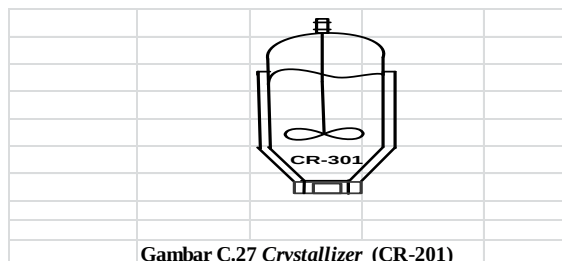


LAMPIRAN F

PERANCANGAN *CRYSTALLIZER* (CR-201) (TUGAS KHUSUS)

Fungsi	: Membentuk kristal Trinatrium Fosfat dari Dinatrium Fosfat dan Natrium Hidroksida.
Jenis	: <i>Six-flat blade open turbin</i> dengan menggunakan 4 buah <i>baffel</i>
Dasar pemilihan	:1. <i>Stirred Tank Crystallizer</i> menghasilkan distribusi ukuran yang lebih seragam (Banchero, 1988 : 523). 2. <i>Internal coil</i> lebih ekonomis untuk mencapai luas transfer panas yang diharapkan karena bisa langsung bersinggungan dengan fluida sehingga transfer panas bisa efektif (Kern, 1950 : 720)



Gambar C.27 *Crystallizer* (CR-201)

1. Kinetika Kristalisasi					
Kinetika kristalisasi diperlukan dalam perancangan <i>crystallizer</i> untuk mengetahui Distribusi Ukuran Kristal (CSD) selama proses pengkristalan. CSD dapat diprediksi melalui kombinasi kinetika kristalisasi dan waktu pengkristalan yang menentukan jumlah dan ukuran kristal yang akan terbentuk (Jones, 2001:66).					
Mekanisme kristalisasi terdiri dari dua tahap, yaitu nukleasi dan pertumbuhan kristal. Potensial pendorong untuk kedua tahap itu ialah kelewatjenuhan atau supersaturasi. Baik nukleasi maupun pertumbuhan kristal tidak dapat berlangsung di dalam larutan jenuh atau tidak jenuh. Data kinetika kristalisasi (<i>growth and nucleation rate</i>) yang diperlukan pada perancangan <i>crystallizer</i> dapat diukur pada MSMPR (<i>Mixed Suspension, Mixed Product Removal</i>) <i>crystallizer</i> yang dioperasikan secara kontinyu pada keadaan <i>steady state</i> dengan asumsi:					
·	Belum ada kristal yang terbentuk pada umpan masuk				
·	Kristal yang terbentuk pada proses kristalisasi berukuran seragam				
·	Tidak ada kristal yang rusak selama proses kristalisasi berlangsung				

Hubungan antara Laju Pertumbuhan kristal dan laju nukleasi:					
	$B^o = n^o \cdot G$		(pers 6.84 Mullin, 2001:250)		
Keterangan:					
B^o = Laju nukleasi (jumlah kristal/cm ³ .jam)					
G = Laju Pertumbuhan Kristal (cm/jam)					
n^o = densitas populasi inti pada saat ukuran kristal = 0					
Dimana:					
<i>Crystal Size Distribution (CSD)</i>					
$n =$	$n^o \exp (-L/G.t)$		(pers 6.79 Mullin, 2001:249)		

Tabel C.17 Komposisi umpan masuk <i>crystallizer</i> (CR-201)						
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	xi	ρ_i (kg/m ³)	xi/ ρ_i	μ_i (cp)	xi/ μ_i
Na ₂ HPO ₄	27.672	0.002	2,500	9.9839E-07	0.352	0.00
NaOH	57.944	0.005	1,572	3.32471E-06	0.3	0.01
H ₂ O	5487.644	0.495	995.68	0.000497125	0.2838	1.74
Na ₃ PO ₄	5513.390	0.497	1,630	0.000305092	0.6	0.82
Total	11,086.65	1.00	6,697.68	0.00081	1.54	2.6
$\rho_{mix} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{x_i}{\rho_i}} = \frac{1}{\frac{0.002}{2500} + \frac{0.005}{1572} + \frac{0.495}{995.68} + \frac{0.497}{1630}} = 1239.86362 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 77.461 \text{ lb/ft}^3$						
$* \text{Laju alir volumetrik umpan} = \frac{W}{\rho} = \frac{11086.65}{1239.86362} = 8.942 \text{ m}^3$						

Tabel C.18 Komposisi keluaran <i>crystallizer</i> (CR-201)						
Komponen	Massa (kg/jam)	Xi	ρ_i (kg/m ³)	xi/ ρ_i	μ_i (cp)	xi/ μ_i
Na ₂ HPO ₄	27.672	0.002	2,500	0.0000010	0.352	0.00
NaOH	57.944	0.005	1,572	0.0000033	0.3	0.01
H ₂ O	5487.644	0.495	995.68	0.0004971	0.2838	1.74
Na ₃ PO _{4 k}	4415.861	0.398	1,630	0.0002444	0.6	0.66
Na ₃ PO _{4 nk}	1097.529	0.099	1,630	0.0000607	0.6	0.16
Total	11,086.65	1		0.0007758		2.6

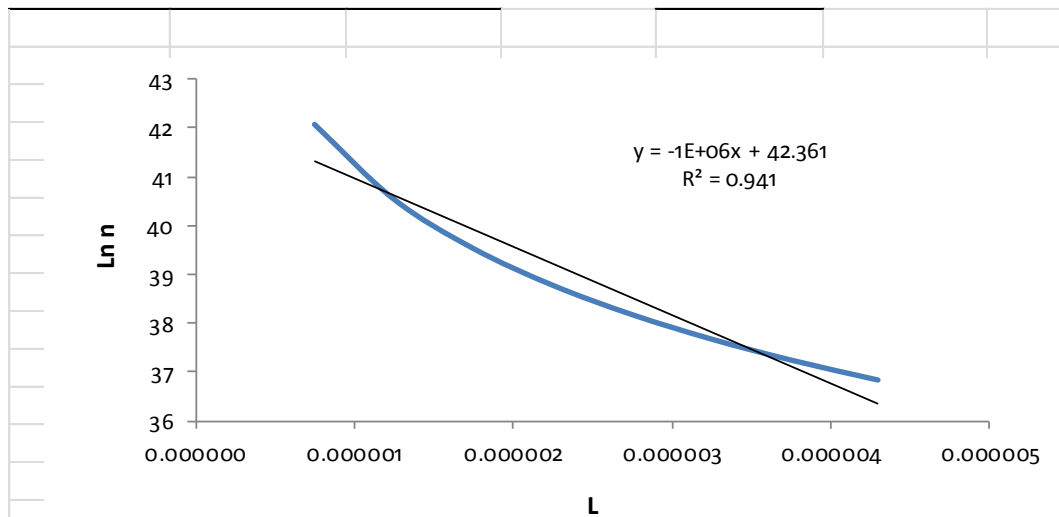
Untuk menentukan laju alir volumetrik larutan keluaran <i>crystallizer</i> :			
$\sum(w_i/\rho_i)$ untuk komponen selain kristal	=	0.0007758	0.000
	=	0.0005314	m ³ /kg

$\rho_{\text{mix}} = \frac{1}{\sum \frac{w_i}{\rho_i}} =$	1881.67469	kg/m ³			
=	117.558	lb/ft ³			
*Laju alir volumetrik larutan	$\frac{W}{\rho}$	= 5.892	m ³		
$n = n^0 \exp (-L/G.t)$					
$\ln n = \ln (n^0 \cdot \exp (-L/G.t))$					
$\ln n = \ln (n^0) + \ln \cdot \exp (-L/G.t)$					
$\ln n = \ln (n^0) + (-L/G.t)$					
$\ln n = \ln (n^0) - (1/G.t)L$					
$y = b - ax$					
Dari persamaan di atas, dengan memplotkan $\ln n$ vs L akan diperoleh suatu garis lurus					
lurus dengan slope $-(G.t)^{-1}$ dan intersep = $\ln n^0$					

Dengan:					
n = Densitas populasi pada L					
L = Ukuran Kristal					
t = Waktu kristalisasi					
Populasi densitas juga dapat dihitung dengan persamaan sebagai berikut:					
n	$= \frac{M_T}{\rho_c f_v L^3}$				
Dimana:					
M_T =	densitas slurry	=	1.240	gr/cm ³ =	1239.86362 kg/m ³
ρ_c =	densitas kristal	=	1.630	gr/cm ³ =	1630 kg/m ³
f_v =	shape factor	=	1		
				(untuk partikel berbentuk <i>spheres</i> dan kubus)	
L =	Lrata-rata				

Tabel C.19 Hubungan antara L dan n

L, cm	$L_{\text{rata-rata}}$	$L_{\text{rata-rata}}^3$	n	$\ln n$
0.00000050				
0.00000100	0.000000750	4.21875E-19	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
0.00000150	0.000001250	1.95313E-18	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
0.00000200	0.000001750	5.35938E-18	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
0.00000250	0.000002250	1.13906E-17	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
0.00000300	0.000002750	2.07969E-17	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
0.00000350	0.000003250	3.43281E-17	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
0.00000400	0.000003750	5.27344E-17	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
0.00000460	0.000004298	7.93961E-17	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!



