

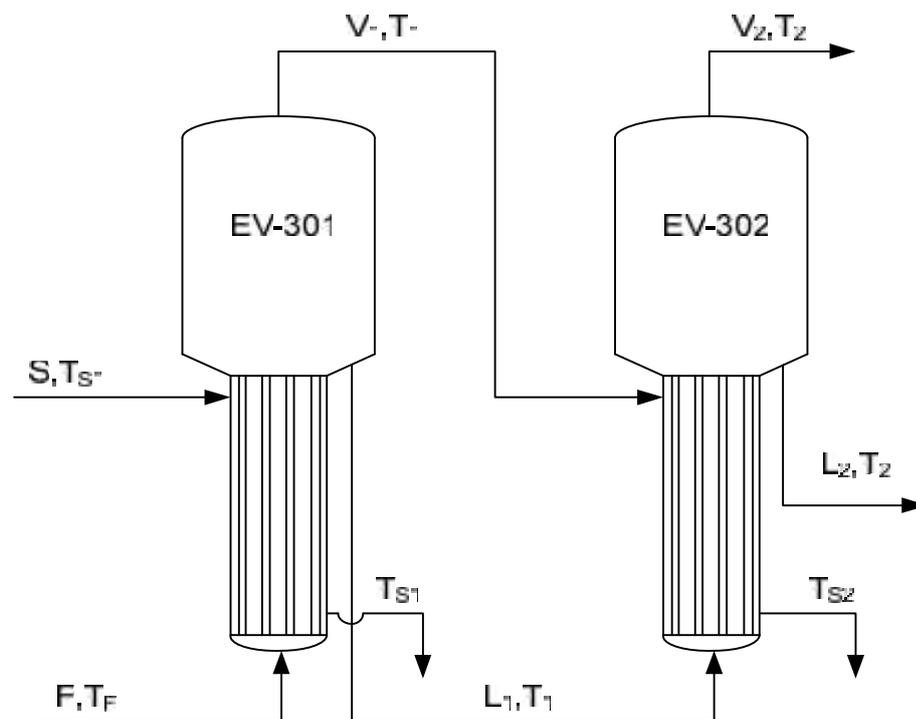
LAMPIRAN F
PERANCANGAN ALAT PROSES
EVAPORATOR (EV-301)

Nama alat	: Evaporator
Kode Alat	: EV-301
Fungsi	: Memekatkan H ₃ PO ₄ keluaran dari <i>Centrifuge</i> dan RDVF dari konsentrasi 0,05 M menjadi 0,08 M
Jenis	: <i>Long Tube Vertical Evaporator</i> dengan tutup atas <i>Flanged and Standard Dish Head</i> dan tutup bawah berbentuk konis
Bahan konstruksi	: <i>SA-167 Grade 11 Type 316</i> (18 % Cr, 10 % Ni, 2 % Mo)

Alasan pemilihan:

1. *Long Tube Evaporator* umum digunakan di industri karena relatif lebih murah serta lebih mudah dalam pengoperasian dan pembersihannya (Perry's, 1989:11-109).
2. *Long Tube Evaporator* lebih cocok untuk umpan dengan viskositas < 1 cp dan memiliki *heating surface* 100-10.000 m² (Ulrich, 1984, Tabel 4-7, hal 94).
3. *Flanged and Standard Dished Head* cocok digunakan pada tekanan 1 atm (Brownell and Young, 1959).
4. *Long Tube Vertical Evaporator* memiliki *small floor space* dan *low holdup* (Perry's, 1989).

5. *Long Tube Vertical Evaporator* membutuhkan waktu yang lebih lama untuk proses pembentukan kerak dibandingkan dengan *Long Tube Horizontal Evaporator* (Banchero, 1955).



Gambar F. Aliran di *Double Effect Evaporator*

A. Perhitungan Neraca Massa dan Neraca Panas Pada EV-301 dan EV-302

Steam yang digunakan untuk menaikkan temperatur *feed* adalah *saturated steam* dengan temperatur $120\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} = 248\text{ F}$ dengan tekanan $198,53\text{ kPa}$.

Data *steam*:

$$H_L = 503,71\text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$H_V = 2.076,3\text{ kJ/kg}$$

(Geankoplis, 1993, App.A.2-9:859)

Air yang harus diuapkan (V) = 38.098,301 kg/jam

Asumsi di Evaporator yang menguap adalah air sehingga jumlah zat yang lainnya selalu tetap di setiap efek. Evaporator yang digunakan adalah *Double Effect Evaporator* dengan aliran umpan *forward*.

Pada awal perhitungan diasumsikan bahwa air yang teruapkan sama untuk setiap efeknya maka:

$$V_1 = 0,5 \times V = 0,5 \times 38.098,301 \text{ kg/jam} = 19.049,150 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$V_2 = V_1 = 19.049,150 \text{ kg/jam}$$

A.1 Neraca Massa di Setiap Efek

- Neraca massa di efek 1:

$$F = V_1 + L_1$$

$$L_1 = F - V_1$$

$$= 39.192,275 - 19.049,150$$

$$= 20.143,125 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Neraca komponen di efek 1:

$$F \cdot X_F = V_1 \cdot X_{V1} + L_1 \cdot X_{L1}$$

Untuk komponen H_3PO_4 :

$$182,287 = 0 + 20.143,125 \cdot X_{L1}$$

$$X_{L1} = 0,009$$

- Neraca massa di efek 2:

$$F_2 = V_2 + L_2 \quad \text{dimana } F_2 = L_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L_2 &= F_2 - V_2 \\
 &= 20.143,125 - 19.049,150 \\
 &= 768,629 \text{ kg/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

Neraca komponen di efek 2:

$$F_2 \cdot X_{F2} = V_2 \cdot X_{V2} + L_2 \cdot X_{L2}$$

Untuk komponen H_3PO_4 :

$$182,287 = 0 + 768,629 \cdot X_{L2}$$

$$X_{L2} = 0,167$$

Tabel F.1 Komposisi L_1

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	kg/jam	kmol/jam	X_i
H_3PO_4	98	182,287	1,860	0,009
$Ca(OH)_2$	74,09	143,058	1,931	0,007
H_2O	18	19.817,779	1.100,988	0,984
Total		20.143,125	1.104,778	1,000

Tabel F.2 Komposisi L_2

Komponen	BM (kg/kmol)	kg/jam	kmol/jam	X_i
H_3PO_4	98	182,287	1,860	0,167
$Ca(OH)_2$	74,09	143,058	1,931	0,131
H_2O	18	768,629	42,702	0,702
Total		1.093,974	46,492	1,000

A.2 Menghitung BPR

Boiling Point Rise (BPR) atau kenaikan titik didih didekati dengan persamaan:

$$T_b = m \times K_b$$

$$m = \frac{W_1 \times 1.0}{B \quad c_2 \quad \times W_2} = \text{molal}$$

$$\Delta T_b = \left(\frac{W_1 \times 1.000}{BM \times W_2} \right) \times K_b$$

dengan: $T_b = \text{BPR} = ^\circ\text{C}$

$W_1 = \text{massa zat terlarut} = \text{kg}$

$W_2 = \text{massa pelarut} = \text{kg}$

$\text{BM} = \text{berat molekul zat terlarut} = \text{kg/kmol}$

$K_b = \text{tetapan kenaikan titik didih molal untuk air}$
 $= 0,51 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/molal}$

Efek 1:

$$\text{BPR}_H = \left(\frac{1,2 \times 10}{9 \times 18,7} \right) \times 0,51 = 0,049 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{BPR}_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = \left(\frac{143,058 \times 1.000}{74,09 \times 19.817,779} \right) \times 0,51 = 0,051 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Total BPR}_1 = 0,049 + 0,051 = 0,100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Efek 2:

$$\text{BPR}_H = \left(\frac{182,287 \times 1.000}{98 \times 768,629} \right) \times 0,51 = 1,258 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{BPR}_{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} = \left(\frac{143,058 \times 1.000}{74,09 \times 768,629} \right) \times 0,51 = 1,306 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Total BPR}_2 = 1,258 + 1,306 = 2,564 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Steam yang digunakan memiliki temperatur $120 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 248 \text{ F}$ dengan tekanan $198,53 \text{ kPa}$ sehingga:

$$T_{S1} = 120 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 393,15 \text{ K} = 248 \text{ F}$$

Ditetapkan untuk efek 2:

$$T_2 = 100 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 212 \text{ F}$$

$$T_{2\text{saturation}} = T_{S3} = T_2 - \text{BPR}_2 \quad (\text{Geankoplis, 1993:507})$$

$$= 100 - 2,564$$

$$= 97,435 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Maka } T_{\text{available}} = T_{S1} - T_{2\text{saturation}} - (\text{BPR}_1 + \text{BPR}_2)$$

$$= 120 - 97,435 - (0,100 + 2,564)$$

$$= 19,901 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Berdasarkan Tabel 8.3-1 (Geankoplis, 1993), koefisien perpindahan panas untuk Evaporator tipe *Long Tube* berkisar antara 200-700 Btu/hr.ft².°F (1.100-4.000 W/m².K). Umumnya nilai koefisien perpindahan panas pada cairan *nonviscous* akan lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan cairan *viscous*. Sehingga dipilih:

$$U_1 = 700 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 3.974,81 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$U_2 = 500 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 2.839,15 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

Menghitung T tiap efek

$$\Delta T_1 = \sum \Delta T_a \left(\frac{\frac{1}{U_1}}{\frac{1}{U_1} + \frac{1}{U_2}} \right) = 8,292 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_2 = \sum \Delta T_a \left(\frac{\frac{1}{U_2}}{\frac{1}{U_1} + \frac{1}{U_2}} \right) = 11,609 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

dimana $T = T_1 + T_2$

Maka dapat dihitung temperatur keluar produk (T) dan temperatur pemanas (T_S) pada masing-masing efek sebagai berikut:

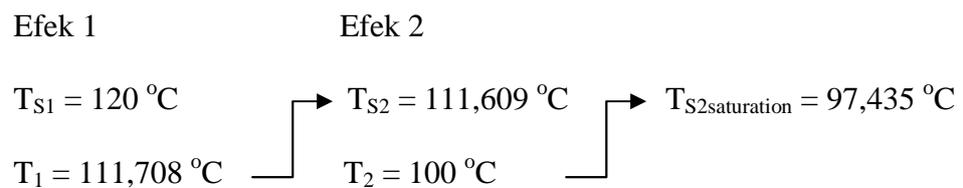
- Temperatur pada efek 1

$$\begin{aligned} T_{S1} &= T_{S1} - T_1 \\ &= 120 - 8,292 \\ &= 111,708 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

- Temperatur pada efek 2

$$\begin{aligned} T_{S2} &= T_1 - BPR_1 \\ &= 111,708 - 0,100 \\ &= 111,609 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

Profil Temperatur:



A.3 Menghitung Laju Alir Panas

- Laju alir panas pada aliran umpan Evaporator

$$T_f = 38,082 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 311,232 \text{ K}$$

Tabel F.3 Laju alir panas pada umpan

Komponen	kg/jam	BM	kmol/jam	H_f (kJ/jam)
H ₃ PO ₄	182,287	98	1,86	1.863,849
Ca(OH) ₂	143,058	74,09	1,93	1.326,926
H ₂ O	38.866,930	18	2.159,27	711.709,578
Total	39.192,275		2.163,06	714,900,353

- Laju alir panas pada Evaporator efek 1

$$T_1 = 111,708 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 384,858 \text{ K}$$

Tabel F.4 Laju alir panas pada produk Evaporator efek 1

Komponen	kg/jam	BM	kmol/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol)	H _{L1} (kJ/jam)
H ₃ PO ₄	182,287	98	1,86	13.699,912	25.482,828
Ca(OH) ₂	143,058	74,09	1,93	8.256,389	15.941,374
H ₂ O	19.817,779	18	1.100,98	1.957,561	2.155.251,540
Total	20.143,125		1.104,77		2.196.675,742

H_{S1} pada T_{S1}:

Temperatur (°C)	H _V (kJ/kg)	H _L (kJ/kg)	s ₂ (kJ/kg)
120	2.706,3	503,71	2.202,59

Maka H_{V1} = H_{S2} (pada T_{S2}) + 1,884.BPR₁

$$H_{V1} = 2.693,93 + (1,884 \times 0,100)$$

$$H_{V1} = 2.694,12 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

- Laju alir panas pada Evaporator 2

$$T_2 = 100 \text{ °C} = 373,15 \text{ K}$$

Tabel F.5 Laju alir panas pada produk Evaporator efek 2

Komponen	kg/jam	BM	kmol/jam	Cp (kJ/kmol)	H _{L2} (kJ/jam)
H ₃ PO ₄	182,287	98	1,86	11.717,850	21.796,049
Ca(OH) ₂	143,058	74,09	1,93	7.121,697	13.750,519
H ₂ O	768,629	18	1.100,98	1.899,522	81.112,673
Total	1.093,974		1.104,77		116.659,241

H_{S2} pada T_{S2}:

Temperatur (°C)	H _V (kJ/kg)	H _L (kJ/kg)	s ₁ (kJ/kg)
111,609	2.694,12	468,11	2.226,01

Maka H_{V2} = H_{S2saturation} (pada T_{S2saturation}) + 1,884.BPR₂

$$H_{V2} = 2.671,87 + (1,884 \times 2,564)$$

$$H_{V2} = 2.676,69 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Diketahui:

$$F = V_1 + L_1$$

$$= 39.192,275 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$L_1 = F - V_1$$

$$= 39.192,275 - V_1 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$L_1 = L_2 + V_1$$

$$L_2 = L_1 - V_1 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$V_2 = V - V_1$$

$$= 38.098,301 - V_1 \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

A.4 Neraca Panas

Neraca panas di efek 1:

$$F \cdot h_f + S \cdot s_1 = L_1 \cdot h_{L1} + V_1 \cdot H_{V1} \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

Dimana: $F \cdot h_f = H_f$

$$h_L = \frac{\Delta H_1}{\sum k_1} = \frac{2.167}{1.17} = 1.311,59 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

Substitusikan persamaan (1) ke persamaan (4):

$$714.900,353 + S(2.202,59) = (39.192,275 - V_1)(1.311,59) + V_1(2.694,12)$$

$$2.202,59 \cdot S = 50.689.304,408 + 1.382,527 \cdot V_1 \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

Neraca panas di efek 2:

$$L \cdot h_{L1} + V_1 \cdot s_2 = L_2 \cdot h_{L2} + V_2 \cdot H_{V2} \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

Dimana: $L_2 \cdot h_{L2} = H_{L2}$

Substitusikan persamaan (1) dan (3) ke persamaan (6):

$$(39.192,275 - V_1)(1.311,59) + V_1(2.226,01) = 116.659,241 + (38.098,301 - V_1)(2.676,69)$$

$$51.404.203,76 + 914,42 \cdot V_1 = 116.659,241 + 101.977.709 - 2.676,69 \cdot V_1$$

$$3.591,12 \cdot V_1 = 50.690.163,47$$

$$V_1 = 14.115,421 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Sehingga persamaan (1), (2), (3) dan (5) dapat diselesaikan:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Persamaan (1): } L_1 &= 39.192,275 - 14.115,421 \\ &= 25.076,855 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Persamaan (3): } V_2 &= 38.098,301 - 14.115,421 \\ &= 23.982,880 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Persamaan (2): } L_2 &= 25.076,855 - 14.115,421 \\ &= 1.093,974 \text{ kg/jam} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Persamaan (5): } S = 31.873,502 \text{ kg/jam}$$

A.5 Menentukan Panas dan Luas Area Perpindahan Panas Tiap Efek

Q (panas) tiap efek:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= S \cdot \Delta T_1 \\ &= (31.873,502/3600) \times (2.202,59 \times 1.000) \\ &= 19.501.182,63 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_2 &= S \cdot \Delta T_2 = V_1 \cdot \Delta T_2 \\ &= (14.115,421/3600) \times (2.226,01 \times 1.000) \\ &= 8.728.074,809 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

A (luas area perpindahan panas) tiap efek:

$$A_1 = \frac{Q_1}{U_1 \cdot \Delta T_1} = \frac{19.501.182,63 \text{ W}}{3.900 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{C}} \times 8,2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}} = 591,686 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{Q_2}{U_2 \cdot \Delta T_2} = \frac{8.728.074,809 \text{ W}}{2.800 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{C}} \times 1,6 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}} = 264,819 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas area perpindahan panas untuk *Long Tube Evaporator* adalah 100-10.000 m² (Tabel 4-7, Ulrich, 1984).

