

**PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK
METILANILIN DARI ANILIN DAN METANOL
KAPASITAS 15.000 TON/TAHUN**

TUGAS AKHIR



Oleh :

Wihdan Hidayat (01 521 070)

Alphadian Prasetia (02 521 009)

**JURUSAN TEKNIK KIMIA
FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI INDUSTRI
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA
JOGJAKARTA**

2007

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SKRIPSI



Diajukan kepada Jurusan Teknik Kimia
Fakultas Teknologi Industri
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Jogjakarta guna melengkapi syarat-syarat
untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Teknik Kimia

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2007

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN HASIL TUGAS AKHIR PRARANCANGAN PABRIK

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

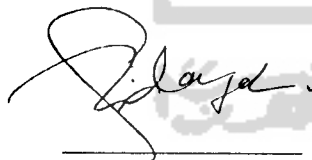
Nama : Wihdan Hidayat Nama : Alphadian Prasetya

No. Mahasiswa : 01521070 No. Mahasiswa : 02 521 009

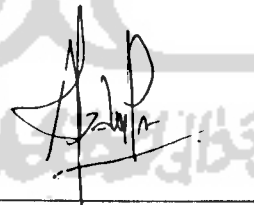
Menyatakan bahwa seluruh hasil penelitian ini adalah hasil karya saya sendiri. Apabila di kemudian hari terbukti bahwa ada beberapa bagian dari karya ini adalah bukan hasil karya sendiri, maka saya siap menanggung resiko dan konsekuensi apapun.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat, semoga dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Yogyakarta, 7 Juni 2007



Wihdan Hidayat



Alphadian Prasetya



HALAMAN PERSEMBAHAN

Alhamdulillah. Tidak ada nama lain selain Keluarga Besar H. Bani Musapangat yang telah dengan sabar membentuk dan membebaskan watak dan perilaku ananda menjadi diri yang bebas dalam kemajemukan. Afwan untuk semua warna penghias yang tidak bisa kusebutkan satu persatu. Jazakumullah Khairan Katsira



KATA PENGANTAR



Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.

Puji dan syukur terlimpah bagi Allah SWT, atas berkat rahmat dan ridho-Nya maka penulisan Tugas Akhir ini dapat terselesaikan. Sholawat serta salam penulis sampaikan kepada Nabi Muhammad saw sebagai pembawa rahmat di muka bumi.

Dengan segenap ketulusan hati, pada kesempatan ini penulis ingin menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih kepada :

1. Bapak Fathul Wahid, ST, MSc. Dekan Fakultas Teknologi Industri. Universitas Islam Indonesia.
2. Dra. Hj. Kamariah Anwar, MS. Ketua Jurusan Teknik Kimia, Universitas Fakultas Teknologi Industri, Universitas Islam Indonesia.
3. Bapak Ir. Bachrun Sutrisno, M.Sc. Selaku Dosen Pembimbing I.
4. Bapak Ir. Muhadi Ayub Wasitho, M.Eng. Selaku Dosen Pembimbing II
5. Untuk partner atas kelucuan dan keharmonisannya selama pengerjaan TA.
6. Semua teman-teman Teknik Kimia angkatan 1997-2006 yang tidak dapat disebutkan satu persatu.
7. Seluruh civitas akademika UII.
8. Dan semua pihak yang telah mendukungku dalam penyelesaian Tugas Akhir ini.

Penulis sadar bahwa Tugas Akhir ini masih jauh dari sempurna. Oleh karena itu kritik dan saran sangat penulis harapkan.

Harapan penulis semoga Tugas akhir ini dapat bermanfaat bagi semua pihak. Amin.

Jazakumullah Khairan Katsira

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.



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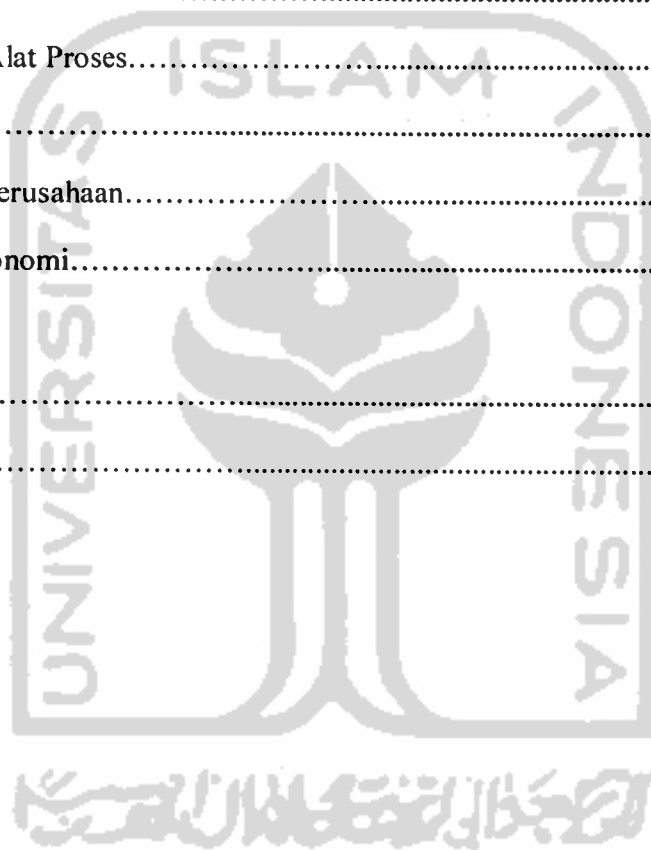
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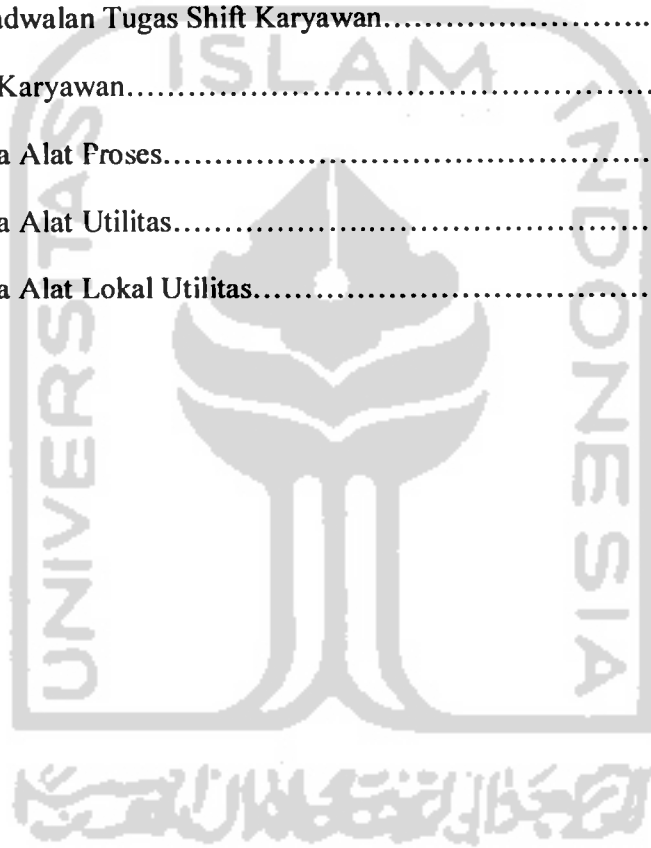
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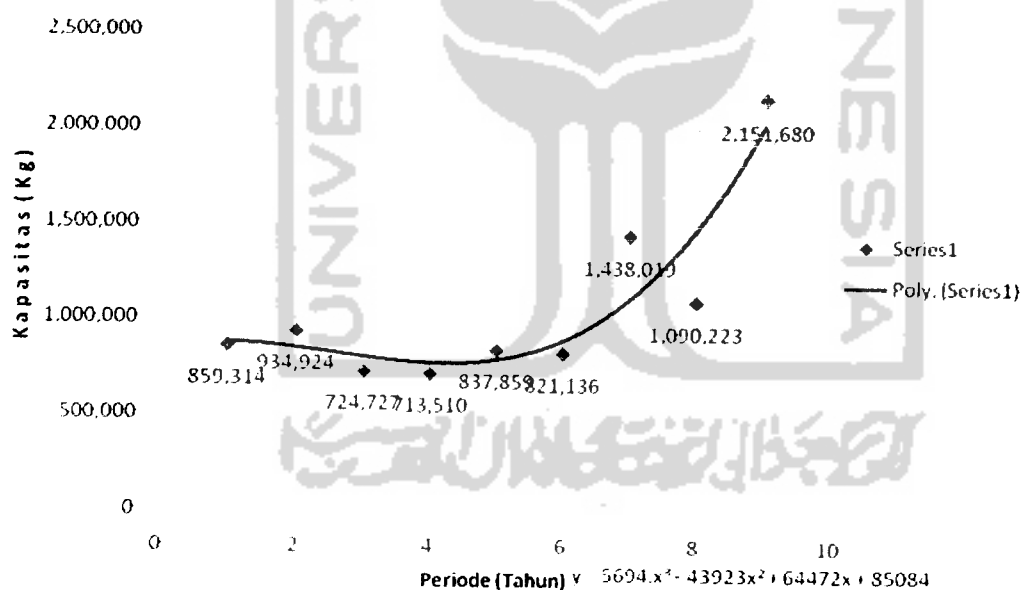
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No	Tahun	Ekspor (kg)	Impor (kg)
1	1994	-	859.314
2	1995	13.968	934.924
3	1996	22.704	724.727
4	1997	-	713.510
5	1998	24.978	837.859
6	1999	81.257	821.136
7	2000	95.000	1.438.019
8	2001	-	1.090.223
9	2002	-	2.151.680

Tabel 1. Data ekspor-impor metilanol di Indonesia

Dengan menggunakan microsoft excel didapat persamaan garis regresi polynomial :



Gambar I.1 Grafik Regresi polynomial kebutuhan metilanol

$$Y = 5694.x^3 - 43923.x^2 + 64472.x + 85084$$

Misal untuk kebutuhan tahun 2010 sebesar :

$$X (\text{periode tahun}) = 2010 - 1994 = 17$$

$$\text{Sehingga } y = 5694x^{17} - 43923x^{17} + 64472x^{17} + 85084 = 16.461.983 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Atau } 16.461.983 \text{ kg} = 16.461 \text{ ton}$$

Pada dasarnya ada dua faktor yang mempengaruhi dalam pemilihan lokasi pabrik yaitu faktor primer dan faktor sekunder.

1. Faktor primer meliputi :

- a. Letak pabrik terhadap pasar (market oriented)
- b. Letak pabrik terhadap sumber bahan baku (raw material oriented)
- c. Tersedianya sarana transportasi (transportasi oriented)
- d. Adanya tenaga kerja yang murah (labour oriented)
- e. Tersedianya sumber air, tenaga listrik dan bahan bakar yang cukup (power oriented)

2. Faktor sekunder meliputi :

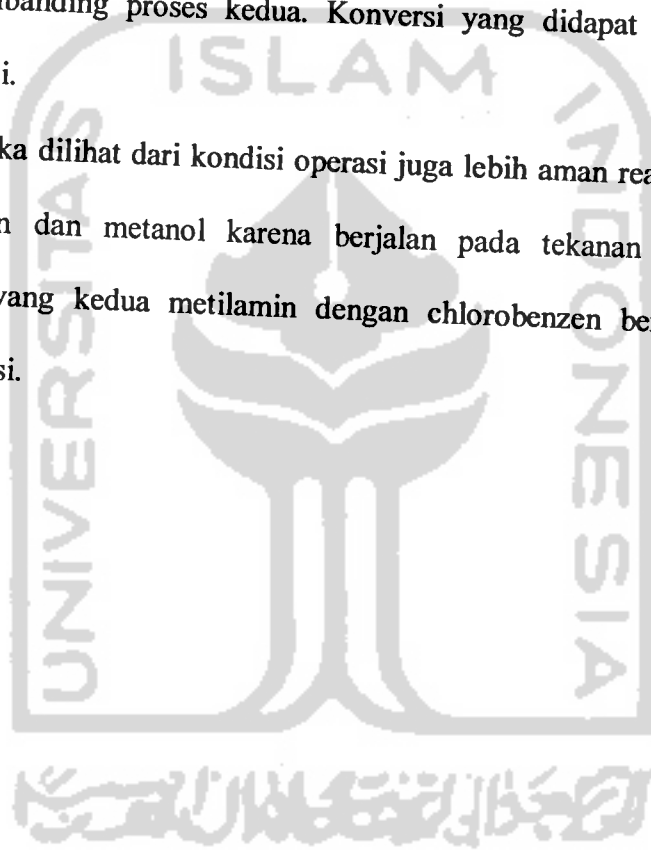
- a. Harga tanah dan gedung
- b. Kemungkinan perluasan pabrik.
- c. Tersedianya tempat perbelanjaan untuk kepentingan pabrik.
- d. Keadaan masyarakat daerah (adat istiadat, keamanan dan sikap).
- e. Keadaan tanah dan iklim.

Dengan memperhatikan faktor-faktor diatas, maka pembangunan pabrik metilnilin dipilih di kawasan industri Tangerang, Banten dengan pertimbangan bahan baku, pemasaran, sumber energi dan sumber air.

- a. Bahan baku pembuatan metilnilin yaitu anilin dan metanol mudah didapat karena kelancaran arus masuk bahan baku meliputi palabuhan Tanjung Priok yang dekat dengan lokasi pabrik.
- b. Pemasaran produk metilnilin diutamakan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan di kawasan industri Jabotabek dan daerah-daerah lain. Sedangkan untuk

Dalam pra rancangan pabrik metilnilin ini dipilih proses yang pertama yaitu reaksi anilin dan metanol dengan katalisator alumina karena proses ini lebih sederhana dan bahan bakunya mudah diperoleh dengan harga yang lebih murah. Untuk proses kedua, bahan bakunya semua berasal dari luar negeri dengan harga yang mahal. Ditinjau dari potensial ekonomi, proses pertama lebih menguntungkan dibanding proses kedua. Konversi yang didapat pada proses pertama lebih tinggi.