Gambar C.28 Grafik hubungan antara L vs Ln n

Dari grafik tersebut diperoleh:

Slope =	-1/G.t =	-1000000
Ln n° =	42.364	
n° =	2.5029E+18 #/cm.cm ³	

Waktu kristalisasi (t) = V_c / Q				
V_c = volume di <i>crystallizer</i>	diinginkan =	5.892	m^3	
Q = Laju alir <i>liquid</i> keluar	<i>crystallizer</i> =	5.892	m^3	
Diperoleh:				
t = 1 jam = 60 menit				
sehingga:				
Laju Pertumbuhan kristal:				
	-1/G.t =	-1000000		
$G = 1 / (1 \text{ jam} \times 10^6)$				
$G =$	0.000001	cm/jam		
Dapat diketahui laju nukleasi:				
$B^0 =$	0.000001	x	2.5029E+18	#/cm.cm ³
$B^0 =$	2.50295E+12		#/cm.cm ³	
2. Dimensi Crystallizer				
$V_c = Q \times t =$	5.892	m^3		
	=	208.061	ft ³	
	=	359529.1508	in ³	
$V_{over \text{ desain}} = 1,2 \times V_c$				
	=	7.070	m^3	
	=	249.673	ft ³	
	=	431434.9809	in ³	

Volume total kristalizer merupakan penjumlahan dari volume <i>shell</i> , volume tutup atas tangki, dan volume tutup bawah. Sedangkan <i>liquid</i> akan menempati bagian bawah dan bagian shell <i>crystallizer</i> .				
$V_{total} =$	$V_{shell} + V_{torispherical} + V_{konis\ terpancung}$			
$V_{liquid} =$	$V_{liquid\ dishell} + V_{liquid\ di\ konis}$			
Dimana:				
$V_{liquid\ dishell}$	$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot ID^2 \cdot HL\ dishell$			
V_{konis}	$= \pi h/12 (D^2 + D \cdot d + d^2)$		(Wallas, 1988: 627)	
Dengan:				
$h =$	$\frac{tg\ \theta\ (D - d)}{2}$		(Hesse, pers 4-17, hal 92)	
$\tan\ \theta$, Sudut kerucut bawah tangki, $\theta = 60^\circ$				
	$: 0,866 (D - d)$			
V_{konis}	$= 0,2617 (D^2 + D \cdot d + d^2)$			
	$= 0,2266 (D-d) \cdot (D^2 + D \cdot d + d^2)$			
	$= 0,2266 (D^3 + D^2 \cdot d + D \cdot d^2 - D^2 \cdot d - D \cdot d^2 - d^3)$			
	$= 0,2266 (D^3 - d^3)$			
Diketahui bahwa $D/d =$	2			
Diambil $H_L/D = 1$	(Mc Cabe, 1985; Geonkoplis, 1994; Walas, 1988)			

Maka,			
* $V_{liquid\ dishell}$ menjadi	$= 0,785 \cdot D^2 \cdot H_L\ dishell$		
	$= 0,785 \cdot D^2 \cdot (H_L - h)$		
	$= 0,785 \cdot D^3 - 0,785 \cdot D^2 \cdot h$		
	$= 0,785 \cdot D^3 - 0,6798 \cdot D^2 \cdot (D-d)$		
	$= 0,785 \cdot D^3 - 0,3399 D^3$		
	$= 0,4451 \cdot D^3$		
Sehingga:			
	$V_{liquid} = V_{liquid\ dishell} + V_{liquid\ dikonis\ terpancung}$		
431434.981	$in^3 = 0,4451 \cdot D^3 + 0,2266 (D^3 - d^3)$		
431434.981	$in^3 = 0,4451 \cdot D^3 + 0,2266 (D^3 - 0,125 D^3)$		
431434.981	$in^3 = 0,4451 \cdot D^3 + 0,1983 D^3$		
431434.981	$in^3 = 0,6434 \cdot D^3$		
Diperoleh:			
D =	87.528	in	
Diambil standar:			
D =	100	in =	8.333 ft = 2.540 m
d =	50	in =	4.167 ft = 1.270 m
h =	43.30	in =	3.608 ft = 1.100 m
*Perhitungan tinggi liquid di crystallizer :			
$V_{konis} =$	$0,2266 (D^3 - d^3)$		
=	198275	in^3	

$V_{\text{liquid di shell}} = V_{\text{liquid}} - V_{\text{liquid di konis}}$				
=	431434.9809	198275		
=	233159.9809	in^3		
$V_{\text{liquid di shell}} = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 H_{\text{Ldishell}}$				
233159.984	7850	$\cdot H_{\text{Ldishell}}$		
Maka, H_{Ldishell}	=	29.702	in	
Sehingga				
$H_{\text{liquid}} \text{ menjadi} = H_{\text{Ldishell}} + h$				
	=	29.702	+ 43.30 in	
	=	73.002	= 1.854 m	

*Menentukan tekanan desain				
P_{abs}	=	$P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$		
P_{operasi}	= 1 atm =	14.696	psi	
$P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$	=	$\frac{\rho_{\text{mix}}(h_L - 1)}{144}$	= 2.734	psi
P_{abs}	=	17.430	psi	
P_{design}	=	10 % diatas P_{abs}		
	=	19.174	psi	
*Menentukan Tebal Tangki				
$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6P} + C$			(Brownell, Young, 1959, Pers. 13.1, hal. 254)	
Keterangan :				
t_s = Tebal <i>shell</i> , in				
P = Tekanan dalam tangki (19.174 psi)				
f = Allowable stress (18750 psi)			(Brownell, Young, 1959, Tabel 13.1, hal. 251)	
			nilai tegangan material <i>stainless stell</i> SA -167 tipe 316	
r_i = Jari-jari dalam storage 50.0				
E = Efisiensi pengelasan = 85%			(single welded butt joint)	
			(Brownell, Young, 1959, Tabel. 13.2, hal. 254)	
c = Faktor korosi = 0,125 /10 tahun				
(Peter, Timmerhaus, 2002, Tabel. 3.1., hal. 82 ; Coulson, Richardson, Vol.6 th , 1983, Tabel. 7.3 hal. 217 ; Perry's, Ed.4 th , Tabel 23-4, hal. 23-29)				
$t_s = \frac{P \cdot r_i}{f \cdot E - 0,6P} + C$				
$t_s =$	0.185in			
digunakan tebal standar =	0.1875 in		(Brownell, Young, 1959, Tabel 5.7, hal. 91)	

Diameter luar shell, OD	= ID + 2ts =	100.375	in		
	=	8.365	ft		
*Menentukan Head Tangki					
Bentuk	: <i>Torispherical Dished Head</i>				
Dasar Pemilihan	: Sesuai untuk tangki vertikal pada tekanan rendah (2,02 – 14,61 atm atau sekitar 15 bar)				
	(Brownell, Young, 1959, hal. 88 ; Coulson, Richardson, Vol6 th , 1983, hal. 642)				
Berdasarkan Tabel 5-7, hal. 91, Brownell, Young, 1959 untuk OD =				102.0 in	
<i>Inside Corner Radius</i> , icr	=	6.125	in		
Jari-Jari <i>Crown</i> , r _c	=	96	in		
a. Menentukan Tebal <i>Head</i>					
$t_h = \frac{P r_c W}{2 f E - 0,2 P} + C$		(Brownell, Young, 1959, hal.138)			
Keterangan :					
t _h = tebal tutup					

r_c = radius crown					
P = Tekanan dalam tangki (19.174 Psia)					
f = Allowable stress (18750 Psia)					
	(Brownell, Young, 1959, Tabel. 13.1, hal. 251)				
E = Efisiensi pengelasan = 85% (single welded butt joint)					
	(Brownell, Young, 1959, Tabel. 13.2, hal. 254)				
c = Faktor korosi = 0,125 /10 tahun					
Peter, Timmerhaus, 2002, Tabel. 3.1., hal. 82 ; Coulson, Richardson, Vol.6 th , 1983, Tabel. 7.3 hal. 217 ; Perry's, Ed.4 th , Tabel. 23-4, hal. 23-29)					
W = faktor intensifikasi stress					
$w = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(3 + \sqrt{\frac{r_c}{icr}} \right)$					
w = 1.740 in					
didapatkan t_h = 0.225 in					
digunakan tebal standar = 0.250 in					
sehingga tebal head = bottom , $t_h = t_b =$ 0.250 in					
	(Brownell, Young, 1959, Tabel 5.7, hal. 91)				
b. Menentukan Tinggi Head , OA					
Berdasarkan Tabel 5.6, Brownell, Young, 1959, untuk t_h 0.25 in					
diperoleh nilai sf= 1,5 – 2 in.					
dipilih panjang straight flang , sf = 2 in					
Untuk menentukan OA digunakan penjelasan gambar C.6.					

		OA = $t_h + b + sf$			
		b = panjang <i>dish</i> $\longrightarrow$	$b = r - \sqrt{(BC)^2 - (AB)^2}$		
		BC = $r - icr = 89.875$ in			
		AB = $(ID/2) - icr = 43.875$ in			
		didapatkan b = 17.562 in			
		maka OA = 19.812 in = 1.651ft = 0.5032 m			
Tinggi total <i>crystallizer</i> (H_{total}) = $H_{s \text{ baru}} + h + (OA)$					
		= 29.702 + 43.30 + 19.812 in			
		= 92.814 in			

c. Perancangan *Flange (Dish Head)*

Data perancangan:

Tekanan desain (p) = 18,7607 psi

Temperatur desain = 86 °F

Material flange = ASTM-201, GRADE B (Brownell and Young, 1959)

Bolting steel = ASTM-198, GRADE B7 (Brownell and Young, 1959)

Material gasket = *Asbestos composition*

(Fig. 12.11, Brownell and Young, 1959)

Diameter dalam *flange* = 84 in (B)

Ketebalan shell = 0,25 in (go)

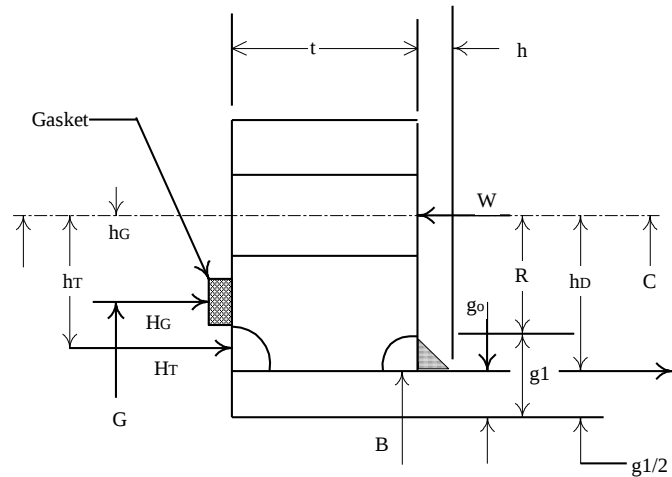
Diameter dalam shell = 84 in

Tegangan dari material *flange* = 15.000 psi

Tegangan dari *bolting material* = 20.000 psi

Tipe *flange* = *optional loose type*

(Fig.12.24,8.a, Brownell and Young, 1959)



Gambar. F.3 Sketsa tipe *flange* dan dimensinya.

