

$$= 252,56 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \times \text{ID/OD}$$

$$= 8.418,74 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

#### kk) Perhitungan desain bagian shell

$$\text{ID} = \text{Diameter dalam shell} = 25 \text{ in}$$

$$B = \text{Baffle spacing} = 12,5 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Pt} = \text{tube pitch} = 0,938 \text{ in}$$

$$C' = \text{Clearance} = \text{Pt} - \text{OD}$$

$$= 0,938 - 0,75$$

$$= 0,188 \text{ in}$$

#### ▪ Flow Area, $a_s$

$$a_s = \text{ID} \times C' \times B / 144 \times \text{Pt}$$

$$= \frac{25 \times 0,188 \times 12,5}{144 \times 0,938}$$

$$= 0,43 \text{ ft}^2$$

#### ▪ Laju Alir, $G_s$

$$G_s = w / a_s$$

$$= \frac{427.193,59}{0,43}$$

$$= 984.254,04 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

#### ▪ Bilangan Reynold, $Re_s$

$$d_e = 0,550 \text{ in}$$

$$D_e \text{ (Equivalent diameter)} = 0,046 \text{ ft}$$

$$\mu = 0,68 \text{ cp} = 1,64 \text{ lb/ft hr}$$

(Fig.28 Kern)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Res} &= \frac{G_s D_e}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{984.254,04 \times 0,046}{1,64} \\
 &= 27.552,24
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$jH = 100 \quad (\text{Fig.28, Kern})$$

▪ **Nilai ho**

$$C_p = 17,98 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,36 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left( \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 81,62$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_o &= jH \cdot (k/D_e) \cdot (C_p \mu / k)^{1/3} \\
 &= 100 \times \frac{0,36}{0,046} \times 81,62 \\
 &= 32.535,61 \text{ Btu / hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

**ll) Clean Overall Coefficient, U<sub>c</sub>**

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\
 &= 6.688,15 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

**mm) Dirt Factor, R<sub>d</sub>**

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \cdot U_D} \\
 &= 0,007 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F/Btu}
 \end{aligned}$$

**nn) Pressure drop**▪ **Bagian tube**

$$\text{Untuk } N_{Re} = 2.395.852,29$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi} = 8 \times 10^{-5} \quad (\text{Fig 26, Kern})$$

$$s = 1,93$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f G t^2 L n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e s \phi_t}$$

$$= 2,14 \text{ psi}$$

$$V^2 / 2g = 0,05 \quad (\text{Fig 27, Kern})$$

$$\Delta P_r = (4n/s) (V^2/2g)$$

$$= 4,15 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$

$$= 6,29 \text{ psi}$$

▪ **Shell Side**

$$R_{es} = 27.552,24$$

$$f = 0,0002 \quad (\text{Fig.29, Kern})$$

$$N + 1 = 12 L / B = 17,28$$

$$D_s = 2,08 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 1$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f G s^2 D_s (N + 1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \phi_s}$$

$$= 2,92 \text{ psi}$$

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat	<i>Cooler-02</i>
Kode Alat	C-02
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Menurunkan temperatur keluaran ST-01

---

**DATA DESAIN**


---

Tipe	<i>Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

---

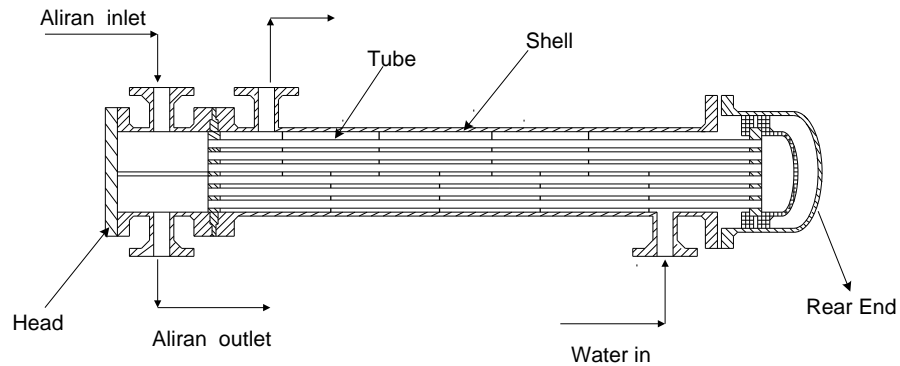
	<b>Tube Side</b>		<b>Shell Side</b>
Jumlah	468	ID	25 in
Panjang	18 ft	Baffle Space	12,5 in
OD	0,75 in		
BWG	18		
Pitch	15/16 in triangular pitch		
Pass	4	Pass	4
$\Delta Pt$	6,29 psi	$\Delta Ps$	2,92 psi
Dirt Factor			0,007

---

### 15. PARTIAL CONDENSER 01 (PC-01)

Fungsi : Menurunkan temperatur keluaran WHB-02 dan mengkondensasi sebagian keluaran WHB-02 sebelum dipisahkan di KOD-01

Gambar :



#### Data Desain

Fluida Panas : Keluaran WHB-02

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 135.286,29 \text{ kg/jam} &= 298.254,87 \text{ lb/jam} \\ T_1 &= 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} &= 212 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ T_2 &= 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} &= 113 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Fluida Dingin : Air

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 148.817,37 \text{ kg/jam} &= 328.085,76 \text{ lb/jam} \\ t_1 &= 28 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} &= 82,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ t_2 &= 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} &= 122 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan desain sesuai dengan literatur pada buku Donald Q. Kern(1965)

#### a) Beban Panas PC-01

$$Q = 13.683.608,79 \text{ kJ/jam} \quad = 12.969.748,61 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

**b) LMTD**

Fluida Panas (°F)		Fluida Dingin (°F)		Selisih
212	Suhu tinggi	122		90
113	Suhu rendah	82,4		30,6
	Selisih			59,4

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LMTD } (\Delta T) &= \frac{\Delta T_2 - \Delta T_1}{\ln(\Delta T_2 / \Delta T_1)} && (\text{Kern, 1965}) \\ &= 55,06^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

**c) Tc dan tc**

$$\begin{aligned} T_c &= \frac{1}{2} (212 + 122) = 167^\circ\text{F} \\ t_c &= \frac{1}{2} (113 + 82,4) = 97,7^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi,  $U_D = 150 \text{ Btu / jam ft}^2\text{°F}$  (Kern, 1965)

$$A = \frac{Q}{(U_D \cdot \Delta T)} = 1.570,36 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$ , maka dipilih HE dengan jenis *Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger*.

- Rencana Klasifikasi

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tube, } N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} \\ &= \frac{1.570,36}{20 \times 0,1963} \\ &= 399,99 \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel 9 Kern, jumlah tube yang memenuhi adalah 400

Shell Side		Tube Side	
ID	= 31 in	Number and Length	= 400 and 20 ft
B	= 15,5 in	OD, BWG, Pitch	= 0,75-in, 18, 1 <sup>1/4</sup> -in tri
Passes	= 8	Passes	= 1

d) **Tube Side**

- **Flow area dalam tube (a't)**

$$a'' = 0,334 \text{ inch}^2 \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

- **Total flow area (at)**

$$a_t = N_t \times a'' / 144 \times n \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= \frac{400 \times 0,334}{144 \times 1}$$

$$= 0,93 \text{ ft}^2$$

- **Lajualir**

$$G_t = \frac{W}{a_t}$$

$$= \frac{298.254,87}{0,93}$$

$$= 321.472,31 \text{ lb/hr. ft}^2$$

- **Bilangan Reynold, Ret**

Pada  $t_{\text{avg}} = 162,5^\circ\text{F}$

$$\mu = 0,0413 \text{ lb/ft jam}$$

$$D = 0,902 \text{ ft}$$

(Kern, 1965)

$$\text{Re}_t = \frac{D_e \cdot G_t}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,902 \times 321.472,31}{0,0413}$$

$$= 585.461,54$$

- **Dengan L/D = 266,08, diperoleh**

$$\mathbf{jH} = 1.000$$

(Kern, 1965)

- **Nilai hi, pada  $t_{\text{avg}} = 162,5$  °F**

$$C_p = 22,33 \text{ Btu/lb. } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,022 \text{ BTu/ft. } ^\circ\text{F. jam}$$



$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{22,33 \times 0,0413}{0,022}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 3,43$$

$$h_i = jH \left(\frac{k}{D}\right) \left(\frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka didapat :

$$h_i = 1.009,17 \text{ Btu / hr. ft}^{2\circ\text{F}}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \left(\frac{ID}{OD}\right) \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= 1.213,70 \text{ Btu / hr. ft}^{2\circ\text{F}}$$

#### e) Shell Side

- **Flow area pada shell ( $a_s$ )**

$$a_s = \frac{(ID \times C'' \times B)}{(144 \text{ Pt})} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= 1,33 \text{ ft}^2$$

- **Laju alir massa dalam shell,  $G_s$**

$$G_s = \frac{W}{a_s} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= \frac{328.085,76}{1,33}$$

$$= 245.808,27 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

- **Bilangan Reynold,  $Re_s = D \times G_s / \mu$**

Pada  $T_{avg} = 102,2 \quad ^\circ\text{F}$

$Cp = 17,98 \quad \text{Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$

$k = 0,0077 \quad \text{Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$

$\mu = 0,0298 \quad \text{lb/ft} \cdot \text{jam}$

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{17,98 \times 0,0298}{0,0077}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 4,05$$

$$De = 1,1 \text{ inch} = 0,09 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$Re_{s=} = \frac{G_s D}{\mu} = 759.053,11$$

$$jH = 600 \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

- **Koefisien Perpindahan Panas,  $h_o$**

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka diperoleh :

$$h_o = jH \cdot (k/D) \cdot (c\mu/k)^{1/3} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= 205,52 \text{ Btu / jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**f) Clean Overall Coefficient,  $U_c$**

$$U_c = \frac{h_{i_o} \times h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= 175,76 \text{ Btu / jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**g) Design Overall Coefficient,  $U_D$**

External surface/ft,  $a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}$

$$A = a'' \times L \times N_t$$

$$= 1.570,40 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta t} = 150 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

**h) Dirt Factor,  $R_d$**

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \cdot U_D} = \frac{175,76 - 150}{175,76 \times 150} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= 0,00098$$

**i) Pressure Drop*****Tube Side***

- Untuk  $N_{Re} = 585.461,54$   
 Faktor friksi = 0.000082 (Kern, 1965)  
 $s = 1,28$

- $$\Delta P_t = \frac{f G t^2 L n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e s \phi_t}$$
  
 $= 0,0337 \text{psi}$

- $V^2 / 2g = 0.029$  (Kern, 1965)  
 $\Delta P_r = (4n / s) (V^2 / 2g)$   
 $= 0,09 \text{ psi}$   
 $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$   
 $= 0,12 \text{psi}$

***Shell Side***

- Faktor Friksi  
 $R_e = 759.053,11$   
 $f = 0.00008$  (Kern, 1965))

- Number of cross,  $(N + 1)$   
 $N + 1 = 12 L / B$  (Kern, 1965)  
 $= (12 \times 240) / 15,5$   
 $= 185,81$

$$D_s = ID / 12$$

$$= 2,58 \text{ft}$$

$$s = 2,57$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f G s^2 D_s (N + 1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \phi_s} \text{ (Kern, 1965)}$$

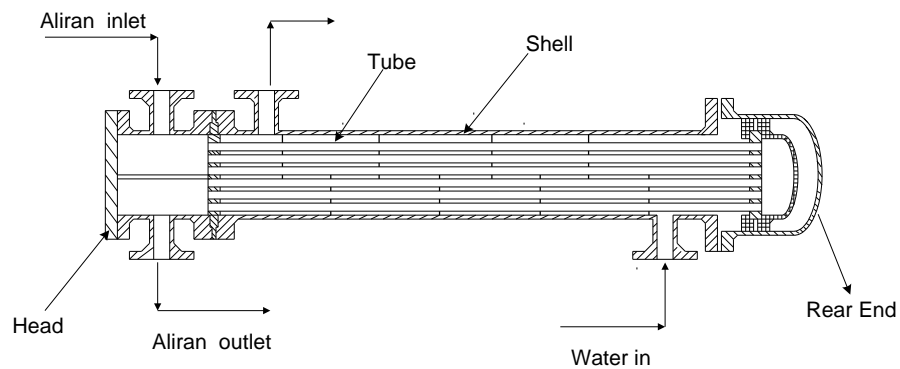
$$= 0,188 \text{psi}$$

<b>IDENTIFIKASI</b>					
Nama Alat	<i>Partial Condenser</i>				
KodeAlat	PC-01				
Jumlah	1 Buah				
Operasi	Kontinyu				
Fungsi	MengkondensasikanSebagian Gas				
<b>DATA DESIGN</b>					
Tipe	<i>Shell &amp; Tube Heat Exchanger</i>				
BahanKonstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>				
Rd aktual	0,00098			hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F/Btu	
Uc	175,76			Btu/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F	
Ud	150			Btu/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F	
<b>Tube Side</b>			<b>Shell Side</b>		
Jumlah	400		ID	31	in
Panjang	20	ft	Baffle Space	15,5	in
OD	0,75	in	Pass	8	
BWG	18				
Pitch	1 <sup>1/4</sup>	in triangular pitch			
$\Delta P_T$	0,12	psi	$\Delta P_s$	0,188	psi

## 16. PARTIAL CONDENSER (PC-02)

Fungsi : Menurunkan temperatur keluaran E-03 dan mengkondensasi sebagian keluaran E-03 sebelum dipisahkan di KOD-02

Gambar :



### Data Desain

Fluida Panas : Keluaran E-03

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 99.493,17 \text{ Kg/jam} && = 219.344,63\text{lb/jam} \\ T_1 &= 71,96^\circ\text{C} && = 161,53^\circ\text{F} \\ T_2 &= 33 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} && = 91,40^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Fluida Dingin : Air

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 117.899,38 \text{ kg/jam} && = 259.923,33\text{lb/jam} \\ t_1 &= 28 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} && = 82,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \\ t_2 &= 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} && = 122 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan desain sesuai dengan literatur pada buku Donald Q. Kern(1965)

#### a) Beban Panas PC-02

$$Q = 10.840.729,97\text{kJ/jam} \quad = 10.275.179,93\text{Btu/jam}$$

**b) LMTD**

Fluida Panas (°F)		Fluida Dingin (°F)		Selisih
161,53	Suhu tinggi	122		39,53
91,40	Suhu rendah	82,4		9
	Selisih			30,53

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LMTD } (\Delta T) &= \frac{\Delta T_2 - \Delta T_1}{\ln(\Delta T_2 / \Delta T_1)} && (\text{Kern, 1965}) \\ &= 20,63 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

**c) Tc dan tc**

$$T_c = \frac{1}{2} (161,53 + 122) = 141,76^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{1}{2} (91,4 + 82,4) = 86,9 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Asumsi,  $U_D = 150 \text{ Btu / jam ft}^2\text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$  (Kern, 1965)

$$A = \frac{Q}{(U_D \cdot \Delta T)} = 3.320,46 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$ , maka dipilih HE dengan jenis *Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger*.

- Rencana Klasifikasi

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tube, } N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} \\ &= \frac{3.320,46}{20 \times 0,1963} \\ &= 845,76 \end{aligned}$$

Pada tabel 9 Kern, jumlah tube yang memenuhi adalah 847

Shell Side		Tube Side	
ID	= 31 in	Number and Length	= 1.049 and 20 ft
B	= 15,5 in	OD, BWG, Pitch	= 0,75-in, 18, <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub> -in tri
Passes	= 1	Passes	= 1

d) **Tube Side**

- **Flow area dalam tube (a't)**

$$a'' = 0,334 \text{ inch}^2 \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

- **Total flow area (at)**

$$a_t = N_t \times a'' / 144 \times n \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= \frac{847 \times 0,334}{144 \times 1}$$

$$= 1,96 \text{ ft}^2$$

- **Lajualir**

$$G_t = \frac{W}{a_t}$$

$$= \frac{219.344,63}{1,96}$$

$$= 111.650,23 \text{ lb/hr. ft}^2$$

- **Bilangan Reynold, Ret**

$$\text{Pada } t_{\text{avg}} = 126,46^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\mu = 0,0358 \text{ lb/ft jam}$$

$$D = 0,0543 \text{ ft}$$

(Kern, 1965)

$$\text{Re}_t = \frac{D_e \cdot G_t}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,0543 \times 111.650,23}{0,0358}$$

$$= 169.264,40$$

- **Dengan L/D = 368,10, diperoleh**

$$\mathbf{jH} = 1.000$$

(Kern, 1965)

- **Nilai hi, pada**  $t_{\text{avg}} = 126,46$  °F

$$C_p = 13,90 \text{ Btu/lb. } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,0242 \text{ BTu/ft. } ^\circ\text{F. jam}$$

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{13,9 \times 0,0358}{0,0242}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 2,736$$

$$h_i = jH \left(\frac{k}{D}\right) \left(\frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka didapat :

$$h_i = 982,45 \text{ Btu / hr. ft}^{2\circ\text{F}}$$

$$h_{io} = h_i \left(\frac{ID}{OD}\right) \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= 854,08 \text{ Btu / hr. ft}^{2\circ\text{F}}$$

#### e) Shell Side

- **Flow area pada shell ( $a_s$ )**

$$a_s = \frac{(ID \times C'' \times B)}{(144 \text{ Pt})} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= 0,89 \text{ ft}^2$$

- **Laju alir massa dalam shell,  $G_s$**

$$G_s = \frac{W}{a_s} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= \frac{259.923,33}{0,89}$$

$$= 292.109,46 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

- **Bilangan Reynold,  $Re_s = D \times G_s / \mu$**

Pada  $T_{\text{avg}} = 102,20 \quad ^\circ\text{F}$

$C_p = 17,98 \quad \text{Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$

$k = 0,007 \quad \text{Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$

$\mu = 0,0246 \quad \text{lb/ft} \cdot \text{jam}$



$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} = \left(\frac{17,98 \times 0,0246}{0,007}\right)^{1/3}$$

$$= 3,92$$

$$De = 1,1 \text{ inch} = 0,09 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$Re_s = \frac{G_s D}{\mu} = 1.092.085,11$$

$$jH = 1000 \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

- **Koefisien Perpindahan Panas,  $h_o$**

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka diperoleh :

$$h_o = jH \cdot (k/D) \cdot (c\mu/k)^{1/3} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= 302,30 \text{ Btu / jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**f) Clean Overall Coefficient,  $U_c$**

$$U_c = \frac{h_{i_o} \times h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

$$= 223,27 \text{ Btu / jam ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**g) Design Overall Coefficient,  $U_D$**

External surface/ft,  $a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}$

$$A = a'' \times L \times N_t$$

$$= 3.325,32 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta t} = 149,78 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**h) Dirt Factor,  $R_d$**

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \cdot U_D} = 0,0022 \quad (\text{Kern, 1965})$$

### i) Pressure Drop

#### *Tube Side*

- Untuk  $N_{Re} = 169.264,40$   
 Faktor friksi = 0,000082 (Kern, 1965)  
 $s = 1,19$

- $$\Delta P_t = \frac{f G t^2 L n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e s \phi_t}$$
  
 $= 0,006033 \text{ psi}$

- $V^2 / 2g = 0,0290$  (Kern, 1965)  
 $\Delta P_r = (4n / s) (V^2 / 2g)$   
 $= 0,0971 \text{ psi}$   
 $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$   
 $= 0,1031 \text{ psi}$

#### *Shell Side*

- Faktor Friksi  
 $R_e = 1.092.085,11$   
 $f = 0.001$  (Kern, 1965))

- Number of cross,  $(N + 1)$   
 $N + 1 = 12 L / B$  (Kern, 1965)

$$= (12 \times 240) / 15,5$$

$$= 185,81$$

$$D_s = ID / 12$$

$$= 2,58 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 2,96$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f G_s^2 D_s (N + 1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \phi_s} \text{ (Kern, 1965)}$$

$$= 2,87 \text{ psi}$$

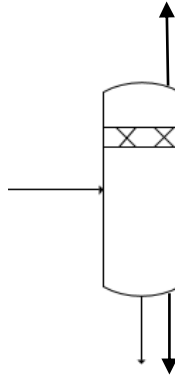
<b>IDENTIFIKASI</b>					
Nama Alat	<i>Partial Condenser</i>				
KodeAlat	PC-02				
Jumlah	1 Buah				
Operasi	Kontinyu				
Fungsi	MengkondensasikanSebagian Gas				
<b>DATA DESIGN</b>					
Tipe	<i>Shell &amp; Tube Heat Exchanger</i>				
BahanKonstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>				
Rd aktual	0,0022		hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F/Btu		
Uc	223,27		Btu/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F		
Ud	146,78		Btu/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F		
<b>Tube Side</b>			<b>Shell Side</b>		
Jumlah	847		ID	31	in
Panjang	20	Ft	Baffle Space	15,5	in
OD	0,75	In	Pass	1	
BWG	18				
Pitch	15/16	in triangular pitch			
$\Delta P_T$	0,1	Psi	$\Delta P_s$	2,87	psi

### 17. KNOCK OUT DRUM - 01 (KOD - 01)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan *non-condensable* gas dari kondensat

Tipe : Silinder Vertikal

Gambar :



Data :

Laju alir Uap = 105.089,93 kg/jam

Laju alir liquid = 30.196,37 kg/jam

Densitas liquid = 1.008,98 kg/m<sup>3</sup> = 62,99 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Densitas Uap = 84,74 kg/m<sup>3</sup> = 5,29 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

a) Vapor velocity (Uv) :

$$U_v = 0,14 (\rho_L / \rho_v)^{1/2} - 1$$

$$= 0,14 (62,99 / 5,29)^{1/2}$$

$$= 0,34 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$= 0,105 \text{ m/s}$$

Pg. 615 (Walas, 1990)

b) Vapor Volumetrik, Qv :

$$Q_v = \text{Laju alir uap} / \rho_v$$

$$= 105.089,93 \text{ kg/jam} / (84,74 \text{ kg/m}^3)$$

$$= 1.240,11 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Safety Factor 10%

$$Q_v = (100\% + 10\%) \times 1.240,11 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} / 3600$$

$$= 0,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

c) Vessel Area, A :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= Q_v/U_v \\ &= (0,38 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}) / (0,105 \text{ m/s}) \\ &= 3,62 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

d) Diameter Vessel , D:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{W_v}{60} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times U_v} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{105.089,93 \text{ kg/jam}}{60} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 0,105 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,55 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pg. 618 (Walas, 1990)

e) Liquid volumetric flow rate, q :

$$\begin{aligned} q &= \text{Laju alir liquid} / \rho_L \\ &= 30.196,37 \text{ kg/jam} / 1.008,98 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 29,93 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Safety Factor 10%

$$\begin{aligned} q &= (100\% + 10\%) \times q \\ &= 1,1 \times 29,93 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} / 3600 \\ &= 0,0091 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

f) Volume untuk 7 menit Hold Up :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= q \times 7 \text{ menit} \\ &= 29,93 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,116 \text{ jam} \\ &= 3,49 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

g) Ketinggian liquid, Hl :

$$\begin{aligned} H_l &= V/A \\ &= 3,49 \text{ m}^3 / 3,62 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 0,964 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

h) Tinggi Silinder, H:

$$H = H_z + H_l + H_v = (0,30 + 0,964 + 1,27) \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,54 \text{ m}$$

i) Tinggi Head, He :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{He} = D/4 &= 0,55 \text{ m} / 4 \\ &= 0,14 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

j) Tinggi Vessel, Tv = H + 2He

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2,54 \text{ m} + 2(0,14 \text{ m}) \\ &= 2,82 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

k) Volume Vessel

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Shell, Vs} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,55 \text{ m})^2 \times 2,54 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,603 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Head, Vh} &= \frac{1}{24} \times \pi \times D^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \times 3,14 \times (0,55)^3 \\ &= 0,021 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Total, Vt} &= \text{Vs} + \text{Vh} \\ &= 0,603 \text{ m}^3 + 0,021 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 0,624 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vt Safety Factor} &= (10\% \times \text{Vt}) + \text{Vt} \\ &= 0,686 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

l) Tebal dinding :

