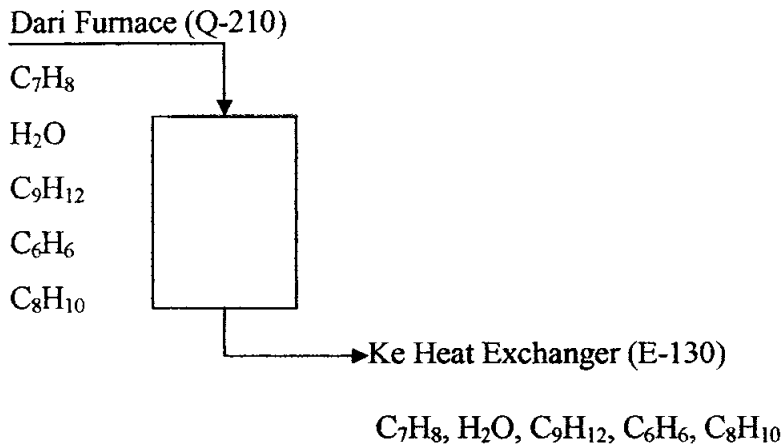


APPENDIX A PERHITUNGAN NERACA MASSA

Perhitungan neraca massa dengan menggunakan basis total Toluene masuk ke dalam reaktor sebesar 100 kgmol/hari.

NERACA MASSA PADA REAKTOR (R-220)



Masuk reactor:

Toluene (C₇H₈):

- dari tangki penampung = 86,0000 kgmol/hari = 7.912,0000 kg/hari
- dari recycle = 14,0000 kgmol/hari = 1.288,0000 kg/hari

Total toluene masuk = 100,0000 kgmol/hari = 9.200,0000 kg/hari

$$\text{Air (H}_2\text{O)} = 7.912,0000 \text{ kg/hari} \times \frac{1 \%}{99 \%} = 79,9192 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Reaksi:

Terjadi dua reaksi, yaitu: reaksi disproporsionasi Toluene dan reaksi transalkilasi

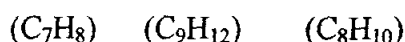
Konversi reaksi transalkilasi = 48 % mol

Selektivitas reaksi disproporsionasi Toluene = 94 % mol

Toluene/Cumene pada reaksi transalkilasi = 60/40 % berat

Katalis: HAT-096

(www.sript.com.cn/en/cattl.htm)

Reaksi Disproporsionasi Toluene:2 Toluene \leftrightarrow Benzene + Xylene**Reaksi Transalkilasi:**Toluene + Cumene \leftrightarrow 2 Xylene

	$2 C_7H_8$	\leftrightarrow	C_6H_6	+	C_8H_{10}
Mula-mula:	100,0000				
Reaksi :	$2a$		a		a
Sisa :	$(100,0000-2a)$		a		a

	C_7H_8	+	C_9H_{12}	\leftrightarrow	$2 C_8H_{10}$
Mula-mula:	$(100,0000-2a)$		$(51,1111-1,0222a)$		
Reaksi :	$(24,5333-0,4907a)$		$(24,5333-0,4907a)$		$(49,0666-0,9814a)$
Sisa :	$(75,4667-1,5093a)$		$(26,5778-0,5315a)$		$(49,0666-0,9814a)$

$$\frac{\text{Cumene}(C_9H_{12})}{\text{Toluene}(C_7H_8)} = \frac{40}{60}(\text{Berat})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cumene}(C_9H_{12}) &= (100,0000-2a) \cdot \frac{40}{60} \cdot \frac{BM C_7H_8}{BM C_9H_{12}} \\ &= (100,0000-2a) \cdot \frac{40}{60} \cdot \frac{92}{120} = (100,0000 - 2a) \cdot 0,511111 \\ &= 51,1111 - 1,0222a \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Selektivitas} = 94 \% &= \frac{2a}{24,5333 - 0,4907a + 2a} \\ &= \frac{2a}{24,5333 + 1,5093a} \end{aligned}$$

$$23,0613 + 1,4187a = 2a$$

$$23,0613 = 0,5813a$$

$$a = 39,6719$$

	$2 \text{ C}_7\text{H}_8$	\leftrightarrow	C_6H_6	$+$	C_8H_{10}
Mula-mula:	100,0000				
Reaksi :	79,3438		39,6719		39,6719
Sisa :	20,6562		39,6719		39,6719
	C_7H_8	$+$	C_9H_{12}	\leftrightarrow	$2 \text{ C}_8\text{H}_{10}$
Mula-mula:	20,6562		10,5585		
Reaksi :	5,0681		5,0681		10,1362
Sisa :	15,5881		5,4904		10,1362

Masuk reactor:Toluene (C_7H_8)

- dari tangki penampung = 86,0000 kgmol/hari = 7.912,0000 kg/hari
 - dari recycle = 14,0000 kgmol/hari = 1.288,0000 kg/hari
- Total toluene masuk = 100,0000 kgmol/hari = 9.200,0000 kg/hari

Air (H_2O) = 4,4400 kgmol/hari = 79,9192 kg/hariCumene (C_9H_{12}):

- dari tangki penampung = 5,1148 kgmol/hari = 613,7760 kg/hari
 - dari recycle = 5,4437 kgmol/hari = 653,2440 kg/hari
- Total toluene masuk = 10,5585 kgmol/hari = 1.267,0200 kg/hari

Benzene (C_6H_6) dari recycle = 1,0501 kgmol/hari = 81,9078 kg/hariXylene (C_8H_{10}) dari recycle = 0,7745 kgmol/hari = 82,0970 kg/hari

Hasil Reaksi:

Benzene (C ₆ H ₆)	= 39,6719 kgmol/hari	= 3.094,4082 kg/hari
Toluene (C ₇ H ₈)	= 15,5881 kgmol/hari	= 1.434,1052 kg/hari
Xylene (C ₈ H ₁₀)	= 49,8081 kgmol/hari	= 5.279,6586 kg/hari
Cumene (C ₉ H ₁₂)	= 5,4904 kgmol/hari	= 658,8480 kg/hari

Massa keluar reactor:Benzene (C₆H₆):

- hasil reaksi = 39,6719 kgmol/hari = 3.094,4082 kg/hari
- recycle = 1,0501 kgmol/hari = 81,9078 kg/hari
- Total benzene keluar = 40,7220 kgmol/hari = 3.176,3160 kg/hari

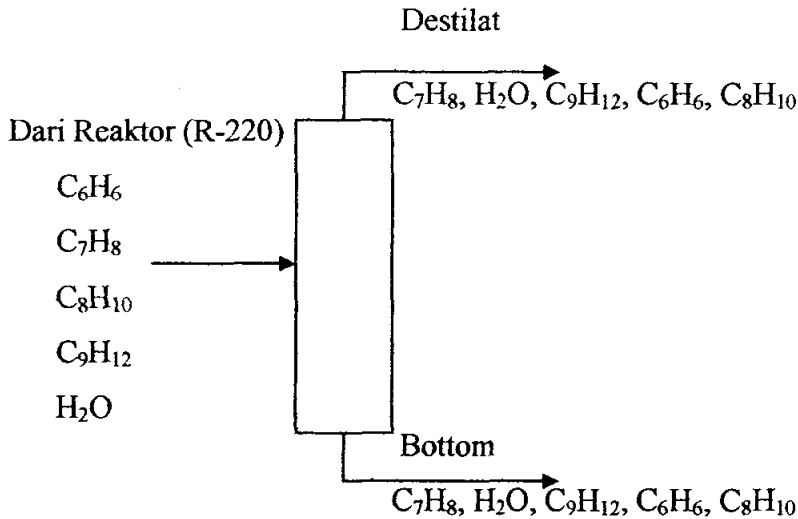
Air = 4,4400 kgmol/hari = 79,9192 kg/hari

Toluene (C₇H₈) sisa reaksi = 15,5881 kgmol/hari = 1.434,1052 kg/hariXylene (C₈H₁₀):

- hasil reaksi = 49,8081 kgmol/hari = 5.279,6586 kg/hari
- recycle = 0,7745 kgmol/hari = 82,0907 kg/hari
- Total Xylene keluar = 50,5826 kgmol/hari = 5.361,7556 kg/hari

kg/hari

Cumene (C₉H₁₂) sisa reaksi = 5,4904 kgmol/hari = 658,8480 kg/hari

NERACA MASSA PADA MENARA DESTILASI I (D-310)**Masuk Menara Destilasi I:**

Massa keluar reaktor:

$$C_6H_6 = 40,7220 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 3.176,3160 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$H_2O = 4,4400 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 79,9192 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$C_7H_8 = 15,5881 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 1.434,1052 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$C_8H_{10} = 50,5826 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 5.361,7556 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$C_9H_{12} = 5,4904 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 658,8480 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Perhitungan diambil dari Henley & Sieder, 1981

Direncanakan:

Destilat:

Komponen	Di, kgmol	Yid	Berat, Kg
C_6H_6	39,6719	0,86123	3.094,4082
H_2O	4,4400	0,09639	79,9192
C_7H_8	1,0881	0,02362	100,1052
C_8H_{10}	0,8631	0,01874	91,4886
C_9H_{12}	0,0009	0,00002	0,1080

Bottom:

Komponen	B_i , kmol	X_{ib}	Berat, Kg
C_6H_6	1,0501	0,0148	81,9078
C_7H_8	14,5000	0,2049	1.334,0000
C_8H_{10}	49,7195	0,7027	5.270,2670
C_9H_{12}	5,4895	0,0776	658,7400

Kolom Destilasi beroperasi pada tekanan 1,17 atm dengan pressure drop sepanjang kolom sebesar 5 psia (Henley & Seader,1981).

Puncak kolom:

Tekanan = 1,17 atm – 2.5 psia = 1 atm (Henley & Seader,1981)

Dew point:

Trial T = 82°C

Harga Gamma dihitung dengan metode UNIFAC dari program UNIFAC oleh Stanley I. Sandler.

Harga P_{sat} didapat dari Prauznitz,1988

Komponen	Y_{id}	P_{sat}/P	Gamma	$K = P_{sat}/P \cdot \text{Gamma}$	$X_i = Y_i/K_i$
C_6H_6	0,86123	1,0528	1,0186	1,0724	0,7907
H_2O	0,09639	0,4306	12,5002	5,3828	0,0205
C_7H_8	0,02362	0,3479	1,0383	0,3612	0,0644
C_8H_{10}	0,01874	0,1411	1,0834	0,1529	0,1207
C_9H_{12}	0,00002	0,0876	1,1432	0,1001	0,0002
					0,9965 \approx 1

Dasar kolom (bottom):

Tekanan = 1,17 atm + 2.5 psia = 1,34 atm (Henley & Seader,1981)

Bubble point:

Trial T = 142°C

Harga Gamma dihitung dengan metode UNIFAC dari program UNIFAC oleh Stanley I. Sandler.

Harga Psat didapat dari Prauznitz, 1988.

Komponen	X _{ib}	Psat/P	Gamma	K = Psat/P.Gamma	Y _i = X _i .K _i
C ₆ H ₆	0,0148	3,6089	1,0289	3,7132	0,0551
C ₇ H ₈	0,2049	1,6728	1,0043	1,6800	0,3443
C ₈ H ₁₀	0,7027	0,8170	1,0001	0,8171	0,5742
C ₉ H ₁₂	0,0776	0,5617	1,0047	0,5643	0,0438
					1,0173 ≈ 1

Menghitung N minimum:

Puncak:

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1^{82} \rightarrow K_{\text{Benzene}} &= 1,0724 \\
 K_{\text{Toluene}} &= 0,3612 \\
 \alpha_{\text{puncak}} &= K_{\text{Benzene}}/K_{\text{Toluene}} = 2,9690
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{1,34}^{142} \rightarrow K_{\text{Benzene}} &= 3,7132 \\
 K_{\text{Toluene}} &= 1,6800 \\
 \alpha_{\text{bottom}} &= K_{\text{Benzene}}/K_{\text{Toluene}} = 2,2103
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_m = \sqrt{\alpha_{\text{puncak}} \cdot \alpha_{\text{bottom}}} = \sqrt{2,9690 \cdot 2,2103} = 2,5617$$

$$N_{\text{min}} = \frac{\log \left(\left(\frac{d_i}{d_j} \right) \left(\frac{b_j}{b_i} \right) \right)}{\log \alpha_m} = \frac{\log \left(\left(\frac{191,1652}{4,1590} \right) \left(\frac{69,8705}{5,0601} \right) \right)}{\log 2,5617} = 6,6138$$

Menghitung Refluks Minimum:

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_{i,r} \cdot Z_{if}}{\alpha_{i,r} - \theta} = 1 - q$$

karena feed masuk fasa cair maka $q = 1$ sehingga $1 - q = 0$

i = komponen selain toluene

Komponen	$\alpha_{i,\text{toluene}}$		α_m
	82°C	142°C	
C ₆ H ₆	2,9690	2,2103	2,5617
H ₂ O	14,9031	24,6448	19,1647
C ₇ H ₈	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000
C ₈ H ₁₀	0,4232	0,4864	0,4537
C ₉ H ₁₂	0,2773	0,3359	0,3052

Feed:	Fraksi mol feed		
C ₆ H ₆	= 40,7220 kgmol/hari = 3.176,3160 kg/hari	=	0,3486
H ₂ O	= 4,4400 kgmol/hari = 79,9192 kg/hari	=	0,0380
C ₇ H ₈	= 15,5881 kgmol/hari = 1.434,1052 kg/hari	=	0,1334
C ₈ H ₁₀	= 50,5826 kgmol/hari = 5.361,7556 kg/hari	=	0,4330
C ₉ H ₁₂	= 5,4904 kgmol/hari = 658,8480 kg/hari	=	0,0470

$$\frac{2,5617 \cdot 0,3486}{2,5617 - \theta} + \frac{19,1647 \cdot 0,0380}{19,1647 - \theta} + \frac{1,0000 \cdot 0,1334}{1,0000 - \theta} + \frac{0,4537 \cdot 0,4330}{0,4537 - \theta} + \frac{0,3052 \cdot 0,0470}{0,3052 - \theta} = 0$$

Harga θ di trial dengan batasan $\alpha_{LK, HK} > \theta > 1$

Dari hasil trial didapat $\theta = 1,2805$

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_{i,r} \cdot X_{iD}}{\alpha_{i,r} - \theta} = 1 + R_{\min}$$

Komponen	Destilat	
	Kgmol	X _{iD}
C ₆ H ₆	39,6719	0,84793
H ₂ O	5,1627	0,11035
C ₇ H ₈	1,0881	0,02326
C ₈ H ₁₀	0,8631	0,01845
C ₉ H ₁₂	0,0009	0,00002

$$\frac{2,5617 \cdot 0,84793}{2,5617 - \theta} + \frac{19,1647 \cdot 0,11035}{19,1647 - \theta} + \frac{1,0000 \cdot 0,02326}{1,0000 - \theta} + \frac{0,4537 \cdot 0,01845}{0,4537 - \theta} + \frac{0,3052 \cdot 0,00002}{0,3052 - \theta} = 1 + R$$

$$R_{\min} = 0,7206$$

$R = 1,2 \cdot R_{\min}$ sampai $1,5 \cdot R_{\min}$ (Geankoplis, 1997)

$$R = 1,2 \cdot R_{\min} = 1,2 \times 0,7206 = 0,8647$$

Mencari Jumlah stage actual:

$$X = \frac{R - R_{\min}}{R + 1} = \frac{0,8647 - 0,7206}{0,8647 + 1} = 0,0773$$

$$\frac{N - N_{\min}}{N - 1} = 1 - \exp\left(\left(\frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot X}{11 + 117,2 \cdot X}\right)\left(\frac{X - 1}{X^{0,5}}\right)\right)$$

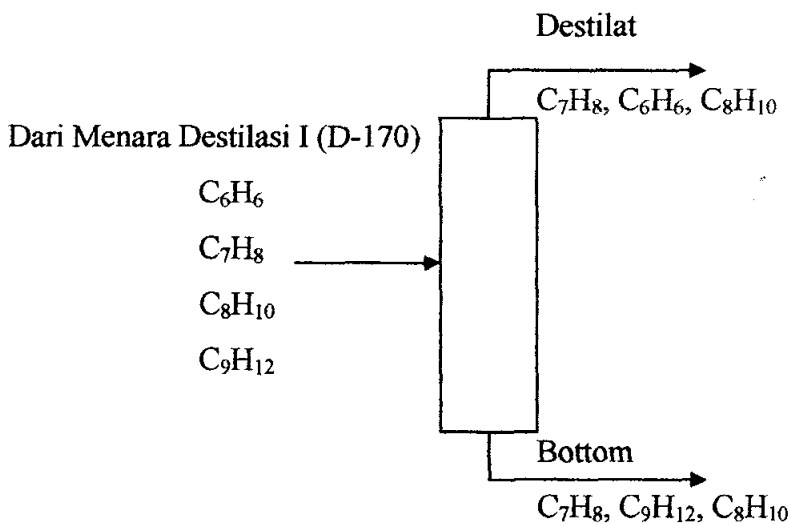
$$\frac{N - 6,6138}{N - 1} = 1 - \exp\left(\left(\frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot 0,0073}{11 + 117,2 \cdot 0,0073}\right)\left(\frac{0,0073 - 1}{0,0073^{0,5}}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{N - 6,6138}{N - 1} = 0,5773$$

$$N = 14,2808 \text{ stage}$$

$$N = 15 \text{ stage}$$

NERACA MASSA PADA MENARA DESTILASI II (D-320)



Masuk Menara Destilasi II:

Massa keluar Destilasi I:

$$C_6H_6 = 1,0501 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 81,9078 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$C_7H_8 = 14,5000 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 1.334,0000 \text{ kg/hari}$

$C_8H_{10} = 49,7195 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 5.270,2670 \text{ kg/hari}$

$C_9H_{12} = 5,4895 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 658,7400 \text{ kg/hari}$

Perhitungan diambil dari Henley & Sieder, 1981

Direncanakan:

Destilat:

Komponen	Di, kgmol	Xid	Berat, Kg
C_6H_6	1,0501	0,0666	81,9078
C_7H_8	14,0000	0,8878	1.288,0000
C_8H_{10}	0,7195	0,0456	76,2670

Bottom:

Komponen	Bi, kgmol	Xib	Berat, Kg
C_7H_8	0,5000	0,0091	46,0000
C_8H_{10}	49,0000	0,8911	5.194,0000
C_9H_{12}	5,4895	0,0998	658,7400

Kolom Destilasi beroperasi pada tekanan 1 atm dengan pressure drop sepanjang kolom sebesar 5 psia (Henley & Seader, 1981).

Puncak kolom:

Tekanan = 1 atm – 2.5 psia = 0,83 atm (Henley & Seader, 1981)

Dew point:

Trial T = 110°C

Harga Gamma dihitung dengan metode UNIFAC dari program UNIFAC oleh Stanley I. Sandler.

Harga Psat didapat dari Prauznitz, 1988

Komponen	Yid	Psat/P	Gamma	K = Psat/P.Gamma	Xi = Yi/Ki
C ₆ H ₆	0,0666	2,7670	1,0133	2,8038	0,0237
C ₇ H ₈	0,8878	0,9751	1,0000	0,9751	0,9105
C ₈ H ₁₀	0,0456	0,4356	1,0086	0,4393	0,1039
					1,0381

Dasar kolom (bottom):

Tekanan = 1 atm + 2.5 psia = 1,17 atm (Henley & Seader, 1981)

Bubble point:

Triat T = 145°C

Harga Gamma dihitung dengan metode UNIFAC dari program UNIFAC oleh Stanley I. Sandler.

Harga Psat didapat dari Prauznitz, 1988

Komponen	Xib	Psat/P	Gamma	K = Psat/P.Gamma	Yi = Xi.Ki
C ₇ H ₈	0,0091	2,0561	1,0063	2,0691	0,0188
C ₈ H ₁₀	0,8911	1,0117	1,0000	1,0117	0,9015
C ₉ H ₁₂	0,0998	0,6982	1,0025	0,7000	0,0699
					0,9902

Menghitung N minimum:

Puncak:

$$K_{0,83}^{110} \rightarrow K_{\text{Toluene}} = 0,9751$$

$$K_{\text{Xylene}} = 0,4393$$

$$\alpha_{\text{puncak}} = K_{\text{Toluene}}/K_{\text{Xylene}} = 2,2197$$

$$K_{1,17}^{145} \rightarrow K_{\text{Toluene}} = 2,0691$$

$$K_{\text{Xylene}} = 1,0117$$

$$\alpha_{\text{bottom}} = K_{\text{Toluene}}/K_{\text{Xylene}} = 2,0450$$

$$\alpha_m = \sqrt{\alpha_{\text{puncak}} \cdot \alpha_{\text{bottom}}} = \sqrt{2,2197 \cdot 2,0450} = 2,1306$$

$$N_{\min} = \frac{\log\left(\left(\frac{d_i}{d_j}\right)\left(\frac{b_j}{b_i}\right)\right)}{\log \alpha_m} = \frac{\log\left(\left(\frac{67,4612}{3,4670}\right)\left(\frac{236,1141}{2,4093}\right)\right)}{\log 2,1306} = 9,9857$$

Menghitung Refluks Minimum:

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_{i,r} \cdot Z_{iF}}{\alpha_{i,r} - \theta} = 1 - q$$

karena feed masuk fasa cair maka $q = 1$ sehingga $1 - q = 0$

i = komponen selain xylene

Komponen	$\alpha_{i,\text{xylene}}$		α_m
	110°C	145°C	
C_6H_6	6,3822	4,4958	5,3566
C_7H_8	2,2195	2,0450	2,1305
C_8H_{10}	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000
C_9H_{12}	0,6677	0,6918	0,6796

Feed:

Fraksi mol feed

C_6H_6	= 1,0501 kgmol/hari	= 81,9078 kg/hari	= 0,0148
C_7H_8	= 14,5000 kgmol/hari	= 1.334,0000 kg/hari	= 0,2049
C_8H_{10}	= 49,7195 kgmol/hari	= 5.270,2670 kg/hari	= 0,7027
C_9H_{12}	= 5,4895 kgmol/hari	= 658,7400 kg/hari	= 0,0776

$$\frac{5,3566 \cdot 0,0148}{5,3566 - \theta} + \frac{2,1305 \cdot 0,2049}{2,1305 - \theta} + \frac{1,0000 \cdot 0,7027}{1,0000 - \theta} + \frac{0,6796 \cdot 0,0776}{0,6796 - \theta} = 0$$

Harga θ di trial dengan batasan $\alpha_{LK, HK} > \theta > 1$

Dari hasil trial didapat $\theta = 1,7055$

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_{i,r} \cdot X_{iD}}{\alpha_{i,r} - \theta} = 1 + R_{\min}$$

Komponen	Destilat	
	kgmol	X _D
C ₆ H ₆	5,0103	0,0666
C ₇ H ₈	66,7982	0,8878
C ₈ H ₁₀	3,4329	0,0456

$$\frac{5,3566 \cdot 0,0666}{5,3566 - \theta} + \frac{2,1305 \cdot 0,8878}{2,1305 - \theta} + \frac{1,0000 \cdot 0,0456}{1,0000 - \theta} = 1 - R_{\min}$$

$$R_{\min} = 3,4835$$

$R = 1,2 \cdot R_{\min}$ sampai $1,5 \cdot R_{\min}$ (Geankoplis, 1997)

$$R = 1,2 \cdot R_{\min} = 1,2 \times 3,4835 = 4,1802$$

Mencari Jumlah stage actual:

$$X = \frac{R - R_{\min}}{R + 1} = \frac{4,1802 - 3,4835}{4,1802 + 1} = 0,1345$$

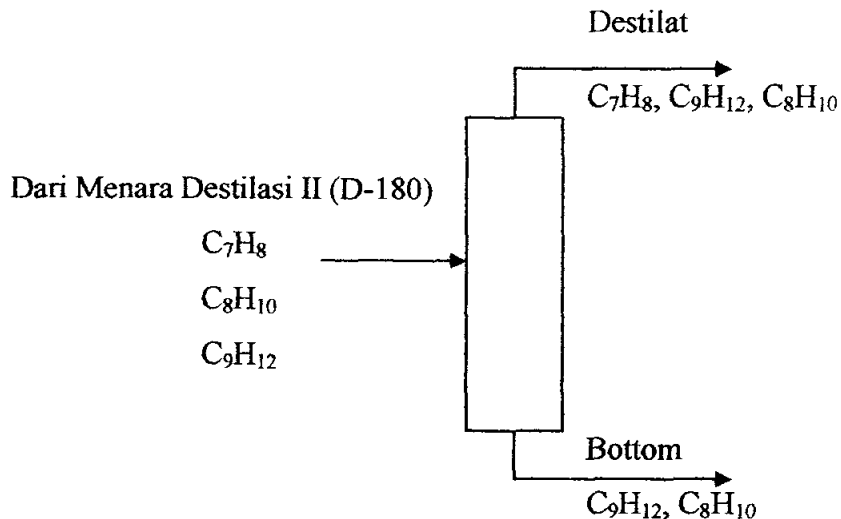
$$\frac{N - N_{\min}}{N - 1} = 1 - \exp\left(\left(\frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot X}{11 + 117,2 \cdot X}\right)\left(\frac{X - 1}{X^{0,5}}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{N - 9,9857}{N - 1} = 1 - \exp\left(\left(\frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot 0,1345}{11 + 117,2 \cdot 0,1345}\right)\left(\frac{0,1345 - 1}{0,1345^{0,5}}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{N - 9,9857}{N - 1} = 0,5197$$

$$N = 19,7094 \text{ stage}$$

$$N = 20 \text{ stage}$$

NERACA MASSA PADA MENARA DESTILASI III (D-330)**Masuk Menara Destilasi III:**

Massa keluar Destilasi I:

$$C_7H_8 = 0,5000 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 46,0000 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$C_8H_{10} = 49,0000 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 5.194,0000 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$C_9H_{12} = 5,4895 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 658,7400 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Perhitungan diambil dari Henley & Seader, 1981

Direncanakan:

Destilat:

Komponen	D_i , kgmol	X_{id}	Berat, Kg
C_7H_8	0,5000	0,0101	46,0000
C_8H_{10}	48,9450	0,9890	5.188,1700
C_9H_{12}	0,0458	0,0009	5,4960

Bottom:

Komponen	B_i , kgmol	X_{ib}	Berat, Kg
C_8H_{10}	0,0550	0,0100	5,8300
C_9H_{12}	5,4437	0,9900	653,2440

Kolom Destilasi beroperasi pada tekanan 0,67 atm dengan pressure drop sepanjang kolom sebesar 5 psia (Henley & Seader, 1981)

Puncak kolom:

Tekanan = 0,67 atm - 2.5 psia = 0,5 atm (Henley & Seader,1981)

Dew point:

Trial T = 124°C

Harga Gamma dihitung dengan metode UNIFAC dari program UNIFAC oleh Stanley I. Sandler.

Harga Psat didapat dari Prauznitz,1988

Komponen	Yid	Psat/P	Gamma	K = Psat/P.Gamma	Xi = Yi/Ki
C ₇ H ₈	0,0101	2,1348	1,0059	2,1474	0,0047
C ₈ H ₁₀	0,9890	0,9940	1,0000	0,9940	0,9949
C ₉ H ₁₂	0,0009	0,6663	1,0036	0,6687	0,0014
					1,0010

Dasar kolom (bottom):

Tekanan = 0,67 atm + 2.5 psia = 0,84 atm (Henley & Seader,1981)

Bubble point:

Trial T = 145°C

Harga Gamma dihitung dengan metode UNIFAC dari program UNIFAC oleh Stanley I. Sandler.

Harga Psat didapat dari Prauznitz,1988

Komponen	Xib	Psat/P	Gamma	K = Psat/P.Gamma	Yi = Xi.Ki
C ₈ H ₁₀	0,0100	1,4090	1,0023	1,4122	0,0141
C ₉ H ₁₂	0,9900	0,9723	1,0000	0,9723	0,9626
					0,9767

Menghitung N minimum:

Puncak:

$$K_{0,5}^{124} \rightarrow K_{\text{Xylene}} = 0,9940$$

$$K_{\text{Cumene}} = 0,6687$$

$$\alpha_{\text{puncak}} = K_{\text{Xylene}}/K_{\text{Cumene}} = 1,4864$$

$$K_{0,84}^{145} \rightarrow K_{\text{Xylene}} = 1.4122$$

$$K_{\text{Cumene}} = 0.9723$$

$$\alpha_{\text{bottom}} = K_{\text{Xylene}}/K_{\text{Cumene}} = 1,4524$$

$$\alpha_m = \sqrt{\alpha_{\text{puncak}} \cdot \alpha_{\text{bottom}}} = \sqrt{1,4864 \cdot 1,4524} = 1,4693$$

$$N_{\text{min}} = \frac{\log\left(\left(\frac{d_i}{d_j}\right)\left(\frac{b_j}{b_i}\right)\right)}{\log \alpha_m} = \frac{\log\left(\left(\frac{235,8491}{0,2207}\right)\left(\frac{26,2313}{0,2650}\right)\right)}{\log 1,4693} = 30,0664$$

Menghitung Refluks Minimum:

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_{i,r} \cdot Z_{iF}}{\alpha_{i,r} - \theta} = 1 - q$$

karena feed masuk fasa cair maka $q = 1$ sehingga $1 - q = 0$

i = komponen selain cumene

Komponen	$\alpha_{i,\text{cumene}}$		α_m
	124°C	145°C	
C ₇ H ₈	3,2110	2,9816	3,0942
C ₈ H ₁₀	1,4864	1,4524	1,4693
C ₉ H ₁₂	1,0000	1,0000	1,0000

Feed:

Fraksi mol feed

$$\text{C}_7\text{H}_8 = 0,5000 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 46,0000 \text{ kg/hari} = 0,0091$$

$$\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10} = 49,0000 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 5.194,0000 \text{ kg/hari} = 0,8911$$

$$\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12} = 5,4895 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 658,7400 \text{ kg/hari} = 0,0998$$

$$\frac{3,0942 \cdot 0,0091}{3,0942 - \theta} + \frac{1,4693 \cdot 0,8911}{1,4693 - \theta} + \frac{1,0000 \cdot 0,0998}{1,0000 - \theta} = 0$$

Harga θ di trial dengan batasan $\alpha_{LK,HK} > \theta > 1$

Dari hasil trial didapat $\theta = 1,0331$

$$\sum \frac{\alpha_{i,r} \cdot X_{iD}}{\alpha_{i,r} - \theta} = 1 + R_{\text{min}}$$

Komponen	Destilat	
	kgmol	X _{iD}
C ₇ H ₈	0,5000	0,0101
C ₈ H ₁₀	48,9450	0,9890
C ₉ H ₁₂	0,0458	0,0009

$$\frac{3,0942 \cdot 0,0101}{3,0942 - \theta} + \frac{1,4693 \cdot 0,9890}{1,4693 - \theta} + \frac{1,0000 \cdot 0,0009}{1,0000 - \theta} = 1 - R_{\min}$$

$$R_{\min} = 2,3201$$

$R = 1,2 \cdot R_{\min}$ sampai $1,5 \cdot R_{\min}$ (Geankoplis, 1997)

$$R = 1,2 \cdot R_{\min} = 1,2 \times 2,3201 = 2,7841$$

Mencari Jumlah stage actual:

$$X = \frac{R - R_{\min}}{R + 1} = \frac{2,7841 - 2,3201}{2,7841 + 1} = 0,1226$$

$$\frac{N - N_{\min}}{N - 1} = 1 - \exp\left(\left(\frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot X}{11 + 117,2 \cdot X}\right)\left(\frac{X - 1}{X^{0,5}}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{N - 30,0664}{N - 1} = 1 - \exp\left(\left(\frac{1 + 54,4 \cdot 0,1226}{11 + 117,2 \cdot 0,1226}\right)\left(\frac{0,1226 - 1}{0,1226^{0,5}}\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{N - 30,0664}{N - 1} = 0,5312$$

$$N = 63,0017 \text{ stage}$$

$$N = 64 \text{ stage}$$

Produk yang diambil dari menara distilasi III ini adalah distilatnya dengan jumlah komponen sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Toluene} = 0,5000 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 46,0000 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{Xylene} = 48,9450 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 5.188,1700 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{Cumene} = 0,0458 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 5,4960 \text{ kg/hari}$$

$$\text{Total} = 49,4908 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 5.239,6660 \text{ kg/hari}$$

Karena kapasitas produk yang diinginkan adalah 25.000 kg/hari, maka setiap massa bahan yang masuk maupun yang keluar dari suatu alat dikalikan dengan $(25.000/5.239,6660)$.

Contoh perhitungan:

Total toluene masuk reactor = 100 kgmol/hari = 9.200 kg/hari

Sehingga untuk memproduksi Mixed Xylene dengan kapasitas 25.000 kg/hari, diperlukan toluene = $9.200 \text{ kg/hari} \times (25.000/5.239,6660) = 43.895,9277 \text{ kg/hari}$.

Untuk massa bahan yang lain digunakan cara yang sama dan hasilnya ditabelkan pada Bab III.

APPENDIX B

PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

APPENDIX B
PERHITUNGAN NERACA PANAS

Basis operasi : 1 hari

Suhu Basis : 25 °C = 298 K

Dari Prausnitz diperoleh harga CPVAP A, CPVAP B, CPVAP C dan CPVAP D untuk tiap-tiap komponen yang diperlihatkan pada Tabel B.1. dibawah ini :

Tabel B.1. Data CPVAP untuk tiap komponen

Komponen	CPVAP A	CPVAP B	CPVAP C	CPVAP D
Toluene	24,35	0,5125	-2,765E-04	4,911E-08
Air	32,24	0,001924	1,055E-05	-3,596E-09
Cumene	-39,36	0,7842	-5,087E-04	1,291E-07
Benzene	-33,92	0,4739	-3,017E-04	7,130E-08
Para-Xylene	25,09	0,6042	-3,374E-04	6,820E-08
Meta-Xylene	-29,17	0,6297	-3,747E-04	8,478E-08
Ortho-Xylene	-15,85	0,5962	-3,443E-04	7,528E-08
Ethylbenzene	-43,10	0,7072	-4,811E-04	1,301E-07

Data-data T_b , ΔH_{vb} , T_c , ω tiap komponen yang diperoleh dari Prausnitz ditampilkan pada Tabel B.2. dibawah ini :

Tabel B.2. Data T_b , ΔH_{vb} , T_c , P_c dan ω untuk tiap komponen

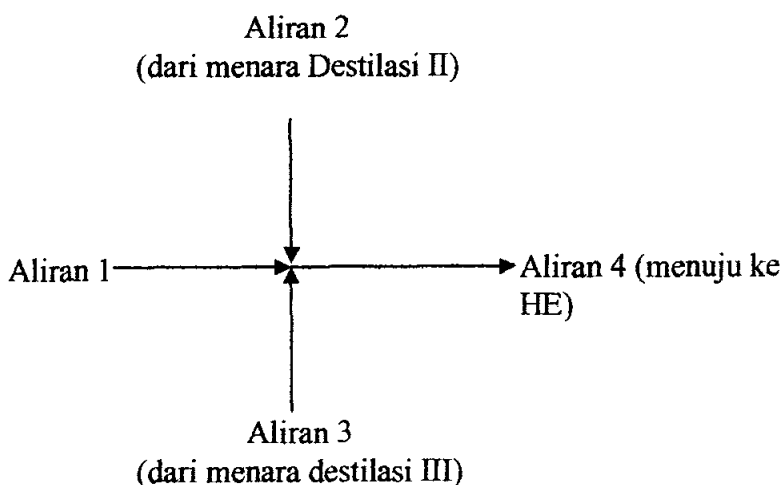
Komponen	T_b , K	ΔH_{vb} , kJ/kgmol	P_c , bar	T_c , K	ω
Toluene	383,78	3500	41	591,8	0,2630
Air	373,16	40650	221,2	647,3	0,3440
Cumene	425,56	37500	48,9	631,1	0,3260
Benzene	353,26	30760	32,1	643	0,2120
Para-Xylene	411,51	36100	35,1	616,2	0,3200
Meta-Xylene	412,26	34400		617,1	0,3250
Ortho-Xylene	417,58	36800		630,3	0,3250
Ethylbenzene	403,35	36000		617,2	0,3250

Dari Prausnitz, App. A, pp.658-732. diperoleh data-data VP tiap komponen yang diperlihatkan pada Tabel B.3.

Tabel B.3. Data VP untuk tiap komponen

Komponen	VP A	VP B	VP C	VP D
Benzene	-6,98273	1,33213	-2,62863	-3.33399
Air	-7,76451	1,45838	-2,77580	-1.23303
Toluene	-7,28607	1,38091	-2,83433	-2.79168
Mixed xylene	-7,63495	1,50724	-3,19678	-2.78710
Cumene	-7,46042	1,14486	-3,19082	-3.62628

NERACA PANAS MIXING PADA PIPA



Menghitung Panas Aliran Masuk (Aliran 1, 2 dan 3)

Aliran 1:

Suhu aliran 1 = $T_2 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$

Suhu reference = $T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$

Komponen aliran 1:

- Air

Flowrate massa = 21,1843 kgmol/hari (dari App. A)

C_p^0 air untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 air fase gas = 33,6733 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c air = 647,3 K

$$T_r = 303/647,3 = 0,4681$$

$$\omega = 0,344$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,4681)^{-1} + 0,25.0,344.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,4681)^{1/3} 0,4681^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,4681)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 7,8004$$

$$C_{pL} = (7,8004 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 33,6733 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 98,5254 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$H_{\text{air al. 1}} = m.C_p.\Delta T \\ = 24,6330 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 98,5254 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (303-298) \text{ K} \\ = 10.435,9797 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

- Toluene

Flowrate massa = 410,3315 kgmol/hari (dari App. A)

C_p^0 toluene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\text{CPVAP A} + \text{CPVAP B}/2.(T_2+T_1) + \text{CPVAP C}/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + \text{CPVAP D}/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 toluene fase gas = 154,7204 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c toluene = 591,8 K

$$T_r = 303/591,8 = 0,5120$$

$$\omega = 0,263$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,5120)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,263 \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,5120)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5120^{-1} + 1,742(1 - 0,5120)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,2796$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{pL} &= (6,2796 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 154,7204 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ &= 206,9293 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{toluene al. 1}} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 410,3315 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 206,9293 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (303 - 298) \text{ K} \\ &= 424.547,9639 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Cumene

Flowrate massa = 24,4042 kgmol/hari (dari App. A)

C_p^0 cumene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\text{CPVAP A} + \text{CPVAP B}/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + \text{CPVAP C}/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + \text{CPVAP D}/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 cumene fase gas = 153,8587 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} &= 1,45 + 0,45(1 - T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1 - T_r)^{1/3} \cdot T_r^{-1} \\ &+ 1,742(1 - T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140}) \end{aligned}$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c cumene = 631,1 K

$$T_r = 303/631,1 = 0,4801$$

$$\omega = 0,326$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} &= 1,45 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,4801)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,326 \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,4801)^{1/3} \cdot 0,4801^{-1} \\ &+ 1,742(1 - 0,4801)^{-1}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 7,4223$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{pL} &= (7,4223 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 153,8587 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ &= 215,5718 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{cumene al. 1}} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 24,4042 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 215,5718 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (303-298) \text{ K} \\ &= 26.304,3150 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas masuk total aliran 1 = 462.987,1390 kJ/hari

Aliran 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu aliran 2} &= \text{Suhu keluar destilat pada menara destilasi II} \\ &= T_2 = 107,6^\circ\text{C} = 380,6 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

Komponen aliran 2:

- Benzene

Flowrate massa = 5,0103 kgmol/hari (dari App. A)

C_p^0 benzene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\begin{aligned} &CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + CPVAP C/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + CPVAP \\ &D/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657}) \end{aligned}$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 benzene fase gas = 94,7960 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} &= 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} \\ &+ 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140}) \end{aligned}$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c benzene = 643 K

$$T_r = 380,6/643 = 0,5919$$

$$\omega = 0,212$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45 \cdot (1-0,5919)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,212 \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1-0,5919)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5919^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,5919)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 5,3594$$

$$C_{pL} = (5,3594 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 94,7960 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$= 139,3545 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$H_{\text{benzene al. 2}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 5,0103 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 139,3545 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (380,6-298) \text{ K}$$

$$= 57.672,3999 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

- Toluene

Flowrate massa = 66,7982 kgmol/hari (dari App. A)

C_p^0 toluene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + CPVAP C/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 toluene fase gas = 168,1989 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c toluene = 591,8 K

$$T_r = 380,6/591,8 = 0,6431$$

$$\omega = 0,263$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45 \cdot (1-0,6431)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,263 \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1-0,6431)^{1/3} \cdot 0,6431^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,6431)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 5,9843$$

$$C_{pL} = (5,9843 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 168,1989 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$= 217,9523 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$H_{\text{toluene al. 2}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 66,7982 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 217,9523 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (380,6 - 298) \text{ K}$$

$$= 1.202.557,7941 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

- Mixed xylene

Flowrate massa = 3,4329 kgmol/hari (dari App. A)

Para xylene:

C_p^0 para xylene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + CPVAP C/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 para xylene fase gas = 193,7637 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1 - T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega [17,11 + 25,2(1 - T_r)^{1/3} T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1 - T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 616,2 K

$$T_r = 380,6/616,2 = 0,6177$$

$$\omega = 0,320$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,6177)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,320 \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,6177)^{1/3} \cdot 0,6177^{-1} + 1,742(1 - 0,6177)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,7292$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ para xylene} = (6,7292 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 193,7637 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$= 249,7104 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

Meta xylene:

C_p^0 meta xylene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 meta xylene fase gas = 144,4977 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 617,1 K

$$T_r = 380,6/616,2 = 0,6168$$

$$\omega = 0,325$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,6168)^{-1} + 0,25.0,325.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,6168)^{1/3} 0,6168^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,6168)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,7951$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ meta xylene} = (6,7951 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 144,4977 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 200,9921 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

Ortho xylene:

C_p^0 ortho xylene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 ortho xylene fase gas = 149,5917 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 630,3 K

$$T_r = 380,6/630,3 = 0,6038$$

$$\omega = 0,325$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,6038)^{-1} + 0,25.0,325.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,6038)^{1/3} \cdot 0,6038^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,6038)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,8237$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ ortho xylene} = (6,8237 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 149,5917 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 206,3240 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

Ethylbenzene:

C_p^0 ethylbenzene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 ethylbenzene fase gas = 146,3503 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 617,2 K

$$T_r = 380,6/630,3 = 0,6167$$

$$\omega = 0,325$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,6167)^{-1} + 0,25.0,325.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,6167)^{1/3} \cdot 0,6167^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,6167)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,7953$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ ethylbenzene} = (6,7953 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 146,3503 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$= 202,8463 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = \sum_i y_i \cdot C_{p_i} \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p.121})$$

$$= (0,7677 \times 249,7104) + (0,1336 \times 200,9921) +$$

$$(0,0787 \times 206,3240) + (0,0200 \times 202,8463)$$

$$= 238,8508 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$H_{\text{xylene al. 2}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 3,4329 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 238,8508 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (380,6 - 298) \text{ K}$$

$$= 67.728,8762 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Panas masuk total aliran 2 = 1.327.959,0702 kJ/hari

Aliran 3:

$$\text{Suhu aliran 3} = \text{Suhu keluar bottom pada menara destilasi III}$$

$$= T_2 = 145,4625^\circ\text{C} = 418,4625 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

Fase reference liquid

Komponen aliran 3:

- Para xylene

$$\text{Flowrate massa} = 0,2624 \text{ kgmol/hari (dari App. A)}$$

Para xylene:

C_p^0 para xylene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + CPVAP C/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + CPVAP$$

$$D/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

$$\text{Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga } C_p^0 \text{ para xylene fase gas} =$$

$$201,0508 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 616,2 K

$$T_r = 418,4625/616,2 = 0,6791$$

$$\omega = 0,320$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,6791)^{-1} + 0,25.0,320.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,6791)^{1/3} \cdot 0,6791^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,6791)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,6878$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ para xylene} = (6,6878 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 201,0508 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 256,6532 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

Meta xylene:

C_p^0 meta xylene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 meta xylene fase gas = 151,8777 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 617,1 K

$$T_r = 418,4625/616,2 = 0,6781$$

$$\omega = 0,325$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,6781)^{-1} + 0,25.0,325.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,6781)^{1/3} \cdot 0,6781^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,6781)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,7472$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ meta xylene} = (6,7472 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 151,8777 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 207,9739 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

Ortho xylene:

C_p^0 ortho xylene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP \\ D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 ortho xylene fase gas = 156,6858 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} \\ + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 630,3 K

$$T_r = 418,4625/630,3 = 0,6639$$

$$\omega = 0,325$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,6639)^{-1} + 0,25.0,325.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,6639)^{1/3} \\ 0,6639^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,6639)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,7445$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ ortho xylene} = (6,7445 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 156,6858 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 212,7592 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

Ethylbenzene:

C_p^0 ethylbenzene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP \\ D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 ethylbenzene fase gas = 154,0700 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 617,2 K

$$T_r = 418,4625/630,3 = 0,6780$$

$$\omega = 0,325$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,6780)^{-1} + 0,25.0,325.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,6780)^{1/3} \cdot 0,6780^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,6780)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,7471$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ ethylbenzene} = (6,7471 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 154,0700 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 210,1657 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = \sum_i y_i \cdot C_{p_i} \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p.121}) \\ = (0,7677 \times 256,6532) + (0,1336 \times 207,9739) + \\ (0,0787 \times 212,7592) + (0,0200 \times 210,1657) \\ = 245,7663 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$H_{\text{xylene al. 2}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ = 0,2624 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 245,7663 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (418,4625-298) \text{ K} \\ = 7.769,1475 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

- Cumene

Flowrate massa = 25,9735 kgmol/hari (dari App. A)

C_p^0 cumene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 cumene fase gas = 181,7712 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c cumene = 631,1 K

$$T_r = 418,4625/631,1 = 0,6631$$

$$\omega = 0,326$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,6631)^{-1} + 0,25.0,326.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,6631)^{1/3} \cdot 0,6631^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,6631)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,7567$$

$$C_{pL} = (6,7567 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 181,7712 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 237,9468 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$H_{\text{cumene al. 3}} = m.C_p.\Delta T \\ = 25,9735 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 237,9468 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (418,4625-298) \text{ K} \\ = 744.493,0343 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Panas masuk total aliran 3 = 752.265,1818 kJ/hari

$$\text{Total Panas Masuk} = \sum_i \text{Panas masuk total aliran } i \\ = 2.541.512,5106 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Menghitung Panas Hilang

$$\text{Diasumsi: panas hilang} = 5 \% \text{ dari total panas masuk} \\ = 0,05 \times 2.541.512,5106 \text{ kJ/hari} \\ = 127.075,6255 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Neraca Panas Mixing

Panas aliran masuk = Panas aliran keluar + Panas hilang

2.541.512,5106 kJ/hari = Panas aliran keluar + 127.075,6255 kJ/hari

Panas aliran keluar = 2.414.436,8850 kJ/hari

Menghitung Panas Aliran Keluar (Aliran 4)

Trial: Suhu aliran 4 = $T_2 = 46,0868^\circ\text{C} = 319,0868 \text{ K}$

Suhu reference = $T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$

Fase reference liquid

Komponen aliran 4:

- Benzene

Flowrate massa = 5,0103 kgmol/hari

C_p^0 benzene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 benzene fase gas = 85,6627 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1}$$

$$+ 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c benzene = 643 K

$$T_r = 319,0868/643 = 0,4962$$

$$\omega = 0,212$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,4962)^{-1} + 0,25.0,212.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,4962)^{1/3}$$

$$. 0,4962^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,4962)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 5,5749$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{pL} &= (5,5749 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 85,66278 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ &= 132,0124 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{benzene al. 4}} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 5,0103 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 132,0124 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (319,0868 - 298) \text{ K} \\ &= 13.947,3799 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Air

$$\text{Flowrate massa} = 21,1843 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

C_p^0 air untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\begin{aligned} CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + CPVAP C/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + CPVAP \\ D/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657}) \end{aligned}$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 air fase gas = 33,7330 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} &= 1,45 + 0,45(1 - T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega [17,11 + 25,2(1 - T_r)^{1/3} T_r^{-1} \\ &+ 1,742(1 - T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140}) \end{aligned}$$

$$T_r = T/T_c \text{ dimana } T_c \text{ air} = 647,3 \text{ K}$$

$$T_r = 319,0868/647,3 = 0,4930$$

$$\omega = 0,344$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} &= 1,45 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,4930)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,344 \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,4930)^{1/3} \\ &\cdot 0,4930^{-1} + 1,742(1 - 0,4930)^{-1}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 7,6101$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{pL} &= (7,6101 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 33,7330 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ &= 97,0033 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{air al. 4}} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 21,1843 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 97,0033 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (319,0868 - 298) \text{ K} \\ &= 43.332,3641 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Toluene

Flowrate massa = (410,3315 + 66,7982) kgmol/hari = 477,1296 kgmol/hari

C_p^0 toluene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 toluene fase gas = 157,5899 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c toluene = 591,8 K

$$T_r = 319,0868/591,8 = 0,5392$$

$$\omega = 0,263$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,5392)^{-1} + 0,25.0,263.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,5392)^{1/3} 0,5392^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,5392)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,1736$$

$$C_{pL} = (6,1736 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 157,5899 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 208,9176 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$H_{\text{toluene al. 4}} = m.C_p.\Delta T$$

$$= 477,1296 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 208,9176 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (319,0868 - 298) \text{ K} \\ = 2.101.948,6104 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

- Mixed Xylene

Flowrate massa = (3,4329 + 0,2624) kgmol/hari = 3,6954 kgmol/hari

Para xylene:

C_p^0 para xylene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 para xylene fase gas = 181,3848 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1}$$

$$+ 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 616,2 K

$$T_r = 319,0868/616,2 = 0,5178$$

$$\omega = 0,320$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,5178)^{-1} + 0,25.0,320.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,5178)^{1/3}$$

$$0,5178^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,5178)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 7,0939$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ para xylene} = (7,0939 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 181,3848 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$= 240,3639 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

Meta xylene:

C_p^0 meta xylene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP$$

$$D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 meta xylene fase gas = 131,9280 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1}$$

$$+ 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 617,1 K

$$T_r = 317,34/616,2 = 0,5171$$

$$\omega = 0,325$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,5171)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,325 \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,5171)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5171^{-1} + 1,742(1 - 0,5171)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 7,1718$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ meta xylene} = (7,1718 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 131,9280 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 191,5541 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

Ortho xylene:

C_p^0 ortho xylene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + CPVAP C/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 ortho xylene fase gas = 137,5276 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1 - T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1 - T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1 - T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 630,3 K

$$T_r = 317,34/630,3 = 0,5062$$

$$\omega = 0,325$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,5062)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,325 \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,5062)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5062^{-1} + 1,742(1 - 0,5062)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 7,2349$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ ortho xylene} = (7,2349 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 137,5276 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 197,6786 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

Ethylbenzene:

C_p^0 ethylbenzene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 ethylbenzene fase gas = 133,1097 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c para xylene = 617,2 K

$$T_r = 317,34/630,3 = 0,5170$$

$$\omega = 0,325$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,5170)^{-1} + 0,25.0,325.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,5170)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5170^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,5170)^{-1}]$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 7,1722$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ ethylbenzene} = (7,1722 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 133,1097 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 192,7398 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = \sum_i y_i \cdot C_{p_i} \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p.121}) \\ = (0,7677 \times 240,3639) + (0,1336 \times 191,5541) + \\ (0,0787 \times 197,6786) + (0,0200 \times 192,7398) \\ = 229,5319 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$H_{\text{xylene al. 4}} = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ = 3,6954 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 229,5319 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (319,0868 - 298) \text{ K} \\ = 17.885,9348 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

- Cumene

Flowrate massa = (24,4042 + 25,9735) kgmol/hari = 50,3777 kgmol/hari

C_p^0 cumene untuk fase gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan diatas diperoleh harga C_p^0 cumene fase gas = 163,0953 J/mol.K

Untuk mencari C_p fase cair digunakan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana T_c cumene = 631,1 K

$$T_r = 319,0868/631,1 = 0,5056$$

$$\omega = 0,326$$

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45.(1-0,5056)^{-1} + 0,25.0,326.[17,11 + 25,2.(1-0,5056)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5056^{-1} + 1,742(1-0,5056)^{-1}]$$

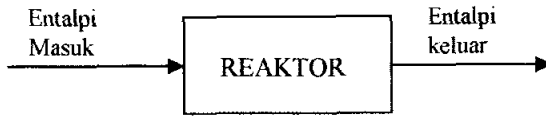
$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 7,2538$$

$$C_{pL} = (7,2538 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 163,0953 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 223,4034 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$H_{\text{cumene al. 4}} = m.C_p.\Delta T \\ = 50,3777 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 223,4034 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (319,0868 - 298) \text{ K} \\ = 237.322,5959 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$\text{Total Panas Keluar} = \sum_i H_i \text{ aliran 4} \\ = 2.414.436,8850 \text{ kJ/hari (Trial cocok)}$$

Jadi: suhu campuran = 46,0868°C

NERACA PANAS REAKTOR (R-220)

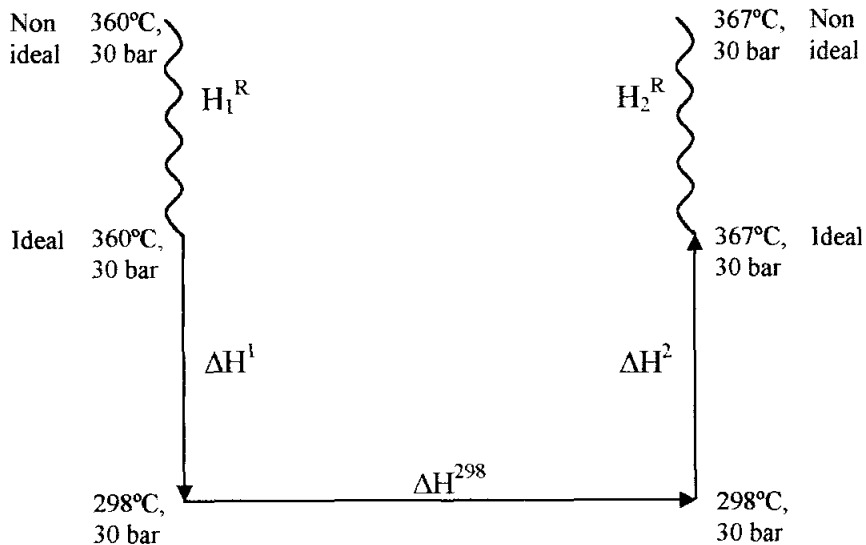
P operasi = 30 bar

Suhu masuk reaktor = $360^{\circ}\text{C} = (360 + 273) \text{ K} = 633 \text{ K}$

Trial: Suhu keluar reaktor = 367°C

Neraca panas reaktor (beroperasi pada keadaan adiabatik):

$$\text{Entalpi masuk} + \text{Entalpi reaksi} = \text{Entalpi keluar}$$

Menghitung entalpi reaksi:

- **Menghitung H_1^R**

Persamaan yang digunakan:

$$\frac{H^R}{RT_c} = \frac{(H^R)^0}{RT_c} + \omega \frac{(H^R)^1}{RT_c} \quad (\text{Smith \& Van Ness, p. 206})$$

Data $\frac{(H^R)^0}{RT_c}$ dan $\frac{(H^R)^1}{RT_c}$ diperoleh dari Tabel E.5 dan Tabel E.6, Smith & Van

Ness, pp. 654-655.

➤ Toluene

$$P_c = 41 \text{ bar}$$

$$T_c = 591,8 \text{ K}$$

$$P_r = P/P_c = 0,7317$$

$$T_r = T/T_c = 1,0696$$

	$(H_1^R/R.T_c)^0$	$(H_1^R/R.T_c)^1$
$P_r = 0,6; T_r = 1,0696$	-0,6254	-0,4521
$P_r = 0,8; T_r = 1,0696$	-0,9048	-0,6188
$P_r = 0,7317; T_r = 1,0696$	-0,8094	-0,5619

$$R = 8,314 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$\omega = 0,263$$

$$\frac{H_1^R}{RT_c} = \frac{(H_1^R)^0}{RT_c} + \omega \frac{(H_1^R)^1}{RT_c} = -0,8094 + 0,263 \cdot (-0,5619) = -0,9571$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_1^R &= (-0,9571) \cdot (8,314 \text{ J/mol.K}) \cdot (591,8 \text{ K}) \\ &= -4.709,3452 \text{ J/mol} = -4.709,3452 \text{ kJ/kgmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_1^R \text{ toluene} &= (-4.709,3452 \text{ kJ/kgmol}) \cdot (\text{kgmol toluene masuk}) \\ &= (-4.709,3452 \text{ kJ/kgmol}) \cdot (477,1296 \text{ kgmol}) \\ &= -2.246.968,2203 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H_1^R untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini:

Komponen	$(H_1^R/R.Tc)^0$	$(H_1^R/R.Tc)^1$	$H_1^R/R.Tc$	H_1^R, kJ
Air	-0,1482	-0,1408	-0,1966	-22.413,6391
Cumene	-1,9508	-1,7697	-2,5277	-668.150,4724
Benzene	-0,5662	-0,3441	-0,6392	-14.968,8580
Para -Xylene	-1,178	-0,8994	-1,4667	-21.316,2416
Meta-Xylene	-1,1669	-0,8992	-1,4591	-24.897,4770
Orto-Xylene	-1,1540	-1,0153	-1,4839	-7.184,1007
Ethylbenzene	-1,1297	-0,8796	-1,4156	-3.586,2777
Total				-3.009.485,2867

- Menghitung ΔH^1 (range suhu 633 - 298 K)

Persamaan yang digunakan:

$$\Delta H = m.C_p. \Delta T$$

dimana:

C_p dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data-data CPVAP A, CPVAP B, CPVAP C, CPVAP D diperoleh dari Prausnitz App. A, pp. 656-732

➤ Toluene

$$T_1 = 633 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 298 \text{ K}$$

Dengan persamaan C_p dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga C_p toluene = 206,0131 J/mol.K

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H^1 \text{ toluene} &= m.C_p.\Delta T \\ &= 477,1296 \text{ kgmol}.206,0131 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}.(298-633)\text{K} \\ &= -32.928.814,5139 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga ΔH^1 untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini:

Komponen	Cp	ΔH^1 , kJ
Air	35,1107	-249.171,8679
Cumene	225,4057	-3.804.067,9011
Benzene	126,6067	-212.504,6274
Para -Xylene	237,8484	-226.044,7496
Meta-Xylene	188,9162	-210.481,7347
Orto-Xylene	192,4313	-59.555,0289
Ethylbenzene	192,1749	-31.783,7889
Total		-37.722.424,2124

- Menghitung ΔH^{298}

Persamaan yang digunakan:

$$\Delta H^{298} = \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ produk} - \sum n_i \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan}$$

Dimana: n_i = jumlah mol komponen i yang bereaksi

Data:

$$\Delta H_f \text{ benzene} = 82.980 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ toluene} = 50.030 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ para xylene} = 17.960 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ meta xylene} = 17.250 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ ortho xylene} = 19.000 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ ethylbenzene} = 29.810 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\Delta H_f \text{ cumene} = 3.940 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

Komposisi masing-masing komponen xylene yang dihasilkan pada reaksi disproporsionasi toluene:

$$\text{Mol mixed xylene} = 189,2864 \text{ kgmol}$$

$$\text{Mol para xylene} = 90 \% \text{ mol} = 0,9 \times 189,2864 \text{ kgmol} = 170,3578 \text{ kgmol}$$

$$\text{Mol meta xylene} = 4 \% \text{ mol} = 0,04 \times 189,2864 \text{ kgmol} = 7,5715 \text{ kgmol}$$

$$\text{Mol ortho xylene} = 4 \% \text{ mol} = 0,04 \times 189,2864 \text{ kgmol} = 7,5715 \text{ kgmol}$$

$$\text{Mol ethylbenzene} = 2 \% \text{ mol} = 0,02 \times 189,2864 \text{ kgmol} = 3,7857 \text{ kgmol}$$

(www. Aromatic and derivative.com)

Komposisi masing-masing komponen xylene yang dihasilkan pada reaksi transalkilasi toluene:

$$\text{Mol mixed xylene} = 48,3628 \text{ kgmol}$$

$$\text{Mol para xylene} = 25 \% \text{ mol} = 0,25 \times 48,3628 \text{ kgmol} = 12,0907 \text{ kgmol}$$

$$\text{Mol meta xylene} = 50 \% \text{ mol} = 0,50 \times 48,3628 \text{ kgmol} = 24,1814 \text{ kgmol}$$

$$\text{Mol ortho xylene} = 23 \% \text{ mol} = 0,23 \times 48,3628 \text{ kgmol} = 11,1234 \text{ kgmol}$$

$$\text{Mol ethylbenzene} = 2 \% \text{ mol} = 0,02 \times 48,3628 \text{ kgmol} = 0,9673 \text{ kgmol}$$

(www. Aromatic and derivative.com)

Komposisi mixed xylene total:

$$\text{Total mixed xylene yang dihasilkan} = 237,6492 \text{ kgmol}$$

$$\% \text{ para xylene} = \frac{(170,3578 + 12,0907)}{237,6492} \cdot 100 \% = 76,77 \%$$

$$\% \text{ meta xylene} = \frac{(7,5715 + 24,1814)}{237,6492} \cdot 100 \% = 13,36 \%$$

$$\% \text{ ortho xylene} = \frac{(7,5715 + 11,1234)}{237,6492} \cdot 100 \% = 7,87 \%$$

$$\% \text{ ethylbenzene} = \frac{(3,7857 + 0,9673)}{237,6492} \cdot 100 \% = 2 \%$$

ΔH_f mixed xylene untuk kedua reaksi dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\Delta H_f \text{ campuran} = \sum y_i \cdot \Delta H_{f,i}$$

dimana: y_i = fraksi mol komponen i

ΔH_f mixed xylene disprop. toluene

$$\begin{aligned} &= (0,9 \times 17.960) + (0,4 \times 17.250) + (0,4 \times 19.000) + (0,02 \times 29.810) \\ &= 18.210,2 \text{ kJ/kgmol} \end{aligned}$$

ΔH_f mixed xylene transalk. toluene

$$\begin{aligned} &= (0,25 \times 17.960) + (0,5 \times 17.250) + (0,23 \times 19.000) + (0,02 \times 29.810) \\ &= 18.081,2 \text{ kJ/kgmol} \end{aligned}$$

ΔH^{298} reaksi disprop. toluene

$$\begin{aligned} &= (n_{\text{benzene}} \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ benzene} + n_{\text{mixed xylene}} \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ mixed xylene}) - (n_{\text{toluene}} \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ toluene}) \\ &= (189,2864 \times 82.980 + 189,2864 \times 18.210,2) - (378,5728 \times 50.030) \\ &= 213.931,4859 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

ΔH^{298} reaksi transalk. toluene

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (n_{\text{mixed xylene}} \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ mixed xylene}) - (n_{\text{toluene}} \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ toluene} + n_{\text{cumene}} \cdot \Delta H_f \text{ cumene}) \\
 &= (48,3628 \times 18.081,2) - (24,1814 \times 50.030 + 24,1814 \times 3.940) \\
 &= -430.612,8415 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H^{298} \text{ total} &= \Delta H^{298} \text{ reaksi disprop. toluene} + \Delta H^{298} \text{ reaksi transalk. toluene} \\
 &= 213.931,4859 \text{ kJ} + -430.612,8415 \text{ kJ} \\
 &= -216.681,3556 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Menghitung ΔH^2 (range suhu 298 – 640 K)**

Persamaan yang digunakan:

$$\Delta H = m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T$$

dimana:

C_p dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + CPVAP C/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + CPVAP \\
 &D/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})
 \end{aligned}$$

Data-data CPVAP A, CPVAP B, CPVAP C, CPVAP D diperoleh dari Prausnitz App. A, pp. 656-732

➤ Toluene

$$T_1 = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 640 \text{ K}$$

Dengan persamaan C_p dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga C_p toluene = 206,9380 J/mol.K

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta H^2 \text{ toluene} &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\
 &= 74,3754 \text{ kgmol} \times 206,9380 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times \\
 &\quad (640-298)\text{K} \\
 &= 5.263.758,4455 \text{ KJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga ΔH^1 untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini:

Komponen	Cp	ΔH^2 , kJ
Air	35,1455	254.630,6595
Cumene	226,6660	2.030.733,2146
Benzene	127,3694	8.463.633,2755
Para -Xylene	238,9272	15.139.825,8022
Meta-Xylene	189,9964	2.095.152,1942
Orto-Xylene	193,4777	1.256.809,3440
Ethylbenzene	193,2698	319.049,2192
Total		34.823.592,1547

- Menghitung H_2^R

Persamaan yang digunakan:

$$\frac{H^R}{RT_c} = \frac{(H^R)^0}{RT_c} + \omega \frac{(H^R)^1}{RT_c} \quad (\text{Smith \& Van Ness, p. 206})$$

Data $\frac{(H^R)^0}{RT_c}$ dan $\frac{(H^R)^1}{RT_c}$ diperoleh dari Tabel E.5 dan Tabel E.6, Smith & Van

Ness, pp. 654-655.

➤ Toluene

$$P_c = 41 \text{ bar}$$

$$T_c = 591,8 \text{ K}$$

$$P_r = P/P_c = 0,7317$$

$$T_r = T/T_c = 1,0865$$

	$(H_2^R/R.T_c)^0$	$(H_2^R/R.T_c)^1$
Pr = 0,6; Tr = 1,0814	-0,6082	-0,4245
Pr = 0,8; Tr = 1,0814	-0,8746	-0,5754
Pr = 0,7317; Tr = 1,0814	-0,7836	-0,5239

$$R = 8,314 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$\omega = 0,263$$

$$\frac{H_2^R}{RT_c} = \frac{(H_2^R)^0}{RT_c} + \omega \frac{(H_2^R)^1}{RT_c} = -0,7836 + 0,263 \cdot (-0,5239) = -0,9214$$

$$H_2^R = (-0,9214) \cdot (8,314 \text{ J/mol.K}) \cdot (591,8 \text{ K}) \\ = -4.533,4251 \text{ J/mol} = -4.533,4251 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$H_2^R \text{ toluene} = (-4.533,4251 \text{ kJ/kgmol}) \cdot (\text{kgmol toluene keluar}) \\ = (-4.533,4251 \text{ kJ/kgmol}) \cdot (74,3754 \text{ kgmol}) \\ = -337.175,5192 \text{ kJ}$$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H_1^R untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini:

Komponen	$(H_2^R/R.T_c)^0$	$(H_2^R/R.T_c)^1$	$H_2^R/R.T_c$	H_2^R , kJ
Air	0,1449	0,1344	0,1912	-21.795,6864
Cumene	1,5168	1,1686	1,8978	-501.638,1687
Benzene	0,5511	0,3223	0,6194	-14.506,3609
Para -Xylene	1,1223	0,8208	1,3850	-20.129,2644
Meta-Xylene	1,1064	0,8225	1,3737	-23.440,2049
Orto-Xylene	1,0928	0,9065	1,3874	-6.716,5599
Ethylbenzene	1,0800	0,8066	1,3421	-3.400,0786
Total				-928.801,8429

$$\Delta H^R = (-H_1^R \text{ total}) + \Delta H^1 \text{ total} + \Delta H^{298} + \Delta H^2 \text{ total} + H_2^R \text{ total} \\ = -(-3.009.485,2867) \text{ kJ} + -37.722.424,2124 \text{ kJ} + -216.681,3556 \text{ kJ} \\ + 34.823.592,1547 \text{ kJ} + -928.801,8429 \text{ kJ} \\ = -1.034.829,9695 \text{ kJ}$$

Menghitung panas masuk reaktor:

$$\text{Suhu masuk reaktor} = T_2 = 360^\circ\text{C} = 633 \text{ K}$$

Diambil:

$$\text{Suhu reference} = T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

Mencari Suhu Saturated campuran:

Suhu saturated dari campuran diambil dari suhu rata-rata antara suhu embun (*dew temperature*) dan suhu bubble (*bubble temperature*) campuran tersebut.

P^{sat} untuk masing-masing komponen dicari dengan persamaan dari Prausnitz:

$$\ln(P_{vp}/P_c) = (1-x)^{-1}[(VP A)x + (VP B)x^{1.5} + (VP C)x^3 + (VP D)x^6]$$

$$x = 1 - T/T_c \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p.657})$$

Data-data VP A, VP B, VP C dan VP D diperoleh dari Tabel B.3. sedangkan data P_c dan T_c diperoleh dari Tabel B.2.

Trial: $T_{dew} = 289,1^\circ\text{C} = 562,1 \text{ K}$

Dengan persamaan P^{sat} dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh hasil perhitungan sebagai berikut:

Komponen	T_{dew}/T_c	$x=1-(T/T_c)$	$\ln(P^{sat}/P_c)$	P^{sat}/P_c	P_{sat} , bar
Benzene	0,9998	0,0002	-0,0012	0,9988	48,8394
Air	0,8684	0,1316	-1,1040	0,3315	73,3372
Toluene	0,9498	0,0502	-0,3690	0,6914	28,3482
Mixed xylene	0,9122	0,0878	-0,6942	0,4995	17,5311
Cumene	0,8907	0,1093	-0,8740	0,4173	13,3944

Komponen	Mol (dari N. Massa)	Y_i	Gamma (dari UNIFAC)	$K=(P^{sat}/P) \cdot \text{gamma}$	$X_i=Y_i/K$
Benzene	5,0103	0,0090	1,0122	1,6478	0,0055
Air	21,1843	0,0380	8,6118	20,9319	0,0018
Toluene	477,1296	0,8560	1,0018	0,9412	0,9094
Mixed xylene	3,6954	0,0066	1,0057	0,5843	0,0113
Cumene	50,3777	0,0904	1,0146	0,4504	0,2007
Total					1,1287 ≈ 1

Trial: $T_{\text{bubble}} = 248^{\circ}\text{C} = 521 \text{ K}$

Dengan persamaan P^{sat} dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh hasil perhitungan sebagai berikut:

Komponen	T_{bubble}/T_c	$x=1-(T/T_c)$	$\ln(P^{\text{sat}}/P_c)$	P^{sat}/P_c	$P_{\text{sat}}, \text{ bar}$
Benzene	0,9267	0,0733	-0,5248	0,5917	28,9333
Air	0,8049	0,1951	-1,7518	0,1735	38,3698
Toluene	0,8804	0,1196	-0,9307	0,3943	16,1648
Mixed xylene	0,8455	0,1545	-1,3008	0,2723	9,5579
Cumene	0,8255	0,1745	-1,4962	0,2240	7,1900

Komponen	Mol (dari N. Massa)	X_i	Gamma (dari UNIFAC)	$K=(P^{\text{sat}}/P) \cdot \text{gamma}$	$Y_i=X_i \cdot K$
Benzene	5,0103	0,0090	1.0127	0.9767	0,0088
Air	21,1843	0,0380	9.2491	11.8295	0,4496
Toluene	477,1296	0,8560	1.0019	0.5398	0,4621
Mixed xylene	3,6954	0,0066	1.0063	0.3206	0,0021
Cumene	50,3777	0,0904	1.0166	0.2436	0,0220
Total					0,9446 ≈ 1

Dengan demikian diperoleh:

$$T_{\text{dew}} = 562,1 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{bubble}} = 521 \text{ K}$$

$$T^{\text{sat}} \text{ untuk campuran masuk reaktor} = \frac{T_{\text{dew}} + T_{\text{bubble}}}{2} = 541,55 \text{ K}$$

Menghitung entalpi masuk untuk tiap-tiap komponen:

Persamaan yang digunakan:

$$1. \Delta H = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{real gas}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

dimana:

$C_{p\text{real gas}}$ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$C_{p\text{real gas}} (\text{non ideal}) = C_p^0 + \Delta C_p \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p.121})$$

$$\Delta C_p = (\Delta C_p)^0 + \omega \cdot (\Delta C_p)^1$$

Harga $(\Delta C_p)^0$ dan $(\Delta C_p)^1$ diperoleh dari Tabel 5-8 dan Tabel 5-9, Prausnitz, pp.122-125.

Sedangkan C_p^0 gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + CPVAP C/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data-data CPVAP A, CPVAP B, CPVAP C, CPVAP D diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

$$2. \Delta H = m \cdot \lambda$$

dimana:

λ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\lambda = \Delta H_v \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 110})$$

Data ΔH_v pada titik didih normalnya didapat dari Himmelblau, Lampiran D, p.212-217.

Pada suhu tertentu, ΔH_v dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\Delta H_{v2} = \Delta H_{v1} \left(\frac{1 - T_{r2}}{1 - T_{r1}} \right)^n$$

$$n = \left(0,00264 \cdot \frac{\Delta H_{vb}}{R \cdot T_b} + 0,8794 \right)^{10}$$

(Prausnitz, p.228)

$$3. \Delta H = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T$$

dimana:

$C_{p\text{liquid}}$ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1 - T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega [17,11 + 25,2(1 - T_r)^{1/3} T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1 - T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

- Benzene

Fase:

Suhu 541,55-633 K = fase gas

Suhu 298-541,55 K = fase cair

Range suhu 541,55-633 K:

$T_1 = 541,55 \text{ K}$

$T_2 = 633 \text{ K}$

Dengan persamaan Cp dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga Cp^0 gas benzene = 154,6546 J/mol.K

$P_c = 48,9 \text{ bar}$

$T_c = 562,2 \text{ K}$

$P_r = P/P_c = 0,6135$

$T_r = T/T_c = 1,1259$

	$(\Delta Cp^0/R)^0$	$(\Delta Cp^0/R)^1$
$P_r = 0,6; T_r = 1,1259$	1,1730	1,7045
$P_r = 0,8; T_r = 1,1259$	1,9097	2,4672
$P_r = 0,6135; T_r = 1,1259$	1,2227	1,7560

$R = 8,314 \text{ J/mol.K}$

$\omega = 0,212$

$\Delta Cp = (\Delta Cp)^0 + \omega \cdot (\Delta Cp)^1$

$= (1,2227 \times 8,314) + 0,212 \times (1,7560 \times 8,314)$

$= 13,2607 \text{ J/mol.K}$

$C_{p\text{real gas benzene}} = Cp^0 + \Delta Cp$

$= 154,6546 \text{ J/mol.K} + 13,2607 \text{ J/mol.K}$

$= 167,9152 \text{ J/mol.K}$

$\Delta H \text{ sensibel gas} = m_{\text{benzene}} \cdot C_{p\text{real gas}} \cdot \Delta T$

$= 5,0103 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 167,9152 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$

$\times (633-541,55) \text{ K}$

$= 76.938,0034 \text{ kJ/hari}$

Perubahan fase (Panas Laten):

$$\lambda = \Delta H_v \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 110})$$

$$\Delta H_{vb} = 30.760 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$T_b = 353,26 \text{ K}$$

$$T_c = 562,2 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{r1} = T_b/T_c = 353,26/562,2 = 0,6284$$

$$T_{r2} = 541,55/562,2 = 0,9633$$

Pada suhu 541,55 K:

$$n = \left(0,00264 \cdot \frac{30.760}{8,314 \cdot 353,26} + 0,8794 \right)^{10} = 0,3770$$

$$\Delta H_{v2} = 30.760 \left(\frac{1-0,9633}{1-0,6284} \right)^{0,3770} = 12.855,5573 \text{ J/mol}$$

(Prausnitz, p.228)

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ laten} &= m \cdot \lambda = 5,0103 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 12.855,5573 \text{ kJ/kgmol} \\ &= 64.410,6930 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Range suhu 298-541,55 K:

$$T_1 = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 541,55 \text{ K}$$

Dengan persamaan C_p dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga C_p^0 gas benzene = 116,0750 J/mol.K

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} &= 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} \\ &\quad + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140}) \end{aligned}$$

$$T_r = T/T_c \text{ dimana } T_c = 562,2 \text{ K}$$

$$T_r = 541,55/562,2 = 0,9633$$

$$\omega = 0,212$$

Dengan persamaan C_{pL} dari Prausnitz, p. 140 diperoleh:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 21,1474$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ benzene} = (21,1474 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 116,0750 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$= 291,8945 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ sensibel liquid} = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$= 5,0103 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 291,8945 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$\times (541,55-298) \text{ K}$$

$$= 356.189,4747 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ benzene masuk} = \Delta H \text{ sensibel gas} + \Delta H \text{ laten} + \Delta H \text{ sensibel liquid}$$

$$= 76.938,0034 + 103.763,7983 + 356.189,4747$$

$$= 497.538,1710 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Untuk komponen yang lain digunakan cara yang sama seperti perhitungan di atas dan hasil perhitungan ditabelkan pada tabel-tabel berikut ini:

Fase:

Suhu 541,55-633 K = fase gas

Suhu 298-541,55 K = fase cair

Range suhu 541,55-633 K (gas):

Komponen	C_p^0 gas, J/mol.K
Benzene	154,6546
Air	36,2831
Toluene	239,7805
Para xylene	277,2173
Meta xylene	228,4209
Ortho xylene	230,6372
Ethylbenzene	232,4691
Cumene	271,6873

Komponen	$(\Delta C_p^0/R)^0$	$(\Delta C_p^0/R)^1$	ΔC_p
Benzene	1,2227	1,7560	13,2607
Air	0,3024	0,6292	4,3135
Toluene	2,2951	3,4736	26,6772
Para xylene	5,9126	8,2573	71,1254
Meta xylene	5,7482	8,1109	69,7064
Ortho xylene	5,2553	9,6951	69,8889
Ethylbenzene	5,1902	7,6690	63,8732
Cumene	16,6258	11,9823	170,7028

Komponen	$C_{p\text{real gas}} = C_p^0 + \Delta C_p$	Mol, kgmol/hari	$\Delta H_{\text{sensibel gas}}$
Benzene	167,9152	5,0103	76.938,0034
Air	40,5967	21,1843	78.648,2267
Toluene	266,4576	477,1296	11.626.480,8451
Para xylene	348,3426	-	-
Meta xylene	298,1273	-	-
Ortho xylene	300,5261	-	-
Ethylbenzene	296,3423	-	-
Mixed xylene	336,8317 ^(*)	3,6954	113.829,4176
Cumene	442,3901	50,3777	2.038.110,4944

Catatan (*):

$$C_{p\text{real gas}} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot C_{p\text{real gas}})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{p\text{real gas}})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot C_{p\text{real gas}})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{p\text{real gas}})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Perubahan fase (Panas laten):

Komponen	$T_{r1}=T_b/T_c$	$T_{r2}=541,55/T_c$	n	ΔH_{v2}
Benzene	0,6284	0,9633	0,3770	12.855,5573
Air	0,5765	0,8366	0,4068	27.590,2959
Toluene	0,6485	0,9151	0,2859	2.331,8774
Para xylene	0,6678	0,8789	0,3778	24.659,9054
Meta xylene	0,6681	0,8776	0,3722	23.731,5458
Ortho xylene	0,6625	0,8592	0,3784	26.436,6283
Ethylbenzene	0,6535	0,8774	0,3799	24.259,0204
Mixed xylene	-	-	-	24.667,6150 ^(*)
Cumene	0,6743	0,8581	0,3784	27.384,8188

Catatan (*):

ΔH_{v2} untuk mixed xylene diperoleh dengan persamaan:

$$\Delta H_{v2} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	$\lambda = \Delta H_{v2}$	$\Delta H_{\text{laten}} = \text{mol} \cdot \lambda$
Benzene	5,0103	12.855,5573	64.410,6930
Air	21,1843	27.590,2959	584.482,2699
Toluene	477,1296	2.331,8774	1.112.607,8317
Mixed xylene	3,6954	24.667,6150	91.155,9431
Cumene	50,3777	27.384,8188	1.379.585,1234

Range suhu 298-541,55 K:

Komponen	C_p^0 gas, J/mol.K
Benzene	116,0750
Air	34,6704
Toluene	193,3339
Para xylene	223,0659
Meta xylene	174,0827
Ortho xylene	178,0855
Ethylbenzene	177,0449
Cumene	208,0275

Komponen	T_r	$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R}$	C_{pL}
Benzene	0,9633	6,6510	291,8945
Air	0,8366	8,0090	133,0666
Toluene	0,9151	10,0194	303,1333
Para xylene	0,8789	8,8187	320,4499
Meta xylene	0,8776	8,8304	271,3781
Ortho xylene	0,8592	8,2810	272,2863
Ethylbenzene	0,8774	8,8255	274,3034
Mixed xylene	-	-	309,1805 ^(*)
Cumene	0,8581	8,2647	302,3160

Catatan (*):

$$C_{pL} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	C_{pL} , kJ/kgmol.K	$\Delta H_{\text{sensibel liquid}}$
Benzene	5,0103	291,8945	356.172,9973
Air	21,1843	133,0666	686.480,4506
Toluene	477,1296	303,1333	35.224.018,2875
Mixed xylene	3,6954	309,1805	278.252,4813
Cumene	50,3777	302,3160	3.709.099,3810

Menghitung ΔH masuk total:

Komponen	$\Delta H_{\text{sensibel gas}}$	ΔH_{laten}	$\Delta H_{\text{sensibel liquid}}$	ΔH total, kJ/hari
Benzene	76.938,0034	104.530,2524	356.172,9973	497.521,6936
Air	78.648,2267	584.482,2699	686.480,4506	1.349.610,9471
Toluene	11.626.480,8451	1.112.607,8317	35.224.018,2875	47.963.106,9643
Mixed xylene	113.829,4176	91.155,9431	278.252,4813	483.237,7669
Cumene	2.038.110,4944	1.379.585,1234	3.709.099,3810	7.126.794,9988
ΔH masuk total				57.420.272,3708

Menghitung panas keluar reaktor:

$$\text{Suhu keluar reaktor} = T_2 = 367^\circ\text{C} = 640\text{ K}$$

Diambil:

$$\text{Suhu reference} = T_1 = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298\text{ K}$$

Mencari Suhu Saturated campuran:

Suhu saturated dari campuran diambil dari suhu rata-rata antara suhu embun (*dew temperature*) dan suhu bubble (*bubble temperature*) campuran tersebut.

P^{sat} untuk masing-masing komponen dicari dengan persamaan dari Prausnitz:

$$\ln(P_{\text{vp}}/P_c) = (1-x)^{-1}[(VP A)x + (VP B)x^{1,5} + (VP C)x^3 + (VP D)x^6]$$

$$x = 1 - T/T_c$$

(Prausnitz, p.657)

Data-data VP A, VP B, VP C dan VP D diperoleh dari Tabel B.3. sedangkan data P_c dan T_c diperoleh dari Tabel B.2.

Trial: $T_{dew} = 289,1^\circ\text{C} = 562,1\text{ K}$

Dengan persamaan P^{sat} dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh hasil perhitungan sebagai berikut:

Komponen	T_{dew}/T_c	$X=1-(T/T_c)$	$\ln(P^{sat}/P_c)$	P^{sat}/P_c	P_{sat} , bar
Benzene	1,0000	0,0000	0,0000	1,0000	48,9000
Air	0,8685	0,1315	-1,1025	0,3320	73,4445
Toluene	0,9500	0,0500	-0,3677	0,6923	28,3846
Mixed xylene	0,9124	0,0876	-0,6928	0,5001	17,5552
Cumene	0,8908	0,1092	-0,8726	0,4179	13,4132

Komponen	Mol (dari N. Massa)	Y_i	Gamma (dari UNIFAC)	$K=(P^{sat}/P).gamma$	$X_i=Y_i/K$
Benzene	194,2967	0,3486	1,0122	1,6499	0,2113
Air	21,1843	0,0380	8,6118	20,9625	0,0018
Toluene	74,3754	0,1334	1,0018	0,9424	0,1416
Mixed xylene	241,3446	0,4330	1,0057	0,5851	0,7400
Cumene	26,1963	0,0470	1,0146	0,4510	0,1042
Total					1,1988 ≈ 1

Trial: $T_{bubble} = 244^\circ\text{C} = 517\text{ K}$

Dengan persamaan P^{sat} dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh hasil perhitungan sebagai berikut:

Komponen	T_{bubble}/T_c	$x=1-(T/T_c)$	$\ln(P^{\text{sat}}/P_c)$	P^{sat}/P_c	$P_{\text{sat}}, \text{ bar}$
Benzene	0,9196	0,0804	-0,5789	0,5605	27,4079
Air	0,7987	0,2013	-1,8204	0,1620	35,8244
Toluene	0,8736	0,1264	-0,9897	0,3717	15,2394
Mixed xylene	0,8390	0,1610	-1,3649	0,2554	8,9649
Cumene	0,8192	0,1808	-1,5622	0,2097	6,7304

Komponen	Mol (dari N. Massa)	X_i	Gamma (dari UNIFAC)	$K=(P^{\text{sat}}/P) \cdot \text{gamma}$	$Y_i=X_i \cdot K$
Benzene	194,2967	0,3486	1,0128	0,9253	0.3225
Air	21,1843	0,0380	9,3653	11,1835	0.4250
Toluene	74,3754	0,1334	1,0019	0,5089	0.0679
Mixed xylene	241,3446	0,4330	1,0065	0,3008	0.1302
Cumene	26,1963	0,0470	1,0169	0,2281	0.0107
Total					0,9564 ≈ 1

Dengan demikian diperoleh:

$$T_{\text{dew}} = 562,1 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{bubble}} = 517 \text{ K}$$

$$T^{\text{sat}} \text{ untuk campuran keluar reaktor} = \frac{T_{\text{dew}} + T_{\text{bubble}}}{2} = 539,55 \text{ K}$$

Menghitung entalpi keluar untuk tiap-tiap komponen:

Persamaan yang digunakan:

$$1. \Delta H = m \cdot C_{p_{\text{real gas}}} \cdot \Delta T$$

dimana:

$C_{p\text{real gas}}$ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$C_{p\text{real gas}}(\text{non ideal}) = C_p^0 + \Delta C_p \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p.121})$$

$$\Delta C_p = (\Delta C_p)^0 + \omega \cdot (\Delta C_p)^1$$

Harga $(\Delta C_p)^0$ dan $(\Delta C_p)^1$ diperoleh dari Tabel 5-8 dan Tabel 5-9, Prausnitz, pp.122-125.

Sedangkan C_p^0 gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + CPVAP C/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data-data CPVAP A, CPVAP B, CPVAP C, CPVAP D diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

$$2. \Delta H = m \cdot \lambda$$

dimana:

λ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\lambda = \Delta H_v \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 110})$$

Data ΔH_v pada titik didih normalnya didapat dari Himmelblau, Lampiran D, p.212-217.

Pada suhu tertentu, ΔH_v dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\Delta H_{v2} = \Delta H_{v1} \left(\frac{1 - T_{r2}}{1 - T_{r1}} \right)^n$$

$$n = \left(0,00264 \cdot \frac{\Delta H_{vb}}{R \cdot T_b} + 0,8794 \right)^{10}$$

(Prausnitz, p.228)

$$3. \Delta H = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T$$

dimana:

$C_{p\text{liquid}}$ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1 - T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1 - T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1}$$

$$+ 1,742(1 - T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

- Benzene

Fase:

Suhu 539,55-640 K = fase gas

Suhu 298-539,55 K = fase cair

Range suhu 539,55-640 K:

$T_1 = 539,55 \text{ K}$

$T_2 = 640 \text{ K}$

Dengan persamaan C_p dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga C_p^0 gas benzene

= 155,1119 J/mol.K

$P_c = 48,9 \text{ bar}$

$T_c = 562,2 \text{ K}$

$P_r = P/P_c = 0,6135$

$T_r = T/T_c = 1,1384$

	$(\Delta C_p^0/R)^0$	$(\Delta C_p^0/R)^1$
$P_r = 0,6; T_r = 1,1384$	1,1134	1,5779
$P_r = 0,8; T_r = 1,1384$	1,7855	2,2501
$P_r = 0,6135; T_r = 1,1384$	1,1588	1,6232

$R = 8,314 \text{ J/mol.K}$

$\omega = 0,212$

$\Delta C_p = (\Delta C_p)^0 + \omega \cdot (\Delta C_p)^1$

= $(1,1885 \times 8,314) + 0,212 \times (1,6232 \times 8,314)$

= 12,4954 J/mol.K

$C_{p_{\text{real gas benzene}}} = C_p^0 + \Delta C_p$

= $155,3914 \text{ J/mol.K} + 12,4954 \text{ J/mol.K}$

= 167,6073 J/mol.K

$\Delta H_{\text{sensibel gas}} = m_{\text{benzene}} \cdot C_{p_{\text{real gas}}} \cdot \Delta T$

= $194,2967 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 167,6073 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$

$\times (640-539,55) \text{ K}$

= 3.271.209,4072 kJ/hari

Perubahan fase (Panas Laten):

$$\lambda = \Delta H_v \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 110})$$

$$\Delta H_{vb} = 30.760 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$T_b = 353,26 \text{ K}$$

$$T_c = 562,2 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{r1} = T_b/T_c = 353,26/562,2 = 0,6284$$

$$T_{r2} = 539,55/562,2 = 0,9597$$

Pada suhu 541,55 K:

$$n = \left(0,00264 \cdot \frac{30.760}{8,314 \cdot 353,26} + 0,8794 \right)^{10} = 0,3770$$

$$\Delta H_{v2} = 30.760 \left(\frac{1-0,9597}{1-0,6284} \right)^{0,3770} = 13.311,4587 \text{ J/mol}$$

(Prausnitz, p.228)

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ laten} &= m \cdot \lambda = 194,2967 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 13.311,4587 \text{ kJ/kgmol} \\ &= 2.586.372,9669 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Range suhu 298-541,55 K:

$$T_1 = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 539,55 \text{ K}$$

Dengan persamaan C_p dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga C_p^0 gas benzene = 115,8326 J/mol.K

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} &= 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} \\ &\quad + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140}) \end{aligned}$$

$$T_r = T/T_c \text{ dimana } T_c = 562,2 \text{ K}$$

$$T_r = 539,55/562,2 = 0,9597$$

$$\omega = 0,212$$

Dengan persamaan C_{pL} dari Prausnitz, p. 140 diperoleh:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 15,2112$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{pL} \text{ benzene} &= (15,2112 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 115,8326 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ &= 242,2981 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ sensibel liquid} &= m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 194,2967 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 242,2981 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ &\quad \times (539,55-298) \text{ K} \\ &= 11.371.626,9452 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk komponen yang lain digunakan cara yang sama seperti perhitungan di atas dan hasil perhitungan ditabelkan pada tabel-tabel berikut ini:

Fase:

Suhu 539,55-643 K = fase gas

Suhu 298-539,55 K = fase cair

Range suhu 539,55-643 K (gas):

Komponen	C_p^0 gas, J/mol.K
Benzene	155,1119
Air	36,3102
Toluene	240,3486
Para xylene	277,8813
Meta xylene	229,0809
Ortho xylene	231,2802
Ethylbenzene	233,1239
Cumene	272,4466

Komponen	$(\Delta C_p^0/R)^0$	$(\Delta C_p^0/R)^1$	ΔC_p
Benzene	1,1588	1,6232	12,4954
Air	0,2918	0,5946	4,1261
Toluene	1,9154	3,1326	22,7745
Para xylene	4,9489	5,9336	56,9318
Meta xylene	4,8647	5,9241	56,4522
Ortho xylene	4,5330	6,5633	55,4221
Ethylbenzene	4,4599	5,7671	52,6626
Cumene	13,9014	8,0074	137,2795

Komponen	$C_{p\text{real gas}} = C_p^0 + \Delta C_p$	Mol, kgmol/hari	$\Delta H_{\text{sensibel gas}}$
Benzene	167,6073	194,2967	3.271.209,4072
Air	40,4363	21,1843	86.047,2124
Toluene	263,1231	74,3754	1.965.796,5329
Para xylene	334,8131	-	-
Meta xylene	285,5331	-	-
Ortho xylene	286,7022	-	-
Ethylbenzene	285,7866	-	-
Mixed xylene	323,4624 ^(*)	241,3446	7.841.719,4403
Cumene	409,7261	26,1963	1.078.161,7899

Catatan (*):

$$C_{p\text{real gas mixed xylene}} = (y \cdot C_{p\text{real gas}})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{p\text{real gas}})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot C_{p\text{real gas}})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{p\text{real gas}})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Perubahan fase (Panas laten):

Komponen	$T_{r1}=T_b/T_c$	$T_{r2}=539,55/T_c$	n	ΔH_{v2}
Benzene	0,6284	0,9597	0,3770	13.311,4587
Air	0,5765	0,8335	0,4068	27.801,4042
Toluene	0,6485	0,9117	0,2859	2.358,0390
Para xylene	0,6678	0,8756	0,3778	24.907,4810
Meta xylene	0,6681	0,8743	0,3722	23.963,4628
Ortho xylene	0,6625	0,8560	0,3784	26.660,4801
Ethylbenzene	0,6535	0,8742	0,3799	24.500,6717
Mixed xylene	-	-	-	24.911,1850 ^(*)
Cumene	0,6743	0,8549	0,3784	27.614,6359

Catatan (*):

ΔH_{v2} untuk mixed xylene diperoleh dengan persamaan:

$$\Delta H_{v2} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y. \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y. \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y. \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y. \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	$\lambda = \Delta H_{v2}$	$\Delta H_{\text{laten}} = \text{mol. } \lambda$
Benzene	194,2967	13.311,4587	2.586.372,9669
Air	21,1843	27.801,4042	588.954,4591
Toluene	74,3754	2.358,0390	175.380,2017
Mixed xylene	241,3446	24.911,1850	6.012.179,5402
Cumene	26,1963	27.614,6359	723.402,0078

Range suhu 298-541,55 K:

Komponen	C_p^0 gas, J/mol.K
Benzene	115,8326
Air	34,6611
Toluene	193,0440
Para xylene	222,7280
Meta xylene	173,7429
Ortho xylene	177,7574
Ethylbenzene	176,6962
Cumene	207,6279

Komponen	T_r	$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R}$	C_{pL}
Benzene	0,9597	15,2112	242,2981
Air	0,9887	7,0163	92,9949
Toluene	1,0814	8,3050	262,0916
Para xylene	1,0386	6,9006	280,0998
Meta xylene	1,0371	6,8888	231,0165
Ortho xylene	1,0154	6,4471	231,3587
Ethylbenzene	1,0369	6,8844	233,9331
Mixed xylene	-	-	268,7830 ^(*)
Cumene	1,0141	6,4359	261,1362

Catatan (*):

$$C_{pL} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

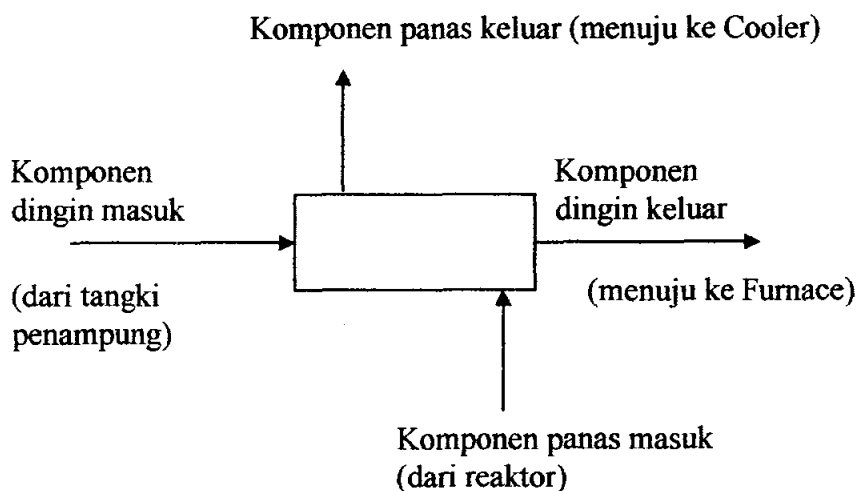
(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	C_{pL} , kJ/kgmol.K	$\Delta H_{\text{sensibel liquid}}$
Benzene	194,2967	242,2981	11.371.626,9452
Air	21,1843	92,9949	475.862,2030
Toluene	74,3754	262,0916	4.708.577,3296
Mixed xylene	241,3446	268,7830	15.669.184,6109
Cumene	26,1963	261,1362	1.652.397,6306

Menghitung ΔH keluar total:

Komponen	$\Delta H_{\text{sensibel gas}}$	ΔH_{laten}	$\Delta H_{\text{sensibel liquid}}$	ΔH total, kJ/hari
Benzene	3.271.209,4072	2.586.372,9669	11.371.626,9452	17.229.209,3194
Air	86.047,2124	588.954,4591	475.862,2030	1.150.863,8745
Toluene	1.965.796,5329	175.380,2017	4.708.577,3296	6.849.754,0642
Mixed xylene	7.841.719,4403	6.012.179,5402	15.669.184,6109	29.523.083,5914
Cumene	1.078.161,7899	723.402,0078	1.652.397,6306	3.453.961,4282
ΔH keluar total				58.206.872,2778

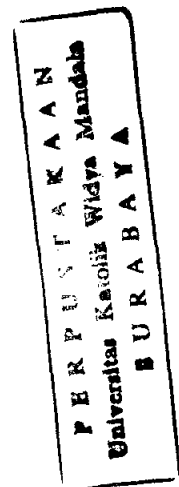
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Komponen:

Komponen Panas	Mol, kgmol/hari
Benzene	194,2967
Air	21,1843
Toluene	74,3754
Mixed xylene	241,3446
Cumene	26,1963
Total	560,8460

Komponen Dingin	Mol, kgmol/hari
Benzene	5,0103
Air	21,1843
Toluene	477,1296
Mixed xylene	3,6954
Cumene	50,3777
Total	560,8460

**Komponen Panas Masuk**

Suhu masuk HE = suhu keluar reaktor = $367^{\circ}\text{C} = 640\text{ K}$

Fase komponen masuk = gas

Suhu reference = $25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298\text{ K}$

Panas komponen panas masuk HE = panas keluar reaktor
= 58.206.872,2778 kJ/hari

Komponen Panas Keluar

Suhu keluar HE = $330^{\circ}\text{C} = 603\text{ K}$

Fase komponen keluar = gas

Suhu reference = $25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298\text{ K}$

Suhu dew = $289,1^{\circ}\text{C} = 562,1\text{ K}$ (dari neraca panas reaktor)

Suhu bubble = $244^{\circ}\text{C} = 517\text{ K}$ (dari neraca panas reaktor)

$$\text{Suhu saturated} = \frac{\text{Suhu dew} + \text{Suhu bubble}}{2} = \frac{562,1 + 517}{2} = 539,55 \text{ K}$$

Range suhu 539,55 – 603 K (Fase gas):

Menghitung Cp gas non ideal (real gas) untuk tiap komponen:

$C_{p\text{real gas}}$ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$C_{p\text{real gas}} (\text{non ideal}) = C_p^0 + \Delta C_p \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p.121})$$

$$\Delta C_p = (\Delta C_p)^0 + \omega \cdot (\Delta C_p)^1$$

Harga $(\Delta C_p)^0$ dan $(\Delta C_p)^1$ diperoleh dari Tabel 5-8 dan Tabel 5-9, Prausnitz, pp.122-125.