Selain itu jika dilihat dari kondisi operasi juga lebih aman reaksi pertama yakni antara anilin dan metanol karena berjalan pada tekanan 30-60 psi, sedangkan reaksi yang kedua metilamin dengan chlorobenzen berjalan pada tekanan 900-1100 psi.



b. Metanol

Kenampakan	: cairan tidak berwarna
Rumus molekul	: CH_3OH
Berat molekul	: 32,043 kg/kmol
Titik didih	: $64,7^\circ\text{C}$
Titik leleh	: $-97,8^\circ\text{C}$
Suhu kritis	: 240°C
Tekanan kritis	: 77,7 atm
Spesific gravity	: 0,792
Viskositas(25°C)	: 0,541 cp
Kapasitas panas	: 0,344 kkal/kg
Kelarutan	: dapat campur dengan air
Kemurnian	: 99% 1% H_2O

c. Bahan Pembantu

1. Katalis alumina

Spesifikasi : Al_2O_3 86%, 5% copper, 9% calcium oxide

Bentuk : pellet

2. Hidrogen

Kenampakan : gas, tidak berwarna

Rumus molekul : H_2

Berat molekul : 2,016

Titik didih : $-252,7^\circ\text{C}$

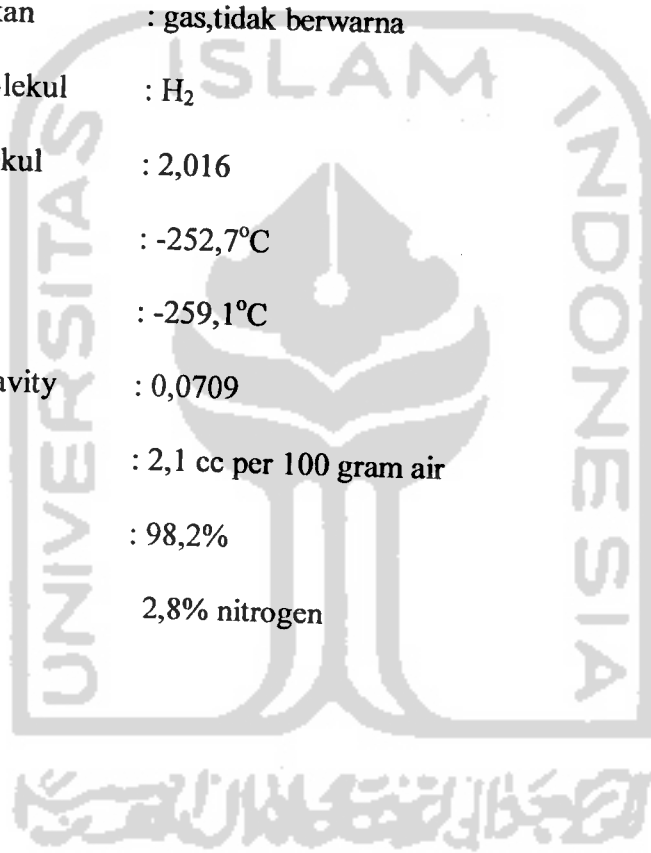
Titik leleh : $-259,1^\circ\text{C}$

Spesifik gravity : 0,0709

Kelarutan : 2,1 cc per 100 gram air

Kemurnian : 98,2%

2,8% nitrogen



BAB V

PENUTUP

5.1 Kesimpulan

Pabrik Metilanilin dengan kapasitas 15.000 ton/tahun dari Methanol dan Ailin digolongkan sebagai pabrik beresiko rendah karena bahan yang diolah adalah bahan yang tidak mudah meledak dan beroperasi pada tekanan yang rendah.

Analisis kelayakan pabrik tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Keuntungan sebelum pajak sebesar Rp 66.901.427.349,52 per tahun dan sesudah pajak sebesar Rp 33.450.713.674,76 per tahun.
2. Return On Investment (ROI) sebelum pajak sebesar 45,07 % dan sesudah pajak sebesar 22,53 %. Syarat ROI sebelum pajak untuk pabrik beresiko rendah minimum 11 % (Aries and Newton, P 193)
3. Pay Out Time (POT) sebelum pajak sebesar 1,82 tahun dan sesudah pajak 3,07 tahun. Syarat POT sebelum pajak untuk pabrik beresiko rendah maksimum tahun (Aries and Newton, P 196)
4. Break Even Point (BEP) sebesar 42,15 %. Nilai BEP untuk pabrik kimia pada umumnya adalah 40 % - 60 %
5. Shut Down Point (SDP) sebesar 25,46 %
6. Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) sebesar 27,63%

Suku bunga deposito dan pinjaman rupiah untuk 12 bulan rata-rata berkisar 13% (Bank BPD cabang Gentan). DCF diisyaratkan minimum 1,5 kali suku bunga pinjaman Bank yaitu sekitar 19,5%

Dari hasil analisis kelayakan di atas dapat disimpulkan pendirian pabrik Metilanilin dari Methanol dan Anilin dengan kapasitas 15.000 ton/tahun cukup menarik untuk dikaji lebih lanjut.



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NERACA MASSA

Neraca massa dihitung menggunakan excel

Direncanakan dalam 1 tahun pabrik beroperasi selama 330 hari.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kecepatan produksi} &= 15.000 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{th}} \times \frac{1\text{th}}{330\text{hari}} \times \frac{1\text{hari}}{24\text{jam}} \times \frac{1000\text{kg}}{1\text{ton}} \\ &= 1893,9394 \text{ kg/jam}\end{aligned}$$

Persamaan reaksi kimia :



Konversi Aniline = 0,98

Berat molekul komponen :

BM H ₂	=	2 kg/kmol
BM N ₂	=	28 kg/kmol
BM CH ₃ OH	=	32 kg/kmol
BM H ₂ O	=	18 kg/kmol
BM C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	=	93 kg/kmol
BM C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	=	123 kg/kmol
BM C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	=	107 kg/kmol

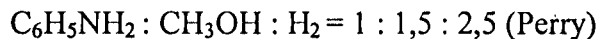
Kemurnian bahan baku :

H ₂	=	98,2 %mol
N ₂	=	1,8 %mol
CH ₃ OH	=	99 % berat
H ₂ O	=	1 % berat
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	=	99,5 % berat
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	=	0,5 % berat

Kemurnian produk Methylaniline yang diinginkan = 99 %

1. REAKTOR

Perbandingan bahan masuk reaktor :



Basis perhitungan = 100 kmol $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ umpan masuk reaktor

Maka : CH_3OH masuk reaktor = $1,5 \times 100 \text{ kmol/jam} = 150 \text{ kmol/jam}$ (nBo)

H_2 masuk reaktor = $2,5 \times 100 \text{ kmol/jam} = 250 \text{ kmol/jam}$

N_2 masuk reaktor = $1,8/98,8 \times 250 \text{ kmol/jam} = 4,5918 \text{ kmol/jam}$

Recycle dari perhitungan excel :

Recycle				
Komponen	Hasil condenser parsial		Hasil atas menara distilasi 1	
	Kmol/jam	Kg/jam	Kmol/jam	Kg/jam
H_2	250,0000	500,0000	-	-
N_2	4,5918	128,5714	-	-
CH_3OH	0,2627	8,4060	51,4786	1647,3160
H_2O	0,1477	2,6585	0,9244	16,6396
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$	0,0002	0,0166	-	-
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$	0,0000	0,0013	-	-
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_3$	0,0062	0,6584	-	-

Umpan segar :

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{CH}_3\text{OH} &= 150 \text{ kmol/jam} - 0,2627 \text{ kmol/jam} - 51,4786 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 98,2587 \text{ kmol/jam} = 3144,2780 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= 1/99 \times 3144,2780 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 31,7604 \text{ kg/jam} = 1.7645 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 &= 100 \text{ kmol/jam} - 0,0002 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 99,9998 \text{ kmol/jam} = 9299,9834 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2 = 0,5/99,5 \times 9299,9834 \text{ kg/jam} = 46,7336 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,3799 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Umpan masuk reaktor = umpan segar + recycle

$$\text{H}_2 = 250,0000 \text{ kmol/jam} = 500,0000 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{N}_2 = 4,5918 \text{ kmol/jam} = 128,5714 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 150,0000 \text{ kmol/jam} = 4800,0000 \text{ kg/jam}$$

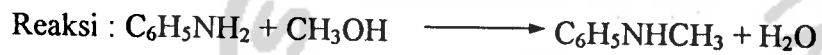
$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 2,8366 \text{ kmol/jam} = 51,0585 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 = 100,0000 \text{ kmol/jam} = 9300,0000 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2 = 0,3800 \text{ kmol/jam} = 46,7349 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_3 = 0,0062 \text{ kmol/jam} = 0,6584 \text{ kg/jam}$$

konversi Aniline yang bereaksi = $X_A = 98\% = 0,98$ (US Patent)



$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 \text{ bereaksi} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 \text{ umpan} \times \text{konversi}$$

$$= n_{Ao} \cdot X_A$$

$$= 100 \text{ kmol/jam} \times 0,98$$

$$= 98 \text{ kmol/jam} = 9114 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 \text{ sisa} = n_{Ao} (1 - X_A)$$

$$= 100 (1 - 0,98) \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$= 2 \text{ kmol/jam} = 186 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{CH}_3\text{OH bereaksi} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 \text{ bereaksi}$$

$$= 98 \text{ kmol} = 3136 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{CH}_3\text{OH sisa} = n_{Bo} - n_{Ao} \cdot X_A$$

$$= (150 - 98) \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$= 52 \text{ kmol/jam} = 1664 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_3 \text{ terbentuk} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 \text{ bereaksi} + \text{recycle}$$

$$= 98 \text{ kmol/jam} + 0,0062 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O terbentuk} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 \text{ bereaksi} + \text{recycle}$$

$$= 98 \text{ kmol/jam} + 2,8366 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Neraca massa reaktor :

Komponen	Masuk			Keluar (kg/jam)
	Umpan segar (kg/jam)	Recycle condenser parsial (kg/jam)	Recycle menara distilasi 1 (kg/jam)	
H ₂	-	500,0000	-	500,0000
N ₂	-	128,5714	-	128,5714
H ₂ O	31,7604	2,6585	16,6396	1815,0585
CH ₃ OH	3144,2780	8,4060	1647,3160	1664,0000
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	9299,9834	0,0166	-	186,0000
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	46,7336	0,0013	-	46,7349
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	-	0,6584	-	10486,6584
Total	12522,7554	640,3123	1663,9555	14827,0232
		14827,0232		

2. CONDENSOR PARSIAL – SEPARATOR

Memisahkan H₂ dan N₂ dari campuran gas keluar reaktor untuk direcycle sebagai umpan masuk reaktor. H₂ dan N₂ adalah komponen non condensable sehingga tidak ikut mengembun sedangkan campuran gas-gas lain dapat mengembun (condensable).

Untuk mendapatkan fase gas dan cair maka kondisi operasi condensor parsial dihitung menggunakan persamaan Antoine :

$$\ln P^0 = A - \frac{B}{T + C}$$

Harga A,B, dan C untuk komponen kondensable (Reid)

Komponen	A	B	C
CH ₃ OH	18,5875	3626,55	-34,29
H ₂ O	18,3036	3816,44	-46,13
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	16,6748	3857,52	-73,15
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	16,2456	3655,26	-103,80
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	16,3060	3756,28	-80,71

Menentukan K, V, dan L dengan rumus :

$$K = P^o/P$$

$$V = \frac{F_i}{(L/VK + 1)}$$

$$L = F - V$$

Perhitungan :

$$P \text{ total} = P \text{ keluar reaktor} = 2,467 \text{ atm} = 1874,6792 \text{ mmHg}$$

Dicoba = perbandingan cair uap (L/V), P, dan T

Sampai diperoleh L/V coba = L/V hitung

$$\text{Dicoba : } L/V = 606,650$$

$$P = 1,23 \text{ atm} = 934,8124 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$T = 375,7 \text{ K} = 102,7^\circ\text{C}$$

Komponen	Umpan Kmol/jam	Ln P ^o	P ^o	K	V	Y	L	X
CH ₃ OH	52,0000	7,9653	2879,3723	3,0802	0,2627	0,6304	51,7373	0,2047
H ₂ O	100,8366	6,7237	831,8515	0,8899	0,1477	0,3544	100,6889	0,3983
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	2,0000	3,9249	50,6485	0,0542	0,0002	0,0004	1,9998	0,0079
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	0,3800	2,8024	16,4835	0,0176	0,0000	0,0000	0,3799	0,0015
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	98,0062	3,5726	35,6074	0,0381	0,0062	0,0148	98,0000	0,3876
					0,4167	1,0000	252,8060	1,0000

$$L/V \text{ hitung} = 252,8060/0,4167 = 606,650 \longrightarrow \text{kondisi operasi coba benar}$$

Komposisi hasil

Komponen	Umpan		Fase gas		Fase cair	
	Kmol/jam	Kg/jam	Kmol/jam	Kg/jam	Kmol/jam	Kg/jam
H ₂	250,0000	500,0000	250,0000	500,0000	0	0
N ₂	4,5918	128,5714	4,5918	128,5714	0	0
H ₂ O	52,0000	1664,0000	0,2627	8,4060	51,7373	1655,5940
CH ₃ OH	100,8366	1815,0585	0,1477	2,6585	100,6889	1812,4000
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	2,0000	186,0000	0,0002	0,0166	1,9998	185,9834
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	0,3800	46,7349	0,0000	0,0014	0,3799	46,7335
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	98,0062	10486,6584	0,0062	0,6584	98,0000	10486,0000
	507,8145	14827,0232	255,0086	640,3123	252,8060	14186,7109

Neraca Massa condensor parsial :

Komponen	Masuk (kg/jam)	Keluar	
		Fase gas (kg/jam)	Fase cair (kg/jam)
H ₂	500,0000	500,0000	-
N ₂	128,5714	128,5714	-
H ₂ O	1664,0000	8,4060	1655,5940
CH ₃ OH	1815,0585	2,6585	1812,4000
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	186,0000	0,0166	185,9834
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	46,7349	0,0014	46,7335
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	10486,6584	0,6584	10486,0000
Total	14827,0232	640,3123	14186,7109
			14827,0232

3. MENARA DISTILASI I

Memisahkan sebagian besar metanol dari campuran fase cair condensor parsial untuk direcycle sebagai umpan masuk reaktor. Metanol dipisahkan sebagai hasil atas dengan konsentrasi 99 % yaitu sebanyak 99,5 % metanol umpan menara distilasi I.