A.6 Steam Economy

$$\begin{aligned} \text{steam economy} &= \frac{\sum_k \dot{m}_k}{\dot{m}_{\text{steam}}} = \frac{V_1 + V_2}{S} \\ \text{steam economy} &= \frac{38.098,301 \text{ kg/jam}}{31.873,502 \text{ kg/jam}} = 1,195 \text{ kg air/kg steam} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk *Double Effect Evaporator*, *steam economy* < 1,6 (Walas, 1990:210)

Dari perhitungan-perhitungan sebelumnya diperoleh:

Tabel F.6 Neraca Massa di Evaporator Efek 1

Komponen	Massa Masuk (kg/jam)		Massa Keluar (kg/jam)			
	F	X _f	L ₁	X _{L1}	V ₁	X _{V1}
H ₃ PO ₄	182,287	0,005	182,287	0,007	0,000	0,000
Ca(OH) ₂	143,058	0,004	143,058	0,006	0,000	0,000
H ₂ O	39.866,930	0,991	24.751,509	0,987	14.115,421	1,000
Sub Total	39.192,275	1,000	25.076,855	1,000	14.115,421	1,000
Total	39.192,275				39.192,275	

Tabel F.7 Neraca Massa di Evaporator Efek 2

Komponen	Massa Masuk (kg/jam)		Massa Keluar (kg/jam)			
	L ₁	X _{L1}	L ₂	X _{L2}	V ₂	X _{V2}
H ₃ PO ₄	182,287	0,007	182,287	0,167	0,000	0,000
Ca(OH) ₂	143,058	0,006	143,058	0,131	0,000	0,000
H ₂ O	24.751,509	0,987	768,629	0,703	23.982,880	1,000
Sub Total	25.076,855	1,000	1.093,974	1,000	23.982,880	1,000
Total	25.076,855				25.076,855	

Panas tiap efek:

Efek 1:

Panas masuk: $H_f = F \cdot h_f$

$$= 714.900,353 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$H_{S1} = S \cdot t_1$$

$$= 31.873,502 \times 2.202,59$$

$$= 70.204.257,48 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{Panas keluar: } H_{V1} = V_1 \cdot H_{V1}$$

$$= 14.115,421 \times 2.694,117$$

$$= 38.028.600,73 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$H_{L1} = L_1 \cdot h_{L1}$$

$$= 25.076,855 \times 1.311,59$$

$$= 32.890.557,10 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Tabel F.8 Neraca Panas di Evaporator Efek 1

Aliran Panas	Panas Masuk (kJ/jam)	Panas Keluar (kJ/jam)
H_f	714.900,353	0,000
H_{S1}	70.204.257,480	0,000
H_{V1}	0,000	38.028.600,730
H_{L1}	0,000	32.890.557,100
Total	70.919.157,830	70.919.157,830

Efek 2:

$$\text{Panas masuk: } H_{L1} = L_1 \cdot h_{L1}$$

$$= 25.076,855 \times 1.311,59$$

$$= 32.890.557,10 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$H_{Vs1} = V_1 \cdot t_2$$

$$= 14.115,421 \times 2.226,01$$

$$= 31.421.069,31 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$\text{Panas keluar: } H_{V2} = V_2 \cdot H_{V2}$$

$$= 23.982,880 \times 2.676,699$$

$$= 64.194.967,17 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

$$H_{L2} = L_2 \cdot h_{L2}$$

$$= 116.659,24 \text{ kJ/jam}$$

Tabel F.9 Neraca Panas di Evaporator Efek 2

Aliran Panas	Panas Masuk (kJ/jam)	Panas Keluar (kJ/jam)
H_{L1}	32.890.557,10	0,000
H_{Vs1}	31.421.069,31	0,000
H_{V2}	0,000	64.194.967,170
H_{L2}	0,000	116.659,240
Total	64.311.626,410	64.311.626,410

B. Evaporator Efek 1 (EV-301)

Fungsi : Memekatkan H_3PO_4 keluaran *Centrifuge* dan RDVF dari konsentrasi 0,05 M menjadi 0,08 M.

B.1 Kondisi Operasi

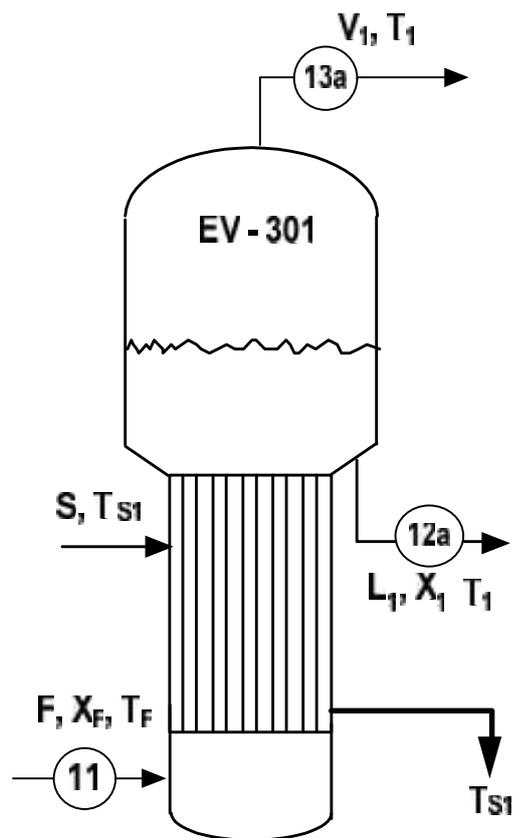
Temperatur umpan = $38,08 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 100,55 \text{ F}$

Laju alir umpan = $39.192,275 \text{ kg/jam}$

Laju alir uap = $14.115,421 \text{ kg/jam}$

Viskositas umpan = $0,724 \text{ cp}$

Densitas umpan = $998,638 \text{ kg/m}^3$



Gambar F.1 Evaporator I (EV-301)

B.2 Perancangan *Shell and Tube*

Luas perpindahan panas, $A = 591,68 \text{ m}^2 = 6.368,69 \text{ ft}^2$

Dimensi Tube:

Dipilih tube dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut (Tabel 10, Kern, 1950:843):

OD = 0,75 in = 0,062 ft = 19,05 mm

BWG = 16

ID = 0,62 in = 0,052 ft = 15,75 mm

Surface per lin ft, a'' = 0,1963 ft = 0,06 m

Flow area per tube, a_t' = 0,302 in²

Panjang *tube*, L = 8 m = 26,25 ft

(range untuk *long tube evaporator* adalah 3-10 m)

(Geankoplis, hal:491)

1. Menghitung jumlah *tube*, N_t

$$N_t = \frac{A}{La} = 1.236,12 \text{ buah}$$

Shell ID, in.	1-P	2-P	4-P	6-P	8-P
8	36	32	26	24	18
10	62	56	47	42	36
12	109	98	86	82	78
13 $\frac{1}{4}$	127	114	96	90	86
15 $\frac{1}{4}$	170	160	140	136	128
17 $\frac{1}{4}$	239	224	194	188	178
19 $\frac{1}{4}$	301	282	252	244	234
21 $\frac{1}{4}$	361	342	314	306	290
23 $\frac{1}{4}$	442	420	386	378	364
25	532	506	468	446	434
27	637	602	550	536	524
29	721	692	640	620	594
31	847	822	766	722	720
33	974	938	878	852	826
35	1102	1068	1004	988	958
37	1240	1200	1144	1104	1072
39	1377	1330	1258	1248	1212

Berdasarkan Tabel 9 hal 842, Kern 1950 diperoleh:

$$N_t = 1.240 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Pitch} = 0,9375 \text{ in, triangular pitch}$$

$$ID_{\text{shell}} = 37 \text{ in} = 3,08 \text{ ft} = 0,94 \text{ m} \quad (D_{\text{shell}} < 4 \text{ m, Tabel 4-7, Ulrich})$$

$$OD_{\text{tube}} = 0,75 \text{ in} = 0,062 \text{ ft} = 1,91 \text{ cm}$$

(19 mm < D_{tube} < 63 mm, Walas, hal 203)

2. Koreksi U_d

Luas permukaan perpindahan panas sebenarnya:

$$A = N_t \times L \times a'' = 593,54 \text{ ft}^2 = 6.388,69 \text{ m}^2$$

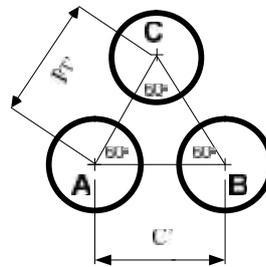
$$U_d = \frac{Q}{A \Delta T_1} = 3.962,372 \frac{W}{\text{ft}^2 \cdot F} = 697,809 \frac{B}{\text{ft}^2 \cdot F}$$

3. Pemilihan *pitch*

Untuk $OD_{shell} = 37$ in dan $N_t = 1.240$ buah, dipilih *triangular pitch* dengan $P_t = 0,9375$ in = 0,078 ft = 2,38 cm

Alasan pemilihan:

- Film koefisien pada *triangular pitch* lebih tinggi daripada pada *rotated triangular pitch* dan *square pitch*.
- Dapat dibuat jumlah *tube* yang lebih banyak karena susunannya lebih kompak.



Gambar F.2 Susunan *tube* dengan *triangular pitch*

$$Clearance, C' = P_t - OD_{tube} = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,476 \text{ cm}$$

$$A' = N_t \times 2 \times \text{Luas } pitch \text{ (ABC)}$$

$$\text{Dimana: Luas ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{alas} \times \text{tinggi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times P_t \times t \quad ; \text{ dengan } t = P_t \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times P_t \times P_t \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (P_t)^2 \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= 0,381 \text{ in}^2$$

$$= 2,455 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Maka diperoleh } A' = 943,80 \text{ in}^2 = 6.089,07 \text{ mm}^2$$

4. Menghitung volume *tube*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume tube} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times (\text{ID}_{\text{tube}})^2 \times L \\ &= 95,04 \text{ in}^3 = 0,002 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume total tube} &= \text{Volume tube} \times N_t \\ &= 117.850,145 \text{ in}^3 = 1,931 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

5. Dimensi *shell and tube*

Tabel F.10 Spesifikasi *shell and tube* pada Evaporator 1 (EV-301)

<i>Shell</i>		<i>Tube</i>	
ID	: 37 in : 0,94 m	Jumlah, N_t	: 1.240 buah
<i>Pass</i>	: 1	Panjang, L	: 8 m : 26,25 ft
<i>Baffle space</i> , B	: 37 in : 0,94 m	OD	: 0,75 ft : 0,019 m
Jumlah <i>baffle</i> , L	: 9 buah	ID	: 0,62 in : 0,016 m
$N = \frac{L}{\text{baffle space}}$		BWG	: 16
		<i>Pitch</i>	: 0,9375 in : 0,024 m (<i>triangular pitch</i>)
		<i>Pass</i>	: 1
		a_t'	: 0,302 in ²

Sumber: Tabel 9 dan 10, Kern, 1950

Fluida panas, *steam, shell*

- Menghitung *flow area*, a_s

$$a_s = \frac{\text{ID} \times C' \times B}{144 \times P_t} = 1,901 \text{ ft}^2$$
- Laju alir massa, G_s

$$W = 31.873,502 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 70.268,323 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$G_s = W/a_s = 36.956,313 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

Fluida dingin, H_3PO_4 solution, *tube*

- Menghitung *flow area*, a_t

$$a_t = \frac{N_t \times a_t'}{144 \times n} = 2,601 \text{ ft}^2$$
- Laju alir masa, G_t

$$w = 39.192,275 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 86.403,290 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$G_t = w/a_t = 33.224,935 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

3. Bilangan Reynold, Re_s

$$T_1 = 248 \text{ F}$$

$$T_2 = 248 \text{ F}$$

$$T_{av} = 248 \text{ F}$$

$$\mu = 0,013 \text{ cp} \times 2,42$$

$$= 0,031 \text{ lb/hr.ft}$$

$$Re_s = \frac{D_e \times G_s}{\mu} \quad (\text{Pers. 3.6})$$

$$D_e = 6,60 \text{ in (Fig. 28, Kern)}$$

$$= 0,55 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{maka } Re_s = 646.089,391$$

3'. Bilangan Reynold, Re_t

$$t_1 = 100,55 \text{ F}$$

$$t_2 = 233,07 \text{ F}$$

$$t_{av} = 166,81 \text{ F}$$

$$\mu = 0,724 \text{ cp} \times 2,42$$

$$= 1,752 \text{ lb/hr.ft}$$

$$Re_t = \frac{D \times G_t}{\mu} \quad (\text{Pers. 3.6})$$

$$D = 0,62 \text{ in (Tabel 10, Kern)}$$

$$= 0,052 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{maka } Re_t = 979,761$$

Menghitung *heat transfer coefficient*

4. Menentukan h_o

Untuk *steam*:

$$h_o = 1.500 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$$

$$\frac{h_o}{\phi_s} = h_o$$

4'. Menentukan J_H

$$J_H = 53 \quad (\text{Fig. 24, Kern})$$

5'. Menghitung h_i

$$\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = J_H \left(\frac{k}{D_e} \right) \left(\frac{c\mu}{k} \right)^{1/3}$$

dengan:

$$c = 17,341 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F/ft}$$

$$k = 0,406 \text{ Btu/lb.F}$$

maka

$$\frac{h_i}{\phi_t} = 1.754,004 \text{ Btu/hr. ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$$

6'. Menghitung h_{io}

$$\frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t} = \frac{h_i}{\phi_t} \times \left(\frac{ID}{OD} \right)$$

$$= 1.449,976 \text{ Btu/hr. ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$$

7'. Menghitung t_w

$$t_w = t_a + \frac{h_o/\phi_s}{h_o/\phi_s + h_i/\phi_t} (T_a - t_a)$$

$$= 208,09 \text{ F}$$

8'. Koreksi h_{io}

Pada t_w :

$$\mu_w = 0,4 \text{ cp} \times 2,42$$

$$= 0,968 \text{ lb/hr.ft}$$

$$\phi_t = \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,1} = 1,087$$

$$h_{it} = \frac{h_{io}}{\phi_t}$$

$$= 1.575,562 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$$

6. Menghitung *clean overall heat transfer coefficient*, U_c

$$U_c = \frac{h_{it} h_o}{h_{it} + h_o}$$

$$= 768,43 \text{ Btu/hr.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F}$$

7. Menghitung *dirt factor*, R_d

$$R_d = \frac{U_c - U_D}{U_c U_D}$$

$$= 0,0013 \text{ hr.ft}^2 \cdot \text{F/Btu}$$

R_d yang diperlukan = 0,001 hr.ft².F/Btu (Tabel 12, Kern)

$R_{d\text{hitung}} > R_{d\text{perlu}}$ (memenuhi)

Pressure Drop

Shell

$$\Delta P_s = \frac{f x G_s^2 x D_s x (N + 1)}{5,22 x 10^4 x D_c x s x \phi_s}$$

Dimana:

$$G_s = 36.956,313 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

$$s = 0,0076$$

$$\text{Untuk } Re_s = 646.089,391$$

$$f = 0,00047 \quad (\text{Fig. 29, Kern})$$

$$D_s = 37 \text{ in} = 3,083 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{No. of crosses, } N+1 = 102,15$$

