

Bejana Proses

- Pemisahan cair – cair
- Pemisahan cair- gas

Pertemuan 12

Desain Alat Industri Kimia

Rinette Visca



MANFAAT BEJANA TEKAN (Aplikasi Bejana Proses)

1. Industri Kimia:

Bejana tekan banyak digunakan dalam industri kimia untuk proses seperti reaksi kimia, distilasi, dan sintesis. Mereka memainkan peran penting dalam pembuatan berbagai bahan kimia dan obat-obatan.

2. Industri Minyak dan Gas Bumi:

Bejana tekan digunakan di industri minyak dan gas untuk penyimpanan dan pengangkutan gas dan cairan. Mereka digunakan di kilang, pabrik petrokimia, dan anjungan lepas pantai.

3. Pembangkit Listrik:

Boiler dan generator uap, yang merupakan jenis bejana bertekanan, digunakan di pembangkit listrik untuk menghasilkan uap untuk pembangkitan listrik.

4. Pengolahan Makanan:

Bejana bertekanan digunakan dalam industri pengolahan makanan untuk aplikasi seperti pengalengan, sterilisasi, dan memasak di bawah tekanan.

5. Industri Dirgantara:

Aplikasi luar angkasa melibatkan penggunaan bejana bertekanan di pesawat ruang angkasa dan pesawat terbang untuk menyimpan gas, bahan bakar, dan cairan.

6. Industri Nuklir:

Bejana tekan merupakan bagian integral dari reaktor nuklir, yang menampung dan mengendalikan cairan pendingin bertekanan tinggi dan bahan bakar nuklir.

James R. Couper • W. Roy Penney • James R. Fair • Stanley M. Walas

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DRUM

- Drum digunakan untuk pengumpulan dan pemisahan material dalam proses penyimpanan dan untuk pemisahan material sebelum pemrosesan lebih lanjut. Drum beroperasi pada tekanan yang lebih besar dari atmosfer atau pada tekanan vakum
- Flash drum berfungsi untuk memisahkan cairan dan gas ketika terjadi penurunan tekanan. Ketika cairan masuk ke dalam flash drum dengan tekanan lebih rendah, sebagian cairan akan menguap sesuai kesetimbangan uap-cairnya dan terbawa aliran gas, sedangkan sisanya akan tetap berupa cairan. Perhitungan diperlukan untuk menentukan berapa gas yang terlarut dalam cairan akan terlepas dan berapa kehilangan produk cair

FRACTIONATOR REFLUX DRUM

- Refluks drum /drum akumulator digunakan untuk mengumpulkan dan memasukkan produk overhead yang terkondensasi kembali ke bagian atas kolom distilasi untuk menyempurnakan pemisahan lebih lanjut. Jumlah cairan yang tepat harus diumpankan kembali ke kolom, jika tidak, kualitas produk akhir dapat terpengaruh.

PEMISAHAN CAIR-CAIR (LIQUID-LIQUID SEPARATOR)