Sedangkan C_p^0 dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP \ A + CPVAP \ B/2 \cdot (T_2 + T_1) + CPVAP \ C/3 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1 \cdot T_2 + T_1^2) + CPVAP \ D/4 \cdot (T_2^2 + T_1^2) \cdot (T_2 + T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data-data CPVAP A, CPVAP B, CPVAP C, CPVAP D diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Untuk contoh perhitungan digunakan komponen benzene sebagai berikut:

- Benzene

Dengan persamaan Cp dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga C_p^0 benzene = 151,5787 J/mol.K

$$P_c = 48,9 \text{ bar}$$

$$T_c = 562,2 \text{ K}$$

$$P_r = P/P_c = 0,6135$$

$$T_r = T/T_c = 1,0726$$

	$(\Delta C_p^0/R)^0$	$(\Delta C_p^0/R)^1$
Pr = 0,6; Tr = 1,0726	1,4895	2,4310
Pr = 0,8; Tr = 1,0726	2,6502	3,8845
Pr = 0,6135; Tr = 1,0726	1,5678	2,5291

$$R = 8,314 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$\omega = 0,212$$

$$\Delta C_p = (\Delta C_p)^0 + \omega \cdot (\Delta C_p)^1$$

$$= (1,5678 \times 8,314) + 0,212 \times (2,5291 \times 8,314)$$

$$= 17,4926 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$C_{p\text{real gas}} \text{ benzene} = C_p^0 + \Delta C_p$$

$$= 151,5787 \text{ J/mol.K} + 17,4926 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$= 169,0714 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

Dengan cara yang sama akan didapatkan $C_{p_{\text{real gas}}}$ untuk komponen lain dan hasilnya ditabelkan sebagai berikut:

Komponen	C_p^0 gas	ΔC_p	$C_{p_{\text{real gas}}}$
Benzene	151,5787	17,4926	169,0714
Air	36,1132	5,2993	41,4125
Toluene	235,9827	42,7230	278,7057
Mixed Xylene	261,7184 ^(*)	104,1752	365,8936
Cumene	266,5898	100,2999	366,8897

Catatan (*):

$$C_p^0 \text{ gas mixed xylene dicari dengan persamaan: } \sum_i y_i \cdot C_{p_i}^0$$

$$\Delta C_p \text{ dicari dengan persamaan: } \sum_i y_i \cdot \Delta C_{p_i}$$

$$C_{p_{\text{real gas}}} \text{ mixed xylene} = C_p^0 \text{ gas mixed xylene} + \Delta C_p \text{ mixed xylene}$$

Dimana: i = para xylene, meta xylene, ortho xylene dan ethylbenzene

Menghitung $\Delta H_{\text{sensibel gas}}$:

- Benzene

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 194,2967 \text{ kJ/hari} \times 169,0714 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (603-539,55) \text{ K} \\ &= 2.084.333,2337 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Air

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 21,1843 \text{ kJ/hari} \times 41,4125 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (603-539,55) \text{ K} \\ &= 55.664,4654 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Toluene

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 74,3754 \text{ kJ/hari} \times 278,7057 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (603-539,55) \text{ K} \\ &= 1.315.246,2329 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Mixed xylene

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 241,3446 \text{ kJ/hari} \times 365,8936 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (603-539,55)\text{K} \\ &= 5.603.043,0553 \text{ kJ/hari}\end{aligned}$$

- Cumene

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H &= m \cdot C_p \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 241,3446 \text{ kJ/hari} \times 366,8897 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (603-539,55)\text{K} \\ &= 609.828,2604 \text{ kJ/hari}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panas sensibel gas total} &= \sum_i \Delta H_{\text{sensibel gas } i} \\ &= 9.668.115,2478 \text{ kJ/hari}\end{aligned}$$

Perubahan fase (Panas Laten):

Sebagai contoh perhitungan digunakan komponen benzene:

$$\lambda = \Delta H_v \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 110})$$

$$\Delta H_{v,b} = 30.760 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$T_b = 353,26 \text{ K}$$

$$T_c = 643 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{r1} = T_b/T_c = 353,26/643 = 0,5494$$

$$T_{r2} = 539,55/643 = 0,8391$$

Pada suhu 541,55 K:

$$n = \left(0,00264 \cdot \frac{30.760}{8,314 \cdot 353,26} + 0,8794 \right)^{10} = 0,3770$$

$$\Delta H_{v,2} = 30.760 \left(\frac{1-0,8391}{1-0,5494} \right)^{0,3770} = 20.862,9125 \text{ J/mol}$$

(Prausnitz, p.228)

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ laten} &= m \cdot \lambda = 194,2967 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 20.862,9125 \text{ kJ/kgmol} \\ &= 4.053.595,7859 \text{ kJ/hari}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk komponen lain digunakan cara yang sama dan hasilnya ditabelkan pada tabel berikut ini:

Komponen	$T_{r1}=T_b/T_c$	$T_{r2}=539,55/T_c$	n	ΔH_{v2}
Benzene	0,5494	0,8391	0,3770	20.862,9125
Air	0,5765	0,8335	0,4068	27.801,4042
Toluene	0,6485	0,9117	0,2859	2.358,0390
Para xylene	0,6678	0,8756	0,3778	24.907,4810
Meta xylene	0,6681	0,8743	0,3722	23.963,4628
Ortho xylene	0,6625	0,8560	0,3784	26.660,4801
Ethylbenzene	0,6535	0,8742	0,3799	24.500,6717
Mixed xylene	-	-	-	24.911,1137 ^(*)
Cumene	0,6743	0,8549	0,3784	27.614,6359

Catatan (*):

ΔH_{v2} untuk mixed xylene diperoleh dengan persamaan:

$$\Delta H_{v2} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	$\lambda = \Delta H_{v2}$	$\Delta H_{\text{laten}} = \text{mol} \cdot \lambda$
Benzene	194,2967	20.862,9125	4.053.595,7859
Air	21,1843	27.801,4042	588.954,4591
Toluene	74,3754	2.358,0390	175.380,2017
Mixed xylene	241,3446	24.911,1137	6.012.162,3307
Cumene	26,1963	27.614,6359	723.402,0078

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas laten total} &= \sum_i \Delta H_{\text{laten } i} \\ &= 11.553.494,7852 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Range suhu 298 – 539,55 K:

Sebagai contoh perhitungan digunakan komponen Benzene:

$$T_1 = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 539,55 \text{ K}$$

Dengan persamaan C_p dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga C_p^0 gas benzene = 115,8326 J/mol.K

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} &= 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} \\ &\quad + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140}) \end{aligned}$$

$$T_r = T/T_c \text{ dimana } T_c = 643 \text{ K}$$

$$T_r = 539,55/647,3 = 0,8391$$

$$\omega = 0,212$$

Dengan persamaan C_{pL} dari Prausnitz, p. 140 diperoleh:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,5934$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{pL} \text{ benzene} &= (6,5934 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 115,8326 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ &= 170,6500 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H \text{ sensibel liquid} &= m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 194,2967 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 170,6500 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ &\quad \times (539,55-298) \text{ K} \\ &= 8.009.008,0259 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk komponen lain digunakan cara yang sama dan hasilnya ditabelkan pada tabel berikut ini:

Komponen	C_p^0 gas, J/mol.K
Benzene	115,8326
Air	34,6611
Toluene	193,0440
Para xylene	222,7280
Meta xylene	173,7429
Ortho xylene	177,7574
Ethylbenzene	176,6962
Cumene	207,6279

Komponen	T_r	$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R}$	C_{pL}
Benzene	0,8391	6,5934	170,6500
Air	0,8335	7,9550	100,7993
Toluene	0,9117	9,7783	274,3411
Para xylene	0,8756	8,7061	295,1103
Meta xylene	0,8743	8,7203	246,2435
Ortho xylene	0,8560	8,2023	245,9515
Ethylbenzene	0,8742	8,7156	249,1579
Mixed xylene	-	-	283,7949 ^(*)
Cumene	0,8549	8,1875	275,6986

Catatan (*):

$$C_{pL} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

$$\text{dimana: } y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$$

$$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$$

$$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$$

$$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	C_{pL} , kJ/kgmol.K	$\Delta H_{\text{sensibel liquid}}$
Benzene	194,2967	170,6500	8.009.008,0259
Air	21,1843	100,7993	515.797,6145
Toluene	74,3754	274,3411	4.928.644,9239
Mixed xylene	241,3446	283,7949	16.544.330,5417
Cumene	26,1963	275,6986	1.744.544,1743

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas sensibel liquid total} &= \sum_i \Delta H_{\text{sensibel liquid } i} \\ &= 31.742.325,2804 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas komponen panas keluar HE} &= \text{Panas sensibel gas} + \text{Panas laten} + \text{Panas} \\ &\quad \text{sensibel liquid} \\ &= 9.668.115,2478 + 11.553.494,7852 \\ &\quad + 31.742.325,2804 \\ &= 52.963.935,3134 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Komponen Dingin Masuk

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Suhu masuk HE} &= \text{Suhu campuran keluar dari mixing pada pipa} \\ &= 46,0868^\circ\text{C} = 319,0868 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Fase komponen masuk = cair

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas komponen dingin masuk HE} &= \text{Panas keluar mixing pada pipa} \\ &= 2.414.436,8850 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Panas Hilang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diasumsi: panas hilang} &= 5 \% \text{ dari panas masuk} \\ &= 0,05 \times (58.013.388,6201 + 2.414.436,8850) \\ &= 3.021.391,2753 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Neraca Panas HE

Panas komponen panas masuk + Panas komponen dingin masuk = Panas komponen panas keluar + Panas komponen dingin keluar + Panas hilang

$$58.206.872,2778 + 2.414.436,8850 = 52.963.935,3134 + \text{Panas komponen dingin keluar} + 3.021.391,2753$$

$$\text{Panas komponen dingin keluar} = 4.862.126,9507 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Komponen Dingin Keluar

Trial: suhu komponen dingin keluar HE = $63,335^{\circ}\text{C} = 336,335 \text{ K}$

Fase komponen = cair

Suhu reference = $25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti perhitungan komponen dingin masuk (pada neraca panas mixing), maka diperoleh hasil sebagai berikut:

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	C_{pL}	$\Delta H = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T$
Benzene	5,0103	133,9171	25.721,6345
Air	21,1843	95,6260	77.658,0681
Toluene	477,1296	220,7978	4.038.560,0526
Mixed xylene	3,6954	231,9142	32.853,4298
Cumene	50,3777	233,7966	451.515,2065
Total			4.626.308,3913

(Trial cocok)

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panas masuk furnace} &= \text{panas keluar pompa} \cong \text{panas komponen dingin keluar HE} \\ &= 4.626.308,3913 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Panas keluar furnace} = \text{panas masuk reaktor} = 57.420.272,3708 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Panas pembakaran} = 57.420.272,3708 - 4.626.308,3913 = 52.793.963,9794 \text{ kJ}$$

Bahan bakar yang digunakan Residu dengan heating value = 42.500 kJ/kg (Ulrich, hal 45)

$$\text{Massa bahan bakar yang dibutuhkan} = 52.793.963,9794 / \text{Hv} = 1.242,2109 \text{ kg}$$

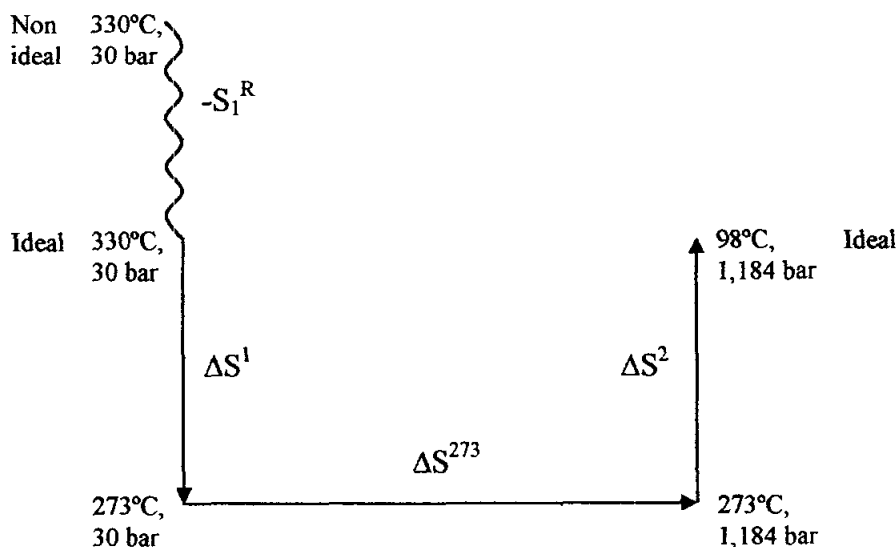
NERACA PANAS PADA EXPANDER (N-230)

Panas masuk expander = panas komponen panas keluar HE
 = 52.963.935,3134 kJ/hari

Menghitung Entalpi Komponen Keluar Expander :

$\Delta S = 0$ (proses isentropis), maka :

$$S_{\text{masuk}} = S_{\text{keluar}} \cdot (X_l + X_v)$$



- **Menghitung S_1^R**

Persamaan yang digunakan:

$$\frac{S^R}{R} = \frac{(S^R)^0}{R} + \omega \frac{(S^R)^1}{R} \quad (\text{Smith \& Van Ness, p. 206})$$

Data $\frac{(S^R)^0}{R}$ dan $\frac{(S^R)^1}{R}$ diperoleh dari Tabel E.9 dan Tabel E.10, Smith & Van

Ness, pp. 658-659.

➤ **Toluene**

$$P_c = 41 \text{ bar}$$

$$T_c = 591,8 \text{ K}$$

$$P_r = P/P_c = 0,7317$$

$$T_r = T/T_c = 1,0189$$

	$(S_1^R/R)^0$	$(S_1^R/R)^1$
Pr = 0,6; Tr = 1,0696	-0,4930	-0,4521
Pr = 0,8; Tr = 1,0696	-0,5561	-0,8152
Pr = 0,7317; Tr = 1,0696	-0,6698	-0,7267

$$R = 8,314 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$\omega = 0,263$$

$$\frac{S_1^R}{R} = \frac{(S_1^R)^0}{R} + \omega \frac{(S_1^R)^1}{R} = -0,6698 + 0,263 \cdot (-0,7267) = -0,8610$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1^R &= (-0,8610) \cdot (8,314 \text{ J/mol.K}) \\ &= -7,158 \text{ J/mol} = -7,158 \text{ kJ/kgmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1^R \text{ toluene} &= (-7,158 \text{ kJ/kgmol}) \cdot (\text{kgmol toluene masuk}) \\ &= (-7,158 \text{ kJ/kgmol}) \cdot (74,3754 \text{ kgmol}) \\ &= -26,2158 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga S_1^R untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini:

Komponen	$(S_1^R/R)^0$	$(S_1^R/R)^1$	S_1^R/R	S_1^R , kJ
Air	-0,1482	-0,1408	-0,1966	-22.413,6391
Cumene	-1,9508	-1,7697	-2,5277	-668.150,4724
Benzene	-0,5662	-0,3441	-0,6392	-14.968,8580
Para -Xylene	-1,178	-0,8994	-1,4667	-21.316,2416
Meta-Xylene	-1,1669	-0,8992	-1,4591	-24.897,4770
Orto-Xylene	-1,1540	-1,0153	-1,4839	-7.184,1007
Ethylbenzene	-1,1297	-0,8796	-1,4156	-3.586,2777
Total				-3.009.485,2867

• Menghitung ΔS komponen masuk :

Persamaan yang digunakan:

$$1. \Delta S = m \cdot C_p^0 \cdot \ln(T_2/T_1) - R \cdot \ln(P_2/P_1)$$

dimana:

C_p^0 gas dicari dengan persamaan:

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2 \cdot (T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3 \cdot (T_2^2+T_1 \cdot T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4 \cdot (T_2^2+T_1^2) \cdot (T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Data-data CPVAP A, CPVAP B, CPVAP C, CPVAP D diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

$$2. \Delta S = m \cdot \lambda / (T_2 - T_1)$$

dimana:

λ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\lambda = \Delta H_v \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 110})$$

Data ΔH_v pada titik didih normalnya didapat dari Himmelblau, Lampiran D, p.212-217.

Pada suhu tertentu, ΔH_v dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\Delta H_{v,2} = \Delta H_{v,1} \left(\frac{1-T_{r2}}{1-T_{r1}} \right)^n$$

$$n = \left(0,00264 \cdot \frac{\Delta H_{vb}}{R \cdot T_b} + 0,8794 \right)^{10}$$

(Prausnitz, p.228)

$$3. \Delta S = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \ln(T_2/T_1)$$

dimana:

$C_{p\text{liquid}}$ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pl} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega [17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3} T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

- Toluene

Fase:

Suhu 539,55-603 K = fase gas

Suhu 273-539,55 K = fase cair

Range suhu 539,55-603 K:

$$T_1 = 539,55 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 603 \text{ K}$$

$$C_p^0 \text{ toluene masuk expander} = C_p^0 \text{ toluene dari fluida panas keluar HE} = 235,9827 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S \text{ sensible gas} &= m_{\text{toluene}} \cdot C_p^0 \cdot \ln(T_2/T_1) - R \cdot \ln(P_2/P_1) \\ &= 74,3754 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 235,9827 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ &\quad \times (603-539,55) \text{ K} \\ &= 26,2158 \text{ kJ/hari.K} \end{aligned}$$

Perubahan fase (Panas Laten):

$$\lambda = \Delta H_v \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 110})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{v,2} \text{ toluene masuk expander} &= \Delta H_{v,2} \text{ toluene dari fluida panas keluar HE} \\ &= 2.357,3937 \text{ J/mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S \text{ laten} &= m \cdot \lambda / (T_2 - T_1) \\ &= \frac{74,3754 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 2.358,0390 \text{ kJ/kgmol}}{(603-539,55) \text{ K}} \\ &= 8,8424 \text{ kJ/hari.K} \end{aligned}$$

Range suhu 273-539,55 K:

$$T_1 = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 539,6 \text{ K}$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ toluene masuk expander} = C_{pL} \text{ toluene dari fluida panas keluar HE} = 274,3411 \text{ J/mol.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta S \text{ sensibel liquid} &= m \cdot C_{pl} \cdot \Delta T \\ &= 74,3754 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 274,3411 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ &\quad \times (539,55-273) \text{ K} \\ &= 160,7926 \text{ kJ/hari.K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H \text{ toluene masuk} &= \Delta H \text{ sensibel gas} + \Delta H \text{ laten} + \Delta H \text{ sensibel liquid} \\ &= 26,2158 + 8,8424 + 160,7926 \\ &= 203,0088 \text{ kJ/hari}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk komponen yang lain digunakan cara yang sama seperti perhitungan di atas dan hasil perhitungan ditabelkan pada tabel-tabel berikut ini:

Fase:

Suhu 539,55-603 K = fase gas

Suhu 298-541,55 K = fase cair

Range suhu 539,55 - 603 K (gas):

Komponen	C_p^0 gas, J/mol.K	$\Delta S_{\text{sensibel gas}}$
Toluene	235,9827	26,2158
Air	36,1132	4,0118
Cumene	266,5898	16,8393
Benzene	151,5787	29,6161
Para xylene	272,7905	30,3040
Meta xylene	224,0131	24,8854
Ortho xylene	226,3500	25,1450
Ethylbenzene	228,0725	25,3364
Total		182,3539

Perubahan fase (Panas Laten):

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	$\lambda = \Delta H_{v2}$	$\Delta S_{\text{laten}} = m \cdot \lambda (T_2/T_1)$
Toluene	74,3754	2.358,0390	8,8424
Air	21,1843	27.801,4042	104,2616
Cumene	26,1963	27.614,6359	103,5594
Benzene	194,2967	20.862,9125	49,8889
Para xylene	185,2855	24.907,4810	93,4034
Meta xylene	32,2466	23.963,4628	89,8639
Ortho xylene	18,9856	26.660,4801	99,9810
Ethylbenzene	4,8269	24.500,6717	91,8780
Total			641,6786

Catatan (*):

ΔH_{v2} untuk mixed xylene diperoleh dengan persamaan:

$$\Delta H_{v2} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Range suhu 273 – 539,55 K:

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	C_{pL} , kJ/kgmol.K	$\Delta S_{\text{sensibel liquid}}$
Toluene	74,3754	274,3411	160,7926
Air	21,1843	100,7993	24,6061
Benzene	194,2967	170,6500	181,6484
Cumene	26,1963	275,6986	103,2826
Para xylene	185,2855	295,1415	185,8675
Meta xylene	32,2466	246,2742	152,6328
Ortho xylene	18,9856	245,9757	154,2250
Ethylbenzene	4,8269	249,1889	155,3987
Total			1.118,4536

Catatan (*):

$$C_{pL} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{meta xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ortho xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Entropi komponen masuk expander} &= \text{Entropi sensibel gas} + \text{Entropi laten} + \\ &\quad \text{Entropi sensibel liquid} \\ &= 182,3539 + 641,6786 + 1.118,4536 \\ &= 2.073,6287 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung ΔS komponen keluar :

Persamaan yang digunakan :

$$1. \Delta S = m \cdot \lambda / (T_2 - T_1)$$

dimana:

λ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\lambda = \Delta H_v \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 110})$$

Data ΔH_v pada titik didih normalnya didapat dari Himmelblau, Lampiran D, p.212-217.

Pada suhu tertentu, ΔH_v dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\Delta H_{v2} = \Delta H_{v1} \left(\frac{1 - T_{r2}}{1 - T_{r1}} \right)^n$$

$$n = \left(0,00264 \cdot \frac{\Delta H_{vb}}{R \cdot T_b} + 0,8794 \right)^{10}$$

(Prausnitz, p.228)

$$2. \Delta S = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \ln(T_2/T_1)$$

dimana:

$C_{p\text{liquid}}$ dicari dengan persamaan:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1 - T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega [17,11 + 25,2(1 - T_r)^{1/3} T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1 - T_r)^{-1}]$$

(Prausnitz, p. 140)

- Toluene

Fase:

Suhu 273-371 K = fase cair

Perubahan fase (Panas Laten):

$$\lambda = \Delta H_v \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 110})$$

$$\Delta H_{vb} = 3.500 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$T_b = 383,78 \text{ K}$$

$$T_c = 591,8 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{r1} = T_b/T_c = 383,78/591,8 = 0,6485$$

$$T_{r2} = 371/591,8 = 0,6269$$

Pada suhu 371 K:

$$n = \left(0,00264 \cdot \frac{3.500}{8,314.383,78} + 0,8794 \right)^{10} = 0,2859$$

$$\Delta H_{v2} = 3.500 \left(\frac{1-0,6269}{1-0,6485} \right)^{0,3770} = 3.560,1632 \text{ J/mol}$$

(Prausnitz, p.228)

$$\Delta H \text{ laten} = X_v \cdot \lambda = X_v \times 3.560,1632 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

Untuk komponen lain digunakan cara yang sama dan hasilnya ditabelkan pada tabel berikut ini:

Komponen	$T_{r1}=T_b/T_c$	$T_{r2}=371/T_c$	n	ΔH_{v2}
Benzene	0,6284	0,6599	0,3770	29.748,1658
Air	0,5765	0,5732	0,4068	40.780,0013
Toluene	0,6485	0,6269	0,2859	3.560,1632
Para xylene	0,6678	0,6021	0,3778	38.649,0001
Meta xylene	0,6681	0,6012	0,3722	36.831,7291
Ortho xylene	0,6625	0,5886	0,3784	39.662,9350
Ethylbenzene	0,6535	0,6011	0,3799	37.978,8357
Mixed xylene	-	-	-	38.472,549 ^(*)
Cumene	0,6743	0,5879	0,3784	40.993,5557

Catatan (*):

ΔH_{v2} untuk mixed xylene diperoleh dengan persamaan:

$$\Delta H_{v2} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot \Delta H_{v2})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

$$\text{dimana: } y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$$

$$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$$

$$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$$

$$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Komponen	$\lambda = \Delta H_{v2}$	$\Delta S_{\text{laten}} = X_v \cdot \lambda / (T_2 - T_1)$
Benzene	20.862,9125	303,5527
Air	27.801,4042	416,1225
Toluene	2.358,0390	36,3282
Mixed xylene	24.911,1137	392,5770
Cumene	27.614,6359	418,3016
Total		2.736,7794

Range suhu 273-371 K:

$$T_1 = 273 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 371 \text{ K}$$

Dengan persamaan Cp dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga C_p^0 gas toluene = 154,7204 J/mol.K

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$$T_r = T/T_c \text{ dimana } T_c = 591,8 \text{ K}$$

$$T_r = 371/591,8 = 0,5078$$

$$\omega = 0,263$$

Dengan persamaan C_{pL} dari Prausnitz, p. 140 diperoleh:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 6,2983$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ benzene} = (6,2983 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 154,7204 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 207,0844 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$\Delta S \text{ sensibel liquid} = X_l \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \ln(T_2/T_1) \\ = X_l \cdot 207,0844 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ \times \ln(371/273) \text{ K} \\ = X_l \cdot 76,3322 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

Untuk komponen lain digunakan cara yang sama dan hasilnya ditabelkan pada tabel berikut ini:

Komponen	C_p^0 gas, J/mol.K
Toluene	154,7204
Air	33,6733
Cumene	153,8587
Benzene	83,1776
Para xylene	178,0348
Meta xylene	128,5192
Ortho xylene	134,2599
Ethylbenzene	129,4997

Komponen	T_r	$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R}$	C_{pL}
Toluene	0,5078	6,2983	207,0844
Air	0,4642	7,8326	98,7932
Cumene	0,4762	7,4516	215,8112
Benzene	0,5345	5,4584	128,5590
Para xylene	0,4877	7,2770	238,5362
Meta xylene	0,4870	7,3592	189,7039
Ortho xylene	0,4768	7,4314	196,0444
Ethylbenzene	0,4869	7,3598	190,6888
Mixed xylene	-	-	227,7120 (*)

Catatan (*):

$$C_{pL} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

$$\text{dimana: } y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$$

$$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$$

$$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$$

$$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Komponen	C_{pL} , kJ/kgmol.K	$\Delta S_{\text{sensibel liquid}} = X_L \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \ln(T_2/T_1)$
Toluene	207,0844	76,3322
Air	98,7932	28,4641
Cumene	215,8112	82,9074
Benzene	128,5590	51,5266
Mixed xylene	227,7120	305,9372
Total		545,1675

Menghitung X_L dan X_v :

$$S_{\text{masuk}} = S_L \cdot X_L + S_v \cdot X_v$$

$$X_L + X_v = 1$$

$$2.073,6287 = 545,1675 \cdot X_L + 2.736,7794 \cdot X_v$$

$$2.073,6287 = 545,1675 \cdot (1 - X_v) + 2.736,7794 \cdot X_v$$

$$X_v = 0,6974 \text{ (teoritis) dan } X_L = 0,3026 \text{ (teoritis)}$$

• Menghitung X_v dan X_L aktual :

H keluar teoritis = H laten + H sensibel liquid

$$H \text{ laten} = \lambda_{\text{total}} = 268.204,3860 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

(λ_{total} diambil dari perhitungan diatas pada $T = 371 \text{ K}$)

$$H \text{ sensible liquid} = C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T = 106.961,1375 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

(C_{pL} diperoleh dari C_{pL} diatas pada $T = 371 \text{ K}$)

$$H \text{ keluar} = 219.414,4638 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{teoritis}} &= H \text{ keluar} - H \text{ masuk} = 219.414,4638 - 448.063,5887 \\ &= -228.649,1249 \text{ kJ/kgmol} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil efisiensi expander = 0,55

$$\Delta H_{\text{aktual}} = 0,55 \times -228.649,1249 = -125.757,0187 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H \text{ keluar aktual} &= H \text{ masuk} + \Delta H_{\text{aktual}} = 448.063,5887 + (-125.757,0187) \\ &= 322.306,5700 \text{ kJ/kgmol} \end{aligned}$$

$$H \text{ keluar} = H_L \cdot X_L + H_v \cdot X_v$$

$$X_L + X_v = 1$$

$$H \text{ keluar} = 106.961,1375 \cdot (1 - X_v) + 268.204,3860 \cdot X_v$$

$$X_v = 0,8029 \text{ (aktual)} \text{ dan } X_L = 0,1971 \text{ (aktual)}$$

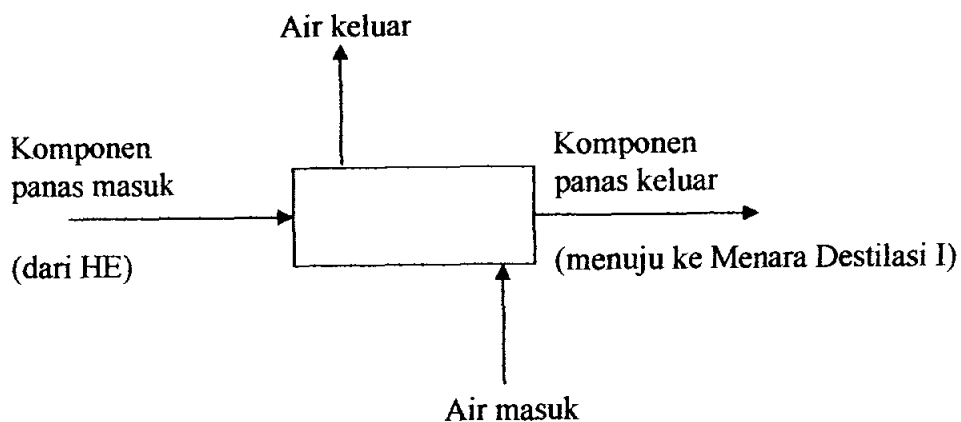
Menghitung Panas Keluar Expander (aktual):

$$\Delta H_{\text{laten}} = X_v \cdot \lambda = 0,8029 \times 557,3974 \times 268.204,3860 = 13.864.485,9088 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H_{\text{sensibel liquid}} &= X_L \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T = 0,1971 \times 557,3974 \times 268.204,3860 \\ &= 1.483.087,1625 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Panas keluar} = 13.864.485,9088 + 1.483.087,1625 = 32.065.986,5282 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

NERACA PANAS PADA KONDENSOR (E-250)



Menghitung Entalpi Komponen Panas Masuk Kondensator

$$\text{Suhu masuk kondensator} = \text{suhu keluar expander} = 98 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 371 \text{ K}$$

Fase komponen = gas

$$\text{Suhu dew} = 289,1^\circ\text{C} = 562,1 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu bubble} = 244^\circ\text{C} = 517 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Suhu saturated} = 539,55 \text{ K (dari Neraca Panas HE)}$$

$$\text{Suhu reference} = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$$

$P = 1,184 \text{ bar}$

Panas komp. panas masuk kondensor = panas uap komp. panas keluar separator
 $= 19.871.861,8179 \text{ kJ/hari}$

Menghitung Entalpi Komponen Panas Keluar Kondensor

Suhu keluar kondensor = $98^{\circ}\text{C} = 371 \text{ K}$

Fase komponen = cair

Suhu reference = $25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$

Mencari C_{pL} masing-masing komponen

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama dengan perhitungan C_{pL} pada HE p. B-69, maka didapatkan hasil perhitungan seperti yang ditabelkan pada tabel berikut ini:

Komponen	C_p^0 gas, J/mol.K
Benzene	93,4086
Air	33,9325
Toluene	166,5807
Para xylene	191,8762
Meta xylene	142,5838
Ortho xylene	147,7533
Ethylbenzene	144,3416
Cumene	170,6998

Komponen	T_r	$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R}$	C_{pL}
Benzene	0,5345	5,4584	128,5590
Air	0,4642	7,8326	98,7932
Toluene	0,5078	6,2983	207,0844
Para xylene	0,4877	7,2770	238,5362
Meta xylene	0,4870	7,3592	189,7039
Ortho xylene	0,4768	7,4314	196,0444
Ethylbenzene	0,4869	7,3598	190,6888
Mixed xylene	-	-	227,7120 (*)
Cumene	0,4762	7,4516	215,8112

Catatan (*):

$$C_{pL} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Menghitung Entalpi keluar tiap komponen panas

$$\Delta H = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T$$

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	C_{pL}	$\Delta H = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T$
Benzene	156,0038	128,5590	1.464.065,9897
Air	17,0092	98,7932	122.668,9800
Toluene	59,7172	207,0844	902.754,4037
Mixed xylene	193,7793	227,7120	3.221.187,9364
Cumene	21,0334	215,8112	331.365,2460
Total			6.042.042,5558

Menghitung Entalpi Air Masuk Kondensor

Suhu masuk kondensor = 30°C = 303 K

Suhu reference = 25°C = 298 K

$T_1 = 298$ K

$T_2 = 303$ K

$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1)$ (Prausnitz, p. 657)

Data CPVAP diperoleh dari Tabel B.1.

Dengan persamaan Cp dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga C_p^0 uap air = 33,6733 J/mol.K

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$T_r = T/T_c$ dimana $T_c = 643$ K

$T_r = 303/647,3 = 0,4681$

$\omega = 0,212$

Dengan persamaan C_{pL} dari Prausnitz, p. 140 diperoleh:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 7,8004$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ air} = (7,8004 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 33,6733 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 98,5254 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ air masuk} = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T \\ = m \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 98,5254 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (303-298) \text{ K} \\ = (m_{\text{air}} \times 492,6270) \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Menghitung Entalpi Air Keluar Kondensor

Suhu keluar kondensor = 45°C = 318 K

Suhu reference = 25°C = 298 K

$T_1 = 298$ K

$T_2 = 318$ K

$$CPVAP A + CPVAP B/2.(T_2+T_1) + CPVAP C/3.(T_2^2+T_1.T_2+T_1^2) + CPVAP D/4.(T_2^2+T_1^2).(T_2+T_1) \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 657})$$

Dengan persamaan Cp dari Prausnitz, p. 657 diperoleh harga C_p^0 uap air = 33,7286 J/mol.K

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 1,45 + 0,45(1-T_r)^{-1} + 0,25\omega[17,11 + 25,2(1-T_r)^{1/3}T_r^{-1} + 1,742(1-T_r)^{-1}] \quad (\text{Prausnitz, p. 140})$$

$$T_r = T/T_c \text{ dimana } T_c = 643 \text{ K}$$

$$T_r = 318/647,3 = 0,4913$$

$$\omega = 0,212$$

Dengan persamaan C_{pL} dari Prausnitz, p. 140 diperoleh:

$$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R} = 7,6221$$

$$C_{pL} \text{ air} = (7,6221 \times 8,314 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}) + 33,7286 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \\ = 97,0987 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ air keluar} = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T \\ = m \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 97,0987 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K} \times (318-298) \text{ K} \\ = (m_{\text{air}} \times 1.941,9739) \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Menghitung Panas Hilang

$$\text{Diasumsi: Panas hilang} = 0,05 \times (\text{Panas masuk} - \text{Panas keluar})_{\text{komponen panas}} \\ = 0,05 \times (19.906.528,4645 - 6.042.042,5558) \text{ kJ/hari} \\ = 693.224,2954 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Neraca Panas Kondensor

$$\text{Entalpi komp. panas masuk} + \text{Entalpi air masuk} = \text{Entalpi komp. panas keluar} + \\ \text{Entalpi air keluar} + \text{Panas hilang}$$

$$19.906.528,4645 + (m_{\text{air}} \times 492,6270) = 6.042.042,5558 + (m_{\text{air}} \times 1.941,9739) \\ + 693.224,2954$$

$$m_{\text{air}} = 5.410,0291 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

maka dapat diperoleh :

$$\Delta H \text{ air masuk} = 5.410,0291 \times 492,6270 = 2.665.126,3847 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H \text{ air keluar} = 5.410,0291 \times 1.941,9739 = 10.506.135,2286 \text{ kJ}$$

NERACA PANAS PADA MENARA DESTILASI I (D-310)

$$H_{\text{feed}} + Q_r = H_{\text{destilat}} + H_{\text{bottom}} + Q_c + \text{Panas hilang}$$

$$\text{Asumsi panas hilang} = 0,05 \cdot Q_r$$

Panas Masuk Menara Destilasi 1:

Dari Kondenser E-151 :

Komponen	H _{feed} , kJ
Toluene	1.179.526,3355
Air	148.309,2386
Cumene	439.584,3538
Benzene	1.973.108,2794
Para-Xylene	3.378.966,3861
Meta-Xylene	473.491,0631
Ortho-Xylene	286.576,8827
Ethylbenzene	71.495,9352
Total H _{feed} , kJ	7.951.058,4745

Panas Keluar Menara Destilasi 1:

Destilat

Suhu keluar destilat, $T_d = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 343 \text{ K}$

- Toluene : 5,1916 kgmol
- Air : 21,1843 kgmol
- Cumene : 0,0043 kgmol
- Benzene : 189,2864 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 3,1616 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 0,5502 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 0,3240 kgmol

- Ethylbenzene : 0,0824 kgmol

$$H = m \times \overline{Cp} \times (T_d - T_{ref})$$

dari $\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{Cp_g}{T_2 - T_1} dT$ dengan $Cp_g = A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3$ dapat diperoleh :

$$\overline{Cp}_g = A + \frac{B}{2} \times (T_d + T_{ref}) + \frac{C}{3} \times (T_d^2 + T_d \times T_{ref} + T_{ref}^2) + \frac{D}{4} \times (T_d^2 + T_{ref}^2) \times (T_d + T_{ref})$$

$$T_{rata-rata} = \frac{(T_d + T_{ref})}{2}$$

$$Tr = \frac{T_d}{T_c}$$

$$\frac{\overline{Cp}_l - \overline{Cp}_g}{R} = 1,742 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - Tr)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot \omega \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - Tr)^{1/3} \cdot Tr^{-1} + 1,742 \cdot (1 - Tr)^{-1}]$$

Mencari \overline{Cp}_l :

Toluene :

Dari Tabel B.1. diperoleh harga CPVAP A, CPVAP B, CPVAP C, CPVAP D.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{Cp}_g &= 24,35 + \frac{0,5125}{2} \cdot (343 + 298) - \frac{2,765 \cdot 10^{-04}}{3} \cdot (343^2 + 343 \cdot 298 + 298^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{4,911 \cdot 10^{-08}}{4} \cdot (343^2 + 298^2) \cdot (343 + 298) \\ &= 161,7822 \text{ kJ/mol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{rata-rata} = \frac{(343 + 298)}{2} = 320,5 \text{ K}$$

$$Tr = \frac{343}{591,8} = 0,5416$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\overline{Cp}_l - \overline{Cp}_g}{R} &= 1,742 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,5416)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,263 \cdot \\ &\quad [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,5166)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5166^{-1} + 1,742 \cdot (1 - 0,5166)^{-1}] \\ &= 6,1655 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{Cp}_l = (6,1655 \cdot 8,314) + 161,7822 = 213,0419 \text{ kJ/mol.K}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga \overline{Cp}_i untuk komponen lainnya.

Mencari H keluar untuk tiap komponen bagian destilat :

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{toluene}} = 5,1916 \times 213,0419 \times (343 - 298) = 49.771,7388 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H keluar untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini

Komponen	\overline{Cp}_i , kJ/mol.K	Hdestilat, kJ
Toluene	213,9409	49.771,7388
Air	96,7240	92.437,4058
Cumene	225,3416	43,3051
Benzene	136,3269	1.154.743,3008
Para-Xylene	246,1506	34.877,9452
Meta-Xylene	197,4321	4.863,4503
Ortho-Xylene	203,2860	2.949,6596
Ethylbenzene	198,9629	733,4225
Total Hdestilat, kJ		1.340.420,2281

Bottom

Suhu keluar bottom, $T_b = 144,25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 417,25 \text{ K}$

- Toluene : 69,1838 kgmol
- Cumene : 26,1920 kgmol
- Benzene : 5,0103 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 182,1239 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 31,6964 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 18,6617 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 4,7445 kgmol

Dengan cara yang sama seperti pada bagian destilat, maka dapat diperoleh harga \overline{Cp}_i dan H keluar untuk komponen-komponen bagian bottom seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	\overline{Cp}_i , kJ/mol.K	Hbottom, kJ
Toluene	224,2561	1.850.150,6042
Cumene	239,3041	747.441,4648
Benzene	144,9497	86.604,9497
Para-Xylene	257,5550	5.593.651,1608
Meta-Xylene	208,9612	789.830,2171
Ortho-Xylene	214,1350	476.536,4207
Ethylbenzene	211,1460	119.463,3011
Total Hbottom, kJ		9.663.678,1184

Mencari Qc pada Kondensor E-311 :

$$T_{dew} = 82 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 355 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{bubble} = 70 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 343 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{rata-rata} = 76 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 349 \text{ K} = T_{sat}$$

Mol tiap komponen keluar kondensor sebagai destilat :

- Toluene : 5,1916 kgmol
- Air : 21,1843 kgmol
- Cumene : 0,0043 kgmol
- Benzene : 189,2864 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 3,1616 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 0,5502 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 0,3240 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 0,0824 kgmol

Mencari mol tiap komponen masuk kondensor :

Dari Neraca Massa Menara Destilasi 1 pada Appendix A diperoleh $R = 0,8647$.

$$V = D.(1+R)$$

$$V = D.(1+0,8647) = 1,8647.D \text{ dengan } V: \text{ mol komponen masuk, maka}$$

Mol tiap komponen masuk kondensor :

- Toluene : 9,6809 kgmol
- Air : 39,5024 kgmol
- Cumene : 0,0080 kgmol
- Benzene : 352,9624 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 5,8954 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 1,0260 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 0,6041 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 0,1536 kgmol

Panas masuk kondensor :

$$T \text{ masuk kondensor} = 82 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 355 \text{ K}$$

Mencari $\overline{Cp_g}$ dari suhu 355 K sampai dengan 349 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{Cp_g} &= 24,35 + \frac{0,5125}{2} \cdot (355+349) - \frac{2,765 \cdot 10^{-04}}{3} \cdot (349^2 + 355 \cdot 349 + 349^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{4,911 \cdot 10^{-08}}{4} \cdot (355^2 + 349^2) \cdot (355+49) \\ &= 172,6318 \text{ kJ/mol.K} \end{aligned}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga $\overline{Cp_g}$ untuk komponen lainnya.