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \times r}{S.Ej - 0,6P} + C_c$$

(Peter, 1991), Tabel 4, Hal.537, Edisi 4

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 18 \text{ atm} &&= 264,53 \text{ Psi} \\ r &= \text{Jari-jari vessel} &&= 10,86 \text{ in} \\ S &= \text{Working stress allowable} &&= 13.700 \text{ Psi} \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.554}) \end{aligned}$$

$$E_j = \text{Welding Join Efisiensi} = 0,85 \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.555})$$

$$C_c = \text{Tebal korosi yang diizinkan} = 0,125 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Peter edisi 4, hal.542})$$

Maka :

$$t_s = \frac{264,53 \text{ Psi} \times 10,86 \text{ in}}{(13.700 \text{ Psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 252 \text{ Psi})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$t_s = 0,25 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,0064 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,64 \text{ cm}$$

$$t_{\text{head}} = \left( \frac{P, D}{2, S, E_j + 0, 2P} \right) + C \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.554})$$

Dimana :

$$P = 18 \text{ atm} = 264,53 \text{ Psi}$$

$$D = \text{Diameter vessel} = 21,72 \text{ in}$$

$$S = \text{Working stress allowable} = 13.700 \text{ Psi} \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.554})$$

$$E_j = \text{Welding Join Efisiensi} = 0,85 \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.555})$$

$$C_c = \text{Tebal korosi yang diizinkan} = 0,125 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Peter edisi 4, hal.542})$$

$$t_h = \frac{264,53 \text{ Psi} \times 21,72 \text{ in}}{(2 \times 13.700 \text{ Psi} \times 0,85) + (0,2 \times 252 \text{ Psi})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$t_h = 0,37 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,0095 \text{ m}$$

Outside Diameter

$$OD = ID + 2(t_s)$$

$$= 0,55 \text{ m} + 2(0,0064)$$

$$= 0,564 \text{ m}$$

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### IDENTIFIKASI

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Nama Alat	<i>Knock Out Drum</i>
Kode Alat	KOD-01

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Jenis	Silinder Vertikal
Operasi	Kontinyu
Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>
Fungsi	Untuk memisahkan <i>non-condensable</i> gas dari kondensat
<b>DATA DESAIN</b>	
Temperatur (°C)	45
Tekanan (atm)	18
Volume Vessel (m <sup>3</sup> )	0,686
Outside Diameter (m)	0,55
Tebal Dinding (mm)	6,4
Tinggi (m)	2,82

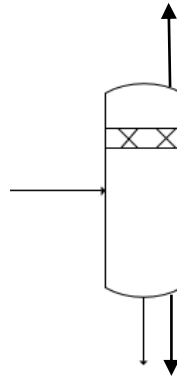
### 18. KNOCK OUT DRUM - 02 (KOD - 02)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan *non-condensable* gas dari kondensat

Tipe : Silinder Vertikal

Gambar :





Data :

Laju alir Uap = 50.882,06 kg/jam

Laju alir liquid = 48.611,11 kg/jam

Densitas liquid = 588,84 kg/m<sup>3</sup> = 36,76 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Densitas Uap = 57,45 kg/m<sup>3</sup> = 3,59 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

a) Vapor velocity (U<sub>v</sub>) :

$$\begin{aligned} U_v &= 0,14 (\rho_L / \rho_v)^{1/2} - 1 \\ &= 0,14 (36,76 / 3,59)^{1/2} \\ &= 0,43 \text{ ft/s} \\ &= 0,13 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

Pg. 615 (Walas, 1990)

b) Vapor Volumetrik, Q<sub>v</sub> :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_v &= \text{Laju alir uap} / \rho_v \\ &= 50.882,06 \text{ kg/jam} / (57,45 \text{ kg/m}^3) \\ &= 885,66 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Safety Factor 10%

$$\begin{aligned} Q_v &= (100\% + 10\%) \times 885,66 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} / 3600 \\ &= 0,27 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

c) Vessel Area, A :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= Q_v / U_v \\ &= (0,27 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}) / (0,13 \text{ m/s}) \\ &= 2,09 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

d) Diameter Vessel , D:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{\frac{W_v}{60} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times U_v} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{50.882,06 \text{ kg/jam}}{60} \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 0,13 \text{ m/s}} \\ &= 0,52 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Pg. 618 (Walas, 1990)

e) Liquid volumetric flow rate, q :

$$\begin{aligned} q &= \text{Laju alir liquid} / \rho_L \\ &= 48.611,11 \text{ kg/jam} / 588,84 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ &= 82,55 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Safety Factor 10%

$$\begin{aligned} q &= (100\% + 10\%) \times q \\ &= 1,1 \times 82,55 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} / 3600 \\ &= 0,025 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

f) Volume untuk 7 menit Hold Up :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= q \times 7 \text{ menit} \\ &= 82,55 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \times 0,116 \text{ jam} \\ &= 9,57 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

g) Ketinggian liquid, Hl :

$$\begin{aligned} Hl &= V/A \\ &= 9,57 \text{ m}^3 / 2,09 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 4,57 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

h) Tinggi Silinder, H:

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H_z + H_l + H_v = (0,30 + 4,57 + 1,27) \text{ m} \\ &= 6,14 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

i) Tinggi Head, He :

$$\begin{aligned} H_e &= D/4 = 0,52 \text{ m} / 4 \\ &= 0,13 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

j) Tinggi Vessel,  $T_v = H + 2H_e$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6,14 \text{ m} + 2(0,13 \text{ m}) \\ &= 6,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

k) Volume Vessel

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Shell, } V_s &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \times H \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (0,52 \text{ m})^2 \times 6,14 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,3 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Head, } V_h &= \frac{1}{24} \times \pi \times D^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \times 3,14 \times (0,52)^3 \\ &= 0,02 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume Total, } V_t &= V_s + V_h \\ &= 1,3 \text{ m}^3 + 0,02 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 1,32 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_t \text{ Safety Factor} &= (10\% \times V_t) + V_t \\ &= 1,45 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

l) Tebal dinding :

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{P \times r}{S.E_j - 0,6P} + C_c$$

(Peter, 1991), Tabel 4, Hal.537, Edisi 4

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 18 \text{ atm} && = 264,53 \text{ Psi} \\
 r &= \text{Jari-jari vessel} && = 10,24 \text{ in} \\
 S &= \text{Working stress allowable} && = 13.700 \text{ Psi} && (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.554}) \\
 E_j &= \text{Welding Join Efisiensi} && = 0,85 && (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.555}) \\
 C_c &= \text{Tebal korosi yang diizinkan} && = 0,125 \text{ in} && (\text{Peter edisi 4, hal.542})
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_s &= \frac{264,53 \text{ Psi} \times 10,24 \text{ in}}{(13.700 \text{ Psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 252 \text{ Psi})} + 0,125 \text{ in} \\
 t_s &= 0,24 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,006 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,62 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{\text{head}} = \left( \frac{P, D}{2, S, E_j + 0,2P} \right) + C \quad (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.554})$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 18 \text{ atm} && = 264,53 \text{ Psi} \\
 D &= \text{Diameter vessel} && = 20,45 \text{ in} \\
 S &= \text{Working stress allowable} && = 13.700 \text{ Psi} && (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.554}) \\
 E_j &= \text{Welding Join Efisiensi} && = 0,85 && (\text{Peter edisi 5, hal.555}) \\
 C_c &= \text{Tebal korosi yang diizinkan} && = 0,125 \text{ in} && (\text{Peter edisi 4, hal.542})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_h = \frac{264,53 \text{ Psi} \times 20,45 \text{ in}}{(2 \times 13.700 \text{ Psi} \times 0,85) + (0,2 \times 252 \text{ Psi})} + 0,125 \text{ in}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_h &= 0,36 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,0091 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Outside Diameter

$$\begin{aligned}
 OD &= ID + 2(t_s) \\
 &= 0,52 \text{ m} + 2(0,006) \\
 &= 0,532 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

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<b>IDENTIFIKASI</b>	
Nama Alat	<i>Knock Out Drum</i>
Kode Alat	KOD-02
Jenis	Silinder Vertikal
Operasi	Kontinyu
Material	<i>Carbon Steel</i>
Fungsi	Untuk memisahkan <i>non-condensable</i> gas dari kondensat

---

<b>DATA DESAIN</b>	
Temperatur (°C)	33
Tekanan (atm)	18
Volume Vessel (m <sup>3</sup> )	1,45
Outside Diameter (m)	0,532
Tebal Dinding (mm)	6,2
Tinggi (m)	6,4

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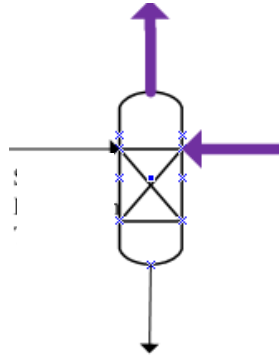
**19. ABSORBER-01 (AB-01)**

Fungsi : Untuk menyerap CO<sub>2</sub> dari gas sintesa

Tipe : *Packed Tower*

Bahan konstruksi : *Carbon Steel*

Gambar :



Kondisi Operasi :

Temperatur : 48,89 °C

Tekanan : 18 atm

r) Data-data

Karakteristik Fluida

Gas

$$G' = 105.089,93 \text{ kg/jam} = 29,19 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\rho_G = 40,3276 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu_G = 1,64 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$D_G = 4,06 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$BM_{AV} = 14,9607 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

Liquid

$$L' = 290.881,27 \text{ kg/jam} = 80,80 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\rho_L = 1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu_L = 1,3 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$D_L = 0,001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$BM_{AV} = 56,7850 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\sigma = 0,1964 \text{ N/m}$$

- s) Menentukan  $S_{CG}$  dan  $G$  untuk gas  
 Liquid leaving = jumlah liquid yang keluar dari absorber  
 = 345.350,78 kg/jam  
 = 95,93 kg/s

$$\left[ \frac{L'}{G'} \right] \left[ \frac{\rho_G}{\rho_L - \rho_G} \right]^{0,5} = \left[ \frac{95,93 \text{ kg/s}}{29,19 \text{ kg/s}} \right] \left[ \frac{40,33 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3 - 40,33 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,0912$$

Dari *Mass transfer operation, Treybal hal 195*, pressure drop desain untuk scrubber berkisar antara 200 - 400 N/m<sup>2</sup> per meter packed depth. Diambil pressure drop = 400 N/m<sup>2</sup>

Dari *figure 6.34 flooding and pressure drop in random-packed tower, Treybal hal. 195* untuk pressure drop = 400 N/m<sup>2</sup>, maka diperoleh :

$$\frac{G'^2 \cdot C_f \cdot \mu_L^{0,1} \cdot J}{\rho_G \cdot (\rho_L - \rho_G) \cdot g_C} = 0,068$$

Dari tabel 6.3, tabel 6.4 dan tabel 6.5, *Treybal hal 196-199, 205, 206* dipilih :

Jenis packing	= Ceramic Rasching Rings
Nominal size	= 50 mm = 2 in
Wall Thickness	= 6 mm
$C_D$	= 135,6
$C_f$	= 65
$\varepsilon$	= 0,74
$a_p$	= 92 m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>3</sup> = 28 ft <sup>2</sup> /ft <sup>3</sup>
$m$	= 31,52
$n$	= 0
$p$	= 0,481
$ds$	= 0,0725 m

sehingga :

$$\frac{G'^2 \cdot C_f \cdot \mu_L^{0,1} \cdot J}{\rho_G \cdot (\rho_L - \rho_G) \cdot g_C} = 0,068$$

Keterangan  $J = 1$

$g_c = 1$

$$G' = \left[ \frac{0,08 \cdot \rho_g (\rho_L - \rho_g) \cdot g_c}{C_f \cdot \mu_L^{0,1} \cdot J} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$G' = \left[ \frac{0,08 \cdot 40,33 \cdot (1.297,95 - 40,33) \cdot 1}{65 \cdot (1,3)^{0,1} \cdot 1} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 5,40 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$G = \frac{G'}{BM_{AV}}$$

$$= \frac{5,40 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}{14,96 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$= 0,36 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$S_{CG} = \frac{\mu_G}{\rho_G \cdot D_G}$$

$$S_{CG} = \frac{1,64 \times 10^{-7} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s}}{40,33 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 4,06 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}$$

$$= 1$$

- t) Perhitungan Diameter Scrubber  
Cross Section Area Tower

$$A = \frac{G}{G'}$$

$$= \frac{29,19 \text{ kg/s}}{5,40 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$$

$$= 5,41 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter Kolom Scrubber

$$D = \left[ \frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{4 \cdot 5,41 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,62 \text{ m}$$

- u) Menentukan  $S_{CL}$  dan  $L$  untuk Liquid



$$\begin{aligned}
 L' &= \frac{L}{A} \\
 &= \frac{80,80 \text{ kg/s}}{5,41 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= 14,94 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \frac{L'}{BM_{AV}} \\
 &= \frac{14,94 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}{56,79 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 0,26 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{CL} &= \frac{\mu_L}{\rho_L \cdot D_L} \\
 &= \frac{1,3 \text{ kg/m.s}}{1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 0,001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

v) Menentukan Hold Up

$$L' = 14,94 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$L = 0,26 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

Dari *tabel 6.5, Treybal, hal 206* diperoleh :

Untuk *Ceramic Rasching Ring, nominal size = 50 mm = 2 in* :

$$d_s = 0,0725 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta &= 1,508 \cdot d_s^{0,376} \\
 &= 1,508 \cdot (0,0725)^{0,376} \\
 &= 0,56
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_L = 1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\sigma_L = 0,1964 \text{ N/m}$$

Dari *tabel 6.5, Treybal*, untuk  $\mu_L < 0,012 \text{ kg/m.s}$ , diperoleh persamaan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi_{LsW} &= \frac{2,47 \cdot 10^{-4}}{d_s^{1,21}} \\
 &= \frac{2,47 \cdot 10^{-4}}{(0,0725)^{1,21}} \\
 &= 0,0059 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Lw} &= \frac{2,09 \cdot 10^{-6} (737,5 \cdot L')^{0,499}}{d_s^2} \\ &= \frac{2,09 \cdot 10^{-6} (737,5 \cdot 14,94)^{0,499}}{(0,0725)^2} \\ &= 0,074 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{LoW} &= \varphi_{Lw} - \varphi_{LsW} \\ &= 0,074 - 0,0059 \\ &= 0,07 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$H = \frac{975,7 \cdot L'^{0,57} \cdot \mu_L^{0,31}}{\rho_L^{0,84} \cdot (2,024 \cdot L'^{0,43} - 1)} \left( \frac{\sigma}{0,073} \right)^{0,1737 - 0,262 \log L'}$$

$$H = \frac{975,7 \cdot 14,94^{0,57} \cdot 1,3^{0,31}}{1.297,95^{0,84} \cdot (2,024 \cdot 14,94^{0,43} - 1)} \left( \frac{0,1964}{0,073} \right)^{0,1737 - 0,262 \log 14,94}$$

$$H = 1,83$$

Dari tabel 6.5, *Treybal*, diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Lo} &= \varphi_{LoW} \times H \\ &= 0,07 \times 1,83 \\ &= 0,13 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_{Ls} = \frac{0,0486 \cdot \mu_L^{0,02} \cdot \sigma^{0,99}}{d_s^{1,21} \cdot \rho_L^{0,37}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Ls} &= \frac{0,0486 \cdot 1,3^{0,02} \cdot 0,1964^{0,99}}{0,0725^{1,21} \cdot 1.297,95^{0,37}} \\ &= 0,02 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Lt} &= \varphi_{Lo} + \varphi_{Ls} \\ &= 0,13 + 0,02 \\ &= 0,15 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

w) Interfacial Area

Dari tabel 6.4, *Treybal*, untuk *Ceramic Rasching Ring* pada nominal size 50 mm (2 in) diperoleh :

$$m = 31,52$$

$$n = 0$$

$$p = 0,481$$

$$\alpha_{Aw} = m \left[ \frac{808 \cdot G'}{\rho_G^{0,5}} \right]^n L'^p$$

$$\alpha_{Aw} = 31,52 \left[ \frac{808 \cdot 5,40}{40,33^{0,5}} \right]^n 14,94^{0,481}$$

$$= 115,75 \text{ m}^2 / \text{m}^3$$

$$\alpha_A = \alpha_{Aw} \frac{\varphi_{Lo}}{\varphi_{LoW}}$$

$$\alpha_A = 115,75 \frac{0,13}{0,07}$$

$$= 211,76 \text{ m}^2 / \text{m}^3$$

- x) Menentukan Operating Void Space Dalam Packing  
Dari tabel 6.3 Treybal diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 0,74$$

$$\varepsilon_{Lo} = \varepsilon - \varphi_{Lt} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq.6.71})$$

$$= 0,74 - 0,15$$

$$= 0,1$$

$$\frac{F_G \cdot S_{CG}^{2/3}}{G} = 1,195 \left[ \frac{d_s \cdot G'}{\mu_G \cdot (1 - \varepsilon_{Lo})} \right]^{-0,36} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq.6.70})$$

$$F_G = 0,002 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

- y) Menentukan Koefisien Fase Liquid

$$\frac{k_L \cdot d_s}{D_L} = 25,1 \left( \frac{d_s \cdot L'}{\mu_L} \right)^{0,45} S_{CL}^{0,5} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq. 6.72})$$

$$k_L = 0,32 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \quad (\text{kmol/m}^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= \frac{\rho_L}{\text{BM}_{AV}} \\
 &= \frac{1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3}{56,79 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 22,86 \text{ kmol/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_L &= k_L \cdot C \\
 &= 0,32 \times 22,86 \\
 &= 7,30 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

z) Menentukan Koefisien Volumetrik Gas

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{Ga} &= F_G \cdot \alpha_A \\
 &= 0,002 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \times 211,76 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3 \\
 &= 0,44 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Liquid

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{La} &= F_L \cdot \alpha_A \\
 &= 7,30 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \times 211,76 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3 \\
 &= 1.544,90 \text{ kmol/m}^3 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

aa) Menentukan Tinggi Transfer Unit Overall

$$\alpha_A = 0,85 \cdot \alpha_{Aw} \frac{\varphi_{LiW}}{\varphi_{LoW}}$$

$$\alpha_A = 0,85 \cdot 115,75 \frac{0,074}{0,07}$$

$$= 106,87$$

$$H_{tG} = \frac{G}{F_{Ga}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{tG} &= \frac{0,36}{0,44} \\
 &= 0,81 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{tL} = \frac{L}{F_{La}}$$

$$H_{\text{L}} = \frac{0,26}{1,544,90}$$

$$= 0,0002 \text{ m}$$

$$m = \frac{P^*}{P_t}$$

$$= \frac{22.040,43}{24}$$

$$= 0,92$$

bb) Menentukan Heights of Transfer Unit

$$A = \frac{L}{m \cdot G}$$

$$A = \frac{0,26}{0,92 \cdot 0,36}$$

$$= 0,79$$

$$H_{\text{tOG}} = H_{\text{tG}} + \frac{m \cdot G}{L} H_{\text{tL}} + H_{\text{tG}} + \frac{H_{\text{tL}}}{A}$$

$$H_{\text{tOG}} = 0,81 + \frac{0,79 \cdot 0,36}{0,26} 0,0002 + 0,81 + \frac{0,0002}{0,79}$$

$$= 1,63 \text{ m}$$

cc) Menentukan Number of Transfer Unit

$$N_{\text{tOG}} = \frac{\ln \left[ \frac{x_2 - y_1/m}{x_1 - y_1/m} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{A} \right) + \frac{1}{A} \right]}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq.8.50})$$

$$A = 0,79$$

Dimana :

$$y_1 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam fase gas feed} = 1.257,57$$

$$y_2 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam fase gas top kolom} = 19,63$$

$$x_1 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam fase liquid bottom} = 0$$

$$x_2 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam solven} = 0$$

maka diperoleh :

$$N_{tOG} = \frac{\ln \left[ \frac{x_2 - y_1/m}{x_1 - y_1/m} \left(1 - \frac{1}{A}\right) + \frac{1}{A} \right]}{1 - \frac{1}{A}}$$

$$N_{tOG} = 4,18$$

dd) Tinggi Packing, Z

$$Z = H_{tOG} \times N_{tOG}$$

$$= 1,63 \text{ m} \times 4,18 \text{ m}$$

$$= 6,80 \text{ m}$$

ee) Tinggi Head Packing, H

$$H = 1/8 \times D$$

$$= 1/8 \times 2,62 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,33 \text{ m}$$

ff) Tinggi Scrubber, H<sub>AB</sub>

$$H_{AB} = Z + 2H$$

$$= 6,80 \text{ m} + 2(0,33 \text{ m})$$

$$= 7,46 \text{ m}$$

gg) Menentukan Pressure Drop

Pressure drop untuk *packing* yang terbasahi

$$\Delta P_1 = P \cdot Z$$

$$= 400 \text{ N/m}^2 \cdot 6,80 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2.720,98 \text{ N/m}^2$$

(untuk tiap 1 meter *packing*)

$$\rho_G = 40,33 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$C_D = 135,6$$

(Tabel 6.3, Treybal)

$$G' = 5,40 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{Z} = C_D \cdot \left[ \frac{G'}{\rho_G} \right]^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{Z} = 2,43 \text{ N/m}^2$$

(untuk tiap 1 meter *packing*)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pressure drop total untuk packing} &= 2.720,98 \text{ N/m}^2 + 2,43 \text{ N/m}^2 \\
 &= 27.212,19 \text{ N/m}^2 \\
 &= 0,27 \text{ atm}
 \end{aligned}$$

hh) Tebal Dinding kolom

$$t = \frac{P \cdot r}{S \cdot E_j - 0,6 \cdot P} + C_c \quad (\text{Peter, tabel. 4, hal 573})$$

dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \text{Tekanan design} &= 18 \text{ atm} &= 264,53 \text{ psi} \\
 R &= \text{Jari-jari vessel} &= 1,31 \text{ m} &= 51,66 \text{ in} \\
 S &= \text{Working stress allowable} &= 13700 \text{ psi} &(\text{table 4, Peter, hal 538}) \\
 E &= \text{Joint efisiensi} &= 0,85 &(\text{table 4, Peter, hal 538}) \\
 C &= \text{Korosi maksimum} &= 0,0125 \text{ in} &(\text{table 6, Peter, hal 538})
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= 1,19 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,03 \text{ m} \\
 &= 3,01 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

---

**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama alat	<i>Absorber-01</i>
Kode alat	AB-01
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Untuk menyerap CO <sub>2</sub> dari gas sintesa
<i>Safety Factor</i>	10%