Perhitungan lebar gasket minimum:

Pers. 12.2, Brownell and Young, 1959:

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{y - p \cdot m}{y - p(m+1)}}$$

where:

d_o = diameter luar gasket, in

d_i = diameter dalam gasket, in

y = yield stress, lb/in² (Fig. 12.11)

m = faktor gasket (Fig. 12.11)

asumsi lebar gasket 1/16 in, dari Fig 12.11 Pers. 12.2, Brownell and

Young, 1959:

diperoleh

$$y = 3700$$

$$m = 2,75$$

sehingga,

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{3700 - (18,7607)(2,75)}{3700 - 18,7607 (2,75 + 1)}} = 1,0052$$

asumsi bahwa diameter dalam gasket, d_i sama dengan 84 in, sehingga:

$$d_o = 1,0052 (84 \text{ in}) = 84,4368 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{lebar gasket minimum} = N = \left(\frac{84,4368 - 84}{2} \right) = 0,2184 \text{ in}$$

sehingga digunakan gasket dengan lebar 1/4 in.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter gasket rata - rata, } G &= d_i + \text{lebar gasket} \\ &= 84 + 0,25 = 84,25 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$b_o = \frac{N}{2} = \frac{0,25}{2} = 0,125 \text{ in, } b = b_o, \text{ jika } b_o \leq 0,24 \text{ in, sehingga } b = 0,125 \text{ in}$$

Perhitungan beban baut (*bolt*)

Beban terhadap *seal* gasket

$$\begin{aligned} W_{m2} &= H_y = b \pi G y \\ &= 0,125 \times 3,14 \times 84,25 \times 3700 \\ &= 122.352,0625 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

beban untuk menjaga *joint tight* saat saat operasi - Pers 12.90, Brownell and Young, 1959:

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= 2 b \pi G m p \\ &= 2 \times 0,125 \times 3,14 \times 84,25 \times 2,75 \times 18,7607 \\ &= 3.412,09645 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

beban dari tekanan internal – Pers. 12.89, Brownell and Young, 1959:

$$H = \frac{\pi G^2}{4} p = \frac{3,14 \times 84,25^2}{4} 18,7607 = 104.534,2276 \text{ lb}_m$$

beban operasi total – pers. 12.91 Brownell and Young,1959:

$$W_{m1} = H + H_p = 104.534,2276 \text{ lb}_m + 3.412,09645 \text{ lb} = 107.946,324 \text{ lb}_m$$

W_{m1} lebih besar daripada W_{m2} ,

Sehingga, beban pengontrol, $W_{m1} = 107.946,324 \text{ lb}_m$

Perhitungan luas baut minimum (*minimum bolting area*)

Pers 12.92, Brownell and Young,1959:

$$A_{m1} = \frac{W_{m1}}{f_b} = \frac{107.946,324 \text{ lbm}}{20.000} = 5,3973 \text{ in}^2$$

Penentuan ukuran baut diambil dari Brownell and young, 1956, hal.188,

Tabel 10-4. Digunakan ukuran baut = 1 in diperoleh data sebagai berikut :

- *Root area* = 0,419 in²
- *Bolt spacing standard (BS)* = 3 in
- *Minimal radian distance (R)* = 1,25 in
- *Edge distance (E)* = 1,3125 in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah baut minimum} &= \frac{A_{m1}}{\text{root area}} \\ &= \frac{5,3973 \text{ in}^2}{0,419 \text{ in}^2} \\ &= 12,8814 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan jumlah baut sebanyak 20 buah.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bolt circle diameter (C)} &= ID + 2 (1,145 g_o + R) \\ &= 84 \text{ in} + 2 [(1,145 \times 0,25 \text{ in}) + 1,25 \text{ in}] \\ &= 87,0725 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan diameter flange luar :

$$\text{Flange OD (A)} = \text{bolt cirlce diameter} + 2 E$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 87,0725 \text{ in} + 2 (1,3125) \text{ in} \\
 &= 89,6975 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi lebar gasket :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{b \text{ actual}} &= \text{jumlah baut} \times \text{root area} \\
 &= 20 \times 0,419 \text{ in}^2 \\
 &= 8,38 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Lebar gasket minimum :

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{\min} &= \frac{A_{b \text{ actual}} f_{\text{allow}}}{2 y \pi G} \\
 &= \frac{8,38 \text{ in}^2 \times 20.000 \text{ psi}}{2 \times 3.700 \times \pi \times 84,25 \text{ in}} \\
 &= 0,0856 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

(karena $0,25 > 0,086$; lebar gasket memenuhi)

Perhitungan moment:

untuk *bolting up condition (no internal pressure)*

beban desain diberikan dengan pers. 12.91, Brownell and Toug, 1959:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= \frac{1}{2} (A_b + A_m) f_a \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (8,38 + 5,3973) (20.000) \\
 &= 137.773 \text{ lb}
 \end{aligned}$$

hubungan *lever arm* diberikan dengan pers.. 12.101 Brownell and Young, 1959:

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_G &= \frac{1}{2} (C - G) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (87,0725 - 84,25) \\
 &= 1,41125 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

flange moment adalah sebagai berikut: (tabel 12.4)

$$M_a = W h_G$$

$$= 137.773 \text{ lb} \times 1,41125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 194.432,1463 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{in}$$

Untuk kondisi beroperasi ($W = W_{m1}$ pers. 12.95 Brownell and Young, 1959)

Untuk H_D pers.12.96

$$\begin{aligned} H_D &= 0,785 B^2 p \\ &= 0,785 (84^2) (18,7607) \\ &= 103.914,7669 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

The lever arm, pers. 12.100 , Brownell and Young, 1959

$$\begin{aligned} h_D &= \frac{1}{2} (C - B) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (86 - 84) = 1 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Moment, M_D (dari pers. 12.96, Brownell and Young, 1959);

$$\begin{aligned} M_D &= H_D \times h_D \\ &= 103.914,7669 \text{ lb} \times 1 \text{ in} \\ &= 103.914,7669 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{in} \end{aligned}$$

H_G dari pers. 12 98 :

$$\begin{aligned} H_G &= W - H = W_{m1} - H \\ &= 137.773 \text{ lb} - 104.534,2276 \text{ lb}_m \\ &= 33.238,7724 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Hubungan *lever arm* dengan pers.12.101, Brownell and Young, 1959 :

$$h_G = \frac{1}{2} (C - G)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (87,0725 - 84,25)$$

$$= 1,41125 \text{ in}$$

moment, pers, 12.98, Brownell and Young, 1959;

$$M_G = H_G \times h_G$$

$$= 33.238,7724 \text{ lb} \times 1,41125 \text{ in}$$

$$= 46.908,21755 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{in}$$

H_T dengan pers. 12.97, Brownell and Young, 1959:

$$H_T = H - H_D$$

$$= 104.534,2276 \text{ lb}_m - 103.914,7669 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 619,4607 \text{ lb}$$

Hubungan *lever arm* pers. 12.102, Brownell and Young, 1959:

$$h_T = \frac{1}{2} (h_D + h_G)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 \text{ in} + 1,41125 \text{ in})$$

$$= 1,205625 \text{ in}$$

Moment diberikan pers.. 12.97, Brownell and Young, 1959 :

$$M_T = H_T \times h_T$$

$$= 619,4607 \text{ lb} \times 1,205625 \text{ in}$$

$$= 746,8373 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{in}$$

jumlah *moment* untuk kondisi beropersi, M_o dengan pers. 12.99, Brownell and Young, 1959:

$$M_o = M_D + M_G + M_T$$

$$= 103.914,7669 \text{ lb -in} + 46.908,21755 \text{ lb -in} + 746,8373 \text{ lb -in}$$

$$= 151.569,8218 \text{ lb -in}$$

sehingga moment saat beroperasi sebagai pengontrol;

$$M_{\max} = 151.569,8218 \text{ lb -in}$$

Perhitungan tebal *flange* – Pers. 12.85, Brownell and Young, 1959:

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{Y M_{\max}}{f_a B}}$$

$$K = A/B = 89,6975/84$$

$$= 1,0678$$

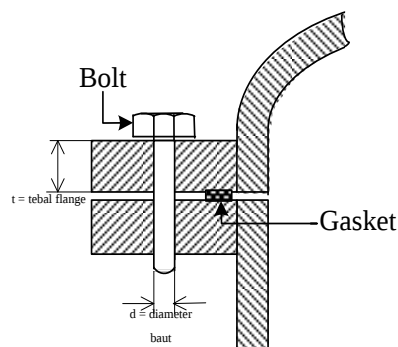
dari fig 12.22, Brownell and Young, 1959, dengan K sama dengan 1,0678;

$$Y = 17,5$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{17,5 \times 151.569,8218}{20.000 \times 84}}$$

$$= 1,2565 \text{ in}$$

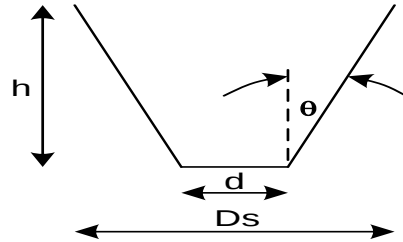
Digunakan *flange* standar dengan ketebalan 1 3/8 in



Gambar F.5 Detail untuk *flange* dan *bolt* pada *head* kristalizer

2. Perancangan Bottom Tangki

Bentuk : Kerucut terpancung



Gambar F.6. Dimensi Kerucut Terpotong

a. Menentukan Dimensi tutup bawah

Perhitungan dimensi tutup bawah telah dihitung pada perhitungan di atas :

d = diameter kerucut terpancung = 4 ft

D_s = diameter dalam shell, IDs = 8 ft

θ = sudut kerucut = 60°

h = tinggi kerucut = 4 ft

b. Menentukan tebal konis

$$t_c = \frac{P \cdot d}{2 \cos \alpha (f \cdot E - 0,6P)} \quad (\text{Brownell and young, 1959:118})$$

P = 18,7607 Psi

f = 15.289 Psi

E = 0,8 (jenis sambungan las : *single-butt weld*)

d = diameter dalam kerucut = 48 in

Diperoleh $t_c = 0,07369$ in sehingga standarisasi $t_c = 3/16$ in

3. Perancangan Pengadukan

Jenis : 6 *flat blades turbine inclined* 45°
Dasar Pemilihan : Sesuai untuk pengadukan yang disertai transfer panas dengan *internal coil*. (Wallas, 1990: 288)

a. Menentukan Diameter pengaduk (D_i)