Mencari H1 masuk kondensor dari suhu 355 K sampai dengan 349 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{toluene}} = 9,6809 \times 172,6318 \times (355-349) = 10.027,3493 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H1 masuk untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	\overline{Cp}_g , kJ/mol.K	H1 masuk, kJ
Toluene	172,6318	10.027,3493
Air	34,0676	8.074,5250
Cumene	179,2779	8,6132
Benzene	98,6200	208.854,8439
Para-Xylene	198,9369	7.036,8168
Meta-Xylene	149,7543	921,8983
Ortho-Xylene	154,6347	560,4683
Ethylbenzene	151,8974	139,9708
Total H masuk, kJ		235.624,4855

Mencari ΔH_v tiap komponen masuk pada suhu 349 K :

$$\Delta H_v' = \Delta H_{vb} \left(\frac{1 - T_{r_2}}{1 - T_{r_1}} \right)^n \quad \text{dengan} \quad T_{r_1} = \left(\frac{T_b}{T_c} \right), \quad T_{r_2} = \left(\frac{T_{\text{sat}}}{T_c} \right) \quad \text{dan}$$

$$n = \left[\left(\frac{0,00264 \cdot \Delta H_{vb}}{R \cdot T_b} \right) + 0,8974 \right]^{10}$$

$$\Delta H_v = m \cdot \Delta H_v'$$

Toluene :

$$T_{r_1} = \left(\frac{383,78}{591,8} \right) = 0,6485$$

$$T_{r_2} = \left(\frac{349}{591,8} \right) = 0,5897$$

$$n = \left[\left(\frac{0,00264 \cdot 3500}{8,314 \cdot 349} \right) + 0,8974 \right]^{10} = 0,2859$$

$$\Delta H_v' = 3.500 \times \left(\frac{1 - 0,5897}{1 - 0,6485} \right)^{0,2859} = 3.658,1476 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\Delta H_v = 9,6809 \cdot 3.658,1476 = 35.414,0352 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga ΔH_v untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	ΔH_v , kJ
Toluene	35.414,0352
Air	1.661.910,1380
Cumene	338,4895
Benzene	10.917.025,2784
Para-Xylene	235.367,8456
Meta-Xylene	39.013,5124
Ortho-Xylene	24.709,2296
Ethylbenzene	6.025,5547
Total Hv, kJ	12.919.804,0835

Mencari \overline{Cp}_1 dari suhu 349 K sampai dengan 298 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{Cp}_g &= 24,35 + \frac{0,5125}{2} \cdot (298+349) - \frac{2,765 \cdot 10^{-04}}{3} \cdot (298^2 + 298 \cdot 349 + 349^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{4,911 \cdot 10^{-08}}{4} \cdot (298^2 + 349^2) \cdot (298+349) \\ &= 162,8204 \text{ kJ/mol.K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Trata-rata} = \frac{(349+298)}{2} = 323,5 \text{ K}$$

$$Tr = \frac{323,5}{591,8} = 0,5466$$

$$\frac{\overline{Cp}_1 - \overline{Cp}_g}{R} = 1,742 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,5466)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,263 \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\left[17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,5466)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5466^{-1} + 1,742 \cdot (1 - 0,5466)^{-1} \right] \\ &= 6,1487\end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{Cp}_1 = (6,1487 \cdot 8,314) + 162,8204 = 213,9409 \text{ kJ/mol.K}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga \overline{Cp}_1 untuk komponen lainnya.

Mencari H2 masuk kondensor dari suhu 349 K sampai dengan 298 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{toluene}} = 9,6809 \times 213,9409 \times (349-298) = 105.627,7655 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H2 masuk untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	\overline{Cp}_1 , kJ/mol.K	H2 masuk, kJ
Toluene	213,9409	105.627,7655
Air	96,7240	194.862,5271
Cumene	225,3416	92,0236
Benzene	136,3269	2.454.031,0319
Para-Xylene	246,1506	74.008,3558
Meta-Xylene	197,4321	10.330,9509
Ortho-Xylene	203,2860	6.262,8257
Ethylbenzene	198,9629	1.558,3970
Total H masuk, kJ		2.846.773,8774

Mencari total H masuk kondensor tiap komponen :

$$H_{\text{masuk}} = H1 \text{ masuk} + \Delta H_v + H2 \text{ masuk}$$

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{masuk}} = 10.027,3493 + 35.414,0352 + 105.627,7655 = 151.069,1500 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H masuk untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	H masuk, kJ
Toluene	151.069,1500
Air	1.864.847,1901
Cumene	439,1264
Benzene	13.579.911,1542
Para-Xylene	316.413,0182
Meta-Xylene	50.266,3616
Ortho-Xylene	31.532,5235
Ethylbenzene	7.723,9225
Total H masuk kondensor, kJ	16.002.202,4465

Panas keluar kondensor :

T keluar kondensor = 70 °C = 343 K

Mencari H keluar kondensor dari suhu 343 K sampai dengan 298 K tiap komponen keluar :

Toluene :

$H_{\text{toluene}} = 9,6809 \times 213,0419 \times (343-298) = 92.809,3613 \text{ kJ}$, harga \overline{Cp}_1 diambil dari perhitungan \overline{Cp}_1 tiap komponen pada bagian destilat.

Dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H keluar kondensor untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	H keluar, kJ
Toluene	105.627,7655
Air	194.862,5271
Cumene	92,0236
Benzene	2.454.031,0319
Para-Xylene	74.008,3558
Meta-Xylene	10.330,9509
Ortho-Xylene	6.262,8257
Ethylbenzene	1.558,3970
Total H keluar kondensor, kJ	2.499.481,5993

$$Q_c = \text{Total H masuk} - \text{Total H keluar}$$

$$Q_c = 16.002.202,4465 - 2.499.481,5993 = 13.340.420,2281 \text{ kJ}$$

Mencari massa fluida pendingin yang dibutuhkan untuk memenuhi beban kondensor:

$$Q_c = 13.340.420,2281 \text{ kJ}$$

Fluida pendingin yang digunakan adalah air dengan :

$$T_{\text{air pendingin masuk}} = 30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{air pendingin keluar}} = 45 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa air pendingin} = \frac{Q_c}{C_{p1} \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{13.340.420,2281}{4,181 \cdot (45-30)} = 215.302,8916 \text{ kg}$$

Panas air pendingin masuk kondensor :

$$\text{Hair pendingin masuk} = \text{massa air pendingin} \times C_{p1} \times (T_{\text{air pendingin masuk}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$\text{Hair pendingin masuk} = 215.302,8916 \times 4,181 \times (30-25) = 4.500.906,9490 \text{ kJ}$$

Panas air pendingin keluar kondensor :

$$\text{Hair pendingin keluar} = \text{massa air pendingin} \times C_{p1} \times (T_{\text{air pendingin keluar}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$\text{Hair pendingin keluar} = 215.302,8916 \times 4,181 \times (45-25) = 18.003.627,7962 \text{ kJ}$$

Mencari Q_r Reboiler (E-313) :

$$H_{\text{feed}} + Q_r = H_{\text{destilat}} + H_{\text{bottom}} + Q_c + \text{Panas hilang}$$

$$7.951.058,4745 + Q_r = 1.340.420,2281 + 9.663.678,1184 + 13.502.720,8471 + 0,05 \cdot Q_r$$

$$Q_r = 17.427.116,5465 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Panas hilang} = 0,05 \times 17.427.116,5465 = 871.355,8273 \text{ kJ}$$

Mencari massa steam yang dibutuhkan untuk memenuhi beban reboiler :

$$Q_r = 17.427.116,5465 \text{ kJ}$$

Steam yang digunakan adalah saturated steam.

Psteam diambil 17 bar, $T_{\text{sat}} = 204 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Dari Appendix A.3, Geankoplis untuk $P = 17 \text{ bar}$ dan $T = 204 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ diperoleh harga:

$$H_{\text{saturated vapor}} = 2793,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{\text{saturated liquid}} = 870,5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda = H_{\text{sat.vapor}} - H_{\text{sat.liquid}} = 1922,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Massa steam} = \frac{Q_r}{\lambda} = \frac{17.427.116,5465}{1922,7} = 9.063,8771 \text{ kg}$$

Panas steam masuk reboiler :

$$H_{\text{steam masuk}} = \text{massa steam} \times H_{\text{sat.vapor}}$$

$$H_{\text{steam masuk}} = 9.063,8771 \times 2793,2 = 25.317.221,5830 \text{ kJ}$$

Panas steam keluar reboiler :

$$H_{\text{steam keluar}} = \text{massa steam} \times H_{\text{sat.liquid}}$$

$$H_{\text{steam keluar}} = 9.063,8771 \times 870,5 = 7.890.105,0365 \text{ kJ}$$

NERACA PANAS PADA MENARA DESTILASI II (D-320)

$$H_{\text{feed}} + Q_r = H_{\text{destilat}} + H_{\text{bottom}} + Q_c + \text{Panas hilang}$$

$$\text{Asumsi panas hilang} = 0,05 \cdot Q_r$$

Panas Masuk Menara Destilasi 2:

Dari Bottom Menara Destilasi 1 D-170 :

Komponen	Hfeed, kJ
Toluene	1.850.150,6042
Cumene	747.441,4648
Benzene	86.604,9497
Para-Xylene	5.593.651,1608
Meta-Xylene	789.830,2171
Ortho-Xylene	476.536,4207
Ethylbenzene	119.463,3011
Total Hfeed, kJ	9.663.678,1184

Panas Keluar Menara Destilasi 2:**Destilat**

Suhu keluar destilat, $T_d = 107,6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 380,6 \text{ K}$

- Toluene : 5,0103 kgmol
- Benzene : 66,7982 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 2,6355 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 0,4587 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 0,2701 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 0,0687 kgmol

$$H = m \times \overline{Cp} \times (T_d - T_{\text{ref}})$$

dari $\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{Cp_g}{T_2 - T_1} dT$ dengan $Cp_g = A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3$ dapat diperoleh :

$$\overline{Cp}_g = A + \frac{B}{2} \times (T_d + T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{C}{3} \times (T_d^2 + T_d \times T_{\text{ref}} + T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{D}{4} \times (T_d^2 + T_{\text{ref}}^2) \times (T_d + T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$T_{rata-rata} = \frac{(T_d + T_{ref})}{2}$$

$$Tr = \frac{T_d}{T_c}$$

$$\frac{\overline{Cp}_l - \overline{Cp}_g}{R} = 1,742 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - Tr)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot \omega \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - Tr)^{1/3} \cdot Tr^{-1} + 1,742 \cdot (1 - Tr)^{-1}]$$

Mencari \overline{Cp}_l :

Toluene :

Dari Tabel B.1. diperoleh harga CPVAP A, CPVAP B, CPVAP C, CPVAP D.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{Cp}_g &= 24,35 + \frac{0,5125}{2} \cdot (380,6 + 298) - \frac{2,765 \cdot 10^{-04}}{3} \cdot (380,6^2 + 380,6 \cdot 298 + 298^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{4,911 \cdot 10^{-08}}{4} \cdot (380,6^2 + 298^2) \cdot (380,6 + 298) \\ &= 168,1989 \text{ kJ/mol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{rata-rata} = \frac{(380,6 + 298)}{2} = 339,3 \text{ K}$$

$$Tr = \frac{339,3}{591,8} = 0,5733$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\overline{Cp}_l - \overline{Cp}_g}{R} &= 1,742 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,5733)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,263 \cdot \\ &\quad [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,5733)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5733^{-1} + 1,742 \cdot (1 - 0,5733)^{-1}] \\ &= 6,0737 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{Cp}_l = (6,0737 \cdot 8,314) + 168,1989 = 218,6989 \text{ kJ/mol.K}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga \overline{Cp}_l untuk komponen lainnya.

Mencari H keluar untuk tiap komponen bagian destilat :

Toluene :

$$H_{toluene} = 66,7982 \times 218,1989 \times (380,6 - 298) = 1.206.660,8547 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H keluar untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	\overline{C}_{p_i} , kJ/mol.K	Hdestilat, kJ
Toluene	218,6959	1.206.660,8547
Benzene	140,3250	58.074,0637
Para-Xylene	251,4185	54.732,1136
Meta-Xylene	202,7641	7.682,0793
Ortho-Xylene	208,2980	4.646,3635
Ethylbenzene	204,6199	1.160,4301
Total Hdestilat, kJ		1.332.955,9048

Bottom

Suhu keluar bottom, $T_b = 145,525 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 418,525 \text{ K}$

- Toluene : 2,3856 kgmol
- Cumene : 26,1920 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 179,4883 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 31,2377 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 18,3916 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 4,6759 kgmol

Dengan cara yang sama seperti pada bagian destilat, maka dapat diperoleh harga \overline{C}_{p_i} dan H keluar untuk komponen-komponen bagian bottom seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	\overline{Cp}_i , kJ/mol.K	Hbottom, kJ
Toluene	224,4505	64.536,3131
Cumene	239,5626	756.250,0373
Para-Xylene	257,7690	5.576.272,7700
Meta-Xylene	209,1770	787.535,3135
Ortho-Xylene	214,3385	475.112,5618
Ethylbenzene	211,3724	119.120,8730
Total Hbottom, kJ		7.778.827,8688

Mencari Qc pada kondensor E-321 :

$$T_{dew} = 110 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 383 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{bubble} = 107,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 380,6 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{rata-rata} = 108,8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 381,8 \text{ K} = T_{sat}$$

Mol tiap komponen keluar kondensor sebagai destilat :

- Toluene : 66,7982 kgmol
- Benzene : 5,0103 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 2,6355 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 0,4587 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 0,2701 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 0,0687 kgmol

Mencari mol tiap komponen masuk kondensor :

Dari Neraca Massa Menara Destilasi 2 pada Appendix A diperoleh $R = 4,1802$.

$$V = D.(1+R)$$

$$V = D.(1+4,1802) = 5,1802.D \text{ dengan } V: \text{ mol komponen masuk, maka}$$

Mol tiap komponen masuk kondensor :

- Toluene : 346,0278 kgmol
- Benzene : 25,9546 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 13,6525 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 2,3760 kgmol

- Ortho-Xylene : 1,3989 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 0,3557 kgmol

Panas masuk kondensor :

T masuk kondensor = 110 °C = 383 K

Mencari \overline{Cp}_g dari suhu 383 K sampai dengan 381,8 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{Cp}_g &= 24,35 + \frac{0,5125}{2} \cdot (383 + 381,8) - \frac{2,765 \cdot 10^{-04}}{3} \cdot (383^2 + 383 \cdot 381,8 + 381,8^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{4,911 \cdot 10^{-08}}{4} \cdot (383^2 + 381,8^2) \cdot (383 + 381,8) \\ &= 182,6436 \text{ kJ/mol.K}\end{aligned}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga \overline{Cp}_g untuk komponen lainnya.

Mencari H1 masuk kondensor dari suhu 383 K sampai dengan 381,8 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{toluene}} = 346,0278 \times 182,6436 \times (383 - 381,8) = 75.839,7077 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H1 masuk untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	\overline{Cp}_g , kJ/mol.K	H1 masuk, kJ
Toluene	182,6436	75.839,7077
Benzene	107,1688	3.337,8218
Para-Xylene	210,6118	3.450,4469
Meta-Xylene	161,5757	460,6929
Ortho-Xylene	165,9995	278,6650
Ethylbenzene	164,2571	70,1040
Total H masuk, kJ		83.437,4385

Mencari Hv tiap komponen masuk pada suhu 381,8 K :

$$\Delta H_v' = \Delta H_{vb} \cdot \left(\frac{1 - T_{r2}}{1 - T_{r1}} \right)^n \quad \text{dengan} \quad T_{r1} = \left(\frac{T_b}{T_c} \right), \quad T_{r2} = \left(\frac{T_{\text{sat}}}{T_c} \right) \quad \text{dan}$$

$$n = \left[\left(\frac{0,00264 \cdot \Delta H_{vb}}{R \cdot T_b} \right) + 0,8974 \right]^{10}$$

$$\Delta H_v = m \cdot \Delta H_v'$$

Toluene :

$$T_{r1} = \left(\frac{383,78}{591,8} \right) = 0,6485$$

$$T_{r2} = \left(\frac{381,8}{591,8} \right) = 0,6452$$

$$n = \left[\left(\frac{0,00264 \cdot 3500}{8,314 \cdot 383,78} \right) + 0,8974 \right]^{10} = 0,2859$$

$$\Delta H_v' = 3.500 \times \left(\frac{1 - 0,6452}{1 - 0,6485} \right)^{0,2859} = 3.509,4907 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\Delta H_v = 346,0278 \cdot 3509,4907 = 1.214.381,2936 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga ΔH_v untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	ΔH_v , kJ
Toluene	1.214.381,2936
Benzene	767.755,3797
Para-Xylene	518.750,2120
Meta-Xylene	86.064,1186
Ortho-Xylene	54.599,5035
Ethylbenzene	13.279,4204
Total Hv, kJ	2.654.829,9278

Mencari \overline{Cp}_1 dari suhu 381,8 K sampai dengan 298 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{Cp}_g &= 24,35 + \frac{0,5125}{2} \cdot (298 + 381,8) - \frac{2,765 \cdot 10^{-4}}{3} \cdot (298^2 + 298 \cdot 381,8 + 381,8^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{4,911 \cdot 10^{-8}}{4} \cdot (298^2 + 381,8^2) \cdot (298 + 381,8) \\ &= 168,4002 \text{ kJ/mol.K}\end{aligned}$$

$$T_{\text{rata-rata}} = \frac{(381,8 + 298)}{2} = 339,9 \text{ K}$$

$$Tr = \frac{339,9}{591,8} = 0,5743$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\overline{Cp}_1 - \overline{Cp}_g}{R} &= 1,742 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,5743)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,263 \cdot \\ &\quad \left[17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,5743)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5743^{-1} + 1,742 \cdot (1 - 0,5743)^{-1} \right] \\ &= 6,0713\end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{Cp}_1 = (6,0713 \cdot 8,314) + 168,4002 = 218,8772 \text{ kJ/mol.K}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga \overline{Cp}_1 untuk komponen lainnya.

Mencari H2 masuk kondensor dari suhu 381,8 K sampai dengan 298 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{toluene}} = 346,0278 \times 218,8772 \times (381,8 - 298) = 476.056,1110 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H2 masuk untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	\bar{C}_p , kJ/mol.K	H2 masuk, kJ
Toluene	218,8772	6.346.810,3553
Benzene	140,4767	305.535,5763
Para-Xylene	251,6190	287.871,6565
Meta-Xylene	202,9668	40.413,2002
Ortho-Xylene	208,4888	24.441,1259
Ethylbenzene	204,8341	6.104,9772
Total H masuk, kJ		7.011.176,8914

Mencari total H masuk kondensor tiap komponen :

$$H_{\text{masuk}} = H_1 \text{ masuk} + \Delta H_v + H_2 \text{ masuk}$$

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{masuk}} = 75.839,7077 + 1.214.381,2936 + 6.346.810,3553 = 7.637.031,3567 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H masuk untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	H masuk, kJ
Toluene	7.637.031,3567
Benzene	1.076.628,7778
Para-Xylene	810.072,3154
Meta-Xylene	126.938,0117
Ortho-Xylene	79.319,2945
Ethylbenzene	19.454,5016
Total H masuk kondensor, kJ	9.749.444,2577

Panas keluar kondensor :

$$T \text{ keluar kondensor} = 107,6 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 368 \text{ K}$$

Mencari H keluar kondensor dari suhu 368 K sampai dengan 298 K tiap komponen keluar :

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{toluene}} = 346,0278 \times 216,7958 \times (368-298) = 6.250.744,5593 \text{ kJ}, \quad \text{harga } \overline{Cp}_1$$

diambil dari perhitungan \overline{Cp}_1 tiap komponen pada bagian destilat.

Dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H keluar kondensor untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	H keluar, kJ
Toluene	6.250.744,5593
Benzene	4.010.754,8842
Para-Xylene	283.523,2947
Meta-Xylene	39.794,7071
Ortho-Xylene	24.069,0923
Ethylbenzene	6.011,2600
Total H masuk kondensor, kJ	6.904.978,1780

$$Q_c = \text{Total H masuk} - \text{Total H keluar}$$

$$Q_c = 9.749.444,2577 - 6.904.978,1780 = 2.844.466,0797 \text{ kJ}$$

Mencari massa fluida pendingin yang dibutuhkan untuk memenuhi beban kondensor:

$$Q_c = 2.844.466,0797 \text{ kJ}$$

Fluida pendingin yang digunakan adalah air dengan :

$$T_{\text{air pendingin masuk}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{air pendingin keluar}} = 35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa air pendingin} = \frac{Q_c}{Cp_1 \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{2.844.466,0797}{4,181 \cdot (45-30)} = 45.355,4346 \text{ kg}$$

Panas air pendingin masuk kondensor :

$$\text{Hair pendingin masuk} = \text{massa air pendingin} \times Cp_1 \times (T_{\text{air pendingin masuk}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$\text{Hair pendingin masuk} = 45.355,4346 \times 4,181 \times (30-25) = 948.155,3599 \text{ KJ}$$

Panas air pendingin keluar kondensor :

Hair pendingin keluar = massa air pendingin \times C_{p1} \times (Tair pendingin keluar - Tref)

$$\text{Hair pendingin keluar} = 45.335,4346 \times 4,181 \times (45-25) = 3.792.621,4396 \text{ kJ}$$

Mencari Qr Reboiler (E-323) :

$H_{\text{feed}} + Q_r = H_{\text{destilat}} + H_{\text{bottom}} + Q_c + \text{Panas hilang}$

$$9.663.578,1184 + Q_r = 1.332.955,9048 + 7.778.827,8688 + 2.844.466,0797 + 0,05 \cdot Q_r$$

$$Q_r = 2.413.233,4052 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Panas hilang} = 0,05 \times 2.413.233,4052 = 120.661,6703 \text{ kJ}$$

Mencari massa steam yang dibutuhkan untuk memenuhi beban reboiler :

$$Q_r = 2.413.233,4052 \text{ kJ}$$

Steam yang digunakan adalah saturated steam.

Psteam diambil 17 bar, $T_{\text{sat}} = 204 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Dari Appendix A.3, Geankoplis untuk $P = 17 \text{ bar}$ dan $T = 204 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ diperoleh harga:

$$H_{\text{saturated vapor}} = 2793,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{\text{saturated liquid}} = 870,5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda = H_{\text{sat.vapor}} - H_{\text{sat.liquid}} = 1922,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Massa steam} = \frac{Q_r}{\lambda} = \frac{2.413.233,4052}{1922,7} = 1255,1274 \text{ kg}$$

Panas steam masuk reboiler :

$H_{\text{steam masuk}} = \text{massa steam} \times H_{\text{sat.vapor}}$

$$H_{\text{steam masuk}} = 1255,1274 \times 2793,2 = 3.505.821,7857 \text{ kJ}$$

Panas steam keluar reboiler :

$H_{\text{steam keluar}} = \text{massa steam} \times H_{\text{sat.liquid}}$

$$H_{\text{steam keluar}} = 1255,1274 \times 870,5 = 1.092.588,3805 \text{ kJ}$$

NERACA PANAS PADA MENARA DESTILASI III (D-330)

$$H_{\text{feed}} + Q_r = H_{\text{destilat}} + H_{\text{bottom}} + Q_c + \text{Panas hilang}$$

$$\text{Asumsi panas hilang} = 0,05 \cdot Q_r$$

Panas Masuk :

Dari Bottom Menara Destilasi 2 D-180 :

Komponen	Hfeed, kJ
Toluene	64.536,3131
Cumene	756.250,0373
Para-Xylene	5.576.272,7700
Meta-Xylene	787.535,3135
Ortho-Xylene	475.112,5618
Ethylbenzene	119.120,8730
Total Hfeed, kJ	7.778.827,8688

Panas Keluar :**Destilat**

Suhu keluar destilat, $T_d = 123,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 396,5 \text{ K}$

- Toluene : 2,3856 kgmol
- Cumene : 0,2185 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 179,2869 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 31,2026 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 18,3709 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 4,6706 kgmol

$$H = m \times \overline{C_p} \times (T_d - T_{\text{ref}})$$

dari $\int_{T_1}^{T_2} C_{p_g} dT$ dengan $C_{p_g} = A + B \times T + C \times T^2 + D \times T^3$ dapat diperoleh :

$$\overline{C_p}_g = A + \frac{B}{2} \times (T_d + T_{\text{ref}}) + \frac{C}{3} \times (T_d^2 + T_d \times T_{\text{ref}} + T_{\text{ref}}^2) + \frac{D}{4} \times (T_d^3 + T_{\text{ref}}^3) \times (T_d + T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$\text{Trata-rata} = \frac{(T_d + T_{\text{ref}})}{2}$$

$$Tr = \frac{Td}{Tc}$$

$$\frac{\overline{Cp}_i - \overline{Cp}_g}{R} = 1,742 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - Tr)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot \omega \cdot [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - Tr)^{1/3} \cdot Tr^{-1} + 1,742 \cdot (1 - Tr)^{-1}]$$

Mencari \overline{Cp}_i :

Toluene :

Dari Tabel B.1. diperoleh harga CPVAP A, CPVAP B, CPVAP C, CPVAP D.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{Cp}_g &= 24,35 + \frac{0,5125}{2} \cdot (396,5 + 298) - \frac{2,765 \cdot 10^{-04}}{3} \cdot (396,5^2 + 396,5 \cdot 298 + 298^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{4,911 \cdot 10^{-08}}{4} \cdot (396,5^2 + 298^2) \cdot (396,5 + 298) \\ &= 170,8487 \text{ kJ/mol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Trata-rata} = \frac{(396,5 + 298)}{2} = 347,25 \text{ K}$$

$$Tr = \frac{396,5}{591,8} = 0,5868$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\overline{Cp}_i - \overline{Cp}_g}{R} &= 1,742 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,5868)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,263 \cdot \\ &\quad [17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,5868)^{1/3} \cdot 0,5868^{-1} + 1,742 \cdot (1 - 0,5868)^{-1}] \\ &= 6,0444 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{Cp}_i = (6,0444 \cdot 8,314) + 170,8487 = 221,1018 \text{ kJ/mol.K}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga \overline{Cp}_i untuk komponen lainnya.

Mencari H keluar untuk tiap komponen bagian destilat :

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{toluene}} = 2,3856 \times 220,1172 \times (418,4625 - 298) = 48.311,2378 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H keluar untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	\overline{Cp}_1 , kJ/mol.K	Hdestilat, kJ
Toluene	221,1018	51.955,9096
Cumene	235,0846	5.060,1374
Para-Xylene	254,0774	4.486.945,7188
Meta-Xylene	205,4511	631.445,5832
Ortho-Xylene	210,8276	381.500,5520
Ethylbenzene	207,4558	95.441,3189
Total Hdestilat, kJ		5.652.349,2199

Bottom

Suhu keluar destilat, $T_b = 145,4625 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 418,4625 \text{ K}$

- Cumene : 25,9735 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 0,2015 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 0,0351 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 0,0206 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 0,0052 kgmol

Dengan cara yang sama seperti pada bagian destilat, maka dapat diperoleh harga \overline{Cp}_1 dan H keluar untuk komponen-komponen bagian bottom seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	\overline{Cp}_1 , kJ/mol.K	Hbottom, kJ
Cumene	239,5500	749.511,9529
Para-Xylene	257,7585	6.255,0742
Meta-Xylene	209,1664	883,3935
Ortho-Xylene	214,3285	532,9451
Ethylbenzene	211,3613	133,6199
Total Hbottom, kJ		757.316,9855

Mencari Q_c pada kondensor E-331 :

$$T_{dew} = 124 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 397 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{bubble} = 123,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 396,5 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{rata-rata} = 123,75 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 396,75 \text{ K} = T_{sat}$$

Mol tiap komponen keluar kondensor sebagai destilat :

- Toluene : 2,3856 kgmol
- Benzene : 0,2185 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 179,2869 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 31,2026 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 18,3709 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 4,6706 kgmol

Mencari mol tiap komponen masuk kondensor :

Dari Neraca Massa Menara Destilasi 3 pada Appendix A diperoleh $R = 2,7841$.

$$V = D.(1+R)$$

$$V = D.(1+2,7841) = 3,7841.D \text{ dengan } V: \text{ mol komponen masuk, maka}$$

Mol tiap komponen masuk kondensor :

- Toluene : 9,0275 kgmol
- Benzene : 0,8269 kgmol
- Para-Xylene : 678,4395 kgmol
- Meta-Xylene : 118,0739 kgmol
- Ortho-Xylene : 69,5175 kgmol
- Ethylbenzene : 17,6741 kgmol

Panas masuk kondensor :

$$T_{masuk \text{ kondensor}} = 124 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 397 \text{ K}$$

Mencari $\overline{Cp_g}$ dari suhu 397 K sampai dengan 396,75 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{Cp}_g &= 24,35 + \frac{0,5125}{2} \cdot (397 + 396,75) - \frac{2,765 \cdot 10^{-04}}{3} \cdot (397^2 + 397 \cdot 396,75 + 396,75^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{4,911 \cdot 10^{-08}}{4} \cdot (397^2 + 396,75^2) \cdot (397 + 396,75) \\ &= 187,2669 \text{ kJ/mol.K} \end{aligned}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga \overline{Cp}_g untuk komponen lainnya.

Mencari H1 masuk kondensor dari suhu 397 K sampai dengan 396,75 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{toluene}} = 9,2075 \times 187,2669 \times (397 - 396,75) = 422,6395 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H1 masuk untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	\overline{Cp}_g , kJ/mol.K	H1 masuk, kJ
Toluene	187,2669	422,6395
Benzene	199,8144	41,3077
Para-Xylene	216,0014	36.635,9688
Meta-Xylene	167,0230	4.930,2641
Ortho-Xylene	171,2421	2.976,0816
Ethylbenzene	169,9248	750,8171
Total H masuk, kJ		45.757,0789

Mencari Hv tiap komponen masuk pada suhu 396,75 K :

$$\Delta H_{v'} = \Delta H_{vb} \cdot \left(\frac{1 - Tr_2}{1 - Tr_1} \right)^n \quad \text{dengan} \quad Tr_1 = \left(\frac{Tb}{Tc} \right), \quad Tr_2 = \left(\frac{T_{\text{sat}}}{Tc} \right) \quad \text{dan}$$

$$n = \left[\left(\frac{0,00264 \cdot \Delta H_{vb}}{R \cdot Tb} \right) + 0,8974 \right]^{10}$$

$$\Delta H_v = m \cdot \Delta H_v'$$

Toluene :

$$Tr_1 = \left(\frac{383,78}{591,8} \right) = 0,6485$$

$$Tr_2 = \left(\frac{396,75}{591,8} \right) = 0,6704$$

$$n = \left[\left(\frac{0,00264 \cdot 3500}{8,314 \cdot 396,75} \right) + 0,8974 \right]^{10} = 0,2859$$

$$\Delta H_v = 3.500 \times \left(\frac{1-0,6704}{1-0,6485} \right)^{0,2859} = 3.436,1795 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

$$\Delta H_v = 9,0275 \cdot 3.436,1795 = 31.020,2190 \text{ kJ/kgmol}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga ΔH_v untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	ΔH_v , kJ
Toluene	31.020,2190
Benzene	32.587,4214
Para-Xylene	25.144.535,1943
Meta-Xylene	4.173.597,7975
Ortho-Xylene	2.650.286,1909
Ethylbenzene	643.656,6355
Total Hv, kJ	32.675.683,4587

Mencari $\overline{C_p}$ dari suhu 396,75 K sampai dengan 298 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{C_p} &= 24,35 + \frac{0,5125}{2} \cdot (298+396,75) - \frac{2,765 \cdot 10^{-4}}{3} \cdot (298^2 + 298 \cdot 396,75 + 396,75^2) + \\ &\quad \frac{4,911 \cdot 10^{-8}}{4} \cdot (298^2 + 396,75^2) \cdot (298+396,75) \\ &= 170,8901 \text{ kJ/mol.K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Trata-rata} = \frac{(396,75+298)}{2} = 347,375 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Tr} = \frac{347,375}{591,8} = 0,5870$$

$$\frac{\overline{Cp_i} - \overline{Cp_g}}{R} = 1,742 + 0,45 \cdot (1 - 0,587)^{-1} + 0,25 \cdot 0,263.$$

$$\left[17,11 + 25,2 \cdot (1 - 0,587)^{1/3} \cdot 0,587^{-1} + 1,742 \cdot (1 - 0,587)^{-1} \right]$$

$$= 6,0440$$

$$\overline{Cp_i} = (6,0440 \cdot 8,314) + 170,8901 = 221,1397 \text{ kJ/mol.K}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga $\overline{Cp_i}$ untuk komponen lainnya.

Mencari H2 masuk kondensor dari suhu 396,75 K sampai dengan 298 K tiap komponen masuk :

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{toluene}} = 9,2075 \times 221,1397 \times (396,75 - 298) = 197.139,1474 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H2 masuk untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	$\overline{Cp_i}$, kJ/mol.K	H2 masuk, kJ
Toluene	221,1397	197.139,1474
Benzene	235,1356	19.200,8273
Para-Xylene	254,1192	17.024.948,9469
Meta-Xylene	205,4934	2.396.010,6564
Ortho-Xylene	210,8674	1.447.573,5623
Ethylbenzene	207,5003	362.153,8657
Total H masuk, kJ		21.447.027,0060

Mencari total H masuk kondensor tiap komponen :

$$H_{\text{masuk}} = H1 \text{ masuk} + \Delta H_v + H2 \text{ masuk}$$

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{masuk}} = 422,6395 + 31.020,2190 + 197.139,1474 = 228.582,0060 \text{ kJ}$$

dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H masuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	H masuk, kJ
Toluene	228.582,0060
Benzene	22.083,5871
Para-Xylene	19.392.824,9915
Meta-Xylene	2.806.663,9850
Ortho-Xylene	1.689.424,2724
Ethylbenzene	423.636,0659
Total H masuk kondensor, kJ	24.563.214,9078

Panas keluar kondensor :

$$T \text{ keluar kondensor} = 123,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 396,5 \text{ K}$$

Mencari H keluar kondensor dari suhu 396,5 K sampai dengan 298 K tiap komponen keluar :

Toluene :

$$H_{\text{toluene}} = 9,2075 \times 221,1018 \times (396,5 - 298) = 182.814,5550 \text{ kJ, harga } \overline{Cp}_1 \text{ diambil dari perhitungan } \overline{Cp}_1 \text{ tiap komponen pada bagian destilat.}$$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti diatas dapat diperoleh harga H keluar kondensor untuk komponen lainnya seperti yang diperlihatkan pada tabel dibawah ini :

Komponen	H keluar, kJ
Toluene	196.606,3577
Benzene	19.148,0658
Para-Xylene	16.979.051,2945
Meta-Xylene	2.389.453,2314
Ortho-Xylene	1.443.636,2388
Ethylbenzene	361.159,4947
Total H masuk kondensor, kJ	21.389.054,6828

$$Q_c = \text{Total H masuk} - \text{Total H keluar}$$

$$Q_c = 54.168.467,5436 - 21.389.054,6828 = 32.779.412,8608 \text{ kJ}$$

Mencari massa fluida pendingin yang dibutuhkan untuk memenuhi beban kondensor:

$$Q_c = 32.779.412,8608 \text{ kJ}$$

Fluida pendingin yang digunakan adalah air dengan :

$$T_{\text{air pendingin masuk}} = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{air pendingin keluar}} = 35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Massa air pendingin} = \frac{Q_c}{C_{p_i} \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{32.779.412,8608}{4,181 \cdot (45-30)} = 522.672,6120 \text{ kg}$$

Panas air pendingin masuk kondensor :

$$\text{Hair pendingin masuk} = \text{massa air pendingin} \times C_{p_i} \times (T_{\text{air pendingin masuk}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$\text{Hair pendingin masuk} = 748.008,9180 \times 4,181 \times (30-25) = 10.926.470,9536 \text{ kJ}$$

Panas air pendingin keluar kondensor :

$$\text{Hair pendingin keluar} = \text{massa air pendingin} \times C_{p_i} \times (T_{\text{air pendingin keluar}} - T_{\text{ref}})$$

$$\text{Hair pendingin keluar} = 748.008,9180 \times 4,181 \times (45-25) = 43.705.883,8144 \text{ kJ}$$

Mencari Qr Reboiler (E-333) :

$$H_{\text{feed}} + Q_r = H_{\text{destilat}} + H_{\text{bottom}} + Q_c + \text{Panas hilang}$$

$$7.778.827,8688 + Q_r = 5.652.349,2199 + 757.316,9855 + 32.779.412,8608 + 0,05 \cdot Q_r$$

$$Q_r = 33.063.422,3130 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\text{Panas hilang} = 0,05 \times 33.063.422,3130 = 1.653.171,1156 \text{ kJ}$$

Mencari massa steam yang dibutuhkan untuk memenuhi beban reboiler :

$$Q_r = 33.063.422,3130 \text{ kJ}$$

Steam yang digunakan adalah saturated steam.

Psteam diambil 17 bar, $T_{\text{sat}} = 204 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

Dari Appendix A.3, Geankoplis untuk $P = 17 \text{ bar}$ dan $T = 204 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ diperoleh harga:

$$H_{\text{saturated vapor}} = 2793,2 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_{\text{saturated liquid}} = 870,5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\lambda = H_{\text{sat.vapor}} - H_{\text{sat.liquid}} = 1922,7 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\text{Massa steam} = \frac{Q_r}{\lambda} = \frac{33.063.422,3130}{1922,7} = 17.196,3501 \text{ kg}$$

Panas steam masuk reboiler :

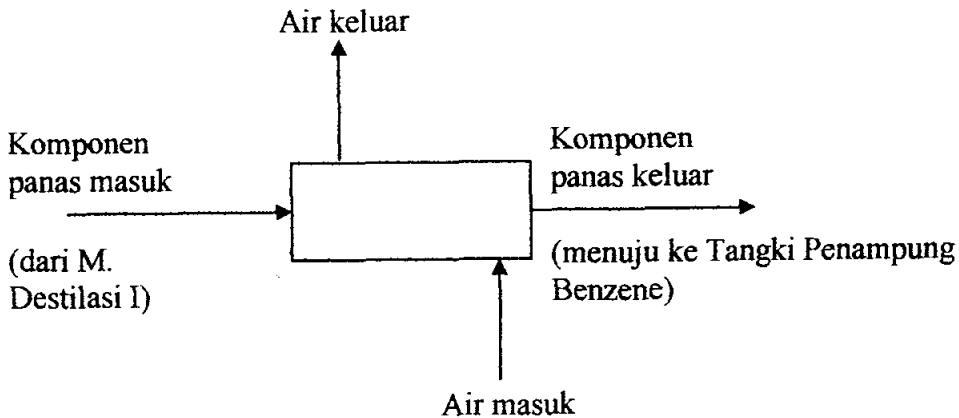
$$H_{\text{steam masuk}} = \text{massa steam} \times H_{\text{sat.vapor}}$$

$$H_{\text{steam masuk}} = 17.196,3501 \times 2793,2 = 48.032.845,0641 \text{ kJ}$$

Panas steam keluar reboiler :

$$H_{\text{steam keluar}} = \text{massa steam} \times H_{\text{sat.liquid}}$$

$$H_{\text{steam keluar}} = 17.196,3501 \times 870,5 = 14.969.422,7511 \text{ kJ}$$

NERACA PANAS COOLER DESTILAT KELUAR DESTILASI I (E-316)**Menghitung Entalpi Komponen Panas Masuk Kondensor**

Suhu masuk kondensor = suhu keluar destilat menara destilasi I
 = $70^{\circ}\text{C} = 343\text{ K}$

Fase komponen = liquid

Suhu reference = $25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298\text{ K}$

$P = 1\text{ bar}$

Panas komp. panas masuk kondensor = panas komp. panas keluar destilat menara destilasi I = $1.327.633,1326\text{ kJ/hari}$

Menghitung Entalpi Komponen Panas Keluar Kondensor

Suhu keluar kondensor = $30^{\circ}\text{C} = 303\text{ K}$

Fase komponen = cair

Suhu reference = $25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298\text{ K}$

Mencari C_{pL} masing-masing komponen

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama dengan perhitungan C_{pL} pada HE p. B-69, maka didapatkan hasil perhitungan seperti yang ditabelkan pada tabel berikut ini:

Komponen	C_p^0 gas, J/mol.K
Benzene	83,1776
Air	33,6733
Toluene	154,7204
Para xylene	178,0348
Meta xylene	128,5192
Ortho xylene	134,2599
Ethylbenzene	129,4997
Cumene	153,8587

Komponen	T_r	$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R}$	C_{pL}
Benzene	0,4712	5,6744	130,3545
Air	0,4681	7,8004	98,5254
Toluene	0,5120	2,0492	206,9293
Para xylene	0,4917	1,9674	238,3134
Meta xylene	0,4910	1,9647	189,4760
Ortho xylene	0,4807	1,9258	195,8066
Ethylbenzene	0,4909	1,9644	190,4609
Mixed xylene	-	-	227,4872 ^(*)
Cumene	0,4801	7,4228	215,5718

Catatan (*):

$$C_{pL} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Menghitung Entalpi keluar tiap komponen

$$\Delta H = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T$$

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	C_{pL}	$\Delta H = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T$
Benzene	189,2864	130,3545	123.371,6661
Air	21,1843	98,5254	10.435,9797
Toluene	5,1916	206,9293	5.371,5191
Mixed xylene	4,1181	227,4872	4.684,0832
Cumene	0,0043	215,5718	4,6285
Total			143.867,8765

Menghitung Panas Hilang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diasumsi: panas hilang} &= 5\% \times \text{Entalpi komp. panas masuk} \\ &= 5\% \times 1.327.633,1326 \text{ kJ/hari} \\ &= 66.381,6566 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban panas kondensor} &= \text{Entalpi komp. panas masuk} - (\text{Entalpi komp. panas} \\ &\text{keluar} + \text{Panas hilang}) \\ &= 1.327.633,1326 - (143.867,8765 + 66.381,6566) \\ &= 1.117.383,5995 \text{ kJ/hari} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Massa Air Pendingin yang Dibutuhkan

Diambil:

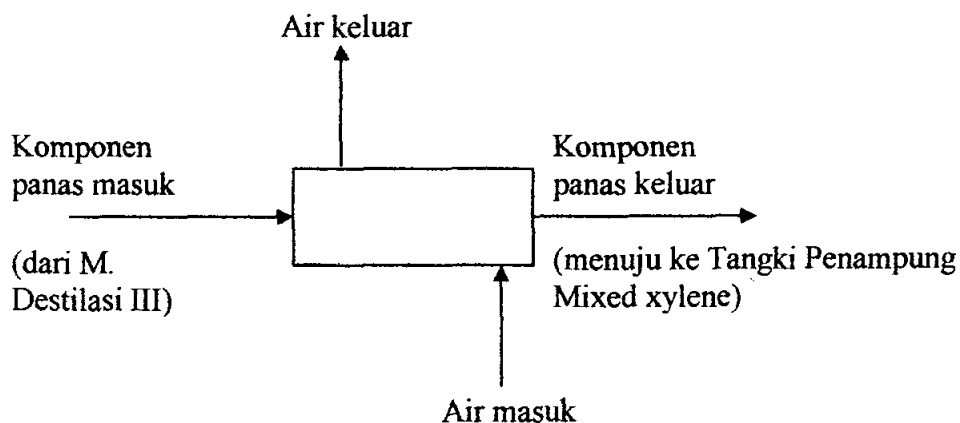
$$\text{Suhu air pendingin masuk} = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Suhu air pendingin keluar} = 45^\circ\text{C}$$

Dengan cara perhitungan $C_{p\text{liquid}}$ rata-rata seperti di atas, maka diperoleh:

$$C_{p\text{rata-rata air}} = 97,0987 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa air pendingin} &= \frac{\text{Beban panas kondensor}}{C_{p\text{rata-rata air}} \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{1.117.383,5995}{97,0987 \times (45 - 25)} \\ &= 575,3855 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 10.356,9387 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$

NERACA PANAS COOLER DESTILAT KELUAR DESTILASI III (E-337)**Menghitung Entalpi Komponen Panas Masuk Kondensor**

Suhu masuk kondensor = suhu keluar destilat menara destilasi III
 = $123,5^{\circ}\text{C} = 396,5 \text{ K}$

Fase komponen = liquid

Suhu reference = $25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$

$P = 1 \text{ bar}$

Panas komp. panas masuk kondensor = panas komp. panas keluar destilat menara destilasi III = $5.652.349,2199 \text{ kJ/hari}$

Menghitung Entalpi Komponen Panas Keluar Kondensor

Suhu keluar kondensor = $30^{\circ}\text{C} = 303 \text{ K}$

Fase komponen = cair

Suhu reference = $25^{\circ}\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}$

Mencari C_{pL} masing-masing komponen

Dengan menggunakan cara yang sama dengan perhitungan C_{pL} pada HE p. B-69, maka didapatkan hasil perhitungan seperti yang ditabelkan pada tabel berikut ini:

Komponen	C_p^0 gas, J/mol.K
Toluene	154,7204
Para xylene	178,0348
Meta xylene	128,5192
Ortho xylene	134,2599
Ethylbenzene	129,4997
Cumene	153,8587

Komponen	T_r	$\frac{C_{pL} - C_p^0}{R}$	C_{pL}
Toluene	0,5120	2,0492	206,9293
Para xylene	0,4917	1,9674	238,3134
Meta xylene	0,4910	1,9647	189,4760
Ortho xylene	0,4807	1,9258	195,8066
Ethylbenzene	0,4909	1,9644	190,4609
Mixed xylene	-	-	227,4872(*)
Cumene	0,4801	1,9235	215,5718

Catatan (*):

$$C_{pL} \text{ mixed xylene} = (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{para xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{meta xylene}} \\ + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ortho xylene}} + (y \cdot C_{pL})_{\text{ethylbenzene}}$$

dimana: $y_{\text{para xylene}} = 0,7677$

$y_{\text{meta xylene}} = 0,1336$

$y_{\text{ortho xylene}} = 0,0787$

$y_{\text{ethylbenzene}} = 0,0200$

(perhitungan fraksi mixed xylene dapat dilihat pada perhitungan ΔH^{298})

Menghitung Entalpi keluar tiap komponen

$$\Delta H = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T$$

Komponen	Mol, kgmol/hari	C_{pL}	$\Delta H = m \cdot C_{pL} \cdot \Delta T$
Toluene	2,3856	206,9293	2.468,3021
Mixed xylene	233,5311	227,4872	265.626,7315
Cumene	0,2185	215,5718	235,5395
Total			268.330,5732

Menghitung Panas Hilang

Diasumsi: panas hilang = 5% x Entalpi komp. panas masuk

$$= 5\% \times 5.652.349,2199 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$= 282.617,4610 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Beban panas kondensor = Entalpi komp. panas masuk – (Entalpi komp. panas keluar + Panas hilang)

$$= 5.652.349,2199 - (268.330,5732 + 282.617,4610)$$

$$= 5.101.401,1857 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

Menghitung Massa Air Pendingin yang Dibutuhkan

Diambil:

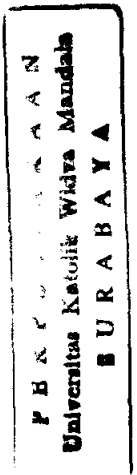
Suhu air pendingin masuk = 25°C

Suhu air pendingin keluar = 45°C

Dengan cara perhitungan $C_{p\text{liquid}}$ rata-rata seperti di atas, maka diperoleh:

$$C_{p\text{rata-rata air}} = 97,0987 \text{ kJ/kgmol.K}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Massa air pendingin} &= \frac{\text{Beban panas kondensor}}{C_{p\text{rata-rata air}} \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{5.101.401,1857}{97,0987 \times (45 - 25)} \\ &= 2.626,9154 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 47.284,4770 \text{ kg/hari} \end{aligned}$$



APPENDIX C

PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

APPENDIX C
PERHITUNGAN SPESIFIKASI ALAT

1. TANGKI PENYIMPAN TOLUENE (F-110)

Fungsi : Menyimpan toluene

Tipe : Fixed conical roof

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Sesuai untuk penyimpanan liquid
2. Cocok untuk kondisi penyimpanan pada tekanan atmosferik

Perhitungan diameter, tinggi dan volume tangki:

Suhu penyimpanan : 30°C

Tekanan penyimpanan : 1 atm

Komponen : Toluene = 37.750,4978 kg/hari (99 % berat)

Air = 381,3182 kg/hari (1 % berat)

s.g toluene = 0,866 (Himmelblau, 1996, Tabel D.1)

ρ air suhu 30°C = 0,99568 g/cm³ = 995,68 kg/m³ (Geankoplis, 1997, App. A.2)

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ toluene} &= \text{s.g toluene} \times \rho \text{ air} \\ &= 0,866 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,86226 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 862,26 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume toluene} = \frac{37.750,4978 \text{ kg/hari}}{862,26 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 43,7809 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Volume air} = \frac{381,3182 \text{ kg/hari}}{995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 0,3830 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume liquid total} &= \text{Volume toluene} + \text{Volume air} \\ &= 43,7809 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} + 0,3830 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} \\ &= 44,1639 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 1.559,5765 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk waktu penyimpanan 7 hari:

$$\text{Volume liquid total} = 1.559,5765 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} = 10.917,0355 \text{ ft}^3$$

Diasumsi:

$$\text{Volume liquid total} = 80 \% \times \text{Volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{10.917,0355 \text{ ft}^3}{80 \%} = 13.646,2944 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}}/D_i = 1,5 \text{ (Ulrich, 1984)}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume silinder (shell)} + \text{Volume konis (head)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha} \quad \text{(Brownell, 1959)}$$

Dimana:

$$\text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/H_{\text{koniis}}$$

$$H_{\text{koniis}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/\text{tg } \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume tangki} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{koniis}}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot \left(1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } \alpha}\right) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 13.646,2944 \text{ ft}^3 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot \left(1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}\right) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } 60^\circ} \\ &= 1,1781 \cdot D_i^3 - 0,2267 \cdot D_i^3 + 0,0756 \cdot D_i^3 = 1,027 \cdot D_i^3 \\ D_i^3 &= 13.287,5310 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_i = 23,6854 \text{ ft} \approx 25 \text{ ft (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}} = 23,6854 \text{ ft} \times 1,5 = 35,5281 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{koniis}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/\text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot 23,6854 \text{ ft})/\text{tg } 60^\circ = 7,2169 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{koniis}} = 35,5281 \text{ ft} - 7,2169 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 28,3112 \text{ ft} \approx 30 \text{ ft (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

$$\text{Jadi: } D_i = 25 \text{ ft} = 300,0036 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 25^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot 30 \text{ ft} = 14.726,2156 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 10.917,0355 \text{ ft}^3$$

Karena volume shell > volume liquid, maka seluruh liquid berada di dalam shell.