---

**DATA DESAIN**


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Tipe	<i>Packed Tower</i>
Tinggi Absorber (m)	7,46
Temperatur Operasi (°C)	48,89
Tekanan Operasi (atm)	18
Diameter Absorber (m)	2,62
Pressure Drop (atm)	0,27
Tebal Dinding Absorber (cm)	3,01
Packing	<i>Ceramic Rasching Ring</i>
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

---



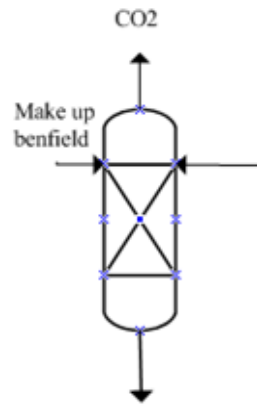
20. **STRIPPER-01 (ST-01)**

Fungsi : Untuk melucuti CO<sub>2</sub> dari solven (Larutan *Benfield*)

Tipe : *Packed Tower*

Bahan konstruksi : *Carbon Steel*

Gambar :



Kondisi Operasi :

Temperatur : 118,33 °C

Tekanan : 1,68 atm

a) Data-data

Karakteristik Fluida

Gas

$$G' = 54.469,50 \text{ kg/jam} = 15,13 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\rho_G = 10,004 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu_G = 2,92 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$D_G = 2,92 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$BM_{AV} = 44 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

Liquid

$$L' = 290.881,27 \text{ kg/jam} = 80,80 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\rho_L = 1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu_L = 1,3 \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$D_L = 0,001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$BM_{AV} = 59,85 \text{ kg/kmol}$$

$$\sigma = 0,1964 \text{ N/m}$$

- b) Menentukan  $S_{CG}$  dan  $G$  untuk gas  
 Liquid leaving = jumlah liquid yang keluar dari stripper  
 = 290.881,27 kg/jam  
 = 80,80 kg/s

$$\left[ \frac{L'}{G'} \right] \left[ \frac{\rho_G}{\rho_L - \rho_G} \right]^{0,5} = \left[ \frac{80,80 \text{ kg/s}}{15,13 \text{ kg/s}} \right] \left[ \frac{5,96 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1.268.946,23 \text{ kg/m}^3 - 5,96 \text{ kg/m}^3} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 0,4707$$

Dari *Mass transfer operation, Treybal hal 195*, pressure drop desain untuk stripper berkisar antara 200 - 400 N/m<sup>2</sup> per meter packed depth. Diambil pressure drop = 400 N/m<sup>2</sup>

Dari *figure 6.34 flooding and pressure drop in random-packed tower, Treybal hal. 195* untuk pressure drop = 400 N/m<sup>2</sup>, maka diperoleh :

$$\frac{G'^2 \cdot C_f \cdot \mu_L^{0,1} \cdot J}{\rho_G \cdot (\rho_L - \rho_G) \cdot g_C} = 0,03$$

Dari tabel 6.3, tabel 6.4 dan tabel 6.5, Treybal hal 196-199, 205, 206 dipilih :

Jenis packing	= Ceramic Rasching Rings
Nominal size	= 25 mm = 1 in
Wall Thickness	= 3 mm
$C_D$	= 155
$C_f$	= 301
$\varepsilon$	= 0,73
$a_p$	= 190 m <sup>2</sup> /m <sup>3</sup> = 58 ft <sup>2</sup> /ft <sup>3</sup>
$m$	= 68,2
$n$	= 0,0389
$p$	= -0,47
$ds$	= 0,0536 m

sehingga :

$$\frac{G'^2 \cdot C_f \cdot \mu_L^{0,1} \cdot J}{\rho_G \cdot (\rho_L - \rho_G) \cdot g_C} = 0,03$$

Keterangan  $J = 1$

$$g_c = 1$$

$$G' = \left[ \frac{0,08 \cdot \rho_g (\rho_L - \rho_g) \cdot g_c}{C_f \cdot \mu_L^{0,1} \cdot J} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$G' = \left[ \frac{0,08 \cdot 10,004 (1.297,95 - 10,004) \cdot 1}{301 \cdot 1,3^{0,1} \cdot 1} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,55 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}$$

$$G = \frac{G'}{BM_{AV}}$$

$$= \frac{2,55 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}{44 \text{ kg/kmol}}$$

$$= 0,06 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$S_{CG} = \frac{\mu_G}{\rho_G \cdot D_G}$$

$$S_{CG} = \frac{2,92 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s}}{10,004 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 2,92 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}$$

$$= 1$$

- c) Perhitungan Diameter Stripper  
Cross Section Area Tower

$$A = \frac{G}{G'}$$

$$= \frac{15,13 \text{ kg/s}}{2,55 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$$

$$= 5,94 \text{ m}^2$$

Diameter Kolom Stripper

$$D = \left[ \frac{4 \cdot A}{\pi} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= \left[ \frac{4 \cdot 5,94 \text{ m}^2}{3,14} \right]^{0,5}$$

$$= 2,75 \text{ m}$$

- d) Menentukan  $S_{CL}$  dan  $L$  untuk Liquid

$$\begin{aligned}
 L' &= \frac{L}{A} \\
 &= \frac{80,80 \text{ kg/s}}{5,94 \text{ m}^2} \\
 &= 13,59 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= \frac{L'}{BM_{AV}} \\
 &= \frac{13,59 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}{59,85 \text{ kg/kmol}} \\
 &= 0,23 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{CL} = \frac{\mu_L}{\rho_L \cdot D_L}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{CL} &= \frac{\mu_L}{\rho_L \cdot D_L} \\
 &= \frac{1,3 \text{ kg/m.s}}{1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 0,001 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

e) Menentukan Hold Up  
 $L' = 13,59 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$

$$L = 0,23 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

Dari tabel 6.5, Treybal, hal 206 diperoleh :

Untuk *Ceramic Rasching Ring*, nominal size = 25 mm = 1 in :

$$d_s = 0,0536 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta &= 1,508 \cdot d_s^{0,376} \\
 &= 1,508 \cdot (0,0536)^{0,376} \\
 &= 0,50
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_L = 1.297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\sigma_L = 0,1964 \text{ N/m}$$

Dari tabel 6.5, Treybal, untuk  $\mu_L < 0,012 \text{ kg/m.s}$ , diperoleh persamaan:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{LsW} &= \frac{2,47 \cdot 10^{-4}}{d_s^{1,21}} \\ &= \frac{2,47 \cdot 10^{-4}}{(0,0536)^{1,21}} \\ &= 0,01 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{LtW} &= \frac{2,09 \cdot 10^{-6} (737,5 \cdot L')^{0,499}}{d_s^2} \\ &= \frac{2,09 \cdot 10^{-6} (737,5 \cdot 13,59)^{0,499}}{(0,0536)^2} \\ &= 0,07 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{LoW} &= \varphi_{LtW} - \varphi_{LsW} \\ &= 0,07 - 0,01 \\ &= 0,06 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$H = \frac{2168 \cdot L^{0,57} \cdot \mu_L^{0,31}}{\rho_L^{0,84} \cdot (2,024 \cdot L^{0,43} - 1)} \left( \frac{\sigma}{0,073} \right)^{0,1737 - 0,262 \log L'}$$

$$H = \frac{2168 \cdot 13,59^{0,57} \cdot 1,3^{0,31}}{1.297,95^{0,84} \cdot (2,024 \cdot 13,59^{0,43} - 1)} \left( \frac{0,1964}{0,073} \right)^{0,1737 - 0,262 \log 13,59}$$

$$H = 1,84$$

Dari tabel 6.5, *Treybal*, diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Lo} &= \varphi_{LoW} \times H \\ &= 0,06 \times 1,83 \\ &= 0,12 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Ls} &= \frac{0,0486 \cdot \mu_L^{0,02} \cdot \sigma^{0,99}}{d_s^{1,21} \cdot \rho_L^{0,37}} \\ \varphi_{Ls} &= \frac{0,0486 \cdot 1,3^{0,02} \cdot 0,1964^{0,99}}{0,0536^{1,21} \cdot 1.297,95^{0,37}} \\ &= 0,02 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{Lt} &= \varphi_{Lo} + \varphi_{Ls} \\ &= 0,12 + 0,02 \\ &= 0,14 \text{ m}^3 / \text{m}^3\end{aligned}$$

## f) Interfacial Area

Dari tabel 6.4, *Treybal*, untuk *Ceramic Rasching Ring* pada nominal size 50 mm (2 in) diperoleh :

$$m = 68,20$$

$$n = 0,04$$

$$p = -0,47$$

$$\alpha_{Aw} = m \left[ \frac{808 \cdot G'}{\rho_G^{0,5}} \right]^n L'^p$$

$$\alpha_{Aw} = 68,20 \left[ \frac{808 \cdot 2,55}{10,004^{0,5}} \right]^n 13,59^{-0,47}$$

$$= 20 \text{ m}^2 / \text{m}^3$$

$$\alpha_A = \alpha_{Aw} \frac{\varphi_{Lo}}{\varphi_{Low}}$$

$$\alpha_A = 20 \frac{0,12}{0,06}$$

$$= 36,78 \text{ m}^2 / \text{m}^3$$

g) Menentukan Operating Void Space Dalam Packing  
Dari tabel 6.3 *Treybal* diperoleh :

$$\varepsilon = 0,73$$

$$\varepsilon_{Lo} = \varepsilon - \varphi_{Lt} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq.6.71})$$

$$= 0,73 - 0,14$$

$$= 0,59$$

$$\frac{F_G \cdot S_{CG}^{2/3}}{G} = 1,195 \left[ \frac{d_s \cdot G'}{\mu_G \cdot (1 - \varepsilon_{Lo})} \right]^{-0,36} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq.6.70})$$

$$F_G = 0,002 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

## h) Menentukan Koefisien Fase Liquid

$$\frac{k_L \cdot d_s}{D_L} = 25,1 \left( \frac{d_s \cdot L'}{\mu_L} \right)^{0,45} S_{CL}^{0,5} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq. 6.72})$$

$$k_L = 0,36 \text{ kmol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \quad (\text{kmol/m}^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= \frac{\rho_L}{\text{BM}_{AV}} \\
 &= \frac{1.297,95 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3}{59,85 \text{ kg} / \text{kmol}} \\
 &= 21,69 \text{ kmol} / \text{m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_L &= k_L \cdot C \\
 &= 0,36 \times 21,69 \\
 &= 7,83 \text{ kmol} / \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

- i) Menentukan Koefisien Volumetrik Gas

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{Ga} &= F_G \cdot \alpha_A \\
 &= 0,002 \times 36,78 \\
 &= 0,09 \text{ kmol} / \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Liquid

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_{La} &= F_L \cdot \alpha_A \\
 &= 7,83 \times 36,78 \\
 &= 288,05 \text{ kmol} / \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

- j) Menentukan Tinggi Transfer Unit Overall

$$\alpha_A = 0,85 \cdot \alpha_{Aw} \frac{\varphi_{Lw}}{\varphi_{LoW}}$$

$$\alpha_A = 0,85 \cdot 20 \frac{0,07}{0,06}$$

$$= 19,21$$

$$H_{tG} = \frac{G}{F_{Ga}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{tG} &= \frac{0,06}{0,09} \\
 &= 0,65 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{tL} = \frac{L}{F_{La}}$$

$$H_{tL} = \frac{0,23}{288,05}$$

$$= 0,001 \text{ m}$$

$$m = \frac{P^*}{P_t}$$

$$m = \frac{358,74}{1,68}$$

$$= 0,21$$

k) Menentukan Heights of Transfer Unit

$$A = \frac{L}{m \cdot G}$$

$$A = \frac{0,23}{0,21 \cdot 0,06}$$

$$= 18,38$$

$$H_{tOG} = H_{tG} + \frac{m \cdot G}{L} H_{tL} + H_{tG} + \frac{H_{tL}}{A}$$

$$H_{tOG} = 0,65 + \frac{0,21 \cdot 0,06}{0,23} 0,001 + 0,65 + \frac{0,001}{18,38}$$

$$= 1,31 \text{ m}$$

l) Menentukan Number of Transfer Unit

$$N_{tOG} = \frac{\ln \left[ \frac{x_2 - y_1/m}{x_1 - y_1/m} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{A} \right) + \frac{1}{A} \right]}{1 - \frac{1}{A}} \quad (\text{Treybal, eq.8.50})$$

$$A = 18,38$$

Dimana :

$$y_1 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam fase gas feed} = 1.257,57$$

$$y_2 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam fase gas top kolom} = 19,6$$

$$x_1 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam fase liquid bottom} = 1.257,57$$

$$x_2 = \text{fraksi mol CO}_2 \text{ dalam solven} = 0$$

maka diperoleh :



$$N_{iOG} = \frac{\ln \left[ \frac{x_2 - y_1/m}{x_1 - y_1/m} \left(1 - \frac{1}{A}\right) + \frac{1}{A} \right]}{1 - \frac{1}{A}}$$

$$N_{iOG} = 4,34$$

m) Tinggi Packing, Z

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= H_{iOG} \times N_{iOG} \\ &= 1,31 \times 4,34 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,68 \end{aligned}$$

n) Tinggi Head Packing, H

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 1/8 \times D \\ &= 0,125 \text{ m} \times 2,75 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,34 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

o) Tinggi Scrubber, H<sub>ST</sub>

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ST} &= Z + 2H \\ &= 1,31 \text{ m} + 2(0,34 \text{ m}) \\ &= 6,37 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

p) Menentukan Pressure Drop

Pressure drop untuk *packing* yang terbasahi

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P_1 &= P \cdot Z \\ &= 400 \text{ N/m}^2 \cdot 5,68 \\ &= 2.271,86 \text{ N/m}^2 \end{aligned} \quad \text{(untuk tiap 1 meter } \textit{packing})$$

$$\rho_G = 10,004 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$C_D = 301 \quad \text{(Tabel 6.3, Treybal)}$$

$$G' = 2,55 \text{ kg/m}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{Z} = C_D \cdot \left[ \frac{G'}{\rho_G} \right]^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{Z} = 19,49 \text{ N/m}^2 \quad \text{(untuk tiap 1 meter } \textit{packing})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pressure drop total untuk } \textit{packing} &= 2.271,86 \text{ N/m}^2 + 19,49 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ &= 2.291,34 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ &= 0,02 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

q) Tebal Dinding kolom

$$t = \frac{P \cdot r}{S \cdot E_j - 0,6 \cdot P} + C_c \quad (\text{Peter, tabel. 4, hal 573})$$

Keterangan:

P = Tekanan design	= 1,68 atm	= 24,69 psi
R = Jari-jari vessel	= 2,75 m	= 108,34 in
S = Working stress allowable	= 13700 psi	(table 4, Peter, hal 538)
E = Joint efisiensi	= 0,85	(table 4, Peter, hal 538)
C = Korosi maksimum	= 0,0125 in	(table 6, Peter, hal 538)

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 0,12 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,003 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,32 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama alat	<i>Stripper-01</i>
Kode alat	ST-01
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Untuk melucuti CO <sub>2</sub> dari solven (Larutan <i>Benfield</i> )
Safety Factor	10%

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**DATA DESAIN**


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Tipe	<i>Packed Tower</i>
Tinggi Stripper (m)	6,37
Temperatur Operasi (°C)	118,33
Tekanan Operasi (atm)	1,68
Diameter Stripper (m)	2,75
Pressure Drop (atm)	0,02
Tebal Dinding Stripper (cm)	0,32
Packing	<i>Ceramic Rasching Ring</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

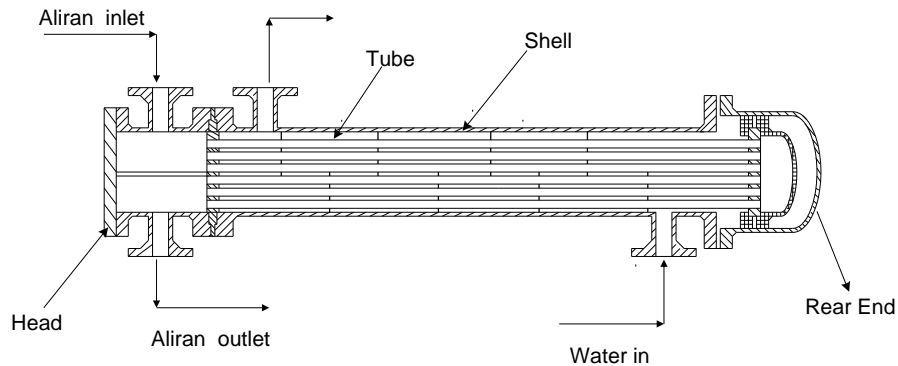
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## 21. HEATER-01 (H-01)

Fungsi : Untuk memanaskan produk AB-01

Tipe : *Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger*

Gambar :



Fluida Panas : Steam

$$W = 18.313,81 \text{ kg/hr} = 40.374,98 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$T_1 = 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 392 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 98,89 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 210 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Fluida Dingin : Keluaran AB-01

$$w = 345.350,78 \text{ kg/hr} = 761.367,23 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$t_1 = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 113 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = 48,89 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan design sesuai dengan literatur pada buku Donald Q. Kern (1965).

### oo) Beban Panas C-02

$$Q = 52.316.867,60 \text{ kJ/hr}$$

$$= 49.587.548,94 \text{ Btu/hr}$$

### pp) LMTD

Fluida Panas ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )		Fluida Dingin ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )	Selisih
392	Suhu tinggi	120	272
210	Suhu rendah	113	97
Selisih			175

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$= 169,72 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$F_t = 1 \quad (\text{Fig.18, Kern})$$

$$\Delta t = 169,72 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**qq) Temperatur Rata-rata**

$$T_{\text{avg}} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$= 301 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_{\text{avg}} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

$$= 116,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**rr) Menentukan luas daerah perpindahan panas**

$$\text{Asumsi } U_D = 150 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Tabel 8, Kern})$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} \\ &= \frac{49.587.548,94}{150 \times 169,72} \\ &= 1.947,77 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$ , maka digunakan Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger

**ss) Spesifikasi tube dan shell**

25) Tube Side

$$\text{Panjang tube (L)} = 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Outside Diameter (OD)} = 0,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$\text{Pass} = 4$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tube, } N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} \\ &= \frac{1.947,77 \text{ ft}^2}{18 \times 0,1963} \\ &= 551,25 \end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel.9 Kern, didapat nilai yang mendekati  $N_t$  perhitungan adalah

$$N_t = 550$$

26) Corrected Coefficient,  $U_D$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= N_t \times L \times a'' \\ &= 550 \times 18 \text{ ft} \times 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1.943,37 \\
 \text{UD} &= \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} \\
 &= 150,34
 \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai Ud perhitungan mendekati nilai Ud asumsi, maka data untuk shell :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Shell} &= \text{Air} \\
 \text{ID} &= 27 \text{ inch} && (\text{Tabel 9, Kern}) \\
 \text{Baffle Space (B = ID/2)} &= 13,5 \text{ inch} \\
 \text{Pass} &= 4 \\
 \text{Pt} &= 0,9375 \text{ in triangular pitch}
 \end{aligned}$$

**tt) Perhitungan desain bagian tube**

**27) Flow Area/tube, a't**

$$a'_t = 0,334 \text{ in}^2 \quad (\text{Tabel 10, Kern})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_t &= \frac{Nt \times a't}{144 \times n} \\
 &= \frac{550 \times 0,334}{144 \times 4} \\
 &= 0,32 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**28) Laju Alir, Gt**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gt} &= W/a_t \\
 &= \frac{40.374,98}{0,32} \\
 &= 126.597,66 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**29) Bilangan Reynold, Ret**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= 0,03 \text{ cp} = 0,07 \text{ lb/ft hr} \\
 \text{ID} &= 0,632 \text{ inch} = 0,053 \text{ ft} && (\text{Tabel 10, Kern}) \\
 \text{Ret} &= \text{ID.Gt}/\mu \\
 &= \frac{0,053 \times 126.597,66}{0,07} \\
 &= 96.723,01
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan L/D = 341,77 diperoleh

$$\mathbf{Jh = 300} \quad (\text{Fig.24, Kern})$$

**30) Nilai hi**

$$CP = 9,27 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,005 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right) = 8,68$$

$$h_i = J_H \left(\frac{k}{D}\right) \left(\frac{Cp \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan, karena  $\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14} = 1$

$$h_i = 300 \left(\frac{0,005}{0,053}\right) \times (8,68)^{1/3}$$

$$= 638,71 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

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

$$= 538,22 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

**uu) Perhitungan desain bagian shell**

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam shell} = 27 \text{ in}$$

$$B = \text{Baffle spacing} = 13,5 \text{ in}$$

$$Pt = \text{tube pitch} = 0,9375 \text{ in}$$

$$C' = \text{Clearance} = Pt - OD$$

$$= 0,9375 - 0,75$$

$$= 0,188 \text{ in}$$

- **Flow Area,  $a_s$**

$$a_s = ID \times C' B / 144 P_t$$

$$= \frac{27 \times 0,188 \times 13,5}{144 \times 0,9375}$$

$$= 0,51 \text{ ft}^2$$

- **Laju Alir, Gs**

$$Gs = w/a_s$$

$$= \frac{761.367,23}{0,51}$$

$$= 1.503.935,26 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

- **Bilangan Reynold, Res**

$$d_e = 0,55 \text{ in}$$

(Fig.28 Kern)

$$D_e \text{ (Equivalent diameter)} = 0,05 \text{ ft}$$

$$\mu = 0,58 \text{ cp} = 1,41 \text{ lb/ft hr}$$

$$R_{es} = \frac{G_s D_e}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{1.503.93526 \times 0,05}{1,41}$$

$$= 48.909,51$$

Maka:

$$jH = 120$$

(Fig.28, Kern)

- **Nilai ho**

$$C_p = 17,96 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,37 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left( \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 69,19$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka diperoleh :

$$h_o = jH \cdot (k/D_e) \cdot (C_p \mu / k)^{1/3}$$

$$= 120 \times \frac{0,37}{0,05} \times 69,19$$

$$= 33.875,88 \text{ Btu / hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

**vv) Clean Overall Coefficient, U<sub>c</sub>**

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

$$= 529,80 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

**ww) Dirt Factor, R<sub>d</sub>**

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

$$= 0,005 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F/Btu}$$



**xx) Pressure drop**▪ **Bagian tube**

$$\text{Untuk } N_{Re} = 96.723,01$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi} = 5 \times 10^{-4} \quad (\text{Fig 26, Kern})$$

$$s = 0,85$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f G t^2 L n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e s \phi_t}$$

$$= 0,06 \text{ psi}$$

$$V^2 / 2g = 0,0037 \quad (\text{Fig 27, Kern})$$

$$\Delta P_r = (4n/s) (V^2/2g)$$

$$= 0,07 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$

$$= 0,13 \text{ psi}$$

▪ **Shell Side**

$$R_{es} = 48.909,51$$

$$f = 0,00006 \quad (\text{Fig.29, Kern})$$

$$N + 1 = 12 L / B = 16$$

$$D_s = 2,25 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 1$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f G s^2 D_s (N + 1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \phi_s}$$

$$= 2,04 \text{ psi}$$

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat	<i>Heater-01</i>
Kode Alat	H-01
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Menaikkan temperatur keluaran AB-01

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**DATA DESAIN**


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Tipe	<i>Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

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	<b>Tube Side</b>		<b>Shell Side</b>
Jumlah	550	ID	27 in
Panjang	18 ft	Baffle Space	13,5 in
OD	0,75 in		
BWG	18		
Pitch	15/16 in triangular pitch		
Pass	4	Pass	4
$\Delta Pt$	0,13 psi	$\Delta Ps$	2,04 psi
Dirt Factor	0,005		

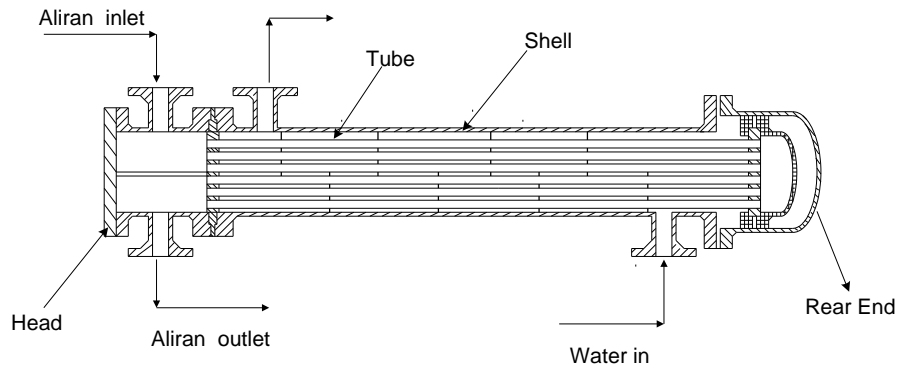
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## 22. HEATER-02 (H-02)

Fungsi : Untuk memanaskan temperature sebelum masuk MS-02

Tipe : *Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger*

Gambar :



Fluida Panas : Steam

$$W = 5.455,90 \text{ kg/hr} = 12.028,19 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$T_1 = 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 392 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 115 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 239 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Fluida Dingin : Keluaran AB-01

$$w = 395.970,80 \text{ kg/hr} = 872.965,15 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$t_1 = 48,89^\circ\text{C} = 120 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = 115 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 239 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan design sesuai dengan literatur pada buku Donald Q. Kern (1965).