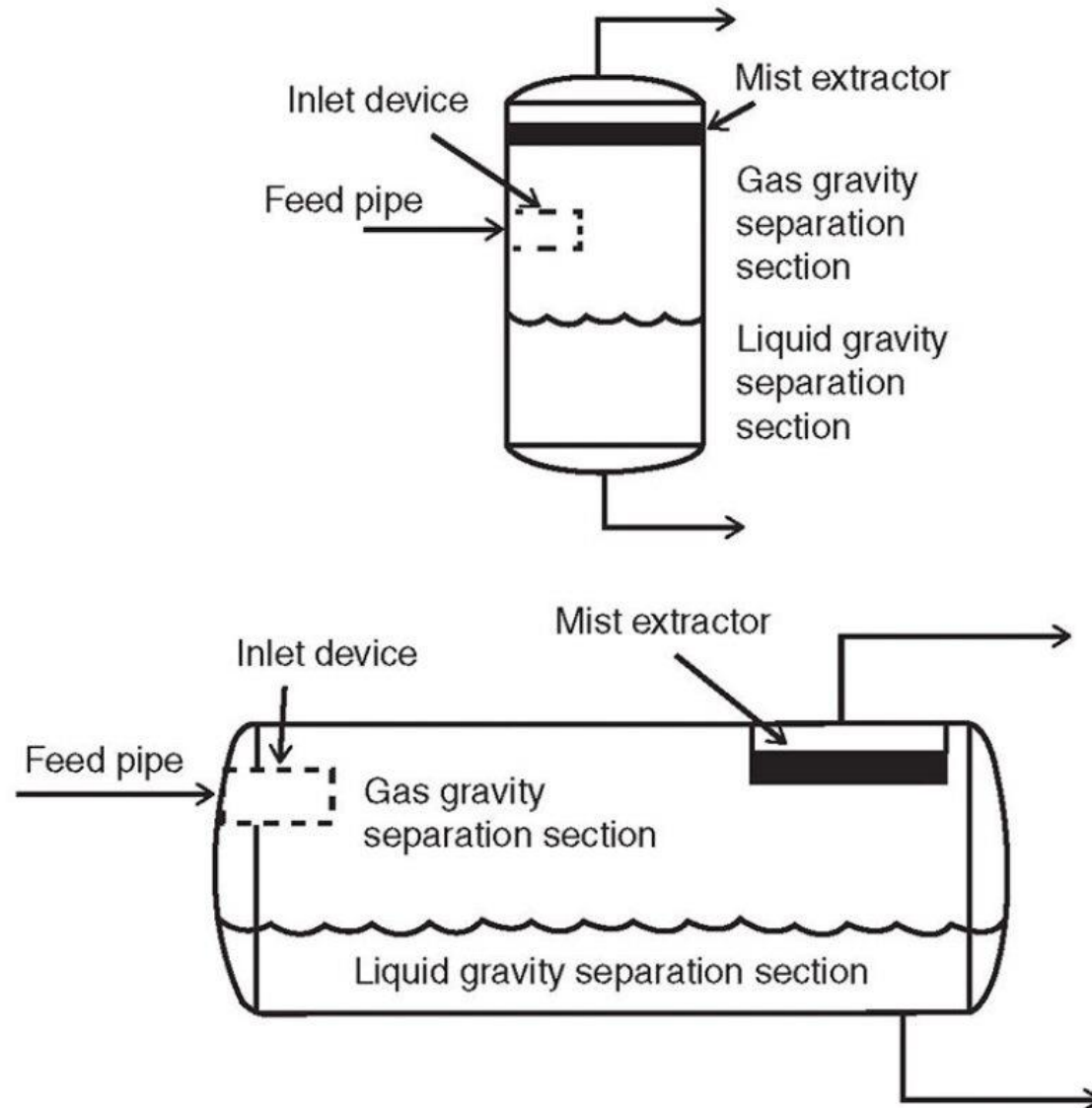
- There are three steps to the separation of an emulsion of two immiscible phases. Collection, coalescence, and gravity separation. Introduction of coalescing media is done for the purpose of improving both the collection and coalescence processes.
- The drop-to-drop coalescence that takes place after the entrainment has been collected on a target is aided by the capillarity and wetting characteristics of the media. The gravity separation that is done downstream of coalescer media is dependent mainly on the geometry of the vessel and “boot” and dispersed phase residence time. Downstream internals may be added to accelerate this process.
- Ada tiga langkah untuk pemisahan emulsi dari dua fase yang tidak dapat bercampur. Pengumpulan, penggabungan, dan pemisahan gravitasi. Pengenalan media penggabungan dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkan proses pengumpulan dan penggabungan.
- Penggabungan drop-to-drop yang terjadi setelah entrainment dikumpulkan pada suatu target dibantu oleh sifat kapilaritas dan pembasahan media. Pemisahan gravitasi yang dilakukan di bagian hilir media penggabung bergantung terutama pada geometri bejana dan “boot” serta waktu tinggal fase terdispersi. Internal hilir dapat ditambahkan untuk mempercepat proses ini.

Pemisahan cair- gas (Liquid-gas separator)

Method of operation

- In vapor-liquid separators gravity is utilized to cause the denser fluid (liquid) to settle to the bottom of the vessel where it is withdrawn, less dense fluid (vapor) is withdrawn from the top of the vessel.[1][2][3][4]
- An inlet diffuser reduces the velocity and spreads the incoming mixture across the full cross-section of the vessel.[5] A mesh pad in the upper part of the vessel aids separation and prevents liquid from being carried over with the vapor. The pad or mist mat traps entrained liquid droplets and allows them to coalesce until they are large enough to fall through the up-flowing vapor to the bottom of the vessel.[5] Vane packs and cyclonic separators are also used to remove liquid from the outlet vapor.[5]
- The gas outlet may itself be surrounded by a spinning mesh screen or grating, so that any liquid that does approach the outlet strikes the grating, is accelerated, and thrown away from the outlet.
- The vapor travels through the gas outlet at a design velocity which minimises the entrainment of any liquid droplets in the vapor as it exits the vessel.