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 25^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = 10.917,0355 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{10.917,0355 \text{ ft}^3}{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 25^2 \text{ ft}^2} = 22,2400 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan tebal dinding shell:

$$1 \text{ course} = 6 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah course} = H_{\text{shell}} / 6 \text{ ft} = 30 \text{ ft} / 6 \text{ ft} = 5 \text{ courses}$$

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

Diambil:

$$c = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,1 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$f = f \text{ allow} = 13.300 \text{ psia untuk jenis Nickel tipe SB-162} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$E \text{ double-welded butt joint} = 80 \% \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 863,4170 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 53,9028 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Untuk course 1:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144}$$

$$= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 53,9028 \cdot \frac{22,2400}{144} = 23,0210 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 1,5872 \text{ bar}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1,5872 \text{ bar} = 1,7459 \text{ bar} = 25,3222 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{25,3222 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 300,0036 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,4570 \text{ in} \approx 1/2 \text{ in (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Untuk course 2:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144}$$

$$= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 53,9028 \cdot \frac{(22,2400 - 6)}{144} = 20,7750 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$= 1,4324 \text{ bar}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1,4324 \text{ bar} = 1,5756 \text{ bar} = 22,8522 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{22,8522 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 300,0036 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,4222 \text{ in} \approx 7/16 \text{ in (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Untuk course 3:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144}$$

$$= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 53,9028 \cdot \frac{(22,2400 - 12)}{144} = 18,5291 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$= 1,2775 \text{ bar}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1,2775 \text{ bar} = 1,4053 \text{ bar} = 20,3822 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{20,3822 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 300,0036 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3873 \text{ in} \approx 7/16 \text{ in (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Untuk course 4:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$\begin{aligned} p \text{ operasi} &= 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \\ &= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 53,9028 \cdot \frac{(22,2400 - 18)}{144} = 16,2831 \text{ lb/in}^2 \\ &= 1,1227 \text{ bar} \end{aligned}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1,1227 \text{ bar} = 1,2350 \text{ bar} = 17,9122 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{17,9122 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 300,0036 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \% } + 0,1 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,3525 \text{ in} \approx 3/8 \text{ in} \text{ (dilandaskan dari Brownell, 1959)} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk course 5:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1,01325 \text{ bar} = 1,1146 \text{ bar} = 16,1660 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{16,1660 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 300,0036 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \% } + 0,1 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,3279 \text{ in} \approx 3/8 \text{ in} \text{ (dilandaskan dari Brownell, 1959)} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Tutup Atas:

$$\begin{aligned} p &= 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi} = 1,1 \times 1,01325 \text{ bar} && (\text{Ulrich, 1984}) \\ &= 1,1146 \text{ bar} = 16,1660 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk daerah menjauhi knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_k}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - p} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{16,1660 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 300,0036 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8 - 16,1660 \text{ lb/in}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 60^\circ} + 0,1 \\ &= 0,5562 \text{ in} \approx 9/16 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk daerah di sekitar knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p.D_i.z}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{16,1660 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 300,0036 \text{ in} \times 3,2}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,8293 \text{ in} \approx 7/8 \text{ in}$$

Maka tebal konis dipilih harga terbesar yaitu 7/8 in

2. TANGKI PENYIMPAN CUMENE (F-120)

Fungsi : Menyimpan cumene

Tipe : Fixed conical roof

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Sesuai untuk penyimpanan liquid
2. Cocok untuk kondisi penyimpanan pada tekanan atmosferik

Perhitungan diameter, tinggi dan volume tangki:

Suhu penyimpanan : 30°C

Tekanan penyimpanan : 1 atm

Komponen : cumene = 2.928,5073 kg/hari

s.g cumene = 0,862 (Himmelblau, 1996, Tabel D.1)

ρ air suhu 30°C = 0,99568 g/cm³ = 995,68 kg/m³ (Geankoplis, 1997, App. A.2)

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ cumene} &= \text{s.g cumene} \times \rho \text{ air} \\ &= 0,862 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,85828 \text{ g/cm}^3 \\ &= 858,28 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 53,5821 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volume cumene} = \frac{2.928,5073 \text{ kg/hari}}{858,28 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 3,4121 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \text{Volume cumene} = 120,4928 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari}$$

Untuk waktu penyimpan 7 hari:

$$\text{Volume liquid total} = 120,4928 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} = 843,4496 \text{ ft}^3$$

Diasumsi:

Volume liquid total = 80 % x Volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{843,4496 \text{ ft}^3}{80 \%} = 1.054,3120 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}}/D_i = 1,5 \text{ (Ulrich, 1984)}$$

Volume tangki = Volume silinder (shell) + Volume konis (head)

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha} \quad \text{(Brownell, 1959)}$$

Dimana:

$$\text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/H_{\text{koni}}$$

$$H_{\text{koni}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/\text{tg } \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{koni}}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } \alpha}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$1.054,3120 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}$$

$$= 1,1781 \cdot D_i^3 - 0,2267 \cdot D_i^3 + 0,0756 \cdot D_i^3 = 1,027 \cdot D_i^3$$

$$D_i^3 = 1.026,5940 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D_i = 10,0879 \text{ ft} \approx 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}} = 10,0879 \text{ ft} \times 1,5 = 15,1319 \text{ ft} \approx 16 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{koni}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/\text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot 10,0879 \text{ ft})/\text{tg } 60^\circ = 2,9121 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{koni}} = 15,1319 \text{ ft} - 2,9121 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 12,2198 \text{ ft} \approx 16 \text{ ft}$$

Jadi: $D_i = 10 \text{ ft} = 120,0012 \text{ in}$

$H_{\text{shell}} = 16 \text{ ft}$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 10^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot 16 \text{ ft} = 1.256,6371 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 843,4496 \text{ ft}^3$$

Karena volume shell > volume liquid, maka seluruh liquid berada di dalam shell.

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 10^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = 843,4496 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{843,4496 \text{ ft}^3}{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 10^2 \text{ ft}^2} = 10,7391 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan tebal dinding shell:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

Diambil:

$$c = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,1 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$f = f_{\text{allow}} = 13.300 \text{ psia untuk jenis Nickel tipe SB-162} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$E \text{ double-welded butt joint} = 80 \% \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$\rho_{\text{cumene}} = 53,5821 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Untuk course 1:

$$p = 1,1 \times p_{\text{operasi}} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p_{\text{operasi}} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\text{operasi}} &= 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \\ &= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 53,5821 \cdot \frac{10,7391}{144} = 18,6920 \text{ lb/in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 18,6920 \text{ psia} = 20,5612 \text{ psia}$$

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{20,5612 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 120,0012 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2159 \text{ in} \approx 1/4 \text{ in (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Dengan cara yang sama diperoleh tebal shell untuk course 2 setelah distandarkan dari Brownell sebesar 3/16 in.

Perhitungan Tebal Tutup Atas:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi} = 1,1 \times 1,01325 \text{ bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$= 1,1146 \text{ bar} = 16,1660$$

Untuk daerah menjauhi knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_k}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - p} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$t = \frac{16,1660 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 120,0012 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8 - 16,1660 \text{ lb/in}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 60^\circ} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,2825 \text{ in} \approx 5/16 \text{ in}$$

Untuk daerah di sekitar knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i \cdot z}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{16,1660 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 120,0012 \text{ in} \times 3,2}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,3917 \text{ in} \approx 7/16 \text{ in}$$

Maka tebal konis dipilih harga terbesar yaitu 7/16 in

3. HEAT EXCHANGER (E-130)

Fungsi :

- Mendinginkan produk reaktor
- Memanaskan komponen masuk furnace

Tipe : Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger (STHE)

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Luas perpindahan panas besar
2. Perawatannya mudah

Aliran Panas:

$$\text{Suhu masuk HE} = 367^\circ\text{C} = 640 \text{ K} = 692,6^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar HE} = 330^\circ\text{C} = 603 \text{ K} = 626^\circ\text{F}$$

Komponen	Kg/hari	Kgmol/hari	Lb/jam
Benzene	15.155,1454	194,2967	1.392,1264
Air	381,3182	21,1843	35,0273
Toluene	6.842,5411	74,3754	628,5444
Mixed Xylene	25.582,5257	241,3446	2.349,9682
Cumene	3.143,5591	26,1963	288,7621
Total	51.105,0895	557,3974	4.694,4283

$$\text{Mr campuran} = \frac{51.105,0895 \text{ kg/hari}}{557,3974 \text{ kgmol/hari}} = 91,69 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

Karenan Mr campuran mendekati Mr toluene (= 92) maka untuk sifat-sifat fisiknya didekati dengan sifat fisik toluene.

Aliran Dingin:

$$\text{Suhu masuk HE} = 46,0868^\circ\text{C} = 319,0868 \text{ K} = 114,96^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu keluar HE} = 63,335^\circ\text{C} = 336,3350 \text{ K} = 146^\circ\text{F}$$

Komponen	Kg/hari	Kgmol/hari	Lb/jam
Benzene	390,8064	5,0103	35,8988
Air	381,3182	21,1843	35,0273
Toluene	43.895,9277	477,1296	4.032,2068
Mixed Xylene	391,7091	3,6954	35,9817
Cumene	6.045,3281	50,3777	555,3138
Total	51.105,0895	557,3974	4.694,4283

$$\text{Mr campuran} = \frac{51.105,0895 \text{ kg/hari}}{557,3974 \text{ kgmol/hari}} = 91,69 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

Karenan Mr campuran mendekati Mr toluene (= 92) maka untuk sifat-sifat fisiknya didekati dengan sifat fisik toluene.

Diambil:

ID shell = 8 in

OD tube = 1 in

Tipe pitch: 1,25 in square pitch

Jumlah passes = 4

Jumlah tube = 14 (Kern, 1950, tabel 9)

BWG = 13

Panjang tube= 2 ft

Jarak antar baffle = 5 in

Asumsi: aliran counter-current

Cara perhitungan spesifikasi alat heat exchanger diambil dari Kern, 1950.

Mencari Δt :

Aliran Panas		Aliran Dingin	
692,6	Temperatur tertinggi	146	546,6
626	Temperatur terendah	114,96	511,04
66,6	Selisih suhu	31,05	35,55
$(T_1 - T_2)$		$(t_2 - t_1)$	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LMTD} &= \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln (T_1 - t_2) / (T_2 - t_1)} && \text{Persamaan (5.14)} \\ &= \frac{(692,6 - 146) - (626 - 114,96)}{\ln (692,6 - 146) / (626 - 114,96)} \\ &= 528,62^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$R = \frac{(T_1 - T_2)}{(t_2 - t_1)} = \frac{66,6}{31,05} = 2,1452$$

$$S = \frac{(t_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_1)} = \frac{31,05}{(692,6 - 114,96)} = 0,0537$$

$$F_T = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 + 1} \ln(1 - S) / (1 - R.S)}{(R - 1) \ln \frac{2 - S.(R + 1 - \sqrt{R^2 + 1})}{2 - S.(R + 1 + \sqrt{R^2 + 1})}} \quad \text{Persamaan (7.41)}$$

$F_T = 0,9988$

$\Delta t = LMTD \times F_T = 528,62 \times 0,9988 = 527,97^\circ F$

Mencari T_c dan t_c :

Diambil: $F_c = 0,5$ (untuk zat organik dengan $\mu \leq 1$)

$T_c = T_2 + F_c.(T_1 - T_2) = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{692,6 + 626}{2} = 659,3^\circ F$ Persamaan (5.28)

$t_c = t_1 + F_c.(t_2 - t_1) = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{114,96 + 146}{2} = 130,48^\circ F$ Persamaan (5.29)

Rumus mencari μ gas pada keadaan non ideal:

$\mu - \mu^0 = 5.10^{-8} .(Mr^{1/2} . Pc^{2/3} / Tc^{1/6}) . [\exp(1,439 . \rho_r) - \exp(-1,11 . \rho_r^{1,858})] \dots \dots (1)$
 [Perry, 1997]

Rumus mencari k gas:

$k = k = 10^{-7} (14,52T_r - 5,14)^{2/3} (Cp/\lambda) \dots \dots \dots (2)$

dimana:

$\lambda = Tc^{1/6} . Mr^{1/2} . (101,325/Pc)^{2/3}$ [Perry, 1997]

<i>Aliran Panas: Bagian Shell</i>	<i>Aliran Dingin: Bagian Tube</i>
Flow Area, a_s	Flow Area, a_t
$C' = P_T - OD \text{ pipa} = 1,25 - 1$	$a_t' = 0,515 \text{ in}^2$ [Tabel 10]
$= 0,25 \text{ in}$	$a_t = N_t . a_t' / 144 . n$
$a_s = (ID . C' . B) / (144 . P_T)$	$= (14 . 0,515) / (144 . 4)$
$= (8 . 0,25 . 5) / (144 . 1,25)$	$= 0.0125 \text{ ft}^2$
$= 0,0556 \text{ ft}^2$	
Mass velocity, G_s	Mass velocity, G_t
$G_s = W/a_s$	$G_t = w/a_t$
$= 4694,4283 / 0,0556$	$= 4694,4283 / 0.0125$
$= 84.499,7102 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$	$= 375.033,3878 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$

Reynolds number, Re_s

Pada $T_c = 659,3^\circ\text{F} = 621,5\text{ K}$,

$T_c = 591,8\text{ K}$

$Mr = 92$

$P_c = 41\text{ bar} = 4.100.000\text{ Pa}$

$\omega = 0,263$

$V_c = 0,0403\text{ m}^3/\text{kgmol}$

$P = 30\text{ bar} = 3\text{ Mpa}$

$Pr = P/P_c = 30/41 = 0,7317$

$Tr = T/T_c = 659,3/591,8 = 1,0502$

$Z^0 = 0,7430$ dan $Z^1 = -0,0053$

[Van Ness, 1996]

$Z = Z^0 + \omega.Z^1 = 0,7416$

$$\rho = \frac{P}{Z.R.T} =$$

3MPa

$$0,7416 \times 8,314 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{MPa}/\text{kgmol} \cdot \text{K} \times 621,5\text{K}$$

$$\rho = 0,7829\text{ kgmol}/\text{m}^3$$

$$\rho_r = \rho \cdot V_c = 0,7829 \times 0,0403$$

$$= 0,0316$$

$\mu^0 =$ viskositas pada keadaan ideal

$$= 0,0145\text{ cp} \quad [\text{Kern, 1950}]$$

Dengan menggunakan pers. (1) di atas diperoleh: μ pada suhu 621,5 K

$$= 0,0145\text{ cp} = 0,0351\text{ lb}/\text{ft} \cdot \text{jam}$$

$$D_e = 0,99/12\text{ ft} = 0,0825\text{ ft}$$

[Figure 28]

Reynolds number, Re_t

Pada $t_c = 130,48^\circ\text{F}$, $\mu = 0,4\text{ cp}$

$$= 0,4 \cdot 2,42 = 0,968\text{ lb}/\text{ft} \cdot \text{jam}$$

[Figure 14]

$$\text{ID tube} = 0,810\text{ in} = \frac{0,810}{12}\text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,0675\text{ ft} \quad [\text{Tabel 10}]$$

$$Re_t = \text{ID} \cdot G_t / \mu$$

$$= \frac{0,0675 \times 375.033,3878}{0,968}$$

$$= 26.151,6050$$

$$\begin{aligned} Re_s &= D_e \cdot G_s / \mu \\ &= \frac{0,0825 \times 84.499,7102}{0,0351} \\ &= 198.665,7291 \\ j_H &= 270 \quad [\text{Figure 28}] \end{aligned}$$

Pada $T_c = 659,3^\circ\text{F}$:

$$C_p^0 = 247,8567 \quad \text{J/mol.K}$$

[Perhitungan seperti pada N. panas HE]

Dari Prausnitz diperoleh, pada Tr dan Pr :

$$(\Delta C_p/R)^0 = 3,0734 \quad \text{dan} \quad (\Delta C_p/R)^1 = 4,7199;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta C_p &= [(\Delta C_p/R)^0 + \omega \cdot (\Delta C_p/R)^1] \cdot R \\ &= [3,0734 + 0,263 \cdot 4,7199] \cdot 8,314 \\ &= 35,8556 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= 247,8567 + 35,8556 \\ &= 283,7123 \quad \text{J/mol.K} \times 0,239 \\ &= 578,0724 \quad \text{Btu/lbmol.}^\circ\text{F} / 92 \\ &= 7,3704 \quad \text{Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= 0,0491 \quad \text{W/m.K} \\ &= 0,0284 \quad \text{Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot (^\circ\text{F/ft}) \end{aligned}$$

[Pers. (2) di atas]

$$(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 2,0884$$

$$h_o = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D_e} \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \Phi_s$$

[Pers. (6.15b)]

$$L/D = 2/0,0675 = 29,6296$$

$$j_H = 80 \quad [\text{Figure 24}]$$

Pada $t_c = 130,48^\circ\text{F}$,

$$c_p = 0,49 \quad \text{Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \quad [\text{Fig. 4}]$$

$$k = 0,0850 \quad \text{Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot (^\circ\text{F/ft})$$

[Tabel 4]

$$(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,7737$$

$$h_i = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D} \left(\frac{c_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \Phi_t$$

[Pers. (6.15a)]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h_i}{\Phi_t} &= 80 \cdot \frac{0,085}{0,0675} \cdot 1,7737 \\ &= 178,6855 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 270 \cdot \frac{0,0284}{0,0825} \cdot 2,0884$$

$$= 194,0663$$

Tube wall temperature:

$$t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o/\phi_s}{h_{io}/\phi_t + h_o/\phi_s} (T_c - t_c) =$$

$$130,48 + \frac{194,0663}{144,7353 + 194,0663} (659,3 - 130,48) t_w$$

$$= 433,3891^\circ\text{F} = 496 \text{ K}$$

[Pers. 5.31]

Pada $T_w = 433,3891^\circ\text{F}$,

$T_c = 591,8 \text{ K}$

$Mr = 92$

$P_c = 41 \text{ bar} = 4.100.000 \text{ Pa}$

$\omega = 0,263$

$V_c = 0,0403 \text{ m}^3/\text{kgmol}$

$P = 30 \text{ bar} = 3 \text{ Mpa}$

$Pr = P/P_c = 30/41 = 0,7317$

$Tr = T_w/T_c = 496/591,8$

$= 0,8381$

$Z^0 = 0,1194$ dan $Z^1 = -0,0472$

[Van Ness, 1996]

$Z = Z^0 + \omega \cdot Z^1 = 0,1069$

$$\rho = \frac{P}{Z \cdot R \cdot T} =$$

$$\frac{3 \text{ MPa}}{0,1069 \times 8,314 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{MPa/kgmol} \cdot \text{K} \times 496 \text{ K}}$$

$$\rho = 6,8033 \text{ kgmol/m}^3$$

$$\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_i}{\phi_t} \times \frac{ID}{OD} \quad [\text{Pers. 6.5}]$$

$$= 178,6855 \times \frac{0,810}{1}$$

$$= 144,7353$$

Pada $t_w = 433,3891^\circ\text{F}$,

$T_c = 591,8 \text{ K}$

$Mr = 92$

$P_c = 41 \text{ bar} = 4.100.000 \text{ Pa}$

$\omega = 0,263$

$Tr = T/T_c = 0,8381$

$$\mu^{(0)} = 1,5174 \cdot 10^{-5} - 2,135 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot Tr$$

$$+ 7,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot Tr^2 = 2,5486 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\mu^{(1)} = 4,2552 \cdot 10^{-5} - 7,674 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot Tr$$

$$+ 3,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot Tr^2$$

$$= 2,1180 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\mu_w = \frac{\mu^{(0)} + \omega \cdot \mu^{(1)}}{2173,424 \cdot \frac{T_c^{1/6}}{Mr^{1/2} \cdot P_c^{2/3}}}$$

[Perry, 1997]

$$= 12,1168 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{sec}$$

$$= 0,1212 \text{ cp} = 0,1212 \times 2.42$$

$$= 0,2932 \text{ lb/ft} \cdot \text{jam}$$

$\rho_r = \rho \cdot V_c = 6,8033 \times 0,0403$ $= 0,2742$ <p>μ^0 = viskositas pada keadaan ideal</p> $= 0,0115 \quad [\text{Kern, 1950}]$ <p>Dengan menggunakan pers. (1) di atas diperoleh: μ pada suhu 496 K</p> $= 0,0137 \text{ cp} = 0,0332 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$ $\phi_s = (\mu/\mu_w)^{0,14} \quad [\text{Figure 24 insert}]$ $= (0,0351/0,0332)^{0,14}$ $= 1,0076$ <p>Corrected Coefficient,</p> $h_o = \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} \quad [\text{Pers. 6.36}]$ $= 194,0663 \cdot 1,0076$ $= 195,5440$	$\phi_t = (\mu/\mu_w)^{0,14} \quad [\text{Figure 24 insert}]$ $= (0,968/0,2932)^{0,14}$ $= 1,1820$ <p>Corrected Coefficient,</p> $h_{io} = \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} \quad [\text{Pers. 6.37}]$ $= 144,7353 \cdot 1,1820$ $= 171,0758$
---	--

Clean overall coefficient, U_C :

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{171,0758 \times 195,5440}{171,0758 + 195,5440} = 91,2647 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

[Persamaan 6.38]

Design overall coefficient, U_D :

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

[Tabel 10]

$$\text{Total surface area, } A = N_t \cdot L \cdot a'' = 14 \times 2 \text{ ft} \times 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{li ft} = 7,3304 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$Q = (0,95 \cdot \Delta H \text{ komponen panas masuk}) - \Delta H \text{ komponen panas keluar}$$

$$= (0,95 \times 58.206.827,2778) - 52.963.935,3134 \quad (\text{dari Neraca Panas HE})$$

$$= 2.332.593,3505 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$= 92.119,3009 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{92.119,3009 \text{ Btu/jam}}{7,3304 \text{ ft}^2 \times 527,97 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}} = 23,8021 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Batasan UD pada heat exchanger untuk light organics 20-60 Btu/ft².jam.°F

Dirt factor, R_D:

$$R_D = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \cdot U_D} = \frac{91,2467 - 23,8021}{91,2467 \times 23,8021} = 0,0311 \text{ jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/Btu [Persamaan 6.13]}$$

Mencari Pressure Drop

Untuk Re_s = 198.665,7291,

f = 0,0012 ft²/in² [Fig. 29]

ρ = 0,7829 kgmol/m³

ρ air = 1000 kg/m³ = (1000/18)

kgmol/m³ = 55,5555 kgmol/m³

sg = ρ/ρ air = 0,0141

D_s = ID_s/12 = 8/12 ft

= 0,6667

No. of crosses, N+1

N+1 = 12.L/B

= 12.2/5 = 4,8 ≈ 5

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot D_s \cdot (N+1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \cdot D_e \cdot \text{sg} \cdot \phi_s} =$$

[Pers. 7.44]

$$\frac{0,0012 \times 84.499,7102^2 \times 0,6667 \times 5}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,0825 \times 0,0141 \times 1,0076}$$

= 0,4670 psi

ΔP_s yang diijinkan = 10 psi

Untuk Re_t = 26.151,6050,

f = 0,00021 ft²/in² [Fig. 26]

sg = 0,87 [Tabel 6]

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \times 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot \text{sg} \cdot \phi_t} =$$

[Pers. 7.45]

$$\frac{0,00021 \times 375.033,3878^2 \times 2 \times 4}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,0675 \times 0,87 \times 1,1820}$$

= 0,0652 psi

w = 2.129,3787 kg/jam

ρ_{air} pada 130,48 °F =

985,7275 kg/m³

ρ_{toluene} = sg · ρ_{air}

= 0,87 × 985,7575 kg/m³

= 857,5829 kg/m³

$$V = \text{Velocity} = \frac{w}{\rho \cdot a_t}$$

$$= \frac{2.129,3787 \cdot (3,2808)^3}{857,5829 \cdot 0,0125}$$

= 7.004,9218 ft/jam

= 1,9458 ft/s

$$V^2/2 \cdot g' = 1,9458^2/2 \cdot 32,174$$

	$= 0,0588 \text{ ft}$ $\Delta P_r = \frac{4.n V^2}{sg 2.g'} \quad [\text{Pers. 7.46}]$ $= \frac{4.4}{0,87} \cdot 0,0588 \cdot \left(\frac{62,5}{144} \right)$ $= 0,4697 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r \quad [\text{Pers. 7.47}]$ $= 0,0652 \text{ psi} + 0,4697 \text{ psi}$ $= 0,5349 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_T \text{ yang diijinkan} = 10 \text{ psi}$
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4. REAKTOR (R-220)

Fungsi : Mereaksikan toluene dan cumene untuk menghasilkan mixed xylene

Tipe : Fixed Bed

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Biaya pembuatan murah
2. Cocok untuk reaksi yang menggunakan katalis
3. Tidak ada masalah dalam pemisahan katalis dan produk

Suhu operasi = 360°C – 367°C

Tekanan operasi = 30 bar

Spesifikasi Katalis ([www. Sript.com.cn/en/cattl.htm](http://www.Sript.com.cn/en/cattl.htm))

Bentuk : Silinder berwarna putih

Ukuran :

- Diameter : 1,6 – 1,8 mm (diambil 1,8 mm)
- Tinggi : 3 – 10 mm (diambil 10 mm)

Bulk density : 0,72 g/ml

Diameter pori : 40 – 60 Å (diambil 60 Å)

Surface area : 300 – 400 m²/g (diambil 400 m²/g)

Perhitungan Volume, Diameter dan Tinggi Reaktor:

Jenis katalis : HAT-096

$$\text{WHSV} = 2 \text{ jam}^{-1} \quad (\text{www. Sript.com.cn/en/cattl.htm})$$

$$\text{WHSV} = \frac{F}{W} \quad (\text{Hill, 1977})$$

Dimana:

F = Rate massa feed

$$= 51.105,0895 \text{ kg/hari} = \frac{51.105,0895 \text{ kg/hari}}{24 \text{ jam/hari}}$$

$$= 2.129,3787 \text{ kg/jam (dari Neraca Massa Reaktor)}$$

W = Berat katalis

$$\text{WHSV} = \frac{F}{W}$$

$$2 \text{ jam}^{-1} = (2.129,3787 \text{ kg/jam})/W$$

$$W = 1.064,6894 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Volume bulk} = \frac{W}{\rho_{\text{bulk}}} = \frac{1.064,6894 \text{ kg}}{0,72 \text{ kg/l}} = 1.478,7353 \text{ liter}$$

Asumsi: pori berbentuk silinder, sehingga:

$$d = \frac{4 \cdot V_g}{S_g} \quad (\text{Hill, 1977})$$

Dimana :

$$d = \text{Diameter pori} = 60 \text{ \AA} = 60 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} = 60 \times 10^{-9} \text{ dm}$$

V_g = Volume void per gram katalis

S_g = Surface area per gram katalis

$$V_g = \frac{d \cdot S_g}{4} = \frac{60 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ dm} \times (400 \times 100) \text{ dm}^2/\text{g}}{4} = 0,0006 \text{ dm}^3/\text{g}$$

$$= 0,0006 \text{ dm}^3/\text{g} \times 1.000 \text{ g/kg} = 0,6 \text{ dm}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume void} &= V_g \times \text{Berat katalis} = 0,6 \text{ dm}^3/\text{kg} \times 1.064,6894 \text{ kg} \\ &= 638,8136 \text{ liter} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Void fraction } (\epsilon) = \text{Volume void/Volume bulk}$$

$$= 638,8136/1.478,7353$$

$$= 0,4320$$

Diambil: $H/D = 5$ (Ulrich, 1984)

$$\text{Volume bulk} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{packed}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot 5 \cdot D_i = 3,9270 \cdot D_i^3$$

$$1.478,7353 \text{ ft}^3 = 3,9270 \cdot D_i^3$$

$$D_i^3 = 376,5560 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D_i = 7,2212 \text{ ft} \approx 7,5 \text{ ft} \approx 90 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{packed}} = H_{\text{shell}} = 5 \times 7,2212 \text{ ft} = 36,1060 \text{ ft} \approx 36,5 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Dinding Shell:

$P_{\text{design}} = 1,1 \times P_{\text{operasi dalam bar}}$

$$= 1,1 \times 30 \text{ bar} = 33 \text{ bar}$$

$$= 478,6262 \text{ psia} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$c = \text{factor korosi maksimum} = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,1 \text{ in}$ (Ulrich, 1984)

$S = \text{Allowable tensile stress}$

$= 1.240 \text{ bar}$ untuk material Nickel-based alloys

$$= 17.984,7422 \text{ psia} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984, Fig. 4-45})$$

$$t_{\text{shell}} = \frac{p \cdot R}{0,9 \cdot S - 0,6 \cdot p} + c \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$= \frac{478,6262 \text{ psia} \times (90/2) \text{ in}}{(0,9 \times 17.984,7422) \text{ psia} - (0,6 \times 478,6262) \text{ psia}} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1,4547 \text{ in} \approx 1,5 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Tutup:

$f = f_{\text{allow}} = 13.300 \text{ psia}$ untuk jenis Nickel tipe SB-162 (Brownell, 1959)

$E_{\text{double-welded butt joint}} = 80\%$ (Brownell, 1959)

$C = 0,1 \text{ in}$ (Ulrich, 1984)

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{p \cdot D_i}{4 \cdot f \cdot E - 0,4 \cdot p} + c && \text{(Brownell, 1959)} \\
 &= \frac{478,6262 \times 90}{4 \times 13.300 \times 0,8 - 0,4 \times 478,6262} + 0,1 \\
 &= 1,1167 \text{ in} \approx 1 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_o &= D_i + t_{\text{tutup}} \\
 &= 90 \text{ in} + 1 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in} = 91,125 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

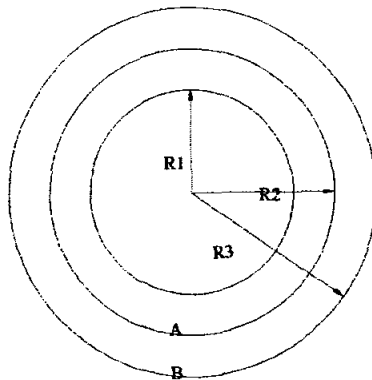
Perhitungan Tinggi Tutup:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_o &= 91,125 \text{ in} \\
 sf &= 3,5 \text{ in} && \text{(Brownell, 1959)} \\
 \text{Tinggi tutup total} &= r_o + sf \\
 &= (91,125/2) + 3,5 = 49,0625 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Tinggi Reaktor Total:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi reaktor total} &= \text{Tinggi shell} + 2 \cdot \text{Tinggi tutup total} \\
 &= 36,5 \text{ ft} + 2 \cdot 49,0625/12 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 36,5 \text{ ft} + 8,1771 \text{ ft} = 44,6771 \text{ ft} \approx 45 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Isolator:



Data:

$$T_1 = 367^\circ\text{C} = 692,6^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_3 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

k nikel pada suhu $367^\circ\text{C} = 30,9957 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$ (Kern, 1950)

Sebagai isolator digunakan Kalsium Silikat.

$$\begin{aligned} k \text{ kalsium silikat} &= 0,372 \text{ Btu.in/jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F} = (0,372/12) \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F} \\ &= 0,031 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{}^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_1 = 3,75 \text{ ft}$$

$$R_2 = 3,875 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 248.230,0625 \text{ kJ/hari} = (248.230,0625/(1,05506.24)) \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 9.803,1574 \text{ Btu/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 7,5^2 = 44,1786 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 7,75^2 = 47,1730 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_3 = \pi \cdot R_3^2$$

$$A_{A \text{ lm}} = \frac{A_2 - A_1}{\ln\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} = \frac{47,1730 - 44,1786}{\ln\left(\frac{47,1730}{44,1786}\right)} = 45,6594 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_{B \text{ lm}} = \frac{A_3 - A_2}{\ln\left(\frac{A_3}{A_2}\right)} = \frac{(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - 47,1730}{\ln(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - \ln 47,1730}$$

$$Q = \frac{T_1 - T_3}{(R_2 - R_1)/(k_A \cdot A_{A \text{ lm}}) + (R_3 - R_2)/(k_B \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$9.803,1574 = \frac{T_1 - T_3}{(R_2 - R_1)/(k_A \cdot A_{A \text{ lm}}) + (R_3 - R_2)/(k_B \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$9.803,1574 = \frac{692,6 - 86}{(3,875 - 3,75)/(30,9957 \cdot 45,6594) + (R_3 - 3,875)/(0,031 \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$(R_3 - 3,875)/(0,031 \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}}) = 0,0618$$

$$(R_3 - 3,875) = 0,0618 \times \left(0,031 \times \frac{(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - 47,1730}{\ln(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - \ln 47,1730} \right)$$

Dengan trial diperoleh: $R_3 = 3,9675 \text{ ft}$

Tebal isolator = $R_3 - R_2 = 3,9675 - 3,875 \text{ ft} = 0,0925 \text{ ft} = 1,11 \text{ in}$

Perhitungan Pressure Drop:

Diketahui:

Rate massa campuran masuk = $51.105,0895 \text{ kg/hari}$

Suhu operasi = $360^\circ\text{C} - 367^\circ\text{C}$

Tekanan masuk = 30 bar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mr rata-rata} &= \text{Massa campuran/Mol campuran} \\ &= (51.105,0895 \text{ kg/hari}) / (557,3974 \text{ kgmol/hari}) \\ &= 91,69 \text{ kg/kgmol} \end{aligned}$$

Properties yang tidak diketahui didekati dengan properties toluene karena Mr rata-ratanya mendekati Mr dari toluene (= 92).

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{D_p \cdot v' \cdot \rho_{\text{avg}}}{(1 - \epsilon) \cdot \mu} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 1997})$$

Dimana:

$$\rho \text{ campuran pada suhu } 360^\circ\text{C} = \frac{M}{R \cdot T} p \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 1997})$$

$$M = 91,69 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

$$R = 8314,34 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2 \cdot \text{kgmol} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$T = 360^\circ\text{C} = 633 \text{ K}$$

$$p = 30 \text{ bar} = 30 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ campuran pada suhu } 360^\circ\text{C} &= \frac{91,69}{8314,34 \times 633} \cdot 30 \cdot 10^5 \\ &= 52,2651 \text{ kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_p = \frac{6}{a} = \frac{6}{6 D_{\text{partikel}}} = D_{\text{partikel}} \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 1997})$$

$$D_p = 1,8 \text{ mm} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$v' = \epsilon \times \text{kecepatan gas masuk dalam m/s}$

Gas masuk pada suhu 360°C dan tekanan 30 bar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kecepatan gas masuk} &= \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\rho \cdot A} = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\rho \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D^2} \\ &= \frac{51.105,0895 \text{ kg/hari}}{52,2651 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times (7,5/3,2808) \text{ m}^2} \\ &= 544,6042 \text{ m/hari} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v' &= 0,4320 \times 544,6042 \text{ m/hari} \\ &= 235,2690 \text{ m/hari} = 2,7230 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{\text{avg}} = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{360 + 367}{2} = 363,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 686,3 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\text{re}} &= \frac{D_p \cdot v' \cdot \rho_{\text{avg}}}{(1-\epsilon) \cdot \mu} = \frac{(1,8/1000) \text{ m} \times 2,7230 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m/s} \times 51,9760 \text{ kg/m}^3}{(1-0,4320) \times 0,0148 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}} \\ &= 30,3049 \text{ (Aliran laminar)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta P = \frac{72 \cdot \mu \cdot v' \cdot \Delta L}{D_p^2} \cdot \frac{(1-\epsilon)^2}{\epsilon^3}$$

Dimana:

$$\epsilon = 0,4320$$

$$\text{Pada } T_{\text{avg}} = 686,3 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}, \mu = 0,0148 \text{ cp} = 0,0148 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s}$$

$$\Delta L = H_{\text{packed}} = 36,5 \text{ ft} = 11,1253 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta P = \frac{72 \times 0,0148 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.s} \times 2,723 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m/s} \cdot 11,1253 \text{ m}}{(1,8 \cdot 10^{-3})^2 \text{ m}^2} \cdot \frac{(1-0,432)^2}{0,432^3}$$

$$= 39,8707 \text{ Pa} = 3,9871 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ bar} = 0,00039871 \text{ bar} \approx 0,0004 \text{ bar}$$

5. DRUM SEPARATOR (H-240)

Fungsi: Memisahkan liquid yang terdapat dalam kesetimbangan uap-cair komponen keluar expander

Tipe: Vertical drum separator dengan head berbentuk tori-spherical.

Dasar pemilihan:

- Dapat dioperasikan pada tekanan normal
- Pengoperasian mudah.

Kondisi operasi: $T = 98^{\circ}\text{C} = 371 \text{ K}$

Kapasitas: $557,3974 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 51.105,0895 \text{ kg/hari}$ (dari N. Massa)

Laju komponen gas (W_v) = $41.033,0669 \text{ kg/hari} = 1,0470 \text{ lb/s}$
 $= 447,5430 \text{ kgmol/hari}$

Mr campuran = $\frac{\text{massa campuran gas}}{\text{mol campuran gas}} = \frac{41.033,0669}{447,5430} = 91,6852 \text{ kg/kgmol}$

Laju komponen liquid (W_l) = $(553,3974 - 447,5430) \text{ kgmol/hari}$
 $= 109,8544 \text{ kgmol/hari}$
 $= 109,8544 \text{ kgmol/hari} \times 91,6852 \text{ kg/kgmol}$
 $= 10.072,0226 \text{ kg/hari} = 22.204,7810 \text{ lb/hari}$
 $= 0,2570 \text{ lb/s}$

Drum beroperasi pada = $1,17 \text{ atm} = 1,184 \text{ bar} = 17,1943 \text{ psia}$

Karena Mr campuran mendekati Mr toluene maka sifat fisiknya didekati dengan sifat fisik dari toluene

$\omega = 0,263$

$T_r = T/T_c = 371/591,8 = 0,6269$

$P_r = P/P_c = 1,184/41 = 0,0289$ (Smith Van Ness, 1996, p.636)

$Z^0 = 0,7608$ dan $Z^1 = -0,0294$ (Smith Van Ness, 1996, p.650)

$Z = Z^0 + \omega \cdot Z^1$ (Smith Van Ness, 1996, eq.3.46, p.650)

$= 0,7608 + 0,263 \cdot -0,0294 = 0,7531$

$P \cdot V = z \cdot n \cdot R \cdot T \rightarrow \frac{P \cdot m}{\rho} = z \cdot n \cdot R \cdot T \rightarrow \frac{P}{z \cdot R \cdot T} \cdot \frac{m}{n} = \rho \rightarrow \frac{P \cdot \text{BM}}{z \cdot R \cdot T} = \rho$

$\rho_v = \frac{1,17 \text{ atm} \cdot 92 \text{ kg/kgmol}}{0,7531 \cdot 0,082057 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{atm/kgmol} \cdot \text{K} (98 + 273) \text{ K}} = 4,6950 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0,2931$

lb/ft^3

$\rho_l = s \cdot g \text{ toluene} \times \rho \text{ air} = 0,87 \times 62,5 \text{ lb/ft}^3 = 54,3750 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ (Kern, 1950)

$\frac{W_l}{W_v} \sqrt{\frac{\rho_v}{\rho_l}} = \frac{0,2570 \text{ lb/sec}}{1,0470 \text{ lb/sec}} \sqrt{\frac{0,2931 \text{ lb/ft}^3}{54,3750 \text{ lb/ft}^3}}$ (Branan, 1994)

$= 0,0180$

Dari Branan, 1994, fig 8-1, p.107 diperoleh:

$K_v =$ faktor desain kecepatan uap $= 0,39$

$$(U_v)_{\max} = K_v \cdot \sqrt{(\rho_l - \rho_v)/\rho_v} \quad (\text{Branan, 1994, p.107})$$

$$= 0,39 \cdot \sqrt{(54,3750 - 0,2931)/0,2931} = 5,2976 \text{ ft/sec}$$

$$Q_v = \frac{W_v}{\rho_v} = \frac{1,0470 \text{ lb/sec}}{0,2931 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 3,5722 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}$$

$$A_{\min} = \frac{Q_v}{(U_v)_{\max}} = \frac{3,5722 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}}{5,2976 \text{ ft/sec}} = 0,6743 \text{ ft}^2 \quad (\text{Branan, 1994, p.108})$$

$$(A_{\text{total}})_{\min} = A_{\min}/0,2 = 0,6743/0,2 = 3,3715 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$D_{\min} = \sqrt{(4 \cdot (A_{\text{total}})_{\min} / \pi)} = \sqrt{(4 \cdot 3,3715 \text{ ft}^2 / \pi)} \quad (\text{Branan, 1994, p.108})$$

$$= 2,0719 \text{ ft}$$

$$D = D_{\min} \text{ sampai } (D_{\min} + 6 \text{ in}) \quad (\text{Branan, 1994, p.108})$$

$$\text{Diambil } D = D_{\min} + 6 \text{ in} = 2,5719 \text{ ft} = 0,7839 \text{ m} \approx 0,8 \text{ m (memenuhi)}$$

Berdasarkan Ulrich, 1984, tab.4-18, p.188 : $D = 0,3 - 4 \text{ m}$

Berdasarkan Ulrich, 1984, tab.4-18, p.188 untuk tekanan $< 18 \text{ barg}$ ditentukan:

$$L/D = 3 \rightarrow L = 3 \cdot D = 3 \cdot 2,5719 \text{ ft} = 7,7157 \text{ ft}$$

$$p_{\text{desain}} = 1,1 \times P_{\text{op}} = 1,1 \times 17,1943 \text{ psia} = 18,9137 \text{ psia}$$

Bahan konstruksi yang digunakan : Nickel SB-162

Dari Brownell & Young, 1959, App. D, p. 342 diperoleh:

$$f_{\text{allowable}} = 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$E = 0,80$$

$$c = 0,1 \text{ in}$$

Menghitung tebal shell:

$S =$ Allowable tensile stress

$= 1.240 \text{ bar}$ untuk material Nickel-based alloys

$= 17.984,7422 \text{ psia}$ (Ulrich, 1984, Fig. 4-45)

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{p.R}{0,9.S - 0,6.p} + c && \text{(Ulrich, 1984)} \\
 &= \frac{18,9137 \text{ psia} \times (31,5/2) \text{ in}}{(0,9 \times 17.984,7422) \text{ psia} - (0,6 \times 18,9137) \text{ psia}} + 0,1 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,1184 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in (Dstandarkan dari Brownell)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tebal tutup:

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{r_c/r_1} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(3 + \sqrt{1/0,025} \right) = 2,3311$$

$$r_c = D_i + t_{\text{shell}} = (2,6246 \times 12) \text{ in} + 0,1875 \text{ in} = 31,6827$$

$$t = \frac{p.r_c.W}{2.f.E - 0,2.p} + c \quad \text{(Brownell \& Young, 1959, eq.7.77, p.138)}$$

$$= \frac{18,9137 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 31,6827 \times 2,3311 \text{ lin}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8 - 0,2 \times 18,9137 \text{ lb/in}^2} + 0,1 \text{ in} = 0,1657 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

6. KONDENSOR (E-250)

T fluida panas		T fluida dingin	Selisih
98°C = 208,4°F	Higher T	45 °C = 113 °F	53°C = 95,4°F = Δt1
98°C = 208,4°F	Lower T	30 °C = 86 °F	68°C = 122,4°F = Δt2
0°C = 0°F	Selisih	15 °C = 27 °F	15°C = 27°F = Δt2 - Δt1

$$(\Delta t) = \text{LMTD} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln (T_1 - t_2) / (T_2 - t_1)} \quad \text{Persamaan (5.14)}$$

$$= \frac{(208,4 - 113) - (208,4 - 86)}{\ln (208,4 - 113) / (208,4 - 86)}$$

$$= 108,34^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = 208,4^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{113 + 86}{2} = 99,5^\circ\text{F}$$

Dari neraca panas kondensor diperoleh:

$$Q = \text{beban panas kondensor} = H \text{ air masuk} - H \text{ air keluar} \\ = 17.648.118,8066 - 4.476.857,1933 = 13.171.261,6133 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$Q = 520.164,4029 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

Mol fluida panas = 447,5430 kgmol/hari (dari neraca panas expander)

Massa fluida panas = 41.033,0635 kg/hari = 3.769,2630 lb/jam

$$\text{BM rata-rata} = \frac{41.033,0635}{447,5430} = 91,6852 \text{ mendekati BM toluene sehingga}$$

pengambilan properties didekati dengan properties toluene.

$$\text{Massa air (pendingin)} = 5.410,0291 \text{ kgmol/hari} = 97.380,5230 \text{ kg/hari} \\ = 8.945,2937 \text{ lb/jam}$$

Diambil STHE :