Berdasarkan Brown, hal 507, untuk 6 *flat turbine* diperoleh $D_{\text{vessel}}/D_i = 3$

$$D_{\text{vessel}} = \text{ID tangki} = 96 \text{ in} = 2,4383 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Maka } D_i = 0,8128 \text{ m} = 2,6667 \text{ ft}$$

b. Menentukan Tebal (t_b) dan Lebar (W_b) Pengaduk

Berdasarkan Brown, hal 507

$$t_b = D_i \times 1/5 = 0,1626 \text{ m}$$

$$W_b = 1/4 \times D_i = 0,2032 \text{ m}$$

c. Menentukan Lebar baffle, w

Jumlah Baffle : 4 buah (wallas, hal 287)

$$w = \text{ID}/12 = 8 \text{ in} = 0,20319 \text{ m}$$

d. Menentukan offset top dan offset bottom

$$\text{Offset top} = 1/6 \times W_b = 0,03387 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Offset bottom} = D_i/2 = 0,04064 \text{ m}$$

e. Menentukan Jarak Pengaduk dari Dasar Tangki

Dari Brown, hal 507, tinggi tepi bawah blade dari dasar tangki (Z_i/D_i) berkisar antara 0,75 - 1,3. Diambil $Z_i/D_i = 0,75$, maka, $Z_i = 0,6096 \text{ m}$

f. Menentukan Jumlah Pengaduk, N_t

Dari Brown, hal 507, tinggi cairan maksimum yang dapat terjangkau pengaduk (Z_L/D_i) berkisar antara 2,7 - 3,9. Diambil $Z_L/D_i = 2,7$, maka $Z_L = 2,19456$

$$\text{Jumlah Pengaduk} = \text{WELH}/D_i$$

$$\text{WELH} = \text{water equivalent liquid head} = Z_L \cdot sg$$

$$sg = \text{specific gravity}$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = 998 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{campuran}} = 1.162,3439 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$sg = \rho_{\text{campuran}}/\rho_{\text{air}} = 1,15703$$

$$\text{WELH} = 2,5392$$

$$N_t = 3,1234$$

$$\text{Maka } N_t = 3$$

g. Menentukan Daya Pengadukan, P

- Bilangan Reynold, N_{re}

Kecepatan putaran, $N = 10 - 15 \text{ ft/s}$ (2,05 rps) untuk pengadukan dengan

transfer panas (Walas, 1988:292). Diambil $15 \text{ ft/s} = 2,05 \text{ rps} = 123 \text{ rpm}$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{\rho_{mix} D_a^2 N}{\mu_{mix}}$$

D_a = diameter pengaduk

$$\rho_{\text{camp}} = 1.152,0333 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Tabel. F.7. Perhitungan viskositas

KOMPONEN	kg/jam	wi	visc (cp)	Wi.visc
$\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4 \text{ (nk)}$	6.312,973383	0,7287	0,3416	0,24892
Na_2HPO_4	130,018174	0,01501	0,3585	0,005381
NaOH	885,305588	0,1022	0,3908	0,03994
H_2O	1.334,448887	0,15404	0,3143	0,04841
Total	8.662,809581	1		0,34266

$$\ln \mu_{mix} = \sum w_i \mu_i = 0,34266$$

$$\mu = 1,4047 \text{ cp} = 0,00141 \text{ Ns/m}^2$$

Sehingga diperoleh, $N_{Re} = 688.033,2584$

- Power Number, N_p

Nilai N_p diperoleh dari gambar 10.5, Wallas, 1988 : 292 dengan menghubungkan N_{Re} dengan N_p . Diperoleh $N_p = 8$

- Tenaga Pengadukan, P

$$P = N_p \cdot \rho_{mix} \cdot N^3 \cdot D_a^5$$

$$P_{teoritis} = 2,8687 \text{ Hp}$$

Daya hilang = 10 % (Wallas, gland loss 10 % dari daya teoritis)

Daya input = 3,1556 Hp

Efisiensi motor = 80 %

Maka daya total = 3,9445 Hp

h. Menghitung Panjang Batang Sumbu Pengaduk (*Axis Length*)

Axis length (L) = Tinggi total tangki + jarak dari motor ke bagian atas

bearing – jarak pengaduk dari dasar tangki

Tinggi total tangki = 10,4782 ft

Jarak dari motor ke bagian atas *bearing*

Dari Brown pp. 507 : $Z_i/D_a = 0,7 - 1,3$

Dipilih $Z_i/D_a = 1$

Jarak agitator dari dasar tangki (Z_i) = 2,0001 ft

Diperoleh *Axis length* (L) = 9,4781 ft

i. Menghitung Diameter Sumbu (*Axis Diameter*)

$$T_c = \frac{P \times 75 \times 60}{2 \times \pi \times N} \quad (\text{Pers.14.8, Wallas})$$

Keterangan :

T_c = Momen putaran

P = Daya = 3,9445 hp

N = Kecepatan putaran = 320,772 rpm

Diperoleh, $T_c = 8,8575 \text{ kg-m}$

$$T_m = (1,5 \text{ or } 2,5) \times T_c \quad (\text{Pers. 14.10, Wallas})$$

Digunakan $T_m = 1,5 T_c$

$$T_m = 13,2863 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$Z_p = \frac{T_m}{f_s} \quad (\text{Pers.14.9, Wallas})$$

Keterangan :

T_m = Torsi maksimum

P = *Shear stress*

f_s = *Section of shaft cross section*

Material sumbu yang digunakan adalah *commercial cold rolled steel*.

Axis shear stress yang diizinkan = 550 kg/cm^2

Modulus elastisitas = $19,5 \times 10^5 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

Batasan elastis pada tegangan = 2460 kg/cm^2

$$Z_p = \frac{13,2863 \times 100}{550} = 2,4157$$

$$Z_p = \frac{\pi \cdot d^3}{16}$$

$$d = 2,3089 \text{ cm}$$

Digunakan diameter sumbu (d) = $2,5 \text{ cm}$

j. Menghitung *Bending Moment*, M

$$F_m = \frac{T_m}{0.75 \times R_b} \quad (\text{Pers.14.11, Wallas})$$

Keterangan :

$$T_m, \text{ kg-cm} = 13,2863 \text{ kg-m} = 1328,63 \text{ kg-cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_b &= \text{Jari-jari impeller} = \frac{1}{2} D_a \\ &= 0,3556 \text{ m} = 35,5604 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diperoleh, } F_m = 49,8173 \text{ kg}$$

$$M = F_m \times L$$

dimana :

$$L = \text{Panjang axis} = 10,6066 \text{ ft} = 3,2329 \text{ m}$$

maka :

$$M = 1733,5426 \text{ kg-m}$$

Dari Pers 14.10, Wallas diketahui

$M_e = \text{Bending moment equivalent}$

$$M_e = \frac{1}{2} \left[M + \sqrt{M^2 + T_m^2} \right]$$

$$= 1733,5680 \text{ kg-m} = 218300,77 \text{ kg-cm}$$

Tegangan yang disebabkan oleh *bending moment equivalent* adalah :

$$M_e = 218300,77 \text{ kg-cm}$$

$$f = \frac{M_e}{Z} = \frac{M_e}{\pi \left(\frac{d^3}{32} \right)} = 180.736,2024 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

karena $f >$ batasan elastis dalam tegangan ($180.736,2024 > 2460$)

maka diameter sumbu yang direncanakan tidak memenuhi, dan diameter sumbu diganti dengan : $d = 10 \text{ cm}$

Lalu diperoleh f pada sumbu diameter baru adalah :

$$f = \frac{M_e}{Z} = \frac{M_e}{\pi \left(\frac{d^3}{32} \right)} = 2224,7212 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

dimana $f <$ batasan elastis dalam tegangan ($2224,7212 < 2460$)

Jadi, diameter sumbu adalah $10 \text{ cm} = 0,3281 \text{ ft}$.

4. Perancangan *Coil Pendingin*

Pertimbangan penggunaan koil :

- Koil bisa langsung bersinggungan dengan fluida, sehingga transfer panas bisa efektif

- Luas transfer panas koil bisa diatur
- Panas tercampur lebih homogen didalam fluida
- Paling murah (Kern, 1950, pp. 720)

Digunakan amonia refrigerant sebagai pendingin pada reaktor :

Kebutuhan pendingin :

$$\text{Massa pendingin} = 3.450,022921 \text{ kg/jam}$$

$$= 7.606,0383 \text{ lb}_m/\text{jam}$$

Sifat amonia pada suhu = -33,5 °C

$$\rho = 12,9386 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu = 0.03675 \text{ cP} = 0,08892 \text{ lb/ft.jam}$$

$$C_p = 1,2 \text{ Btu/lb}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$k = 0.29 \text{ Btu/jam.ft.}^\circ\text{F}$$

Pemilihan pipa standar (Tabel. 11, Kern) :

Dipilih *tube* :

$$\text{OD} = 1,66 \text{ in} = 0,1383 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,115 \text{ ft}$$

$$a_t'' = 0,435 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$a' = 1,5 \text{ in}^2/\text{tube} = 0,01042 \text{ ft}^2/\text{tube}$$

- Fluks Massa Pendingin Total (G_{tot})

$$G_{\text{tot}} = \frac{W}{a_t'}$$

$$= \frac{3.450,022921}{0,01042} = 331.096,2496 \text{ kg/ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$$

$$= 730.107,0577 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{jam}$$

$$= 202,8075 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^2 \cdot \text{s}$$

- Fluks Massa Tiap Set Koil

$$G_i = \rho_c \times v_c$$

Kecepatan medium pendingin di dalam pipa umumnya berkisar 1,5-2,5 m/s.

$$\text{Dipilih} : V_c = 2 \text{ m/s} = 6,5616 \text{ ft/s.}$$

$$G_i = \rho_c \times v_c$$

$$G_i = 12,9386 \times 6,5616$$

$$= 84,8980 \text{ lb/s.ft}^2$$

$$= 305.632,9173 \text{ lb/jam.ft}^2$$

- Jumlah Set Koil (N_c)

$$N_c = \frac{G_{c,tot}}{G_i}$$

$$N_c = \frac{730.107,0577}{305.632,9173} = 2 \text{ set koil}$$

- Koreksi Fluks Massa Tiap Set Koil ($G_{i,kor}$)

$$G_{i,kor} = \frac{G_{c,tot}}{N_c}$$

$$G_{i,kor} = \frac{730.107,0577}{2} = 365.053,5289 \text{ lb / jam. ft}^2$$

- Cek Kecepatan Medium Pendingin ($V_{c,cek}$)

$$V_{c,cek} = \frac{G_{ikor}}{\rho_c}$$

$$V_{c,cek} = \frac{365.053,5289}{12,9386} = 28.214,29899 \text{ ft/jam} = 2,3887 \text{ m/s}$$

(masuk dalam range/memenuhi standar 1,5 – 2,5 m/s)