Light key component = CH₃OH

Heavy key component = H₂O

Hasil atas :

$$\text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 99,5/100 \times 51,7373 \text{ kmol/jam} = 51,4786 \text{ kmol/jam} = 1647,3160 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 1/99 \times 1647,3160 \text{ kg/jam} = 16,6396 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,9244 \text{ kmol/jam}$$

Hasil bawah :

$$\text{CH}_3\text{OH} = (51,7373 - 51,4786) \text{ kmol/jam} = 0,2587 \text{ kmol/jam} = 8,2780 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{H}_2\text{O} &= (100,6889 - 0,9244) \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 99,7645 \text{ kmol/jam} = 1795,7604 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 = 1,9998 \text{ kmol/jam} = 185,9834 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2 = 0,3799 \text{ kmol/jam} = 46,7335 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_3 = 98,0000 \text{ kmol/jam} = 10486,0000 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Neraca massa menara distilasi I:

Komponen	Masuk (kg/jam)	Keluar	
		Hasil atas (kg/jam)	Hasil bawah (kg/jam)
H ₂ O	1812,4000	16,6396	1795,7604
CH ₃ OH	1655,5940	1647,3160	8,2780
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	185,9834	-	185,9834
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	46,7335	-	46,7335
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	10486,0000	-	10486,0000
Total	14186,7109	1663,9556	12522,7553
			14186,7109

4. MENARA DISTILASI II

Memisahkan sebagian besar metilanilin dari campuran hasil bawah menara distilasi 1 untuk diambil sebagai produk. Metilanilin dipisahkan sebagai hasil bawah dengan konsentrasi 99 % yaitu sebanyak 99,5 % metilanilin umpan menara distilasi II.

Light key component = C₆H₅NH₂

Heavy key component = C₆H₅NHCH₃

Hasil bawah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 &= (100/99 \times 10433,57) - 46,7335 - 10433,57 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 58,6561 \text{ kg/jam} = 0,6307 \text{ kmol/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2 = 0,3799 \text{ kmol/jam} = 46,7335 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_3 &= 99,5/100 \times 98 \text{ kmol/jam} \\ &= 97,5100 \text{ kmol/jam} = 10433,57 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

Hasil atas :

$$\text{CH}_3\text{OH} = 0,2587 \text{ kmol/jam} = 8,2780 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O} = 99,7645 \text{ kmol/jam} = 1795,7604 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 = 1,9998 - 0,6307 \text{ kmol/jam} = 1,3691 \text{ kmol/jam} = 127,3273 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_3 = 98 - 97,51 \text{ kmol/jam} = 0,49 \text{ kmol/jam} = 52,43 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Neraca massa menara distilasi II

Komponen	Masuk (kg/jam)	Keluar	
		Hasil atas (kg/jam)	Hasil bawah (kg/jam)
H ₂ O	1795,7604	1795,7604	-
CH ₃ OH	8,2780	8,2780	-
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	185,9834	127,3273	58,6561
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	46,7335	-	46,7335
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	10486,0000	52,4300	10433,5700
Total	14186,7109	1983,7957	10538,9596
			14186,7109

Untuk kapasitas 15.000 ton metilanolin/th = 1893,9394 ton/th maka setiap arus pada neraca massa dikalikan dengan faktor koreksi.

$$\text{Faktor koreksi} = \frac{1893,9394}{10538,9596} = 0,1797$$

Sehingga di dapat neraca massa untuk kapasitas 15.000 ton/th sebagai berikut :

1. Reaktor

Komponen	Masuk			Keluar (kg/jam)
	Umpan segar (kg/jam)	Recycle condenser parsial (kg/jam)	Recycle menara distilasi 1 (kg/jam)	
H ₂	-	89,8542	-	89,8542
N ₂	-	23,1054	-	23,1054
H ₂ O	5,7076	0,4778	2,9903	326,1812
CH ₃ OH	565,0531	1,5106	296,0365	299,0348
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	1671,2850	0,0030	-	33,4258
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	8,3984	0,0002	-	8,3986
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	-	0,1183	-	1884,5404
Total	2250,4441	115,0695	299,0268	
		2664,5404		2664,5404

2. Condensor Parsial dan Separator

Komponen	Masuk (kg/jam)	Keluar	
		Fase gas (kg/jam)	Fase cair (kg/jam)
H ₂	89,8542	89,8542	-
N ₂	23,1054	23,1054	-
H ₂ O	326,1812	1,5106	325,7035
CH ₃ OH	299,0348	0,4778	297,5241
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	33,4258	0,0030	33,4228
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	8,3986	0,0002	8,3984
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	1884,5404	0,1183	1884,4221
Total	2664,5404	115,0695	2549,4709
			2664,5404

3. Menara Distilasi I

Komponen	Masuk (kg/jam)	Keluar	
		Hasil atas (kg/jam)	Hasil bawah (kg/jam)
H ₂ O	325,7035	2,9903	322,7132
CH ₃ OH	297,5241	296,0365	1,4876
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	33,4228	-	33,4228
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	8,3984	-	8,3984
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	1884,4221	-	1884,4221
Total	2549,4709	299,0268	2250,4441
			2549,4709

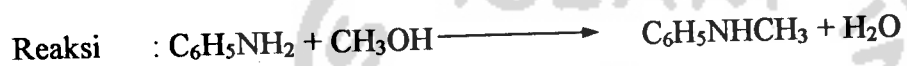
4. Menara Distilasi II

Komponen	Masuk (kg/jam)	Keluar	
		Hasil atas (kg/jam)	Hasil bawah (kg/jam)
H ₂ O	322,7132	322,7132	-
CH ₃ OH	1,4876	1,4876	-
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	33,4228	22,8818	10,5410
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	8,3984	-	8,3984
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	1884,4221	9,4221	1875,0000
Total	2250,4441	356,5047	1893,9394
			2250,4441

REAKTOR FIXED BED

Fungsi : Mereaksikan antara anilin ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$) dengan metanol (CH_3OH) membentuk methylanilin ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_3$) sebanyak 2664,5404 kg/j dalam fasa gas dengan bantuan katalisator padat.

Jenis Alat : Reaktor Fixed bed



Katalis : 5 % copper, 9% calcium oxide, 86 % alumina

Konversi : 98% = 0,98

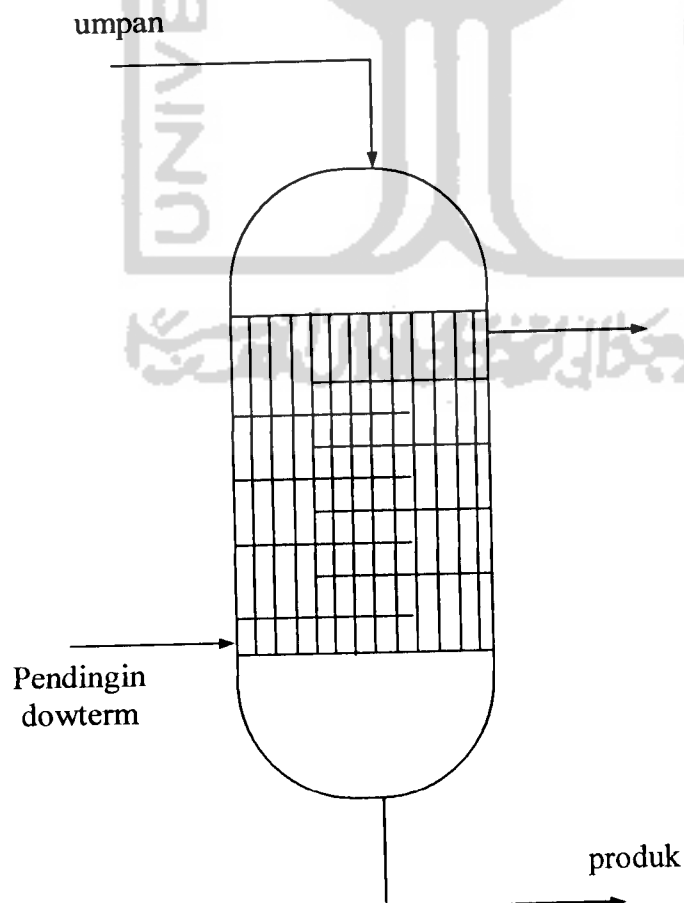
Kondisi operasi :

Suhu = 276,91-365,07°C

Tekanan = 3 atm

Sifat reaksi = eksotermis

Kondisi proses = non adiabatik



Neraca massa masuk reaktor

Komponen	Kgmol/jam	Kg/jam
H ₂	44,9271	89,8542
N ₂	0,8252	23,1054
CH ₃ OH	26,9563	862,6002
H ₂ O	0,5097	9,1757
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	17,9708	1671,2880
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	0,0683	8,3986
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	0,0011	0,1183
Jumlah	91,2585	2664,5404

Maka pada saat konversi = X_a

$$n_A = n_{Ao} (1 - X_a)$$

$$n_B = n_{Bo} - n_{Ao} \cdot X_a$$

$$n_C = n_{Ao} \cdot X_a + n_{Co}$$

$$n_D = n_{Ao} \cdot X_a + n_{Do} +$$

$$n_t = n_A + n_B + n_C + n_D$$

Neraca massa keluar reaktor

Komponen	Kgmol/jam	Kg/jam
H ₂	44,9271	89,8542
N ₂	0,8252	23,1054
CH ₃ OH	9,3448	299,0348
H ₂ O	18,1212	326,1812
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	0,3594	33,4258
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	0,0683	8,3986
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	17,6125	1884,5404
Jumlah	91,2585	2664,5404



Konsanta kecepatan reaksi :



Dengan kecepatan reaksi :

$$-r_A = k \cdot C_A \cdot C_B$$

Pada reaktor fixed bed berlaku

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= C_{Ao} \cdot \int \frac{dX_A}{(-r_A)} \\ &= C_{Ao} \cdot \int \frac{dX_A}{k \cdot C_A \cdot C_B} \\ &= \frac{C_{Ao}}{k} \int \frac{dX_A}{C_{Ao}^2 (1 - X_A)(M - X_A)} \\ &= \frac{1}{k \cdot C_{Ao}} \int \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)(M - X_A)} \\ k &= \frac{1}{\theta \cdot C_{Ao}} \int \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)(M - X_A)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(M - 1)\theta \cdot C_{Ao}} \ln \left. \frac{M - X_A}{M(1 - X_A)} \right|_0^{X_A} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{Ao} = \frac{n_{Ao}}{nt} \cdot \frac{P_t}{R \cdot T}$$

$$\begin{aligned} nt &= n_A + n_B + n_C + n_D \\ &= 0,3594 + 9,3348 + 17,6125 + 18,1212 \\ &= 45,4279 \end{aligned}$$

$$M = \frac{n_{Bo}}{n_{Ao}} = \frac{26,9563}{17,9708} = 1,5$$

$$k = \frac{1}{(M - 1)\theta \cdot C_{Ao}} \ln \left. \frac{M - X_A}{M(1 - X_A)} \right|_0^{X_A}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{(1,5-1)2,8 \text{ det.} \left(\frac{17,9708}{45,4279} \right) \left(\frac{3 \text{ atm}}{82,06 \text{ lt atm/gmol K}} \right)} \ln \frac{1,5-XA}{1,5(1-XA)} \Big|_0^{0,98} \\
&= \frac{1}{(M-1) 6,77 \cdot 10^{-5}} \left(\ln \frac{1,5-0,98}{1,5(1-0,98)} - \ln \frac{1,5-0}{1,5(1-0)} \right) \\
&= \frac{14770,9705(1,8281-0)}{(M-1)} \\
&= \frac{27002,8112 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{gmol det}}{(1,5-1)} \\
&= 54005,6224 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{gmol det}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi pada suhu $T_1 = 325^\circ\text{C} = 598 \text{ K}$

$$k_1 = 54005,6224 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{gmol det}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 + 10^\circ\text{C}$$

$$k_2 = 2 \cdot k_1$$

$$= 335^\circ\text{C} = 608 \text{ K}$$

$$k_2 = 108011,2448 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{gmol det}$$

Persamaan Arrhenius

$$k = A e^{(-E/RT)}$$

atau :

$$\ln k = \ln A - E/RT \quad \text{-----} > \quad B = -E/R$$

$$\ln k = \ln A - B/T$$

maka

$$\ln k_1 = \ln A + B/T_1$$

$$\ln k_2 = \ln A + B/T_2 \quad -$$

$$\ln k_1/k_2 = B \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$\ln 0,5 = B \left(\frac{1}{598} - \frac{1}{608} \right)$$

$$-0,6931 = 2,75 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot B$$

$$B = -25200,007$$

$$\ln k_1 = \ln A + B / T_1$$

$$\ln 54005,6224 = \ln A + (-25200,007 / 598)$$

dimana :

$$\frac{dT_s}{dz} = \text{perubahan suhu pendingin persatuan panjang}$$

U = overall heat transfer

n_{Ao} = mol A mula-mula, gmol

D_o = diameter luar pipa

T_s = suhu pendingin

T = suhu

$(\sum m \cdot c_p)_{\text{pendingin}}$ = kapasitas panas pendingin

Pressure Drop

Pressure Drop gas dalam pipa berkatalis dapat diperkirakan dengan persamaan 11.6, Rase :

$$\frac{gc \cdot dp}{\mu \cdot dz} = 150 \frac{(1-\varepsilon)^2}{\varepsilon^3} \frac{\mu}{Dp^2} + 1,75 \frac{(1-\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon^3} \frac{G}{Dp}$$

Persamaan diatas dapat ditulis :

$$fk = 1,75 + 150 \left(\frac{1-\varepsilon}{Dp \cdot \frac{G}{\mu}} \right)$$

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = \frac{fk \cdot G^2}{Dp \cdot \rho_f \cdot gc} \left(\frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon^3} \right)$$

dimana :

dp/dz = perubahan tekanan per satuan panjang

fk = faktor friksi

G = kecepatan massa per satuan luas

Dp = diameter partikel

ρ_f = densitas gas

gc = konstanta gravitasi

ε = porositas katalis

Panas Reaksi

Panas reaksi dihitung berdasarkan selisih panas pemebentukan (ΔH_f) pada suhu referensi 25°C ditambah nilai integrasi beda kapasitas panas.