Shell	Tube side
ID = 8 in = 0,6667 ft Baffle space = 12 in Passes = 1	No. & L = 30 & 10 ft OD, BWG, Pitch = 0,75 in, 16, 1 in-triangle Passes = 2 ID = 0,62 in = 0,0517 ft

Sisi Shell, fluida panas	Sisi Tube, fluida dingin
$a_s = \frac{\text{ID} \cdot C \cdot B}{144 \cdot P_T} = \frac{8,0,25,12}{144 \cdot 1} = 0,1667$	$a_t = 0,302 \text{ in}^2$
$G_s = \frac{W}{a_s} = \frac{3.769,2630}{0,1667} \\ = 22.615,5781 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$	$a_t = \frac{\text{Nt} \cdot a_t'}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{30 \cdot 0,302}{144 \cdot 2} = 0,0315 \text{ ft}^2$
<p>Pada $T_c = 208,4 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$</p> $\mu = 0,0085 \cdot 2,42 = 0,0206 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$	$G_t = \frac{w}{a_t} = \frac{8.945,2937}{0,0315} \\ = 284.353,7069 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$
$\text{De} = 0,0608 \text{ ft}$	$V = \frac{G_t}{3600 \cdot \rho} = \frac{284.353,7069}{3600 \cdot 62,5} \\ = 1,2638 \text{ fps}$
$\text{Re}_s = \frac{D_e \cdot G_s}{\mu} = \frac{0,0608 \cdot 22.615,5781}{0,0206} \\ = 66.882,8877$	<p>Pada $t_c = 99,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$</p> $\mu = 2,42 \text{ lb/ft} \cdot \text{jam}$
$G'' = \frac{W}{L \cdot \text{Nt}^{2/3}} = \frac{3.769,2630}{10 \cdot 30^{2/3}}$	$\text{Re}_t = D \cdot G_t / \mu$

<p>= 39,0399 lb/jam.lin ft</p> <p>Asumsi $h = 300$</p> $t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} (T_c - t_c)$ $= 99,5 + \frac{300}{330,6667 + 300} (208,4 - 99,5)$ $= 151,3023^\circ\text{F}$ $t_f = \frac{(T_c + t_w)}{2} = \frac{208,4 + 151,3023}{2}$ $= 179,8512^\circ\text{F}$ <p>$sg_f = 0,8372$</p> <p>$\mu_f = 0,33 \text{ cp}$</p> <p>$k_f = 0,0838 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$</p> <p>check $h = 350$ (Gambar 12.9, Kern)</p> <p>Diambil $h_o = 300 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot (^\circ\text{F/ft})$</p> <p>($h_o$ maksimum untuk organic)</p>	$= \frac{0,0517 \times 284.353,7069}{2,42}$ $= 6.070,9125$ <p>$h_i = 400$ [Fig.25]</p> $h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD} = 400 \times \frac{0,62}{0,75}$ $= 330,6667$
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$$U_c = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{330,6667 \cdot 300}{330,6667 + 300} = 157,2939 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\text{Total luas permukaan} = 0,1963 \cdot 30 \cdot 10 = 58,8900 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{13.171.261,6133}{58,8900 \times 108,34} = 81,5288 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Batasan UD pada kondensor untuk light organics 75-150 Btu/ft² · jam · °F

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c \times U_D} = \frac{157,2939 - 81,5288}{157,2939 \times 81,5288} = 0,0059 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot ^\circ\text{F/Btu}$$

Pressure Drop

Sisi Shell, fluida panas	Sisi Tube, fluida dingin
$f = 0,0015 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ [Fig.29] $(N+1) = 12.L/B = 12.10/12 = 10$ $\rho = \frac{91,6852}{359 \times (208,4 + 460) / 492 \times (14,7/18,9156)}$ $= 0,2419 \text{ lb}/\text{ft}^3$ $\text{sg} = \frac{0,2419}{62,5} = 0,0039$ $\Delta P_s = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot D_s \cdot (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D_e \cdot \text{sg}}$ $= \frac{0,0015 \times 22.615,5781^2 \times 0,6667 \times 10}{2 \times 5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,0608 \times 0,0039}$ $= 0,2081 \text{ psi}$	$f = 0,00032 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ $\text{sg} = 1$ $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot \text{sg} \cdot \phi_t}$ $= \frac{0,00032 \times 284.353,7069^2 \times 10 \times 2}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \times 0,0517 \times 1 \times 1}$ $= 0,1919 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_r = \left(\frac{4 \cdot n}{\text{sg}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g'} \right)$ $= \left(\frac{4 \cdot 2}{1} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1,2638^2}{2 \cdot 32,14} \right)$ $= 0,1986 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$ $= 0,1919 \text{ psi} + 0,1986 \text{ psi}$ $= 0,3905 \text{ psi}$

7. MENARA DESTILASI 1 (D-310)

Dari Appendix A didapatkan :

P operasi = 17,1916 psia

P desain = 1,1.17,1916 = 18,9156 psia

T operasi = 98 °C = 208,4 °F = 668,4 Rankine

N teoritis = 15 tray

Pada T operasi = 208,4 °F:

Viskositas cairan = 0,25 cp

Dengan Tabel 8.1 (Branan,1994) diperoleh :

Efisiensi tray = 0,68

$N_{\text{aktual}} = 0,68 \times 15 = 22,0588 \approx 22$

$$R = 0,8647$$

$$F = 117,5458 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$D = 46,7867 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$B = 70,7591 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$\text{BM rata-rata feed} = 91,6852$$

Toluene (HK)	$Z_{\text{HK,F}} = 0,3464$	$X_{\text{HK,D}} = 0,0236$
Benzene (LK)	$Z_{\text{LK,F}} = 0,1326$	$X_{\text{LK,B}} = 0,0148$

$$N_R + N_S = N - 1$$

$$\frac{N_R}{N_S} = \left[\left(\frac{Z_{\text{HK,F}}}{Z_{\text{LK,F}}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{X_{\text{LK,B}}}{X_{\text{HK,D}}} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{B}{D} \right) \right]^{0,206} \quad (\text{Henley \& Sieder, 1981})$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{0,3464}{0,1326} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{0,0148}{0,0236} \right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{70,7591}{46,7867} \right) \right]^{0,206} = 1,0994$$

$N_S = 10,0030 \cong 10$ dan $N_R = 10,9970 \cong 11$ maka feed masuk pada tray ke 11 dari atas

Menghitung Diameter Kolom :

$$\rho_v = \frac{91,6852 \cdot 492,18,9156}{359,668 \cdot 4,14,696} = 0,2420 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{sg} = 0,875$$

$$\rho_l = 0,875 \cdot 62,5 = 54,6875 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vm diambil rate beban yang paling berat} &= 25.146,0064 \text{ kg/hari} \\ &= 2.309,8912 \text{ lb/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{St} = 12 \text{ in}$$

Surface tension :

Dari Prausnitz hal 633-640 :

$$\sigma_{\text{air}} = 62,8 \text{ dyn/cm}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{benzene}} = 17,0575 \text{ dyn/cm}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{cumene}} = 18,7705 \text{ dyn/cm}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{toluene}} = 17,2484 \text{ dyn/cm}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{mixed xylene}} = 18,1624 \text{ dyn/cm}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{campuran}} = 19,3804 \text{ dyn/cm}$$

Dari Gambar 8.50, Ludwig dengan V_m sebagai ordinat, σ sebagai aksis dan St sebagai parameter maka diperoleh harga $k = 270$.

$$G = k \cdot \sqrt{\rho_v \cdot (\rho_l - \rho_v)} \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$= 270 \cdot \sqrt{0,2420 \cdot (54,6875 - 0,2420)} = 979,9910 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

$$D = 1,13 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{V_m}{G}} \text{ ft}$$

$$= 1,13 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{25,146,0064}{979,9910}} = 1,7349 \text{ ft}$$

Diambil $D = 2 \text{ ft}$

Menentukan Tinggi Menara :

$$H_{\text{kolom}} = (N-1) \cdot S_i = 22 \cdot 12 = 264 \text{ in} = 22 \text{ ft}$$

Tipe menara destilasi : Packed Column

Tipe packing : Raschig ring 1 in.

$$\text{Tinggi dish head dan dish bottom yang berbentuk ellipsoidal} = 0,25 \cdot D$$

$$= 0,25 \cdot 2 = 0,5 \text{ ft}$$

Tinggi entrainment separator = 1 ft

Tinggi tanpa packing = 1 ft

Tinggi redistributors = 1 ft

$$\text{Jumlah redistributors} = \frac{H_{\text{kolom}}}{3 \times D} = \frac{22}{3 \cdot 2} = 3,6667 = 4 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Tinggi total} = H_{\text{kolom}} + H_{\text{dish head}} + H_{\text{dish bottom}} + H_{\text{entrainment}} + H_{\text{tanpa packing}} + H_{\text{redistributor}}$$

$$= 22 + 2 \cdot 0,5 + 1 + 2 \times 1 + 4 \times 1 = 30 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan tebal plate :

$$t = \frac{P.r}{f.E - 0,6.P} + c$$

dengan :

$$f = 13.300 \text{ psi}$$

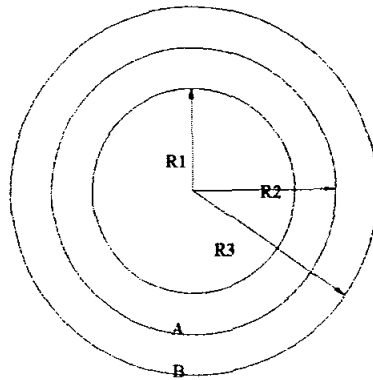
$$E = 0,8 \text{ (Double Wetted Butt Joint)}$$

$$c = 0,01$$

$$t = \frac{18,9156.r}{13.300 \times 0,8 - 0,6 \times 18,9156} + 0,01 = 0,0118$$

Diambil tebal plate = $3/16 \text{ in} = 0,1875 \text{ in}$

$$Do = 2 + 2 \cdot 0,1875/12 = 2,0313 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Isolator:

Data:

$$T_1 = 142 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 287,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_3 = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

k nikel pada suhu $293 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 33,9010 \text{ Btu/jam.ft. } ^\circ\text{F}$ (Kern, 1950)

Sebagai isolator digunakan Kalsium Silikat.

$$\begin{aligned} k \text{ kalsium silikat} &= 0,372 \text{ Btu.in/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} = (0,372/12) \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \\ &= 0,031 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_1 = 1,00 \text{ ft}$$

$$R_2 = 1,015625 \text{ ft}$$

$$Q = 870.564,2840 \text{ kJ/hari} = (870.564,2840/(1,05506.24)) \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$= 34.380,5204 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2^2 = 3,1416 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_2^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2,0729^2 = 3,2405 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_3 = \pi \cdot R_3^2$$

$$A_{A \text{ lm}} = \frac{A_2 - A_1}{\ln\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} = \frac{3,2405 - 3,1416}{\ln\left(\frac{3,2405}{3,1416}\right)} = 3,1908 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_{B \text{ lm}} = \frac{A_3 - A_2}{\ln\left(\frac{A_3}{A_2}\right)} = \frac{(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - 3,2405}{\ln(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - \ln 3,2405}$$

$$Q = \frac{T_1 - T_3}{(R_2 - R_1)/(k_A \cdot A_{A \text{ lm}}) + (R_3 - R_2)/(k_B \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$34.380,5204 = \frac{T_1 - T_3}{(R_2 - R_1)/(k_A \cdot A_{A \text{ lm}}) + (R_3 - R_2)/(k_B \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$34.380,5204 = \frac{293-86}{(2,0313 - 1)/(33,8627 \cdot 3,1908) + (R_3 - 2,0313)/(0,031 \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$(R_3 - 2,0313)/(0,031 \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}}) = 0,0057$$

$$(R_3 - 2,0313) = 0,0057 \times \left(0,031 \times \frac{(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - 3,2405}{\ln(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - \ln 3,2405} \right)$$

Dengan trial diperoleh: $R_3 = 1,0162 \text{ ft}$

Tebal isolator = $R_3 - R_2 = 1,0162 - 1,015625 \text{ ft} = 0,0006 \text{ ft} = 0,007 \text{ in}$

8. KONDENSOR DESTILASI 1 (E-311)

Neraca Panas :

Fluida panas, $Q = 13.502.720,8471 \text{ kJ/hari} = 533.254,5152 \text{ Btu/jam}$

Fluida dingin, $Q = 215.302,8916 \times 4,181 \times (45-30) = 13.502.720,8471 \text{ kJ/hari}$

(Data, persamaan dan cara perhitungan diambil dari Kern, 1950)

T fluida panas		T fluida dingin	Selisih
82 °C = 179,6 °F	Higher T	45 °C = 113 °F	37 °C = 66,6 °F = Δt_1
70 °C = 158 °F	Lower T	30 °C = 86 °F	40 °C = 72 °F = Δt_2
12 °C = 21,6 °F	Selisih	15 °C = 27 °F	3 °C = 5,4 °F = $ \Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1 $

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{5,4}{\ln(72/66,6)} = 69,2649 \text{ °F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{179,6 + 158}{2} = 168,8 \text{ °F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{113 + 86}{2} = 99,5 \text{ °F}$$

$$Q_c = 13.502.720,8471 \text{ kJ/hari} = 533.254,5152 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Mol fluida panas} = 409,8327 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$\text{Massa fluida panas} = 29.947,6854 \text{ kg/hari} = 2.750,9694 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{BM rata-rata} = \frac{29.947,6854}{409,8327} = 73,073 \text{ mendekati BM Benzene sehingga}$$

pengambilan properties didekati dengan properties Benzene.

C_p pada $T_c = 0,4600 \text{ Btu/lb. °F}$ (Gambar 2, Kern)

$$\text{Panas sensible kondensat} = \frac{533.254,5152}{0,46 \cdot (179,6 - 158)} = 13.666,8161 \text{ Btu/lb.°F}$$

$$\text{Bagian yang tercelup} = \frac{13.666,8161}{533.254,5152} \times 100 \% = 2,5629 \%$$

Diambil STHE :

Shell	Tube side
ID = 12 in = 1 ft Baffle space = 12 in Passes = 1	No. & L = 52 & 10 ft OD, BWG, Pitch = 0,75 in, 16, 1 in-triangle Passes = 2 ID = 0,62 in = 0,05167 ft

Sisi Shell, fluida panas	Sisi Tube, fluida dingin
$a_s = \frac{ID.C.B}{144.P_T} = \frac{12.0.25.12}{144.1} = 0,25 \text{ ft}^2$	$a_t = 0,302 \text{ in}^2$
$G_s = \frac{W}{a_s} = \frac{2.750,9694}{0,25}$	$a_t = \frac{Nt.a_t}{144.n} = \frac{52.0,302}{144.2} = 0,0545 \text{ ft}^2$
$= 11.003,8777 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$	$G_t = \frac{w}{a_t} = \frac{19.777,5442}{0,0545}$
<p>Pada $T_1 = 179,6 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$</p>	$= 362.705,8540 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$
$\mu = 0,3.2,42 = 0,726 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$	$V = \frac{G_t}{3600.\rho} = \frac{362.705,854}{3600.62,5}$
$De = 0,0608 \text{ ft}$	$= 1,612 \text{ fps}$
$Re_s = \frac{D_e.G_s}{\mu} = \frac{0,608.11.003,8777}{0,726}$	<p>Pada t rata-rata = $99,5 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$</p>
$= 922,0421$	$\mu = 2,42 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$
<p>Bagian yang tidak tercelup</p>	$Re_t = D.G_t/\mu$
$= \frac{Nt.(100\% - 2,5629\%)}{100\%}$	$= \frac{0,05167 \times 362.705,8540}{2,42}$
$= 50,6673 \cong 51$	$= 7.743,72$
$G'' = \frac{W}{L.Nt^{2/3}} = \frac{2.750,9694}{10.51^{2/3}}$	$h_i = 480$
$= 20,091 \text{ lb/jam.lin ft}$	$h_{io} = h_i \times \frac{ID}{OD} = 480 \cdot \frac{0,62}{0,75}$
<p>Asumsi $h = 300$</p>	$= 396,8$
$t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} (T_c - t_c)$	
$= 99,5 + \frac{300}{396,8 + 300} (168,8 - 99,5)$	
$= 126,3364 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$	
$t_f = \frac{(T_c + t_w)}{2} = \frac{168,8 + 126,3364}{2}$	
$= 149,0682$	
$sg_f = 0,8482$	
$\mu_f = 0,38 \text{ cp}$	

$k_f = 0,0866 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot (\text{°F/ft})$ check $h = 380$ (Gambar 12.9, Kern) Diambil $h_o = 300 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot (\text{°F/ft})$ (h_o maksimum untuk organic)

$$U_c = \frac{h_{i_o} \cdot h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} = \frac{396,8 \cdot 300}{396,8 + 300} = 170,8381 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{°F}$$

$$A_c = \frac{Q_c}{U_c \times \Delta t} = \frac{533.254,5152}{170,8381 \cdot 69,2649} = 45,0647 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_s = \frac{A_c \cdot 2,5629\%}{100\%} = 1,155 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_t = 45,0647 + 1,155 = 46,2197 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$UC = \frac{Q_c}{A_t \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{533.254,5152}{46,2197 \cdot 69,2649} = 166,5691 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{°F}$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\text{Total luas permukaan} = 0,1963 \cdot 52 \cdot 10 = 102,076 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$UD = \frac{Q_c}{A \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{533.254,5152}{102,076 \cdot 69,2649} = 75,4219 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{°F}$$

Batasan UD pada kondensor untuk light organics 75-150 Btu/ft²·jam·°F

$$R_d = \frac{UC - UD}{UC \times UD} = \frac{166,5691 - 75,4219}{166,5691 \cdot 75,4219} = 0,0073 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{°F/Btu}$$

Pressure Drop

Sisi Shell, fluida panas	Sisi Tube, fluida dingin
$f = 0,0033 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ $(N+1) = 12 \cdot L/B = 12 \cdot 10/12 = 10$ $\rho = \frac{73,073 \cdot 492 \cdot 14,696}{359 \cdot (179,6 + 460) \cdot 14,696}$ $= 0,1565 \text{ lb/ft}^3$ $sg = \frac{0,1565}{62,5} = 0,0025$	$f = 0,00027 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ $sg = 1$ $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot sg \cdot \phi_t}$ $= \frac{0,00027 \times 362.705,854^2 \times 10 \times 2}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0.0517 \cdot 1.1}$ $= 0,2634 \text{ psi}$

$\Delta P_s = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{f \cdot G_s^2 \cdot D_s \cdot (N+1)}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D_e \cdot s_g}$ $= \frac{0,0033 \times 11.003,8777^2 \times 1 \times 10}{2,5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0,0608 \cdot 0,0025}$ $= 0,2512 \text{ psi}$	$\Delta P_t = \left(\frac{4 \cdot n}{s_g} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g'} \right)$ $= \left(\frac{4 \cdot 2}{1} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1,612^2}{2 \cdot 32,14} \right)$ $= 0,3231 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_s$ $= 0,2634 + 0,3231 = 0,5865 \text{ psi}$
---	--

Kesimpulan

300	h	396,8
UC	166,5691	
UD	75,4219	
Rd perhitungan	0,0073	
Rd minimum	0,004	
0,2512	ΔP perhitungan	0,5865
2	ΔP yang diijinkan	10

9. AKUMULATOR DESTILASI 1 (H-312)

Feed = destilat dari kondensor menara destilasi 1 = 219,7848 kgmol/hari
 = 16.060,3233 kg/hari = 1.475,2879 lb/jam

BM rata-rata = 73,073 mendekati BM Benzene maka properties feed didekati dengan properties Benzene.

$S_g = 0,88$

Densitas = $0,88 \cdot 62,5 = 55 \text{ lb/ft}^3$

Volume feed = $1.475,2879 \times 55 = 26,8234 \text{ ft}^3$

(Data dan persamaan yang digunakan diambil dari Brownell, 1959)

Mencari Diameter tangki :

Dinginkan Volume feed = $0,8 \cdot \text{Volume tangki}$

Volume tangki = $\frac{26,8234}{0,8} = 33,5293 \text{ ft}^3$

Volume tangki = Volume silinder + 2. Volume tutup

$$\text{Volume silinder} = \pi/4.H.D^2$$

$$H \text{ silinder} = 1,5.Dt$$

Dipilih tutup berupa torispherical :

$$\text{Volume tutup} = 0,000049.D^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi.1,5.D.D^2}{4} + 2.0,000049.D^3 = 33,9147 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$Dt = \frac{33,5293}{0,00008} = 35,0337 \text{ in} = 2,9195 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari Tinggi tangki :

$$H \text{ silinder} = 2,9195.1,5 = 4,3792 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diambil } Dt = 3 \text{ ft dan } H \text{ silinder} = 4,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$Rc = Dt - 0,5 = 3 - 0,5 = 2,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ tutup} = Rc - \sqrt{\left(Rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}\right)} = 2,5 - \sqrt{\left(2,5^2 - \frac{2,5^2}{4}\right)} = 0,474 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ tangki} = 4,5 + 2.0,474 = 5,4409 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari Tebal silinder dan Tebal tutup :

$$P \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = 1,1.17,196 = 16,1656 \text{ psi}$$

Dipilih bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C :

$$f = 12.650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,85 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$c = 2/16 = 0,125$$

$$ts = \frac{P.D.}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{16,1656.3}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,85} + 0,125 = 0,1271 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Kisaran } rc/ri = 0,025 - 0,19.$$

$$\text{Diambil } rc/ri = 0,19.$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{ri}} \right) = 0,25 \cdot (3 \cdot \sqrt{0,19}) = 0,859$$

$$td = \frac{W \cdot P \cdot Rc}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 2 \cdot P} + c = \frac{0,859 \cdot 16,1656 \cdot 2,5}{(2 \times 12.650 \times 0,85) - 2 \cdot 16,1656} + 0,125 = 0,1279 \text{ in}$$

10. REBOILER DESTILASI 1 (E-313)

Neraca Panas :

Fluida panas, $Q = 17.427.116,5465 \text{ kJ/hari} = 688.238,2218 \text{ lb/jam}$

Fluida dingin, $Q = 9.063,8771 \times 1.922,7 = 17.427.116,5465 \text{ kJ/hari}$

(Data, persamaan dan cara perhitungan diambil dari Kern, 1950)

T fluida panas		T fluida dingin	Selisih
204 °C = 399,2 °F	Higher T	144,25 °C = 291,65 °F	59,75 °C = 107,55 °F
204 °C = 399,2 °F	Lower T	142 °C = 287,6 °F	62 °C = 111,6 °F
0	Selisih	2,25 °C = 4,05 °F	2,25 °C = 4,05 °F

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{4,05}{\ln(111,6 / 107,55)} = 109,5625 \text{ °F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{399,2 + 399,2}{2} = 399,2 \text{ °F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{291,65 + 287,6}{2} = 289,625 \text{ °F}$$

Diambil STHE :

Shell	Tube side
ID = 8 in = 0,6667 ft	No. & L = 24 & 12 ft
Baffle space = 12 in	OD, BWG, Pitch = 0,75 in, 16. 1 in-triangle
Passes = 1	Passes = 4
	ID = 0,62 in = 0,05167 ft

Sisi Shell, fluida dingin	Sisi Tube, fluida panas
Asumsi $h = 300$	$a'_t = 0,302 \text{ in}^2$
$t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} (T_c - t_c)$	$a_t = \frac{Nt \cdot a'_t}{144 \cdot n} = \frac{24 \cdot 0,302}{144 \cdot 2} = 0,0126 \text{ ft}^2$
$= 289,625 + \frac{300}{1500 + 300} (399,2 - 289,625)$	$G_t = \frac{W}{a_t} = \frac{832,7437}{0,0126}$
$= 307,8875 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$	$= 66.178,3081 \text{ lb/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$
$\Delta t_w = 307,8875 - 289,625 = 18,2625 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$	$V = \frac{G_t}{3600 \cdot \rho} = \frac{66.178,3081}{3600 \cdot 62,5}$
	$= 0,2941 \text{ fps}$
	Pada $T_s = 399,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$
	$\mu = 0,0581 \text{ lb/ft} \cdot \text{jam}$
	$Re_t = D \cdot G_t / \mu$
	$= \frac{0,05167 \times 66.178,3081}{0,0581}$
	$= 58.870,7401$
	Condensing steam
	$h_{i_o} = 1.500 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$

$$UC = \frac{h_{i_o} \cdot h_o}{h_{i_o} + h_o} = \frac{1.500 \times 300}{1.500 + 300} = 250 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

$$a'' = 0,1963 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

$$\text{Total luas permukaan} = 0,1963 \cdot 52 \cdot 10 = 102,076 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$UD = \frac{Q_R}{A \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{668.238,2218}{56,5344 \cdot 109,5625} = 111,1128 \text{ Btu/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

Batasan UD pada reboiler untuk light organics 100 - 200 Btu/ft² · jam · °F

$$R_d = \frac{UC - UD}{UC \times UD} = \frac{250 - 111,1128}{250 \cdot 111,1128} = 0,005 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam} \cdot \text{ }^\circ\text{F/Btu}$$

Pressure Drop

Sisi Shell, fluida panas	Sisi Tube, fluida dingin
diabaikan	$f = 0,0002 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2$ $sg = 1$ $\Delta P_t = \frac{f \cdot G_t^2 \cdot L \cdot n}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot D \cdot sg \cdot \phi_t}$ $= \frac{0,0002 \times 66.178,3081^2 \times 12 \times 4}{5,22 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot 0.0517 \cdot 1.1}$ $= 0,0156 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_r = \left(\frac{4 \cdot n}{sg} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{V^2}{2 \cdot g'} \right)$ $= \left(\frac{4 \cdot 2}{1} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{0,2941^2}{2 \cdot 32,14} \right)$ $= 0,0215 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r$ $= 0,0156 + 0,0215 = 0,0371 \text{ psi}$

Kesimpulan

300	h	1500
UC	250	
UD	111,1128	
Rd perhitungan	0,0059	
Rd minimum	0,004	
diabaikan	ΔP perhitungan	0,0371
diabaikan	ΔP yang diijinkan	10

11. MENARA DESTILASI 2 (D-320)

Dari Appendix A didapatkan :

P operasi = 14,696 psia

$$P \text{ desain} = 1,1.14,696 = 16,1656 \text{ psia}$$

$$T \text{ operasi} = 128,3425 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 263,0615 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 723,0615 \text{ Rankine}$$

$$N = 20$$

$$\text{Pada } T \text{ operasi} = 263,0165 \text{ }^\circ\text{F:}$$

$$\text{Viskositas cairan} = 0,22 \text{ cp}$$

Dengan Tabel 8.1 (Branan,1994) diperoleh :

$$\text{Efisiensi tray} = 0,71$$

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = 0,71 \times 20 = 28,1690 \approx 28 \text{ tray}$$

$$R = 4,1082$$

$$F = 337,6126 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$D = 75,2414 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$B = 262,3712 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$\text{BM rata-rata feed} = 103,8017$$

Xylene (HK)	$Z_{\text{HK,F}} = 0,7027$	$X_{\text{HK,D}} = 0,0456$
Toluene (LK)	$Z_{\text{LK,F}} = 0,2049$	$X_{\text{LK,B}} = 0,0091$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti perhitungan pada Menara Destilasi 1, maka dapat diperoleh :

$$D \text{ menara} = 2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi menara} = 336 \text{ in} = 28 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi dish head dan dish bottom yang berbentuk ellipsoidal} &= 0,25.D \\ &= 0,25.2 = 0,5 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi entrainment separator} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tanpa packing} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi redistributors} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah redistributors} = \frac{H_{\text{kolom}}}{3 \times D} = \frac{28}{3.2} = 4,3333 = 5 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi total} &= H_{\text{kolom}} + H_{\text{dish head}} + H_{\text{dish bottom}} + H_{\text{entrainment}} + H_{\text{tanpa packing}} + \\ &\quad H_{\text{redistributor}} \\ &= 28 + 2.0,5 + 1 + 2 \times 1 + 5 \times 1 = 37 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan tebal plate :

Perhitungan diambil dari Hesse & Rushton, 1959

$$P_c = \frac{86.670 \times t}{D} - 1.386$$

dengan :

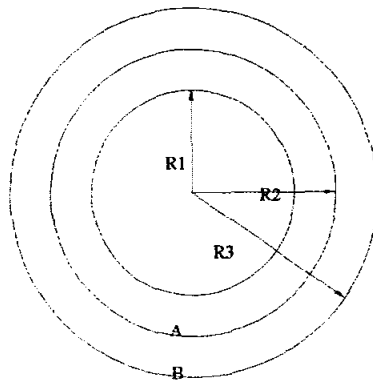
$$P_c = 5.P = 5.14,1916 = 73,48 \text{ psia}$$

$$c = 0,01$$

$$t = \frac{(73,48.2 + 1.386) \times 2 \times 12}{86.670} + 0,01 = 0,4041 \text{ in}$$

Diambil tebal plate = 7/16 in = 0,4375 in

$$D_o = 2 + 2.0,4375/12 = 2,0729 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Isolator:

Data:

$$T_1 = 128,3425^\circ\text{C} = 263,0165^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_3 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

k nikel pada suhu 128,3425°C = 30,9957 Btu/jam.ft.°F (Kern, 1950)

Sebagai isolator digunakan Kalsium Silikat.

$$\begin{aligned} k \text{ kalsium silikat} &= 0,372 \text{ Btu.in/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F} = (0,372/12) \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F} \\ &= 0,031 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F} \end{aligned}$$

$$R_1 = 1,00 \text{ ft}$$

$$R_2 = 1,03645 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 120.678,4884 \text{ kJ/hari} = (120.678,4884/(1,05506.24)) \text{ Btu/jam} \\ &= 4.765,8620 \text{ Btu/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2^2 = 3,1416 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_2^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2,0729^2 = 3,3748 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_3 = \pi \cdot R_3^2$$

$$A_{A \text{ lm}} = \frac{A_2 - A_1}{\ln\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} = \frac{3,3748 - 3,1416}{\ln\left(\frac{3,3748}{3,1416}\right)} = 3,2568 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_{B \text{ lm}} = \frac{A_3 - A_2}{\ln\left(\frac{A_3}{A_2}\right)} = \frac{(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - 3,3748}{\ln(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - \ln 3,3748}$$

$$Q = \frac{T_1 - T_3}{(R_2 - R_1)/(k_A \cdot A_{A \text{ lm}}) + (R_3 - R_2)/(k_B \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$4.765,8620 = \frac{T_1 - T_3}{(R_2 - R_1)/(k_A \cdot A_{A \text{ lm}}) + (R_3 - R_2)/(k_B \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$4.765,8620 = \frac{293-86}{(2,0313-1)/(33,8627 \cdot 3,2568) + (R_3-2,0313)/(0,031 \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$(R_3 - 2,0729)/(0,031 \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}}) = 0,0431$$

$$(R_3 - 2,0729) = 0,0059 \times \left(0,031 \times \frac{(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - 3,3748}{\ln(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - \ln 3,3748} \right)$$

Dengan trial diperoleh: $R_3 = 1,041 \text{ ft}$

Tebal isolator = $R_3 - R_2 = 1,041 - 1,03645 \text{ ft} = 0,0045 \text{ ft} = 0,0545 \text{ in}$

12. KONDENSOR DESTILASI 2 (E-321)

Neraca Panas :

Fluida panas, $Q = 2.844.466,0797 \text{ kJ/hari} = 112.334,7211 \text{ Btu/jam}$

Fluida dingin, $Q = 45.355,4346 \times 4,181 \times (45-30) = 2.844.466,0797 \text{ kJ/hari}$

T fluida panas		T fluida dingin	Selisih
110 °C = 230 °F	Higher T	45 °C = 113 °F	65 °C = 117 °F
107,6 °C = 225,68 °F	Lower T	30 °C = 86 °F	77,6 °C = 139,68 °F
2,4 °C = 4,32 °F	Selisih	15 °C = 27 °F	12,6 °C = 22,68 °F

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{22,68}{\ln(139,68 / 117)} = 128,0053 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{230 + 225,86}{2} = 227,84 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{113 + 86}{2} = 99,5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$Q_c = 2.844.466,0797 \text{ kJ/hari} = 112.334,7211 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Mol fluida panas} = 409,8327 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$\text{Massa fluida panas} = 3.283,4160 \text{ kg/hari} = 3.283,4160 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{BM rata-rata} = \frac{35.744,0207}{389,7654} = 91,7065 \text{ mendekati BM Toluene sehingga}$$

pengambilan properties didekati dengan properties Benzene.

C_p pada $T_c = 0,500 \text{ Btu/lb. } ^\circ\text{F}$ (Gambar 2, Kern)

$$\text{Panas sensible kondensat} = \frac{112.334,7211}{0,5 \cdot (230 - 225,68)} = 3.546,0892 \text{ Btu/lb. } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Bagian yang tercelup} = \frac{3.546,0892}{112.334,7211} \times 100 \% = 3,1567 \%$$

Diambil STHE :

Shell	Tube side
ID = 8 in = 0,6667 ft	No. & L = 18 & 4 ft
Baffle space = 12 in	OD, BWG, Pitch = 0,75 in, 16, 15/16 in-triangle
Passes = 1	Passes = 2
	ID = 0,62 in = 0,05167 ft

Dengan cara yang sama seperti perhitungan pada Kondensor Menara Destilasi

1 maka dapat diperoleh :

Kesimpulan

300	h	380,2667
UC	218,9287	
UD	93,1138	
Batasan UD pada kondensor untuk light organics 75-150 Btu/ft ² .jam.°F		
Rd perhitungan	0,0368	
Rd minimum	0,004	
1,6929	ΔP perhitungan	9,6936
2	ΔP yang diijinkan	10

13. AKUMULATOR DESTILASI 2 (H-322)

Feed masuk = destilat dari kondensor menara destilasi 2 = 75,2414 kgmol/hari
 = 6.900,1287 kg/hari = 633,8401 lb/jam

BM rata-rata = 91,7065 mendekati BM Toluene maka properties feed didekati dengan properties Toluene.

$$S_g = 0,87$$

$$\text{Densitas} = 0,87.62,5 = 54,3750 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume feed} = 633,8401 \times 54,375 = 11,6568 \text{ ft}^3$$

Mencari Diameter tangki :

Diinginkan Volume feed = 0,8. Volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{11,6568}{0,8} = 14,5710 \text{ ft}^3$$

Volume tangki = Volume silinder + 2. Volume tutup

$$\text{Volume silinder} = \pi/4.H.D^2$$

$$H \text{ silinder} = 1,5.Dt$$

Dipilih tutup berupa torispherical :

$$\text{Volume tutup} = 0,000049.D^3$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi.1,5.D.D^2}{4} + 2.0,000049.D^3 = 33,9147 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$Dt = \frac{14,5710}{0,00008} = 26,5364 \text{ in} = 2,2114 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari Tinggi tangki :

$$H \text{ silinder} = 2,2114 \cdot 1,5 = 3,3170 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diambil } D_t = 2,5 \text{ ft dan } H \text{ silinder} = 4 \text{ ft}$$

$$R_c = D_t - 0,5 = 2,5 - 0,5 = 2 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ tutup} = R_c - \sqrt{\left(R_c^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}\right)} = 2 - \sqrt{\left(2^2 - \frac{2,5^2}{4}\right)} = 0,3334 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ tangki} = 4 + 2 \cdot 0,3334 = 4,6669 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari Tebal silinder dan Tebal tutup :

$$P \text{ operasi} = 12,1916 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = 1,1 \cdot 12,1916 = 13,4156 \text{ psi}$$

Dipilih bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C :

$$f = 12.650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,85 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$c = 2/16 = 0,125$$

$$t_s = \frac{P \cdot D}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{13,4156 \cdot 2,5}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,85} + 0,125 = 0,1264 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Kisaran } r_c/r_i = 0,025 - 0,19.$$

$$\text{Diambil } r_c/r_i = 0,19.$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{r_i}}\right) = 0,25 \cdot (3 + \sqrt{0,19}) = 0,859$$

$$t_d = \frac{W \cdot P \cdot R_c}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - 2 \cdot P} + c = \frac{0,859 \cdot 13,4156 \cdot 2}{(2 \times 12.650 \times 0,85) - 2 \cdot 13,4156} + 0,125 = 0,1269 \text{ in}$$

14. REBOILER DESTILASI 2 (E-323)

Neraca Panas :

$$\text{Fluida panas, } Q = 2.413.233,4052 \text{ kJ/hari} = 95.304,3186 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Fluida dingin, } Q = 1.255,1274 \times 1.922,7 = 2.413.233,4052 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

T fluida panas		T fluida dingin	Selisih
204 °C = 399,2 °F	Higher T	145,525 °C = 293,945 °F	58,475 °C = 105,255 °F
204 °C = 399,2 °F	Lower T	145 °C = 293 °F	59 °C = 106,2 °F
0	Selisih	0,525 °C = 0,945 °F	0,525 °C = 0,945 °F

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{0,945}{\ln(106,2 / 105,255)} = 105,7268 \text{ °F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{399,2 + 399,2}{2} = 399,2 \text{ °F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{293,945 + 293}{2} = 293,4725 \text{ °F}$$

Diambil STHE :

Shell	Tube side
ID = 8 in = 0,6667 ft	No. & L = 18 & 4 ft
Baffle space = 12 in	OD, BWG, Pitch = 0,75 in, 16, 15/16 in-triangle
Passes = 1	Passes = 4
	ID = 0,62 in = 0,05167 ft

Dengan cara yang sama seperti perhitungan pada Reboiler Menara Destilasi 1 maka diperoleh :

Kesimpulan

300	h	1500
UC	250	
UD	95,6435	
Batasan UD pada reboiler untuk light organics 100 - 200 Btu/ft ² .jam.°F		
Rd perhitungan	0,0065	
Rd minimum	0,004	
diabaikan	ΔP perhitungan	0,0076
diabaikan	ΔP yang diijinkan	10

15. MENARA DESTILASI 3 (D-330)

Dari Appendix A didapatkan :

$$P \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = 1,1 \cdot 14,696 = 16,1656 \text{ psia}$$

$$T \text{ operasi} = 128,3425 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 263,0615 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 723,0615 \text{ Rankine}$$

$$N = 139$$

Pada T operasi = 274,9181 °F:

$$\text{Viskositas cairan} = 0,24 \text{ cp}$$

Dengan Tabel 8.1 (Branan,1994) diperoleh :

$$\text{Efisiensi tray} = 0,69$$

$$N_{\text{aktual}} = 0,69 \times 139 = 201,4493 \approx 201$$

$$R = 4,1082$$

$$F = 262,3712 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$D = 236,1353 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$B = 26,2359 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$\text{BM rata-rata feed} = 107,2703$$

Xylene (HK)	$Z_{\text{HK,F}} = 0,8911$	$X_{\text{HK,D}} = 0,0009$
Toluene (LK)	$Z_{\text{LK,F}} = 0,0998$	$X_{\text{LK,B}} = 0,0100$

Dengan cara yang sama seperti perhitungan pada Menara Destilasi 1, maka dapat diperoleh :

$$D \text{ menara} = 2 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi menara} = 2.412 \text{ in} = 201 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi dish head dan dish bottom} = 0,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi dish head dan dish bottom yang berbentuk ellipsoidal} &= 0,25 \cdot D \\ &= 0,25 \cdot 2 = 0,5 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi entrainment separator} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi tanpa packing} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi redistributors} = 1 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah redistributors} = \frac{H_{\text{kotom}}}{3 \times D} = \frac{201}{3 \cdot 2} = 33,5 = 34 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi total} &= H_{\text{kolom}} + H_{\text{dish head}} + H_{\text{dish bottom}} + H_{\text{entrainment}} + H_{\text{tanpa packing}} + \\ &H_{\text{redistributor}} \\ &= 201 + 2.0,5 + 1 + 2 \times 1 + 34 \times 1 = 239 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan tebal plate :

Perhitungan diambil dari Hesse & Rushton, 1959

$$P_c = \frac{86.670 \times t}{D} - 1.386$$

dengan :

$$P_c = 5.P = 5.9,848 = 49,24 \text{ psia}$$

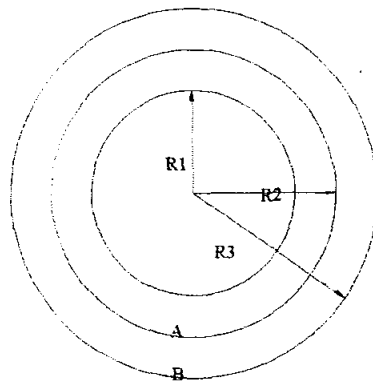
$$c = 0,01$$

$$t = \frac{(73,48.2 + 1.386) \times 2 \times 12}{86.670} + 0,01 = 0,3974 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Diambil tebal plate} = 2/5 \text{ in} = 0,4 \text{ in}$$

$$D_o = 2 + 2.0,4/12 = 2,0667 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Isolator:



Data:

$$T_1 = 145^\circ\text{C} = 293^\circ\text{F}$$

$$T_3 = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k \text{ nikel pada suhu } 145^\circ\text{C} = 33,8627 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \text{ (Kern, 1950)}$$

Sebagai isolator digunakan Kalsium Silikat.

$$k \text{ kalsium silikat} = 0,372 \text{ Btu.in/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} = (0,372/12) \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$= 0,031 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R_1 = 1,00 \text{ ft}$$

$$R_2 = 1,0333 \text{ ft}$$

$$Q = 1.653.171,1156 \text{ kJ/hari} = (1.653.171,1156/(1,05506.24)) \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$= 65.287,4053 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2^2 = 3,1416 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2,0667^2 = 3,3545 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_3 = \pi \cdot R_3^2$$

$$A_{A \text{ lm}} = \frac{A_2 - A_1}{\ln\left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)} = \frac{3,3545 - 3,1416}{\ln\left(\frac{3,3545}{3,1416}\right)} = 3,2469 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_{B \text{ lm}} = \frac{A_3 - A_2}{\ln\left(\frac{A_3}{A_2}\right)} = \frac{(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - 3,3545}{\ln(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - \ln 3,3545}$$

$$Q = \frac{T_1 - T_3}{(R_2 - R_1)/(k_A \cdot A_{A \text{ lm}}) + (R_3 - R_2)/(k_B \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$65.287,4053 = \frac{T_1 - T_3}{(R_2 - R_1)/(k_A \cdot A_{A \text{ lm}}) + (R_3 - R_2)/(k_B \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$65.287,4053 = \frac{293-86}{(2,0667-1)/(33,8627 \cdot 3,2469) + (R_3-2,0667)/(0,031 \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}})}$$

$$(R_3 - 2,0667)/(0,031 \cdot A_{B \text{ lm}}) = 0,0029$$

$$(R_3 - 2,0667) = 0,0059 \times \left(0,031 \times \frac{(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - 3,3545}{\ln(\pi \cdot R_3^2) - \ln 3,3545} \right)$$

Dengan trial diperoleh: $R_3 = 1,0336 \text{ ft}$

Tebal isolator = $R_3 - R_2 = 1,0336 - 1,0333 \text{ ft} = 0,0003 \text{ ft} = 0,0036 \text{ in}$

16. KONDENSOR DESTILASI 3 (E-331)

Neraca Panas :

Fluida panas, $Q = 32.779.412,8608 \text{ kJ/hari} = 1.294.536,8650 \text{ Btu/jam}$

Fluida dingin, $Q = 45.355,4346 \times 4,181 \times (45-30) = 32.779.412,8608$ kJ/hari

T fluida panas		T fluida dingin	Selisih
124 °C = 255,2 °F	Higher T	45 °C = 113 °F	79 °C = 142,2 °F
123,5 °C = 254,3 °F	Lower T	30 °C = 86 °F	93,5 °C = 168,3 °F
0,5 °C = 0,9 °F	Selisih	15 °C = 27 °F	14,5 °C = 26,1 °F

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{26,1}{\ln(168,3 / 142,2)} = 154,8837 \text{ °F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{255,2 + 254,3}{2} = 254,75 \text{ °F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{113 + 86}{2} = 99,5 \text{ °F}$$

$$Q_R = 32.779.412,8608 \text{ kJ/hari} = 1.294.536,8650 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Mol fluida panas} = 893,5595 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$\text{Massa fluida panas} = 94.602,4973 \text{ kg/hari} = 8.690,1066 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{BM rata-rata} = \frac{94.602,4973}{893,5595} = 105,8715 \text{ mendekati BM Xylene sehingga}$$

pengambilan properties didekati dengan properties Benzene.

$$C_p \text{ pada } T_c = 0,5100 \text{ Btu/lb. °F (Gambar 2, Kern)}$$

$$\text{Panas sensible kondensat} = \frac{1.294.536,8650}{0,5 \cdot (255,2 - 254,3)} = 1.994,3795 \text{ Btu/lb.°F}$$

$$\text{Bagian yang tercelup} = \frac{1.994,3795}{1.294.536,8650} \times 100 \% = 0,1541 \%$$

Diambil STHE :

Shell	Tube side
ID = 10 in = 0,8333 ft	No. & L = 52 & 10 ft
Baffle space = 24 in	OD, BWG, Pitch = 0,75 in, 16, 1 in-triangle
Passes = 1	Passes = 2
	ID = 0,62 in = 0,05167 ft

Dengan cara yang sama seperti perhitungan pada Kondensor Menara Destilasi 1 maka dapat diperoleh :

Kesimpulan

300	h	570,4
UC	196,5993	
UD	102,076	
Batasan UD pada kondensor untuk light organics 75-150 Btu/ft ² .jam.°F		
Rd perhitungan	0,0071	
Rd minimum	0,004	
1,9181	ΔP perhitungan	3,2265
2	ΔP yang diijinkan	10

17. AKUMULATOR DESTILASI 3 (H-332)

Feed = destilat dari kondensor menara destilasi 1 = 236,1353 kgmol/hari
 = 24.999,9993 kg/hari = 2.296,4791 lb/jam

BM rata-rata = 105,8715 mendekati BM Xylene maka properties feed didekati dengan properties Xylene.