Tube

$$\Delta P_t = \frac{f x G_t^2 x L x n}{5,22 x 10^4 x D x s x \phi_t}$$

Dimana:

$$G_t = 33.224,935 \text{ lb/hr.ft}^2$$

$$s = 0,997$$

$$\text{Untuk } Re_t = 979,761$$

$$f = 0,00053 \quad (\text{Fig. 26, Kern})$$

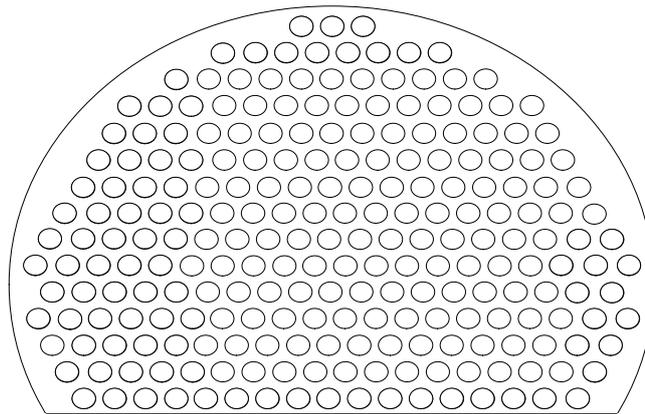
$$D = 0,62 \text{ in} = 0,052 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Maka } P_t = 0,006 \text{ psi}$$

Maka $P_s = 0,926$ psi		P untuk <i>liquid</i> < 10 psi
P untuk <i>steam</i> < 1 psi (memenuhi)		(memenuhi)

6. Pemilihan *baffle*

Baffle yang dipilih adalah *baffle cut* dapat dilihat pada Gambar F.3 berikut:



Gambar F.3 *Baffle cut* 25 %

Dimensi *baffle*:

$$H_b = D_s \times B_c = \frac{D_b}{2} - D_s (0,5 - B_c)$$

Keterangan: H_b = Tinggi *baffle cut*

D_b = Diameter *baffle*

D_s = Diameter *shell*

B_c = *Baffle cut* sebagai fraksi

Diketahui: $D_b = D_s = PQ = 37$ in = 3,083 ft = 0,939 m

$$B_c = 25 \%$$

maka $H_b = 9,25$ in = 0,771 ft = 23,49 cm

dimana $H_b = CD$

$$\begin{aligned}
 AO = BO = PO = QO = DO = \text{Jari-jari } baffle &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Diameter } baffle \\
 &= 18,5 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,54 \text{ ft} \\
 &= 46,99 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$CO = DO - CD = 9,25 \text{ in} = 23,49 \text{ cm}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{BO^2 - CO^2} = 16,02 \text{ in} = 40,69 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Sehingga } AB = 2 \times BC = 32,04 \text{ in} = 81,39 \text{ cm}$$

$$\angle AOB = \angle AOC + \angle BOC$$

Karena segitiga AOB merupakan segitiga sama kaki maka $\angle AOC = \angle BOC$

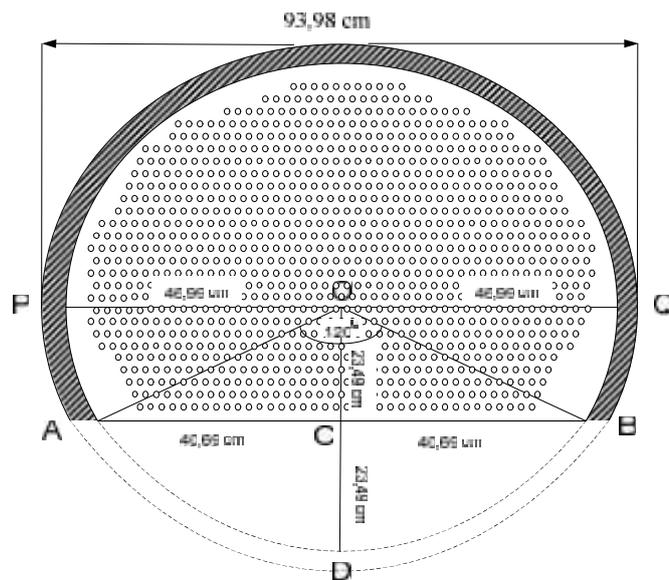
dan $\angle AOC$ sebesar:

$$\sin(\angle AOC) = 0,866$$

$$\angle AOC = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Sehingga } \angle AOB = 2 \times \angle AOC = 120^\circ$$

Dimensi *baffle* dan *baffle cut* dapat dilihat pada Gambar F.4.



Gambar F.4 Dimensi *baffle* dan *baffle cut*

7. Perancangan *shell*

a. Tekanan desain

Bahan yang digunakan : SA-167 Grade 11 Type 316

Kondisi operasi : T = 111,71 °C = 384,86 K

$$P = 1,574 \text{ atm} = 23,126 \text{ psi}$$

Tekanan desain 5-10 % di atas tekanan operasi (Coulson, vol. 6, 1983:637). Tekanan desain dibuat 10 % di atasnya.

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 1,1 \times (P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidro}})$$

$$P_{\text{h}} = \frac{P_{\text{m}} (H-1)}{1} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, 1959:342})$$

$$P_{\text{hidro}} = 10,93 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 37,48 \text{ psi} = 2,55 \text{ atm}$$

b. Tebal *shell*

$$t_s = \frac{P}{2(f - 0,6P)} + C$$

Keterangan:

P = Tekanan desain = 37,48 psi

d = *Inside diameter shell* = 37 in = 93,98 cm

F = *Allowable stress material* = 18.750 psi

(Brownell and Young, 1959)

C = Faktor korosi = 0,125 in/tahun

E = Efisiensi *double welded butt joint* = 0,8

(Tabel 13.2, Brownell and Young, 1959:254)

Maka $t_s = 0,171 \text{ in}$

Digunakan standar $t_s = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,476 \text{ cm}$

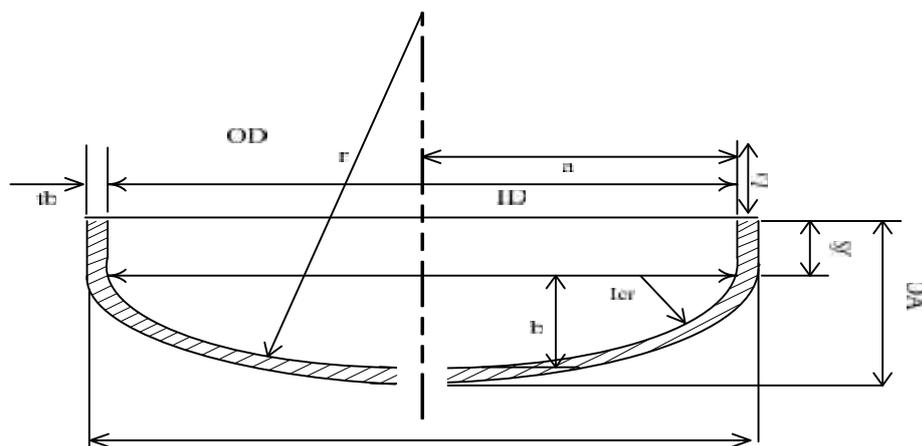
(Tabel 5.8, Brownell and Young, 1959)

$$OD_{\text{shell}} = ID_{\text{shell}} + 2 \cdot t_s = 37,375 \text{ in} = 94,93 \text{ cm}$$

Digunakan $OD_{\text{shell standar}} = 38 \text{ in} = 96,52 \text{ cm}$

c. Bagian *bottom shell*

Bentuk tutup bagian bawah *shell* yang digunakan adalah *torospherical flanged bottom*. Biasa digunakan untuk merancang *vessel* dengan tekanan dalam rentang 15-200 psig (1,021-13,609 atm).



Gambar F.5 *Torospherical flanged and dished bottom*

Dimana:

$$OD = \text{Diameter luar} = 38 \text{ in} = 96,52 \text{ cm}$$

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam} = 37,375 \text{ in} = 94,93 \text{ cm}$$

Berdasarkan Tabel 5.7 dan 5.8 hal 89, Brownell and Young diperoleh nilai icr dan r untuk $OD = 38 \text{ in}$ dan ketebalan = $0,1875 \text{ in}$ yaitu:

$$icr = \text{Inside corner radius} = 2,375 \text{ in} = 6,03 \text{ cm}$$

$$rc = \text{Radius of dish} = 36 \text{ in} = 91,44 \text{ cm}$$

sf = *Straight flange* = 2 in

- *Stress intensification factor for torispherical dished head (W)*

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{it}} \right) \quad (\text{Pers. 7.76, Brownell and Young, 1959})$$

$$= 1,723 \text{ in} = 4,377 \text{ cm}$$

- *Tebal bottom*

$$t_h = \frac{Pr_c W}{2 - 0,2} + C \quad (\text{Pers. 7.77, Brownell and Young, 1959})$$

$$= 0,077 \text{ in} = 0,197 \text{ cm}$$

Diambil standar $t_h = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,476 \text{ cm}$

- *Tinggi head bottom*

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = 16,312 \text{ in} = 41,43 \text{ cm}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 33,625 \text{ in} = 85,408 \text{ cm}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 29,403 \text{ in} = 74,684 \text{ cm}$$

- *Tinggi dished (b)*

$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = r - AC = 6,59 \text{ in} = 16,756 \text{ cm}$$

- *Tinggi head (OA)*

$$OA = t_h + b + sf = 8,784 \text{ in} = 0,223 \text{ m}$$

- *Tinggi total shell and tube pada Evaporator (H)*

$$H_{\text{total dengan dish bottom}} = L + OA + Fs$$

$$\text{Dimana: } L = \text{Panjang tube} = 314,96 \text{ in} = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$OA = \text{Tinggi bottom} = 8,78 \text{ in} = 0,223 \text{ m}$$

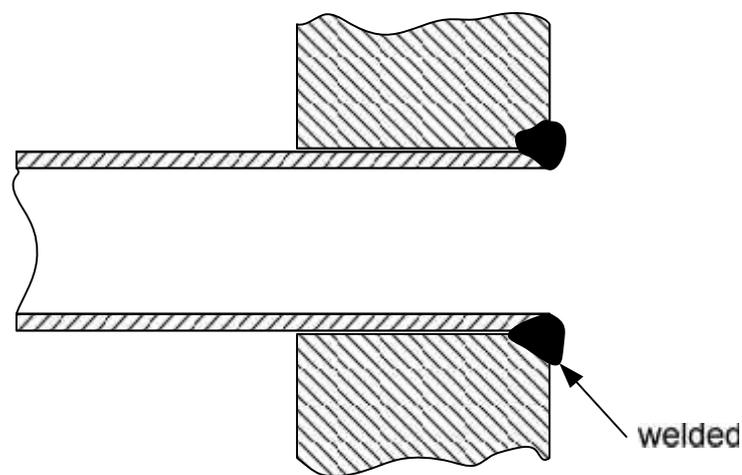
$$Fs = \text{Tinggi flanged} = 3 \text{ in} = 0,076 \text{ m}$$

$$H_{\text{total dengan dish bottom}} = 8,299 \text{ m} = 326,74 \text{ in} = 27,23 \text{ ft}$$

$$H_{\text{total tanpa dish bottom}} = 8,076 \text{ m} = 317,96 \text{ in} = 26,49 \text{ ft}$$

8. *Tube sheet*

Tube sheet berupa plat berbentuk lingkaran dan berfungsi sebagai pemegang ujung-ujung *tube* dan pembatas aliran fluida di sisi *shell* dan *tube*. Pemasangan *tube* pada Evaporator menggunakan teknik pengelasan (*welded*).



Gambar F.6 *Tube sheet* dengan teknik pengelasan

Material *tube sheet* : SA-129C

Maximum allowable stress, f : 10.500 psi

Spec. Min Tensile : 42.000 psi

Tebal *tube sheet*:

$$t = \frac{F}{z} \left(\frac{P}{S} \right)^{1/z}$$

(Garbett, 1958)

Keterangan:

t = Tebal plat dari *tube sheet* yang efektif, in

S = Tegangan tarik yang diizinkan pada temperatur desain dari bahan yang digunakan *tube sheet* = 10.500 psi

E = Modulus elastici = 42.000 psi

D = Do = Diameter dalam *shell* = 37,375 in

N_t = Jumlah *tube* = 1.240 buah

P = Tekanan desain = 37,48 psi

F = 1

Maka $t = 1,135 \text{ in} = 0,0288 \text{ m} = 28,8 \text{ mm}$

Digunakan standar $t = 1,25 \text{ in}$

Desain perpipaan dan nozzle

- Pipa Umpan

Digunakan pipa dengan diameter optimum sebagai berikut:

$$D_{i,opt} = 226G^{0,5}\rho^{-0,3} \quad (\text{Pers. 5.15, Coulson, vol. 6, 1983:161})$$

Data perhitungan:

Laju alir massa, G = 10,887 kg/s

$$\rho_{mix} = 998,638 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2.100$

Maka $D_{i,optimum} = 66,491 \text{ mm} = 2,62 \text{ in}$

Digunakan pipa standar: (Appendix A.5, Geankoplis, 1993:892)

NPS : 3 in = 7,62 cm

Schedule Number : 40

OD : 3,5 in = 0,089 m

ID : 3,068 in = 0,078 m

$$\text{Flow area} \quad : 0,051 \text{ ft}^2 = 7,387 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Bilangan Reynold, } N_{rn} = \frac{4G}{\pi\mu d} = 245.812,48$$

Spesifikasi nozzle standar: (App. F item 1, Brownell and Young, 1959)

$$\text{Size} \quad = 3 \text{ in} = 7,62 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{OD of pipe} \quad = 3,5 \text{ in} = 8,89 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Nozzle wall thickness (n)} \quad = 0,3 \text{ in} = 0,76 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Diameter hole on in reinforcing plate (D}_R) \quad = 3,625 \text{ in} = 9,21 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Distance shell to flange face, outside (J)} \quad = 6 \text{ in} = 15,24 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Distance shell to flange face, outside (K)} \quad = 6 \text{ in} = 15,24 \text{ cm}$$

Distance from bottom of tank to center of nozzle:

- *Regular, Type H* = 8 in = 20,32 cm

- *Low, Type C* = 5 in = 12,70 cm

- *Pipa Steam Masuk*

Digunakan pipa dengan diameter optimum sebagai berikut:

$$D_{i,opt} = 226G^{0,5} \rho^{-0,3} \quad (\text{Pers. 5.15, Coulson, vol. 6, 1983:161})$$

Data perhitungan:

$$\text{Laju alir massa, } G = 8,854 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\rho_{\text{mix}} = 0,573 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen, $N_{re} > 2.100$

$$\text{Maka } D_{i,optimum} = 483,08 \text{ mm} = 19,02 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan pipa standar: (Appendix A.5, Geankoplis, 1993:892)

$$\text{NPS} \quad : 20 \text{ in} = 50,80 \text{ cm}$$

<i>Schedule Number</i>	: 20
OD	: 20 in = 0,508 m
ID	: 19,25 in = 0,49 m
<i>Flow area</i>	: 2,02 ft ² = 291 in ²
Bilangan Reynold, N_{R}	$= \frac{4G}{\pi\mu d} = 1.774.389,498$

Spesifikasi nozzle standar: (App. F item 1, Brownell and Young, 1959)

<i>Size</i>	= 20 in = 50,80 cm
<i>OD of pipe</i>	= 20 in = 50,80 cm
<i>Nozzle wall thickness (n)</i>	= 0,5 in = 1,27 cm
<i>Diameter hole on in reinforcing plate (D_R)</i>	= 20,12 in = 51,12 cm
<i>Distance shell to flange face, outside (J)</i>	= 10 in = 25,40 cm
<i>Distance shell to flange face, outside (K)</i>	= 8 in = 20,32 cm
<i>Distance from bottom of tank to center of nozzle:</i>	
• <i>Regular, Type H</i>	= 24 in = 60,96 cm
• <i>Low, Type C</i>	= 21,5 in = 54,61 cm

- Pipa *Steam* Keluar

Digunakan pipa dengan diameter optimum sebagai berikut:

$$D_{1,01} = 226G^{0,5} \rho^{-0,3} \quad (\text{Pers. 5.15, Coulson, vol. 6, 1983:161})$$

Data perhitungan:

Laju alir massa, $G = 8,864 \text{ kg/s}$

$$\rho_{\text{mix}} = 970 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen, $N_{\text{re}} > 2.100$