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = \Delta H_f \text{ produk} - \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan}$$

$$\Delta H_{RT} = \Delta H_R^\circ + \int_{298}^T \Delta c_p \cdot dT \quad (\text{Smith, Vaness})$$



Komponen	ΔH_f	A	B	C	D
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$	111,25	63,288	$9,896 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$-2,358 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2,329 \cdot 10^{-6}$
CH_3OH	-201,17	40,152	$3,104 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$-1,029 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1,459 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_3$	88	108,285	$6,146 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$-1,520 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1,658 \cdot 10^{-6}$
H_2O	-241,80	93,053	$-3,995 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$-2,110 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$5,347 \cdot 10^{-7}$

Satuan : kJ / mol K

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = \Delta H_f \text{ produk} - \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan}$$

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = (88 - 214,80) - (111,55 - 201,17)$$

$$= -64,18 \text{ kJ/mol K}$$

$$= -64180 \text{ J/mol K} \times \frac{\text{kal}}{4,186 \text{ J}}$$

$$= -15332,0593 \text{ kal/mol K}$$

$$\Delta H_{RT} = \Delta H_R^\circ + \int_{298}^T \Delta c_p \cdot dT \quad (\text{Smith, Vaness})$$

$$= \Delta H_R^\circ + \int_{298}^T (\Delta c_p A + \Delta c_p B T + \Delta c_p C T^2 + \Delta c_p D T^3) dT$$

$$= \Delta H_R^\circ + \int_{298}^T (96,8977 - 7,2537 \cdot 10^{-1} T + 1,6562 \cdot 10^{-3} T^2 - 1,5965 \cdot 10^{-6} T^3) dT$$

$$= -64,18 + [96,8977(T - 298) + \frac{1}{2} (-7,2437 \cdot 10^{-1})(T^2 - 298^2) + \frac{1}{3} (1,6562 \cdot 10^{-3})(T^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} (-1,5965 \cdot 10^{-6})(T^4 - 298^4)]$$

Overall Heat Transfer

1. Koefisien transfer panas pipa luar (hio)

dari persamaan 6-2 Kern, diperoleh :

$$Hi = 0,027 \left(\frac{Dp \cdot Gt}{\mu} \right)^{0,8} \left(\frac{cp \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{k}{Di} \right)$$

Dimana :

Dp = diameter partikel katalis

Di = diameter dalam pipa

k = konduktivitas termal

μ = viskositas gas

cp = panas jenis gas

Gt = kecepatan massa per satuan luas

Hi = koefisien transfer panas pipa dalam

$$Hio = Hi \cdot \frac{ID}{OD}$$

2. Koefisien transfer panas dinding pipa dalam shell (Ho)

Dari persamaan hal 137 Kern, diperoleh :

$$Ho = 0,36 \left(\frac{De \cdot Gp}{\mu p} \right)^{0,8} \left(\frac{cp_p \cdot \mu p}{kp} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{kp}{De} \right)$$

Dimana :

De = diameter equivalent

kp = konduktivitas termal pendingin

μp = viskositas pendingin

cp_p = panas jenis pendingin

Gp = kecepatan massa pendingin per satuan luas

Ho = koefisien transfer panas pipa dalam

3. Koefisien transfer panas gabungan (U)

dari persamaan Kern hal 106

$$Uc = \frac{ho \cdot hio}{ho + hio}$$

Diameter Equivalent (De) (pers 7-3 , kern)

$$De = \frac{4x(Pt^2 - \pi OD^2 / 4)}{\pi \cdot OD} \text{ in}$$

$$De = \frac{4Pt^2 - \pi OD^2}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot OD}$$

Diameter shell (IDs)

Diameter shell yang dipakai untuk Nt pipa

$$\text{Luas shell : } As = 1,1 \cdot Nt \cdot Pt^2$$

$$\text{Diameter shell : } IDs = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot As}{\pi}}$$

Katalisator

Katalis yang digunakan : 5% copper, 9% calcium oxide, 86% alumina

- bentuk : pellet
- ukuran : $D = 3/8 \text{ in} = 0,9525 \text{ cm}$ (Rase)
 $H = 3/8 \text{ in} = 0,9525 \text{ cm}$
- bulk density = ρ katalis $(1-0,36) \text{ g/cm}^3$
 $= 3,5 (1 - 0,36)$
 $= 2,24 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- umur katalis = 1 tahun

Diameter Partikel (Dp)

Diameter partikel katalis yang equivalent dengan diameter bola dengan volume yang sama dengan volume katalis.

$$\text{Volume katalis} = \pi D^2 / 4 \cdot H$$

$$= \frac{3,14(0,9525 \text{ cm})^2 \cdot 0,9525 \text{ cm}}{4}$$

$$= 0,6783 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Volume bola} = \text{Volume katalis}$$

$$= \pi Dp^2 / 6$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{maka : } D_p &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{Vb \cdot 6}{\pi}} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{0,6783 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 6}{3,14}} \\
 &= 1,0903 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pemilihan Pipa

Dalam pemilihan pipa harus diperhatikan faktor perpindahan panas, pengaruh bahan isian di dalam pipa terhadap koefisien transfer panas konversi diketik oleh Colburn (Smith, P.571) dan diperoleh hubungan pengaruh rasio (D_p/D_t) atau perbandingan diameter katalis dengan diameter pipa dengan koefisien transfer panas pipa berisi katalis disbanding koefisien transfer panas konveksi pada dinding kosong.

D_p/D_t	0,05	0,1	0,15	0,2	0,25
hw/h	5,5	7,0	7,8	7,5	7,0

Dimana :

D_p/D_t = rasio diameter katalis per diameter pipa

hw/h = rasio koefisien transfer panas pipa berisi katalis disbanding koefisien transfer panas pada pipa kosong

Dari data diatas diperoleh (hw/h) maksimal terjadi pada 7,8 pada (D_p/D_t) = 0,15

$D_p/D_t = 0,15$

$$(\text{pipa}) D_t = \frac{D_p}{0,15} = \frac{1,0903 \text{ cm}}{0,15} = 7,2687 \text{ cm} = 2,8617 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa dengan ukuran standar (Kern, table 11)

Nps = 3 in

OD = 3,5 in = 8,89 cm

ID = 3,068 in = 7,7927 cm

Sch = 40

Jumlah pipa

Ditentukan berdasarkan turbulensi gas dalam pipa berkatalis dalam suatu reaksi kasus terjadi tumbukan molekul yang optimum keadaan tersebut terjadi bila keadaan turbulen yaitu bilangan reynold Re diatas 3100

$$\text{Spericity}, \psi = \frac{\text{luas area bola}}{\text{luas area katalis}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas area bola} &= \pi D_p^2 \\ &= \pi (1,0903 \text{ cm})^2 = 3,7327 \text{ cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas area katalis} &= \pi D H + 2 \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \\ &= 3,14 (0,9525 \text{ cm}) (0,9525 \text{ cm}) + 2 \frac{3,14 \cdot (0,9525 \text{ cm})^2}{4} \\ &= 2,8488 \text{ cm}^2 + 1,4244 \text{ cm}^2 \\ &= 4,2732 \text{ cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{maka } \psi = \frac{3,7327 \text{ cm}^2}{4,2732 \text{ cm}^2} = 0,8735$$

Dari fig 223 Brown diperoleh $\epsilon = 0,36$

a. Jumlah pipa maksimum

Terjadi bila fluida dalam pipa pada keadaan turbulen minimum $Re = 3100$

$$Re = \frac{F Re \cdot D_p \cdot Gt}{\mu}$$

dari fig 219 Brown $FRe = 55$

viskositas = $0,0215 \text{ cp} = 0,000215 \text{ g/cm} \cdot \text{det}$

$D_p = 1,0903 \text{ cm}$

Maka :

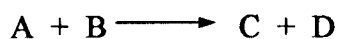
$$3100 = \frac{55 \cdot 1,0903 \text{ cm} \cdot Gt}{0,000215 \text{ g/cm} \cdot \text{det}}$$

$0,6665 \text{ g/cm det} = 59,9665 \text{ cm} \cdot Gt$

$$Gt = 0,0111 \text{ g/cm}^2 \text{ det}$$

Kecepatan gas = $2664,5549 \text{ kg/j} = 740,1541 \text{ g/det}$

Konsanta kecepatan reaksi :



Dengan kecepatan reaksi :

$$-r_A = k \cdot C_A \cdot C_B$$

Pada reaktor fixed bed berlaku

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= C_{Ao} \cdot \int \frac{dX_A}{(-r_A)} \\ &= C_{Ao} \cdot \int \frac{dX_A}{k \cdot C_A \cdot C_B} \\ &= \frac{C_{Ao}}{k} \int \frac{dX_A}{C_{Ao}^2 (1 - X_A)(M - X_A)} \\ &= \frac{1}{k \cdot C_{Ao}} \int \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)(M - X_A)} \\ k &= \frac{1}{\theta \cdot C_{Ao}} \int \frac{dX_A}{(1 - X_A)(M - X_A)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(M - 1) \theta \cdot C_{Ao}} \ln \frac{M - X_A}{M(1 - X_A)} \bigg|_0^{X_A} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{Ao} = \frac{n_{Ao}}{nt} \cdot \frac{P_t}{R \cdot T}$$

$$\begin{aligned} nt &= n_A + n_B + n_C + n_D \\ &= 0,3594 + 9,3348 + 17,6125 + 18,1212 \\ &= 45,4279 \end{aligned}$$

$$M = \frac{n_{Bo}}{n_{Ao}} = \frac{26,9563}{17,9708} = 1,5$$

$$k = \frac{1}{(M - 1) \theta \cdot C_{Ao}} \ln \frac{M - X_A}{M(1 - X_A)} \bigg|_0^{X_A}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{(1,5-1) 2,8 \det. \left(\frac{17,9708}{45,4279} \right) \left(\frac{3 \text{ atm}}{82,06 \text{ lt atm / gmol K}} \right)} \ln \frac{1,5 - XA}{1,5(1 - XA)} \Big|_0^{0,98} \\
&= \frac{1}{(M-1) 6,77 \cdot 10^{-5}} \left(\ln \frac{1,5 - 0,98}{1,5(1 - 0,98)} - \ln \frac{1,5 - 0}{1,5(1 - 0)} \right) \\
&= \frac{14770,9705(1,8281 - 0)}{(M-1)} \\
&= \frac{27002,8112 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{gmol det}}{(1,5 - 1)} \\
&= 54005,6224 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{gmol det}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi pada suhu $T_1 = 325^\circ\text{C} = 598 \text{ K}$

$$k_1 = 54005,6224 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{gmol det}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 + 10^\circ\text{C}$$

$$k_2 = 2 \cdot k_1$$

$$= 335^\circ\text{C} = 608 \text{ K}$$

$$k_2 = 108011,2448 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{gmol det}$$

Persamaan Arrhenius

$$k = A e^{(-E/RT)}$$

atau :

$$\ln k = \ln A - E/RT \quad \text{-----} \rightarrow \quad B = -E/R$$

$$\ln k = \ln A - B/T$$

maka

$$\ln k_1 = \ln A + B/T_1$$

$$\ln k_2 = \ln A + B/T_2 \quad -$$

$$\ln k_1/k_2 = B \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right)$$

$$\ln 0,5 = B \left(\frac{1}{598} - \frac{1}{608} \right)$$

$$-0,6931 = 2,75 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot B$$

$$B = -25200,007$$

$$\ln k_1 = \ln A + B / T_1$$

$$\ln 54005,6224 = \ln A + (-25200,007 / 598)$$

$$10,8968 = \ln A - 42,1405$$

$$\ln A = 53,0373$$

$$A = 1,0809 \cdot 10^{22}$$

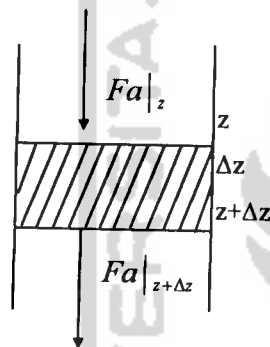
Maka :

$$k = A e^{-E/RT} = A e^{B/T}$$

$$k = 1,0809 \cdot 10^{23} e^{-25200,007/T} \text{ cm}^3/\text{gmol det}$$

Neraca Massa Elemen Volume

Ditinjau untuk 1 pipa



Input – output = Accumulation

$$Fa|_z - [Fa|_{z+\Delta z} + (-ra) \cdot dv] = \text{Acc}$$

$$Fa|_z - Fa|_{z+\Delta z} - (-ra) \cdot dv = 0$$

$$-(Fa|_{z+\Delta z} - Fa|_z) = (-ra) \cdot dv \longrightarrow dv = \frac{\pi Di^2}{4} \varepsilon \cdot \Delta z$$

Maka :

$$-(Fa|_{z+\Delta z} - Fa|_z) = (-ra) \cdot \frac{\pi Di^2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \Delta z}{4}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} - \frac{\Delta FA}{\Delta z} = (-rA) \cdot \frac{\pi Di^2 \varepsilon}{4}$$

$$- \frac{dFA}{dz} = \frac{k \cdot CA \cdot CB \cdot \pi Di^2 \cdot \varepsilon}{4}$$

$$FA_o \cdot \frac{dX_A}{dz} = \frac{k \cdot CA \cdot CB \cdot \pi Di^2 \cdot \varepsilon}{4}$$

$$\frac{dX_A}{dz} = \frac{k \cdot CA \cdot CB \cdot \pi Di^2 \cdot \varepsilon}{4 \cdot FA_o}$$

$$CA = \frac{n_A}{nt} \cdot \frac{Pt}{RT}$$

$$CB = \frac{n_B}{nt} \cdot \frac{Pt}{RT}$$

$$= \frac{n_{Ao}(1 - x_A) Pt}{nt \cdot R \cdot T}$$

$$= \frac{n_{Bo}(n_{Ao} - x_A) Pt}{nt \cdot R \cdot T}$$

Maka :

$$\frac{dX_A}{dz} = \left(\frac{n_{Ao} \cdot Pt}{nt \cdot R \cdot T} \right)^2 \frac{k(1 - x_A)(b - x_A) \pi Di^2 \varepsilon}{4FA_o}$$

dimana :

$$\frac{dX_A}{dz} = \text{perubahan konversi persatuan panjang}$$

n_{Ao} = mol A mula-mula, gmol

FA_o = kecepatan molar A, gmol/det

k = konstanta kecepatan reaksi

x_A = konversi

Di = diameter dalam pipa

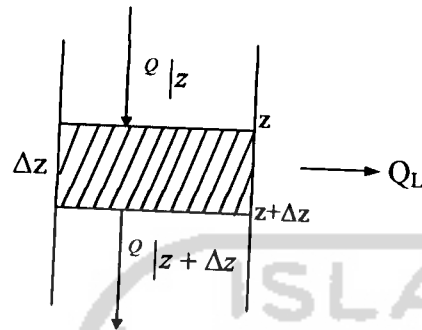
ε = porositas katalis

R = konstanta gas ideal

T = suhu

Neraca Panas pada Elemen Volume

Bila ditinjau untuk 1 pipa



Input - output = Accumulation

$$q|_z - [q|_{z+\Delta z} + Q_R + Q_L] = 0$$

$$(\sum m \cdot cp) (T|_z - T_o) - [(\sum m \cdot cp) (T|_{z+\Delta z} - T_o) + \Delta H_{RT} \cdot nA_o \cdot \Delta XA + U \cdot A (T_s - T)] = 0$$

$$(\sum m \cdot cp) (T|_z - T_o) - (\sum m \cdot cp) (T|_{z+\Delta z} - T_o) + \Delta H_{RT} \cdot nA_o \cdot \Delta XA - U \cdot A (T_s - T) = 0$$

$$(\sum m \cdot cp) (T|_z - T|_{z+\Delta z}) - \Delta H_{RT} \cdot nA_o \cdot \Delta XA - U \cdot A (T_s - T) = 0$$