### yy) Beban Panas C-02

$$Q = 14.571.325,84 \text{ kJ/hr}$$

$$= 13.811.154,34 \text{ Btu/hr}$$

### zz) LMTD

Fluida Panas ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )		Fluida Dingin ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )	Selisih
392	Suhu tinggi	239	153
239	Suhu rendah	120	118,998
Selisih			34,002

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$= 135,29 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$F_t = 1 \quad (\text{Fig.18, Kern})$$

$$\Delta t = 135,29 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**aaa) Temperatur Rata-rata**

$$T_{\text{avg}} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$= 315,50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_{\text{avg}} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

$$= 179,50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**bbb) Menentukan luas daerah perpindahan panas**

$$\text{Asumsi } U_D = 150 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Tabel 8, Kern})$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} \\ &= \frac{13.811.154,34}{150 \times 135,50} \\ &= 680,58 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$ , maka digunakan Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger

**ccc) Spesifikasi tube dan shell**

31) Tube Side

$$\text{Panjang tube (L)} = 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Outside Diameter (OD)} = 0,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$\text{Pass} = 4$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tube, } N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} \\ &= \frac{680,58 \text{ ft}^2}{18 \times 0,1963} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 192,61$$

Dari tabel.9 Kern, didapat nilai yang mendekati  $N_t$  perhitungan adalah

$$N_t = 194$$

32) Corrected Coefficient,  $U_D$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= N_t \times L \times a'' \\ &= 194 \times 18 \text{ ft} \times 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 685,48 \\
 \text{UD} &= \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} \\
 &= 148,93
 \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai Ud perhitungan mendekati nilai Ud asumsi, maka data untuk shell :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Shell} &= \text{Air} \\
 \text{ID} &= 17,25 \text{ inch} && (\text{Tabel 9, Kern}) \\
 \text{Baffle Space (B = ID/2)} &= 8,625 \text{ inch} \\
 \text{Pass} &= 4 \\
 \text{Pt} &= 0,9375 \text{ in triangular pitch}
 \end{aligned}$$

### ddd) Perhitungan desain bagian tube

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{33) Flow Area/tube, } a'_t & && (\text{Tabel 10, Kern}) \\
 a'_t &= 0,334 \text{ in}^2 \\
 a_t &= \frac{Nt \times a't}{144 \times n} \\
 &= \frac{194 \times 0,334}{144 \times 4} \\
 &= 0,11 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### 34) Laju Alir, Gt

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gt} &= W/a_t \\
 &= \frac{12.028,19}{0,11} \\
 &= 106.923,83 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### 35) Bilangan Reynold, Ret

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= 0,025 \text{ cp} = 0,06 \text{ lb/ft hr} \\
 \text{ID} &= 0,632 \text{ inch} = 0,053 \text{ ft} && (\text{Tabel 10, Kern}) \\
 \text{Ret} &= \text{ID.Gt}/\mu \\
 &= \frac{0,053 \times 106.923,83}{0,06} \\
 &= 93.641,26
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan L/D = 341,77 diperoleh

$$\text{Jh} = 320 \quad (\text{Fig.24, Kern})$$

**36) Nilai hi**

$$CP = 11,37 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,009 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right) = 73,52$$

$$h_i = J_H \left(\frac{k}{D}\right) \left(\frac{Cp \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan, karena  $\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14} = 1$

$$h_i = 320 \left(\frac{0,009}{0,053}\right) \times (73,52)^{1/3}$$

$$= 183,44 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

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

$$= 154,58 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

**eee) Perhitungan desain bagian shell**

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam shell} = 17,25 \text{ in}$$

$$B = \text{Baffle spacing} = 8,625 \text{ in}$$

$$Pt = \text{tube pitch} = 0,9375 \text{ in}$$

$$C' = \text{Clearance} = Pt - OD$$

$$= 0,9375 - 0,75$$

$$= 0,188 \text{ in}$$

- **Flow Area,  $a_s$**

$$a_s = ID \times C' B / 144 P_t$$

$$= \frac{17,25 \times 0,188 \times 8,625}{144 \times 0,9375}$$

$$= 0,21 \text{ ft}^2$$

- **Laju Alir, Gs**

$$Gs = w/a_s$$

$$= \frac{872.965,15}{0,21}$$

$$= 4.224.562 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

- **Bilangan Reynold, Res**

$$d_e = 0,55 \text{ in}$$

(Fig.28 Kern)

$$D_e \text{ (Equivalent diameter)} = 0,046 \text{ ft}$$

$$\mu = 0,343 \text{ cp} = 0,83 \text{ lb/ft hr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{es} &= \frac{G_s D_e}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{4.224.562 \times 0,046}{0,83} \\ &= 233.261,09 \end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$j_H = 300$$

(Fig.28, Kern)

- **Nilai ho**

$$C_p = 17,96 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,383 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left( \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 38,88$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} h_o &= j_H \cdot (k/D_e) \cdot (C_p \mu / k)^{1/3} \\ &= 300 \times \frac{0,383}{0,046} \times 38,88 \\ &= 51.485,65 \text{ Btu / hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

**fff) Clean Overall Coefficient, U<sub>c</sub>**

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\ &= 154,12 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

**ggg) Dirt Factor, R<sub>d</sub>**

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \cdot U_D} \\ &= 0,0002 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F/Btu} \end{aligned}$$

**hhh) Pressure drop**▪ **Bagian tube**

$$\text{Untuk } N_{Re} = 93.641,26$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi} = 6 \times 10^{-5} \quad (\text{Fig 26, Kern})$$

$$s = 0,841$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f G t^2 L n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e s \phi_t}$$

$$= 0,00513 \text{ psi}$$

$$V^2 / 2g = 0,003 \quad (\text{Fig 27, Kern})$$

$$\Delta P_r = (4n/s) (V^2/2g)$$

$$= 0,046 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$

$$= 0,051 \text{ psi}$$

▪ **Shell Side**

$$R_{es} = 233.261,09$$

$$f = 0,000002 \quad (\text{Fig.29, Kern})$$

$$N + 1 = 12 L / B = 300,52$$

$$D_s = 1,438 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 1$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f G s^2 D_s (N + 1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \phi_s}$$

$$= 6,45 \text{ psi}$$



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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat	<i>Heater -02</i>
Kode Alat	H-02
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Menaikkan temperatur sebelum masuk MS-02

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**DATA DESAIN**


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Tipe	<i>Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

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	<b>Tube Side</b>		<b>Shell Side</b>
Jumlah	194	ID	17,25 in
Panjang	18 ft	Baffle Space	8,625 in
OD	0,75 in		
BWG	18		
Pitch	15/16 in triangular pitch		
Pass	4	Pass	4
$\Delta Pt$	0,051 psi	$\Delta Ps$	6,45 psi
Dirt Factor			0,0002

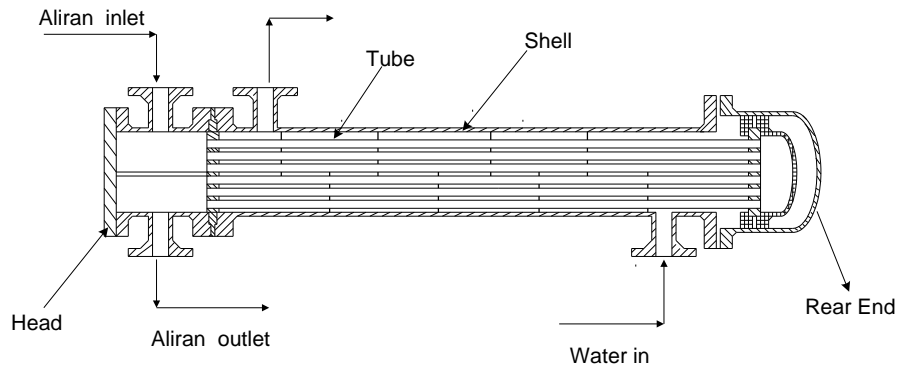
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### 23. HEATER-03 (H-03)

Fungsi : Untuk memanaskan temperature sebelum masuk R-05

Tipe : *Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger*

Gambar :



Fluida Panas : Steam

$$W = 5.595,99 \text{ kg/hr} = 12.337,04 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$T_1 = 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 392 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 266 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Fluida Dingin : Keluaran MP-02

$$w = 99.493,17 \text{ kg/hr} = 219.344,63 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$t_1 = 71,71 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 161,07 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 266 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan design sesuai dengan literatur pada buku Donald Q. Kern (1965).

#### a) Beban Panas C-02

$$Q = 34.541.609,90 \text{ kJ/hr}$$

$$= 32.739.608,66 \text{ Btu/hr}$$

#### b) LMTD

Fluida Panas ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )		Fluida Dingin ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )	Selisih
392	Suhu tinggi	266	126
266	Suhu rendah	161,07	104,93
Selisih			21,07

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$= 115,14 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$F_t = 1 \quad (\text{Fig.18, Kern})$$

$$\Delta t = 115,14 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**c) Temperatur Rata-rata**

$$T_{\text{avg}} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$= 329 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_{\text{avg}} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

$$= 213,53 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**d) Menentukan luas daerah perpindahan panas**

$$\text{Asumsi } U_D = 150 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Tabel 8, Kern})$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} \\ &= \frac{32.739.608,66}{150 \times 115,14} \\ &= 1.895,57 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Karena  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$ , maka digunakan Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger

**e) Spesifikasi tube dan shell**

1) Tube Side

$$\text{Panjang tube (L)} = 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Outside Diameter (OD)} = 0,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$\text{Pass} = 6$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tube, } N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} \\ &= \frac{1.895,57 \text{ ft}^2}{18 \times 0,1963} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 536,47$$

Dari tabel.9 Kern, didapat nilai yang mendekati  $N_t$  perhitungan adalah

$$N_t = 536$$

2) Corrected Coefficient,  $U_D$

$$A = N_t \times L \times a''$$

$$= 536 \times 18 \text{ ft} \times 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1.893,90 \\
 \text{UD} &= \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} \\
 &= 150,13
 \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai Ud perhitungan mendekati nilai Ud asumsi, maka data untuk shell :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Shell} &= \text{Air} \\
 \text{ID} &= 27 \text{ inch} && (\text{Tabel 9, Kern}) \\
 \text{Baffle Space (B = ID/2)} &= 13,5 \text{ inch} \\
 \text{Pass} &= 6 \\
 \text{Pt} &= 0,9375 \text{ in triangular pitch}
 \end{aligned}$$

**f) Perhitungan desain bagian tube**

**3) Flow Area/tube, a't**

$$a'_t = 0,334 \text{ in}^2 \quad (\text{Tabel 10, Kern})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_t &= \frac{Nt \times a't}{144 \times n} \\
 &= \frac{536 \times 0,334}{144 \times 6} \\
 &= 0,31 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**4) Laju Alir, Gt**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gt} &= W/a_t \\
 &= \frac{12.337,04}{0,31} \\
 &= 39.693,75 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**5) Bilangan Reynold, Ret**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= 0,05 \text{ cp} = 0,12 \text{ lb/ft hr} \\
 \text{ID} &= 0,632 \text{ inch} = 0,053 \text{ ft} && (\text{Tabel 10, Kern}) \\
 \text{Ret} &= \text{ID.Gt} / \mu \\
 &= \frac{0,053 \times 39.693,75}{0,12} \\
 &= 17.817,02
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan L/D = 341,77 diperoleh

$$\mathbf{Jh} = 60 \quad (\text{Fig.24, Kern})$$

**6) Nilai hi**

$$CP = 17,14 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,05 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right) = 41,64$$

$$h_i = J_H \left(\frac{k}{D}\right) \left(\frac{CP \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan, karena  $\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14} = 1$

$$h_i = 60 \left(\frac{0,05}{0,053}\right) \times (41,64)^{1/3}$$

$$= 303,56 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

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

$$= 255,80 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

**g) Perhitungan desain bagian shell**

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam shell} = 27 \text{ in}$$

$$B = \text{Baffle spacing} = 13,5 \text{ in}$$

$$Pt = \text{tube pitch} = 0,9375 \text{ in}$$

$$C' = \text{Clearance} = Pt - OD$$

$$= 0,9375 - 0,75$$

$$= 0,188 \text{ in}$$

- **Flow Area, a<sub>s</sub>**

$$a_s = ID \times C' B / 144 Pt$$

$$= \frac{27 \times 0,188 \times 13,5}{144 \times 0,9375}$$

$$= 0,51 \text{ ft}^2$$

- **Laju Alir, G<sub>s</sub>**

$$G_s = w/a_s$$

$$= \frac{219.344,63}{0,051}$$

$$= 433.273,35 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

- **Bilangan Reynold, Res**

$$d_e = 0,55 \text{ in}$$

(Fig.28 Kern)

$$D_e \text{ (Equivalent diameter)} = 0,05 \text{ ft}$$

$$\mu = 0,28 \text{ cp} = 0,67 \text{ lb/ft hr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{es} &= \frac{G_s D_e}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{433.273,35 \times 0,05}{0,67} \\ &= 29.710,71 \end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$j_H = 120$$

(Fig.28, Kern)

- **Nilai ho**

$$C_p = 18,05 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,39 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left( \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 30,96$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} h_o &= j_H \cdot (k/D_e) \cdot (C_p \mu / k)^{1/3} \\ &= 120 \times \frac{0,39}{0,05} \times 30,96 \\ &= 16.845 \text{ Btu / hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

### h) Clean Overall Coefficient, $U_c$

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\ &= 251,97 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

### i) Dirt Factor, $R_d$

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \cdot U_D} \\ &= 0,003 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F/Btu} \end{aligned}$$

**j) Pressure drop****▪ Bagian tube**

$$\text{Untuk } N_{Re} = 17.817,02$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \quad (\text{Fig 26, Kern})$$

$$s = 0,89$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f G t^2 L n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e s \phi_t}$$

$$= 0,0023 \text{ psi}$$

$$V^2 / 2g = 0,001 \quad (\text{Fig 27, Kern})$$

$$\Delta P_r = (4n/s) (V^2/2g)$$

$$= 0,027 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$

$$= 0,029 \text{ psi}$$

**▪ Shell Side**

$$R_{es} = 29.710,71$$

$$f = 0,00004 \quad (\text{Fig.26, Kern})$$

$$N + 1 = 12 L / B = 192$$

$$D_s = 2,25 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 1$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f G s^2 D_s (N + 1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \phi_s}$$

$$= 1,36 \text{ psi}$$

---

**IDENTIFIKASI**


---

Nama Alat	<i>Heater-03</i>
Kode Alat	H-03
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Menaikkan temperatur sebelum masuk R-05

---

**DATA DESAIN**


---

Tipe	<i>Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

---

	<b>Tube Side</b>		<b>Shell Side</b>
Jumlah	536	ID	27 in
Panjang	18 ft	Baffle Space	13,5 in
OD	0,75 in		
BWG	18		
Pitch	15/16 in triangular pitch		
Pass	6	Pass	6
$\Delta Pt$	0,029 psi	$\Delta Ps$	1,36 psi
Dirt Factor			0,003

---

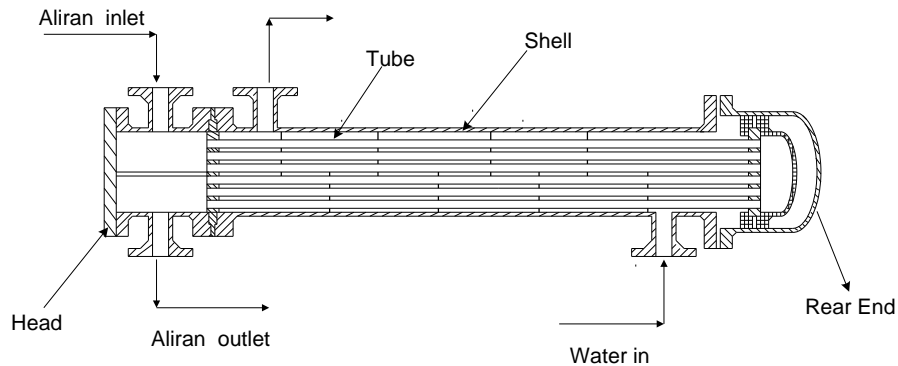


## 24. HEAT EXCHANGER-01 (HE-01)

Fungsi : Perpindahan panas dari keluaran R-05 dan H-03

Tipe : *Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger*

Gambar :



Fluida Panas : Keluaran R-05

$$W = 99.493,17 \text{ kg/hr} = 219.344,63 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$T_1 = 450 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 842 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_2 = 54,36 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 129,84 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Fluida Dingin : Keluaran H-03

$$w = 99.493,17 \text{ kg/hr} = 219.344,63 \text{ lb/hr}$$

$$t_1 = 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 266 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_2 = 140 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 842 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Perhitungan design sesuai dengan literatur pada buku Donald Q. Kern (1965).

**a) Beban Panas C-02**

$$Q = 8.128.293,97 \text{ kJ/hr}$$

$$= 7.704.249 \text{ Btu/hr}$$

**b) LMTD**

Fluida Panas ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )		Fluida Dingin ( $^\circ\text{F}$ )	Selisih
842	Suhu tinggi	842	0
129,84	Suhu rendah	266	-136,16
Selisih			136,16

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$= 27,71 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$F_t = 1 \quad (\text{Fig.18, Kern})$$

$$\Delta t = 27,71 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**c) Temperatur Rata-rata**

$$T_{\text{avg}} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

$$= 485,92 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_{\text{avg}} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

$$= 554 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

**d) Menentukan luas daerah perpindahan panas**

$$\text{Asumsi } U_D = 150 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{Tabel 8, Kern})$$

$$A = \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t}$$

$$= \frac{7.704.249}{150 \times 27,71}$$

$$= 1.853,60 \text{ ft}^2$$

Karena  $A > 200 \text{ ft}^2$ , maka digunakan Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger

**e) Spesifikasi tube dan shell**

1) Tube Side

$$\text{Panjang tube (L)} = 18 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Outside Diameter (OD)} = 0,75 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{BWG} = 18$$

$$\text{Pass} = 2$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah tube, } N_t &= \frac{A}{L \times a''} \\ &= \frac{1.853,60 \text{ ft}^2}{18 \times 0,1963} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 524,59$$

Dari tabel.9 Kern, didapat nilai yang mendekati  $N_t$  perhitungan adalah

$$N_t = 534$$

2) Corrected Coefficient,  $U_D$

$$A = N_t \times L \times a''$$

$$= 534 \times 18 \text{ ft} \times 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1.886,84 \\
 \text{UD} &= \frac{Q}{U_D \cdot \Delta t} \\
 &= 147,36
 \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai Ud perhitungan mendekati nilai Ud asumsi, maka data untuk shell :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Shell} &= \text{Air} \\
 \text{ID} &= 27 \text{ inch} && (\text{Tabel 9, Kern}) \\
 \text{Baffle Space (B = ID/2)} &= 13,5 \text{ inch} \\
 \text{Pass} &= 2 \\
 \text{Pt} &= 1 \text{ in triangular pitch}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### f) Perhitungan desain bagian tube

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{3) Flow Area/tube, } a'_t & \\
 a'_t &= 0,334 \text{ in}^2 && (\text{Tabel 10, Kern})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_t &= \frac{Nt \times a't}{144 \times n} \\
 &= \frac{534 \times 0,334}{144 \times 2} \\
 &= 0,62 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4) Laju Alir, Gt

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gt} &= W/a_t \\
 &= \frac{219.344,63}{0,62} \\
 &= 354.186,31 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 5) Bilangan Reynold, Ret

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu &= 0,052 \text{ cp} = 0,127 \text{ lb/ft hr} \\
 \text{ID} &= 0,632 \text{ inch} = 0,053 \text{ ft} && (\text{Tabel 10, Kern}) \\
 \text{Ret} &= \text{ID.Gt} / \mu \\
 &= \frac{0,053 \times 354.186,31}{0,127} \\
 &= 146.864,55
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan L/D = 28,48 diperoleh

$$\text{Jh} = 900 \quad (\text{Fig.24, Kern})$$

**6) Nilai hi**

$$CP = 6,84 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,007 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left(\frac{c \cdot \mu}{k}\right) = 119,01$$

$$h_i = J_H \left(\frac{k}{D}\right) \left(\frac{Cp \mu}{k}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan, karena  $\left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14} = 1$

$$h_i = 900 \left(\frac{0,007}{0,053}\right) \times (119,01)^{1/3}$$

$$= 557,76 \text{ Btu/hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

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

$$= 470,01 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

**g) Perhitungan desain bagian shell**

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam shell} = 27 \text{ in}$$

$$B = \text{Baffle spacing} = 13,5 \text{ in}$$

$$Pt = \text{tube pitch} = 1 \text{ in}$$

$$C' = \text{Clearance} = Pt - OD$$

$$= 1 - 0,75$$

$$= 0,25 \text{ in}$$

- **Flow Area,  $a_s$**

$$a_s = ID \times C' B / 144 Pt$$

$$= \frac{27 \times 0,25 \times 13,5}{144 \times 1}$$

$$= 0,015 \text{ ft}^2$$

- **Laju Alir,  $G_s$**

$$G_s = w/a_s$$

$$= \frac{219.344,63}{0,015}$$

$$= 14.808.076,42 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

- **Bilangan Reynold, Res**

$$d_e = 0,73 \text{ in}$$

(Fig.28 Kern)

$$D_e \text{ (Equivalent diameter)} = 0,061 \text{ ft}$$

$$\mu = 415,51 \text{ cp} = 1.005,54 \text{ lb/ft hr}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{es} &= \frac{G_s D_e}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{14.808.07642 \times 0,061}{1.005,54} \\ &= 895,86 \end{aligned}$$