Maka $D_{i,optimum} = 60,58 \text{ mm} = 2,38 \text{ in}$

Digunakan pipa standar: (Appendix A.5, Geankoplis, 1993:892)

NPS : 2,5 in = 6,35 cm

Schedule Number : 40

OD : 2,875 in = 0,073 m

ID : 2,469 in = 0,062 m

Flow area : $0,033 \text{ ft}^2 = 4,783 \text{ in}^2$

Bilangan Reynold, $N_r = \frac{4G}{\pi\mu d} = 899.232,426$

Spesifikasi nozzle standar: (App. F item 1, Brownell and Young, 1959)

Size = 2 in = 5,08 cm

OD of pipe = 2,875 in = 7,30 cm

Nozzle wall thickness (n) = 0,2 in = 0,51 cm

Diameter hole on in reinforcing plate (D_R) = 3 in = 7,62 cm

Distance from bottom of tank to center of nozzle:

- *Regular, Type H* = 7 in = 17,78 cm

- *Low, Type C* = 3 in = 7,62 cm

Tabel F.11 Spesifikasi nozzle pada *shell*

Nozzle	NPS (in)	OD _{pipa} (in)	D _R (in)	n (in)	J (in)
Pipa umpan	3	3,5	3,625	0,3	6
Pipa steam masuk	20	20	20,125	0,5	10
Pipa steam keluar	2,5	2,875	3	0,2	-

B.3 Desain Deflektor (Pemisah Uap)

Laju umpan = 39.192,275 kg/jam

Terdiri dari: *Vapor* (H₂O) = 14.115,421 kg/jam

Liquid = 25.076,855 kg/jam

$$\text{Densitas vapor} = 948,25 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 59,197 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Densitas liquid} = 1.001,411 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 62,516 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

a. Menghitung faktor pemisah uap-cair (F_{LV})

$$F_L = \left(\frac{W_L}{W_V} \right) \sqrt{\frac{F_V}{F_L}} \quad (\text{Pers. 5.1, Evans, 1979})$$

Untuk $F_{LV} = 1,729$ maka diperoleh $K_v = 0,05$ (Fig. 5.1, Evan, 1979)

b. Menghitung kecepatan uap maksimum ($U_{V\text{maks}}$)

$$U_V = K_v \sqrt{\frac{F_L P_V}{F_V}} \quad (\text{Evan, 1979})$$

$$U_{V\text{maks}} = 0,012 \text{ m/s}$$

c. Menghitung debit uap (Q_V)

$$Q_V = \frac{W_V}{F_V} = 14,886 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{ja}} = 525,68 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}$$

d. Menghitung luas penampang dan diameter tangki minimum

$$A_m = \frac{Q_V}{U_V} = 1.257,38 \text{ m}^2 \quad (\text{Pers. 5.2, Evans, 1979})$$

$$D_m = \sqrt{\frac{4A_m}{\pi}} = 40,021 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Pers. 5.3, Evans, 1979})$$

e. Menghitung debit cairan (Q_L)

$$Q_L = \frac{W_L}{F_L} = 25,04 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{ja}} = 0,0069 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

f. Menghitung volume cairan dalam tangki (V_L)

Dengan t_{hold} (*holding time*) = 3 menit dengan faktor operasi 2

$$= 2 \times (3 \times 60) = 360 \text{ s}$$

Maka $V_L = Q_L \times t_{\text{hold}}$ (Evans, 1979)

$$V_L = 0,0069 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \times 360 \text{ s}$$

$$V_L = 2,504 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi atau kedalaman } li \quad (H_L) = \frac{4V}{\pi D^2} = 3,087 \text{ m}$$

- g. Menentukan tinggi *vapor* (H_V) dan tinggi *liquid* (H_L)

$$\text{Volume } vapor = Q_V \times t_{\text{hold}} = 1,488 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Tinggi } vapor (H_V) = 0,5 \times H_L = 1,543 \text{ m}$$

Cek geometri

Jika $3 < L/D < 5$ maka desain separator sudah benar (Evan, 1979)

$$L/D = 4,56 \quad (\text{satisfactory})$$

- h. Bagian *shell* Deflektor

Bahan yang digunakan : SA-167 Grade 11 Type 316

Kondisi operasi : $T = 111,71 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} = 384,86 \text{ K}$

$$P = 1,57 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{desain}} = 37,48 \text{ psi} = 2,55 \text{ atm}$$

Perhitungan tebal shell Deflektor:

$$t_s = \frac{P}{2(f - 0,6P)} + C$$

Keterangan:

P = Tekanan desain = 37,48 psi

d = *Inside diameter shell* = 40,021 in = 101,61 cm

F = *Allowable stress material* = 18.750 psi

(Brownell and Young, 1959)

C = Faktor korosi = 0,125 in/tahun

E = Efisiensi *double welded butt joint* = 0,8

(Tabel 13.2, Brownell and Young, 1959:254)

Maka $t_s = 0,163 \text{ in}$

Digunakan standar $t_s = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,476 \text{ cm}$

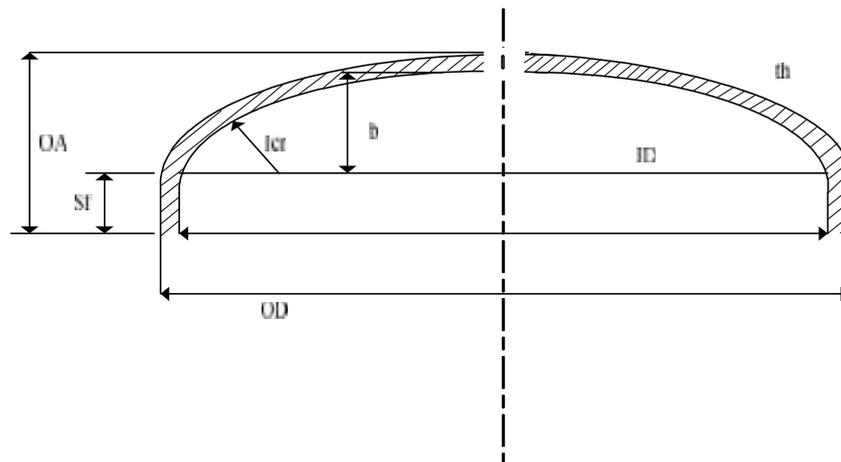
(Tabel 5.8, Brownell and Young, 1959)

$$OD_{\text{shell}} = ID_{\text{shell}} + 2 \cdot t_s = 40,397 \text{ in} = 102,61 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Diambil } OD_{\text{shell}} \text{ standar} = 42 \text{ in} = 106,68 \text{ cm}$$

i. Bagian *head* Deflektor

Bentuk tutup yang digunakan adalah *torospherical flanged head*. Biasanya digunakan untuk merancang *vessel* dengan tekanan dalam rentang 15-200 psig (1,021-13,609 atm).



Gambar F.7 *Torispherical flanged and dished head*

Dimana:

$$OD = \text{Diameter luar} = 42 \text{ in} = 106,68 \text{ cm}$$

$$ID = \text{Diameter dalam} = 40,021 \text{ in} = 101,61 \text{ cm}$$

Berdasarkan Tabel 5.7 dan 5.8 hal 89, Brownell and Young diperoleh nilai icr dan r untuk $OD = 42 \text{ in}$ dan ketebalan = $0,1875 \text{ in}$ yaitu:

$$icr = \text{Inside corner radius} = 2,625 \text{ in} = 6,67 \text{ cm}$$

$$rc = \text{Radius of dish} = 42 \text{ in} = 106,68 \text{ cm}$$

$$sf = \text{Straight flange} = 2 \text{ in} = 5,08 \text{ cm}$$

- *Stress intensification factor for torispherical dished head (W)*

$$W = \frac{1}{4} \times \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r}{ic}} \right) \quad (\text{Pers. 7.76, Brownell and Young, 1959})$$

$$= 1,75 \text{ in} = 4,44 \text{ cm}$$

- *Tebal head*

$$t_h = \frac{Pr_c W}{2 \sigma_c} + C \quad (\text{Pers. 7.77, Brownell and Young, 1959})$$

$$= 0,069 \text{ in} = 0,175 \text{ cm}$$

Digunakan standar $t_h = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,476 \text{ cm}$

- *Tinggi head bottom*

$$AB = \frac{ID}{2} - icr = 17,573 \text{ in} = 44,64 \text{ cm}$$

$$BC = r - icr = 39,375 \text{ in} = 100,01 \text{ cm}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = 35,236 \text{ in} = 89,49 \text{ cm}$$

- *Tinggi dished (b)*

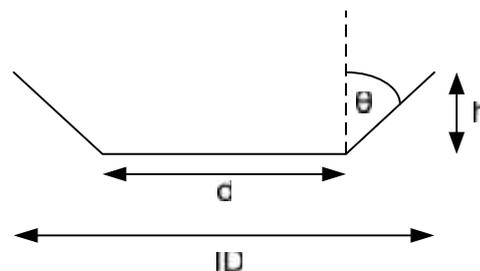
$$b = r - \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = r - AC = 6,764 \text{ in} = 17,18 \text{ cm}$$

- *Tinggi head (OA)*

$$OA = t_h + b + sf = 8,952 \text{ in} = 0,23 \text{ m}$$

- j. *Bagian bottom Deflektor (konis)*

Bentuk bottom Deflektor: Kerucut terpancung (konis)



Gambar F.8 *Bottom Deflektor (konis)*

ID = Diameter Deflektor = 40,397 in

d = Diameter ujung konis = Diameter shell pada Evaporator
= 37 in

h = Tinggi konis, in

q = Sudut konis = 60°

Maka $h = \{(ID - d)/2\} \tan q$

$$h = \{(ID - d)/2\} \tan 60^\circ$$

$$h = 0,866 (ID - d)$$

$$h = 2,92 \text{ in} = 0,24 \text{ ft} = 0,075 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi total Deflektor = Tinggi Deflektor + Tinggi *head* Deflektor + Tinggi
bottom Deflektor

$$= 4,63 \text{ m} + 0,23 \text{ m} + 0,075 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,93 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi total Evaporator = Tinggi total *shell and tube* + Tinggi total Deflektor

$$= 8,29 \text{ m} + 4,93 \text{ m}$$

$$= 13,23 \text{ m}$$

Desain perpipaan dan nozzle

- Pipa Produk *Liquid*

Digunakan pipa dengan diameter optimum sebagai berikut:

$$D_{1,01} = 226G^{0,5}\rho^{-0,3} \quad (\text{Pers. 5.15, Coulson, vol. 6, 1983:161})$$

Data perhitungan:

Laju alir massa, G = 6,966 kg/s

$$\rho_{\text{mix}} = 1.001,411 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen, $N_{\text{re}} > 2.100$

Maka $D_{i,\text{optimum}} = 53,13 \text{ mm} = 2,09 \text{ in}$

Digunakan pipa standar: (Appendix A.5, Geankoplis, 1993:892)

NPS : 2,5 in = 6,35 cm

Schedule Number : 40

OD : 2,875 in = 0,073 m

ID : 2,469 in = 0,063 m

Flow area : $0,033 \text{ ft}^2 = 4,784 \text{ in}^2$

$$\text{Bilangan Reynold, } N_{\text{r}} = \frac{4G}{\pi\mu d} = 194.828,682$$

Spesifikasi nozzle standar: (App. F item 1, Brownell and Young, 1959)

Size = 2 in = 5,08 cm

OD of pipe = 2,875 in = 7,30 cm

Nozzle wall thickness (n) = 0,2 in = 0,51 cm

Diameter hole on in reinforcing plate (D_R) = 3 in = 7,62 cm

Distance from bottom of tank to center of nozzle:

- *Reguler, Type H* = 7 in = 17,78 cm

- *Low, Type C* = 3 in = 7,62 cm

- **Pipa Produk Vapor**

Digunakan pipa dengan diameter optimum sebagai berikut:

$$D_{i,\text{opt}} = 226G^{0,5} \rho^{-0,3} \quad (\text{Pers. 5.15, Coulson, vol. 6, 1983:161})$$

Data perhitungan:

Laju alir massa, $G = 3,921 \text{ kg/jam}$

$$\rho_{\text{mix}} = 948,25 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Asumsi aliran turbulen, $N_{\text{re}} > 2.100$

Maka $D_{i,\text{optimum}} = 40,63 \text{ mm} = 1,59 \text{ in}$

Digunakan pipa standar: (Appendix A.5, Geankoplis, 1993:892)

NPS : 2 in = 5,08 cm

Schedule Number : 40

OD : 2,375 in = 0,060 m

ID : 2,067 in = 0,052 m

Flow area : $0,023 \text{ ft}^2 = 3,355 \text{ in}^2$

$$\text{Bilangan Reynold, } N_{\text{R}} = \frac{4G}{\pi \mu d} = 7.318.182$$

Spesifikasi nozzle standar: (App. F item 1, Brownell and Young, 1959)

Size = 1,5 in = 3,81 cm

OD of pipe = 1,9 in = 4,83 cm

Nozzle wall thickness (n) = 0,2 in = 0,51 cm

Diameter hole on in reinforcing plate (D_R) = 2 in = 5,08 cm

Distance shell to flange face, outside (J) = 6 in = 15,24 cm

Distance shell to flange face, outside (K) = 6 in = 15,24 cm

Distance from bottom of tank to center of nozzle:

- *Reguler, Type H* = 6 in = 15,24 cm

- *Low, Type C* = 3 in = 7,62 cm

Tabel F.12 Spesifikasi nozzle pada Deflektor

Nozzle	NPS (in)	OD _{pipa} (in)	D _R (in)	n (in)	J (in)
Pipa produk <i>liquid</i> keluar	2,5	2,875	3	2	-
Pipa produk <i>vapor</i> keluar	2	1,9	2	0,2	6

B.4 Menghitung Berat Evaporator

$$\rho_{\text{steel}} = 490 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, 1959:156})$$

1. Bagian *Shell and Tube*

a. Berat *shell*

$$\text{Diameter dalam shell (ID)} = 37 \text{ in} = 0,939 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Ketebalan shell (t}_s\text{)} = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,005 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Diameter luar shell (OD)} = 38 \text{ in} = 0,965 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi shell (H}_s\text{)} = 8,076 \text{ in} = 317,96 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume shell} &= \frac{1}{4} \times H_s \times (\text{OD}^2 - \text{ID}^2) \\ &= 0,307 \text{ m}^3 = 10,833 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat shell} &= \text{Volume shell} \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ &= 5.308,307 \text{ lb} = 2.407,832 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

b. Berat *dish bottom*

$$\text{Diameter luar dish (OD)} = 38 \text{ in} = 0,965 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Ketebalan dish (t}_d\text{)} = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,005 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Panjang straight flange} = 2 \text{ in} = 0,051 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Inside corner radius} = 2,375 \text{ in} = 0,06 \text{ m}$$

Untuk $t_d < 1$ in, perkiraan *blank diameter* (b_d) adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} b_d &= \text{OD} + \frac{\text{OD}}{4} + 2sf + \frac{2}{3}\text{icr} \quad (\text{Pers. 5.12, Brownell n Young 1959:88}) \\ &= 44,488 \text{ in} = 3,707 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume } dish &= \frac{1}{4} \times b_d^2 \times t_d \\ &= 291,312 \text{ in}^3 = 0,168 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat } dish &= \text{Volume } dish \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ &= 82,603 \text{ lb} = 37,469 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

c. Berat *accessories*

- Berat pipa

Perhitungan berat pipa berdasarkan pada Fig. 12.2, Brownell and Young, 1959:221 sebagai berikut:

Pipa	Ukuran Pipa (in)	Berat Pipa	
		lb	kg
Pipa umpan	3	10	4,536
Pipa steam masuk	20	170	77,111
Pipa steam keluar	2,5	8	3,628
Total		188	85,276

- Berat *tube*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume 1 } tube &= \frac{1}{4} \times (ID_t)^2 \times L \\ &= 95,04 \text{ in}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume total } tube &= \text{Volume 1 } tube \times N_t \\ &= 117.850,145 \text{ in}^3 = 68,198 \text{ ft}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat total } tube &= \text{Volume } tube \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ &= 33.417,136 \text{ lb} = 15.157,913 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat 1 } tube = 12,224 \text{ kg}$$