Dimana $A = \pi D_o \Delta z$

$$(\sum m \cdot cp) (T|_z - T|_{z+\Delta z}) - \Delta H_{RT} \cdot nA_o \cdot \Delta XA - U \cdot \pi D_o \Delta z (T_s - T) = 0$$

Atau

$$(\sum m \cdot cp) (T|_z - T|_{z+\Delta z}) = \Delta H_{RT} \cdot nA_o \cdot \Delta XA + U \cdot \pi D_o \Delta z (T_s - T) : \Delta z$$

$$(\sum m \cdot cp) \left(-\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta z} \right) = \Delta H_{RT} \cdot nA_o \cdot \frac{\Delta XA}{\Delta z} + U \cdot \pi D (T_s - T)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta z} = \frac{-\Delta H_{RT} \cdot nA_o \cdot \frac{\Delta XA}{\Delta z} - U \pi D_o (T_s - T)}{(\sum m \cdot cp)}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dz} = \frac{-\Delta H_{RT} \cdot nA_o \cdot \frac{dXA}{dz} - U \pi D_o (T_s - T)}{(\sum m \cdot cp)}$$

dimana :

$$\frac{dT_s}{dz} = \text{perubahan suhu pendingin persatuan panjang}$$

U = overall heat transfer

n_{Ao} = mol A mula-mula, gmol

D_o = diameter luar pipa

T_s = suhu pendingin

T = suhu

$(\sum m.c_p)_{\text{pendingin}}$ = kapasitas panas pendingin

Pressure Drop

Pressure Drop gas dalam pipa berkatalis dapat diperkirakan dengan persamaan 11.6, Rase :

$$\frac{g_c \cdot dp}{\mu \cdot dz} = 150 \frac{(1-\epsilon)^2}{\epsilon^3} \frac{\mu}{D_p^2} + 1,75 \frac{(1-\epsilon)}{\epsilon^3} \frac{G}{D_p}$$

Persamaan diatas dapat ditulis :

$$fk = 1,75 + 150 \left(\frac{1-\epsilon}{D_p \cdot \frac{G}{\mu}} \right)$$

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = \frac{fk \cdot G^2}{D_p \cdot \rho_f \cdot g_c} \left(\frac{1-\epsilon}{\epsilon^3} \right)$$

dimana :

dp/dz = perubahan tekanan per satuan panjang

fk = faktor friksi

G = kecepatan massa per satuan luas

D_p = diameter partikel

ρ_f = densitas gas

g_c = konstanta gravitasi

ϵ = porositas katalis

dimana :

$$\frac{dT}{dz} = \text{perubahan konversi persatuan panjang}$$

n_{Ao} = mol A mula-mula, gmol

D_o = diameter luar pipa

R = konstanta gas ideal

T_s = suhu pendingin

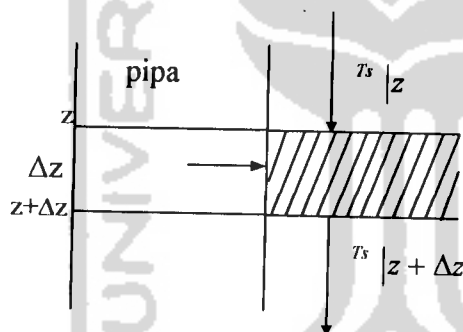
T = suhu

$(\sum m.cp)$ = kapasitas panas

ΔH_{RT} = panas reaksi pada T

dx/dT = perubahan konversi per satuan panjang

Neraca Panas Pendingin pada Elemen Volume



Input – output = Accumulation

$$[U \cdot A \cdot (T_s - T) + (\sum m.cp)_{pdngin} (T_s|_{z+\Delta z} - T_o)] - (\sum m.cp)_{pdngin} (T_s|_z - T_o) = 0$$

$$U \cdot A \cdot (T_s - T) + (\sum m.cp)_{pdngin} (T_s|_{z+\Delta z} - T_s|_z) = 0$$

Dimana : $A = \pi D_o \Delta z$

$$U \cdot \pi D_o \Delta z \cdot (T_s - T) + (\sum m.cp)_{pdngin} (T_s|_{z+\Delta z} - T_s|_z) = 0$$

$$(\sum m.cp)_{pdngin} (T_s|_{z+\Delta z} - T_s|_z) = -U \cdot \pi D_o \Delta z \cdot (T_s - T)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta T_s}{\Delta z} = \frac{-U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot (T_s - T)}{(\sum m.cp)_{pdngin}}$$

$$\frac{dT_s}{dz} = \frac{-U \cdot \pi \cdot D_o \cdot (T_s - T)}{(\sum m.cp)_{pdngin}}$$

Panas Reaksi

Panas reaksi dihitung berdasarkan selisih panas pemebentukan (ΔH_f) pada suhu referensi 25°C ditambah nilai integrasi beda kapasitas panas.

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = \Delta H_f \text{ produk} - \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan}$$

$$\Delta H_{RT} = \Delta H_R^\circ + \int_{298}^T \Delta c_p \cdot dT \quad (\text{Smith, Vaness})$$



Komponen	ΔH_f	A	B	C	D
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$	111,25	63,288	$9,896 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$-2,358 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$2,329 \cdot 10^{-6}$
CH_3OH	-201,17	40,152	$3,104 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$-1,029 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1,459 \cdot 10^{-6}$
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_3$	88	108,285	$6,146 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$-1,520 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1,658 \cdot 10^{-6}$
H_2O	-241,80	93,053	$-3,995 \cdot 10^{-1}$	$-2,110 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$5,347 \cdot 10^{-7}$

Satuan : kJ / mol K

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = \Delta H_f \text{ produk} - \Delta H_f \text{ reaktan}$$

$$\Delta H_R^\circ = (88 - 214,80) - (111,55 - 201,17)$$

$$= -64,18 \text{ kJ/mol K}$$

$$= -64180 \text{ J/mol K} \times \frac{\text{kal}}{4,186 \text{ J}}$$

$$= -15332,0593 \text{ kal/mol K}$$

$$\Delta H_{RT} = \Delta H_R^\circ + \int_{298}^T \Delta c_p \cdot dT \quad (\text{Smith, Vaness})$$

$$= \Delta H_R^\circ + \int_{298}^T (\Delta c_p A + \Delta c_p B T + \Delta c_p C T^2 + \Delta c_p D T^3) dT$$

$$= \Delta H_R^\circ + \int_{298}^T (96,8977 - 7,2537 \cdot 10^{-1} T + 1,6562 \cdot 10^{-3} T^2 - 1,5965 \cdot 10^{-6} T^3) dT$$

$$= -64,18 + [96,8977(T - 298) + \frac{1}{2} (-7,2437 \cdot 10^{-1})(T^2 - 298^2) + \frac{1}{3} (1,6562 \cdot 10^{-3})(T^3 - 298^3) + \frac{1}{4} (-1,5965 \cdot 10^{-6})(T^4 - 298^4)]$$

Overall Heat Transfer

1. Koefisien transfer panas pipa luar (h_o)

dari persamaan 6-2 Kern, diperoleh :

$$h_i = 0,027 \left(\frac{D_p \cdot G_t}{\mu} \right)^{0,8} \left(\frac{c_p \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{k}{D_i} \right)$$

Dimana :

D_p = diameter partikel katalis

D_i = diameter dalam pipa

k = konduktivitas termal

μ = viskositas gas

c_p = panas jenis gas

G_t = kecepatan massa per satuan luas

h_i = koefisien transfer panas pipa dalam

$$h_o = h_i \cdot \frac{ID}{OD}$$

2. Koefisien transfer panas dinding pipa dalam shell (h_o)

Dari persamaan hal 137 Kern, diperoleh :

$$h_o = 0,36 \left(\frac{D_e \cdot G_p}{\mu_p} \right)^{0,8} \left(\frac{c_{p_p} \cdot \mu_p}{k_p} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{k_p}{D_e} \right)$$

Dimana :

D_e = diameter equivalent

k_p = konduktivitas termal pendingin

μ_p = viskositas pendingin

c_{p_p} = panas jenis pendingin

G_p = kecepatan massa pendingin per satuan luas

h_o = koefisien transfer panas pipa dalam

3. Koefisien transfer panas gabungan (U)

dari persamaan Kern hal 106

$$U_c = \frac{h_o \cdot h_i}{h_o + h_i}$$

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

$$R_d \cdot U_c \cdot U_d = U_c - U_d$$

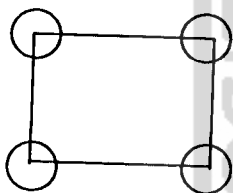
$$R_d \cdot U_c \cdot U_d + U_d = U_c$$

$$(R_d \cdot U_c + 1) U_d = U_c$$

$$U_d = \frac{U_c}{R_d \cdot U_c + 1}$$

4. Lay Out pipa dalam reaktor

Pipa dalam reaktor disusun secara square pitch, dimana luas penampang 1 pipa menempati luasan sebesar Pt^2 (128, Kern)



1 pipa menempati luasan = Pt^2
maka luas total penampang reaktor
(over design 10 %)

$$A_s = 1,1 \cdot N_t \cdot Pt^2$$

Dimana :

A_s = luas penampang shell

N_t = jumlah pipa

Pt = pitch

Flow Area dalam Shell (pers 7-1 Kern)

$$a_s = \frac{ID_s \cdot B \cdot C'}{Pt \cdot 144} \text{ ft}^2$$

dimana :

B = jarak baffle

C' = clearance

Pt = pitch

ID_s = diameter dalam shell

a_s = flow area shell

Diameter Equivalent (De) (pers 7-3 , kern)

$$De = \frac{4x(Pt^2 - \pi OD^2 / 4)}{\pi \cdot OD} \text{ in}$$

$$De = \frac{4 Pt^2 - \pi OD^2}{4 \cdot \pi \cdot OD}$$

Diameter shell (IDs)

Diameter shell yang dipakai untuk Nt pipa

$$\text{Luas shell : } As = 1,1 \cdot Nt \cdot Pt^2$$

$$\text{Diameter shell : IDs} = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot As}{\pi}}$$

Katalisator

Katalis yang digunakan : 5% copper, 9% calcium oxide, 86% alumina

- bentuk : pellet
- ukuran : $D = 3/8 \text{ in} = 0,9525 \text{ cm}$ (Rase)
 $H = 3/8 \text{ in} = 0,9525 \text{ cm}$
- bulk density = ρ katalis $(1-0,36) \text{ g/cm}^3$
 $= 3,5 (1 - 0,36)$
 $= 2,24 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- umur katalis = 1 tahun

Diameter Partikel (Dp)

Diameter partikel katalis yang equivalent dengan diameter bola dengan volume yang sama dengan volume katalis.

$$\text{Volume katalis} = \pi D^2 / 4 \cdot H$$

$$= \frac{3,14(0,9525 \text{ cm})^2 \cdot 0,9525 \text{ cm}}{4}$$

$$= 0,6783 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Volume bola} = \text{Volume katalis}$$

$$= \pi Dp^2 / 6$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{maka : } D_p &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{Vb \cdot 6}{\pi}} \\
 &= \sqrt[3]{\frac{0,6783 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot 6}{3,14}} \\
 &= 1,0903 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pemilihan Pipa

Dalam pemilihan pipa harus diperhatikan faktor perpindahan panas, pengaruh bahan isian di dalam pipa terhadap koefisien transfer panas konversi diketik oleh Colburn (Smith, P.571) dan diperoleh hubungan pengaruh rasio (D_p/D_t) atau perbandingan diameter katalis dengan diameter pipa dengan koefisien transfer panas pipa berisi katalis disbanding koefisien transfer panas konveksi pada dinding kosong.