Maka:

$$jH = 600$$

(Fig.28, Kern)

- **Nilai ho**

$$C_p = 11,272 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0,219 \text{ Btu/hr ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Prandl Number (Pr)

$$\left( \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} = 51.823,19$$

Koreksi viskositas diabaikan karena tidak significant, maka diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} h_o &= jH \cdot (k/D_e) \cdot (C_p \mu / k)^{1/3} \\ &= 600 \times \frac{0,219}{0,061} \times 51.823,19 \\ &= 40.562.096,75 \text{ Btu / hr ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

### h) Clean Overall Coefficient, $U_c$

$$\begin{aligned} U_c &= \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} \\ &= 470,00 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

### i) Dirt Factor, $R_d$

$$\begin{aligned} R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \cdot U_D} \\ &= 0,005 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F/Btu} \end{aligned}$$

**j) Pressure drop**▪ **Bagian tube**

$$\text{Untuk } N_{Re} = 146.864,55$$

$$\text{Faktor friksi} = 0,001 \quad (\text{Fig 26, Kern})$$

$$s = 310,86$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f G t^2 L n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \times D_e s \phi_t}$$

$$= 0,00264 \text{ psi}$$

$$V^2 / 2g = 0,020 \quad (\text{Fig 27, Kern})$$

$$\Delta P_r = (4n/s) (V^2/2g)$$

$$= 0,001 \text{ Psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$$

$$= 0,003 \text{ psi}$$

▪ **Shell Side**

$$R_{es} = 895,86$$

$$f = 9 \times 10^{-8} \quad (\text{Fig.26, Kern})$$

$$N + 1 = 12 L / B = 192$$

$$D_s = 2,250 \text{ ft}$$

$$s = 1$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f G s^2 D_s (N + 1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} D_e s \phi_s}$$

$$= 2,68 \text{ psi}$$

---

**IDENTIFIKASI**


---

Nama Alat	<i>Heat Exchanger-01</i>
Kode Alat	HE-01
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Tempat perpindahan panas dari keluaran R-05 dan H-03

---

**DATA DESAIN**


---

Tipe	<i>Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger</i>
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

---

	<b>Tube Side</b>		<b>Shell Side</b>
Jumlah	534	ID	27 in
Panjang	18 ft	Baffle Space	13,5 in
OD	0,75 in		
BWG	18		
Pitch	1 in triangular pitch		
Pass	2	Pass	2
$\Delta Pt$	0,003 psi	$\Delta Ps$	2,68 psi
Dirt Factor			0,005

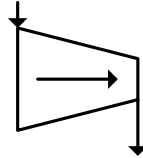
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## 25. Compressor (Cp-01)

Fungsi : Untuk menaikkan tekanan aliran gas N<sub>2</sub> dan CH<sub>4</sub> sebelum ke MP-01

Tipe : *Centrifugal multistage compressor*

Gambar :



### a) Kondisi Operasi

$$P_1 = 25 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_1 = 30,28 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 60 \text{ atm}$$

### b) Rasio Kompresi

$$R_c = (P_o/P_i)$$

$$= (60/25) \text{ atm}$$

$$= 2,4$$

Sehingga, digunakan *single stage compressor*

### c) Laju alir gas masuk

$$W = 21.371,62 \text{ kg/jam} = 785,27 \text{ lb/menit}$$

$$\text{Densitas gas} = 57,65 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 3,6 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Volumetrik gas masuk (Q)

$$Q = \frac{W}{\rho}$$

$$Q = (785,27 \text{ lb/menit}) / (3,6 \text{ lb/ft}^3)$$

$$= 218,2 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$\text{Faktor keamanan} = 10 \%$$

$$\text{Kapasitas kompresor} = 1,1 \times 218,2 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$= 240,02 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$



d) Power Kompresor

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times k \times T \times Q_i}{520 \times (k-1)\eta} \left[ \left[ \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right]^{\frac{k-1}{k}} - 1 \right] \quad \text{Eq, 14,24. (Peter, 1991)}$$

$$k = C_p / C_v$$

$$k = 63,97 / 47,34$$

$$k = 1,35$$

$$\eta = 80\% \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

Maka,

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times 1,35 \times 485,49 \times 218,2}{520 \times (1,35-1)0,8} \left[ \left[ \frac{60}{25} \right]^{\frac{1,35-1}{1,35}} - 1 \right]$$

$$P_w = 16,1 \text{ Hp}$$

---

#### IDENTIFIKASI

---

Nama alat	<i>Compressor</i>
Kode alat	Cp – 01
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Untuk menaikkan tekanan aliran gas (N <sub>2</sub> dan CH <sub>4</sub> )

---

#### DATA DESAIN

---

Tipe	<i>Centrifugal single stage compressor</i>
Kapasitas, ft <sup>3</sup> /min	240,02
Temperatur (°C)	30,28
Tekanan Masuk (atm)	25
Tekanan Keluar (atm)	60
Power (Hp)	16,1
Jumlah stage	1
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

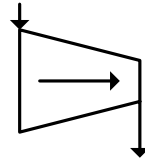
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## 26. Compressor (Cp-02)

Fungsi : Untuk menaikkan tekanan aliran gas *steam* (H<sub>2</sub>O)

Tipe : *Centrifugal multistage compressor*

Gambar :



a) Kondisi Operasi

$$P_1 = 15,35 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_1 = 200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 60 \text{ atm}$$

b) Rasio Kompresi

$$R_c = (P_o/P_i)$$

$$= (60 / 15,35) \text{ atm}$$

$$= 3,91$$

Sehingga, digunakan *single stage compressor*

c) Laju alir gas masuk

$$W = 61.931,15 \text{ kg/jam} = 2.275,58 \text{ lb/menit}$$

$$\text{Densitas gas} = 31,08 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1,94 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Volumetrik gas masuk (Q)

$$Q = \frac{W}{\rho}$$

$$Q = (61.931,15 \text{ lb/menit}) / (1,94 \text{ lb/ft}^3)$$

$$= 1.172,85 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

Faktor keamanan = 10 %

$$\text{Kapasitas kompresor} = 1,1 \times 1.172,85 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$= 1.290,14 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

d) Power Kompresor

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times k \times T \times Q_i}{520 \times (k-1)\eta} \left[ \left[ \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right]^{\frac{k-1}{k}} - 1 \right] \quad \text{Eq, 14,24. (Peter, 1991)}$$

$$k = C_p / C_v$$

$$k = 34,23 / 25,91$$

$$k = 1,32$$

$$\eta = 80\% \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

Maka,

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times 1,32 \times 757,04 \times 1.172,85}{520 \times (1,32-1)0,8} \left[ \left[ \frac{60}{15,35} \right]^{\frac{1,32-1}{1,32}} - 1 \right]$$

$$P_w = 221,75 \text{ Hp}$$

---

#### IDENTIFIKASI

---

Nama alat	<i>Compressor</i>
Kode alat	Cp – 02
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Untuk menaikkan tekanan aliran gas <i>steam</i> (H <sub>2</sub> O) menuju MP-01

---

#### DATA DESAIN

---

Tipe	<i>Centrifugal single stage compressor</i>
Kapasitas, ft <sup>3</sup> /min	1.290,14
Temperatur (°C)	200
Tekanan Masuk (atm)	15,35
Tekanan Keluar (atm)	60
Power (Hp)	221,75
Jumlah stage	1
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

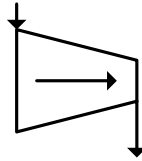
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## 27. Compressor (Cp-03)

Fungsi : Untuk menaikkan tekanan udara

Tipe : *Centrifugal single stage compressor*

Gambar :



a) Kondisi Operasi

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_1 = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 60 \text{ atm}$$

b) Rasio Kompresi

$$R_c = (P_o/P_i)$$

$$= (60 / 1)$$

$$= 60$$

Digunakan *multi stage compressor*

c) Laju alir gas masuk

$$W = 51.983,53 \text{ kg/jam} = 1.910,07 \text{ lb/menit}$$

$$\text{Densitas gas} = 4,02 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,25 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Volumetrik gas masuk (Q)

$$Q = (1.910,07 \text{ lb/menit}) / (0,25 \text{ lb/ft}^3)$$

$$= 7.606,21 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$\text{Faktor keamanan} = 10 \%$$

$$\text{Kapasitas kompresor} = 1,1 \times 7.606,21 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$= 8.366,83 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

## d) Power Kompresor

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times k \times T \times Q_i}{520 \times (k-1)\eta} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} - 1 \right]$$

Eq, 14,24.(Peter, 1991)

$$k = C_p / C_v$$

$$k = 79,34 / 54,4$$

$$k = 1,46$$

$$\eta = 80\%$$

(Ismail, 1999)

Maka,

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times 1,46 \times 485,04 \times 7.606,19}{520 \times (1,46-1)0,8} \left[ \left( \frac{60}{1} \right)^{\frac{1,46-1}{1,46}} - 1 \right]$$

$$P_w = 4.765,11 \text{ Hp}$$

---

**IDENTIFIKASI**


---

Nama alat	<i>Compressor</i>
Kode alat	Cp – 03
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Untuk menaikkan tekanan udara

---

**DATA DESAIN**


---

Tipe	<i>Centrifugal multi stage compressor</i>
Kapasitas, ft <sup>3</sup> /min	8.366,83
Temperatur (°C)	30
Tekanan Masuk (atm)	1
Tekanan Keluar (atm)	60
Power (Hp)	4.765,11
Jumlah stage	12
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

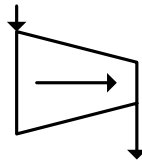
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## 28. Compressor (Cp-04)

Fungsi : Untuk menaikkan tekanan aliran gas ( $N_2$  dan  $H_2$ ) ke R-05

Tipe : *Centrifugal multistage compressor*

Gambar :



a) Kondisi Operasi

$$P_1 = 18 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_1 = 71,71^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 150 \text{ atm}$$

b) Rasio Kompresi

$$R_c = (P_o/P_i)$$

$$= (150/18)$$

$$= 8,33$$

Digunakan *multistage compressor*

$$k = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$$

$$= 94,40 / 69,46$$

$$= 1,36$$

c) Laju alir gas masuk

$$W = 99.493,17 \text{ kg/jam} = 3.724,69 \text{ lb/menit}$$

$$\text{Densitas gas} = 50,97 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 3,18 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Volumetrik gas masuk (Q)

$$Q = (3.724,69 \text{ lb/menit}) / (3,18 \text{ lb/ft}^3)$$

$$= 11.852,04 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

Faktor keamanan = 10 %

$$\text{Kapasitas kompresor} = 1,1 \times 11.852,04 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$= 13.037,24 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

e) Power Kompresor

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times k \times T \times Q_i}{520 \times (k-1)\eta} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} - 1 \right]$$

Eq, 14,24.(Peter, 1991)

$$\eta = 80\%$$

(Ismail, 1999)

Maka,

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times 1,36 \times 114,76 \times 11.852,04}{520 \times (1,36-1)0,8} \left[ \left( \frac{150}{18} \right)^{\frac{1,36-1}{1,36}} - 1 \right]$$

$$P_w = 597,47 \text{ Hp}$$

### IDENTIFIKASI

Nama alat	<i>Compressor</i>
Kode alat	Cp-04
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Untuk menaikkan tekanan aliran gas sintesa menuju R-05

### DATA DESAIN

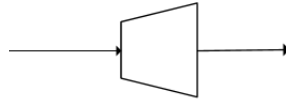
Tipe	<i>Centrifugal multistage compresor</i>	
Kapasitas	13.037,24	ft <sup>3</sup> /min
Temperatur	71,71	°C
Tekanan Masuk	18	atm
Tekanan Keluar	150	Atm
Power	597,47	Hp
Jumlah stage	2	
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>	

## 29. EXPANDER (E-01)

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan tekanan aliran keluaran *Gas Metering Station*

Tipe : *Centrifugal single stage*

Gambar :



### a) Kondisi Operasi

$$P_1 = 27,87 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_1 = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 25 \text{ atm}$$

### b) Rasio Ekspansi

$$R_c = (P_o/P_i)$$

$$= 1,11$$

Digunakan *single stage expander*

### c) Laju alir gas masuk

$$W = 30.919,62 \text{ kg/jam} = 1.136,10 \text{ lb/menit}$$

$$\text{Densitas gas} = 113,25 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 7,07 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Volumetrik gas masuk (Q)

$$Q = (1.136,10 \text{ lb/menit}) / (7,07 \text{ lb/ft}^3)$$

$$= 160,69 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$\text{Faktor keamanan} = 10 \%$$

$$\text{Kapasitas ekspander} = 1,1 \times 160,69 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$= 176,76 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$k = C_p/C_v$$

$$= 957,05 / 873,91$$



$$= 1,1$$

d) Power Ekspander

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times k \times T \times Q_i}{520 \times (k-1)\eta} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} - 1 \right]$$

Eq, 14,24.(Peter, 1991)

$$\eta = 80\% \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

Maka,

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times 1,1 \times 485,04 \text{ R} \times 160,69 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \times 0,01}{520 \times (1,1-1) \times 0,8}$$

$$P_w = 1,32 \text{ Hp}$$

---

#### IDENTIFIKASI

---

Nama alat	<i>Expander-01</i>
Kode alat	E-01
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Untuk menurunkan tekanan keluaran dari <i>Gas Metering Station</i>

---

#### DATA DESAIN

---

Tipe	<i>Centrifugal single stage</i>
Kapasitas, ft <sup>3</sup> /min	176,76
Temperatur (°C)	30
Tekanan Masuk (atm)	27,87
Tekanan Keluar (atm)	25
Power (Hp)	1,32
Jumlah stage	1
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

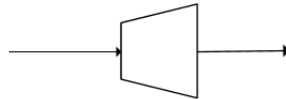
---

**30. EXPANDER (E-02)**

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan tekanan aliran keluaran R-04

Tipe : *Centrifugal single stage*

Gambar :



## a) Kondisi Operasi

$$P_1 = 60 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_1 = 220 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 18 \text{ atm}$$

## b) Rasio Ekspansi

$$R_c = (P_o/P_i)$$

$$= 3,33$$

Digunakan *single stage expander*

## c) Laju alir gas masuk

$$W = 135.286,29 \text{ kg/jam} = 4.970,91 \text{ lb/menit}$$

$$\text{Densitas gas} = 163,87 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 10,23 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Volumetrik gas masuk (Q)

$$Q = (4.970,91 \text{ lb/menit}) / (10,23 \text{ lb/ft}^3)$$

$$= 485,9 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$\text{Faktor keamanan} = 10 \%$$

$$\text{Kapasitas ekspander} = 1,1 \times 485,9 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$= 534,50 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$k = C_p/C_v$$

$$= 235,95/177,75$$

$$= 1,33$$

d) Power Ekspander

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times k \times T \times Q_i}{520 \times (k-1)\eta} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} - 1 \right]$$

Eq, 14,24.(Peter, 1991)

$$\eta = 80\% \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

Maka,

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times 1,33 \times 789,04 \text{ R} \times 485,90 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \times 0,35}{520 \times (1,33-1) \times 0,8}$$

$$P_w = 83,07 \text{ Hp}$$

---

#### IDENTIFIKASI

---

Nama alat	<i>Expander</i>
Kode alat	E-02
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Untuk menurunkan tekanan keluaran R-04

---

#### DATA DESAIN

---

Tipe	<i>Centrifugal single stage</i>
Kapasitas, ft <sup>3</sup> /min	534,50
Temperatur (°C)	220
Tekanan Masuk (atm)	60
Tekanan Keluar (atm)	18
Power (Hp)	83,07
Jumlah stage	1
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

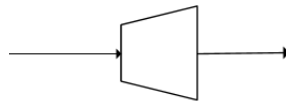
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**31. EXPANDER (E-03)**

Fungsi : Untuk menurunkan tekanan aliran keluaran HE-01

Tipe : *Centrifugal single stage*

Gambar :



## a) Kondisi Operasi

$$P_1 = 150 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_1 = 54,36 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_2 = 18 \text{ atm}$$

## b) Rasio Ekspansi

$$R_c = (P_o/P_i)$$

$$= 8,33$$

Digunakan *multistage expander*

## c) Laju alir gas masuk

$$W = 99.493,17 \text{ kg/jam} = 3.655,74 \text{ lb/menit}$$

$$\text{Densitas gas} = 606,24 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 37,85 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Volumetrik gas masuk (Q)

$$Q = (3.655,74 \text{ lb/menit}) / (37,85 \text{ lb/ft}^3)$$

$$= 96,59 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$\text{Faktor keamanan} = 10 \%$$

$$\text{Kapasitas ekspander} = 1,1 \times 96,59 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$= 106,25 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= C_p/C_v \\
 &= 94,24/69,3 \\
 &= 1,36
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Power Ekspander

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times k \times T \times Q_i}{520 \times (k-1)\eta} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} - 1 \right]$$

Eq, 14,24.(Peter, 1991)

$$\eta = 80\% \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

Maka,

$$P_w = \frac{0,0643 \times 1,36 \times 524,02 \text{ R} \times 96,59 \text{ ft}^3/\text{menit} \times 0,75}{520 \times (1,36-1) \times 0,8}$$

$$P_w = 22,25 \text{ Hp}$$

---

#### IDENTIFIKASI

---

Nama alat	<i>Expander</i>
Kode alat	E-03
Jumlah	1 buah
Operasi	Kontinyu
Fungsi	Untuk menurunkan tekanan keluaran HE-01

---

#### DATA DESAIN

---

Tipe	<i>Centrifugal multi stage</i>
Kapasitas, ft <sup>3</sup> /min	106,25
Temperatur (°C)	54,36
Tekanan Masuk (atm)	150
Tekanan Keluar (atm)	18
Power (Hp)	22,25
Jumlah <i>stage</i>	2
Bahan konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

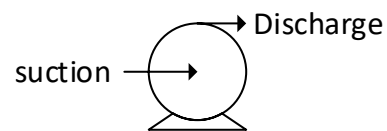
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**32.POMPA (P-01)**

Fungsi : Mengalirkanlarutan Benfield dari T-01ke ST-01

Tipe : Pompa Centrifugal

Gambar :

**Kondisi Operasi**

Temperatur (T) = 30 °C

Lajualir ( $m_s$ ) = 290.881,27kg/jam = 641.283,55lb/jam

Densitas ( $\rho$ ) = 1.297,95kg/m<sup>3</sup> = 81,03lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 2,58cp = 6,25lb/ft jam

Tekananuap ( $P_v$ ) = 760 mmHg = 2.116,22lb/ft<sup>2</sup>

Faktorkeamanan (f) = 10 %

**a) Menentukan Ukuran Pipa****1) Kapasitas pompa ( $q_f$ )**

$$\begin{aligned} m_f &= (1 + f) \times m_s \\ &= (1 + 0,01) \times 641.285,55\text{lb/jam} \\ &= 647.696,38\text{lb/jam} \\ &= 10.794,94\text{lb/min} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_f &= \frac{m_f}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{10.794,94 \text{ lb/min}}{81,03 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 133,22\text{ft}^3/\text{min} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,22 \quad \text{ft}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$= 996,59 \text{gal}/\text{min}$$

## 2) Menentukan Diameter Optimum ( $D_{\text{opt}}$ )

Untuk aliran turbulente yang mempunyai range viskositas 0,02 – 20 cp maka digunakan rumus diameter dalam optimum pipa.

$$D_{\text{opt}} = 3,9 \times qf^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad \text{Eq. 15 Pg. 496 (Peter, 1991)}$$

$$= 3,9 \times (2,22 \text{ft}^3/\text{s})^{0,45} \times (81,03 \text{lb}/\text{ft}^3)^{0,13}$$

$$= 9,89 \text{in}$$

## 3) Ukuran Pipa

Dari tabel 10-18 *Properties of steel pipe, Perry's chemical Engineers' Handbook*, hal 10-72 – 10-74, dimensi pipa yang digunakan adalah :

Suction Pipe			Discharge Pipe		
IPS	= 10in	= 0,83 ft	IPS	= 8in	= 0,67 ft
SN	= 5S		SN	= 5S	
ID	= 10,48in		ID	= 8,41 in	= 0,7 ft
OD	= 10,75 in	= 0,87ft	OD	= 8,63in	= 0,72 ft
Ls	= 15m	= 0,9 ft	Ls	= 17m	= 55,77 ft
a''	= 0,599 ft <sup>2</sup>	= 49,21 ft <sup>2</sup>	a''	= 0,385ft <sup>2</sup>	= 55,51 in <sup>2</sup>
		= 86,3in <sup>2</sup>			

## b) Perhitungan pada Suction

### 1) Suction friction loss

$$\text{Suction Velocity } (v_s) = \frac{q_f}{a''}$$

$$= \frac{2,22 \text{ft}^3 / \text{s}}{0,599 \text{ft}^2}$$

$$= 3,7 \text{ft}/\text{s}$$

$$= 13.337,98 \text{ ft/jam}$$

$$\text{Velocity head} = \frac{v_s^2}{g_c} = \frac{(3,7 \text{ ft/s})^2}{32,174 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 0,21 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m$$

## 2) Bilangan Reynold (Re)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Reynold Number, } N_{\text{Re}} &= \frac{D \cdot V \cdot \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,87 \text{ ft} \times 13.337,98 \text{ ft/jam} \times 81,03 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{6,25 \text{ lb/ft.hr}} \\ &= 151.054,76 \end{aligned}$$

Material yang digunakan untuk konstruksi pipa adalah “Commercial Steel Pipe”. Dari figure 14-1. Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes. Peter, hal 482, diperoleh :

$$\text{Equivalent roughness, } \varepsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\varepsilon}{D} &= \frac{0,00015 \text{ ft}}{0,87 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 0,000172 \end{aligned}$$

Pada  $N_{\text{Re}} = 151.054,76$  dan  $\varepsilon/D = 0,000172$ , dari figure 14-1, Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes. Peter, hal 482, diperoleh fanning factor,  $f = 0,0035$

## 3) Skin friction loss ( $H_{\text{fs}}$ )

$$H_{\text{fs}} = \frac{2 \times f \times L}{D} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

Equivalent length dari fitting dan valve diperoleh dari Tabel II.1 Alat Industri Kimia, Prof. Dr. Ir. Syarifuddin Ismail, hal 35. Digunakan 2 elbow  $90^\circ$  dan 1 gate valve, jadi equivalent length dari fitting dan valve adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} L_e &= 2(32) + 1(7) \\ &= 71 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= L \text{ Suction} + (L_e \times \text{ID Suction}) \\
 L &= 49,21 \text{ ft} + (71 \times 0,87 \text{ ft}) \\
 &= 111,23 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka : } H_{fs} = \frac{2 \times f \times L}{D} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} = 0,19 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}$$

#### 4) Sudden Contraction Friction Loss ( $H_{fc}$ )

$$H_{fc} = \frac{K_c}{2\alpha} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ ( untuk aliranturbulen )}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_c &= 0,4 \times \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \\
 &= 0,5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{fc} &= \frac{0,5}{2 \times 1} \times 0,21 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb} \\
 &= 0,05 \text{ lb}_f / \text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 5) Fitting + Valve Friction Loss ( $H_{ff}$ )

$$H_{ff} = K_f \times \frac{V^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