- Berat *baffle*

$$\text{Jumlah } baffle = 9$$

$$\text{Tebal } baffle (t_b) = 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,476 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Baffle space} = ID_s = 37 \text{ in} = 93,98 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Baffle cut 25 \%} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \text{ID}_s \\
 &= 9,25 \text{ in} = 23,49 \text{ cm} \\
 \text{Volume baffle 100 \%} &= \frac{1}{4} \times (\text{ID}_s)^2 \times t_b \\
 &= 201,499 \text{ in}^3 = 0,117 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Maka volume baffle 75 \%} &= 151,125 \text{ in}^3 = 0,087 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Berat 1 baffle} &= \text{Volume baffle} \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\
 &= 42,852 \text{ lb} = 19,438 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Berat total baffle} &= 385,671 \text{ lb} = 174,939 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Berat *tube sheet*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter tube sheet} &= 37 \text{ in} = 3,083 \text{ ft} \\
 \text{Tebal tube sheet} &= 1,25 \text{ in} = 0,104 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times D^2 \times t_s\right) \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\
 &= 380,909 \text{ lb} = 172,779 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_t &= 2 \times W \\
 &= 761,819 \text{ lb} = 345,559 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berat *Shell and Tube*:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 5.308,307 + 82,603 + 188 + 33.417,136 + 385,671 + 761,819 \\
 &= 40.143,537 \text{ lb} = 18.208,99 \text{ kg} = 18,209 \text{ ton}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Bagian Deflektor

a. Berat *shell*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter dalam shell (ID)} &= 40,021 \text{ in} = 1,016 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Ketebalan shell (t}_s\text{)} &= 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,005 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter luar } shell \text{ (OD)} &= 42 \text{ in} = 1,067 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Tinggi } shell \text{ (H}_s\text{)} &= 4,63 \text{ in} = 182,29 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Volume } shell &= \frac{1}{4} \times H_s \times (OD^2 - ID^2) \\
 &= 0,38 \text{ m}^3 = 13,435 \text{ ft}^3 \\
 \text{Berat } shell &= \text{Volume } shell \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\
 &= 6.538,385 \text{ lb} = 2.986,204 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Berat *dish head*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter luar } dish \text{ (OD)} &= 42 \text{ in} = 1,067 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Ketebalan } dish \text{ (t}_d\text{)} &= 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,005 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Panjang } straight \text{ flange} &= 2 \text{ in} = 0,051 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Inside corner radius} &= 2,625 \text{ in} = 0,067 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk $t_d < 1$ in, perkiraan *blank diameter* (b_d) adalah:

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_d &= OD + \frac{O}{4} + 2sf + \frac{2}{3}icr \text{ (Pers. 5.12, Brownell n Young 1959:88)} \\
 &= 48,75 \text{ in} = 4,062 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Volume } dish &= \frac{1}{4} \times b_d^2 \times t_d \\
 &= 349,80 \text{ in}^3 = 0,202 \text{ ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat } dish &= \text{Volume } dish \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\
 &= 99,188 \text{ lb} = 44,99 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Berat *bottom Deflektor*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diameter luar } bottom \text{ (OD)} &= 42 \text{ in} = 1,067 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Ketebalan } bottom \text{ (t}_b\text{)} &= 0,1875 \text{ in} = 0,005 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Panjang } straight \text{ flange} &= 2 \text{ in} = 0,051 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Inside corner radius} &= 2,625 \text{ in} = 0,067 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk $t_d < 1$ in, perkiraan *blank diameter* (b_d) adalah:

$$b_d = OD + \frac{0}{4} + 2sf + \frac{2}{3}icr \text{ (Pers. 5.12, Brownell n Young 1959:88)}$$

$$= 48,75 \text{ in} = 4,062 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Volume } bottom = \frac{1}{4} \times b_d^2 \times t_b$$

$$= 349,80 \text{ in}^3 = 0,202 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Berat } bottom = \text{Volume } bottom \times \text{steel}$$

$$= 99,188 \text{ lb} = 44,99 \text{ kg}$$

d. Berat pipa

Perhitungan berat pipa berdasarkan pada Fig. 12.2, Brownell and Young, 1959:221 sebagai berikut:

Pipa	Ukuran Pipa (in)	Berat Pipa	
		lb	kg
Pipa produk liquid keluar	2,5	8	3,63
Pipa produk vapor keluar	2	6	2,72
Total		14	6,35

$$\text{Berat Deflektor} = \text{berat } shell + \text{berat } dish \text{ head} + \text{berat } bottom + \text{berat pipa}$$

$$= 6.795,76 \text{ lb} = 3.082,537 \text{ kg}$$

3. Berat material di dalam Evaporator

Dengan $t_{hold} = 3$ menit dengan faktor operasi 2

$$= 6 \text{ menit} = 0,1 \text{ jam}$$

$$\text{Berat umpan} = 39.192,275 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,1 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 3.919,227 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat } steam = 31.873,502 \text{ kg/jam} \times 0,1 \text{ jam}$$

$$= 3.187,350 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Berat total material di dalam Evaporator} = 7.106,578 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 15.667,161 \text{ lb}$$

Sehingga berat total Evaporator (EV-301):

= Berat *shell and tube* + Berat Deflektor + Berat material di dalam Evaporator

$$= 40.143,537 + 6.795,761 + 15.667,161$$

$$= 62.606,459 \text{ lb} = 28.398,104 \text{ kg} = 28,398 \text{ ton}$$

B.5 Perancangan *Flange, Bolt* dan Gasket dari Vessel

a. *Head* Deflektor

Sambungan antara tutup bejana dengan bagian *shell* pada Deflektor menggunakan sistem *flange* dan baut.

Data perancangan:

Tekanan desain = 37,48 psi

Temperatur operasi = 111,71 °C

Material *flange* = ASTM-201, Grade B

(Brownell and Young, 1959:242)

Tegangan dari material *flange* = 15.000 psi

Bolting steel = ASTM-193, Grade B7

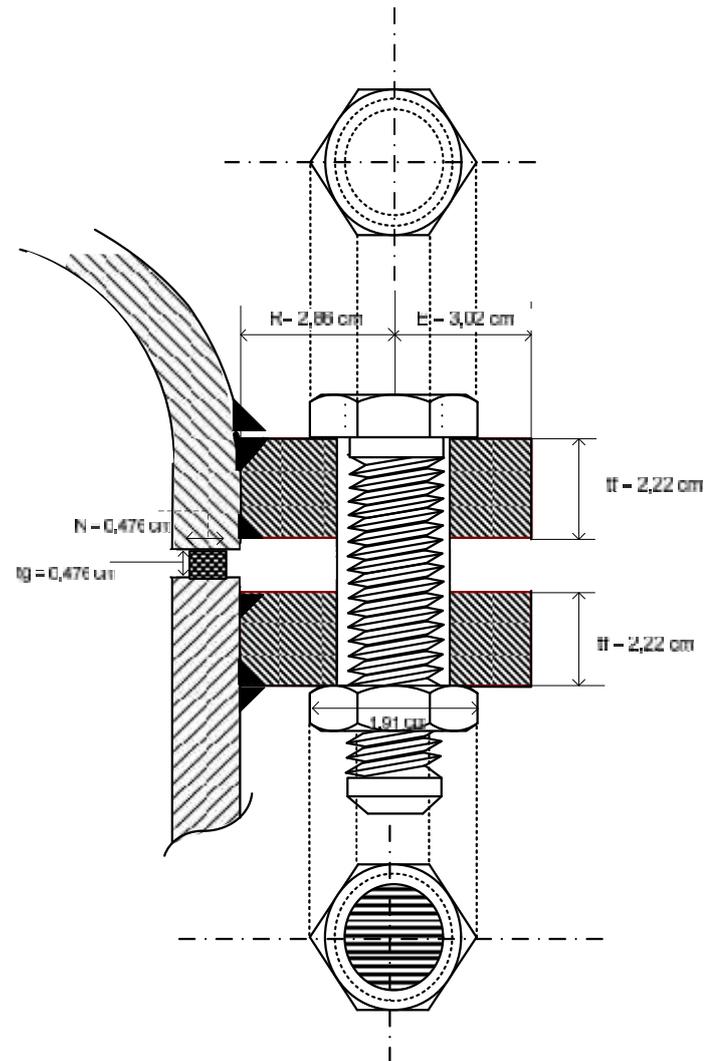
(Brownell and Young, 1959:242)

Tegangan dari *bolting material* = 20.000 psi

Material gasket = *Asbestos composition*

(Fig. 12.11, Brownell and Young, 1959)

Diameter luar *shell* = 42 in = 106,68 cm



Gambar F.10 Detail untuk *flange* dan *bolt* pada *head* Evaporator 1

1. Perhitungan lebar gasket minimum

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{y-p}{y-p(m-1)}} \quad (\text{Pers. 12.2, Brownell and Young, 1959:226})$$

Dimana:

d_o : Diameter luar gasket, in

d_i : Diameter dalam gasket, in

y : Yield stress = 6.500 lb/in²

(Fig. 12.11, Brownell and Young, 1959)

m : Faktor gasket = 3,5

(Fig. 12.11, Brownell and Young, 1959)

p : Tekanan desain = 37,48 psi

Asumsi lebar gasket $\frac{1}{8}$ in, dari Fig. 12.11, Pers. 12.2 Brownell and Young sehingga,

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = 1,0005$$

Asumsi bahwa diameter dalam gasket di sama dengan diameter luar *shell*

$$= 48 \text{ in} = 121,92 \text{ cm}$$

Sehingga:

$$d_o = 1,0005 \times 42 \text{ in}$$

$$= 42,021 \text{ in} = 106,73 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Lebar gasket minimum} = N = \frac{d_o - d_i}{2} = 0,01 \text{ in} = 0,027 \text{ cm}$$

Digunakan standar gasket dengan diameter 0,1875 in

Diameter gasket rata-rata, $G = d_i + \text{lebar gasket}$

$$= 42,1875 \text{ in} = 107,156 \text{ cm}$$

2. Perhitungan beban baut (*bolt*)

Beban untuk baut (*bolt*) terdiri dari:

- Beban karena *tightening up* (pengencangan) baut (Wm_2) atau beban untuk *seal gasket*
- Beban karena kondisi operasi (Wm_1)

- Beban untuk *seal gasket*

$$Wm_2 = Hy = b Gy \quad (\text{Pers. 12.88, Brownell and Young, 1959:240})$$

Dimana:

Hy : Berat beban *bolt* maksimum

G : Diameter gasket rata-rata

B : Efektif gasket

Dari Fig 12.12 Brownell and Young, 1959:229, kolom 1, tipe 1.a:

$$b_o = \frac{N}{2} = 0,005 \text{ in}$$

Karena $b_o < 0,25 \text{ in}$ maka $b = b_o$ sehingga $b = 0.005 \text{ in} = 0,013 \text{ cm}$

Maka diperoleh $W_{m2} = 4.520,496 \text{ lb}$

- Beban karena kondisi operasi
 - Beban untuk menjaga *joint tight* saat operasi

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= 2b \ G_{mp} && \text{(Pers. 12.90, Brownell and Young, 1959:240)} \\ &= 182,401 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- Beban karena tekanan internal (H)

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{\pi G^2}{4} \times p && \text{(Pers. 12.89, Brownell and Young, 1959:240)} \\ &= 52.347,311 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Maka beban total karena kondisi operasi:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{m1} &= H + H_p && \text{(Pers. 12.91, Brownell and Young, 1959:240)} \\ &= 52.529,712 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Karena $W_{m1} > W_{m2}$ maka W_{m1} sebagai beban pengontrol.

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

$$A_{m1} = \frac{W}{f_b} \quad \text{(Pers. 12.92, Brownell and Young, 1959:240)}$$

Dimana:

A_{m1} = Total luas *bolt* pada kondisi operasi, in^2

W_{m1} = Beban berat *bolt* pada kondisi operasi = 52.529,712 lb

f_b = Tegangan ,maksimum material *bolt* = 20.000 psi

Maka diperoleh $A_{m1} = 2,626 \text{ in}^2$

4. Perhitungan ukuran baut optimum (*optimum bolt size*)

Penentuan ukuran baut diambil dari Tabel 10-4, Brownell and Young, 1959:188.

Tabel F.12 Perhitungan ukuran baut optimum

<i>Bolt Size (d)</i>	<i>Root Area</i>	<i>Min. No of Bolt</i>	<i>Act. No of Bolt</i>	<i>R</i>
0,5	0,126	20,84	28	1,1875
0,625	0,202	13,00	20	1,3125
0,75	0,302	8,69	12	1,125
0,875	0,419	6,27	8	1,25
1	0,551	4,77	8	1,375

B_s	E	$\frac{NB_s}{\pi}$	C [ID+2(1,41go+R)]	Luas Aktual (in^2)
3	0,625	22,93	44,91	3,563
3	0,75	15,29	45,16	3,938
3	1,1875	11,46	44,78	3,375
3	1,4375	7,64	45,03	3,75
3	1,625	7,64	45,28	4,125

Dimana:

Jumlah baut minimum = $A_{m1}/\text{root area}$

R = *Minimum radial distance (in)*

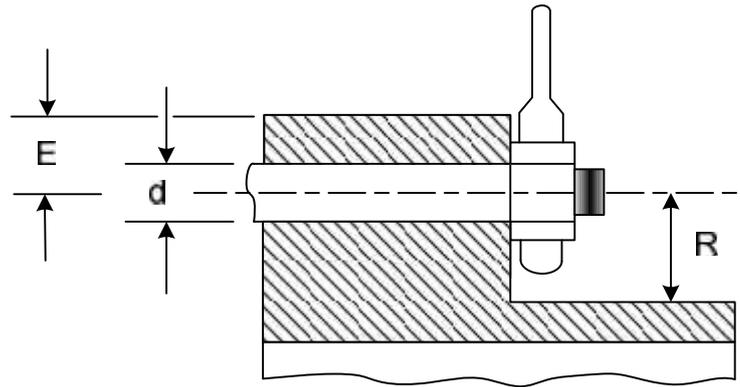
B_s = *Minimum bolt spacing (in)*

E = *Edge distance (in)*

C = *Bolt circle diameter (in)*

go = *Tebal shell = 0,1875 in*

Digunakan baut dengan ukuran 0,75 in. Dari perhitungan pada Tabel F.12 maka jumlah aktual baut yang digunakan adalah 12 buah dengan *bolt corcle diameter (C)* 44,78 in.