D_p/D_t	0,05	0,1	0,15	0,2	0,25
h_w/h	5,5	7,0	7,8	7,5	7,0

Dimana :

D_p/D_t = rasio diameter katalis per diameter pipa

h_w/h = rasio koefisien transfer panas pipa berisi katalis disbanding koefisien transfer panas pada pipa kosong

Dari data diatas diperoleh (h_w/h) maksimal terjadi pada 7,8 pada (D_p/D_t) = 0,15

$D_p/D_t = 0,15$

$$(\text{pipa}) D_t = \frac{D_p}{0,15} = \frac{1,0903 \text{ cm}}{0,15} = 7,2687 \text{ cm} = 2,8617 \text{ in}$$

Dipilih pipa dengan ukuran standar (Kern, table 11)

Nps = 3 in

OD = 3,5 in = 8,89 cm

ID = 3,068 in = 7,7927 cm

Sch = 40

Jumlah pipa

Ditentukan berdasarkan turbulensi gas dalam pipa berkatalis dalam suatu reaksi kasus terjadi tumbukan molekul yang optimum keadaan tersebut terjadi bila keadaan turbulen yaitu bilangan reynold Re diatas 3100

$$\text{Spericity}, \psi = \frac{\text{luas area bola}}{\text{luas area katalis}}$$

$$\text{Luas area bola} = \pi D_p^2$$

$$= \pi (1,0903 \text{ cm})^2 = 3,7327 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Luas area katalis} = \pi D H + 2 \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$$

$$= 3,14 (0,9525 \text{ cm}) (0,9525 \text{ cm}) + 2 \frac{3,14 \cdot (0,9525 \text{ cm})^2}{4}$$

$$= 2,8488 \text{ cm}^2 + 1,4244 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 4,2732 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{maka } \psi = \frac{3,7327 \text{ cm}^2}{4,2732 \text{ cm}^2} = 0,8735$$

Dari fig 223 Brown diperoleh $\varepsilon = 0,36$

a. Jumlah pipa maksimum

Terjadi bila fluida dalam pipa pada keadaan turbulen minimum $Re = 3100$

$$Re = \frac{F Re \cdot D_p \cdot Gt}{\mu}$$

dari fig 219 Brown $FRe = 55$

viskositas = 0,0215 cp = 0,000215 g/cm.det

$D_p = 1,0903 \text{ cm}$

Maka :

$$3100 = \frac{55 \cdot 1,0903 \text{ cm} \cdot Gt}{0,000215 \text{ g / cm} \cdot \text{det}}$$

$$0,6665 \text{ g/cm det} = 59,9665 \text{ cm} \cdot Gt$$

$$Gt = 0,0111 \text{ g/cm}^2 \text{ det}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan gas} = 2664,5549 \text{ kg/j} = 740,1541 \text{ g/det}$$

Luas penampang pipa :

$$A_s = \frac{\pi D_i^2 \cdot \varepsilon}{4} = \frac{3,14 \cdot (7,7927 \text{ cm})^2 \cdot 0,36}{4} = 17,1712 \text{ cm}^2$$

Luas total (A)

$$A = \frac{\text{kecepatan gas}}{Gt} = \frac{740,1541 \text{ g/det}}{0,011 \text{ g/cm}^2 \text{ det}} = 66680,5531 \text{ cm}^2$$

Jumlah pipa maksimum

$$N_{t_{\text{maks}}} = \frac{A}{A_o} = \frac{66680,5531 \text{ cm}^2}{17,1612 \text{ cm}^2} = 3885,5414 = 3886 \text{ pipa}$$

b. Jumlah pipa minimum

Terjadi pada kecepatan linier maksimum gas dalam pipa

$$V_{\text{maks}} = \sqrt{\frac{4(\rho_b - \rho_g) g \cdot Dp}{3 \cdot \rho_g f D}}$$

$$\rho_b = 2,24 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\rho_g = \frac{P \cdot BM \text{ camp gas}}{R \cdot T} = \frac{3 \text{ atm} \cdot 29,1977 \text{ g/gmol}}{82,06 \frac{\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{gmol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 598 \text{ K}} = 0,0019 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$g = 981 \text{ cm/det}^2$$

$$fD = 1 \text{ (Grafik, Brown)}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan gas (G)} = 740,1541 \text{ g/det}$$

$$\text{Kecepatan volume gas (Fv)} = \frac{G}{\rho_g} = \frac{740,1541 \text{ g/det}}{0,0019 \text{ g/cm}^3} = 389554,7895 \text{ cm}^3/\text{det}$$

$$V_{\text{maks}} = \sqrt{\frac{4(2,24 - 0,0019) \text{ g/cm}^3 \cdot 981 \text{ cm/det} \cdot 1,0903 \text{ cm}}{3 \cdot 0,0019 \text{ g/cm}^3 \cdot 1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{9565,5857 \text{ g/cm det}}{0,0057 \text{ g/cm}^3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1678172,93 \text{ cm}^2/\text{det}}$$

$$= 1295,4431 \text{ cm/det}$$

$$\text{Luas penampang (A)} = \frac{F_v}{V_{maks}} = \frac{389554,7895 \text{ cm}^3 / \text{det}}{1295,4431 \text{ cm} / \text{det}} = 300,7116 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Luas penampang pipa (A}_o\text{)} = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = \frac{3,14 (7,7927 \text{ cm})^2}{4} = 47,6700 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$Nt \text{ min} = \frac{A}{A_o} = \frac{300,7116 \text{ cm}^2}{47,6700 \text{ cm}^2} = 6,3082$$

Sifat Fisis Gas

Komposisi Keluar Reaktor

Komponen	Kgmol/jam	Fraksi mol (yi)
H ₂	44,9271	0,4923
N ₂	0,8252	0,0090
CH ₃ OH	9,3448	0,1024
H ₂ O	18,1212	0,1985
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	0,3594	0,0039
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	0,0683	0,0007
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	17,6125	0,1930
Jumlah	91,2585	0,9998

1. Kapasitas Panas

$$C_{pi} = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^3 \text{ (kal/gml K)}$$

Komponen	A	B	C	D
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	-9,677	0,1525	-1,226.10 ⁻⁴	3,901.10 ⁻⁸
CH ₃ OH	5,052	0,0169	6,179.10 ⁻⁶	-6,811.10 ⁻⁹
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	-15,039	0,1966	1,790.10 ⁻⁴	8,450.10 ⁻⁷
H ₂ O	7,701	0,0004	2,520.10 ⁻⁶	-8,590.10 ⁻¹⁰
H ₂	6,483	0,0022	-3,298.10 ⁻⁶	1,826.10 ⁻⁹
N ₂	7,440	-0,0032	6,400.10 ⁻⁶	-2,790.10 ⁻⁹
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	-3,857	0,1331	-9,350.10 ⁻⁵	2,390.10 ⁻⁸

$$C_p \text{ campuran} = \sum c_{pi} \cdot y_i$$

2. Viskositas Gas

$$\mu = \frac{4,610Tr^{0,618} - 2,04 \cdot 10^{-0,4497Tr} + 1,94 \cdot 10^{-4,0587Tr} + 0,1}{T_c^{1/6} \cdot BM^{-1/2} \cdot Pc^{-2/3}} \text{ micropoise}$$

$$Tr = T/T_{ci} > T = 325^\circ\text{C} = 598 \text{ K}$$

Komponen	T _c (K)	P _c (atm)	y _i	BM	Tr
C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	699	52,4	0,0039	93	0,855
CH ₃ OH	512,6	79,9	0,1024	32	1,166
C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃	701	51,3	0,1930	107	0,853
H ₂ O	647,3	217,6	0,1985	18	0,924
H ₂	33,2	12,8	0,1923	2	18,012
N ₂	126,2	33,5	0,0090	28	4,738
C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂	720	47,62	0,0007	123	0,830

$$\mu_{\text{camp}} = \frac{\sum y_i \cdot \mu_i \cdot (BM_i)^{1/2}}{\sum y_i \cdot (BM_i)^{1/2}}$$

3. Konduktivitas thermal gas

$$\tau = T_c^{1/6} \cdot BM^{1/3} \cdot Pc^{-2/3}$$

$$k = (10^{-6}) (14,52 Tr - 5,14)^{2/3} \cdot cp / \tau \quad (\text{kal/cm det K})$$

$$k_{\text{camp}} = \frac{\sum y_i \cdot k_i \cdot (BM_i)^{1/3}}{\sum y_i \cdot (BM_i)^{1/3}}$$

4. Sifat Pendingin (dowterm)

Dowterm A

$$T = 325^\circ\text{C} = 598 \text{ K} = 617^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Densitas uap } (\rho_v) = 0,68 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Densitas cair } (\rho_l) = 49 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Kapasitas panas } (cp) = 0,562 \text{ Btu/lb}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Konduktivitas termal } (k) = 112,5 \text{ Btu/lb}$$

$$\text{Viskositas } (\mu) = 0,3 \text{ cp}$$

Mechanical Design Reaktor

1. Menghitung tebal shell

Digunakan bahan stainless steel SA 167 grade 3

Tekanan design (P) = 43,94 psi

Allowable stress = 18.750 psi

Effisiensi sambungan = 0,85

Factor korosi = 0,125 in

Jari-jari tangki = 292,08 in

Tebal shell :

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{p \cdot r_i}{s \cdot e - 0,4 p} + c \\ &= \frac{43,94 \cdot 292,08}{18750 \cdot 0,85 - 0,4 \cdot 43,94} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,932 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Maka dipakai tebal shell = 15/16

2. Menghitung tebal head

Bentuk head : Elliptical dished head (Brownll, 85)

Digunakan bahan stainless steel SA 167 grade 3

Tekanan design (P) = 43,94 psi

Allowable stress = 18.750 psi

Effisiensi sambungan = 0,85

Factor korosi = 0,125 in

Jari-jari tangki = 292,08 in

Tebal shell :

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\text{shell}} &= \frac{0,885 \cdot p \cdot d}{2 \cdot s \cdot e - 0,2 p} + c \\ &= \frac{0,885 \cdot 43,94 \cdot 584,16}{2 \cdot 18750 \cdot 0,85 - 0,2 \cdot 43,94} + 0,125 \\ &= 0,8378 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Maka dipakai tebal shell = 15/16

3. Menghitung ukuran pipa

Diameter optimum pipa berdasarkan persamaan 15, Peter hal 525

a. Pipa pemasukan umpan reactor

$$\text{Kecepatan umpan} = 2664,5549 \text{ kg/j} = 5862,021 \text{ lb/j}$$

$$\text{Densitas umpan} = 0,1114 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} Di &= 2,2 \cdot (G/1000)^{0,45} \cdot \rho_{\text{umpan}}^{-0,31} \\ &= 2,2 \cdot (5862/1000)^{0,45} \cdot 0,1114^{-0,31} \\ &= 9,628 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai pipa dengan ukuran = 10 in

b. Pipa pengeluaran hasil reaktor

$$\text{Kecepatan umpan} = 2664,5549 \text{ kg/j} = 5862,021 \text{ lb/j}$$

$$\text{Densitas umpan} = 0,1257 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} Di &= 2,2 \cdot (G/1000)^{0,45} \cdot \rho_{\text{umpan}}^{-0,31} \\ &= 2,2 \cdot (5862/1000)^{0,45} \cdot 0,1257^{-0,31} \\ &= 9,247 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diapakai pipa dengan ukuran = 10 in

c. Pipa pemasukan dan pengeluaran pendingin dowterm A

$$\text{Kecepatan pendingin} = 2664,5549 \text{ kg/j} = 5862,021 \text{ lb/j}$$

$$\text{Densitas pendingin} = 55,9728 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} Di &= 2,2 \cdot (G/1000)^{0,45} \cdot \rho_{\text{umpan}}^{-0,31} \\ &= 2,2 \cdot (5862/1000)^{0,45} \cdot 55,9728^{-0,31} \\ &= 3,271 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai pipa dengan ukuran = 4 in

4. Menghitung tebal isolasi

$$\text{Diameter shell (D)} = 229,983 \text{ cm} = 7,55 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tinggi shell (H)} = 304,800 \text{ cm} = 10 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Tebal shell (t)} = 2,377 \text{ cm} = 0,078 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas permukaan head} &= 2 \times \pi D^2 / 4 = 2 \times (3,14 \cdot (7,55 \text{ ft}^2 / 4)) \\ &= 89,494 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas permukaan shell} = \pi DH = 3,14 \cdot 7,55 \text{ ft} \cdot 10 \text{ ft} = 237,07 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Total luas permukaan} = 89,494 \text{ ft}^2 + 237,07 \text{ ft}^2 = 326,564 \text{ ft}^2$$

Bahan isolasi = Fine diatomaceous earth powder

$$\text{Suhu permukaan isolasi } (T_w) = 70^\circ\text{C} = 158^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu tertinggi dalam reaktor } (T_1) = 365,07^\circ\text{C} = 689,126^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Suhu udara lingkungan } (T_u) = 30^\circ\text{C} = 86^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Konduktivitas thermal dinding shell} = 23,75 \text{ Btu/j ft}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Konduktivitas thermal isolasi} = 0,0462 \text{ Btu/j ft}^\circ\text{F}$$

Koefisien transfer panas konveksi (h_c) , pers7-5, Mc Adam

$$h_c = 0,19 (T_w - T_u)^{1/3}$$

$$= 0,19 (158 - 86)^{1/3}$$

$$= 0,789 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2^\circ\text{F}$$

Panas yang hilang per satuan luas :

$$Q_c = \frac{Q}{A} = (h_r + h_c) (T_1 - T_u)$$

$$Q_{\text{loss}} = \frac{A \cdot (T_1 - T_u)}{\left[\frac{t_1}{k_1} + \frac{t_2}{k_2} + \frac{1}{h_r + h_c} \right]}$$

=

$$326,564 \text{ ft}^2 \cdot (689,126 - 86)^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\left[\frac{0,078 \text{ ft}}{23,75 \text{ Btu/j ft}^\circ\text{F}} + \frac{t_{\text{isolasi}}}{0,0462 \text{ Btu/j ft}^\circ\text{F}} + \frac{1}{0 + 0,789 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2^\circ\text{F}} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{0,078 \text{ ft}}{23,75 \text{ Btu/j ft}^\circ\text{F}} + \frac{t_{\text{isolasi}}}{0,0462 \text{ Btu/j ft}^\circ\text{F}} + \frac{1}{0,789 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2^\circ\text{F}} \right] =$$

$$\frac{119851,252 \text{ Btu/j}}{326,564 \text{ ft}^2 (158 - 86)^\circ\text{F}}$$

$$\left[\frac{0,078 \text{ ft}}{23,75 \text{ Btu/j ft}^\circ\text{F}} + \frac{t_{\text{isolasi}}}{0,0462 \text{ Btu/j ft}^\circ\text{F}} + \frac{1}{0,789 \text{ Btu/j ft}^2^\circ\text{F}} \right] = 5,097$$