- Koefisien transfer panas fluida sisi dalam *tube*:

$$h_i = \frac{4200.(1,35 + 0,02.t_b).v^{0,8}}{ID^{0,2}}$$

$$h_i = \frac{4200.(1,35 + 0,02.30).2,2717^{0,8}}{0,0351^{0,2}}$$

$$h_i = 30.853,4164 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

$$h_i = 5.433,5658 \text{ Btu/jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

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

$$= 5.433,5658 \times \frac{0,115}{0,1383} = 4.518,1494 \text{ Btu/ jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

Diameter spiral atau heliks koil = 0,7-0,8 D (Rase, 1977)

$$D_{\text{spiral}} (d_{\text{he}}) = 0,8 (8) = 6,4 \text{ ft} = 1,9507 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Maka } h_{io} \text{ koil} = h_{io} \text{ pipa} \left[1 + 3,5 \left(\frac{D_{\text{koil}}}{D_{\text{spiral}}} \right) \right]$$

$$h_{io} \text{ koil} = 4.518,1494 \left[1 + 3,5 \left(\frac{0,115}{6,4} \right) \right]$$

$$= 4.802,2986 \text{ Btu/ jam.ft}^2.\text{°F}$$

- Koefisien transfer panas fluida sisi luar *tube*:

$$h_o = 0,36 \cdot \frac{k}{De} \cdot \left(\frac{De \cdot G}{\mu} \right)^{0,55} \cdot \left(\frac{Cp \cdot \mu}{k} \right)^{1/3} \quad (\text{Kern, 1950})$$

$$h_o = 769,0025 \text{ Btu/ jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_C &= \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}} \\ &= \frac{(769,0025)(4.802,2986)}{(769,0025) + (4.802,2986)} \\ &= 662,8577 \text{ Btu/ jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil } R_d = 0,001 \quad (\text{Kern, 1950})$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_D &= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{U_C} + R_d \right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{662,8577} + 0,001 \right)} \\ &= 398,6256 \text{ Btu/ jam.ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Hot Fluid	°F	Cold fluid	Temp. diff	°F
288,2268	<i>Higher Temp</i>	-28,3	316,5269	Δt_2
64,4	<i>Lower Temp</i>	-28,3	92,7	Δt_1
223,8268	<i>Temp diff</i>	0	223,8268	$\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta T_{\text{LMTD}} &= \frac{\Delta t_2 - \Delta t_1}{\text{Ln} \left(\frac{\Delta t_2}{\Delta t_1} \right)} \\ &= 182,2636^\circ\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan neraca energi (Lampiran B), diperoleh besarnya Q :

$$Q = 4.725.142,147 \text{ kJ/jam} = 4.478.553,018 \text{ Btu/jam}$$

- Maka, luas perpindahan panas total

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{Q}{U_D \Delta t} \\ &= \frac{4.478.553,018}{(398,6256)(182,2638)} \\ &= 61,6413 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Beban Panas Tiap Set Koil (Q_{ci})

Asumsi : beban panas terbagi merata pada tiap set koil

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{ci} &= \frac{Q_c}{N_c} \\ Q_{ci} &= \frac{4.478.553,018}{3} = 1.492.851,006 \text{ Btu/jam} \end{aligned}$$

- Luas Perpindahan Panas Tiap Set Koil

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ci} &= \frac{Q_{ci}}{U_D \times \Delta T_{LMTD}} \\ A_{ci} &= \frac{1.429.851,006}{(398,6256)(182,2636)} = 20,5471 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Jarak Antar Pusat Koil (J_{sp})

$$\begin{aligned} J_{sp} &= 2 \times OD_{\text{koil}} \\ J_{sp} &= 2 \times 0,1383 = 0,2766 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

- Panjang Satu Putaran Heliks Koil (L_{he})

$$L_{he} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ putaran miring} + \frac{1}{2} \text{ putaran datar}$$

$$L_{he} = 1/2 \cdot \pi \cdot r_{he} + 1/2 \cdot \pi \cdot d_{he}$$

Diameter spiral atau heliks koil = 0,7-0,8 D (Rase, 1977)

$$D_{\text{spiral}} (d_{he}) = 0,8 (8) = 6,4 \text{ ft} = 1,9507 \text{ m}$$

$$L_{he} = 1/2 \pi (6,4 d_{he}^2 + J_{sp}^2)^{1/2} + 1/2 \pi \cdot d_{he} = 20,1054 \text{ ft}$$

- Panjang Koil Tiap Set (L_{ci})

$$L_{ci} = \frac{A_{ci}}{a_t}$$

$$L_{ci} = \frac{20,5471}{0,435} = 47,2348 \text{ ft}$$

- Jumlah Putaran Tiap Set Koil

$$N_{pc} = \frac{L_{ci}}{L_{he}}$$

$$N_{pc} = \frac{47,2348}{20,1054} = 2,3494 \approx 2,5 \text{ putaran}$$

- Koreksi Panjang Koil Tiap Set

$$L_{ci, \text{kor}} = N_{pc} \times L_{he}$$

$$L_{ci, \text{kor}} = 2,5 \times 20,1054 = 50,2635 \text{ ft}$$

- Tinggi Koil (L_c)

$$L_c = J_{sp} \times N_{pc} \times N_c$$

$$L_c = 0,2766 \times 2,5 \times 3 = 2,0745 \text{ ft} = 0,6323 \text{ m}$$

- Volume Koil (V_c)

$$V_c = N_c (\pi / 4 (OD)^2 L_{ci})$$

$$V_c = 3 (\pi / 4 \times 0,1383^2 \times 50,2635) = 2,2641 \text{ ft}^3 = 0,06411 \text{ m}^3$$

- Cek Tinggi Cairan Setelah Ditambah Koil (h_L)

Tinggi koil harus lebih kecil daripada tinggi cairan setelah ditambah koil agar seluruh koil tercelup dalam cairan.

$$h_L = \frac{V_{(cair + gas)} + V_{koil}}{(\pi / 4 D_k^2)}$$

$$h_L = 6,7134 \text{ ft} = 2,0463 \text{ m}$$

$$h_L = 6,7134 \text{ ft} > L_c (=1,6596 \text{ ft}), \text{ semua koil tercelup di dalam cairan.}$$

- Cek *Dirt Factor*

Dari tabel 12 Kern, 1965, R_d min untuk *refrigerating liquid, heating, cooling* atau *evaporating* = 0,001

$$\text{Syarat : } R_d > R_d \text{ min}$$

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

$$R_d = \frac{662,8577 - 396,6256}{662,8577 + 396,6256} = 0,2494 > 0,001 (\text{memenuhi})$$

- Cek *Pressure Drop*

$$\text{Syarat : } < 10 \text{ psi}$$

$$N_{Re} = \frac{ID \cdot G_t}{\mu} = \frac{(0,115)(730.107,0577)}{0,08892} = 897.942,2353$$

Faktor friksi untuk pipa baja (f)

$$f = 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{R_{ei}^{0,42}}$$

$$f = 0,0035 + \frac{0,264}{897.942,2353^{0,42}} = 4,3341 \times 10^{-3}$$

- *Pressure Drop*

$$\Delta P = \frac{4 \cdot f \cdot G_i^2 \cdot L_i}{2g \cdot \rho_c^2 \cdot ID}$$

$$\Delta P = \frac{4(4,3341 \cdot 10^{-3})(365.053,5285^2)20,1054}{2(416.975.040)(12,9386^2)(0,115)} = 2,6164 \text{ psi}$$

5. Merancang Perpipaan dan Nosel

a. Pipa Umpan *Crystallizer*

$$\text{Diameter optimum (d)} = 282 G^{0.52} \rho^{-0.37} \quad (\text{Pers 5.14, Couldson, 1983:161})$$

Diketahui :

$$\text{Laju alir massa (G)} = 8.662,809581 \text{ kg/jam} = 2,40634 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\text{Densitas cairan } (\rho_{\text{mix}}) = 1.162,3439 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Viskositas cairan } (\mu_{\text{mix}}) = 1,4087 \text{ cP} = 0,0014087 \text{ kg/m s} = 3,40634 \text{ lbm/ft jam}$$

Asumsi aliran adalah turbulen, $(N_{\text{Re}}) > 4000$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter optimum, d} &= 282 G^{0.52} \rho^{-0.37} \\ &= 32,68744 \text{ mm} = 1,28691 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih :

$$\text{Pipa dengan NPS} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in} \quad (\text{Tabel 11, Kern, 1950:844})$$

$$\text{Sch} = 40 \text{ (standar)}$$

$$\text{ID} = 1,610 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD} = 1,9 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Flow area, A} = 2,04 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Bil. Reynold, } N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{4 G}{\pi \mu d}$$

$$= 83.998,9647 (> 4000, \text{ asumsi benar})$$

Spesifikasi nosel standar dari Brownell and Young, App. F item 1 hal 349 :

$$\text{Size} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{OD of pipe} = 2,200 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Flange Nozzle thickness (n)} = \text{coupling}$$

Diameter hole on in reinforcing plate (D_R) = 2 3/8 in

Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle :

Type H = 6 in

Type G = 3 in

b. Pipa Keluaran Produk

Diameter optimum, $d = 282 G^{0.52} \rho^{-0.37}$ (Pers 5.14, Couldson, 1983:161)

Data perhitungan :

Laju alir massa , $G = 8.662,809581 \text{ kg/jam} = 2,40634 \text{ kg/s}$

Densitas cairan, $\rho_{\text{mix}} = 1.167,5257 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $= 72,8861 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$

Viskositas cairan, $\mu_{\text{mix}} = 1,4096 \text{ cP} = 0,00141 \text{ kg/m s}$

Asumsi aliran adalah turbulen, (N_{Re}) > 4000 maka

Diameter optimum, $d = 36,8516 \text{ mm} = 1,4508 \text{ in}$

Dipilih :

Pipa dengan NPS = 1 1/2 in (Tabel 11, Kern, 1950:844)

Skedul pipa = 40 (standar)

ID = 1,610 in

OD = 1,9 in

Flow area, $A = 2,04 \text{ in}^2$

Bil. Reynold, $N_{\text{Re}} = \frac{4 G}{\pi \mu d}$
 $= 74.530,0346$ (> 4000, asumsi benar)

Spesifikasi nosel standar dari Brownell and Young, App. F item 1 hal 349 :

Size = 1 1/2 in

OD of pipe = 2,200 in

Flange Nozzle thickness (n) = coupling

Diameter hole on in reinforcing plate (D_R) = 2 3/8 in

Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle :

Type H = 6 in

Type G = 3 in

c. Nozzle koil :

- Nozzle pendingin masuk :