Gambar F.11 Detail ukuran baut

5. Perhitungan diameter *flange* luar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flange OD, } A &= \text{bolt circle diameter} + 2E \\ &= 487,156 \text{ in} = 119,776 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi lebar gasket:

$$\begin{aligned} Ab_{\text{aktual}} &= \text{jumlah baut aktual} \times \text{root area} \\ &= 3,624 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Maka lebar gasket minimum:

$$\begin{aligned} N_m &= \frac{Ab_a \quad f_{a1}}{2y\pi G} \\ &= 0,042 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

(Karena $0,042 \text{ in} < 0,1875 \text{ in}$ maka lebar gasket memenuhi)

6. Perhitungan *moment*

- Untuk *bolting up condition (no internal pressure)*, beban desain:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{2} \times (Ab + Am) \times f_a \text{ (Pers. 12.94, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 62.504,856 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Hubungan *lever arm*:

$$\begin{aligned} h_G &= \frac{1}{2} \times (C - G) \quad \text{(Pers. 12.101, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 1,296 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Flange moment adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} M_a &= W \times h_G && \text{(Tabel 12.4, Brownell and Young, 1959:241)} \\ &= 81.041,45 \text{ lb-in} \end{aligned}$$

- Untuk kondisi operasi ($W = W_{m1}$)

$$H_D = 0,785B^2p \quad \text{(Pers. 12.96, Brownell and Young, 1959:240)}$$

Dimana:

H_D : *Hydrostatic and force* pada area dalam *flange*, lb

$$B : \text{OD shell} \quad = 42 \text{ in}$$

$$P : \text{Tekanan desain} \quad = 37,48 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Maka diperoleh } H_D = 51.883,035 \text{ lb}$$

Hubungan *lever arm*:

$$\begin{aligned} h_D &= \frac{1}{2} \times (C - G) && \text{(Pers. 12.100, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 1,39 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Moment adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} M_D &= H_D \times h_D && \text{(Pers. 12.96, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 72.133,632,632 \text{ lb-in} \end{aligned}$$

H_G dari Pers. 12.98, Brownell and Young, 1959:242:

$$\begin{aligned} H_G &= W - h = W_{m1} - h \\ &= 646,677 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Moment adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} M_G &= h_G \times H_G && \text{(Pers. 12.97, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 838,457 \text{ lb-in} \end{aligned}$$

$$H_T = H - H_D \quad (\text{Pers. 12.98, Brownell and Young, 1959:242})$$

$$= 464,275 \text{ lb}$$

Hubungan *lever arm*:

$$h_T = \frac{1}{2} \times (h_D - h_G) \quad (\text{Pers. 12.102, Brownell and Young, 1959:242})$$

$$= 1,34 \text{ lb}$$

Moment adalah sebagai berikut:

$$M_T = H_T \times h_T \quad (\text{Pers. 12.97, Brownell and Young, 1959:242})$$

$$= 623,725 \text{ lb-in}$$

Maka jumlah *moment* saat beroperasi:

$$M_o = M_D + M_G + M_T \quad (\text{Pers. 12.97, Brownell and Young, 1959:242})$$

$$= 73.595,814 \text{ lb-in}$$

Sehingga *moment* saat beroperasi sebagai pengontrol:

$$M_{\max} = 73.595,814 \text{ lb-in}$$

7. Perhitungan tebal *flange*

$$t_f = \sqrt{\frac{YM_m}{f_a B}} \quad (\text{Pers. 12.85, Brownell and Young, 1959:239})$$

Keterangan:

t_f = Ketebalan *flange*, in

A = Diameter luar *flange*, in

B = Diameter dalam *flange*, in

K = Rasio diameter luar terhadap diameter dalam *flange*

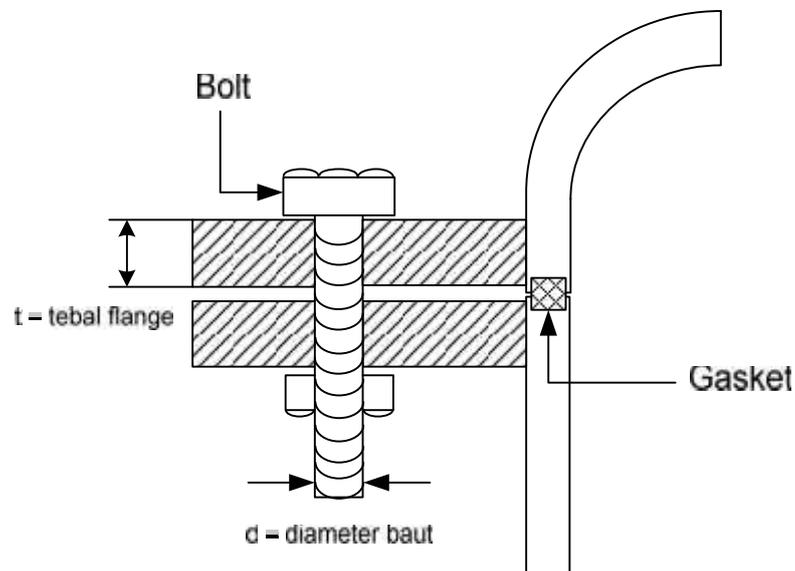
$$= A/B = 1,123$$

Dari Fig. 12.22 Brownell and Young, 1959:238 dengan K = 1,107

diperoleh Y = 8.5

Maka diperoleh $t_f = 0,863$ in

Digunakan standar $t_f = 0,875$ in



Gambar F.12 Detail untuk *flange* dan *bolt* pada *head* Evaporator

b. Bottom *Shell and Tube*

Sambungan antara tutup bejana dengan bagian *shell* pada *bottom* Evaporator menggunakan sistem *flange* dan baut.

Data perancangan:

Tekanan desain = 37,48 psi

Temperatur operasi = 111,71 °C

Material *flange* = ASTM-201, Grade B

(Brownell and Young, 1959:242)

Tegangan dari material *flange* = 15.000 psi

Bolting steel = ASTM-193, Grade B7

(Brownell and Young, 1959:242)

Tegangan dari *bolting material* = 20.000 psi

Material gasket = *Asbestos composition*

(Fig. 12.11, Brownell and Young, 1959)

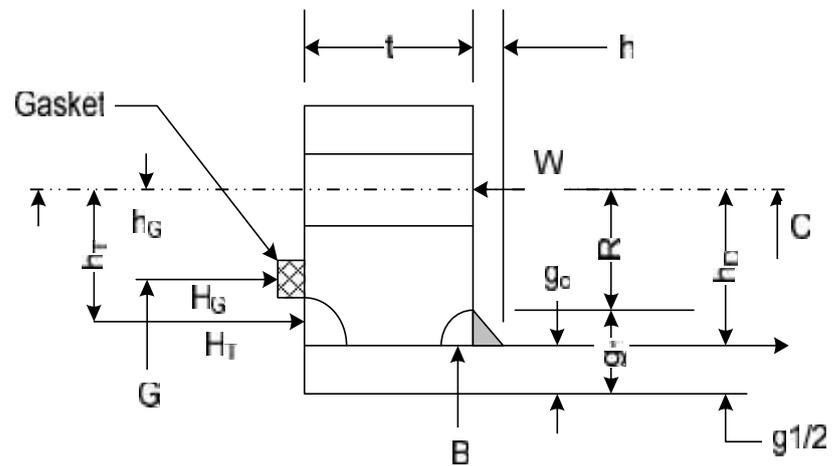
Diameter luar *shell* = 38 in = 96,52 cm

Diameter dalam *shell* = 37 in = 93,98 cm

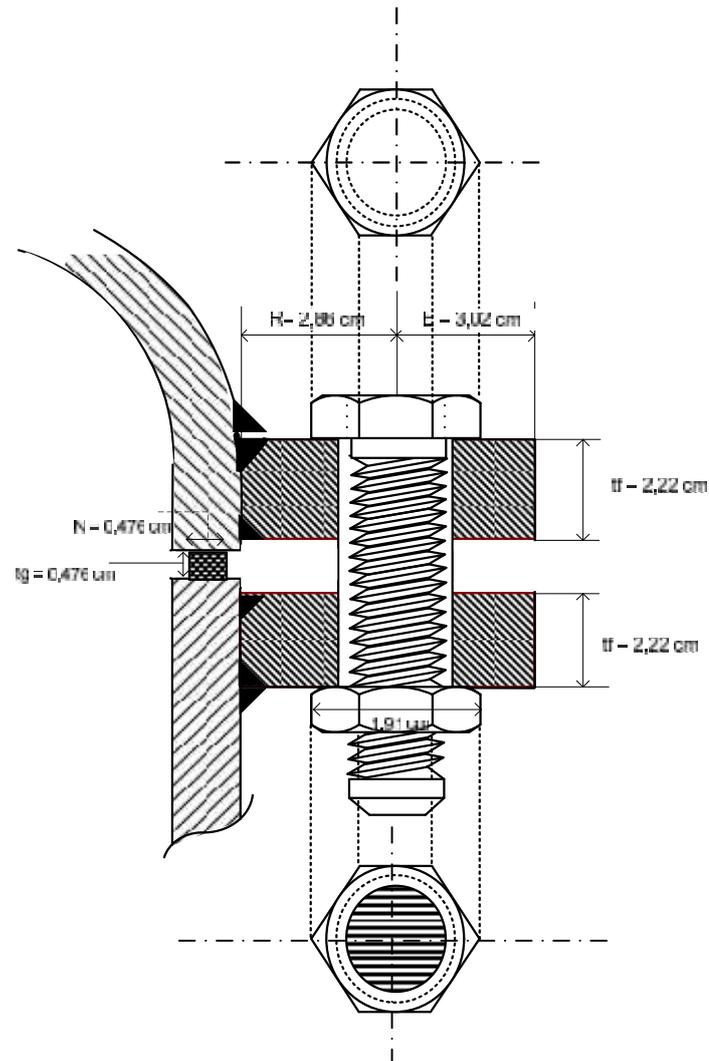
Ketebalan *shell* = 0,1875 in = cm

Tipe *flange* = *Optional loose type*

(Fig. 12.24.8a, Brownell and Young, 1959:240)



Gambar F.13 Sketsa tipe *flange* dan dimensinya



Gambar F.14 Detail untuk *flange* dan *bolt* pada *bottom* Evaporator 1

1. Perhitungan lebar gasket minimum

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{y-p}{y-p(m-1)}} \quad (\text{Pers. 12.2, Brownell and Young, 1959:226})$$

Dimana:

d_o : Diameter luar gasket, in

d_i : Diameter dalam gasket, in

y : *Yield stress* = 6.500 lb/in²

(Fig. 12.11, Brownell and Young, 1959)

m : Faktor gasket = 3,5 (Fig. 12.11, Brownell and Young, 1959)

p : Tekanan desain = 37,48 psi

Asumsi lebar gasket $\frac{1}{8}$ in, dari Fig. 12.11, Pers. 12.2 Brownell and Young sehingga,

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = 1,0005$$

Asumsi bahwa diameter dalam gasket di sama dengan diameter luar *shell*
= 38 in = 96,52 cm

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} d_o &= 1,0005 \times 38 \text{ in} \\ &= 38,019 \text{ in} = 96,56 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Lebar gasket minimum} = N = \frac{d_o - d_i}{2} = 0,009 \text{ in} = 0,024 \text{ cm}$$

Digunakan standar gasket dengan diameter 0,1875 in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter gasket rata-rata, } G &= d_i + \text{lebar gasket} \\ &= 38,188 \text{ in} = 96,99 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan beban baut (*bolt*)

Beban untuk baut (*bolt*) terdiri dari:

- Beban karena *tightening up* (pengencangan) baut (W_{m2}) atau beban untuk *seal gasket*
- Beban karena kondisi operasi (W_{m1})

- Beban untuk *seal gasket*

$$W_{m2} = H_y = b \ G_y \quad (\text{Pers. 12.88, Brownell and Young, 1959:240})$$

Dimana:

H_y : Berat beban bolt maksimum

G : Diameter gasket rata-rata

B : Efektif gasket

Dari Fig 12.12 Brownell and Young, 1959:229, kolom 1, tipe 1.a:

$$b_0 = \frac{N}{2} = 0,005 \text{ in}$$

Karena $b_0 > 0,25 \text{ in}$ maka $b = \frac{\sqrt{b_0}}{2}$ sehingga $b = 0,005 \text{ in} = 0,012 \text{ cm}$

Maka diperoleh $W_{m2} = 3.702,183 \text{ lb}$

- Beban karena kondisi operasi
 - Beban untuk menjaga *joint tight* saat operasi

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= 2b \ G_{mp} && (\text{Pers. 12.90, Brownell and Young, 1959:240}) \\ &= 149,413 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

- Beban karena tekanan internal (H)

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{\pi G^2}{4} \times p && (\text{Pers. 12.89, Brownell and Young, 1959:240}) \\ &= 42.900,232 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Maka beban total karena kondisi operasi:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{m1} &= H + H_p && (\text{Pers. 12.91, Brownell and Young, 1959:240}) \\ &= 43.049,646 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Karena $W_{m1} > W_{m2}$ maka W_{m1} sebagai beban pengontrol.

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

$$A_{m1} = \frac{W_{m1}}{f_b} \quad (\text{Pers. 12.92, Brownell and Young, 1959:240})$$

Dimana:

A_{m1} = Total luas *bolt* pada kondisi operasi, in^2

W_{m1} = Beban berat *bolt* pada kondisi operasi = 43.049,646 lb

f_b = Tegangan ,maksimum material *bolt* = 20.000 psi

Maka diperoleh $A_{m1} = 2,152 \text{ in}^2$

4. Perhitungan ukuran baut optimum (*optimum bolt size*)

Penentuan ukuran baut diambil dari Tabel 10-4, Brownell and Young, 1959:188.

Tabel F.13 Perhitungan ukuran baut optimum

<i>Bolt Size</i> (d)	<i>Root Area</i>	<i>Min. No of Bolt</i>	<i>Act. No of Bolt</i>	R
0,5	0,126	17,08	20	1,1875
0,625	0,202	10,66	12	1,3125
0,75	0,302	7,13	8	1,125
0,875	0,419	5,14	8	1,25
1	0,551	3,91	4	1,375

B_s	E	$\frac{NB_s}{\pi}$	C [ID+2(1,41go+R)]	Luas Aktual (in ²)
3	0,625	19,11	40,91	3,563
3	0,75	11,46	41,16	3,938
3	1,1875	7,64	40,78	3,375
3	1,4375	7,64	41,03	3,75
3	1,625	3,82	41,28	4,125

Dimana:

Jumlah baut minimum= $A_{m1}/\text{root area}$

R = *Minimum radial distance* (in)

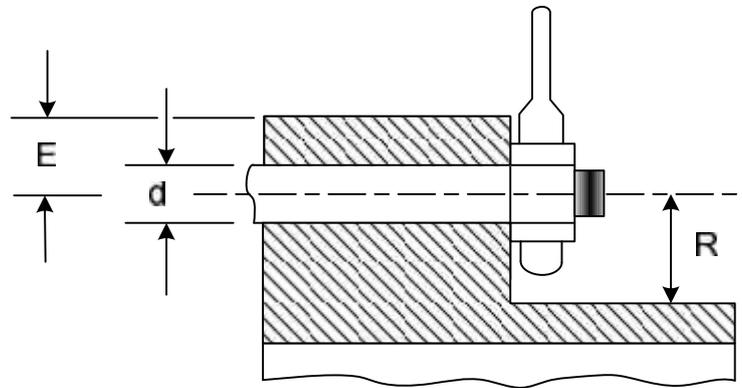
B_s = *Minimum bolt spacing* (in)

E = *Edge distance* (in)

C = *Bolt circle diameter* (in)

go = Tebal *shell* = 0,1875 in

Digunakan baut dengan ukuran 0,75 in. Dari perhitungan pada Tabel F.12 maka jumlah actual baut yang digunakan adalah 8 buah dengan *bolt corcle diameter* (C) 40,78 in.