Sg = 0,865

Densitas = 0,865.62,5 = 54,0625 lb/ft³

Volume feed = 2.296,1353 x 54,0625 = 42,4782 ft³

Mencari Diameter tangki :

Diinginkan Volume feed = 0,8. Volume tangki

Volume tangki = $\frac{42,4782}{0,8} = 53,0978 \text{ ft}^3$

Volume tangki = Volume silinder + 2. Volume tutup

Volume silinder = $\pi/4.H.D^2$

H silinder = 1,5.Dt

Dipilih tutup berupa torispherical :

Volume tutup = 0,000049.D³

Volume tangki = $\frac{\pi.1,5.D.D^2}{4} + 2.0,000049.D^3 = 33,9147 \text{ ft}^3$

$$Dt = \frac{53,0978}{0,00008} = 40,8354 \text{ in} = 3,4029 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari Tinggi tangki :

$$H \text{ silinder} = 3,4029 \cdot 1,5 = 5,1044 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Diambil } Dt = 3,5 \text{ ft dan } H \text{ silinder} = 5,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$Rc = Dt - 0,5 = 3,5 - 0,5 = 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ tutup} = Rc - \sqrt{\left(Rc^2 - \frac{D^2}{4}\right)} = 3 - \sqrt{\left(3^2 - \frac{3,5^2}{4}\right)} = 0,5292 \text{ ft}$$

$$H \text{ tangki} = 5,5 + 2 \cdot 0,5292 = 6,5583 \text{ ft}$$

Mencari Tebal silinder dan Tebal tutup :

$$P \text{ operasi} = 7,3480 \text{ psi}$$

$$P \text{ desain} = 1,1 \cdot 7,3480 = 8,0828 \text{ psi}$$

Dipilih bahan konstruksi Carbon Steel SA-283 Grade C :

$$f = 12.650 \text{ psi}$$

$$E = 0,85 \text{ (double welded butt joint)}$$

$$c = 2/16 = 0,125$$

$$ts = \frac{P.D.}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{8,0828 \cdot 3,5}{2 \times 12.650 \times 0,85} + 0,125 = 0,1262 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Kisaran } rc/ri = 0,025 - 0,19.$$

$$\text{Diambil } rc/ri = 0,19.$$

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{rc}{ri}} \right) = 0,25 \cdot (3 + \sqrt{0,19}) = 0,859$$

$$td = \frac{W.P.Rc.}{2.f.E - 2.P} + c = \frac{0,859 \cdot 8,0828 \cdot 3}{(2 \times 12.650 \times 0,85) - 2 \cdot 8,0828} + 0,125 = 0,1267 \text{ in}$$

18. REBOILER DESTILASI 3 (E-333)

Neraca Panas :

$$\text{Fluida panas, } Q = 33.063.422,3130 \text{ kJ/hari} = 1.305.753,0728 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

$$\text{Fluida dingin, } Q = 17.196,3501 \times 1.922,7 = 33.063.422,3130 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

T fluida panas		T fluida dingin	Selisih
204 °C = 399,2 °F	Higher T	145,4625 °C = 293,8325 °F	58,5375 °C = 105,3675 °F
204 °C = 399,2 °F	Lower T	145 °C = 293 °F	59 °C = 106,2 °F
0	Selisih	0,4625 °C = 0,945 °F	0,4625 °C = 0,8325 °F

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\ln(\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1)}$$

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} = \frac{0,8325}{\ln(106,2 / 105,3675)} = 105,7832 \text{ °F}$$

$$T_c = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{399,2 + 399,2}{2} = 399,2 \text{ °F}$$

$$t_c = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{293,945 + 293}{2} = 293,4725 \text{ °F}$$

Diambil STHE :

Shell	Tube side
ID = 10 in = 0,8333 ft Baffle space = 12 in Passes = 1	No. & L = 52 & 12 ft OD, BWG, Pitch = 0,75 in, 16, 1 in-triangle Passes = 4 ID = 0,62 in = 0,05167 ft

Dengan cara yang sama seperti perhitungan pada Reboiler Menara Destilasi 1 maka diperoleh :

Kesimpulan

300	h	1500
UC	250	
UD	100,7719	
Batasan UD pada reboiler untuk light organics 100 - 200 Btu/ft ² .jam.°F		
Rd perhitungan	0,0059	
Rd minimum	0,004	
diabaikan	ΔP perhitungan	0,0039
diabaikan	ΔP yang diijinkan	10

19. COOLER DESTILAT KELUAR MENARA DESTILASI I (E-316)

Fungsi : Mendinginkan aliran keluar destilat sebelum ditampung

Tipe : Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger (STHE)

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Luas perpindahan panas besar
2. Perawatannya mudah

Aliran Panas:

Suhu masuk HE = 70°C = 343 K = 158°F

Suhu keluar HE = 30°C = 303 K = 86°F

Komponen	Kg/hari	Kgmol/hari	Lb/jam
Benzene	14.764,3390	189,2864	1.356,2276
Air	381,3182	21,1843	35,0273
Toluene	477,6316	5,1916	43,8744
Mixed Xylene	436,5193	4,1181	40,0979
Cumene	0,5153	0,0043	0,0473
Total	16.060,3233	219,7848	1.475,2745

$$Mr \text{ campuran} = \frac{16.060,3233 \text{ kg/hari}}{219,7848 \text{ kgmol/hari}} = 73,1 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

Karenan Mr campuran mendekati Mr benzene maka untuk sifat-sifat fisiknya didekati dengan sifat fisik benzene.

Aliran Dingin (air):

Suhu masuk HE = 25°C = 298K = 77 °F

Suhu keluar HE = 45°C = 318 K = 113 °F

w air = 10.356,9387 kg/hari = 951,3711 lb/jam

Diambil:

ID shell = 15,25 in

OD tube = 1 in

Tipe pitch: 1,25 in square pitch

Jumlah passes shell = 2

Jumlah passes tube = 4

Jumlah tube = 68 (Kern, 1950, tabel 9)

BWG = 13

Panjang tube = 16 ft

Jarak antar baffle = 5 in

Asumsi: aliran counter-current

Cara perhitungan spesifikasi alat heat exchanger diambil dari Kern, 1950.

Mencari Δt :**Aliran Panas****Aliran Dingin**

158	Temperatur tertinggi	113	45
86	Temperatur terendah	77	9
72	Selisih suhu	36	36

 $(T_1 - T_2)$ $(t_2 - t_1)$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln(T_1 - t_2)/(T_2 - t_1)} \quad \text{Persamaan (5.14)}$$

$$= \frac{(158 - 113) - (86 - 77)}{\ln(158 - 113)/(86 - 77)}$$

$$= 22,37 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$R = \frac{(T_1 - T_2)}{(t_2 - t_1)} = \frac{72}{36} = 2$$

$$S = \frac{(t_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_1)} = \frac{36}{(158 - 77)} = 0,4444$$

$$F_T = 0,7000$$

[Fig.19]

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} \times F_T = 22,37 \times 0,7000 = 15,66 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Mencari T_c dan t_c :

Diambil: $F_c = 0,5$ (untuk zat organik dengan $\mu \leq 1$)

$$T_c = T_2 + F_c(T_1 - T_2) = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{158 + 86}{2} = 122 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \quad \text{Persamaan (5.28)}$$

$$t_c = t_1 + F_c(t_2 - t_1) = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{113 + 77}{2} = 95 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \quad \text{Persamaan (5.29)}$$

Aliran Panas: Bagian Shell

Flow Area, a_s

$$C' = P_T - \text{OD pipa} = 1,25 - 1 \\ = 0,25 \text{ in}$$

$$a_s = (\text{ID} \cdot C' \cdot B) / (144 \cdot P_T) \\ = (15,25 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 5) / (144 \cdot 1,25) \\ = 0,1059 \text{ ft}^2$$

Mass velocity, G_s

$$G_s = W/a_s \\ = 1,475,2745 / 0,1059 \\ = 13,930,4611 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

Reynolds number, Re_s

$$\text{Pada } T_c = 122 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}, \mu = 0,44 \text{ cp} \\ \mu = 0,44 \times 2,42 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \\ = 1,0648 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

[Fig. 14]

$$D_e = 0,99 / 12 \text{ ft} = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$$

[Figure 28]

$$Re_s = D_e \cdot G_s / \mu$$

$$= \frac{0,0825 \times 13,930,4611}{1,0648} \\ = 1,079,3229$$

Aliran Dingin: Bagian Tube

Flow Area, a_t

$$a_t' = 0,515 \text{ in}^2 \quad [\text{Tabel 10}]$$

$$a_t = N_t \cdot a_t' / 144 \cdot n \\ = (68 \cdot 0,515) / (144 \cdot 4) \\ = 0,0608 \text{ ft}^2$$

Mass velocity, G_t

$$G_t = w/a_t \\ = 951,3711 / 0,0608 \\ = 15,647,9088 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

Reynolds number, Re_t

$$\text{Pada } t_c = 95 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}, \mu = 0,77 \text{ cp}$$

$$\mu = 0,77 \times 2,42 \\ = 1,8634 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \quad [\text{Figure 14}]$$

$$\text{ID tube} = 0,810 \text{ in} = \frac{0,810}{12} \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,0675 \text{ ft} \quad [\text{Tabel 10}]$$

$$Re_t = \text{ID} \cdot G_t / \mu$$

$$= \frac{0,0675 \times 15,818,0265}{1,8634} \\ = 572,9939$$

$$j_H = 17 \quad [\text{Figure 28}]$$

Pada $T_c = 122 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$,

$$C_p = 0,43 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \quad [\text{Fig. 4}]$$

$$k = 0,0887 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot (\text{}^\circ\text{F/ft})$$

[Tabel 4]

$$(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,7285$$

$$h_o = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D_c} \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \varphi_s$$

[Pers. (6.15b)]

$$\frac{h_o}{\varphi_s} = 17 \cdot \frac{0,0887}{0,0825} \cdot 1,7285$$

$$= 31,5801$$

Tube wall temperature:

$$t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o / \varphi_s}{h_{io} / \varphi_i + h_o / \varphi_s} (T_c - t_c) =$$

$$95 + \frac{31,5801}{18,6878 + 31,5801} (122 - 95) t_w$$

$$= 111,9624 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$$

[Pers. 5.31]

Pada $t_w = 111,9624 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$, $\mu = 0,47$

$$c_p = 0,47 \times 2,42 = 1,1374$$

lb/ft.jam

$$L/D = 16/0,0675 = 237,0370$$

$$j_H = 2,5 \quad [\text{Figure 24}]$$

Pada $t_c = 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$,

$$c_p = 1 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \quad [\text{Fig. 4}]$$

$$k = 0,3602 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot (\text{}^\circ\text{F/ft})$$

[Tabel 4]

$$(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,7296$$

$$h_i = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D} \left(\frac{c_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \varphi_i$$

[Pers. (6.15a)]

$$\frac{h_i}{\varphi_i} = 2,5 \cdot \frac{0,3602}{0,0675} \cdot 1,7296$$

$$= 23,0714$$

$$\frac{h_{io}}{\varphi_i} = \frac{h_i}{\varphi_i} \times \frac{ID}{OD} \quad [\text{Pers. 6.5}]$$

$$= 23,0714 \times \frac{0,810}{1}$$

$$= 18,6878$$

Pada $t_w = 111,9624 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$, $\mu = 0,65$

$$c_p = 0,65 \times 2,42 = 1,573 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_s &= (\mu/\mu_w)^{0,14} \text{ [Figure 24 insert]} \\ &= (1,0648 / 1,1374)^{0,14} \\ &= 0,9908\end{aligned}$$

Corrected Coefficient,

$$\begin{aligned}h_o &= \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} \cdot \phi_s \quad \text{[Pers. 6.36]} \\ &= 31,5801 \times 0,9908 \\ &= 31,2899\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_t &= (\mu/\mu_w)^{0,14} \text{ [Figure 24 insert]} \\ &= (1,8634 / 1,573)^{0,14} \\ &= 1,0240\end{aligned}$$

Corrected Coefficient,

$$\begin{aligned}h_{io} &= \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} \cdot \phi_t \quad \text{[Pers. 6.37]} \\ &= 18,6878 \times 1,0240 \\ &= 19,1364\end{aligned}$$

Clean overall coefficient, U_C :

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{19,1364 \times 31,2899}{19,1364 + 31,2899} = 11,8743 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

[Persamaan 6.38]

Design overall coefficient, U_D :

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

[Tabel 10]

$$\text{Total surface area, } A = N_t \cdot L \cdot a'' = 68 \times 16 \text{ ft} \times 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{li ft} = 284,8384 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$Q = 1.117.383,5995 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$= 44.127,9643 \text{ Btu/jam (beban panas HE)}$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{44.127,9643 \text{ Btu/jam}}{284,8384 \text{ ft}^2 \times 15,66 ^\circ\text{F}} = 9,8944 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dirt factor, R_D :

$$R_D = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \cdot U_D} = \frac{11,8743 - 9,8944}{11,8743 \times 9,8944} = 0,0169 \text{ jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/Btu}$$

[Persamaan 6.13]

Pressure Drop

Untuk $Re_s = 1.079,3229$,

$$f = 0,0032 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \text{ [Fig. 29]}$$

$$sg = 0,88 \quad \text{[Tabel 6]}$$

$$D_s = ID_s/12 = 15,25/12 \text{ ft} \\ = 1,2708$$

No. of crosses, $N+1$

$$N+1 = (12.L/B) \times 2 \text{ passes} \\ = (12.16/5) \times 2 = 76,8 \approx 77$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f.G_s^2.D_s.(N+1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10}.D_e.sg.\phi_s} = \\ \text{[Pers. 7.44]}$$

$$\frac{0,0032 \times 13.930,4611^2 \times 1,2708 \times 77}{5,22.10^{10} \times 0,0825 \times 0,88 \times 0,9908} \\ = 0,0162 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_s \text{ yang diijinkan} = 10 \text{ psi}$$

Untuk $Re_t = 566,8315$,

$$f = 0,0009 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \text{ [Fig. 26]}$$

$$sg = 1 \quad \text{[Tabel 6]}$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f.G_t^2.L.n}{5,22 \times 10^{10}.D.sg.\phi_t} = \\ \text{[Pers. 7.45]}$$

$$\frac{0,0009 \times 15.647,9088^2 \times 16 \times 4}{5,22.10^{10} \times 0,0675 \times 1 \times 1,0240}$$

$$= 0,0039 \text{ psi}$$

$$w \text{ air} = 431,5391 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} \text{ pada } 95^\circ\text{F} = 994,0165 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V = \text{Velocity} = \frac{w}{\rho.a_t}$$

$$= \frac{431,5391.(3,2808)^3}{994,0165.0,0608}$$

$$= 252,1577 \text{ ft/jam}$$

$$= 0,0700 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$V^2/2.g' = 0,0700^2/2.32,174$$

$$= 0,0001 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P_r = \frac{4.n}{sg} \frac{V^2}{2.g'} \quad \text{[Pers. 7.46]}$$

$$= \frac{4.4}{1} . 0,0001 . \left(\frac{62,5}{144} \right)$$

$$= 0,0005 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r \quad \text{[Pers. 7.47]}$$

$$= 0,004 \text{ psi} + 0,0005 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,0044 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T \text{ yang diijinkan} = 10 \text{ psi}$$

20. COOLER DESTILAT KELUAR MENARA DESTILASI III (E-317)

Fungsi : Mendinginkan aliran keluar destilat

Tipe : Shell & Tube Heat Exchanger (STHE)

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Luas perpindahan panas besar
2. Perawatannya mudah

Aliran Panas:

Suhu masuk HE = 123,5°C = 396,5 K = 254,3°F

Suhu keluar HE = 30°C = 303 K = 86°F

Komponen	Kg/hari	Kgmol/hari	Lb/jam
Toluene	219,4796	2,3856	20,1610
Mixed Xylene	24.754,2973	233,5311	2.273,8885
Cumene	26,2230	0,2185	2,4088
Total	25.000	236,1353	2.296,4583

$$Mr \text{ campuran} = \frac{25.000 \text{ kg/hari}}{236,1353 \text{ kgmol/hari}} = 105,9 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

Karenan Mr campuran mendekati Mr para xylene maka untuk sifat-sifat fisiknya didekati dengan sifat fisik para xylene.

Aliran Dingin (air):

Suhu masuk HE = 25°C = 298K = 77 °F

Suhu keluar HE = 45°C = 318 K = 113 °F

w air = 47.284,4770 kg/hari = 4.343,4733 lb/jam

Diambil:

ID shell = 12 in

OD tube = 1 in

Tipe pitch: 1,25 in square pitch

Jumlah passes shell = 2

Jumlah passes tube = 4

Jumlah tube = 40 (Kern, 1950, tabel 9)

BWG = 13

Panjang tube = 16 ft

Jarak antar baffle = 5 in

Asumsi: aliran counter-current

Cara perhitungan spesifikasi alat heat exchanger diambil dari Kern, 1950.

Mencari Δt :

Aliran Panas		Aliran Dingin
254,3	Temperatur tertinggi	113
86	Temperatur terendah	77
168,3	Selisih suhu	36
$(T_1 - T_2)$		$(t_2 - t_1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LMTD} &= \frac{(T_1 - t_2) - (T_2 - t_1)}{\ln (T_1 - t_2) / (T_2 - t_1)} && \text{Persamaan (5.14)} \\ &= \frac{(254,3 - 113) - (86 - 77)}{\ln (254,3 - 113) / (86 - 77)} \\ &= 48,05 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$R = \frac{(T_1 - T_2)}{(t_2 - t_1)} = \frac{168,3}{36} = 4,6750$$

$$S = \frac{(t_2 - t_1)}{(T_1 - t_1)} = \frac{36}{(254,3 - 77)} = 0,2030$$

$$F_T = 0,9250$$

[Fig.19]

$$\Delta t = \text{LMTD} \times F_T = 48,05 \times 0,9250 = 44,44 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

Mencari T_c dan t_c :

Diambil: $F_c = 0,5$ (untuk zat organik dengan $\mu \leq 1$)

$$T_c = T_2 + F_c(T_1 - T_2) = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2} = \frac{254,3 + 86}{2} = 170,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \text{ Persamaan (5.28)}$$

$$t_c = t_1 + F_c(t_2 - t_1) = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2} = \frac{113 + 77}{2} = 95 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \text{ Persamaan (5.29)}$$

Aliran Panas: Bagian Shell

Flow Area, a_s

$$C' = P_T - \text{OD pipa} = 1,25 - 1 \\ = 0,25 \text{ in}$$

$$a_s = (\text{ID} \cdot C' \cdot B) / (144 \cdot P_T) \\ = (12 \cdot 0,25 \cdot 5) / (144 \cdot 1,25) \\ = 0,0833 \text{ ft}^2$$

Mass velocity, G_s

$$G_s = W/a_s \\ = 2.296,4583 / 0,0833 \\ = 27.557,5000 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

Reynolds number, Re_s

$$\text{Pada } T_c = 170,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}, \mu = 0,38 \text{ cp} \\ \mu = 0,38 \times 2,42 \text{ lb/ft.jam} \\ = 0,9196 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

[Fig. 14]

$$D_c = 0,99 / 12 \text{ ft} = 0,0825 \text{ ft}$$

[Figure 28]

$$Re_s = D_c \cdot G_s / \mu \\ = \frac{0,0825 \times 27.557,5000}{0,9196} \\ = 2.472,2638$$

Aliran Dingin: Bagian Tube

Flow Area, a_t

$$a_t' = 0,515 \text{ in}^2 \text{ [Tabel 10]}$$

$$a_t = N_t \cdot a_t' / 144 \cdot n \\ = (40 \cdot 0,515) / (144 \cdot 4) \\ = 0,0358 \text{ ft}^2$$

Mass velocity, G_t

$$G_t = w/a_t \\ = 4.343,4733 / 0,0358 \\ = 121.448,5725 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

Reynolds number, Re_t

$$\text{Pada } t_c = 95 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}, \mu = 0,77 \text{ cp} \\ \mu = 0,77 \times 2,42 \\ = 1,8634 \text{ lb/ft.jam [Figure 14]}$$

$$\text{ID tube} = 0,810 \text{ in} = \frac{0,810}{12} \text{ ft}$$

$$= 0,0675 \text{ ft [Tabel 10]}$$

$$Re_t = \text{ID} \cdot G_t / \mu$$

$$= \frac{0,0675 \times 121.448,5725}{1,8634} \\ = 4.399,3660$$

$$j_H = 26 \quad [\text{Figure 28}]$$

Pada $T_c = 170,15 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$,

$$C_p = 0,44 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \quad [\text{Fig. 4}]$$

$$k = 0,0900 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot (^\circ\text{F/ft})$$

[Tabel 4]

$$(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,6505$$

$$h_o = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D_e} \left(\frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \phi_s$$

[Pers. (6.15b)]

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = 26 \cdot \frac{0,0900}{0,0825} \cdot 1,6505$$

$$= 46,8128$$

Tube wall temperature:

$$t_w = t_c + \frac{h_o / \phi_s}{h_{io} / \phi_i + h_o / \phi_s} (T_c - t_c) =$$

$$95 + \frac{46,8128}{46,8128 + 119,6021} (170,15 - 95) t_w$$

$$= 116,1398 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$$

[Pers. 5.31]

Pada $t_w = 116,1398^\circ\text{F}$, $\mu = 0,50$

$$c_p = 0,50 \times 2,42 = 1,2100$$

lb/ft.jam

$$L/D = 16/0,0675 = 237,0370$$

$$j_H = 16 \quad [\text{Figure 24}]$$

Pada $t_c = 95 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}$,

$$c_p = 1 \text{ Btu/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \quad [\text{Fig. 4}]$$

$$k = 0,3602 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot (^\circ\text{F/ft})$$

[Tabel 4]

$$(C_p \cdot \mu / k)^{1/3} = 1,7296$$

$$h_i = j_H \cdot \frac{k}{D} \left(\frac{c_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \cdot \phi_i$$

[Pers. (6.15a)]

$$\frac{h_i}{\phi_i} = 16 \cdot \frac{0,3602}{0,0675} \cdot 1,7296$$

$$= 147,6570$$

$$\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_i} = \frac{h_i}{\phi_i} \times \frac{ID}{OD} \quad [\text{Pers. 6.5}]$$

$$= 147,6570 \times \frac{0,810}{1}$$

$$= 119,6021$$

Pada $t_w = 116,1398^\circ\text{F}$, $\mu = 0,65$

$$c_p = 0,65 \times 2,42 = 1,573 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_s &= (\mu/\mu_w)^{0,14} \text{ [Figure 24 insert]} \\ &= (0,9196/1,2100)^{0,14} \\ &= 0,9623\end{aligned}$$

Corrected Coefficient,

$$\begin{aligned}h_o &= \frac{h_o}{\phi_s} \quad \text{[Pers. 6.36]} \\ &= 46,8128 \times 0,9623 \\ &= 45,0483\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_t &= (\mu/\mu_w)^{0,14} \text{ [Figure 24 insert]} \\ &= (1,8634/1,573)^{0,14} \\ &= 1,0240\end{aligned}$$

Corrected Coefficient,

$$\begin{aligned}h_{io} &= \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} \quad \text{[Pers. 6.37]} \\ &= 119,6021 \times 1,0240 \\ &= 122,4728\end{aligned}$$

Clean overall coefficient, U_C :

$$U_C = \frac{h_{io} \cdot h_o}{h_{io} + h_o} = \frac{122,4728 \times 45,0483}{122,4728 + 45,0483} = 32,9343 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

[Persamaan 6.38]

Design overall coefficient, U_D :

$$a'' = 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{lin ft}$$

[Tabel 10]

$$\text{Total surface area, } A = N_t \cdot L \cdot a'' = 40 \times 16 \text{ ft} \times 0,2618 \text{ ft}^2/\text{li ft} = 167,5520 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$Q = 5.101.401,1857 \text{ kJ/hari}$$

$$= 201.465,6823 \text{ Btu/jam (beban panas HE)}$$

$$U_D = \frac{Q}{A \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{201.465,6823 \text{ Btu/jam}}{167,5520 \text{ ft}^2 \times 44,44 ^\circ\text{F}} = 27,0558 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

Dirt factor, R_D :

$$R_D = \frac{U_C - U_D}{U_C \cdot U_D} = \frac{32,9343 - 27,0558}{32,9343 \times 27,0558} = 0,0066 \text{ jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F/Btu}$$

[Persamaan 6.13]

Pressure Drop

Untuk $Re_s = 2.472,2638$,

$$f = 0,0028 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \text{ [Fig. 29]}$$

$$sg = 0,86 \quad \text{[Tabel 6]}$$

$$D_s = ID_s/12 = 12/12 \text{ ft} \\ = 1 \text{ ft}$$

No. of crosses, $N+1$

$$N+1 = (12.L/B) \times 2 \text{ passes} \\ = (12.16/5) \times 2 = 76,8 \\ \approx 77$$

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f.G_s^2.D_s.(N+1)}{5,22 \times 10^{10}.D_e.sg.\phi_s} =$$

$$\frac{0,0028 \times 27.557,5000^2 \times 1 \times 77}{5,22.10^{10} \times 0,0825 \times 0,86 \times 0,9623} =$$

$$0,0459 \text{ psi}$$

ΔP_s yang diijinkan = 10 psi

Untuk $Re_t = 4.399,3660$,

$$f = 0,00026 \text{ ft}^2/\text{in}^2 \text{ [Fig. 26]}$$

$$sg = 1 \quad \text{[Tabel 6]}$$

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f.G_t^2.L.n}{5,22 \times 10^{10}.D.sg.\phi_t} =$$

$$\text{[Pers. 7.45]}$$

$$\frac{0,00026 \times 121.448,5725^2 \times 16 \times 4}{5,22.10^{10} \times 0,0675 \times 1 \times 1,0240}$$

$$= 0,068 \text{ psi}$$

$$w \text{ air} = 1.970,1865 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} \text{ pada } 95 \text{ }^\circ\text{F} = 994,0165 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V = \text{Velocity} = \frac{w}{\rho.a_t}$$

$$= \frac{1.970,1865.(3,2808)^3}{994,0165.0,0608}$$

$$= 1.957,0788 \text{ ft/jam}$$

$$= 0,5436 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$V^2/2.g' = 0,5436^2/2.32,174$$

$$= 0,0046 \text{ ft}$$

$$\Delta P_r = \frac{4.n}{sg} \frac{V^2}{2.g'} \quad \text{[Pers. 7.46]}$$

$$= \frac{4.4}{1} . 0,0046 . \left(\frac{62,5}{144} \right)$$

$$= 0,0319 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_T = \Delta P_t + \Delta P_r \quad \text{[Pers. 7.47]}$$

$$= 0,068 \text{ psi} + 0,0319 \text{ psi}$$

$$= 0,0999 \text{ psi}$$

ΔP_T yang diijinkan = 10 psi

21. INTERMEDIATE TANK RECYCLE MENARA DESTILASI II (F-140)

Fungsi : Menampung sementara produk destilat pada menara destilasi II sebelum direcycle.

Tipe : Fixed conical roof

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Sesuai untuk penyimpanan liquid
2. Cocok untuk kondisi penyimpanan pada tekanan atmosferik

Perhitungan diameter, tinggi dan volume tangki:

Suhu penyimpanan : 107,6 °C

Tekanan penyimpanan : 1 bar = 0,9869 atm

Komponen : Benzene = 390,8064 kg/hari (5,66 % berat)

Toluene = 6.145,4299 kg/hari (89,06 % berat)

Mixed xylene = 363,8925 kg/hari (5,28 % berat)

Total rate massa = 6.900,1287 kg/hari

Total rate mol = 75,2414 kgmol/hari (dari Neraca Massa)

BM campuran = $6.900,1287 / 75,2414 = 91,7048$ kg/kgmol

Karena BM campuran mendekati BM toluene (=92 kg/kgmol), maka untuk propertiesnya didekati dengan properties toluene.

s.g toluene = 0,866 (Himmelblau, 1996, Tabel D.1)

ρ air = $1 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ (Geankoplis, 1997, App. A.2)

ρ toluene = s.g toluene x ρ air

$$= 0,866 \times 1 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,866 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 866 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = \rho$ toluene = 866 kg/m^3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa liquid total}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{6.900,1287 \text{ kg/hari}}{866 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 7,9678 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 281,3705 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} = 11,7238 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk waktu penampungan 2 jam:

$$\text{Volume liquid total} = 11,7238 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 2 \text{ jam} = 23,4476 \text{ ft}^3$$

Diasumsi:

Volume liquid total = 80 % x Volume tangki

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{23,4476 \text{ ft}^3}{80 \%} = 29,3095 \text{ ft}^3$$

$H_{\text{tangki}}/D_i = 1,5$ (Ulrich, 1984)

Volume tangki = Volume silinder (shell) + Volume konis (head)

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

Dimana:

$$\text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot D_i) / H_{\text{konis}}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i) / \text{tg } \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{konis}}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } \alpha}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$29,3095 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}$$

$$= 1,1781 \cdot D_i^3 - 0,2267 \cdot D_i^3 + 0,0756 \cdot D_i^3 = 1,027 \cdot D_i^3$$

$$D_i^3 = 28,5389 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D_i = 3,0559 \text{ ft} \approx 3 \text{ ft (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}} = 3,0559 \text{ ft} \times 1,5 = 4,5839 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i) / \text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot 3,0559 \text{ ft}) / \text{tg } 60^\circ = 0,8822 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{konis}} = 4,5839 \text{ ft} - 0,8822 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 3,7017 \text{ ft} \approx 4 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jadi: } D_i = 3 \text{ ft} = 36 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 4 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 3^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot 4 \text{ ft} = 28,2743 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 21,9210 \text{ ft}^3$$

Karena volume shell > volume liquid, maka seluruh liquid berada di dalam shell.

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 3^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = 23,4476 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{23,4476 \text{ ft}^3}{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 3^2 \text{ ft}^2} = 3,3172 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan tebal dinding shell:

Jumlah course = 1

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

Diambil:

$$c = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,1 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$f = f_{\text{allow}} = 10.200 \text{ psia untuk jenis Carbon steel SA-135 Grade A} \\ (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$E \text{ double-welded butt joint} = 80 \% \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 866 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 54,0640 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Untuk course 1:

$$p = 1,1 \times p_{\text{operasi dalam bar}} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p_{\text{operasi}} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$p_{\text{operasi}} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \\ = 14,696 \text{ psia} + 54,0640 \cdot \frac{3,3172}{144} = 15,9414 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 1,0991 \text{ bar}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1,0991 \text{ bar} = 1,2090 \text{ bar} = 17,5356 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{17,5356 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 36 \text{ in}}{2 \times 10.200 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1387 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Tutup Atas:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi} = 1,1 \times 1 \text{ bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$= 1,1 \text{ bar} = 16,1656$$

Untuk daerah menjauhi knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_k}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - p} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$t = \frac{16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 36 \text{ in}}{2 \times 10.200 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8 - 16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 60^\circ} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,1357 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Untuk daerah di sekitar knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i \cdot z}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 36 \text{ in} \times 3,2}{2 \times 10.200 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,2141 \text{ in} \approx 1/4 \text{ in}$$

Maka tebal konis dipilih harga terbesar yaitu 1/4 in

22. INTERMEDIATE TANK RECYCLE MENARA DESTILASI III (F-150)

Fungsi : Menampung sementara produk bottom pada menara destilasi III
sebelum direcycle

Tipe : Fixed conical roof

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Sesuai untuk penyimpanan liquid
2. Cocok untuk kondisi penyimpanan pada tekanan atmosferik

Perhitungan diameter, tinggi dan volume tangki:

Suhu penyimpanan : 145,4625 °C

Tekanan penyimpanan : 1 bar

Komponen : Mixed xylene = 27,8167 kg/hari (0,88 %)

cumene = 3.116,8208 kg/hari (99,12 %)

Rate massa liquid total = 3.144,6375 kg/hari = 26,2359 kgmol/hari

s.g para xylene = 0,861

s.g meta xylene = 0,864

s.g ortho xylene = 0,880

s.g ethylbenzene = 0,867

s.g cumene = 0,862 (Himmelblau, 1996, Tabel D.1)

ρ air = 1 g/cm³ = 1.000 kg/m³ (Geankoplis, 1997, App. A.2)

ρ para xylene = s.g para xylene x ρ air
 = 0,861 x 1 g/cm³ = 0,861 g/cm³ = 861 kg/m³

ρ meta xylene = s.g meta xylene x ρ air
 = 0,864 x 1 g/cm³ = 0,864 g/cm³ = 864 kg/m³

ρ ortho xylene = s.g ortho xylene x ρ air
 = 0,880 x 1 g/cm³ = 0,880 g/cm³ = 880 kg/m³

ρ ethylbenzene = s.g ethylbenzene x ρ air
 = 0,867 x 1 g/cm³ = 0,867 g/cm³ = 867 kg/m³

ρ cumene = s.g cumene x ρ air
 = 0,862 x 1 g/cm³ = 0,862 g/cm³ = 862 kg/m³

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{mixed xylene}}} = \sum_i \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{0,7677}{861} + \frac{0,1336}{864} + \frac{0,0787}{880} + \frac{0,0200}{867} = 1,1588 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{mixed xylene}} = 862,99 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum_i \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{0,0088}{862,99} + \frac{0,9912}{862} = 1,1601 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 862,01 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{3.144,6375 \text{ kg/hari}}{862,01 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 3,6480 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 128,8232 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} = 5,3676 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

Untuk waktu penyimpan 2 jam:

$$\text{Volume liquid total} = 5,3676 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \times 2 \text{ jam} = 10,7352 \text{ ft}^3$$

Diasumsi:

$$\text{Volume liquid total} = 80 \% \times \text{Volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{10,7352 \text{ ft}^3}{80 \%} = 13,4190 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}}/D_i = 1,5 \text{ (Ulrich, 1984)}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume silinder (shell)} + \text{Volume konis (head)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha} \quad \text{(Brownell, 1959)}$$

Dimana:

$$\text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/H_{\text{koni}}$$

$$H_{\text{koni}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/\text{tg } \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{koni}}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot \left(1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } \alpha}\right) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$13,4190 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot \left(1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}\right) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}$$

$$= 1,1781 \cdot D_i^3 - 0,2267 \cdot D_i^3 + 0,0756 \cdot D_i^3 = 1,027 \cdot D_i^3$$

$$D_i^3 = 13,0662 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D_i = 2,3553 \text{ ft} \approx 2,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}} = 2,3553 \text{ ft} \times 1,5 = 3,5330 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{koni}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/\text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot 2,3553 \text{ ft})/\text{tg } 60^\circ = 0,6799 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{koni}} = 3,5330 \text{ ft} - 0,6799 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 2,8531 \text{ ft} \approx 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jadi: } D_i = 2,5 \text{ ft} = 30 \text{ in}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 3 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2,5^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot 3 \text{ ft} = 14,7262 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 10,7352 \text{ ft}^3$$

Karena volume shell > volume liquid, maka seluruh liquid berada di dalam shell.

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2,5^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = 10,7352 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{10,7352 \text{ ft}^3}{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 2,5^2 \text{ ft}^2} = 2,1870 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan tebal dinding shell:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

Diambil:

$$c = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,1 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$f = f_{\text{allow}} = 10.200 \text{ psia}$ untuk jenis Carbon steel SA-135 Grade A
(Brownell, 1959)

$E_{\text{double-welded butt joint}} = 80 \%$ (Brownell, 1959)

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 862,01 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 53,8149 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$p = 1,1 \times p_{\text{operasi}} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p_{\text{operasi}} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\text{operasi}} &= 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \\ &= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 53,8149 \cdot \frac{2,1870}{144} = 15,5133 \text{ lb/in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 15,5133 \text{ psia} = 17,0646 \text{ psia}$$

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{15,5133 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 30 \text{ in}}{2 \times 10.200 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,1285 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Tutup Atas:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi} = 1,1 \times 1 \text{ bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$= 1,1 \text{ bar} = 16,1656$$

Untuk daerah menjauhi knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_k}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - p} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$t = \frac{16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 30 \text{ in}}{2 \times 10.200 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8 - 16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 60^\circ} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,1297 \text{ in} \approx 3/16 \text{ in}$$

Untuk daerah di sekitar knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i \cdot z}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 30 \text{ in} \times 3,2}{2 \times 10.200 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,1951 \text{ in} \approx 1/4 \text{ in}$$

Maka tebal konis dipilih harga terbesar yaitu 1/4 in

23. TANGKI PENYIMPAN MIXED XYLENE (F-350)

Fungsi : Menyimpan mixed xylene

Tipe : Fixed conical roof

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Sesuai untuk penyimpanan liquid
2. Cocok untuk kondisi penyimpanan pada tekanan atmosferik

Perhitungan diameter, tinggi dan volume tangki:

Suhu penyimpanan : 30°C

Tekanan penyimpanan : 1 bar = 0,9869 atm

Komponen : Toluene = 219,4796 kg/hari (0,88 % berat)

Mixed xylene = 24.754,2973 kg/hari (99,02 % berat)

Cumene = 26,2230 kg/hari (0,1 % berat)

Total rate massa = 25.000 kg/hari

Mixed xylene terdiri dari: 76,77 % berat para xylene, 13,36 % berat meta xylene, 7,87 % berat ortho xylene, dan 2 % berat ethylbenzene

$$\text{s.g toluene} = 0,866$$

$$\text{s.g para xylene} = 0,861$$

$$\text{s.g meta xylene} = 0,864$$

$$\text{s.g ortho xylene} = 0,880$$

$$\text{s.g ethylbenzene} = 0,867$$

$$\text{s.g cumene} = 0,862 \text{ (Himmelblau, 1996, Tabel D.1)}$$

$$\rho \text{ air suhu } 30^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ (Geankoplis, 1997, App. A.2)}$$

$$\rho \text{ toluene} = \text{s.g toluene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,866 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,86226 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 862,26 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ para xylene} = \text{s.g para xylene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,861 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,85728 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 857,28 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ meta xylene} = \text{s.g meta xylene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,864 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,86027 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 860,27 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ ortho xylene} = \text{s.g ortho xylene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,880 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,87620 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 876,20 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ ethylbenzene} = \text{s.g ethylbenzene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,867 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,86325 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 863,25 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ cumene} = \text{s.g cumene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,862 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,85828 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 858,28 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{mixed xylene}}} = \sum_i \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{0,7677}{857,28} + \frac{0,1336}{860,27} + \frac{0,0787}{876,20} + \frac{0,0200}{863,25} = 1,1638 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{mixed xylene}} = 859,26 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum_i \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{0,0088}{862,26} + \frac{0,9902}{869,26} + \frac{0,0010}{858,28} = 1,1505 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 869,19 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume liquid} &= \frac{\text{Rate massa liquid total}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{25.000 \text{ kg/hari}}{869,19 \text{ kg/m}^3} \\ &= 28,7624 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari} = 1.015,6975 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk waktu penampungan 7 hari:

$$\text{Volume liquid total} = 1.015,6975 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} = 7.109,8825 \text{ ft}^3$$

Diasumsi:

$$\text{Volume liquid total} = 80 \% \times \text{Volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{7.109,8825 \text{ ft}^3}{80 \%} = 8.887,3531 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}}/D_i = 1,5 \text{ (Ulrich, 1984)}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume silinder (shell)} + \text{Volume konis (head)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha} \quad \text{(Brownell, 1959)}$$

Dimana:

$$\text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/H_{\text{konis}}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/\text{tg } \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{konis}}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } \alpha}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$8.887,3531 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}$$

$$= 1,1781 \cdot D_i^3 - 0,2267 \cdot D_i^3 + 0,0756 \cdot D_i^3 = 1,027 \cdot D_i^3$$

$$D_i^3 = 8.653,7031 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D_i = 20,5306 \text{ ft} \approx 20 \text{ ft (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}} = 20,5306 \text{ ft} \times 1,5 = 30,7959 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i) / \text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot 20,5306 \text{ ft}) / \text{tg } 60^\circ = 5,9267 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{konis}} = 30,7959 \text{ ft} - 5,9267 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 24,8692 \text{ ft} \approx 30 \text{ ft (distandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Jadi: $D_i = 20 \text{ ft} = 240 \text{ in}$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 30 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 20^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot 30 \text{ ft} = 9.424,7780 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 7.109,8825 \text{ ft}^3$$

Karena volume shell > volume liquid, maka seluruh liquid berada di dalam shell.

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 20^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = 7.109,8825 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{7.109,8825 \text{ ft}^3}{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 20^2 \text{ ft}^2} = 22,6315 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan tebal dinding shell:

$$1 \text{ course} = 6 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Jumlah course} = H_{\text{shell}} / 6 \text{ ft} = 30 \text{ ft} / 6 \text{ ft} = 5 \text{ courses}$$

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

Diambil:

$$c = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,1 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$f = f \text{ allow} = 13.300 \text{ psia untuk jenis Nickel tipe SB-162} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$E \text{ double-welded butt joint} = 80 \% \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 869,19 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 54,2632 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Untuk course 1:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + p \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144}$$

$$= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 54,2632 \cdot \frac{22,6315}{144} = 23,2412 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 1,6024 \text{ bar}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1,6024 \text{ bar} = 1,7626 \text{ bar} = 25,5644 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{25,5644 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3883 \text{ in} \approx 7/16 \text{ in (standarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Untuk course 2:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144}$$

$$= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 54,2632 \cdot \frac{(22,6315 - 6)}{144} = 20,9632 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$P \text{ operasi} = 1,4454 \text{ bar}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1,4454 \text{ bar} = 1,5899 \text{ bar} = 23,0596 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{23,0596 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3601 \text{ in} \approx 3/8 \text{ in (standarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Untuk course 3:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144}$$

$$= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 54,2632 \cdot \frac{(22,6315 - 12)}{144} = 18,7022 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$= 1,2895 \text{ bar}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1,2895 \text{ bar} = 1,4184 \text{ bar} = 20,5729 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t = \frac{p.D_i}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{20,5729 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \% } + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3320 \text{ in} \approx 3/8 \text{ in (dilandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Untuk course 4:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144}$$

$$= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 54,2632 \cdot \frac{(22,6315 - 18)}{144} = 16,4413 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$= 1,1336 \text{ bar}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1,1336 \text{ bar} = 1,2470 \text{ bar} = 18,0863 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t = \frac{p.D_i}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{18,0863 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \% } + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3040 \text{ in} \approx 5/16 \text{ in (dilandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Untuk course 5:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ bar}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1 \text{ bar} = 1,1 \text{ bar} = 16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t = \frac{p.D_i}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \% } + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2823 \text{ in} \approx 5/16 \text{ in (dilandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Tutup Atas:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi} = 1,1 \times 1 \text{ bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$= 1,1 \text{ bar} = 16,1656$$

Untuk daerah menjauhi knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_k}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - p} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$t = \frac{16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8 - 16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 60^\circ} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,4649 \text{ in} \approx 1/2 \text{ in}$$

Untuk daerah di sekitar knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i \cdot z}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in} \times 3,2}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,6834 \text{ in} \approx 11/16 \text{ in}$$

Maka tebal konis dipilih harga terbesar yaitu 11/16 in

24. TANGKI PENYIMPAN BENZENE (F-340)

Fungsi : Menyimpan benzene

Tipe : Fixed conical roof

Dasar pemilihan :

1. Sesuai untuk penyimpanan liquid
2. Cocok untuk kondisi penyimpanan pada tekanan atmosferik

Perhitungan diameter, tinggi dan volume tangki:

Suhu penyimpanan : 30°C

Tekanan penyimpanan : 1 bar

Komponen : Benzene = 14.764,3390 kg/hari (91,9305 %)

Air = 381,3182 kg/hari (2,3743 %)

Toluene = 477,6316 kg/hari (2,9740 %)

Mixed xylene = 436,5193 kg/hari (2,7180 %)

cumene = 0,5153 kg/hari (0,0032 %)

Rate massa liquid total = 16.060,3233 kg/hari

s.g benzene = 0,879

s.g toluene = 0,866

s.g para xylene = 0,861

$$\text{s.g meta xylene} = 0,864$$

$$\text{s.g ortho xylene} = 0,880$$

$$\text{s.g ethylbenzene} = 0,867$$

$$\text{s.g cumene} = 0,862 \text{ (Himmelblau, 1996, Tabel D.1)}$$

$$\rho \text{ air suhu } 30^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 995,68 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ (Geankoplis, 1997, App. A.2)}$$

$$\rho \text{ benzene} = \text{s.g benzene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,879 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,87520 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 875,20 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ toluene} = \text{s.g toluene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,866 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,86226 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 862,26 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ para xylene} = \text{s.g para xylene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,861 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,85728 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 857,28 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ meta xylene} = \text{s.g meta xylene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,864 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,86027 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 860,27 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ ortho xylene} = \text{s.g ortho xylene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,880 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,87620 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 876,20 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ ethylbenzene} = \text{s.g ethylbenzene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,867 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,86325 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 863,25 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho \text{ cumene} = \text{s.g cumene} \times \rho \text{ air}$$

$$= 0,862 \times 0,99568 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 0,85828 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 858,28 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{mixed xylene}}} = \sum_i \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{0,7677}{857,28} + \frac{0,1336}{860,27} + \frac{0,0787}{876,20} + \frac{0,0200}{863,25} = 1,1638 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{mixed xylene}} = 859,26 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \sum_i \frac{x_i}{\rho_i} = \frac{0,919305}{875,20} + \frac{0,023743}{995,68} + \frac{0,029740}{862,26} + \frac{0,027180}{869,26} + \frac{0,000032}{858,28}$$

$$= 1,1400 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 877,17 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{16.060,3233 \text{ kg/hari}}{877,17 \text{ kg/m}^3} = 18,3092 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 646,5597 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari}$$

Untuk waktu penyimpan 7 hari:

$$\text{Volume liquid total} = 646,5597 \text{ ft}^3/\text{hari} \times 7 \text{ hari} = 4.525,9179 \text{ ft}^3$$

Diasumsi:

$$\text{Volume liquid total} = 80 \% \times \text{Volume tangki}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{4.525,9179 \text{ ft}^3}{80 \%} = 5.657,3974 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}}/D_i = 1,5 \text{ (Ulrich, 1984)}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \text{Volume silinder (shell)} + \text{Volume konis (head)}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha} \quad \text{(Brownell, 1959)}$$

Dimana:

$$\text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/H_{\text{konis}}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/\text{tg } \alpha$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$\text{Volume tangki} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot (H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{konis}}) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot \left(1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } \alpha}\right) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } \alpha}$$

$$5.657,3974 \text{ ft}^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot \left(1,5 \cdot D_i - \frac{0,5 \cdot D_i}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}\right) + 0,131 \cdot \frac{D_i^3}{\text{tg } 60^\circ}$$

$$= 1,1781 \cdot D_i^3 - 0,2267 \cdot D_i^3 + 0,0756 \cdot D_i^3 = 1,027 \cdot D_i^3$$

$$D_i^3 = 5.508,6635 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$D_i = 17,6610 \text{ ft} \approx 20 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{tangki}} = 17,6610 \text{ ft} \times 1,5 = 26,4915 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{konis}} = (0,5 \cdot D_i)/\text{tg } \alpha = (0,5 \cdot 17,6610 \text{ ft})/\text{tg } 60^\circ = 5,0983 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{shell}} &= H_{\text{tangki}} - H_{\text{konis}} = 26,4915 \text{ ft} - 5,0983 \text{ ft} \\ &= 21,3932 \text{ ft} \approx 24 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi: $D_i = 20 \text{ ft} = 240 \text{ in}$

$$H_{\text{shell}} = 24 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume shell} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{shell}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 20^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot 24 \text{ ft} = 7.539,8224 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Volume liquid} = 4.525,9179 \text{ ft}^3$$

Karena volume shell > volume liquid, maka seluruh liquid berada di dalam shell.

$$\text{Volume liquid} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot D_i^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 20^2 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot H_{\text{liquid}} = 4.525,9179 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$H_{\text{liquid}} = \frac{4.525,9179 \text{ ft}^3}{\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cdot 20^2 \text{ ft}^2} = 14,4064 \text{ ft}$$

Perhitungan tebal dinding shell:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

Diambil:

$$c = 3 \text{ mm} = 0,1 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$f = f_{\text{allow}} = 13.300 \text{ psia} \text{ untuk jenis Nickel tipe SB-162} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$E \text{ double-welded butt joint} = 80 \% \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 877,17 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 54,7614 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