Nilai  $K_f$  diperoleh dari Tabel II.2 Alat Industri Kimia, Prof. Dr. Ir. Syarifuddin Ismail, hal 35 :

$$\text{Elbow } 90^\circ \text{std} \quad : 0,9$$

$$\text{Gate valve} \quad : 0,2$$

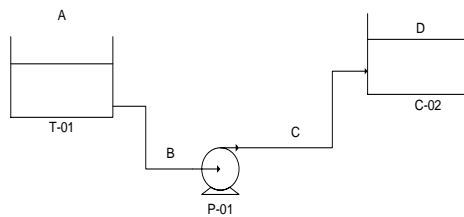
$$\begin{aligned}
 K_f &= 2 \text{ elbowstd} + 1 \text{ gate valve} \\
 &= (2 \times 0,9) + (1 \times 0,2) \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{ff} &= 2 \times 0,21 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}_m \\
 &= 0,42 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 6) Total Suction Friction Loss ( $H_{fsuc}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{fsuc} &= H_{fs} + H_{fc} + H_{ff} && \text{(Ismail, 1999)} \\
 &= (0,19 + 0,05 + 0,42) \text{ ft lbf / lb}_m \\
 &= 0,67 \text{ ft lbf / lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

### 7) Suction Head



$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_a &= 1 \text{ m} && = 3,28 \text{ ft} \\
 Z_b &= 0 \text{ m} && = 0 \text{ ft (reference)} \\
 \text{Static suction, SH} &= Z_a - Z_b && = 3,28 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{P_a - P_b}{\rho} + \frac{g}{gc} (Z_a - Z_b) + \frac{V_a^2 - V_b^2}{2g\alpha} = H_f$$

$$P_a = 1 \text{ atm} = 14,7 \text{ psi} = 2.116,22 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$P_a/\rho = 26,12 \text{ lbf ft/lb}$$

$$g/gc = 1 \text{ lbf/lb}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Static Head, } H_s &= Z_{suc} \times (g/gc) \\
 &= 3,28
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Velocity Head, } H_v &= V_a - V_b = 0 \text{ ft, lbf/lb} \\
 H_v &= 0 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka, } H_{suc} = (P_b/\rho)$$

$$\frac{P_b}{\rho} = H_p + H_s + H_v - H_{fsuc} \quad \text{(Ismail, 1999)}$$

$$\frac{P_b}{\rho} = 43,88 \text{ ft lbf/lb} + 3,28 \text{ ft, lbf/lb} + 0 - 0,67 \text{ ft, lbf/lb}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_b/\rho &= 46,49 \text{ lbf ft/lb} \\
 P_b &= 3.766,79 \text{ lbf/ft}^2 \\
 &= 26,16 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 8) Net Positive Suction Head ( NPSH )

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NPSH} &= \frac{P_b}{\rho} - \frac{P_b \text{ uap}}{\rho} && \text{(Ismail, 1999)} \\
 &= 46,49 \text{ lbf ft/lb} - 43,88 \text{ lbf ft/lb} \\
 &= 2,61 \text{ ftlb/lbf}
 \end{aligned}$$

### c) Perhitungan pada Discharge

#### Menentukan Discharge Friction Loss

##### 1) Discharge Velocity (v)

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= \frac{q_f}{a} \\
 &= \frac{2,22 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{s}}{0,385 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 5,76 \text{ ft/s} \\
 &= 20.735,28 \text{ ft/jam} \\
 \text{Velocity head} &= \frac{v^2}{2g_c} = \frac{(5,76 \text{ ft/s})^2}{32,174 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 0,52 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 2) Bilangan Reynold (Re)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Re} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{0,7 \text{ ft} \times 20.735,28 \text{ ft/jam} \times 81,03 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{6,25 \text{ lb/ftjam}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 188.343,74$$

Material yang digunakan untuk konstruksi pipa adalah commercial steel pipe, FIGURE 14-1. *Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes.*

Peter, hal 482, diperoleh :

$$\text{Equivalent roughness, } \epsilon = 0,00015 \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$\epsilon/D = 0,000214$$

Pada  $N_{Re} = 188.343,74$  dan  $\epsilon/D = 0,000214$ , dari *figure 14-1. Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes. Peter, hal 482*, diperoleh :

$$\text{fanning factor, } f = 0,0032$$

### 3) Skin friction loss ( $H_{fs}$ )

Digunakan 1 *elbow* 90° dan 1 *gate valve*, dari tabel II.1 Syarifuddin didapat :

$$\text{elbow 90 std} = 32$$

$$\text{gate valve} = 7$$

jadi equivalent *length* dari *fitting* dan *valve* :

$$L_e = 2(32) + 1(7)$$

$$= 71$$

$$L = L \text{ discharge} + (L_e \times ID \text{ discharge})$$

$$L = 55,77 \text{ ft} + (71 \times 0,7 \text{ ft})$$

$$= 105,52 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{fs} = \frac{2fL}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{g_c} = 0,52 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}_m \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

### 4) Sudden Contraction Friction Loss ( $H_{fe}$ )

$$H_{fe} = \frac{K_e}{2\alpha} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

Diketahui :

$$K_c = 1$$

$\alpha = 1$  untuk aliran turbulenta

$$H_{fe} = \frac{1}{2 \times 1} \times 0,52 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}$$

$$= 0,26 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

### 5) Fitting + Valve Friction Loss ( $H_{ff}$ )

$$H_{ff} = K_f \times \frac{V^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

nilai  $K_f$  diperoleh dari Tabel II.2 Alat Industri Kimia, Prof. Dr. Ir. Syarifuddin Ismail, hal 35 :

$$\text{Elbow } 90^\circ \text{ std} \quad : 0,9$$

$$\text{Gate valve} \quad : 0,2$$

$$K_f = 2 \text{ elbow std} + 1 \text{ gate valve} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

$$= (2 \times 0,9) + (1 \times 0,2)$$

$$= 2$$

$$H_{ff} = 2 \times 0,52 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}$$

$$= 1,03 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}$$

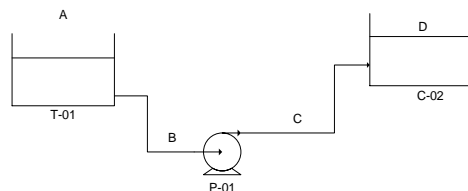
### 6) Total Discharge Friction Loss ( $H_{fdisc}$ )

$$H_{fdisc} = H_{fs} + H_{fe} + H_{ff} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

$$= (0,54 + 0,26 + 1,03) \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

$$= 1,83 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

### 7) Discharge Pressure



$$Z_c = 0 \text{ m} \quad = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_d = 1 \text{ m} \quad = 3,28 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Static discharge head, } Z_s = Z_d - Z_c = 3,28 \text{ ft}$$

$$\frac{P_c - P_d}{\rho} + \frac{g}{gc}(Z_c - Z_d) + \frac{(V_c^2 - V_d^2)}{2g\alpha} = H_f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Discharge Pressure, } P_d &= 18 \text{ atm} \\ &= 264,53 \text{ psi} \\ &= 38.091,90 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Pressure Head, } H_p = P_d / \rho$$

$$\frac{P_d}{\rho} = \frac{38.091,90 \text{ lb/ft}^2}{81,03 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 470,11 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}$$

$$\frac{g}{gc} = 1 \text{ lbf/lb}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{static head, } H_s &= \frac{g}{gc}(Z_d - Z_c) \\ &= 1 \text{ lbf/lb} \times 23,2 \text{ ft} \\ &= 23,2 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Velocity head, } H_v$$

$$V_c - V_d = 0$$

$$H_v = 0 \text{ ft, lbf/lb}$$

$$\frac{P_c}{\rho} = \frac{P_d}{\rho} + \frac{g}{gc}(Z_d - Z_c) + \frac{V_d^2 - V_c^2}{2g\alpha} - H_f \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

$$\frac{P_c}{\rho} = 470,11 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} + 3,28 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} + 0 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} - 1,83 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}$$

$$= 475,22 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}$$

$$P_c = 475,22 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} \times 81,03 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$= 38.506,13 \text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$= 267,40 \text{ psi}$$

#### d) Menghitung Tenaga Pompa

##### 1) Differential Pressure (Total $\Delta P$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Differential pressure} &= \text{Discharge pressure} - \text{Suction pressure} \\ &= (267,40 - 16,16) \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 251,24\text{psi}$$

## 2) **Total Head**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total head} &= \text{Discharge Head} - \text{Suction Head} \\ &= (475,22 - 28,73) \text{ ft} \\ &= 446,49\text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

## 3) **Efisiensi Pompa**

Kapasitas pompa,  $Q_f = 996,59\text{gal/min}$

Efisiensi pompa diperoleh dari *figure 14-37 efficiencies of centrifugal pump, Peter 4th edition hal 520* diperoleh:

Efisiensi pompa,  $\eta = 82\%$

## 4) **Brake Horse Power (BHP)**

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$W_s = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z + \frac{\Delta v^2}{g_c} + \Delta H_f \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$= 446,49\text{ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{m_f \times W_s}{\eta_p}$$

$$= \frac{10.794,94 \text{ lb/min} \times 446,49 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}}{82\%}$$

$$= 5.877.847,48\text{ft. lbf/min}$$

$$= 178,12\text{HP}$$

## 5) **Tenaga Pompa (MHP)**

Dari *gambar 14-38, efficiencies of three-phase motor, Peter (hal 521)* diperoleh :

Efisiensi motor = 92 %

$$\text{MHP} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Efisiensi motor}}$$

$$\text{MHP} = \frac{178,12 \text{ HP}}{92\%}$$

MHP = 193,60HP

Dipilih pompa :

Power = 193,60HP

Tipe = *Centrifugal*

Jumlah = 2 buah ( 1 cadangan)

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**IDENTIFIKASI**

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Nama Alat	Pompa
Kode Alat	P-01
Fungsi	Mengalirkan <i>liquid Benfield</i> dari T-01 ke ST-01

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**DATA DESAIN**

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Tipe	<i>Centrifugal Pump</i>	
Temperatur	30	<sup>0</sup> C
Densitas	1.297,95	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Laju alir massa	290.881,27	kg/jam
Viskositas	2,58	cp
Tekanan uap	14,7	psi
Kapasitas pompa	996,59	gal/min
Volumetric Flowrate	2,22	ft <sup>3</sup> /det

---

**SUCTION**

**DISCHARGE**

NPS	10	in	8	in
SN	5S		5S	
ID	10,48	in	8,41	in
OD	10,75	in	8,63	in
L	49,21	ft	55,77	ft
Velocity	3,7	ft/s	5,76	ft/s
Total friction loss	0,67	ftlbf/lb	1,83	ftlbf/lb
Required motor driver	193,60Hp			
Jumlah	2 (1 Cadangan)			
Bahan	<i>Carbon Steel</i>			

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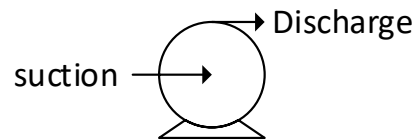


### 33. POMPA (P-02)

Fungsi : Untuk mengalirkan Lean Benfield dari ST-01 ke Ab-01

Tipe : Pompa Centrifugal

Gambar :



#### Kondisi Operasi

Temperatur (T) = 43,33 °C

Lajualir ( $m_s$ ) = 290.881,27kg/jam = 641.283,55lb/jam

Densitas ( $\rho$ ) = 1.297,95kg/m<sup>3</sup> = 81,03lb/ft<sup>3</sup>

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) = 2,58cp = 6,25lb/ft jam

Tekanan uap ( $P_v$ ) = 1.276,80mmHg = 3.555,24 lbf/ft<sup>2</sup>

Faktor keamanan (f) = 10 %

#### a) Menentukan Ukuran Pipa

##### 1) Kapasitas pompa ( $q_f$ )

$$\begin{aligned} m_f &= (1 + f) \times m_s \\ &= (1 + 0,01) \times 641.285,55\text{lb/jam} \\ &= 647.696,38\text{lb/jam} \\ &= 10.794,94\text{lb/min} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_f &= \frac{m_f}{\rho} \\ &= \frac{10.794,94 \text{ lb/min}}{81,03 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\ &= 133,22\text{ft}^3/\text{min} \\ &= 2,22\text{ft}^3/\text{sec} \\ &= 996,59\text{gal/min} \end{aligned}$$

## 2) Menentukan Diameter Optimum ( $D_{opt}$ )

Untuk aliran turbulente yang mempunyai range viskositas 0,02 – 20 cp maka digunakan rumus diameter dalam optimum pipa.

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{opt} &= 3,9 \times qf^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad \text{Eq. 15 Pg. 496 (Peter, 1991)} \\
 &= 3,9 \times (2,22 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s})^{0,45} \times (81,03 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3)^{0,13} \\
 &= 9,89 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 3) Ukuran Pipa

Dari tabel 10-18 *Properties of steel pipe, Perry's chemical Engineers' Handbook*, hal 10-72 – 10-74, dimensi pipa yang digunakan adalah :

Suction Pipe			Discharge Pipe		
IPS	= 10in	= 0,83ft	IPS	= 8in	= 0,67 ft
SN	= 5S		SN	= 5S	
ID	= 10,48in	= 0,87ft	ID	= 8,41 in	= 0,7 ft
OD	= 10,75 in	= 0,9 ft	OD	= 8,63in	= 0,72 ft
Ls	= 15m	= 49,21 ft	Ls	= 17m	= 55,77ft
a''	= 0,599 ft <sup>2</sup>	= 86,3in <sup>2</sup>	a''	= 0,385ft <sup>2</sup>	= 55,51 in <sup>2</sup>

### b) Perhitungan pada Suction

#### 1) Suction friction loss

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suction Velocity } (v_s) &= \frac{q_f}{a''} \\
 &= \frac{2,22 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{s}}{0,599 \text{ ft}^2} \\
 &= 3,7 \text{ ft/s} \\
 &= 13.337,98 \text{ ft/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Velocity head} = \frac{v_s^2}{g_c} = \frac{(3,7 \text{ ft/s})^2}{32,174 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 0,21 \text{ ft.lb}_f / \text{lb}_m$$

## 2) Bilangan Reynold (Re)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Reynold Number, } N_{\text{Re}} &= \frac{D \cdot V \cdot \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,87 \text{ ft} \times 13.337,98 \text{ ft/jam} \times 81,03 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{6,25 \text{ lb/ft.hr}} \\ &= 151.054,76 \end{aligned}$$

Material yang digunakan untuk konstruksi pipa adalah “Commercial Steel Pipe”. Dari figure 14-1. *Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes. Peter, hal 482*, diperoleh :

$$\text{Equivalent roughness, } \varepsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\varepsilon}{D} &= \frac{0,00015 \text{ ft}}{0,87 \text{ ft}} \\ &= 0,000172 \end{aligned}$$

Pada  $N_{\text{Re}} = 151.054,76$  dan  $\varepsilon/D = 0,000172$ , dari figure 14-1, *Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes. Peter, hal 482*, diperoleh *fanning factor*,  $f = 0,0035$

## 3) Skin friction loss ( $H_{\text{fs}}$ )

$$H_{\text{fs}} = \frac{2 \times f \times L}{D} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

*Equivalent length dari fitting dan valve* diperoleh dari Tabel II.1 *Alat Industri Kimia, Prof. Dr. Ir. Syarifuddin Ismail, hal 35*. Digunakan 2 elbow  $90^\circ$  dan 1 gate valve, jadi *equivalent length dari fitting dan valve* adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} L_e &= 2(32) + 1(7) \\ &= 71 \\ L &= L_{\text{Suction}} + (L_e \times \text{ID Suction}) \\ L &= 49,21 \text{ ft} + (71 \times 0,87 \text{ ft}) \\ &= 111,23 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka : } H_{fs} = \frac{2 \times f \times L}{D} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} = 0,19 \text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}$$

#### 4) Sudden Contraction Friction Loss ( $H_{fc}$ )

$$H_{fc} = \frac{K_c}{2\alpha} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ ( untuk aliranturbulen )}$$

$$K_c = 0,4 \times \left( 1,25 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)$$

$$= 0,5$$

$$H_{fc} = \frac{0,5}{2 \times 1} \times 0,21 \text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}$$

$$= 0,05 \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}_m$$

#### 5) Fitting + Valve Friction Loss ( $H_{ff}$ )

$$H_{ff} = K_f \times \frac{V^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

Nilai  $K_f$  diperoleh dari Tabel II.2 Alat Industri Kimia, Prof. Dr. Ir. Syarifuddin Ismail, hal 35 :

$$\text{Elbow } 90^\circ \text{std} \quad : 0,9$$

$$\text{Gate valve} \quad : 0,2$$

$$K_f = 2 \text{ elbowstd} + 1 \text{ gate valve}$$

$$= (2 \times 0,9) + (1 \times 0,2)$$

$$= 2$$

$$H_{ff} = 2 \times 0,21 \text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}_m$$

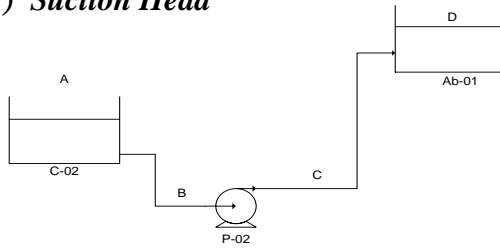
$$= 0,42 \text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}_m$$

#### 6) Total Suction Friction Loss ( $H_{fsuc}$ )

$$H_{fsuc} = H_{fs} + H_{fc} + H_{ff} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

$$= (0,19 + 0,05 + 0,42) \text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}_m$$

$$= 0,67 \text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb}_m$$

7) *Suction Head*

$$Z_a = 1\text{ m} = 3,28\text{ ft}$$

$$Z_b = 0\text{ m} = 0\text{ ft (reference)}$$

$$\text{Static suction, SH} = Z_a - Z_b = 3,28\text{ ft}$$

$$\frac{P_a - P_b}{\rho} + \frac{g}{gc} (Z_a - Z_b) + \frac{V_a^2 - V_b^2}{2g\alpha} = H_f$$

$$P_a = 1,68\text{ atm} = 24,69\text{ psi} = 3.555,24\text{ lb/ft}^2$$

$$P_a/\rho = 43,88\text{ lbf ft/lb}$$

$$g/gc = 1\text{ lbf/lb}$$

$$\text{Static Head, } H_s = Z_{\text{suc}} \times (g/gc) = 3,28$$

$$\text{Velocity Head, } H_v = V_a - V_b = 0\text{ ft, lbf/lb}$$

$$H_v = 0\text{ ft. lbf/lb}$$

$$\text{Maka, } H_{\text{suc}} = (P_b/\rho)$$

$$\frac{P_b}{\rho} = H_p + H_s + H_v - H_{\text{fsuc}} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

$$\frac{P_b}{\rho} = 43,88\text{ ft lbf/lb} + 3,28\text{ ft, lbf/lb} + 0 - 0,67\text{ ft, lbf/lb}$$

$$P_b/\rho = 46,49\text{ lbf ft/lb}$$

$$P_b = 3.766,79\text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 = 26,16\text{ psi}$$

### 8) *Net Positive Suction Head* ( NPSH )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NPSH} &= \frac{P_b}{\rho} - \frac{P_b u_{ap}}{\rho} && \text{(Ismail, 1999)} \\ &= 46,49 \text{ lbf ft/lb} - 43,88 \text{ lbf ft/lb} \\ &= 2,61 \text{ ft/lb/lbf} \end{aligned}$$

### c) Perhitungan pada Discharge

#### Menentukan Discharge Friction Loss

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{q_f}{a} \\ &= \frac{2,22 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{s}}{0,385 \text{ ft}^2} \\ &= 5,76 \text{ ft/s} \\ &= 20.735,28 \text{ ft/jam} \\ \text{Velocity head} &= \frac{v^2}{2g_c} = \frac{(5,76 \text{ ft/s})^2}{32,174 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 0,52 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

### 2) Bilangan Reynold (Re)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re} &= \frac{D v \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{0,7 \text{ ft} \times 20.735,28 \text{ ft/jam} \times 81,03 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{6,25 \text{ lb/ftjam}} \\ &= 188.343,74 \end{aligned}$$

Material yang digunakan untuk konstruksi pipa adalah commercial steel pipe, FIGURE 14-1. *Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes*. Peter, hal 482, diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Equivalent roughness, } \epsilon &= 0,00015 && \text{(Peter, 1991)} \\ \epsilon/D &= 0,000214 \end{aligned}$$

Pada  $N_{Re} = 188.343,74$  dan  $\epsilon/D = 0,000214$ , dari *figure 14-1. Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes. Peter, hal 482*, diperoleh :

$$\text{fanning factor, } f = 0,0032$$

### 3) Skin friction loss ( $H_{fs}$ )

Digunakan 1 *elbow 90°* dan 1 *gate valve*, dari tabel II.1 Syarifuddin didapat :

$$\text{elbow 90 std} = 32$$

$$\text{gate valve} = 7$$

jadi equivalent *length* dari *fitting* dan *valve* :

$$\begin{aligned} L_e &= 2(32) + 1(7) \\ &= 71 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = L \text{ discharge} + (L_e \times ID \text{ discharge})$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 55,77\text{ft} + (71 \times 0,7\text{ft}) \\ &= 105,52\text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{fs} = \frac{2fL}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{g_c} = 0,5\text{ftlb}_f / \text{lb}_m \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

### 4) Sudden Contraction Friction Loss ( $H_{fe}$ )

$$H_{fe} = \frac{K_e}{2\alpha} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

Diketahui :

$$K_c = 1$$

$\alpha = 1$  untuk aliran turbulent

$$\begin{aligned} H_{fe} &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} \times 0,52 \text{ ft.lbf/lb} \\ &= 0,26\text{ftlb}_f / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

### 5) Fitting + Valve Friction Loss ( $H_{ff}$ )

$$H_{ff} = K_f \times \frac{V^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

nilai  $K_f$  diperoleh dari Tabel II.2 Alat Industri Kimia, Prof. Dr. Ir. Syarifuddin Ismail, hal 35 :

$$\text{Elbow } 90^\circ \text{ std} \quad : 0,9$$

$$\text{Gate valve} \quad : 0,2$$

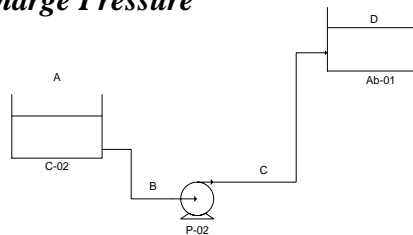
$$\begin{aligned} K_f &= 2 \text{ elbow std} + 1 \text{ gate valve} && \text{(Ismail, 1999)} \\ &= (2 \times 0,9) + (1 \times 0,2) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ff} &= 2 \times 0,52 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lb} \\ &= 1,03 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf/lb} \end{aligned}$$

#### 6) Total Discharge Friction Loss ( $H_{fdisc}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} H_{fdis} &= H_{fs} + H_{fe} + H_{ff} && \text{(Ismail, 1999)} \\ &= (0,5 + 0,26 + 1,03) \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lb}_m \\ &= 1,79 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