Pemisahan cair- gas (Liquid-gas separator)



Rumus

Fall or rise of droplets of one liquid in another is represented closely by Stokes law,

$$u = g_c(\rho_2 - \rho_1)d^2/18\mu. \quad (18.2)$$

In common units,

$$u = 9.97(10^6)(\rho_2 - \rho_1)d^2/\mu, \quad \text{ft/min}, \quad (18.3)$$

where the ρ_i are specific gravities, d is the droplet diameter (ft), and μ is the viscosity of the continuous phase (cP).

Reynolds number is $D_h u \rho / \mu$, where D_h is the hydraulic diameter and u is the linear velocity of the continuous phase. The rules are:

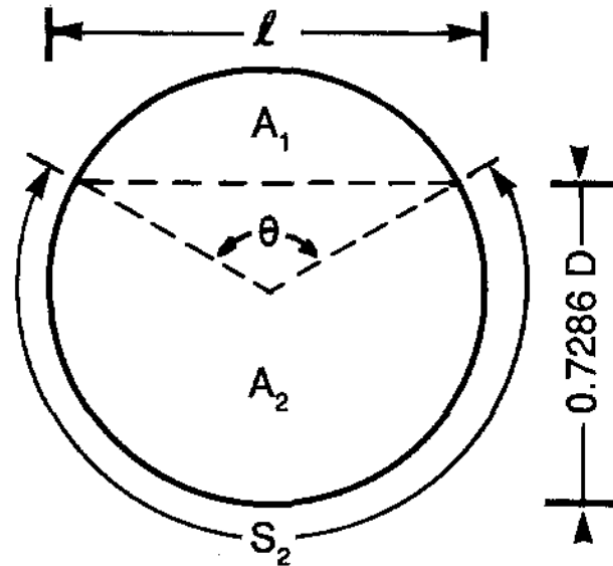
EXAMPLE 18.1**Separation of Oil and Water**

Find the dimensions of a drum for the separation of oil and water at these conditions:

Oil at 180 cfh, sp gr = 0.90, viscosity = 10 cP.

water at 640 cfh, sp gr = 1.00, viscosity = 0.7 cP.

Take a droplet size to be $150\ \mu\text{m}$ (0.0005 ft) and that the holdup in the tank is in the same proportions as in the feed. The geometry of the cross section:



$$A_1 = \frac{180}{120} \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 = \frac{D_2}{8} (\theta - \sin \theta),$$

$$\therefore \theta = 2.192 \text{ rad},$$

$$A_2 = 0.7805 \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 = 0.6130 D^2,$$

$$L = D \sin(\theta/2) = 0.8894 D,$$

$$S_2 = D \left(\pi - \frac{\theta}{2} \right) = 2.0456 D.$$

Hydraulic diameter of heavy liquid

$$D_h = \frac{4A_2}{L + S_2} = \frac{4(0.6130)D}{0.8894 + 2.0456} = 0.8354 D.$$

The dispersion discriminant is

$$\psi = \frac{Q_L}{Q_H} \left(\frac{\rho_L \mu_H}{\rho_H \mu_L} \right)^{0.3} = \frac{180}{640} \left(\frac{0.9(0.7)}{10} \right)^{0.3} = 0.123$$

$< 0.30.$

Therefore, oil is the dispersed phase:

$$N_{Re} = \frac{D_h u \rho}{\mu} = \frac{D_h \rho}{\mu} \frac{Q}{\frac{1}{4} \pi D^2} = \frac{(62.4) 640 (0.8354)}{42(0.7) \pi D} \\ = \frac{25,076}{D}.$$

Velocity of rise:

$$u_r = \frac{2.492(1.00 - 0.90)}{0.7} = 0.356 \text{ ft/min.}$$

Time of rise:

$$t = \frac{0.7286D}{0.356} = 2.0466D \text{ min.}$$

Forward velocity:

$$u_H = \frac{Q_H}{A_2} = \frac{640}{60(0.6130D^2)} = \frac{17.40}{D^2} \text{ ft/min.}$$

Flow distance:

$$L_f = t u_H = 2.0466D \left(\frac{17.40}{D^2} \right) = \frac{35.60}{D} \text{ ft.}$$

The tangent to tangent length of the drum will be approximately 24 in. greater than L_f to accommodate inlet and outlet nozzles and baffles.

The Reynolds number identifies the quality of the separation, $N_{Re} < 5000$ being good.

Some trials are

D (ft)	N_{Re}	t	u_H	L_f (ft)
5	5015	10.23	0.696	7.12
3.5	7165	7.16	1.420	10.17
3	8358	6.14	1.933	11.87

A vessel 5×9 ft would give excellent separation; 3×14 ft might be acceptable. A sketch of the proposed drum is in Figure 18.1.