Untuk course 1:

$$p = 1,1 \times p_{\text{operasi}} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p_{\text{operasi}} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$p_{\text{operasi}} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144}$$

$$= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 54,7614 \cdot \frac{14,4064}{144} = 20,1746 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 20,1746 \text{ psia} = 22,1921 \text{ psia}$$

$$t = \frac{p.D_i}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{22,1921 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3503 \text{ in} \approx 3/8 \text{ in (dilandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Untuk course 2:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 14,696 \text{ psia} + \rho \cdot \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{144}$$

$$= 14,696 \text{ psia} + 54,7614 \cdot \frac{14,4064 - 6}{144} = 17,8928 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 17,8928 \text{ psia} = 19,6821 \text{ psia}$$

$$t = \frac{p.D_i}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{19,6821 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3220 \text{ in} \approx 3/8 \text{ in (dilandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Untuk course 3:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi dalam bar} \quad (\text{Ulrich, 1984})$$

$$p \text{ operasi} = 1 \text{ bar}$$

$$p = 1,1 \times 1 \text{ bar} = 1,1 \text{ bar} = 16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$t = \frac{p.D_i}{2.f.E} + c = \frac{16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 80 \%} + 0,1 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2823 \text{ in} \approx 5/16 \text{ in (dilandarkan dari Brownell, 1959)}$$

Perhitungan Tebal Tutup Atas:

$$p = 1,1 \times p \text{ operasi} = 1,1 \times 1 \text{ bar}$$

(Ulrich, 1984)

$$= 1,1 \text{ bar} = 16,1656$$

Untuk daerah menjauhi knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_k}{2 \cdot f \cdot E - p} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} + c \quad (\text{Brownell, 1959})$$

$$t = \frac{16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in}}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8 - 16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 60^\circ} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,4649 \text{ in} \approx 1/2 \text{ in}$$

Untuk daerah di sekitar knuckle:

$$t = \frac{p \cdot D_i \cdot z}{2 \cdot f \cdot E} + c = \frac{16,1656 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 240 \text{ in} \times 3,2}{2 \times 13.300 \text{ lb/in}^2 \times 0,8} + 0,1$$

$$= 0,6834 \text{ in} \approx 11/16 \text{ in}$$

Maka tebal konis dipilih harga terbesar yaitu 11/16 in

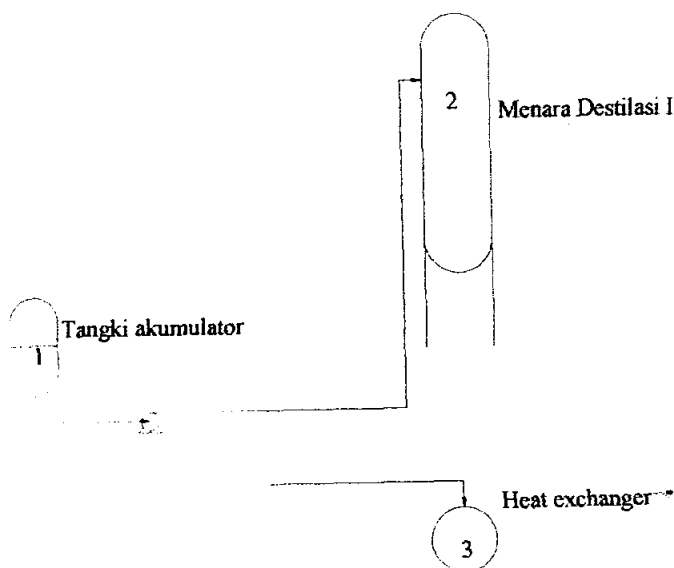
25. POMPA DESTILAT MENARA DESTILASI I (L-314)

Fungsi: Memompa hasil kondensasi menara destilasi I dari tangki akumulator menuju kembali ke menara destilasi I dan Cooler

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquida dengan viskositas rendah
- Cocok untuk rate massa besar



Diperkirakan:

1. Aliran 1 (aliran dari tangki akumulator menuju ke percabangan)

Jumlah elbow = 1

Jumlah gate valve = 1

Jumlah globe valve = 1

Tee = 1

$Z_1 = 9,2845$ ft

Panjang pipa lurus = 9,5 ft

2. Aliran 2 (aliran dari percabangan menuju ke menara destilasi I)

Jumlah elbow = 3

Jumlah globe valve = 1

$Z_2 = 32$ ft

Panjang pipa lurus = 43 ft

3. Aliran 3 (aliran dari percabangan menuju ke HE)

Jumlah elbow = 3

Jumlah globe valve = 1

$Z_3 = 4,5$ ft

Panjang pipa lurus = 10,5 ft

Rate massa aliran 1 = 29.947,6854 kg/hari = 2.750,9694 lb/jam
= 0,7642 lb/detik

Rate massa aliran 2 = 13.887,3621 kg/hari = 1.275,6815 lb/jam
= 0,3544 lb/detik

Rate massa aliran 3 = 16.060,3233 kg/hari = 1.475,2879 lb/jam
= 0,4098 lb/detik

Rate mol aliran 3 = 219,7848 kgmol/hari

Mr campuran = rate massa/rate mol = 16.060,3233/219,7848 = 73,1 kg/kgmol

Karena Mr campuran mendekati Mr dari benzene, maka sifat fisisnya didekati dengan sifat fisis dari benzene.

s.g benzene = 0,88 (Himmelblau, 1996)

$\rho_{\text{air}} = 1000$ kg/m³

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 0,88 \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 880 \text{ kg/m}^3 = \frac{880 \times 2,2046}{3,2808^3} = 53,7190 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} \quad \text{pada suhu } 70^\circ\text{C} = 0,35 \text{ cp (Kern, 1965)}$$

$$= 0,847 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{\text{rate massa aliran 1}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{2.750,9694 \text{ lb/jam}}{53,7190 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 51,2104 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,0142 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} = 6,3851 \text{ gpm}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{\text{rate massa aliran 2}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{1.275,6815 \text{ lb/jam}}{53,7190 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 23,7473 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,0066 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} = 2,9609 \text{ gpm}$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{\text{rate massa aliran 3}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{1.475,2879 \text{ lb/jam}}{53,7190 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 27,4631 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,0076 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} = 3,4242 \text{ gpm}$$

Diasumsi: aliran turbulent, sehingga

$$\text{ID optimum pipa 1} = 3,9 \cdot Q_1^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} = 3,9 \times 0,0142^{0,45} \times 53,7190^{0,13}$$

$$= 0,9657 \text{ in (Peters, 1991)}$$

$$\text{ID optimum pipa 2} = 3,9 \cdot Q_2^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} = 3,9 \times 0,0066^{0,45} \times 53,7190^{0,13}$$

$$= 0,6834 \text{ in (Peters, 1991)}$$

$$\text{ID optimum pipa 3} = 3,9 \cdot Q_3^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} = 3,9 \times 0,0076^{0,45} \times 53,7190^{0,13}$$

$$= 0,7296 \text{ in (Peters, 1991)}$$

Dipilih:

Pipa 1:

Pipa 1 in sch. 40,

ID = 1,049 in

OD = 1,315 in (Brown, 1961)

Pipa 2:

Pipa 0,75 in sch. 80,

ID = 0,742 in

OD = 1,05 in (Brown, 1961)

Pipa 3:

Pipa 0,75 in sch. 80,

ID = 0,742 in

OD = 1,05 in (Brown, 1961)

$$\text{Luas penampang pipa 1} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \text{ID}_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 1,049 \text{ in}^2 = 0,8643 \text{ in}^2 = 0,006 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Luas penampang pipa 2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \text{ID}_2^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 0,742 \text{ in}^2 = 0,4324 \text{ in}^2 = 0,003 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Luas penampang pipa 3} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \text{ID}_2^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 0,742 \text{ in}^2 = 0,4324 \text{ in}^2 = 0,003 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$v_1 = 0$$

$$v_2 = Q_2 / \text{Luas penampang pipa 2} = (0,0066 \text{ ft}^3/\text{det}) / (0,003 \text{ ft}^2) \\ = 2,1967 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$v_3 = Q_3 / \text{Luas penampang pipa 3} = (0,0076 \text{ ft}^3/\text{det}) / (0,003 \text{ ft}^2) \\ = 2,5405 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan aliran dalam pipa 1} = Q_1 / \text{Luas penampang pipa 1} \\ = (0,0142 \text{ ft}^3/\text{det}) / (0,006 \text{ ft}^2) \\ = 2,3702 \text{ ft/detik}$$

Kecepatan aliran dalam pipa 2 = 2,7751 ft/detik

Kecepatan aliran dalam pipa 3 = 2,7751 ft/detik

$$\text{Nre}_1 = \frac{\rho \cdot \text{ID}_1 \cdot v_1}{\mu} = \frac{53,7190 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times \left(\frac{1,049}{12}\right) \text{ ft} \times 2,3702 \text{ ft/detik}}{\left(\frac{0,847}{3600}\right) \text{ lb/ft.detik}} \\ = 47.306,2181$$

$$\text{Nre}_2 = \frac{\rho \cdot \text{ID}_2 \cdot v_2}{\mu} = \frac{53,7190 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times \left(\frac{0,742}{12}\right) \text{ ft} \times 2,1967 \text{ ft/detik}}{\left(\frac{0,847}{3600}\right) \text{ lb/ft.detik}} \\ = 31.013,1808$$

$$\text{Nre}_3 = \frac{\rho \cdot \text{ID}_3 \cdot v_3}{\mu} = \frac{53,7190 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times \left(\frac{0,742}{12}\right) \text{ ft} \times 2,5405 \text{ ft/detik}}{\left(\frac{0,847}{3600}\right) \text{ lb/ft.detik}}$$

$$= 35.865,8257$$

Karena $Nre > 2.100$ maka asumsi aliran turbulents tepat.

Menghitung friksi pipa 1

Friksi pipa lurus

Dipilih: jenis pipa commercial steel

Untuk ID = 1,049 in; $\epsilon/D = 0,0019$ (Brown, 1961, Fig. 126)

Untuk $\epsilon/D = 0,0019$ & $Nre = 47.306,2181$; $f = 0,026$ (Brown, 1961, Fig. 125)

Dari Brown, 1961, Fig. 127 untuk nominal pipe 1 in sch 40 diperoleh:

$$L_e \text{ elbow} = 5,8 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_e \text{ gate valve} = 70 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_e \text{ globe valve} = 28 \text{ ft}$$

$$L_e \text{ Tee} = 5,8 \text{ ft}$$

$L \text{ pipa total} = L_e \text{ elbow} + L_e \text{ gate valve} + L_e \text{ globe valve} + L_e \text{ Tee} + L \text{ pipa}$
lurus

$$= 5,8 + 70 + 28 + 5,8 + 9,5 = 119,1 \text{ ft}$$

$$F_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot L \cdot v^2}{D \cdot g_c} = \frac{2 \times 0,026 \times 119,1 \text{ ft} \times 2,3702^2 \text{ ft}^2/\text{detik}^2}{\left(\frac{1,049}{12}\right) \text{ ft} \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb} \cdot \text{det}^2}} = 12,37 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}}$$

F_c (Sudden contraction)

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

$$K_c = 0,55 \text{ (Geankoplis, 1997)}$$

$$F_c = \frac{K_c \cdot v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} = \frac{0,55 \times 2,3702 \text{ ft/detik}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb} \cdot \text{det}^2}} = 0,048 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}}$$

$$\Sigma F_1 = F_p + F_c = 12,37 + 0,048 = 12,418 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}$$

Menghitung Friksi Pipa 2

Friksi pipa lurus

Dipilih: jenis pipa commercial steel

Untuk ID = 0,742 in; $\epsilon/D = 0,0019$ (Brown, 1961, Fig. 126)

Untuk $\epsilon/D = 0,0019$ & $N_{re} = 31.013,1808$; $f = 0,028$ (Brown, 1961, Fig. 125)

Dari Foust, 1980, Appendix C-2a. diperoleh:

Le elbow = $30.D = 30 \times 0,742 \text{ in} = 22,26 \text{ in}$

Le globe valve = $340.D = 340 \times 0,742 \text{ in} = 252,28 \text{ in}$

L pipa total = Le elbow + Le globe valve + L pipa lurus
 $= (22,26 \times 3) + 252,28 + 43 = 362,06 \text{ ft}$

$$F_p = \frac{2.f.L.v^2}{D.gc} = \frac{2 \times 0,028 \times 362,06 \text{ ft} \times 2,1967^2 \text{ ft}^2/\text{detik}^2}{\left(\frac{0,742}{12}\right) \text{ ft} \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lbf.det}^2}} = 49,1807 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lb}}$$

Fex (Exit)

$\alpha = 1$ (aliran turbulents)

$K_{ex} = 1$ (Foust, 1980)

$$F_{ex} = \frac{K_{ex}.v^2}{2.\alpha.gc} = \frac{1 \times 2,1967 \text{ ft/detik}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lbf.det}^2}} = 0,075 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lb}}$$

$$\Sigma F_2 = F_p + F_{ex} = 49,1807 + 0,0750 = 49,2557 \text{ lbf.ft/lb}$$

Menghitung Friksi Pipa 3

Friksi pipa lurus

Dipilih: jenis pipa commercial steel

Untuk ID = 0,742 in; $\epsilon/D = 0,0019$ (Brown, 1961, Fig. 126)

Untuk $\epsilon/D = 0,0019$ & $N_{re} = 31.013,1808$; $f = 0,028$ (Brown, 1961, Fig. 125)

Dari Foust, 1980, Appendix C-2a. diperoleh:

Le elbow = $30.D = 30 \times 0,742 \text{ in} = 22,26 \text{ in}$

Le globe valve = $340.D = 340 \times 0,742 \text{ in} = 252,28 \text{ in}$

L pipa total = Le elbow + Le globe valve + L pipa lurus
 $= (22,26 \times 3) + 252,28 + 10,5 = 329,56 \text{ ft}$

$$F_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot L \cdot v^2}{D \cdot g_c} = \frac{2 \times 0,028 \times 329,56 \text{ ft} \times 2,5405^2 \text{ ft}^2/\text{detik}^2}{\left(\frac{0,742}{12}\right) \text{ ft} \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{det}^2}} = 59,8712 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}}$$

Fex (Exit)

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

$$K_{ex} = 1 \text{ (Foust, 1980)}$$

$$F_{ex} = \frac{K_{ex} \cdot v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} = \frac{1 \times 2,5405 \text{ ft/detik}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{det}^2}} = 0,1003 \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lb}}$$

$$\Sigma F_3 = F_p + F_{ex} = 59,8712 + 0,1003 = 59,9714 \text{ lbf} \cdot \text{ft}/\text{lb}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ bar} = 0,9869 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ bar} = 0,9869 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_3 = 1 \text{ bar} = 0,9869 \text{ atm}$$

$$m_1 \cdot (-W_s) = m_3 \cdot \left(\frac{P_3}{\rho} + \frac{v_3^2}{2 \cdot g_c} + Z_3 \cdot g/g_c \right) + m_2 \cdot \left(\frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_2^2}{2 \cdot g_c} + Z_2 \cdot g/g_c \right) -$$

$$m_1 \cdot \left(\frac{P_1}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2}{2 \cdot g_c} + Z_1 \cdot g/g_c \right) + m_1 \cdot \Sigma F_1 + m_2 \cdot \Sigma F_2 + m_3 \cdot \Sigma F_3 \text{ (Nevers, 1991)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 \cdot (-W_s) = & [0,4098 \text{ lb/s} \times \left(\frac{(0,9869 \times 14,696 \times 144) \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{53,7190 \text{ lb/ft}^3} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{2,5405^2 \text{ ft}^2/\text{detik}^2}{2 \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{det}^2}} + \frac{4,5 \text{ ft} \times 32,174 \text{ ft/detik}^2}{32,174 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{det}^2}} \right)] + [0,3544 \text{ lb/s} \times \\ & \left(\frac{(0,9869 \times 14,696 \times 144) \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{53,7190 \text{ lb/ft}^3} + \frac{2,1967^2 \text{ ft}^2/\text{detik}^2}{2 \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{det}^2}} + \frac{32 \text{ ft} \times 32,174 \text{ ft/detik}^2}{32,174 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{det}^2}} \right) \\ & \left. \right] - [0,7642 \text{ lb/s} \times \left(\frac{(0,9869 \times 14,696 \times 144) \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{53,7190 \text{ lb/ft}^3} + \frac{0^2 \text{ ft}^2/\text{detik}^2}{2 \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{det}^2}} + \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{9,2845 \text{ ft} \times 32,174 \text{ ft/detik}^2}{32,174 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lb.ft.det}^2}}] + (0,7642 \text{ lb/s} \times 12,4180 \text{ lbf.ft/lb}) + (0,3544 \text{ lb/s}$$

$$\times 49,2557 \text{ lbf.ft/lb}) + (0,4098 \text{ lb/s} \times 59,9714 \text{ lbf.ft/lb})$$

$$m_1 \cdot (-W_s) = 57,6762 \text{ lbf.ft/s}$$

$$W_s = (-57,6762 \text{ lbf.ft/s}) / (0,7642 \text{ lb/s}) = -75,4767 \text{ lbf.ft/lb}$$

Effisiensi pompa = $\eta = 20\%$ (Peters, 1991, Fig. 14-37)

$$\text{Brake Hp} = \frac{-W_s \cdot m}{\eta \cdot 550} = \frac{75,4767 \text{ lbf.ft/lb} \times 0,7642 \text{ lb/detik}}{0,2 \times 550 \frac{(\text{lbf.ft/detik})}{\text{Hp}}} = 0,5243 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80% (Peters, 1991, Fig. 14-38)

$$\text{Hp pompa} = \text{Brake Hp} / \text{Effisiensi motor} = 0,5243 \text{ Hp} / 0,8 = 0,6554 \text{ Hp} \approx 1 \text{ Hp}$$

26. POMPA DESTILAT MENARA DESTILASI II (L-324)

Fungsi: Memompa hasil kondensasi menara destilasi II dari tangki akumulator menuju kembali ke menara destilasi II dan ke Intermediate tank

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquids dengan viskositas rendah
- Cocok untuk rate massa besar

Effisiensi pompa: 20%

Power motor: 2 Hp

Kapasitas: $0,0168 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}$

Bahan konstruksi: Nickel based alloy

Jumlah: 1 buah

27. POMPA DESTILAT MENARA DESTILASI III (L-334)

Fungsi: Memompa hasil kondensasi menara destilasi III dari tangki akumulator menuju kembali ke menara destilasi III dan ke Cooler

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquida dengan viskositas rendah
- Cocok untuk rate massa besar

Effisiensi pompa: 40 %

Power motor: 6 Hp

Kapasitas: 0,0450 ft³/detik

Bahan konstruksi: Nickel based alloy

Jumlah: 1 buah

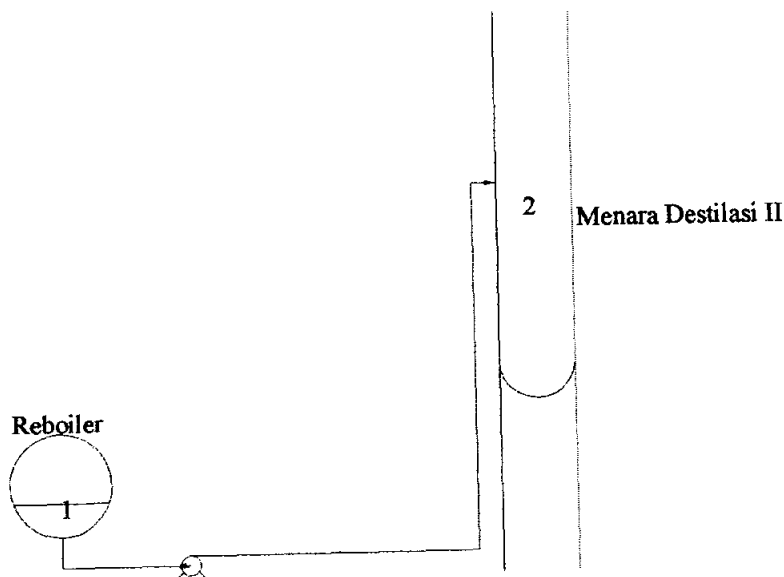
28. POMPA REBOILER MENARA DESTILASI I (L-315)

Fungsi: Memompa produk bottom menara destilasi I dari reboiler menuju ke menara destilasi II

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquida dengan viskositas rendah
- Cocok untuk rate massa besar



Diperkirakan:

Jumlah elbow = 4

Jumlah gate valve = 1

Jumlah globe valve = 1

$Z_1 = 5 \text{ ft}$

$Z_2 = 28 \text{ ft}$

Panjang pipa lurus = 58 ft

$$\Delta Z = Z_2 - Z_1 = 28 \text{ ft} - 5 \text{ ft} = 23 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Rate massa} = 35.044,7662 \text{ kg/hari} = 3.219,1538 \text{ lb/jam} = 0,8942 \text{ lb/detik}$$

$$\text{Rate mol} = 337,6126 \text{ kgmol/hari}$$

$$\text{Mr campuran} = \text{rate massa/rate mol} = 35.044,7662/337,6126 = 103,8 \text{ kg/kgmol}$$

Karena Mr campuran mendekati Mr dari para xylene, maka sifat fisisnya didekati dengan sifat fisis dari para xylene.

s.g para xylene = 0,86 (Himmelblau, 1996)

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 0,86 \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 860 \text{ kg/m}^3 = \frac{860 \times 2,2046}{3,2808^3} = 53,6895 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu_{\text{campuran}} = 0,22 \text{ cp (Kern, 1965)}$$

$$= 0,5324 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$Q = \frac{\text{rate massa}}{\rho_{\text{campuran}}} = \frac{3.219,1538 \text{ lb/jam}}{53,6895 \text{ lb/ft}^3} = 59,9588 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,0167 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik} = 7,4759 \text{ gpm}$$

Diasumsi: aliran turbulent, sehingga

$$\text{ID optimum pipa} = 3,9 \cdot Q^{0,45} \cdot \rho^{0,13} = 3,9 \times 0,0167^{0,45} \times 53,6895^{0,13} \\ = 1,0367 \text{ in (Peters, 1991)}$$

Dipilih:

Pipa 1 in sch. 40,

ID = 1,049 in

OD = 1,315 in (Brown, 1961)

$$\text{Luas penampang pipa} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \text{ID}^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 1,049 \text{ in}^2 = 0,8643 \text{ in}^2 = 0,006 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$v_1 = 0$$

$$v_2 = Q/\text{Luas penampang pipa} = (0,0167 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik})/(0,006 \text{ ft}^2) \\ = 2,7751 \text{ ft/detik}$$

$$\Delta v = 2,7751 \text{ ft/detik}$$

Kecepatan aliran dalam pipa = 2,7751 ft/detik

$$\text{Nre} = \frac{\rho \cdot \text{ID} \cdot v}{\mu} = \frac{53,6895 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \times \left(\frac{1,049}{12}\right) \text{ ft} \times 2,7751 \text{ ft/detik}}{\left(\frac{0,5324}{3600}\right) \text{ lb/ft.detik}} \\ = 88.068,2888$$

Karena $\text{Nre} > 2.100$ maka asumsi aliran turbulenta tepat.

Menghitung friksi pipa lurus

Dipilih: jenis pipa commercial steel

Untuk $\text{ID} = 1,049 \text{ in}$; $\epsilon/D = 0,0019$ (Brown, 1961, Fig. 126)

Untuk $\epsilon/D = 0,0019$ dan $\text{Nre} = 88.068,2888$; $f = 0,025$ (Brown, 1961, Fig. 125)

Dari Brown, 1961, Fig. 127 untuk nominal pipe 1 in diperoleh:

$$\text{Le elbow} = 5,5 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Le gate valve} = 70 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Le globe valve} = 29 \text{ ft}$$

Panjang pipa total = $\text{Le elbow} + \text{Le gate valve} + \text{Le globe valve} + L$
pipa lurus

$$= (5,5 \times 4) + 70 + 29 + 58 = 179 \text{ ft}$$

$$F_p = \frac{2 \cdot f \cdot L \cdot v^2}{D \cdot g_c} = \frac{2 \times 0,025 \times 179 \text{ ft} \times 2,7751^2 \text{ ft}^2/\text{detik}^2}{\left(\frac{1,049}{12}\right) \text{ ft} \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lb.ft.detik}^2}} = 24,5057 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lb}}$$

Menghitung Fc (Sudden contraction)

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

$$K_c = 0,55 \text{ (Geankoplis, 1997)}$$

$$F_c = \frac{K_c \cdot v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} = \frac{0,55 \times 2,7751 \text{ ft/detik}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lbf.det}^2}} = 0,0658 \frac{\text{lbf.ft}}{\text{lb}}$$

Menghitung Fex (Exit)

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

$$K_{ex} = 1 \text{ (Foust, 1980)}$$

$$F_{ex} = \frac{K_{ex} \cdot v^2}{2 \cdot \alpha \cdot g_c} = \frac{1 \times 2,7751 \text{ ft/detik}}{2 \times 1 \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lbf.det}^2}} = 0,1197 \frac{\text{lbf.ft}}{\text{lb}}$$

$$\Sigma F = F_p + F_c + F_{ex} = 24,5057 + 0,0658 + 0,1197 = 24,6912 \text{ lbf.ft/lb}$$

$$P_1 = 1,34 \text{ bar}$$

$$P_2 = 1 \text{ bar}$$

$$\Delta P = -0,34 \text{ bar} = -0,3356 \text{ atm}$$

$$\Delta Z \cdot g/g_c + \frac{\Delta v^2}{2 \cdot g_c} + \frac{\Delta P}{\rho} + \Sigma F = -W_s \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 1997})$$

$$\frac{23 \text{ ft} \times 32,174 \text{ ft/det}^2}{32,174 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lbf.det}^2}} + \frac{(2,7751^2 - 0) \text{ ft}^2/\text{det}^2}{2 \times 32,174 \frac{\text{lb.ft}}{\text{lbf.det}^2}} +$$

$$\frac{(-0,3356 \times 14,696 \times 144) \text{ lbf/ft}^2}{53,6895 \text{ lb/ft}^3} +$$

$$24,6912 \text{ lbf.ft/lb} = -W_s$$

$$W_s = -34,5847 \text{ lbf.ft/lb}$$

$$\text{Effisiensi pompa} = \eta = 20 \% \text{ (Peters, 1991, Fig. 14-37)}$$

$$\text{Brake Hp} = \frac{-W_s.m}{\eta.550} = \frac{34,5847 \text{ lbf.ft/lb} \times 0,8942 \text{ lb/detik}}{0,2 \times 550 \text{ (lbf.ft/detik)}/\text{Hp}} = 0,2811 \text{ Hp}$$

Effisiensi motor = 80 % (Peters, 1991, Fig. 14-38)

Hp pompa = Brake Hp/Effisiensi motor = $0,2811 / 0,8 = 0,3514 \text{ Hp} = 0,5 \text{ Hp}$

29. POMPA REBOILER MENARA DESTILASI II (L-325)

Fungsi: Memompa produk bottom menara destilasi II dari reboiler menuju ke menara destilasi III

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquida dengan viskositas rendah
- Cocok untuk rate massa besar

Effisiensi pompa: 20 %

Power motor: 2 Hp

Kapasitas: $0,0134 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}$

Bahan konstruksi: Nickel based alloy

Jumlah: 1 buah

30. POMPA REBOILER MENARA DESTILASI III (L-335)

Fungsi: Memompa produk bottom menara destilasi III dari reboiler menuju ke intermediate tank

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquida dengan viskositas rendah
- Cocok untuk rate massa besar

Effisiensi pompa: 20 %

Power motor: 0,5 Hp

Kapasitas: $0,0015 \text{ ft}^3/\text{detik}$

Bahan konstruksi: Nickel based alloy

Jumlah: 1 buah

31. POMPA FURNACE (L-211)

Fungsi: Memompa komponen-komponen yang berasal dari HE menuju ke
Furnace

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquida dengan viskositas rendah
- Cocok untuk rate massa besar

Effisiensi pompa: 20 %

Power motor: 16 Hp

Kapasitas: 0,0245 ft³/detik

Bahan konstruksi: Nickel based alloy

Jumlah: 1 buah

32. POMPA VAKUM MENARA DESTILASI II (L-326)

Fungsi: Mengvakumkan menara destilasi II

Tipe: Reciprocating Pump

Dasar pemilihan: Mampu memvakumkan menara destilasi tanpa
mengubah laju alir fluida proses.

Diketahui:

Inlet pressure (P_1) = 0,840881668 bar = 84088,1668 Pa

sg = 0,87

Dianggap ρ air = 1000 kg/m³

ρ liquida = 0,87 x 1000 kg/m³ = 870 kg/m³

Rate massa = 35744,0207 kg/hari

Volume flow rate = rate massa/ ρ liquida

$$= (35744,0207 \text{ kg/hari}) / (870 \text{ kg/m}^3) = 41,0851 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 0,0005 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

log P_1 = 4,9247

Dari Fig. 9, Ullman, 1991, Volume B 3 diperoleh:

power pompa/volume flow rate = 15 kPa = 15.000 kPa

Power pompa = (power pompa/volume flow rate) x volume flow rate

$$= 15.000 \text{ kPa} \times 0,0005 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 7,1328 \text{ W} = 0,0071 \text{ kW}$$

$$= (0,0071/0,7457) \text{ HP} = 0,0096 \text{ HP}$$

Diambil: power pompa vakum = 0,5 HP

33. POMPA VAKUM MENARA DESTILASI III (L-336)

Fungsi: Mengvakumkan menara destilasi III

Tipe: Reciprocating Pump

Dasar pemilihan: Mampu memvakumkan menara destilasi tanpa mengubah laju alir fluida proses.

Diketahui:

Inlet pressure (P_1) = 0,506625 bar = 50662,5 Pa

sg = 0,86

Dianggap ρ air = 1000 kg/m³

ρ liquida = 0,86 x 1000 kg/m³ = 860 kg/m³

Rate massa = 94602,4973 kg/hari

Volume flow rate = rate massa/ ρ liquida

$$= (94602,4973 \text{ kg/hari}) / (860 \text{ kg/m}^3) = 110,0029 \text{ m}^3/\text{hari}$$

$$= 0,0013 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

log P_1 = 4,7047

Dari Fig. 9, Ullman, 1991, Volume B 3 diperoleh:

power pompa/volume flow rate = 33 kPa = 33.000 kPa

Power pompa = (power pompa/volume flow rate) x volume flow rate

$$= 33.000 \text{ kPa} \times 0,0013 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 42,0150 \text{ W} = 0,042015 \text{ kW}$$

$$= (0,042015/0,7457) \text{ HP} = 0,0563 \text{ HP}$$

Diambil: power pompa vakum = 0,5 HP

34. POMPA TANGKI PENAMPUNG BENZENE (L-341)

Fungsi: Memompa benzene dari HE menuju ke tangki penampung benzene

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquida dengan viskositas rendah

- Cocok untuk rate massa besar
- Effisiensi pompa: 20 %
Power motor: 0,5 Hp
Kapasitas: 0,0076 ft³/detik
Bahan konstruksi: Nickel based alloy
Jumlah: 1 buah

35. POMPA TANGKI PENAMPUNG MIXED XYLENE (L-351)

Fungsi: Memompa produk mixed xylene dari HE menuju ke tangki penampung mixed xylene

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquida dengan viskositas rendah
- Cocok untuk rate massa besar

Effisiensi pompa: 20 %

Power motor: 0,5 Hp

Kapasitas: 0,0119 ft³/detik

Bahan konstruksi: Nickel based alloy

Jumlah: 1 buah

36. POMPA FEED (L-131)

Fungsi: Memompa komponen-komponen yang berasal dari tangki penyimpan toluene, tangki penyimpan cumene dan intermediate tank menuju ke Heat Exchanger

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquida dengan viskositas rendah
- Cocok untuk rate massa besar

Effisiensi pompa: 20 %

Power motor: 2 Hp

Kapasitas: 0,0240 ft³/detik

Bahan konstruksi: Nickel based alloy

Jumlah: 1 buah

37. POMPA DRUM SEPARATOR (L-241)

Fungsi: Memompa komponen-komponen yang berasal dari drum separator dan kondensor menuju ke menara destilasi I

Tipe: Centrifugal pump

Dasar pemilihan:

- Cocok untuk liquid dengan viskositas rendah
- Cocok untuk rate massa besar

Effisiensi pompa: 20 %

Power motor: 2 Hp

Kapasitas: 0,0251 ft³/detik

Bahan konstruksi: Nickel based alloy

Jumlah: 1 buah

APPENDIX D

PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

APPENDIX D
PERHITUNGAN ANALISA EKONOMI

Metode perkiraan harga

Harga peralatan sering mengalami perubahan karena kondisi ekonomi. Oleh karena itu, untuk memperkirakan harga peralatan sekarang diperlukan suatu indeks yang dapat mengkonversikan harga peralatan sebelumnya menjadi harga ekuivalen sekarang. Metode yang digunakan untuk menentukan harga peralatan adalah metode Cost Index yang dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\text{Harga alat saat ini} = \frac{\text{Cost Index saat ini}}{\text{Cost Index pada tahun A}} \times \text{Harga alat pada tahun A}$$

Pada perencanaan pabrik Xylene ini, harga peralatan yang digunakan didasarkan pada harga alat yang terdapat pada pustaka Peters, 1991 dan Ulrich, 1984. Cost index yang digunakan adalah dari Marshall & Swift Cost Index dan Chemical Engineering Plant Cost Index.

D.1. Perhitungan Harga Peralatan

- Cost Index Marshall & Swift pada tahun 1990 = 904 (Peters, 1991)
- Cost Index Marshall & Swift pada tahun 2002 = 1100 (Chemical Engineering, 2003)
- Cost Index Chemical Engineering Plant pada tahun 1982 = 315 (Ulrich, 1984)
- Cost Index Chemical Engineering Plant pada tahun 2002 = 392,7 (Chemical Engineering, 2002)

Contoh perhitungan :

Nama alat : Tangki Penyimpan Toluene

Kapasitas : 450.464 liter

Bahan konstruksi : Nickel

Harga Tahun 1990 : \$ 48.600 (Peters, 1991)

$$\text{Harga Tahun 2002} = \frac{392,7}{315} \times \$ 48.600 = \$ 60.588,00 = \text{Rp.1.090.584.000}$$

Dengan cara yang sama, harga peralatan disajikan pada tabel D.1. untuk alat-alat proses dan D.2. untuk alat-alat utilitas.

Tabel D.1. Harga Peralatan Proses

No.	Nama Alat	Kode	*Harga/unit	Jumlah	Total
1	Tangki Penyimpan Toluene	F-110	545.292.000	2	1.090.584.000
2	Tangki Penyimpan Cumene	F-120	227.205.000	1	227.205.000
3	Heat Exchanger	E-130	35.343.000	1	35.343.000
4	Pompa Feed	L-131	4.095.300	1	4.095.300
5	Intermediate Tank Recycle Menara Destilasi II	F-140	21.318.000	1	21.318.000
6	Intermediate Tank Recycle Menara Destilasi III	F-150	17.054.400	1	17.054.400
7	Furnace	Q-210	2.332.638.000	1	2.332.638.000
8	Pompa Furnace	L-211	31.000.000	1	31.000.000
9	Reaktor	R-220	22.720.500.000	1	22.720.500.000
10	Expander	N-230	3.141.600.000	1	3.141.600.000
11	Drum Separator	H-240	63.954.000	1	63.954.000
12	Pompa Drum Separator	L-241	3.800.000	1	3.800.000
13	Kondenser	E-250	46.450.800	1	46.450.800
14	Menara Destilasi I	D-310	923.406.000	1	923.406.000
15	Kondenser Menara Destilasi I	E-311	56.548.800	1	56.548.800
16	Akumulator Menara Destilasi I	H-312	65.973.600	1	65.973.600
17	Reboiler Menara Destilasi I	E-313	100.980.000	1	100.980.000
18	Pompa Destilat Menara Destilasi I	L-314	2.000.000	1	2.000.000
19	Pompa Reboiler Menara Destilasi I	L-315	1.000.000	1	1.000.000
20	Cooler Destilat Keluar Menara Destilasi I	E-316	90.882.000	1	90.882.000
21	Menara Destilasi II	D-320	991.758.240	1	991.758.240
22	Kondenser Menara Destilasi II	E-321	35.343.000	1	35.343.000
23	Akumulator Menara Destilasi II	H-322	54.192.600	1	54.192.600
24	Reboiler Menara Destilasi II	E-323	58.568.400	1	58.568.400
25	Pompa Destilat Menara Destilasi II	L-324	3.800.000	1	3.800.000
26	Pompa Reboiler Menara Destilasi II	L-325	3.800.000	1	3.800.000
27	Pompa Vakum Menara Destilasi II	L-326	2.500.000	1	2.500.000
28	Menara Destilasi III	D-330	9.178.678.080	1	9.178.678.080
29	Kondenser Menara Destilasi III	E-331	56.548.800	1	56.548.800
30	Akumulator Menara Destilasi III	H-332	70.686.000	1	70.686.000
31	Reboiler Menara Destilasi III	E-333	123.195.600	1	123.195.600
32	Pompa Destilat Menara Destilasi III	L-334	12.250.000	1	12.250.000
33	Pompa Reboiler Menara Destilasi III	L-335	1.000.000	1	1.000.000
34	Pompa Vakum Menara Destilasi III	L-336	2.500.000	1	2.500.000
35	Cooler Destilat Keluar Menara Destilasi III	E-337	66.646.800	1	66.646.800
36	Tangki Penampung Benzene	F-340	605.880.000	1	605.880.000
37	Pompa dari Cooler ke Tangki Penampung Benzene	L-341	1.000.000	1	1.000.000
38	Tangki Penampung Mixed Xylene	F-350	656.370.000	1	656.370.000
39	Pompa dari Cooler ke Tangki Penampung Mixed Xylene	L-351	1.000.000	1	1.000.000
	Total			40	42.902.050.420

Tabel D.2. Harga Peralatan Utilitas

No.	Nama Alat	*Harga/unit,Rp.	Jumlah	Total, Rp.
1.	Boiler	1.716.660.000	1	1.716.660.000
2.	Tangki Bahan Bakar	111.978.409	1	111.978.409
3.	Pompa Bahan Bakar	2.000.000	1	2.000.000
4.	Cooling Tower	3.478.200	1	3.478.200
5.	Settling Bin	3.500.000	1	3.500.000
6.	Pompa Air Sungai	1.963.500	1	1.963.500
7.	Bak Koagulasi dan Flokulasi	2.500.000	1	2.500.000
8.	Clarifier	350.064.000	1	350.064.000
9.	Bak Penampung Air	1.500.000	1	1.500.000
10.	Pompa Sand Filter	392.700	1	392.700
11.	Sand Filter	10.000.000	1	10.000.000
12.	Bak Penampung Air Bersih	4.095.300	1	4.095.300
13.	Pompa Bak Air Bersih	1.963.500	1	1.963.500
14.	Kation Exchanger	24.313.740	1	24.313.740
15.	Pompa Anion Exchanger	392.700	1	392.700
16.	Anion Exchanger	24.313.740	1	24.313.740
17.	Bak Kondensat	100.980.000	1	100.980.000
18.	Pompa Boiler	1.000.000	1	1.000.000
19.	Bak Penampung Air Pendingin	1.000.000	1	1.000.000
20.	Pompa Cooling Tower	392.700	1	392.700
	Total		20	2.362.488.489

(*: kurs rupiah = Rp.9.000/\$1)

Harga total peralatan = Rp. 45.264.538.909

D.2. Perhitungan Harga Bahan Baku

1. Toluene

Harga beli = Rp. 2.509,65 (<http://ed.icheme.org/costchem.html>. 2003)

Kebutuhan per tahun = 37.750,4978 kg/hari. 300 hari/tahun

= 12.457.664,27 kg/tahun

Harga beli per tahun = Rp. 31.264.432.027,26

2. Cumene

Harga beli = Rp. 25.813,59 (<http://ed.icheme.org/costchem.html>, 2003)

Kebutuhan per tahun = 2.928,5073 kg/hari. 300 hari/tahun
= 966.407,4080 kg/tahun

Harga beli per tahun = Rp. 24.946.442.836,0343

D.3. Perhitungan Harga Katalis dan Ion Exchanger1. Katalis HAT-96 (www.sript.com, 2002)

Harga beli per kg = Rp. 1.000.000

Kebutuhan per 2 tahun = 1.064,6894 kg/hari. 330 hari/tahun
= 1.064,6894 kg/2 tahun

Harga beli per tahun = Rp. 532.344.700,00

2. Ion Exchanger (www.chempros.com, 2002)

a. Kation exchanger

Harga beli = Rp. 25.830,00

Konsentrasi yang digunakan = 1 g/L

Rate air yang diolah = 7,2641 m³/hari

Kebutuhan per tahun = 7,2641 kg/hari. 330 hari/tahun
= 7,2641 kg/tahun

Harga beli per tahun = Rp. 187.631,70

b. Anion exchanger

Harga beli = Rp. 62.010,00

Konsentrasi yang digunakan = 0,5 g/L

Rate air yang diolah = 7,2641 m³/hari

Kebutuhan per tahun = 3,6321 kg/hari. 330 hari/tahun
= 3,6321 kg/tahun

Harga beli per tahun = Rp. 225.223,42

Harga beli total ion exchanger = Rp. 412.855,1235

D.4. Perhitungan Harga Jual Produk

1. Benzene

Harga jual pasaran = Rp. 2.829,7359

(<http://ed.icheme.org/costchem.html>, 2003)

Produksi = 16.060,3233 kg/hari

= 5.299.906,6863 kg/tahun

Harga jual per tahun = Rp. 14.997.336.089,80

2. Mixed xylene

Harga jual pasaran = Rp. 19.876,4629

(http://www.chem2000.nl/default_main.asp?ID=4, 2003)

Produksi = 25.000 kg/hari

= 8.250.000 kg/tahun

Harga jual per tahun = Rp. 163.980.818.865,17

D.5. Perhitungan Gaji Karyawan

Untuk karyawan bagian proses, pengemasan dan keamanan dilakukan system 3 shift/hari yang terdiri atas 4 regu secara bergantian.

Shift pergantian kerja dilakukan dengan cara seperti pada tabel D.3. dibawah ini :

Tabel D.3. Shift Pergantian Kerja

Regu	Hari								
	Senin	Selasa	Rabu	Kamis	Jumat	Sabtu	Minggu	Senin	Selasa
1	P	P	P	L	M	M	M	L	S
2	S	S	L	P	P	P	L	M	M
3	M	L	S	S	S	L	P	P	P
4	L	M	M	M	L	S	S	S	L

Keterangan : P = pagi, S = siang, M = malam, L = libur

Waktu Pergantian shift untuk karyawan bagian proses, pengemasan dan bagian keamanan berbeda. Untuk karyawan proses dan pengemasan, pergantian karyawan yang ditetapkan adalah :

Shift 1 : 07.00 – 15.00

Shift 2 : 15.00 – 23.00

Shift 3 : 23.00 – 07.00

Sedangkan untuk karyawan bagian keamanan, pergantian yang diterapkan adalah:

Shift 1 : 06.00 – 14.00

Shift 2 : 14.00 – 22.00

Shift 3 : 22.00 – 06.00

Untuk karyawan non-shift memiliki jam kerja :

Senin – Jumat : 08.00 – 16.00

Sabtu : 08.00 – 12.00

Perincian gaji karyawan disajikan pada tabel D.4.

Total gaji karyawan per bulan = Rp. 176.450.000

Total gaji karyawan per tahun = Rp. 2.117.400.000

D.6. Perhitungan Biaya utilitas

1. Air PDAM

Kebutuhan per hari $26,5 \text{ m}^3$

Harga beli air PDAM per 10 m^3 pertama = Rp.750

Harga beli air PDAM per 10 m^3 kedua = Rp.1300

Harga beli air PDAM per 10 m^3 ketiga = Rp.1880

Biaya untuk air PDAM per tahun = $330.(10.750 + 10.1300 + 6,5.1880)$
= Rp. 12.193.500,00

2. Alum

Kebutuhan per hari $0,0285 \text{ kg}$

Harga beli alum per kg = Rp. 1.800,00

Biaya untuk alum per tahun = Rp. 16.925,02

3. Solar

Kebutuhan per hari 219,5936 L

Harga beli diesel oil per liter = Rp. 2.100,00

Biaya untuk diesel oil per tahun = Rp. 152.178.341,36

4. Residu

Kebutuhan per hari 16.012,9193 L

Harga beli residu per liter = Rp. 300,00

Biaya untuk residu per tahun = Rp. 1.585.279.011,53

5. Listrik

Beban terpasang 85,00 kW

Biaya beban per bulan Rp.175.000,00

Biaya beban per tahun Rp. 2.100.000,00

Lsitrk yang terpakai 82,22 kW

Biaya listrik :

WBP Rp.388,00

LWBP Rp.314,00

Dalam 1 hari terdapat 4 jam WBP dan 20 jam LWBP

Listrik terpakai = 82,22 kW untuk 300 hari (full operation)

= 41,11 kW untuk 35 hari (offl operation)

Beban pemakaian = $(82,22 \times 388 \times 20 \times 330) + (82,22 \times 314 \times 4 \times 330)$

$+ (41,11 \times 314 \times 4 \times 35) + (41,11 \times 388 \times 8 \times 35)$

= Rp.257.590.683,86

Total biaya listrik = Biaya pemakaian + Biaya beban = Rp. 259.690.683,86

Total biaya utilitas = Rp. 2.007.962.561,78

D.7. Perhitungan Harga Tanah dan Bangunan

Luas tanah	: 5.300 m ²
Luas bangunan pabrik	: 2.740,0640 m ²
Luas bangunan gedung	: 1.560,0364 m ²
Harga tanah per m ²	: Rp.125.000,000
Harga bangunan pabrik per m ²	: Rp.750.000,000
Harga bangunan gedung per m ²	: Rp.1.250.000,000

Harga bangunan gedung : Rp. 1.950.045.537,718

Total harga tanah dan bangunan : Rp. 4.667.593.527,468

Tabel D.4. Perincian Gaji Karyawan

No.	Jabatan	Gaji tiap orang/bulan, Rupiah	Jumlah	Total
1.	Direktur Utama	10.000.000	1	10.000.000
2.	Direktur produksi dan litbang	7.000.000	1	7.000.000
3.	Direktur Keuangan	7.000.000	1	7.000.000
4.	Direktur Administrasi dan Personalia	7.000.000	1	7.000.000
5.	Sekretaris	1.750.000	2	3.500.000
6.	Kasie utilitas	3.000.000	1	3.000.000
7.	Kasie laboratorium	3.000.000	1	3.000.000
8.	Kasie maintenance	3.000.000	1	3.000.000
9.	Kasie proses	4.000.000	1	4.000.000
10.	Kasie pengemasan	3.000.000	1	3.000.000
11.	Kasie pembelian dan penjualan	3.000.000	1	3.000.000
12.	Kasie keuangan	3.000.000	1	3.000.000
13.	Kasie Administrasi/ Personalia dan Humas	3.000.000	1	3.000.000
14.	Kasie keamanan	1.750.000	1	1.750.000
15.	Karyawan utilitas	850.000	20	17.000.000
16.	Karyawan laboratorium	1.000.000	6	6.000.000
17.	Karyawan bengkel	850.000	5	4.250.000
18.	Karyawan proses	1.000.000	52	52.000.000
19.	Karyawan pengemasan	850.000	8	6.800.000
20.	Karyawan penjualan	850.000	3	2.550.000
21.	Karyawan pembelian	850.000	3	2.550.000
22.	Karyawan keuangan	850.000	2	1.700.000
23.	Karyawan Adm/Personalia	850.000	2	1.700.000
24.	Karyawan Humas	850.000	6	5.100.000
25.	Karyawan keamanan/satpam	650.000	16	10.400.000
26.	Perawat	850.000	2	1.700.000
27.	Sopir	750.000	3	2.250.000
28.	Tukang kebun	600.000	2	1.200.000
Total			145	176.450.000