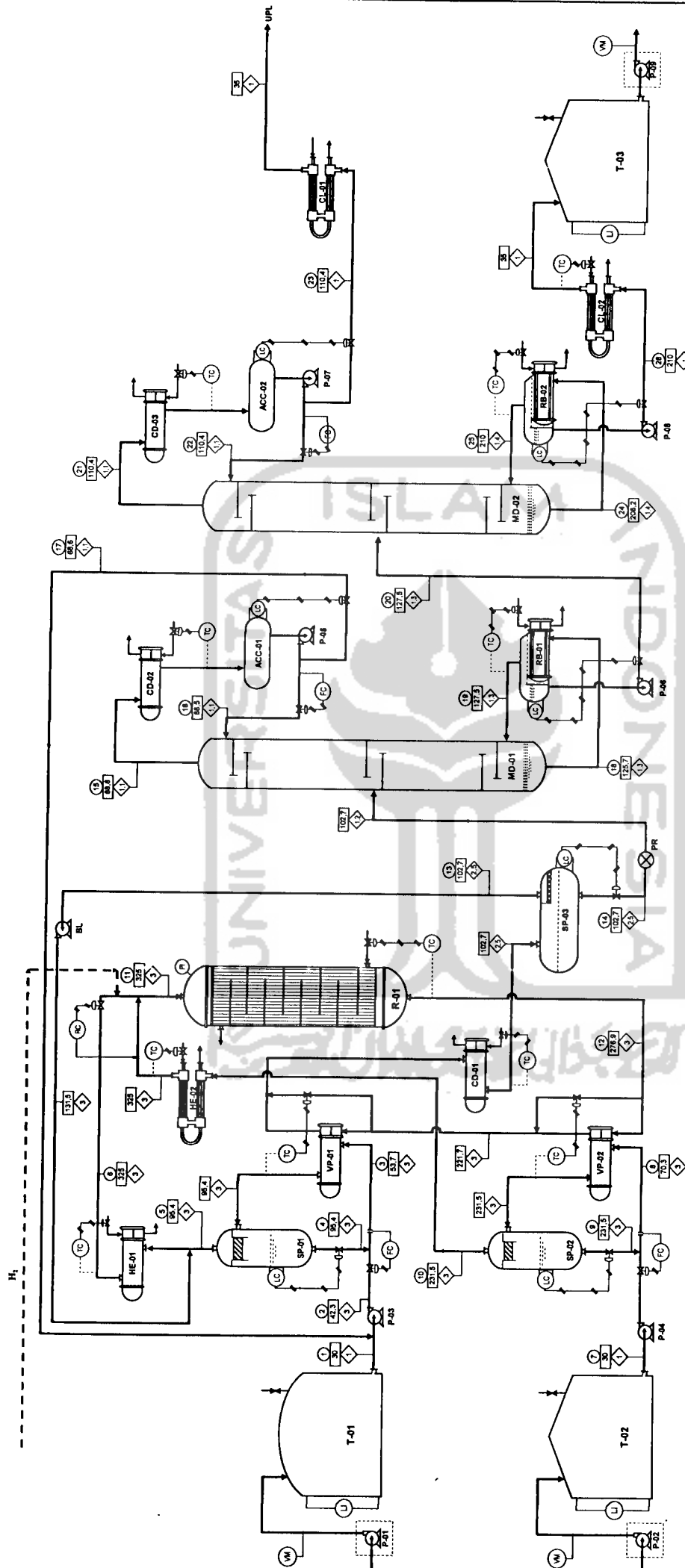
$$\left[0,00328 + \frac{t_{\text{isolasi}}}{0,0462 \text{ Btu/j ft}^\circ\text{F}} + 1,2674 \right] = 5,097$$

$$\left[\frac{T_{isolasi}}{0,0462} \right] = 5,097$$

$$t_{isolasi} = 0,1768 \text{ ft}$$



PROCESS ENGINEERING FLOW DIAGRAM
PRARANCANGAN PABRIK METILANILIN DARI ANILIN DAN METANOL
KAPASITAS PRODUKSI : 15.000 TON/TAHUN



NERACA MASSA (Kg/Jam)

KOMPONEN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1. N ₂																										
2. H ₂																										
3. CH ₃ OH																										
4. H ₂ O																										
5. C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂																										
6. C ₆ H ₅ NO ₂																										
7. C ₆ H ₅ NHCH ₃																										
Jumlah :	570.3067	869.9875	1087.2444	217.4469	869.7873	984.8370	1679.6834	2099.6043	419.9209	1679.6834	2664.3404	2664.3404	115.9695	2549.6769	624.4277	325.4009	390.0264	1479.2769	128.8126	2250.4441	596.1472	239.6425	356.5947	5166.6471	3275.1077	1993.5964

KETERANGAN	VP	Uppervisor
ACC	Accumulator	Level Controller
BL	Blower	Level Indicator
CD	Condenser	Pressure Indicator
CL	Cooler	Temperature Controller
HE	Heat Exchanger	Volume Meter
MD	Miscellaneous Distillation	Normal Area
P	Pump	Temperature (°C)
RB	Reboiler	Temperature (°C)
SP	Separate	Temperature (°C)
T	Trough	Temperature (°C)
VP	Vaporizer	Temperature (°C)

'OPEN "o", 1, "z:\qb3\hidayat\hidefix2.bas"

CLS

N = 1300

MS = 3.7522

C = 325

Tek = 3

TC1 = C

D = 266.4526

TD0 = D

DOU = 4.216: DI = 3.505: Pt = 1.25 * DOU

CL = Pt - DOU

DE = (4 * (Pt ^ 2 - (3.14 * DOU ^ 2 / 4))) / (3.14 * DOU)

Ass = N * Pt ^ 2 * 1.15

ID = (4 * Ass / 3.14) ^ .5

BS = ID / 5

AT = 3.14 / 4 * DI ^ 2:

ASi = ID * CL * BS / Pt

PRINT

PRINT "

PRINT "

PRINT "

PRINT

REAKTOR FIXED

PRINT USING " Jumlah pipa = ##### pipa"; N
PRINT USING " Diameter luar pipa = #.### cm"; DOU
PRINT USING " Diameter dalam pipa = #.### cm"; DI
PRINT USING " Pitch = #.### cm"; Pt
PRINT USING " Diameter Shell = ###.### cm"; ID
PRINT USING " Jumlah Pendingin = ##### Kg/j"; MS * 3.6 * N
PRINT : PRINT : PRINT
DP = .609

BMA = 93 'C6H5NH2
BMB = 32 'CH3OH
BMC = 107 'C6H5NHCH3
BMD = 18 'H2O
BME = 2 'H2
BMF = 28 'N2
BMG = 123 'C6H5NO2

'KECEPATAN MASUK MASING-MASING GAS (KGMOL/JAM)

FAIO = 1671.288# / BMA

FBIO = 862.6002 / BMB

FCIO = .1183 / BMC

FDIO = 9.1757 / BMD

FEIO = 89.8542 / BME

FFIO = 23.1054 / BMF

FGIO = 8.3986 / BMG

FAO = FAIO / 3.6 / N:

FBO = FBIO / 3.6 / N:

FCO = FCIO / 3.6 / N:

FDO = FDIO / 3.6 / N:

FEO = FEIO / 3.6 / N:

FFO = FFIO / 3.6 / N:

FGO = FGIO / 3.6 / N:

FTO = FAO + FBO + FCO + FDO + FEO + FFO + FGO

bmrt = (FAO / FTO) * BMA + (FBO / FTO) * BMB + (FCO / FTO) * BMC + (FDO / FTO) * BMD + (FEO / FTO) * BME + (FFO / FTO) * BMF + (FGO / FTO) * BMG

GT = FTO * bmrt / AT: GS = MS * N / ASi

PRINT "

KECEPATAN MASSA MASUK REAKTOR"

```

PRINT
PRINT "
PRINT "
PRINT "
PRINT USING "
* BMA PRINT USING "
* BMB PRINT USING "
* BMC PRINT USING "
* BMD PRINT USING "
* BME PRINT USING "
* BMF PRINT USING "
* BMG PRINT ; "
PRINT USING " Total
N; FTO * bmrt * 3.6 * N
INPUT "", A$
INPUT "", A$

PRINT

PRINT "      Enthalpi Umpan Masuk Reaktor : "
M = bmrt
FA = FAO
FB = FBO
FC = FCO
FD = FDO
FE = FEO
FF = FFO
FG = FGO
GOSUB 7000
Qo1 = QTOT
INPUT "", P$
PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "      KONDISI AWAL"
A = 0: B = 0: E = Tek: F = .1
E1 = E
PRINT "
PRINT USING "
PRINT USING "
PRINT USING "
PRINT USING "
PRINT "
PRINT : INPUT "", P$
PRINT "
PRINT "
PRINT "
PRINT USING "
C; D; E; tetr
no = 0
620 GA = A: GB = B: GC = C: GD = D: GE = E: GOSUB 910
K1 = DX: L1 = T: M1 = s: N1 = P
GB1 = B + K1 * F: GC1 = C + L1 * F: GD1 = D + M1 * F: GE1 = E + N1 * F
GB = GB1
GC = GC1
GD = GD1
GE = GE1

```

Komponen	Kgmol /jam	Kg / jam
C6H5NH2	#####	#####
CH3OH	#####	#####
C6H5NHCH3	#####	#####
H2O	#####	#####
H2	#####	#####
N2	#####	#####
C6H5NO2	#####	#####

Suhu gas masuk	= ###.## °C
Suhu Pendingin keluar	= ###.## °C
Tekanan awal	= ###.## atm
Increment tebal katalis	= ##.## cm

L(cm)	Xa	T(c)	Td (c)	P(atm)	t(dt)
####	#####	###.##	###.##	###.###	###.###

```

650 GOSUB 910
  K2 = DX: L2 = T: M2 = s: N2 = P
  DGB = (K1 + K2) / 2
  DGC = (L1 + L2) / 2
  DGD = (M1 + M2) / 2
  DGE = (N1 + N2) / 2
  GB = B + DGB * F
  GC = C + DGC * F
  GD = D + DGD * F
  GE = E + DGE * F
  GOSUB 910
  K3 = DX: L3 = T: M3 = s: N3 = P
  GB2 = B + K3 * F: GC2 = C + L3 * F: GD2 = D + M3 * F: GE2 = E + N3 * F
  IF (ABS(GB2 - GB1) < .0001) THEN IF ABS(GC2 - GC1) < 1 THEN 710
  GB = GB2
  GC = GC2
  GD = GD2
  GE = GE2
  GOTO 650
710 A = A + F
  C = GC2
  B = GB2
  D = GD2
  E = GE2
  Qre = Q1 * 3.6 * N * F + Qre
  Q1 = Q1 + Q2 * 3.6 * N * F
  tetr = (3.14 * DI ^ 2 / 4 * A * .36) / (FT * M / RM)
  no = no + 1
790 IF B >= .98 THEN 870
  IF no = 100 THEN 800
  GOTO 620
800 PRINT USING "      | #### | #.#### | ###.## | ###.# | ##.### | ##.### |"; A;
B; C; D; E; tetr: no = 0
860 GOTO 620
870 PRINT USING "      | #### | #.#### | ###.## | ###.# | ##.### | ##.### |"; A;
B; C; D; E; tetr
  PRINT "      |_____|"
PRINT
  PRINT
  PRINT
  PRINT
  PRINT "      KECEPATAN MASSA GAS KELUAR REAKTOR"
  PRINT
  Xa = .98

  FA = FAO * (1 - Xa)
  FB = FBO - FAO * Xa
  FC = FAO * Xa + FCO
  FD = FDO + FAO * Xa
  FE = FEO
  FF = FFO
  FG = FGO

  'C6H5NH2
  'CH3OH
  'C6H5NHCH3
  'H2O
  'H2
  'N2
  'C6H5NO2

  FT = FA + FB + FC + FD + FE + FF + FG

  YA = FA / FT: YB = FB / FT: YC = FC / FT: YD = FD / FT: YE = FE / FT: YF =
FF / FT: YG = FG / FT
  M = BMA * YA + BMB * YB + BMC * YC + BMD * YD + BME * YE + BMF * YF + BMG *
YG
  PRINT "
  PRINT "      |_____|"
  PRINT "      |Komponen | Kgmol /jam | Kg / jam |"

```

```

      PRINT "
      PRINT USING "
N; FA * 3.6 * BMA * N
      PRINT USING "
N; FB * 3.6 * BMB * N
      PRINT USING "
N; FC * 3.6 * BMC * N
      PRINT USING "
N; FD * 3.6 * BMD * N
      PRINT USING "
N; FE * 3.6 * BME * N
      PRINT USING "
N; FF * 3.6 * BMF * N
      PRINT USING "
N; FG * 3.6 * BMG * N
      PRINT "
      PRINT USING "
FT * 3.6 * M * N

```

C6H5NH2	#####	#####	#####	"; FA * 3.6 *
CH3OH	#####	#####	#####	"; FB * 3.6 *
C6H5NHCH3	#####	#####	#####	"; FC * 3.6 *
H2O	#####	#####	#####	"; FD * 3.6 *
H2	#####	#####	#####	"; FE * 3.6 *
N2	#####	#####	#####	"; FF * 3.6 *
C6H5NO2	#####	#####	#####	"; FG * 3.6 *
Total	#####	#####	#####	"; FT * 3.6 * N;

```

INPUT "", A$
PRINT

```

```

      PRINT "      Enthalpi Hasil reaksi : "
      PRINT
GOSUB 7000
Qo2 = QTOT
INPUT "", A$

```

```

      PRINT
      PRINT
      PRINT "      NERACA PANAS : "
      PRINT
      PRINT "      MASUK : "
      PRINT
      PRINT "      1. Enthalpi Umpan Masuk Reaktor
reaksi: "

```

```

      PRINT USING "      Qs1 = ##### Kcal/jam      Qs2 =
##### Kcal/jam"; Qo1 * 3.6 * N; Qo2 * 3.6 * N
      PRINT "      2. Panas Reaksi
pendingin"

```

```

      Q1 = (Qo1 * 3.6 * N + Qre) - (Qo2 * 3.6 * N)
      Qp = .9 * Q1
      Qloss = .1 * Q1
      PRINT USING "      Qr = ##### Kcal/jam      Qp =
##### Kcal/jam"; Qre; Qp
      PRINT "      3. Panas Hilang "
      PRINT USING "      Q1 =
##### Kcal/jam"; Qloss
      PRINT "

```

```

      PRINT USING "      ##### Kcal/jam
##### Kcal/jam"; (Qo1 * 3.6 * N + Qre); (Qo2 * 3.6 * N + Qp + Qloss)
      PRINT
      PRINT

```

```

      PRINT "      Dari hasil perhitungan Reaktor diperoleh : "
      PRINT

```

```

      PRINT USING "      Jumlah pipa      = #### pipa"; N
      PRINT USING "      Diameter Shell      = ###.### cm"; ID
      PRINT USING "      Jumlah Pendingin      = ##### Kg/j"; MS * 3.6 * N
      PRINT USING "      Panjang katalis      = ###.### cm"; A
      HH = 10
      PRINT USING "      Panjang Pipa      = ###.### cm"; HH * 30.48
      PRINT

```

CLOSE

900 END

910 'KOMPOSISI GAS (GMOL/JAM)

Xa = GB

FA = FAO * (1 - Xa)