Diameter luar koil = 1,66 in

Spesifikasi nosel standar koil dari Brownel, App. F, item 1 hal 349 :

Size = 11/2 in

OD of pipe = 2,200 in

Flange Nozzle thickness (n) = coupling

Diameter hole on in reinforcing palate (D_R) = 2 3/8 in

Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle,

Type H = 6 in

Type G = 3 in

- Nozzle pendingin keluar :

Diameter luar koil = 1,66 in

Spesifikasi nozzle standar koil dari Brownel, App. F, item 1 hal 349 :

Size = 11/2 in

OD of pipe = 2,200 in

Flange Nozzle thickness (n) = coupling

Diameter hole on in reinforcing palate (D_R) = 2 3/8 in

Distance from Bottom of tank to center of nozzle,

Type H = 6 in

Type G = 3 in

d. Nozzle Pengaduk

Diameter sumbu, d = 3,9372 in

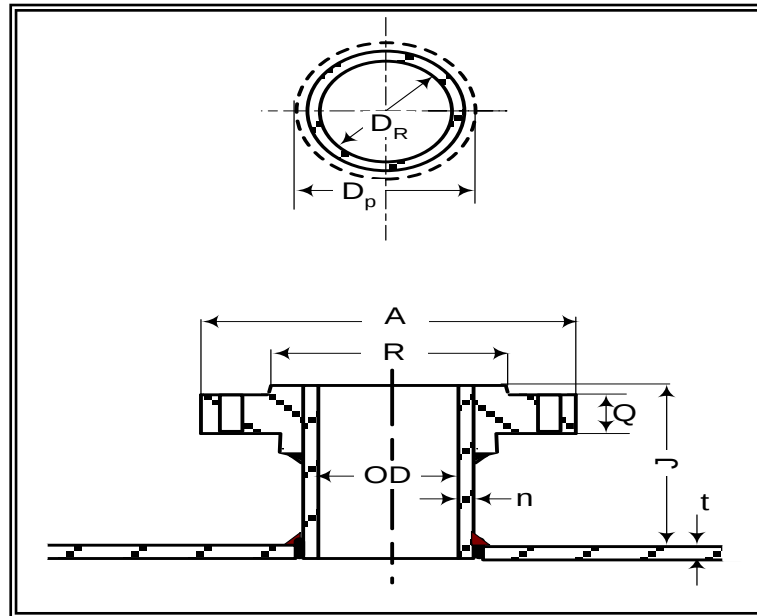
Spesifikasi nozzle standar (Brownel and Young, App. F item 1, hal .349

Size	= 4 in
OD of pipe	= 4 ½ in
Flange Nozzle thickness (n)	= 0,337 in
Diameter of hole in reinforcing palate (D_R)	= 4 5/8 in
Length of side of reinforcing plate, L	= 12 in
Width of reinforcing plate, W	= 15 5/8 in
Distance shell to flange face, outside (J)	= 6 in
Distance shell to flange face, inside (K)	= 6 in
Distance from Bottom of tank to cente of nozzle,	
Type H	= 9 in
Type G	= 6 in

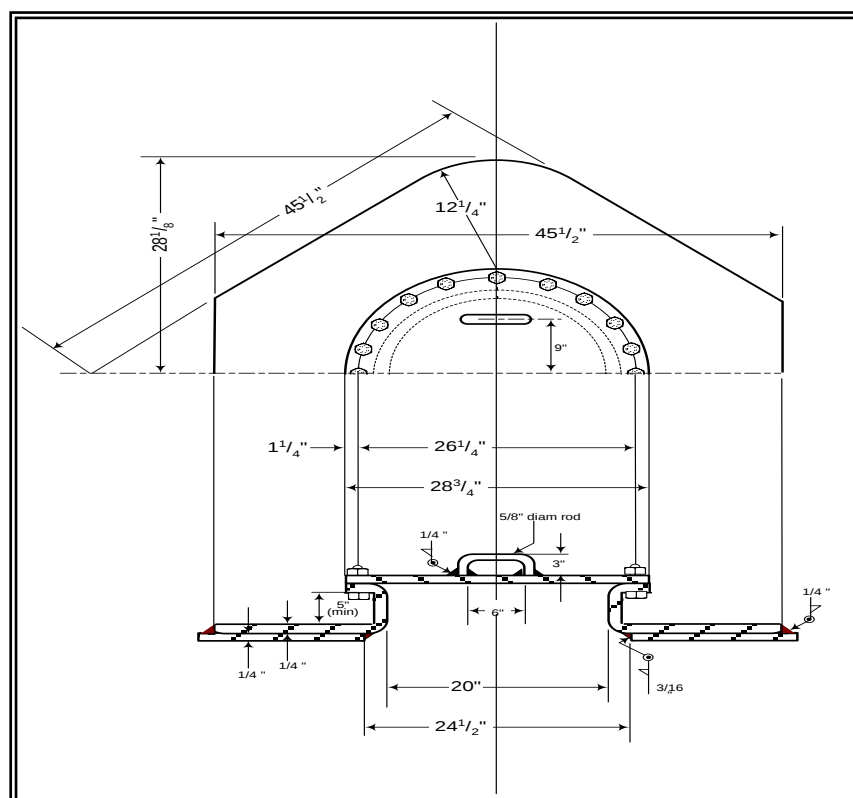
e. Manhole (Shell Manhole)

Konstruksi manhole berdasarkan rekomendasi API Standard 12 C Brownell and Young, App. F item 4, hal 351, dengan spesifikasi :

Diameter <i>Manhole</i>	= 20 in
Untuk <i>flange thickness = head thickness</i> , th	= 3/16 in
Diameter dalam <i>manhole frame</i> , ID	= 20 in
Maksimum diameter lubang, Dp	= 24 ½ in
Diameter plat penutup (<i>cover plate</i>), Dc	= 28 ¾ in
Diameter <i>bolt circle</i> , D _B	= 26 ¼ in
<i>Length of side</i> , L	= 45 ¼ in
Lebar <i>reinforcing plate</i> , W	= 54 ¼ in
<i>Size of fillet weld A</i>	= 3/16 in
<i>Size of fillet weld B</i>	= 2/16 in



Gambar F.7 Dimensi *Nozzle*



Gambar F.8 Dimensi *Manhole*

6. Menghitung Berat *Crystallizer*

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

a. Berat *Shell*

$$\text{Diameter dalam shell} = \text{ID} = 8 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Ketebalan shell } (t_s) = 0,0208 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter luar shell} &= \text{OD} = \text{ID} + 2 t_s \\ &= 8,0416 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Tinggi shell } (H_s) = 5 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume shell} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi \times H_s \times (\text{OD}^2 - \text{ID}^2) \\ &= 2,6193 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat shell total, } W_s &= \text{volume shell} \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ &= 2,6193 \text{ ft}^3 \times 490 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 \\ &= 1.283,4435 \text{ lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

b. Berat *Dish Head* dan *bottom*

(1). Berat *Dish Head*

$$\text{OD dish head} = \text{ID dish} + (2 \times t_h) = 96,625 \text{ in} = 29,4499 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang straight flange} = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Inside corner radius} = 5 \frac{7}{8} \text{ in} = 0,4896 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Ketebalan dish } (t_h) = \frac{5}{16} \text{ in}$$

Untuk $t_d < 1 \text{ in}$ ($t_h = \frac{5}{16} \text{ in}$) perkiraan *blank diameter* (b_d) adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} b_d &= \text{OD} + \frac{\text{OD}}{24} + 2 \cdot S_f + (2/3 \times \text{icr}) \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, Eq.5-12,p.88}) \\ &= 108,5677 \text{ in} = 9,0473 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume dish head} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi (b_d)^2 \times t_h \\ &= 1,6733 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat dish head} &= \text{volume dish} \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ &= 1,6733 \text{ ft}^3 \times 490 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 \\ &= 819,9219 \text{ lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

(2). Berat *Bottom*

$$\text{OD Bottom} = \text{ID dish} + (2 \times t_c) = 96,3750 \text{ in} = 8,03125 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang straight flange} = 2 \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Inside corner radius} = 5 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in} = 0,026 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{Ketebalan dish } (t_h) = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$$

Untuk $t_d < 1 \text{ in}$ ($t_h = \frac{3}{16} \text{ in}$) perkiraan *blank diameter* (b_d) adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} b_d &= \text{OD} + \frac{\text{OD}}{24} + 2 \cdot S_f + (2/3 \times \text{icr}) \text{ (Brownell and Young. Eq.5-12,p.88)} \\ &= 104,8073 \text{ in} = 8,7339 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume bottom} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi (b_d)^2 \times t_h \\ &= 0,9356 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat bottom} &= \text{volume bottom} \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ &= 0,9356 \text{ ft}^3 \times 490 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 = 458,4651 \text{ lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat total head dan bottom} = 1.278,3869 \text{ lb}_m$$

c. Berat Koil

Digunakan *tube* 1 1/4 in 14 BWG

$$\text{OD tube} = 1,66 \text{ in} = 0,1383 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{ID tube} = 1,38 \text{ in} = 0,0,115 \text{ ft}$$

$$\text{External surface/lin ft } (a_t'') = 0,435 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}$$

$$\text{Panjang koil} = 126,0536 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume koil} &= \frac{1}{4} \pi L (\text{OD}^2) \\ &= 1,8112 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat koil} &= \text{volume koil} \times \rho_{\text{steel}} \\ &= 1,8112 \text{ ft}^3 \times 490 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3 \\ &= 887,488 \text{ lb}_m \end{aligned}$$

d. Berat Opening

(1). Berat *manhole*

$$\text{Manhole 20 in} = 428 \text{ lb}_m \quad (\text{Megyesy, hal 389})$$

$$\text{Berat tutup} = 29,22 \text{ lb}_m \quad (\text{Megyesy, hal 384})$$

Berat *manhole*

(2). Berat *nozzles*

Ukuran nosel = nosel pipa umpan + nosel pipa produk + nosel koil + nosel pengaduk

Ukuran *nozzzzle* = $1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2} + 4(\text{in})$

Berat nosel = $6 + 6 + 6 + 28 \text{ (lbm)}$ (Megyesy, pp. 389)

Berat nosel total = 46 lb_m

Berat Opening total = Berat *manhole* + Berat *nozzles*
= $503,22 \text{ lbm}$

f. Berat sistem pengaduk

(1). Berat *impeller*

Diameter impeler, $D_a = 2,6667 \text{ ft}$, maka $r = 1,33335 \text{ ft}$

Lebar impeller, $W = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$

Ketebalan impeller, $t_i = 0,2D_a = 0,53334 \text{ ft}$ (Brown, 1950)