Gambar F.15 Detail ukuran baut

5. Perhitungan diameter *flange* luar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Flange OD, } A &= \text{bolt circle diameter} + 2E \\ &= 43,156 \text{ in} = 109,62 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi lebar gasket:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{b_{\text{aktual}}} &= \text{jumlah baut aktual} \times \text{root area} \\ &= 2,416 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Maka lebar gasket minimum:

$$\begin{aligned} N_m &= \frac{A_{b_a} f_{a1}}{2y\pi G} \\ &= 0,031 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

(Karena 0,031 in < 0,1875 in maka lebar gasket memenuhi)

6. Perhitungan *moment*

- Untuk *bolting up condition* (no internal pressure), beban desain:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{2} \times (A_b + A_m) \times f_a \text{ (Pers. 12.94, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 57.910 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Hubungan *lever arm*:

$$h_G = \frac{1}{2} \times (C - G) \quad (\text{Pers. 12.101, Brownell and Young, 1959:242})$$

$$= 1,296 \text{ lb}$$

Flange moment adalah sebagai berikut:

$$M_a = W \times h_G \quad (\text{Tabel 12.4, Brownell and Young, 1959:241})$$

$$= 75.083,93 \text{ lb-in}$$

- Untuk kondisi operasi ($W = W_{m1}$)

$$H_D = 0,785B^2p \quad (\text{Pers. 12.96, Brownell and Young, 1959:240})$$

Dimana:

H_D : *Hydrostatic and force* pada area dalam *flange*, lb

$$B : \text{OD shell} \quad = 38 \text{ in}$$

$$P : \text{Tekanan desain} \quad = 37,48 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{Maka diperoleh } H_D = 42.479,987 \text{ lb}$$

Hubungan *lever arm*:

$$h_D = \frac{1}{2} \times (C - G) \quad (\text{Pers. 12.100, Brownell and Young, 1959:242})$$

$$= 1,39 \text{ lb}$$

Moment adalah sebagai berikut:

$$M_D = H_D \times h_D \quad (\text{Pers. 12.96, Brownell and Young, 1959:242})$$

$$= 59.060,458 \text{ lb-in}$$

H_G dari Pers. 12.98, Brownell and Young, 1959:242:

$$H_G = W - h = W_{m1} - h$$

$$= 569,658 \text{ lb}$$

Moment adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} M_G &= h_G \times H_G && \text{(Pers. 12.97, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 738,597 \text{ lb-in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_T &= H - H_D && \text{(Pers. 12.98, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 420,245 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Hubungan *lever arm*:

$$\begin{aligned} h_T &= \frac{1}{2} \times (h_D - h_G) && \text{(Pers. 12.102, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 1,34 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Moment adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} M_T &= H_T \times h_T && \text{(Pers. 12.97, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 564,572 \text{ lb-in} \end{aligned}$$

Maka jumlah *moment* saat beroperasi:

$$\begin{aligned} M_o &= M_D + M_G + M_T && \text{(Pers. 12.97, Brownell and Young, 1959:242)} \\ &= 60.363,627 \text{ lb-in} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga moment saat beroperasi sebagai pengontrol:

$$M_{\max} = 60.363,627 \text{ lb-in}$$

7. Perhitungan tebal *flange*

$$t_f = \sqrt{\frac{YM_m}{f_a B}} \quad \text{(Pers. 12.85, Brownell and Young, 1959:239)}$$

Keterangan:

t_f = Ketebalan *flange*, in

A = Diameter luar *flange*, in

B = Diameter dalam *flange*, in

K = Rasio diameter luar terhadap diameter dalam *flange*

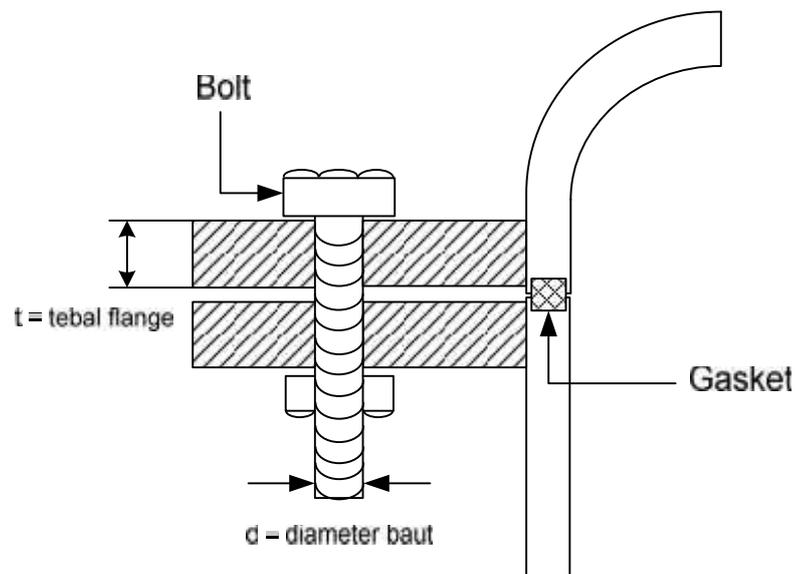
$$= A/B = 1,166$$

Dari Fig. 12.22 Brownell and Young, 1959:238 dengan $K = 1,166$

diperoleh $Y = 7,5$

Maka diperoleh $t_f = 0,772$ in

Digunakan standar $t_f = 0,875$ in



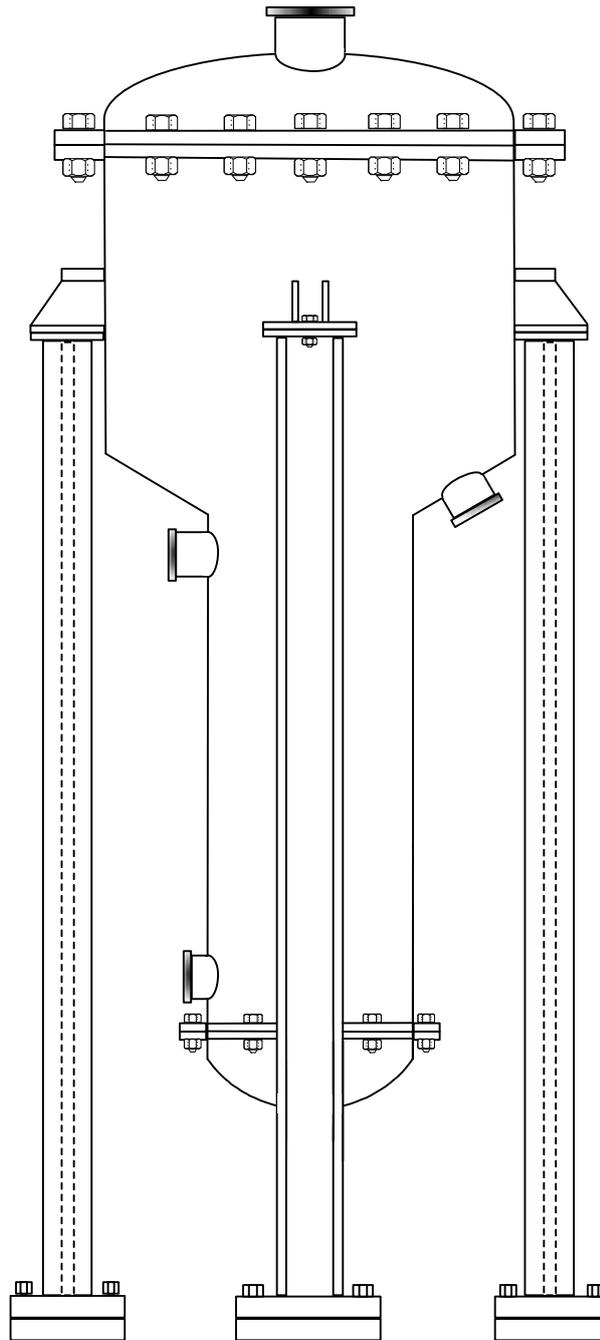
Gambar F.16 Detail untuk *flange* dan *bolt* pada *bottom* Evaporator

B.6 Sistem Desain Penyangga

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat untuk perancangan} &= 1,2 \times \text{berat mati Evapoarator} \\ &= 1,2 \times 62.606,46 \text{ lb} \\ &= 75.127,75 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Evaporator disangga dengan 4 kaki.

Kaki penyangga dilas di tengah-tengah ketinggian (50 % dari tinggi total Evaporator).



Gambar F.17 Sketsa sistem penyangga Evaporator 1 (EV-301)

1. *Leg Planning*

Evaporator disangga dengan 4 kaki, kaki penyangga dilas pada Deflektor bagian tengah pada ketinggian $(h + 1) = (1/2 \times \text{tinggi Deflektor} + \text{panjang } \textit{shell and tube}) + \text{jarak } \textit{bottom shell}$ ke pondasi
 Digunakan kaki (leg) tipe I-beam dengan pondasi dari cor atau beton karena kaki di las pada pertengahan ketinggian Evaporator maka ketinggian kaki:

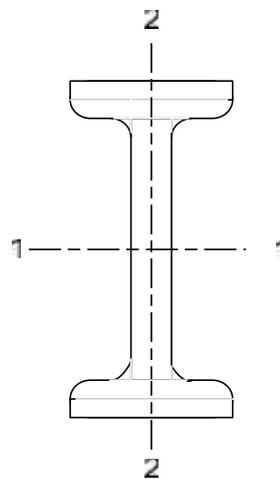
$$H_{\text{leg}} = \frac{1}{2} h + L$$

Keterangan:

H : Tinggi kaki dari *bottom* Evaporator = 35,32 ft

L : Jarak antara *bottom* Evaporator ke pondasi = 6,562 ft

Maka diperoleh $H_{\text{leg}} = 55,49 \text{ ft} = 16,92 \text{ m} = 2.184,856 \text{ in}$



Gambar F.18 Kaki penyangga tipe I-beam

Digunakan I-beam dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut: (App. G, item 2, Brownell and Young, 1959:355)

Kedalaman *beam* (h) = 15 in = 38,10 cm

$$\text{Lebar flange (b)} = 5,64 \text{ in} = 14,32 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Web thickness} = 0,55 \text{ in} = 1,39 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Ketebalan rata-rata flange} = 0,622 \text{ in} = 1,58 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Area of section (A)} = 14,59 \text{ in}^2 = 94,13 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Berat/ft} = 50 \text{ lb} = 22,68 \text{ kg}$$

Peletakan dengan beban eksentrik (axis 1-1):

$$I = 481,1 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S = 64,2 \text{ in}^3$$

$$r = 5,74 \text{ in}$$

Peletakan tanpa beban eksentrik (axis 2-2):

$$I = 16 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S = 5,7 \text{ in}^3$$

$$r = 1,05 \text{ in}$$

Cek terhadap peletakan sumbu axis 1-1 maupun axis 2-2

➤ Axis 1-1

$$I/r = 83,815 < 120 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

- *Stress* kompresif yang diizinkan (f_c)

$$f_c = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{1.0}{1+(I^2/1.0 \cdot r^2)} \quad (\text{Pers. 4.21, B and Y, 1959:67})$$

$$f_c = 12.947,15 \text{ lb/in}^2 < 15.000 \text{ psi (memenuhi)}$$

(B and Y, 1959:201)

Jarak antara *center line* kolom penyangga dengan *center line shell*:

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{lebar flange (b)} + 1,5$$

$$a = 3,57 \text{ in}$$

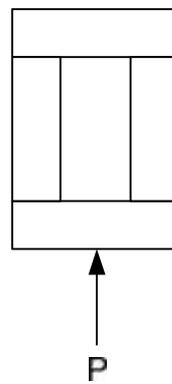
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{lebar flange (b)}$$

$$y = 2,82 \text{ in}$$

$$z = I/y$$

$$= 170,60 \text{ in}^3$$

- Beban kompresi total maksimum tiap *leg*



Gambar F.19 Sketsa beban tiap *leg*

$$P = \frac{4P_w(H-L)}{nD_{bc}} + \frac{\sum W}{n} \quad (\text{Pers. 10.76, B and Y, 1959:197})$$

Keterangan:

P_w = Beban angin total pada permukaan yang terbuka, lbm

H = Tinggi Evaporator di atas pondasi, ft

L = Jarak dari pondasi ke bagian bawah Evaporator, ft

D_{bc} = Diameter *anchor-bolt circle*, ft

n = Jumlah penyangga = 4 (Diameter < 3 ft 6 in, Walas)

W = Berat Evapoarator kosong + berat *liquid* dan beban mati

lainnya = 75.127,75 lb

Umumnya *vessel* dengan penyangga *lug* atau *leg supported* memiliki ketinggian yang lebih rendah dibandingkan *skirt supported vessel* sehingga *wind load* sangat minor pengaruhnya. Wind load cenderung mempengaruhi jika *vessel* dalam keadaan kosong. Berat *vessel* dalam keadaan terisis oleh cairan cenderung stabil (Brownell and Young, 1959:197).

Jadi, nilai $P_w = 0$ kemudian persamaan di atas menjadi:

$$P = \frac{\sum W}{n} = 18.781,94 \text{ lb}$$

- Menghitung beban eksentrik

$$f_e = \frac{P \cdot a}{z} = 393,027 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

(Pers. 10.98, Brownell and Young, 1959)

$$f = f_c - f_e$$

$$= 12.554,021 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

- Luas penampang lintang

$$A = \frac{P}{f} \quad (\text{Pers. 2.2, Brownell and Young, 1959})$$

$$= 1,49 \text{ in}^2 < \text{Area of section} = 14,59 \text{ in}^2 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

- Axis 2-2

$$I/r = 15,24 > 120$$

- *Stress* kompresif yang diizinkan (f_c)

$$f_c = \frac{P}{a} = \frac{1.0}{1 + (I^2 / 1.0 \cdot r^2)} \quad (\text{Pers. 4.21, B and Y, 1959:67})$$

$$f_c = 17.770,76 \text{ lb/in}^2 < 15.000 \text{ psi (tidak memenuhi)}$$

Sehingga *leg* dipasang dengan axis 1-1.

2. Lug Planning

- Luas *bolt* minimum

$$P = 18.781,94 \text{ lb}$$

Masing-masing penyangga memiliki 2 baut (*bolt*).

Beban maksimum tiap baut:

$$P_b = \frac{P}{n_b} = 9.390,97 \text{ lb}$$

Luas lubang baut:

$$A_m = \frac{P_m}{f_b} \quad (\text{Pers. 10.35, Brownell and Young, 1959:190})$$

Keterangan:

f_{bolt} = *Stress* maksimum yang dapat ditahan oleh setiap baut

A_{min} = Luas total baut minimum, in

P_{max} = Beban maksimum leg, lbm

Maka diperoleh $A_{min} = 0,939 \text{ in}^2$

- Menentukan jumlah baut

Penentuan ukuran baut diambil dari Tabel 10-4, Brownell and

Young, 1959:188.

Tabel F.14 Perhitungan ukuran baut optimum

<i>Bolt Size</i> (d)	<i>Root Area</i>	<i>Min. No of Bolt</i>	<i>Act. No of Bolt</i>	R
0,5	0,126	7,45	8	1,1875
0,625	0,202	4,65	8	1,3125
0,75	0,302	3,11	4	1,125
0,875	0,419	2,24	4	1,25
1	0,551	1,70	4	1,375

B_s	E	$\frac{NB_s}{\pi}$	C [ID+2(1,41go+R)]	Luas Aktual (in ²)
3	0,625	11,46	42,93	3,563
3	0,75	7,64	43,18	3,938
3	1,1875	3,82	42,80	3,375
3	1,4375	3,82	43,05	3,75
3	1,625	3,82	43,30	4,125

Digunakan baut dengan ukuran 0,75 in. Dari perhitungan pada Tabel F.12 maka jumlah actual baut yang digunakan adalah 4 buah dengan *bolt corcle diameter* (C) 42,80 in.