FB = FBO - FAO * Xa

FC = FAO * Xa + FCO

FD = FDO + FAO * Xa

FE = FEO

FF = FFO

FG = FGO

'C6H5NH2

'CH3OH

'C6H5NHCH3

'H2O

'H2

'N2

'C6H5NO2

FT = FA + FB + FC + FD + FE + FF + FG

YA = FA / FT: YB = FB / FT: YC = FC / FT: YD = FD / FT: YE = FE / FT: YF = FF / FT: YG = FG / FT

M = BMA * YA + BMB * YB + BMC * YC + BMD * YD + BME * YE + BMF * YF + BMG * YG

'KAPASITAS PANAS GAS (CAL/GMOL.K)

CPA = -9.677 + .1525 * (GC + 273) - .0001226 * (GC + 273) ^ 2 + 3.901E-08 * (GC + 273) ^ 3

CPB = 5.052 + .01694 * (GC + 273) + 6.179E-06 * (GC + 273) ^ 2 - 6.811E-09 * (GC + 273) ^ 3

CPC = -15.039 + .1966 * (GC + 273) - .000179 * (GC + 273) ^ 2 + 8.45E-07 * (GC + 273) ^ 3

CPD = 7.701 + .0004595 * (GC + 273) + 2.521E-06 * (GC + 273) ^ 2 - 8.59E-10 * (GC + 273) ^ 3

CPE = 6.483 + .002215 * (GC + 273) - 3.298E-06 * (GC + 273) ^ 2 + 1.826E-09 * (GC + 273) ^ 3

CPF = 7.44 - .00324 * (GC + 273) + .0000064 * (GC + 273) ^ 2 - 2.79E-09 * (GC + 273) ^ 3

CPG = -3.857 + .1331 * (GC + 273) - .0000935 * (GC + 273) ^ 2 + 2.39E-08 * (GC + 273) ^ 3

CPM = (YA * CPA + YB * CPB + YC * CPC + YD * CPD + YE * CPE + YF * CPF + YG * CPG)

'KAPASITAS Pendingin (CAL/G.K)

CPP = .373

'RAPAT MASSA CAMPURAN GAS

RM = E * M / (GC + 273) / 82.06

'VISKOSITAS GAS (gr/dt.cm)

TcA = 699: PcA = 52.4

TcB = 512.6: PcB = 79.9

TcC = 701: PcC = 51.3

TcD = 647.3: PcD = 217.6

TcE = 33.2: PcE = 12.8

TcF = 126.2: PcF = 33.5

TcG = 720: PcG = 47.62

VA = (.000001 * (4.61 * ((GC + 273) / TcA) ^ .618 - 2.04 * EXP(-.449 * ((GC + 273) / TcA)) + 1.94 * EXP(-4.058 * ((GC + 273) / TcA)) + .1) / (TcA ^ (1 / 6)) * BMA ^ (-.5) * PcA ^ (-2 / 3)))

$$VB = (.000001 * (4.61 * ((GC + 273) / TcB) ^ .618 - 2.04 * EXP(-.449 * ((GC + 273) / TcB)) + 1.94 * EXP(-4.058 * ((GC + 273) / TcB)) + .1) / (TcB ^ (1 / 6) * BMB ^ (-.5) * PcB ^ (-2 / 3)))$$

$$VC = (.000001 * (4.61 * ((GC + 273) / TcC) ^ .618 - 2.04 * EXP(-.449 * ((GC + 273) / TcC)) + 1.94 * EXP(-4.058 * ((GC + 273) / TcC)) + .1) / (TcC ^ (1 / 6) * BMC ^ (-.5) * PcC ^ (-2 / 3)))$$

$$VD = (.000001 * (4.61 * ((GC + 273) / TcD) ^ .618 - 2.04 * EXP(-.449 * ((GC + 273) / TcD)) + 1.94 * EXP(-4.058 * ((GC + 273) / TcD)) + .1) / (TcD ^ (1 / 6) * BMD ^ (-.5) * PcD ^ (-2 / 3)))$$

$$VE = (.000001 * (4.61 * ((GC + 273) / TcE) ^ .618 - 2.04 * EXP(-.449 * ((GC + 273) / TcE)) + 1.94 * EXP(-4.058 * ((GC + 273) / TcE)) + .1) / (TcE ^ (1 / 6) * BME ^ (-.5) * PcE ^ (-2 / 3)))$$

$$VF = (.000001 * (4.61 * ((GC + 273) / TcF) ^ .618 - 2.04 * EXP(-.449 * ((GC + 273) / TcF)) + 1.94 * EXP(-4.058 * ((GC + 273) / TcF)) + .1) / (TcF ^ (1 / 6) * BMF ^ (-.5) * PcF ^ (-2 / 3)))$$

$$VG = (.000001 * (4.61 * ((GC + 273) / TcG) ^ .618 - 2.04 * EXP(-.449 * ((GC + 273) / TcG)) + 1.94 * EXP(-4.058 * ((GC + 273) / TcG)) + .1) / (TcG ^ (1 / 6) * BMG ^ (-.5) * PcG ^ (-2 / 3)))$$

$$VM = YA * VA * SQR(BMA) + YB * VB * SQR(BMB)$$

$$VM = VM + YC * VC * SQR(BMC) + YD * VD * SQR(BMD)$$

$$VM = VM + YE * VE * SQR(BME) + YF * VF * SQR(BMF) + YG * VG * SQR(BMG)$$

$$VBAH = YA * SQR(BMA) + YB * SQR(BMB) + YC * SQR(BMC) + YD * SQR(BMD)$$

$$VBAH = VBAH + YE * SQR(BME) + YF * SQR(BMF) + YG * SQR(BMG)$$

$$VR = VM / VBAH$$

'VISKOSITAS Pendingin (gr/dt.cm)

$VP = (.00247 * (GC + 273) + .936) * .001$

'THERMAL KONDUKTIVITAS (Cal/dt.cm.K)

$$TIA = TcA ^ (1 / 6) * BMA ^ (1 / 2) / PcA ^ (2 / 3)$$

$$TIB = TcB ^ (1 / 6) * BMB ^ (1 / 2) / PcB ^ (2 / 3)$$

$$TIC = TcC ^ (1 / 6) * BMC ^ (1 / 2) / PcC ^ (2 / 3)$$

$$TID = TcD ^ (1 / 6) * BMD ^ (1 / 2) / PcD ^ (2 / 3)$$

$$TIE = TcE ^ (1 / 6) * BME ^ (1 / 2) / PcE ^ (2 / 3)$$

$$TIF = TcF ^ (1 / 6) * BMF ^ (1 / 2) / PcF ^ (2 / 3)$$

$$TIG = TcG ^ (1 / 6) * BMG ^ (1 / 2) / PcG ^ (2 / 3)$$

jP = .000001

$$KA = ((14.52 * (GC + 273) / TcA) - 5.14) ^ (2 / 3) * (jP / TIA) * CPA$$

$$KB = ((14.52 * (GC + 273) / TcB) - 5.14) ^ (2 / 3) * (jP / TIB) * CPB$$

$$KC = ((14.52 * (GC + 273) / TcC) - 5.14) ^ (2 / 3) * (jP / TIC) * CPC$$

$$KD = ((14.52 * (GC + 273) / TcD) - 5.14) ^ (2 / 3) * (jP / TID) * CPD$$

$$KE = ((14.52 * (GC + 273) / TcE) - 5.14) ^ (2 / 3) * (jP / TIE) * CPE$$

$$KF = ((14.52 * (GC + 273) / TcF) - 5.14) ^ (2 / 3) * (jP / TIF) * CPF$$

$$KG = ((14.52 * (GC + 273) / TcG) - 5.14) ^ (2 / 3) * (jP / TIG) * CPG$$

$$KM = YA * KA * (BMA ^ .333) + YB * KB * (BMB ^ .333)$$

$$KM = KM + YC * KC * (BMC ^ .333) + YD * KD * (BMD ^ .333)$$

$$KM = KM + YE * KE * (BME ^ .333) + YF * KF * (BMF ^ .333)$$

bawah = YA * (BMA ^ .333) + YB * (BMB ^ .333) + YC * (BMC ^ .333) + YD * (BMD ^ .333)

bawah = bawah + YE * (BME ^ .333) + YF * (BMF ^ .333)

KM = KM / bawah

'KONDUKTIVITAS Pendingin (Cal/dt.cm.K)

$KP = (.0000391 * (GD + 273) + .00933) / 420$

'PERHITUNGAN PANAS

$Re = 50.8 * GT * DP / VR$

$HI = (.027 * KM * (Re) ^ .8 * (CPM * VR / KM) ^ (1 / 3)) / DI$
 $HI = 7.8 * HI$
 $HIO = HI * DI / DOU$
 $Rs = DE * GS / VP$
 $PR = CPP * VP / KP$
 $HO = .36 * KP / DE * Rs ^ .55 * PR ^ .333$
 $UC = (HIO * HO) / (HIO + HO)$
 $UD = UC / (11.06557 * UC + 1)$

'KECEPATAN REAKSI

$KU = 1.08609E+23 * EXP(-25200.007\# / (GC + 273))$
 $HR1 = -64180 + 96.8977 * ((GC + 273) - 298)$
 $HR1 = HR1 + -.72537 / 2 * ((GC + 273) - 298) ^ 2$
 $HR1 = HR1 + 1.65617E-03 / 3 * ((GC + 273) - 298) ^ 3$
 $HR1 = HR1 + -1.59651E-06 / 4 * ((GC + 273) - 298) ^ 4$

$HR = HR1 / 4.2$

'PERSAMAAN DIFFERENSIAL

'(dx/dz)

$RR = 82.06$
 $TT = GC + 273$
 $MMM = FBO / FAO$
 $CAO = FAO / FTO * E / RR / TT$
 $rc = KU * CAO ^ 2 * (1 - GB) * (MMM - GB)$
 $DX = (3.14 * DI ^ 2 * .36 * rc) / (4 * FAO)$

'(dT/dz)

$Q1 = (-HR) * DX * FAO$
 $Q2 = (UD * 3.14 * DOU * (GC - GD)) / 3.6$
 $mcpr = FT * CPM$
 $T = (Q1 - Q2) / mcpr$

'(dTs/dz)

$s = -(UD * 3.14 * DOU * (GC - GD)) / 3.6 / (MS * CPP)$

'(dP/dz)

$fk = (150 * (1 - .36) / Re + 1.75)$
 $P = (GT) ^ 2 * (1 - .36) * fk$
 $P = -((P / ((DP) * (RM) * 981 * .36 ^ 3))) / 1000$
 RETURN

7000

$FT = FA + FB + FC + FD + FE + FF + FG$
 $TC = C$

GOSUB 8000

RETURN

8000

$TT2 = C + 273$
 $TT1 = 298$

$CPA = -9.677 * (TT2 - TT1) + .1525 * (TT2 ^ 2 - TT1 ^ 2) / 2 - .0001226 * (TT2 ^ 3 - TT1 ^ 3) / 3 + 3.901E-08 * (TT2 ^ 4 - TT1 ^ 4) / 4$
 $CPB = 5.052 * (TT2 - TT1) + .01694 * (TT2 ^ 2 - TT1 ^ 2) / 2 + 6.179E-06 * (TT2 ^ 3 - TT1 ^ 3) / 3 - 6.811E-09 * (TT2 ^ 4 - TT1 ^ 4) / 4$
 $CPC = -15.039 * (TT2 - TT1) + .1966 * (TT2 ^ 2 - TT1 ^ 2) / 2 - .000179 * (TT2 ^ 3 - TT1 ^ 3) / 3 + 8.45E-08 * (TT2 ^ 4 - TT1 ^ 4) / 4$
 $CPD = 7.701 * (TT2 - TT1) + .0004595 * (TT2 ^ 2 - TT1 ^ 2) / 2 + 2.521E-06 * (TT2 ^ 3 - TT1 ^ 3) / 3 - 8.59E-10 * (TT2 ^ 4 - TT1 ^ 4) / 4$

$$CPE = 6.483 * (TT2 - TT1) + .002215 * (TT2^2 - TT1^2) / 2 - 3.298E-06 * (TT2^3 - TT1^3) / 3 + 1.826E-09 * (TT2^4 - TT1^4) / 4$$

$$CPF = 7.44 * (TT2 - TT1) - .00324 * (TT2^2 - TT1^2) / 2 - .0000064 * (TT2^3 - TT1^3) / 3 - 2.79E-09 * (TT2^4 - TT1^4) / 4$$

$$CPG = -3.857 * (TT2 - TT1) + .1337 * (TT2^2 - TT1^2) / 2 - .0000935 * (TT2^3 - TT1^3) / 3 + 2.39E-08 * (TT2^4 - TT1^4) / 4$$

QS1 = FA * CPA
 QS2 = FB * CPB
 QS3 = FC * CPC
 QS4 = FD * CPD
 QS5 = FE * CPE
 QS6 = FF * CPF
 QS7 = FG * CPG

QTOT = QS1 + QS2 + QS3 + QS4 + QS5 + QS6 + QS7

PRINT

PRINT USING "

Suhu operasi = ###.## C"; TC

PRINT "

Suhu refferensi = 25 C "

PRINT "

PRINT "

PRINT USING "

Komponen	Kgmol /jam	Cp.dT	Qs = MCp(T-T0)	"
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* 3.6 * N; CPA; QS1 * 3.6 * N C6H5NH2 #####.##### #####.### #####.##### "; FA

PRINT USING "

* 3.6 * N; CPB; QS2 * 3.6 * N CH3OH #####.##### #####.### #####.##### "; FB

PRINT USING "

* 3.6 * N; CPC; QS3 * 3.6 * N C6H5NHCH3 #####.##### #####.### #####.##### "; FC

PRINT USING "

* 3.6 * N; CPD; QS4 * 3.6 * N H2O #####.##### #####.### #####.##### "; FD

PRINT USING "

* 3.6 * N; CPE; QS5 * 3.6 * N H2 #####.##### #####.### #####.##### "; FE

PRINT USING "

* 3.6 * N; CPF; QS6 * 3.6 * N N2 #####.##### #####.### #####.##### "; FF

PRINT USING "

* 3.6 * N; CPG; QS7 * 3.6 * N C6H5NO2 #####.##### #####.### #####.##### "; FG

PRINT "

PRINT USING "

* 3.6 * N; QTOT * 3.6 * N Total #####.##### #####.##### "; FT

RETURN