$\rho_{\text{steel}} = 490 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3$

Berat total *six blade* = $6 \times (r \times W \times t_i \times \rho)$
= $1.393,8823 \text{ lb}_m$

(2). Berat Sumbu

Material sumbu = *Commercial cold rolled steel*

Panjang sumbu, $L = 9,4781 \text{ ft}$

Diameter sumbu, $d = 0,3281 \text{ ft}$

Berat sumbu = $\frac{1}{4} \pi d^2 L \rho$
= $41,4023 \text{ lb}_m$

Berat total pengaduk = Berat total *six blade* + berat sumbu
= $1.435,2846 \text{ lb}_m$

g. Berat Baffel

Panjang atau tinggi baffel, $H = 8 \text{ ft}$

Lebar baffel, $J = 0,6667 \text{ ft}$

Tebal baffel, $t_b = 0,5J = 0,33335 \text{ ft}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Jumlah} &= 4 \text{ buah} \\
\rho_{\text{carbon steel}} &= 490 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
\text{Berat total baffel} &= \text{Jumlah} \times \text{tebal} \times \text{lebar} \times \text{tinggi} \times \rho \text{ steel} \\
&= 3.484,7929 \text{ lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

h. Berat fluida dalam *Crystallizer*

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Berat umpan masuk} &= 8.662,809581 \text{ kg/jam} \\
\text{Waktu tinggal} &= 0,7275 \text{ jam} \\
\text{Berat amonia } \textit{refrigerant} &= 3.450,022921 \text{ kg/jam} \\
\text{Berat fluida total} &= \text{berat umpan masuk} + \text{berat amonia } \textit{refrigerant} \\
&= 14.715,5832 \text{ kg/jam} = 10.392,14486 = 22.910,3723 \text{ lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

i. Berat Mati *Crystallizer*

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Berat mati } \textit{crystallizer} &= \text{berat vessel dan perlengkapan} + \text{berat fluida} \\
&= 33.996,79 \text{ lb}_m
\end{aligned}$$

7. Desain Sistem Penyangga

$$\text{Over desain} = 20 \% \text{ dari berat mati } \textit{crystallizer}$$

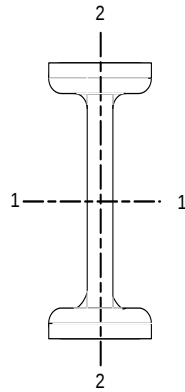
$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Berat untuk perancangan} &= 1,2 \times \text{berat mati } \textit{crystallizer} \\
&= 1,2 \times 33.996,79 \text{ lb}_m \\
&= 40796,15088 \text{ lbm}
\end{aligned}$$

Tank crystalizer disangga dengan 4 kaki.

Kaki penyangga dilas ditengah – tengah ketinggian (50 % dari tinggi total *crystallizer*).

a. Leg Planning

Digunakan kaki (leg) tipe *I-beam* dengan pondasi dari cor atau beton.



Gambar F.9. Kaki penyangga tipe I *beam*

Karena kaki dilas pada pertengahan ketinggian *crystallizer*, maka ketinggian kaki adalah :

$$(H_{leg}) = l = \frac{1}{2} H_r + L$$

Keterangan :

H_r = Tinggi total *crystallizer*, ft = 10,4782 ft

L = Jarak antara *bottom* ke pondasi = 5 ft

$$(H_{leg}) = l = 9,7999 \text{ ft} = 117,5988 \text{ in}$$

Digunakan I-*beam* 5 in (App. G, item 2. Brownell and Young:355)

Dimensi I-*beam* :

Kedalaman *beam* (h) = 5 in

Lebar *flange* (b) = 3,284 in

Web thickness = 0,494 in

Ketebalan rata-rata *flange* = 0,326 in

Area of section (A) = 4,29 in²

Berat/ft = 14,75 lbs

Peletakan dengan beban eksentrik (*axis* 1-1) :

$$I = 15 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S = 6 \text{ in}^3$$

$$r = 1,87 \text{ in}$$

Peletakan tanpa beban eksentrik (*axis* 2-2) :

$$I = 1,7 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S = 1 \text{ in}^3$$

$$r = 0,63 \text{ in}$$

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

Axis 1-1

$$l/r = 117,5988 \text{ in} / 1,87 \text{ in} = 62,8871 \text{ (} l/r < 120, \text{ memenuhi)}$$

(Brownell and Young, 1959 : 201)

- *Stress kompresif* yang diizinkan (f_c)

$$(f_c) = \frac{P}{a} = \frac{18.000}{1 + (l^2/18.000 \cdot r^2)} \text{ (Pers. 4.21, brownell and Young, 1959:67)}$$

$$= \frac{18.000}{1 + (117,5988^2/18.000 \times 1,87^2)}$$

$$= 14275,9141 \text{ lb}_m/\text{in}^2 \quad (<15000 \text{ psi, memenuhi})$$

(Brownell and Young, 1959 : 201)

Jarak antara *center line* kolom penyangga dengan *center line* shell (a) dari gambar sistem penyangga *crystallizer*

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

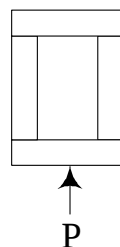
$$= 3,142 \text{ in}$$

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

$$= 1,642 \text{ in}$$

$$Z = I/y = 9,1352 \text{ in}^3$$

- Beban kompresi total maksimum tiap *leg* (P)



Gambar F.10. Sketsa beban tiap *leg*

$$P = \frac{4 P_w (H-L)}{n D_{bc}} + \frac{\Sigma W}{n} \quad (\text{Pers. 10.76, Brownell and Young, 1959:197})$$

Keterangan :

P_w = Beban angin total pada permukaan yang terbuka, lbm

H = Tinggi *crystallizer* di atas pondasi, ft

L = Jarak dari fondasi ke bagian bawah *crystallizerr*, ft

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

n = Jumlah penyangga, $n = 4$

ΣW = Berat reaktor kosong + berat liquid dan beban mati lainnya, lb
 $= 40796,15088 \text{ lb}$

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

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

$$P = \frac{\Sigma W}{n} = 10.199,0377 \text{ lbm}$$

- Menghitung beban eksentrik

$$(f_{ec}) = \frac{P \cdot a}{Z} \quad \text{Pers. 10.98, Brownell and Young, 1959)}$$

$$= \frac{10.199,0377 \times 3,142}{9,135201}$$

$$= \text{lbm/in}^2$$

$$f = f_c - f_{ec}$$

$$= 14275,9141 \text{ lb}_m/\text{in}^2 - 3.507,9005 \text{ lb}_m/\text{in}^2$$

$$= 10.768,01356 \text{ lbm/in}^2$$

- Luas Penampang Lintang

$$A = \frac{P}{f} \quad (\text{Pers. 10.98, Brownell and Young, 1959})$$

$$= \frac{10.199,0377}{10.768,01356} = 0,9472 \text{ in}^2 < A \text{ table } (4,29 \text{ in}^2), \text{ sehingga memenuhi.}$$

Axis 2-2

$$l/r = 117,5988 \text{ in} / 0,63 \text{ in} = 186,6647 \text{ (} l/r > 120, \text{ tidak memenuhi)}$$

(Brownell and Young, 1959, p.201)

b. Lug Planning

$$P = 10.199,0377 \text{ lbm}$$

Masing-masing penyangga memiliki 4 baut (*bolt*)

Beban maksimum tiap baut:

$$P_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{P}{n_b} = 2.549,7594 \text{ lbm}$$

Luas lubang baut adalah :

$$A_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{P_{\text{bolt}}}{f_{\text{bolt}}} \quad (\text{Pers.10.35, Brownell and Young, 1959:190})$$

dengan : f_{bolt} = stress maksimum yang dapat ditahan oleh setiap baut = 12.000

$$\text{psi} = 12.000 \text{ lb}_m/\text{in}^2$$

$$A_{\text{bolt}} = \frac{2.549,7594 \text{ lb}_m}{12.000 \text{ lb}_m/\text{in}^2} = 0,2125 \text{ in}^2$$

Digunakan ukuran baut standar dengan diameter = $\frac{3}{4}$ in

(Tabel 10.4. Brownell, 1959:188)

- Ketebalan plat horizontal

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

$$M_y = \frac{P_{bolt}}{4\pi} \left[(1 + \mu) \ln \frac{2l}{\pi e} + (1 - \gamma_1) \right] \quad (\text{Pers.10.40, Brownell and Young, 1959:192})$$

dengan :

t_{hp} = tebal *horizontal plat*, in

M_y = bending momen maksimum sepanjang sumbu radial, in-lb_m

P_{bolt} = beban baut maksimum = 2.549,7594 lb_m

A = panjang kompresi *plate* digunakan

= ukuran baut + 9 in = 9 ¾ in (Brownell, 1959:193)

h = tinggi *gusset* = 12 in (Brownell, 1959:192)

b = lebar *gusset*, in (Brownell, 1959:193)

= ukuran baut + 8 in = 8 ¾ in

l = jarak radial dari luar horizontal plate luar ke shell = 6 in

μ = poisson'ratio, untuk *steel*, $\mu = 0,3$ (Brownell, 1959:192)

γ_1 = konstanta dari tabel 10.6 Brownell and Young, 1959

f = *Induced stress* = 17500 psi (Brownell, 1959:193)

e = radius konsentrasi beban = dimensi nut/2 (Brownell, 1959:193)

dimensi nut = 1 ¼ in (Tabel 10.4. Brownell, 1959:188)

Maka, $e = 0,625$ in

- Ketebalan plat kompresi:

$$\frac{b}{l} = \frac{8\frac{3}{4}}{6} = 1,4458 \text{ in, diambil } 1,6 \text{ in} \quad (\text{Tabel 10.6 Brownell 1959:192})$$