#### 7) Discharge Pressure



$$Z_c = 0 \text{ m} \quad = 0 \text{ ft}$$

$$Z_d = 7,45 \text{ m} \quad = 24,44 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Static discharge head, } Z_s = Z_d - Z_c = 24,44 \text{ ft}$$

$$\frac{P_c - P_d}{\rho} + \frac{g}{gc} (Z_c - Z_d) + \frac{(V_c^2 - V_d^2)}{2g\alpha} = H_f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Discharge Pressure, } P_d &= 18 \text{ atm} \\ &= 264,53 \text{ psi} \\ &= 38.091,90 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pressure Head, } H_p &= Pd/\rho \\
 \frac{Pd}{\rho} &= \frac{38.091,90 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{81,03 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 470,11 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} \\
 g/gc &= 1 \text{ lbf/lb} \\
 \text{static head, } H_s &= \frac{g}{gc}(Z_d - Z_c) \\
 &= 1 \text{ lbf/lb} \times 24,44 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 24,44 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

Velocity head,  $H_v$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c - V_d &= 0 \\
 H_v &= 0 \text{ ft, lbf/lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{P_c}{\rho} = \frac{P_d}{\rho} + \frac{g}{gc}(Z_d - Z_c) + \frac{V_d^2 - V_c^2}{2g\alpha} + H_f \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{P_c}{\rho} &= 470,11 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} + 24,44 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} + 0 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} + 1,79 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} \\
 &= 496,33 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} \\
 P_c &= 496,33 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} \times 81,03 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 &= 40.217,12 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \\
 &= 279,29 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### d) Menghitung Tenaga Pompa

##### 1) Differential Pressure (Total $\Delta P$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Differential pressure} &= \text{Discharge pressure} - \text{Suction pressure} \\
 &= (279,29 - 26,16) \text{ psi} \\
 &= 253,13 \text{ psi}
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 2) Total Head

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total head} &= \text{Discharge Head} - \text{Suction Head} \\
 &= (496,33 - 46,49) \text{ ft} \\
 &= 449,85 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3) Efisiensi Pompa

Kapasitas pompa,  $Q_f = 996,59 \text{ gal/min}$

Efisiensi pompa diperoleh dari *figure 14-37 efficiencies of centrifugal pump, Peter 4th edition hal 520* diperoleh:

Efisiensi pompa,  $\eta = 82 \%$

### 4) Brake Horse Power (BHP)

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$W_s = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z + \frac{\Delta v^2}{g_c} + \Delta H_f \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$= 449,85 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{m_f \times W_s}{\eta_p}$$

$$= \frac{10.794,94 \text{ lb/min} \times 449,85 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}}{82 \%$$

$$= 5.922.033,01 \text{ lbf. ft/min}$$

$$= 179,46 \text{ HP}$$

### 5) Tenaga Pompa (MHP)

Dari gambar 14-38, *efficiencies of three-phase motor, Peter (hal 521)* diperoleh :

Efisiensi motor = 92%

$$\text{MHP} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Efisiensi motor}}$$

$$\text{MHP} = \frac{179,46 \text{ HP}}{92\%}$$

$$\text{MHP} = 195,06 \text{ HP}$$

Dipilih pompa :

Power = 195,06 HP

Tipe = *Centrifugal*

Jumlah = 2 buah ( 1 cadangan)

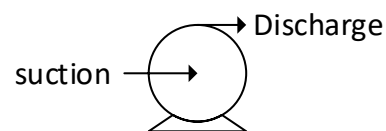
<b>IDENTIFIKASI</b>					
Nama Alat	Pompa				
Kode Alat	P-02				
Fungsi	Mengalirkan <i>Lean Benzene</i> dari C-02 ke Ab-01				
Tipe	<i>Centrifugal Pump</i>				
Temperatur	43,33		°C		
Densitas	1.297,95		kg/m <sup>3</sup>		
Laju alir massa	290.881,27		kg/jam		
Viskositas	2,58		cP		
Tekanan uap	24.69		psi		
Kapasitas pompa	996,59		gal/min		
Volumetric Flowrate	2,22		ft <sup>3</sup> /det		
		<b>SUCTION</b>		<b>DISCHARGE</b>	
NPS	10	in	8	in	
SN	5S		5S		
ID	10,48	in	8,41	in	
OD	10,75	in	8,63	in	
L	49,21	ft	55,77	ft	
Velocity	3,7	ft/s	5,76	ft/s	
Total friction loss	0,67	ft lbf/lb	1,79	ft lbf/lb	
Required motor driver	195,06 Hp				
Jumlah	2 (1 Cadangan)				
Bahan	<i>Carbon Steel</i>				

**34. POMPA (P-03)**

Fungsi : Mengalirkan  $\text{NH}_3$  liquid dari KOD-02 ke T-03

Tipe : Pompa Centrifugal

Gambar :

**Kondisi Operasi**

Temperatur (T) =  $33^{\circ}\text{C}$

Laju alir ( $m_s$ ) =  $48.611,11 \text{ kg/jam} = 107.169,17 \text{ lb/jam}$

Densitas ( $\rho$ ) =  $667,45 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 41,67 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Viskositas ( $\mu$ ) =  $4,58 \text{ cp} = 11,09 \text{ lb/ft jam}$

Tekanan uap ( $P_v$ ) =  $13.680 \text{ mmHg} = 38.091,91 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$

Faktor keamanan (f) = 10 %

**e) Menentukan Ukuran Pipa****4) Kapasitas pompa ( $q_f$ )**

$$\begin{aligned} m_f &= (1 + f) \times m_s \\ &= (1 + 0,1) \times 107.169,17 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 108.240,86 \text{ lb/jam} \\ &= 1.804,01 \text{ lb/min} \end{aligned}$$

$$q_f = \frac{m_f}{\rho}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1.804,01 \text{ lb/min}}{41,67 \text{ lb/ft}^3} \\
 &= 43,3 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min} \\
 &= 0,72 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec} \\
 &= 323,87 \text{ gal/min}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 5) Menentukan Diameter Optimum ( $D_{\text{opt}}$ )

Untuk aliran turbulente yang mempunyai range viskositas 0,02 – 20 cp maka digunakan rumus diameter dalam optimum pipa.

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{\text{opt}} &= 3,9 \times q_f^{0,45} \times \rho^{0,13} \quad \text{Eq. 15 Pg. 496 (Peter, 1991)} \\
 &= 3,9 \times (0,72 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s})^{0,45} \times (41.667,54 \text{ lb/ft}^3)^{0,13} \\
 &= 5,47 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 6) Ukuran Pipa

Dari tabel 10-18 *Properties of steel pipe, Perry's chemical Engineers' Handbook*, hal 10-72 – 10-74, dimensi pipa yang digunakan adalah :

Suction Pipe			Discharge Pipe		
IPS	= 6in	= 0,5ft	IPS	= 5in	= 0,417ft
SN	= 5 S		SN	= 5 S	
ID	= 6,47in	= 0,539ft	ID	= 5,345in	= 0,445ft
OD	= 6,625 in	= 0,552ft	OD	= 5,563 in	= 0,464ft
Ls	= 4m	= 13,123ft	Ls	= 3,33m	= 10,925ft
a''	= 0,224ft <sup>2</sup>	= 32,242 in <sup>2</sup>	a''	= 0,156 ft <sup>2</sup>	= 22,435 in <sup>2</sup>

### f) Perhitungan pada Suction

#### 1) Suction friction loss

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Suction Velocity } (v_s) &= \frac{q_f}{a''} \\
 &= \frac{0,72 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}}{0,224 \text{ ft}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 3,22 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$= 11.602,20 \text{ ft/jam}$$

$$\text{Velocity head} = \frac{v^2}{g_c} = \frac{(3,22 \text{ ft/s})^2}{32,174 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 0,161 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

## 2) Bilangan Reynold (Re)

$$\text{Reynold Number, } N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{D \cdot V \cdot \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,539 \text{ ft} \times 11.602,20 \text{ ft/jam} \times 41,67 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{11,09 \text{ lb/ft.hr}}$$

$$= 23.503,29$$

Material yang digunakan untuk konstruksi pipa adalah “Commercial Steel Pipe”. Dari *figure 14-1. Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes. Peter, hal 482*, diperoleh :

$$\text{Equivalent roughness, } \varepsilon = 0,00015 \text{ ft} \quad \text{Fig 14-1} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{D} = \frac{0,00015 \text{ ft}}{0,539 \text{ ft}}$$

$$= 0,00028$$

Pada  $N_{\text{Re}} = 270.918,50$  dan  $\varepsilon/D = 0,00028$ , dari *figure 14-1, Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes. Peter, hal 482*, diperoleh *fanning factor*,  $f = 0,007$

## 3) Skin friction loss ( $H_{\text{fs}}$ )

$$H_{\text{fs}} = \frac{2 \times f \times L}{D} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

*Equivalent length* dari fitting dan valve diperoleh dari Tabel II.1 *Alat Industri Kimia, Prof. Dr. Ir. Syarifuddin Ismail, hal 35*.

Digunakan 2 elbow  $90^\circ$  dan 1 gate valve, jadi *equivalent length* dari fitting dan valve adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} L_e &= 2(32) + 1(7) \\ &= 71 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = L_{\text{Suction}} + (L_e \times \text{ID Suction})$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 13,12\text{ft} + (71 \times 0,539\text{ft}) \\ &= 51,4\text{ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka : } H_{fs} = \frac{2 \times f \times L}{D} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} = 0,215 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}$$

#### 4) Sudden Contraction Friction Loss ( $H_{fc}$ )

$$H_{fc} = \frac{K_c}{2\alpha} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$\alpha = 1 \text{ ( untuk aliranturbulen )}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_c &= 0,4 \times \left( 1 - \frac{A_2}{A_1} \right) \\ &= 0,50 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{fc} &= \frac{0,05}{2 \times 1} \times 0,161 \text{ ft.lbf / lb} \\ &= 0,0403 \text{ lb}_f / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

#### 5) Fitting + Valve Friction Loss ( $H_{ff}$ )

$$H_{ff} = K_f \times \frac{V^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

Nilai  $K_f$  diperoleh dari Tabel II.2 Alat Industri Kimia, Prof. Dr. Ir. Syarifuddin Ismail, hal 35 :

$$\text{Elbow } 90^\circ \text{std} \quad : 0,9$$

$$\text{Gate valve} \quad : 0,2$$

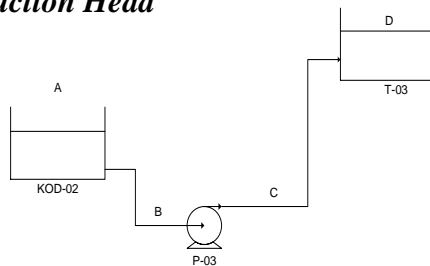
$$\begin{aligned} K_f &= 2 \text{ elbowstd} + 1 \text{ gate valve} \\ &= (2 \times 0,9) + (1 \times 0,2) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ff} &= 2 \times 0,161 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m / 2 \\ &= 0,32 \text{ ft.lbf} / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

### 6) Total Suction Friction Loss ( $H_{fsuc}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_{fsuc} &= H_{fs} + H_{fc} + H_{ff} && \text{(Ismail, 1999)} \\
 &= (0,22 + 0,04 + 0,32) \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lb}_m \\
 &= 0,578 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf} / \text{lb}_m
 \end{aligned}$$

### 7) Suction Head



$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_a &= 6,4 \text{ m} && = 21,01 \text{ ft} \\
 Z_b &= 0 \text{ m} && = 0 \text{ ft (reference)} \\
 \text{Static suction, SH} &= Z_a - Z_b && = 21,01 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{P_a - P_b}{\rho} + \frac{g}{gc} (Z_a - Z_b) + \frac{V_a^2 - V_b^2}{2g\alpha} = H_f$$

$$P_a = 18 \text{ atm} = 264,53 \text{ psi} = 38.091,90 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^2$$

$$P_a/\rho = 914,19 \text{ lbf ft}/\text{lb}$$

$$g/gc = 1 \text{ lbf}/\text{lb}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Static Head, } H_s &= Z_{suc} \times (g/gc) \\
 &= 21,01 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Velocity Head, } H_v &= V_a - V_b = 0 \text{ ft, lbf}/\text{lb} \\
 H_v &= 0 \text{ ft, lbf}/\text{lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Maka, } H_{suc} = (P_b/\rho)$$

$$\frac{P_b}{\rho} = H_p + H_s + H_v - H_{fsuc} \quad \text{(Ismail, 1999)}$$



$$\frac{Pb}{\rho} = 914,19 \text{ ft.lbf/lb} + 21,01 \text{ ft, lbf/lb} + 0 - 0,578 \text{ ft, lbf/lb}$$

$$Pb/\rho = 934,61 \text{ lbf ft/lb}$$

$$Pb = 38.942,70 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$$

$$= 270,44 \text{ psi}$$

### 8) Net Positive Suction Head ( NPSH )

$$\text{NPSH} = \frac{Pb}{\rho} - \frac{Pb_{uap}}{\rho} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

$$= 934,61 \text{ lbf.ft/lb} - 914,19 \text{ lbf.ft/lb}$$

$$= 20,42 \text{ ft.lbf/lbf}$$

### g) Perhitungan pada Discharge

#### Menentukan Discharge Friction Loss

##### 1) Discharge Velocity (v)

$$v = \frac{q_f}{a}$$

$$= \frac{0,72 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{s}}{0,156 \text{ ft}^2}$$

$$= 4,63 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$= 16.673,50 \text{ ft/jam}$$

$$\text{Velocity head} = \frac{v^2}{g_c} = \frac{(4,63 \text{ ft/s})^2}{32,174 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 0,33 \text{ ft.lbf/lb}_m$$

##### 2) Bilangan Reynold (Re)

$$\text{Re} = \frac{D v \rho}{\mu}$$

$$= \frac{0,4454 \text{ ft} \times 16.673,50 \text{ ft} / \text{jam} \times 41,67 \text{ lb} / \text{ft}^3}{11,09 \text{ lb} / \text{ftjam}}$$

$$= 27.903,51$$

Material yang digunakan untuk konstruksi pipa adalah commercial steel pipe, FIGURE 14-1. *Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes*. Peter, hal 482, diperoleh :

$$\text{Equivalent roughness, } \varepsilon = 0,00015 \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$\varepsilon/D = 0,00037$$

Pada  $N_{Re} = 27.903,51$  dan  $\varepsilon/D = 0,00037$ , dari *figure 14-1. Fanning friction factors for long straight pipes*. Peter, hal 482, diperoleh :

$$\text{fanning factor, } f = 0,006$$

### 3) *Skin friction loss* ( $H_{fs}$ )

Digunakan 1 *elbow* 90° dan 1 *gate valve*, dari tabel II.1 Syarifuddin didapat :

$$\text{elbow 90 std} = 32$$

$$\text{gate valve} = 7$$

jadi equivalent length dari fitting dan valve :

$$L_e = 2(32) + 1(7)$$

$$= 71$$

$$L = L_{\text{discharge}} + (L_e \times ID_{\text{discharge}})$$

$$L = 10,93\text{ft} + (71 \times 0,4454\text{ft})$$

$$= 42,55\text{ft}$$

$$H_{fs} = \frac{2fL}{D} \times \frac{v^2}{g_c} = 0,38 \text{ ftlb}_f / \text{lb}_m \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

### 4) *Sudden Contraction Friction Loss* ( $H_{fe}$ )

$$H_{fe} = \frac{K_e}{2\alpha} \times \frac{V^2}{g_c} \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

Diketahui :

$$K_c = 1$$

$\alpha = 1$  untuk aliran turbulent

$$\begin{aligned} H_{fe} &= \frac{1}{2 \times 1} \times 0,33 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb} \\ &= 0,166 \text{ ftlb}_f / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

### 5) Fitting + Valve Friction Loss ( $H_{ff}$ )

$$H_{ff} = K_f \times \frac{V^2}{2g_c} \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

nilai  $K_f$  diperoleh dari Tabel II.2 Alat Industri Kimia, Prof. Dr. Ir. Syarifuddin Ismail, hal 35 :

$$\text{Elbow } 90^\circ \text{ std} \quad : 0,9$$

$$\text{Gate valve} \quad : 0,2$$

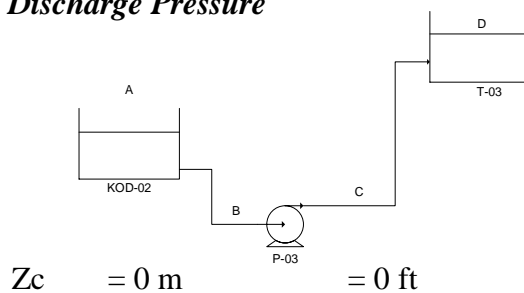
$$\begin{aligned} K_f &= 2 \text{ elbow std} + 1 \text{ gate valve} && (\text{Ismail, 1999}) \\ &= (2 \times 0,9) + (1 \times 0,2) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{ff} &= 2 \times 0,33 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb} \\ &= 0,66 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lb}_f / \text{lb} \end{aligned}$$

### 6) Total Discharge Friction Loss ( $H_{fsuc}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} H_{fdis} &= H_{fs} + H_{fe} + H_{ff} && (\text{Ismail, 1999}) \\ &= (0,38 + 0,166 + 0,66) \text{ ftlb}_f / \text{lb}_m \\ &= 1,215 \text{ ftlb}_f / \text{lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

### 7) Discharge Pressure



$$Z_d = 14,21\text{m} = 46,62 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Static discharge head, } Z_s = Z_d - Z_c = 46,62 \text{ ft}$$

$$\frac{P_c - P_d}{\rho} + \frac{g}{g_c}(Z_c - Z_d) + \frac{(V_c^2 - V_d^2)}{2g\alpha} = H_f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Discharge Pressure, } P_d &= 19\text{atm} \\ &= 279,22\text{psi} \\ &= 40.208,12\text{lb/ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Pressure Head, } H_p = P_d/\rho$$

$$\frac{P_d}{\rho} = \frac{40.208,12 \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{41,67 \text{ lb/ft}^3}$$

$$= 964,98\text{ft. lbf/lb}$$

$$\frac{g}{g_c} = 1 \text{ lbf/lb}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{static head, } H_s &= \frac{g}{g_c}(Z_d - Z_c) \\ &= 1 \text{ lbf/lb} \times 46,62 \text{ ft} \\ &= 46,62 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Velocity head, } H_v$$

$$V_c - V_d = 0$$

$$H_v = 0 \text{ ft, lbf/lb}$$

$$\frac{P_c}{\rho} = \frac{P_d}{\rho} + \frac{g}{g_c}(Z_d - Z_c) + \frac{V_d^2 - V_c^2}{2g\alpha} - H_f \quad (\text{Ismail, 1999})$$

$$\frac{P_c}{\rho} = 964,98\text{ft. lbf/lb} + 46,62 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} + 0 \text{ ft. lbf/lb} - 1,215 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}$$

$$= 1.012,81\text{ft. lbf/lb}$$

$$P_c = 1.012,81\text{ft. lbf/lb} \times 41,67\text{lb/ft}^3$$

$$= 42.201,34\text{lb/ft}^2$$

$$= 293,06\text{psi}$$

## h) Menghitung Tenaga Pompa

**6) Differential Pressure (Total  $\Delta P$ )**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Differential pressure} &= \text{Discharge pressure} - \text{Suction pressure} \\ &= (293,06 - 270,44) \text{ psi} \\ &= 22,63 \text{ psi} \end{aligned}$$

**7) Total Head**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total head} &= \text{Discharge Head} - \text{Suction Head} \\ &= (1.012,81 - 934,61) \text{ ft} \\ &= 78,21 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

**8) Efisiensi Pompa**

Kapasitas pompa,  $Q_f = 323,87 \text{ gal/min}$

Efisiensi pompa diperoleh dari *figure 14-37 efficiencies of centrifugal pump, Peter 4th edition hal 520* diperoleh:

Efisiensi pompa,  $\eta = 80 \%$

**9) Brake Horse Power (BHP)**

Persamaan Bernoulli :

$$W_s = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Delta Z + \frac{\Delta v^2}{g_c} + \Delta H_f \quad (\text{Peter, 1991})$$

$$= 78,21 \text{ ft lbf/lbm}$$

$$\text{BHP} = \frac{m_f \times W_s}{\eta_p}$$

$$= \frac{1.804,01 \text{ lb/min} \times 78,21 \text{ ft. lbf/lb}}{80 \%}$$

$$= 176.355,44 \text{ ft. lbf/min}$$

$$= 5,34 \text{ HP}$$

**10) Tenaga Pompa (MHP)**

Dari gambar 14-38, *efficiencies of three-phase motor, Peter (hal 521)* diperoleh :

Efisiensi motor = 82%

$$\text{MHP} = \frac{\text{BHP}}{\text{Effisiensi motor}}$$

$$\text{MHP} = \frac{5,34 \text{ HP}}{84 \%}$$

$$\text{MHP} = 6,36 \text{ HP}$$

Dipilih pompa :

$$\text{Power} = 2 \text{ HP}$$

Tipe = *Centrifugal*

Jumlah = 2 buah ( 1 cadangan)

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### IDENTIFIKASI

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Nama Alat	Pompa
KodeAlat	P-03
Fungsi	MengalirkanNH <sub>3</sub> liquid dari KOD-02 ke T-03

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### DATA DESAIN

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Tipe	<i>Centrifugal Pump</i>	
Temperatur	33	°C
Densitas	667,45	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Lajualirmassa	48.611,11	kg/jam
Viskositas	11,09	cp
Tekananuap	264,02	psi
Kapasitaspompa	323,87	gal/min
Volumetric Flowrate	0,72	ft <sup>3</sup> /det

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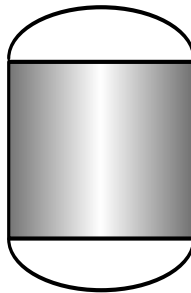
	SUCTION		DISCHARGE	
NPS	6	in	5	in
SN	5S		5S	
ID	6,47	in	5,345	in
OD	6,625	in	5,563	in
L	13,123	ft	10,925	ft
Velocity	3,22	ft/s	4,63	ft/s
Total friction loss	0,578	ftlbf/lb	1,215	ftlbf/lb

Required motor driver	6,36Hp
Jumlah	2 (1 Cadangan)
Bahan	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

---

### 35. TANK- 01 (T-01)

Fungsi : Menampung larutan *benfield*  
 Tipe : Silinder vertical dengan *ellipsoidal head*  
 Gambar :



Data Kondisi Operasi :

Tekanan, P = 1,68 atm  
 Temperatur, T = 43,33 °C  
 Laju alir massa, W = 345.350,78 kg/jam  
 Densitas,  $\rho$  = 1297,95 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel

Lama Penyimpanan, t = 3 hari

Jumlah Tanki = 1

Perhitungan Desain :

#### a). Kapasitas Tanki, $V_t$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume liquid, } V_t &= \frac{\text{Laju Alir}}{\text{Densitas}} \times \text{lama penyimpanan} \\
 &= \frac{345.350,78 \text{ kg/jam}}{1297,95 \text{ kg/m}^3} \times 3 \text{ harix} \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}} \\
 &= 772,82 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan 1 buah tanki dengan tanki berkapasitas :

$$V_t = 772,82 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Faktor keamanan} = 10 \%$$

$$V_t = (100 + 10) \% \times 772,82 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 850,10 \text{ m}^3$$

### b). Diameter Tanki, $D$

Tipe tanki yang direncanakan adalah bejana silinder vertikal dengan tutup ellipsoidal.