- Ketebalan plat horizontal

$$t_h = \sqrt{\frac{6M_y}{f_{al}}} \quad (\text{Pers. 10.41, Brownell and Young, 1959:193})$$

$$M_y = \frac{P}{4} \left[(1 + \mu) \ln \frac{2}{\pi e} + (1 - \gamma_1) \right] \quad (\text{Pers. 10.40, B and Y, 1959})$$

Keterangan:

t_{hp} = Tebal horizontal plat, in

M_y = Bending momen maksimum sepanjang sumbu radial, lb-in

P = Beban baut maksimum = 18.781,94 lb

A = Panjang kompresi plat yang digunakan

= Ukuran baut + I = 15,75 in (B and Y, 1959:193)

h = Tinggi gusset = 15 in (B and Y, 1959:192)

b = Lebar gusset, in (B and Y, 1959:193)

= Ukuran baut + 8 in = 8,75 in

I = Jarak radial dari luar horizontal plat ke *shell* = 6 in

μ = *Poisson ratio*, untuk *steel* = 0,3 (B and Y, 1959:192)

f = *Induced stress* = 20.000 psi (B and Y, 1959:193)

= Konstanta dari Tabel 10.6 B and Y, 1959

e = Radius konsentrasi beban

= Dimensi nut/2 = 0,375 in

Ketebalan plat kompresi:

$b/I = 1,46$ in

diambil $b/I = 1,6$ in

Dari Tabel 10.6 Brownell and Young, 1959:192 diperoleh:

$\lambda = 0,125$

maka $M_y = 3.454,67$ lb-in

Diperoleh $t_{hp} = 1,02$ in

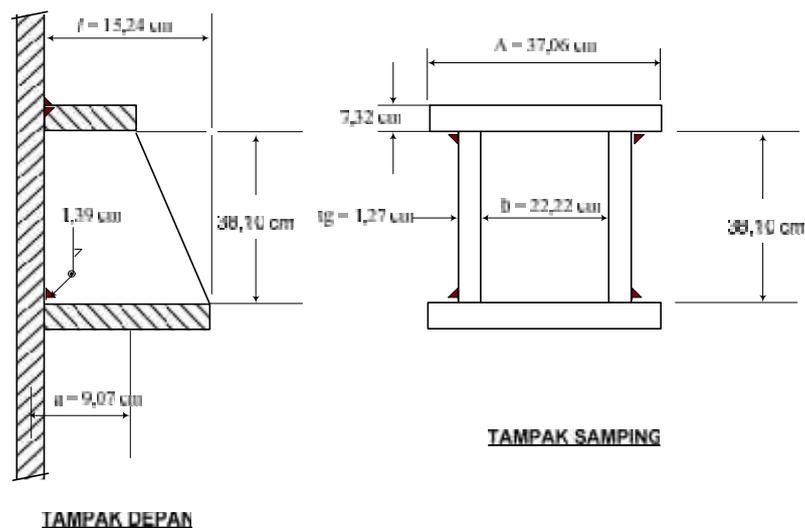
Digunakan standar $t_{hp} = 1,125$ in

- Ketebalan plat vertical (*Gusset*)

$t_g = \frac{3}{8} \times t_{hp}$ (Pers. 10.47, Brownell and Young, 1959:194)

= 0,422 in

Digunakan standar $t_g = 0,5$ in



Gambar F.20 Detail *Lug*

3. *Base Plate Planning*

Digunakan I-beam dengan ukuran 15 in dan 50 lbm/ft.

$$\text{Panjang kaki } (H_{\text{leg}}) = 16,915 \text{ ft} = 202,98 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Sehingga berat 1 leg} = 845,76 \text{ lbm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban base plate } (P_b) &= \text{Berat 1 leg} + P \\ &= 19.627,69 \text{ lbm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Base plate area } (A_{\text{bp}}) = P_b/f$$

Keterangan:

$$P_b = \text{Base plate loading, lbm}$$

$$f = \text{Kapasitas bearing (Untuk cor, } f = 120 \text{ psi)}$$

$$A_{\text{bp}} = 163,56 \text{ in}^2 = A_{\text{bpmin}}$$

Untuk posisi leg 1-1

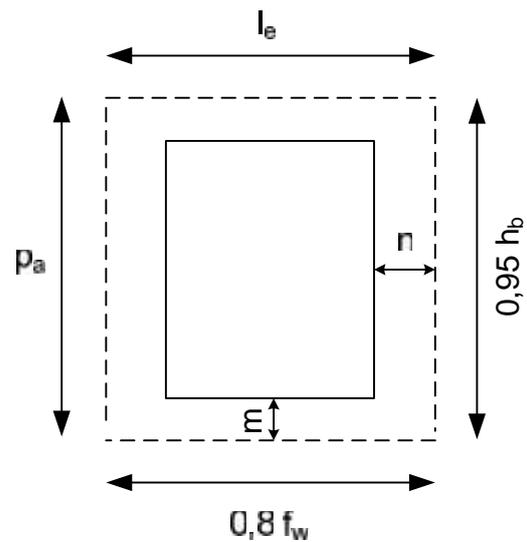
$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{bp}} &= \text{Lebar } (l_e) \times \text{Panjang } (p_a) \\ &= (0,8.f_w + 2n)(0,95.h_b + 2m) \end{aligned}$$

Keterangan:

$$f_w = \text{Lebar flange} = 5,64 \text{ in}$$

$$h_b = \text{Kedalaman beam} = 15 \text{ in}$$

$$m = n \text{ (diasumsikan awal)}$$

Gambar F.21 Sketsa area *base plate*

$$A_{bp} = (0,8 \times 5,64 + 2n)(0,95 \times 15 + 2n) = 163,56$$

$$(4,512 + 2n)(14,25 + 2n) = 163,56$$

$$(4n^2 + 37,524n) + 64,296 = 163,56$$

$$4n^2 + 37,524n - 99,27 = 0$$

Dapat diselesaikan sehingga diperoleh:

$$n_1 = 2,15$$

$$n_2 = -11,53$$

$$\text{Maka } l_e = (0,8 \times 5,64) + (2 \times 2,15) = 8,82 \text{ in}$$

$$p_a = (0,95 \times 15) + (2 \times 2,15) = 18,55 \text{ in}$$

Umumnya dibuat $p_a = l_e$ maka dibuat $p_a = l_e = 19 \text{ in}$

$$A_{bp \text{ baru}} = 361 \text{ in}^2$$

$$n_{\text{baru}} = 7,24 \text{ in}$$

$$m_{\text{baru}} = 2,38 \text{ in}$$

Tebal *base plate*:

$$t_{bp} = (0,00015 \times P_a \times n^2)^{1/2}$$

Dimana:

P_a = Tekanan aktual

$$P_a = \frac{F}{A_D \cdot b} = 52,027 \text{ psi}$$

Maka diperoleh $t_{bp} = 639 \text{ in}$

Digunakan standar $t_{bp} = 0,75 \text{ in}$

4. *Vibration*

Perioda dari vibrasi pada *vessel* harus dibatasi, karena vibrasi yang berlangsung dalam perioda yang cukup lama akan menimbulkan suatu kerusakan pada *vessel*.

Perioda vibrasi, T:

$$T = 2,65 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{H}{D} \right) \left(\frac{w}{t} \right)^{1/2} \quad (\text{Pers. 9.68. Brownell and Young, 1959})$$

Keterangan:

D = *Outside diameter* = 42 ft

H = Tinggi Evaporator termasuk penyangga = 15,23 ft

w = Berat Evaporator = 4.731,515 lb/ft tinggi

t = Ketebalan *shell* = 0,1875 in

Sehingga diperoleh $T = 0,01 \text{ detik}$

Dari Tabel 9.3 hal 167 Brownell and Young, 1959, diperoleh koefisien seismic (C) = 0,1. Periode maksimum vibrasi dirumuskan dengan (Megysey, 1983):

$$T_a = 0,8 \times \sqrt{\frac{WH}{Vg}}$$

$$V = CW$$

Keterangan:

$$V = \text{Total shear} = 473,151 \text{ lb}$$

$$g = \text{Percepatan gravitasi} = 32,2 \text{ ft/s}^2$$

Diperoleh $T_a = 3,15$ detik ($T < T_a$, perioda vibrasi diijinkan)

5. Desain *Anchor Bolt*

Vessel harus merekat erat pada *concrete foundation*, *beam* dengan *anchor bolt*. Jumlah *anchor bolt* harus 4 atau kelipatannya untuk setiap vertikal *shell*, pada *shell* yang tinggi sebaiknya menggunakan 8 buah *anchor bolt* atau tergantung pada besarnya diameter *shell*. Agar merekat kuat pada *concrete foundation*, *anchor bolt* sebaiknya tidak dipasang terlampau dekat, yakni tidak kurang dari 18 in (Megyesy, 1983).

Diameter tempat bolt-bolt dipasang diasumsikan sebesar 30 in.

A_s = Area di dalam lingkaran bolt

$$= 706,5 \text{ in}^2$$

C_B = *Circumference* pada lingkaran bolt

$$= 94,2 \text{ in}$$

Menentukan area *bolt*:

Karena tidak ada pengaruh angin, maka T diabaikan.

$$B_A = \frac{TC_B}{S_B N}$$

Keterangan:

S_B = *Maximum allowable stress value* dari material *bolt*

= Digunakan *Carbon Steel SA-325* dengan $S_B = 15.000$ psi

C_b = *Circumference* pada lingkaran *bolt* = 94,2 in

N = Jumlah dari *anchor bolt* = 4 buah (Tabel B:69, Megyesy)

Area bolt yang diperlukan = 0,0016 in²

Digunakan *bolt area* = 0,126 in²

Dari Tabel 10.4 hal 188 Brownell and Young untuk *area both* seluas

0,126 in² maka ukuran *both* = 0,5 in

6. Beban Karena Gempa

Magnitud akibat tekanan gempa merupakan hasil dari berat *vessel* dan koefisien *seismic* (C) yang merupakan fungsi dari vibrasi.

- Momen karena gempa

$$M_s = \frac{4t X^2(3 - X)}{H^2} \quad (\text{Pers. 9.71, Brownell and Young, 1959})$$

Keterangan:

M_{sx} = *Momen bending*, lb-in

C = Dari Tabel 9.3 (Brownell and Young, 1959), untuk zone 1 dan $T < 1$ s diperoleh C = 0,05

X = H = *Tinggi shell* total = 13,23 ft

$$W = \text{Berat shell} = 62.606,46 \text{ lb} = 34.393,05 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Maka diperoleh } M_{sx} = 1.087.120,852 \text{ lb-in}$$

- *Stress* karena gempa, f_{ex}

$$f_s = \frac{M_e}{\pi r^2 (t_s - c)} \quad (\text{Pers. 9.72, Brownell and Young, 1959})$$

$$= 119.901,933 \text{ psi}$$

Keterangan:

r = Jari-jari *shell*+isolasi, in

t_s = Tebal *shell*, in

c = Faktor korosi

7. Perancangan Pondasi

Perancangan pondasi dengan sistem konstruksi beton terdiri dari campuran semen : kerikil : pasir, dengan perbandingan 1 : 2 : 3. Direncanakan pondasi berbentuk limas terpancung. Dianggap hanya gaya vertikal dari kolom yang bekerja pada pondasi.

$$\text{Berat 1 Leg per ft} = 50 \text{ lb/ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang Leg} = 16,92 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Berat Leg} = 845,76 \text{ lb}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat I-beam yang diterima oleh base plate} &= \text{Berat Leg} + P \\ &= 19.627,69 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Berat *vessel* termasuk perlengkapannya yang diterima oleh:

$$\text{I-beam pada kondisi operasi} = 75.127,75 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Berat I-beam yang diterima oleh base plate} = 19.627,69 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Jadi, berat total yang diterima oleh pondasi} = 94.755,45 \text{ lb}$$

Pondasi yang digunakan adalah beton.

Digunakan tanah dengan ukuran:

$$\text{Luas bagian atas (a)} = 10.000 \text{ in}^2 (100 \text{ in} \times 100 \text{ in})$$

$$\text{Luas bagian bawah (b)} = 12.100 \text{ in}^2 (110 \text{ in} \times 110 \text{ in})$$

$$\text{Tinggi pondasi} = 30 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Volume pondasi} = \frac{1}{3} \times \text{tinggi pondasi} \times ((a+b)+(axb)1/2)$$

$$= 331.000 \text{ in}^3$$

$$= 191,55 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Berat pondasi} = \text{Volume} \times \text{densitas beton}$$

$$= 191,55 \text{ ft}^3 \times 140 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$= 26.817,28 \text{ lb}$$

Jadi berat total tang diterima tanah adalah:

$$W_{\text{tot}} = \text{Berat total yang diterima pondasi} + \text{Berat pondasi}$$

$$= 94.755,45 \text{ lb} + 26.817,28 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 121.572,73 \text{ lb}$$

$$\text{Tegangan tanah karena beban (} \Gamma \text{)} = P/F < 10 \text{ ton ft}^2$$

Keterangan:

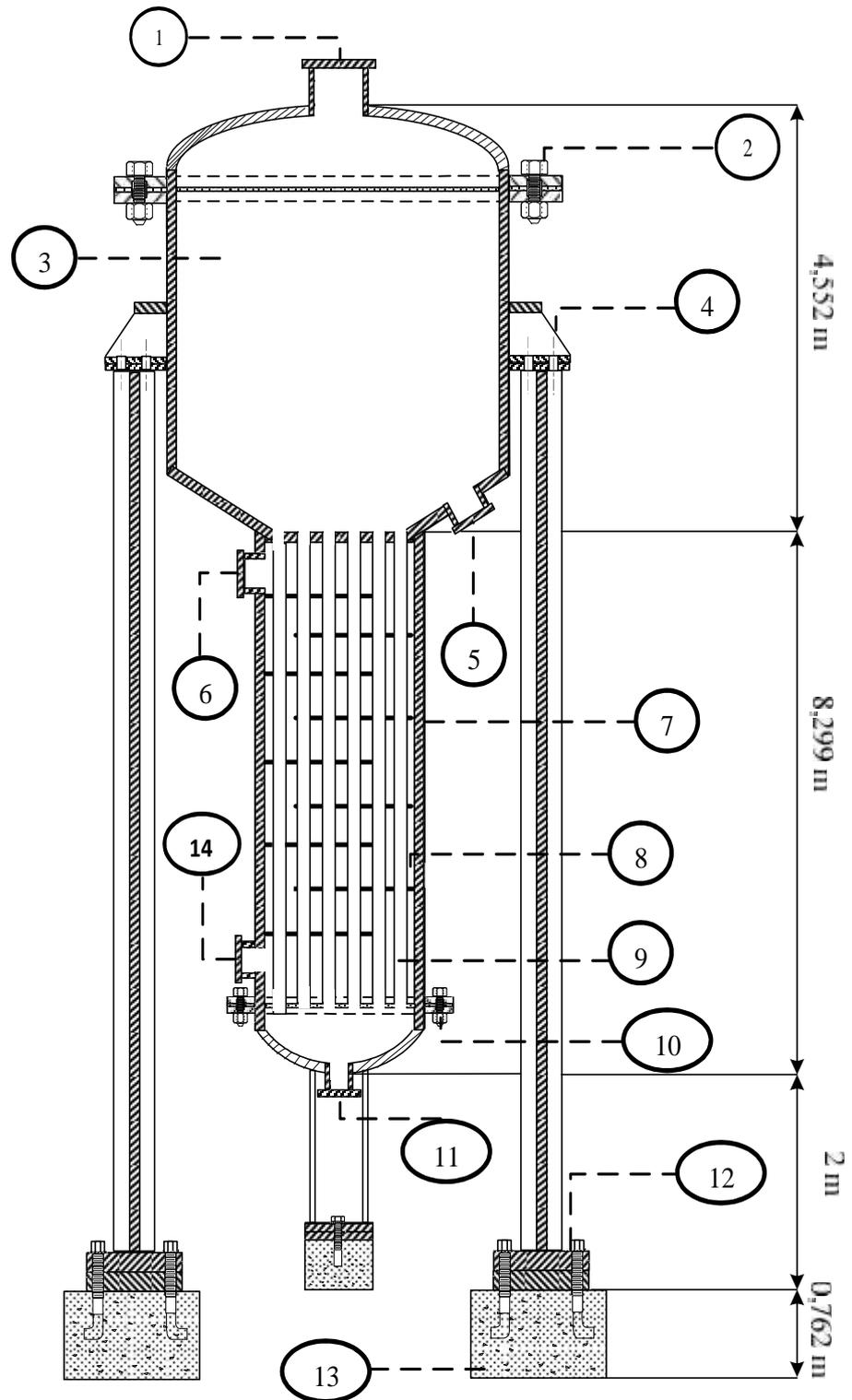
$$P = \text{Beban yang diterima tanah} = W_{\text{tot}} = 121.572,73 \text{ lb}$$

$$F = \text{Luas alas} = b$$

Jadi tegangan karena beban (Γ):

$$\Gamma = \frac{W_{\text{ti}}}{b} = 0,933 \frac{\text{li}}{\text{ft}^2} = 0,0004 \frac{\text{ti}}{\text{ft}^2} < 10 \text{ ton/ft}^2$$

Pondasi dapat dipasang pada tanah *clay* karena tegangan tanah karena beban kurang dari *safe bearing* maksimal pada tanah *clay*.



Gambar F.22 Evaporator I (EV-301)

Keterangan:

- 1 : Saluran keluar uap air
- 2 : *Flange and bolt* pada *head deflector*
- 3 : *Deflector*
- 4 : *Lug supports*
- 5 : Saluran keluar produk *liquid*
- 6 : Saluran masuk *steam/vapor* pemanas
- 7 : *Shell*
- 8 : *Baffle 75 %*
- 9 : *Tube*
- 10 : *Flange and bolt* pada *bottom shell*
- 11 : Saluran masuk umpan
- 12 : *Base plate*
- 13 : Pondasi
- 14 : Saluran keluar kondensat