Dari tabel 10.6, Brownell and Young, 1959 hal 192 diperoleh $\gamma_1 = 0,125$

Jadi

$$M_y = \frac{2.549,7594}{4 \times 3,14} \left[(1 + 0,3) \ln \frac{2(6)}{3,14 \times 0,625} + (1 - 0,125) \right]$$

$$= 543,7130$$

$$t_{hp} = \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 543,7130}{12000}}$$

$$= 0,5213 \text{ in.}$$

Digunakan plat standar dengan ketebalan 5/8 in

- Ketebalan Plat Vertikal (*Gusset*)

$$\begin{aligned}(t_g) &= 3/8 \times t_{hp} && (\text{Pers.10.47, Brownell and Young, 1959:194}) \\ &= 3/8 \times 5/8 \text{ in} = 15/64 \text{ in, dipilih } 1/4 \text{ in}\end{aligned}$$

c. *Base Plate Planning*

Digunakan I- beam dengan ukuran 5 in dan 14,75 lb_m/ft

Panjang kaki (H_{leg}) = 9,7999 ft

Sehingga berat satu *leg* = 9,7999 ft 14,75 lb_m/ft

$$= 144,5485 \text{ lb}_m$$

Beban *base plate* (P_b) = berat 1 leg + P

$$= 144,5485 \text{ lb}_m + 10.199,0377 \text{ lb}_m$$

$$= 10.343,5862 \text{ lb}_m$$

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

Dengan:

P_b = *base plate loading*

f = Kapasitas *bearing* (untuk cor, $f = 400 \text{ psi}$)

(Tabel 10.1, Brownell 1959:184)

$$A_{bp} = \frac{10.343,5862 \text{ lb}_m}{545 \text{ psi}} = 18,9791 \text{ in}^2 (= A_{bp} \text{ min})$$

Untuk posisi leg 1-1

A_{bp} = lebar (l_e) x panjang (p_a)

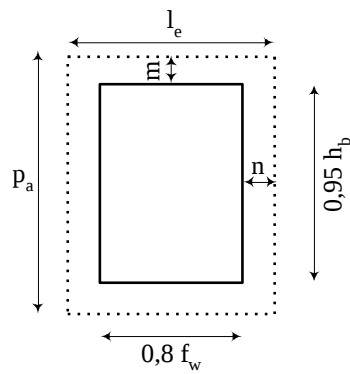
$$= (0,8 b + 2n)(0,95 h + 2m) = 15,8117 \text{ in}^2$$

dengan :

lebar *flange*, $b = 3,284 \text{ in}$

kedalaman *beam*, $h = 5 \text{ in}$

$m = n$ (diasumsikan awal)



Gambar F.11. Sketsa Area *Base Plate*

$$A_{bp} = (0,8 \times 3,284 + 2n)(0,95 \times 5 + 2n) = 15,8117 \text{ in}^2$$

$$4n^2 + 14,7544 n - 3,3325 = 0$$

$$n^2 + 3,6886n - 0,8331 = 0$$

Dengan iterasi didapat

$$n = 0,2153$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka, } l_e &= 0,8b + 2n = 0,8 \times 3,284 + 2 \times 0,2153 \\ &= 3,0578 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{jadi, } p_a = 0,95h + 2n = 0,95 \times 5 + 2 \times 0,2153 = 5,1806 \text{ in}$$

Umumnya dibuat $p_a = l_e$, maka dibuat $p_a = l_e = 5,1806 \text{ in}$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{bp,baru} &= l_e \times p_a \\ &= 26,8386 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$n \text{ baru} = (A_{bp} - 0,8b)/2 = [26,8386 - (0,8 \times 3,284)]/2 = 12,1057 \text{ in}$$

$$m \text{ baru} = (A_{bp} - 0,95h)/2 = [26,8386 - (0,95 \times 5)]/2 = 11,0443 \text{ in}$$

tebal *base plate* :

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

dengan :

P_a = tekanan aktual

$$= P / A_{bp,baru} = 10.199,0377 / 26,8386 = 315,2142 \text{ psi}$$

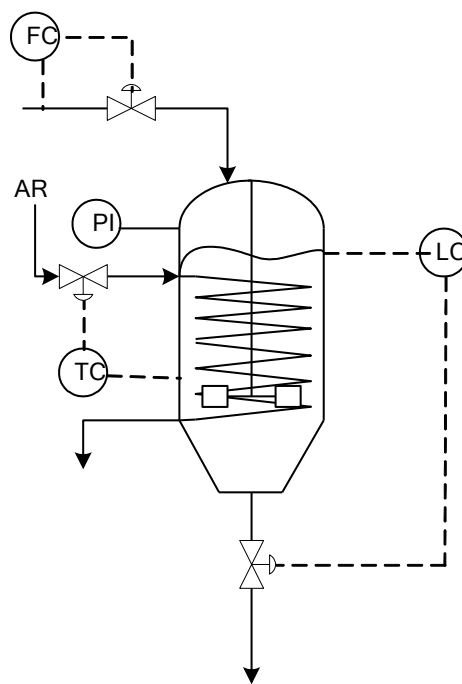
$$t_{bp} = (0,00015 \times 315,2142 \times 12,1057^2)^{1/2}$$

$$= 2,6323 \text{ in. Digunakan plat standar } 2 \frac{3}{4} \text{ in}$$

8. Sistem Pengendalian Kristalizer

Tujuan pengendalian adalah agar kristalizer bekerja pada kondisi yang diharapkan. Unit Proses ini bekerja secara kontinyu. Instrumen pengendali yang digunakan yaitu:

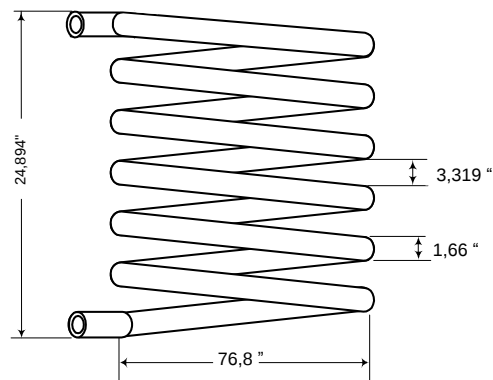
- a. *Flow Controller (FC)*, dengan alat berupa venturimeter, mengatur laju umpan masuk sehingga selalu sesuai dengan komposisi yang diinginkan. FC yang digunakan merupakan pengendali tipe *feedforward* jenis PI.
- b. *Temperatur Controller (TC)*, dengan alat ukur berupa *radiation pyrometer*, yang menunjukkan temperatur kristalizer dan mengatur laju alir air pendingin. TC yang digunakan merupakan pengendali tipe *feedback* jenis PID.
- c. *Level Controller (LC)*, yang bertujuan untuk menjaga ketinggian cairan dalam kristalizer agar tidak meluap dengan mengatur valve keluaran kristalizer. LC yang digunakan merupakan tipe *feedback* jenis P.
- d. *Pressure Controller (PC)*, yang menjaga tekanan dalam kristalizer agar tetap aman. Tekanan dalam kristalizer yang bereaksi pada fase cair tidak akan mengalami perubahan yang sensitive. Oleh karena itu, tekanan kristalizer akan berada pada kondisi konstan. Besarnya nilai tekanan pada kristalizer dapat dipantau dengan memasang alat ukur tekanan. (Coulson, 1983).



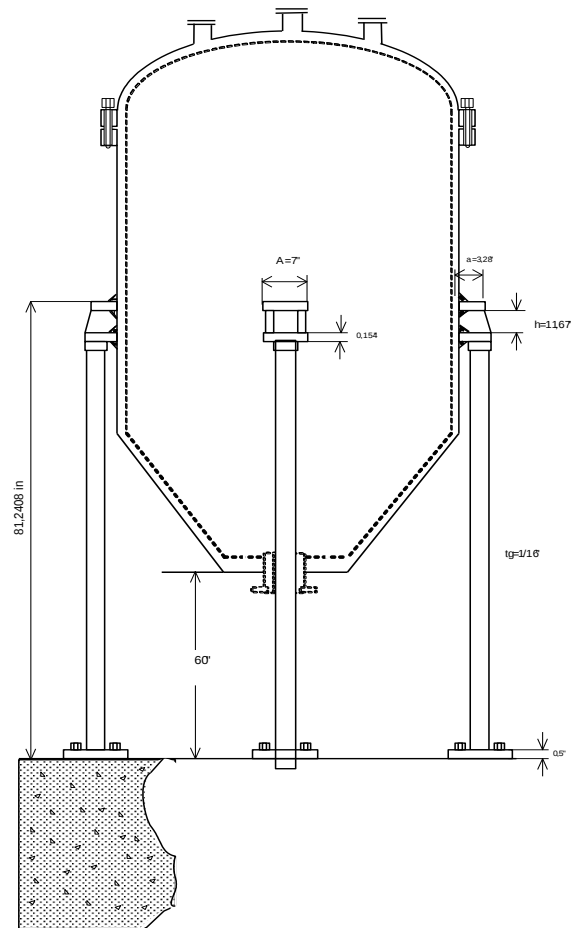
Keterangan

1. FC : Flow Control
2. LC : Level Control
3. TC : Temperature Control
4. PI : Pressure Indicator
5. AR : Amonia Refrigerant

Gambar F.12. Sistem kontrol pada kristalizer



Gambar F.13. Detail koil pada kristalizer



Gambar F.14. Detail untuk sistem penyangga

9. 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 berat kolom yang bekerja pada pondasi.

Berat vesel, termasuk perlengkapannya yang diterima oleh :

$$I\text{-Beam pada kondisi operasi} = 40.796,15088 \text{ lb}_m$$

$$\text{Berat } I\text{-Beam} \text{ yang diterima oleh } base \text{ plate} = 10.343,5862 \text{ lb}_m$$

————— +

$$\text{Jadi berat total yang diterima oleh pondasi} = 51.139,7371 \text{ lb}_m$$

Digunakan tanah dengan :

$$\text{Luas bagian atas (a)} = 10000 \text{ in}^2 (100\text{in} \times 100\text{in})$$

$$\text{Luas bagian bawah (b)} = 12100 \text{ in}^2 (110\text{in} \times 110\text{in})$$

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

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

$$= 1270 \text{ in}^2$$

$$= 0,7349 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\text{Berat pondasi (W)} = V \times \text{densitas beton}$$

$$= 0,7349 \text{ ft}^3 \times 140 \text{ lb/ft}$$

$$= 102,886 \text{ lb}_m$$

Jadi berat total yang diterima tanah adalah

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

$$= 51.139,7371 \text{ lb}_m + 102,886 \text{ lb}_m$$

$$= 51.242,6231 \text{ lb}_m$$

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

Keterangan :

$$P = \text{Beban yang diterima tanah (lb)}$$

$$F = \text{Luas alas (ft}^2\text{)}$$

$$\text{Jadi tegangan karena beban (r)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma &= \frac{51.242,6231 \text{ lb}}{7,0023 \text{ ft}^3} \\
 &= 7.317,97025 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 &= 3,3194 \text{ ton/ft}^3 < 10 \text{ ton/ft}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

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