$$\text{Dimana, } H = \text{tinggi silinder} = 3/2 D$$

$$V_s = \pi r^2 H$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{3}{2} D\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \pi D^3$$

$$V_e = \frac{\pi}{24} D^3$$

$$V_t = V_s + V_e$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \pi D^3 + 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{24} D^3\right)$$

$$= \frac{9\pi}{24} D^3 = 2,028 D^3$$

$$D = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V_t}{2,068}}$$

$$= \sqrt[3]{\frac{850,10 \text{ m}^3}{2,068}}$$

$$= 8,97 \text{ m}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} D = 4,49 \text{ m}$$

### c). Tinggi Tanki, $H_t$

Tinggi Silinder,  $H_s$

$$H_s = 3/2 \cdot D$$

$$= 3/2 \times (8,97 \text{ m})$$

$$= 13,46 \text{ m}$$



Tinggi Ellipsoidal,  $h$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot D \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times (8,97 \text{ m}) \\ &= 2,24 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Tanki,  $H_t$

$$\begin{aligned} H_t &= H_s + 2h \\ &= 13,46 \text{ m} + 2(2,24) \text{ m} \\ &= 15,70 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**d). Tebal dinding,  $t$**

Rumus untuk silinder :

$$t = \frac{P \cdot r}{S \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + C_c \quad (\text{Peters, 1991})$$

Keterangan :

$t$	=	tebal dinding, m	
$P$	=	tekanan desain, psi	= 1,17 atm
$r$	=	jari-jari, m	= 4,49 m
$S$	=	tekanan kerja yang diizinkan, psi	= 932,23 atm
$E$	=	efisiensi pengelasan	= 0,85
$C_c$	=	korosi yang diizinkan, in	= 0,0125 in

Tebal Dinding Tanki,  $t$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{P \cdot r}{S \cdot E - 0,6 \cdot P} + C_c \\ &= \frac{1,17 \text{ atm} \times (4,49 \text{ m})}{932,23 \times 0,85 - 0,6 \times 1,17 \text{ atm}} \times 0,0125 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,01 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**e) Outside diameter**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID} &= 8,97 \text{ m} \\ \text{OD} &= \text{ID} + 2t \end{aligned}$$

$$= 8,97 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,01) \text{ m}$$

$$= 8,99 \text{ m}$$

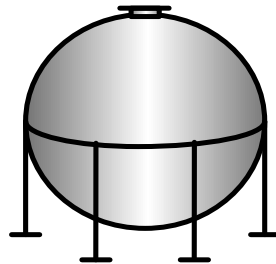
<b>IDENTIFIKASI</b>	
Nama Alat	<i>Tank-01</i>
Kode Alat	T – 01
Jumlah	1 unit
Fungsi	Tempat penyimpanan larutan benfield
<b>DATA DESIGN</b>	
Tipe	Silinder vertikal dengan tutup <i>elipsoidal</i>
Kapasitas	850,10 m <sup>3</sup>
Temperatur	43,33 °C
Tekanan	1,68 atm
Diameter	8,97 m
OD	8,99 m
Tinggi	15,70 m
Tebal	0,01 m
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon Steel</i>

**36. TANK-02 (T-02)**

Fungsi : Tempat menyimpan karbon dioksida keluaran ST-01

Tipe : *Spherical Tank*

Gambar :

**Data Kondisi Operasi :**

Tekanan, P = 30° C

Temperatur, T = 25 atm

Laju alir massa = 54.469,50 kg/jam

Densitas,  $\rho$  = 50,2498 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

Bahan Konstruksi = Carbon Steel

Lama Penyimpanan = 3 hari

Jumlah Tanki = 1

**Perhitungan Desain :****a) Kapasitas Tanki, Vt**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume, Vt} &= \frac{\text{Laju Alir}}{\text{Densitas}} \times \text{lama penyimpanan} \\
 &= \frac{54.469,50 \text{ kg/jam}}{50,2498 \text{ kg/m}^3} \times 3 \text{ hari} \times \frac{24 \text{ jam}}{1 \text{ hari}} \\
 &= 437,27 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Tanki yang digunakan 1 buah, maka:

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= \frac{V_t}{n \text{ tanki}} \\ &= \frac{437,27 \text{ m}^3}{1} \\ &= 437,27 \text{ m}^3 / \text{ tanki} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Safety factor} = 10 \%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kapasitas tanki (} V_t \text{)} &= (1 + 0,1) \times 437,27 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 480,99 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**b) Diameter Tanki, D**

$$V_t = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$r^3 = \frac{V_t}{(4/3)\pi}$$

$$r = \left[ \frac{480,99 \text{ m}^3}{(4/3) \times 3,14} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$r = 4,86 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 2 \times 4,86 \text{ m}$$

$$D = 9,72 \text{ m}$$

**c) Tebal dinding tanki, t**

$$t = \frac{Pr_i}{2SE_j - 0.2P} + C_c \quad (\text{Peters, 1991})$$

**Dimana :**

$$P = \text{Tekanan design} = 25 \text{ atm}$$

$$D = \text{Diameter tanki} = 9,72 \text{ m}$$

$$r = \text{Jari-jari tanki} = 4,86 \text{ m}$$

$$S = \text{Working stress allowable} = 932,23 \text{ atm}$$

$$E_j = \text{Welding joint efficiency} = 0,85$$

$$C = \text{Tebal korosi yang diijinkan} = 0,0032 \text{ m}$$

$$t = \frac{25 \text{ atm} \times 4,86 \text{ m}}{(2 \times 932,2302 \text{ atm} \times 0,85) - (0,2 \times 25 \text{ atm})} + 0,0032 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 0,08 \text{ m}$$

**d) Outside diameter, OD**

$$\text{Outside diameter (OD)} = \text{ID} + t$$

$$= 9,72 \text{ m} + 0,08 \text{ m}$$

$$= 9,80 \text{ m}$$

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**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat	<i>Tank-02</i>
Kode Alat	T-02
Jumlah	1 Unit
Fungsi	Menyimpan Karbon dioksida Keluaran Stripper-01

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**DATA DESIGN**

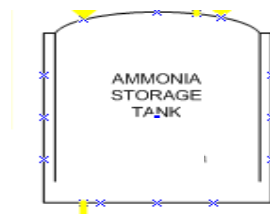

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Tipe	<i>Spherical Tank</i>	
Kapasitas	437,27	m <sup>3</sup>
Tekanan	25	Atm
Temperatur	30	°C
Diameter	9,72	m
OD	9,80	m
Tebal Dinding	0,08	m
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Carbon steel</i>	

---

**37. TANK-03 (T-03)**

Fungsi : Menampung produk Amonia  
 Bentuk : Silinder Vertikal dengan *elipsoidal head*  
 Bahan Konstruksi : *Stainless Steel*  
 Gambar :



- a) Data  
 Temperatur, T : 27 °C  
 Tekanan, P : 19 atm  
 Laju alir massa : 48.580,58 kg/jam  
 Densitas campuran : 1.098,85 Kg/m<sup>3</sup>

b) Kapasitas Tanki, Vs

$$V_t = \frac{\text{Laju alir} \times 24 \text{ jam}}{\text{Densitas}} \times \text{Lama persediaan}$$

$$V_t = \frac{48.580,58 \times 24}{1.098,85} \times 3 \text{ hari}$$

$$V_t = 3.183,15 \text{ m}^3$$

Jumlah tangki yang digunakan sebanyak 5 buah maka :

Volume masing-masing tangki adalah : 636,63 m<sup>3</sup>

Safety factor = 10 %

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= (1 + 0,1) \times 636,63 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 700,29 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- c) Diameter Tanki, D  
Volume silinder,  $V_s$

$$V_s = (3/8) \cdot \pi \cdot D^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= (3/8) 3,14 D^3 \\ &= 1,178 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume Head,  $V_h$

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &= 1/24 \pi D^3 \\ &= (1/24) 3,14 D^3 \\ &= 0,131 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

Volume Total,  $V_t$

$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_s + V_h \\ &= 1,178 D^3 + 0,131 D^3 \\ &= 1,308 D^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \left[ \frac{V_t}{1,3083333} \right]^{1/3} \\ &= \left[ \frac{700,29}{1,3083333} \right]^{1/3} \\ &= 8,12 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= D/2 \\ &= 4,06 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- d) Tinggi tanki total,  $H_t$   
Tinggi silinder,  $H_s$

$$\begin{aligned} H_s &= 3/2 \times D \\ &= 3/2 \times 8,12 \text{ m} \\ &= 12,18 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi elipsoidal,  $H_e$

$$\begin{aligned} H_e &= 1/4 \times D \\ &= 1/4 \times 8,12 \text{ m} \\ &= 2,03 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tanki total,  $H_t$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_t &= H_s + H_e \\
 &= (12,18 + 2,03) \text{ m} \\
 &= 14,21 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

e) Tebal dinding Tanki, t

$$t = \frac{P \cdot R}{S \cdot E_j - 0,6 \cdot P} + C$$

Keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \text{Tekanan design} &= 19 \text{ atm} &= 279,22 \text{ Psi} \\
 r &= \text{Jari – jari kolom} &= 4,06 \text{ m} &= 159,84 \text{ in} \\
 S &= \text{Working stress allowable} &= 13.700 \text{ Psi} \\
 E_j &= \text{Welding joint efficiency} &= 0,85 \\
 C &= \text{Tebal korosi yang diinginkan} &= 0,125 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{279,22 \text{ psi} \times 159,84 \text{ in}}{(13.700 \text{ psi} \times 0,85) - (0,6 \times 279,22 \text{ psi})} + 0,125 \text{ in} \\
 &= 3,90 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,1 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

f) Outside Diameter (OD)

$$\begin{aligned}
 OD &= ID + 2t \\
 &= 8,12 \text{ m} + (2 \times 0,1) \text{ m} \\
 &= 8,32 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$



---

**IDENTIFIKASI**


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Nama Alat	<i>Tank-03</i>
Kode Alat	T-03
Tipe	Silinder vertikal
Jumlah	5 Unit
Fungsi	Tempat menampung produk Amonia

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**DATA DESAIN**


---

Temperatur (°C)	27
Tekanan (atm)	19
Kapasitas (m <sup>3</sup> )	700,29
Tinggi (m)	14,21
Diameter (m)	8,12
OD (m)	8,32
Tebal Dinding (m)	0,1
Bahan Konstruksi	<i>Stainless Steel</i>
Lama Penyimpanan	3 hari

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**LAMPIRAN V**  
**PERHITUNGAN EKONOMI**

**1. Menentukan Indeks Harga**

Untuk menghitung biaya peralatan pada tahun 2022 digunakan indeks harga peralatan dari tahun 2012-2022 referensi “Plant Design and Economic for Chemical Engineers edisi 5” karangan Peter-Timmerhaus.

**Tabel L4.1 Indeks Harga Tahun 2012 – 2022**

Tahun	Indeks Harga
2012	443,213
2013	447,345
2014	451,476
2015	455,608
2016	459,739
2017	463,871
2018	468,002
2019	472,134
2020	476,265
2021	480,396
2022	484,528

Dengan menggunakan metode regresi linier, data diatas diubah ke dalam bentuk persamaan  $y = 4,1315x - 7869,3056$ . Dari ekstrapolasi data tersebut didapat indeks harga untuk tahun 2017 adalah 463,871 dan untuk tahun 2022 adalah 484,528.

## 2. Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

Nilai tukar uang pada 2022 untuk US \$ 1.00 adalah sebesar Rp 15.000 dengan asumsi bahwa kondisi moneter nasional dalam keadaan stabil. Untuk menghitung harga peralatan digunakan perkiraan peralatan dengan menggunakan rumus :

$$\text{Present cost} = \text{original cost} \times \frac{\text{Index cost at present price}}{\text{Index cost at original price}} \quad (\text{Peter,pg.164})$$

Apabila data harga untuk ukuran yang dibutuhkan tidak tersedia maka dapat dipergunakan aturan yang disebut “*Sixth – Tenth Factor Rule*” dengan faktor 0,6. Diperoleh harga korelasi sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Harga alat A} = \text{Harga alat B} \times \left( \frac{\text{Kapasitas alat A}}{\text{Kapasitas alat B}} \right)^{0,6} \quad (\text{Peter,Eq.6.1,pg.169})$$

Dengan menggunakan persamaan diatas, maka masing–masing harga peralatan pada tahun 2022 dapat dihitung, dengan hasil perhitungan pada tabel berikut :

**Tabel 3. Daftar Harga Peralatan Tahun 2022**

No	Kode	Nama Alat	Jumlah	Total Harga
1	Ab-01	Absorber	1	910.832
2	C-01	Cooler 01 (C-01)	1	80.598
3	C-02	Cooler-02 (C-02)	1	89.613
4	Cp-01	Compressor (Cp-01)	1	12.879
5	Cp-02	Compressor (Cp-02)	1	104.531
6	Cp-03	Compressor (Cp-03)	1	1.862.125
7	Cp-04	Compressor (Cp-04)	1	194.465
8	E-01	Ekspander (E-01)	1	2.039
9	E-02	Ekspander (E-02)	1	39.172
10	E-03	Ekspander (E-03)	1	15.991
11	F-01	Furnace (F-01)	1	1.631.492
12	F-02	Furnace (F-02)	1	3.344.762

13	F-03	Furnace (F-03)	1	2.433.716
14	H-01	Heater (H-01)	1	95.086
15	H-02	Heater (H-02)	1	44.753
16	H-03	Heater (H-03)	1	143.488
17	HE-01	Heat Exchanger (HE-01)	1	142.415
18	KOD-01	Knock Out Drum (KOD-01)	1	84.783
19	KOD-02	Knock Out Drum (KOD-02)	1	81.564
20	MS-01	Molecular Sieve (MS-01)	2	929.399
21	MS-02	Molecular Sieve (MS-02)	2	43.572
22	PC-01	Partial Condenser (PC-01)	1	88.432
23	PC-02	Partial Condenser (PC-02)	1	113.867
24	P-01	Pompa (P-01)	2	22.752
25	P-02	Pompa (P-02)	2	22.752
26	P-03	Pompa (P-03)	2	16.527
27	R-01	Reaktor (R-01)	1	8.446.904
28	R-02	Reaktor (R-02)	1	5.672.874
29	R-03	Reaktor (R-03)	1	5.464.028
30	R-04	Reaktor (R-04)	1	4.140.332
31	R-05	Reaktor (R-05)	1	7.243.945
32	ST-01	Stripper	1	794.174
33	WHB-01	Waste Heat Boiler (WHB-01)	1	128.570
34	WHB-02	Waste Heat Boiler (WHB-02)	1	110.541
35	T-01	Tangki (T-01)	1	162.698
36	T-02	Tangki (T-02)	1	118.697
37	T-03	Tangki (T-03)	5	408.356
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>46</b>	<b>\$45.242.725,27</b>

**Total Purchased Equipment Cost (PEC) = US\$ 45.242.725,27**

### **3. Perhitungan Biaya**

#### **3.1. Bahan Baku dan Katalis**

##### **Gas Alam**

Harga (US \$/ mmbtu) = 6

Kebutuhan /thn (mmbtu) = 64.800

Biaya / tahun (US\$) = 64.800 mmbtu x 6 US\$/mmbtu  
= 388.800

##### **Katalis Nikel Oxide (NiO)**

Harga (US \$/ kg) = 6,5

Kebutuhan /tahun (kg) = 41.135,35  
 Biaya / tahun (US\$) = 41.135,35 kg x 6,5 US\$/kg = 267.380

**Katalis Iron Oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)**

Harga (US \$/ kg) = 1  
 Kebutuhan /tahun (kg) = 4.251,41  
 Biaya / tahun (US\$) = 4.251,41 kg x 1 US \$/kg  
 = 4.251

**Katalis Ruthenium (Ru/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)**

Harga (US \$/ kg) = 0,055  
 Kebutuhan /tahun (kg) = 242.789  
 Biaya / tahun (US\$) = 242.789 kg x 0,055 US \$/kg  
 = 13.353

**Adsorben 3A Zeolite**

Harga (US \$/ kg) = 1,725  
 Kebutuhan /tahun (kg) = 9.548  
 Biaya / tahun (US\$) = 9.548 kg x 1,725 US\$/kg  
 = 16.470

**Adsorben 5A Zeolite**

Harga (US \$/ kg) = 1,8  
 Kebutuhan /tahun (kg) = 2.009,32  
 Biaya / tahun (US\$) = 2.009,32 kg x 1,8 US\$/kg  
 = 3.617

**Larutan Benfield**

Harga (US \$/ kg) = 0,975  
 Kebutuhan /tahun (kg) = 27.924.602  
 Biaya / tahun (US\$) = 27.924.602 kg x 0,975 US \$/ m<sup>3</sup>

$$= 83.773.806$$

**Total Biaya Bahan Baku (US\$) = \$84.078.877**

**3.2. Biaya Bahan Bakar (*Fuel Gas*)**

Harga Bahan Bakar per kg (US \$/mmbtu) = 6

Kebutuhan Bahan Bakar /tahun (mmbtu) = 16.583,45

Biaya per tahun (US \$) = 16.583,45 mmbtu x 6 US \$/kg  
= 99.501

**3.3. Perhitungan Harga Tanah**

Harga tanah /m<sup>2</sup> = Rp 3.583.659

Luas tanah = 125.524,02 m<sup>2</sup> = 12,55 Ha

Total Biaya tanah = Rp 449.835.216.214

= US\$ 29.989.014

**3.4. Perhitungan Harga Bangunan**

Harga bangunan/m<sup>2</sup> = Rp. 3.000.000

Luas bangunan = 13.258 m<sup>2</sup>

Biaya bangunan = Rp 39.774.000.000

= US\$ 2.651.600

#### 4. Operating Labour

Daftar gaji karyawan per bulan dapat dilihat dalam tabel L4.4. berikut ini

**Tabel 4. Daftar Gaji Karyawan per Bulan**

No.	Jabatan	Jumlah	Gaji/bulan (Rp)	Total gaji/bulan (Rp)
1	Direktur Utama	1	50.000.000	50.000.000
2	Direktur	3	35.000.000	105.000.000
4	Sekretaris Direktur Utama	1	15.000.000	15.000.000
5	Sekretaris Direktur	3	10.000.000	10.000.000
6	Kepala Bagian	7	15.000.000	105.000.000
7	Kepala Seksi	18	10.000.000	180.000.000
8	Operator Instrument	16	7.000.000	112.000.000
9	Operator Kontrol	56	7.500.000	420.000.000
10	Operator Lapangan	108	7.000.000	756.000.000
11	Analisis Laboratorium	8	6.500.000	52.000.000
12	Dokter	1	7.000.000	7.000.000
13	Perawat	2	5.500.000	11.000.000
14	Staff	20	5.000.000	100.000.000
15	Pekerja Bengkel	4	4.000.000	16.000.000
16	Pekerja Gudang	2	4.000.000	8.000.000
17	Pengemudi	2	3.500.000	7.000.000
18	Security	8	3.500.000	28.000.000
<b>Total</b>		<b>260</b>		<b>1.997.000.000,00</b>

Jumlah gaji karyawan per bulan = Rp. 1.997.000.000,00

Jumlah gaji karyawan per tahun + Tunjangan hari raya (13 bulan)

Jumlah gaji karyawan pertahun = Rp. 1.997.000.000,00/bulan x 13 bulan/tahun

= Rp 25.961.000.000

= US\$ 1.730.733

## 4.2 Perhitungan *Total Capital Investment* (TCI)

### 1. *Total Direct Cost* (DC)

a. <i>Equipment, Installation dan Investment Purchased Equipment-pDelivered</i> (PEC)	= US\$ 45.242.725,27
<i>Installation, insulation and painting</i> (55% PEC)	= US\$ 24.883.498,90
<i>Instrumentation and Control</i> (30% PEC)	= US\$ 13.572.817,58
<i>Piping and installed</i> (80% PEC)	= US\$ 36.194.180,21
<i>Electrical and installed</i> (40% PEC)	= US\$ 18.097.090,11
b. <i>Building</i>	= US\$ 2.651.600
c. <i>Service Facilities &amp; yard improvement</i> (98% PEC)	= US\$ 44.337.870,76
d. <i>Land</i>	= <u>US\$ 29.989.014,41</u> +
<b>Total Direct Cost (DC)</b>	<b>= US\$ 214.968.797,23</b>

### 2. *Indirect Cost* (IDC)

a. <i>Engineering and supervision</i> (5% PEC)	= US\$ 2.262.136,26
b. <i>Construction expense</i> (10 % DC)	= US\$ 21.496.879,72
c. <i>Contractor's fee</i> (3 % DC)	= US\$ 6.449.063,92
d. <i>Contingency</i> (7 % FCI)	= <u>US\$22.883.175,20</u> +
<b>Total Indirect Cost (IDC)</b>	<b>= US\$ 53.091.255,10</b>

### 3. *Fixed capital Investement* (FCI)

$$\text{FCI} = (\text{DC} + \text{IDC}) = \text{US\$ } 326.902.502,85$$

### 4. *Working Capital* (10 % TCI)

$$\text{WC} = 10 \% \text{ TCI} = \text{US\$ } 57.688.676,97$$

### **TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT (TCI)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{TCI} &= \text{FCI} + \text{WC} \\ &= \text{FCI} + 0,3 \text{ TCI} \\ &= \text{FCI}/(1- 0,3) = \text{US\$ } 384.591.179,82 \end{aligned}$$



### 4.3. Perhitungan *Total Production Cost* (TPC)

#### 1. *Manufacturing Cost* (MC)

##### a. *Direct Production Cost*

<i>Raw material</i>	= US\$ 84.078.877,41
<i>Operating Labor</i> (OL)	= US\$ 1.732.466,67
<i>Direct supervisory &amp; Clerical Labor</i> (20% OL)	= US\$ 346.493,33
<i>Utilities</i> (15% TPC)	= US\$ 45.186.033,12
<i>Maintenance &amp; repair</i> /MR (10% FCI)	= US\$ 32.690.250,29
<i>Operating Supplies</i> (15%MR)	= US\$ 4.903.537,54
<i>Labortory charge</i> (15% OL)	= US\$ 259.870
<i>Patent &amp; royalties</i> (6% TPC)	= US\$ 18.074.413,25+
<b><i>Total Direct Production Cost</i></b>	<b>=US\$ 187.271.941,61</b>

##### b. *Fixed Charge*

<i>Depreciation</i> (10% FCI)	= US\$ 32.690.250,29
<i>Local taxes</i> (4% FCI)	= US\$ 13.076.100,11
<i>Insurance</i> (1% FCI)	= <u>US\$3.269.025,03+</u>
<b><i>Total Fixed Charge</i></b>	<b>= US\$ 49.035.375,43</b>

***Plant Overhead Cost* (70% MR + LO + DSCL) = US\$ 17.384.605,14**

***Total Manufacturing Cost* =US\$ 253.691.922,18**

#### 2. *General Expenses* (GE)

a. <i>Administrative cost</i> (15% OL)	= US\$ 5.215.381,54
b. <i>Distribution &amp; selling price</i> (20% TPC)	= US\$ 60.248.044,16
c. <i>Research &amp; Development cost</i> (5% TPC)	= US\$ 15.062.011,04
d. <i>Financing</i> (10% TCI)	= <u>US\$ 38.459.117,98 +</u>
<b><i>Total General Expenses</i></b>	<b>= US\$ 118.984.554,72</b>

#### **TOTAL PRODUCTION COST (TPC)**

**TPC = MC + GE = US\$ 301.240.220,78**