CONTOH SKRIPSI



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PRA RANCANGAN PABRIK METIL METAKRILAT DARI METAKLOREIN
DAN METANOL MENGGUNAKAN PROSES *DIRECT OXIDATIVE*
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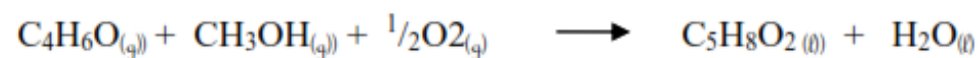
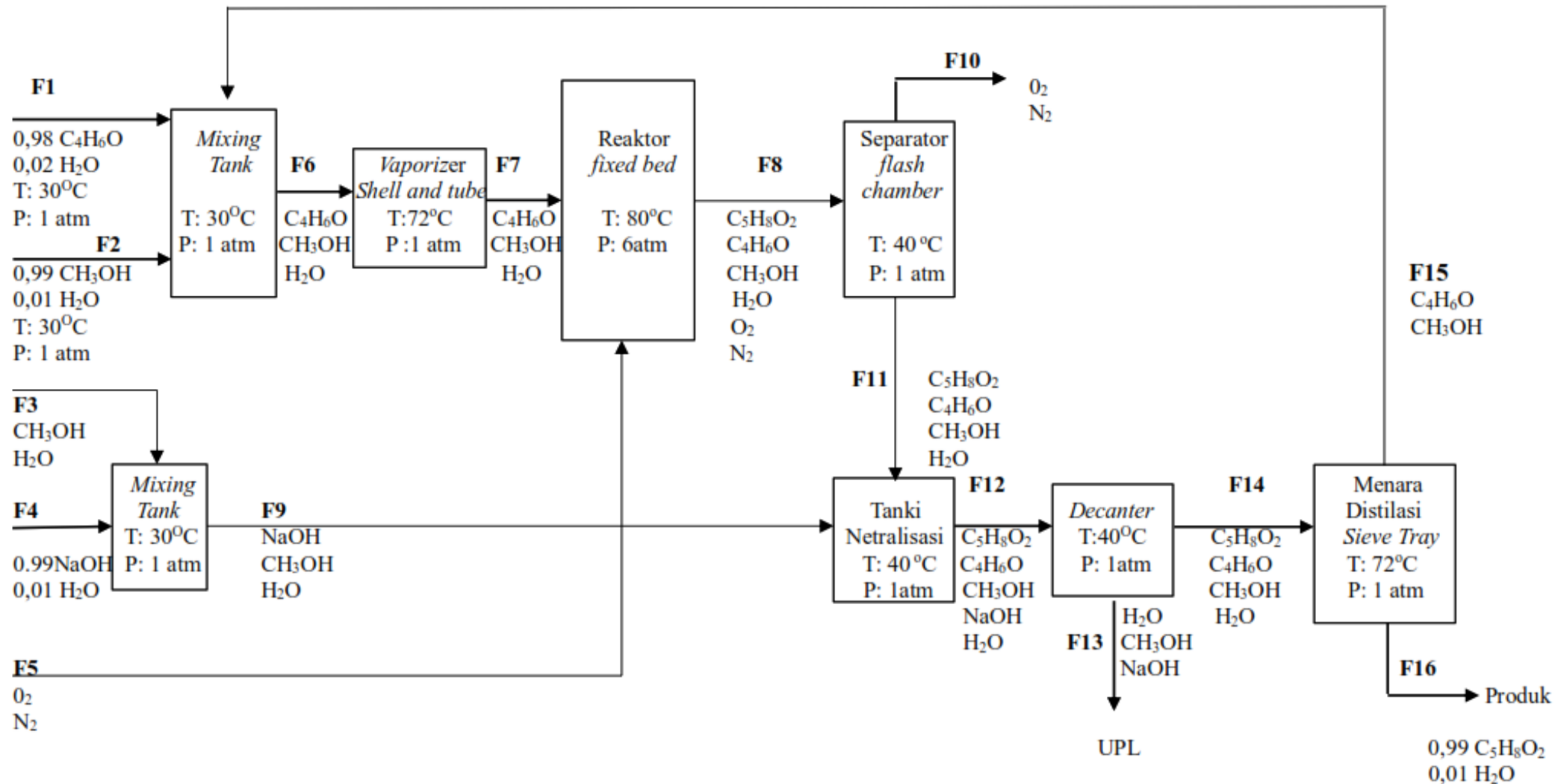
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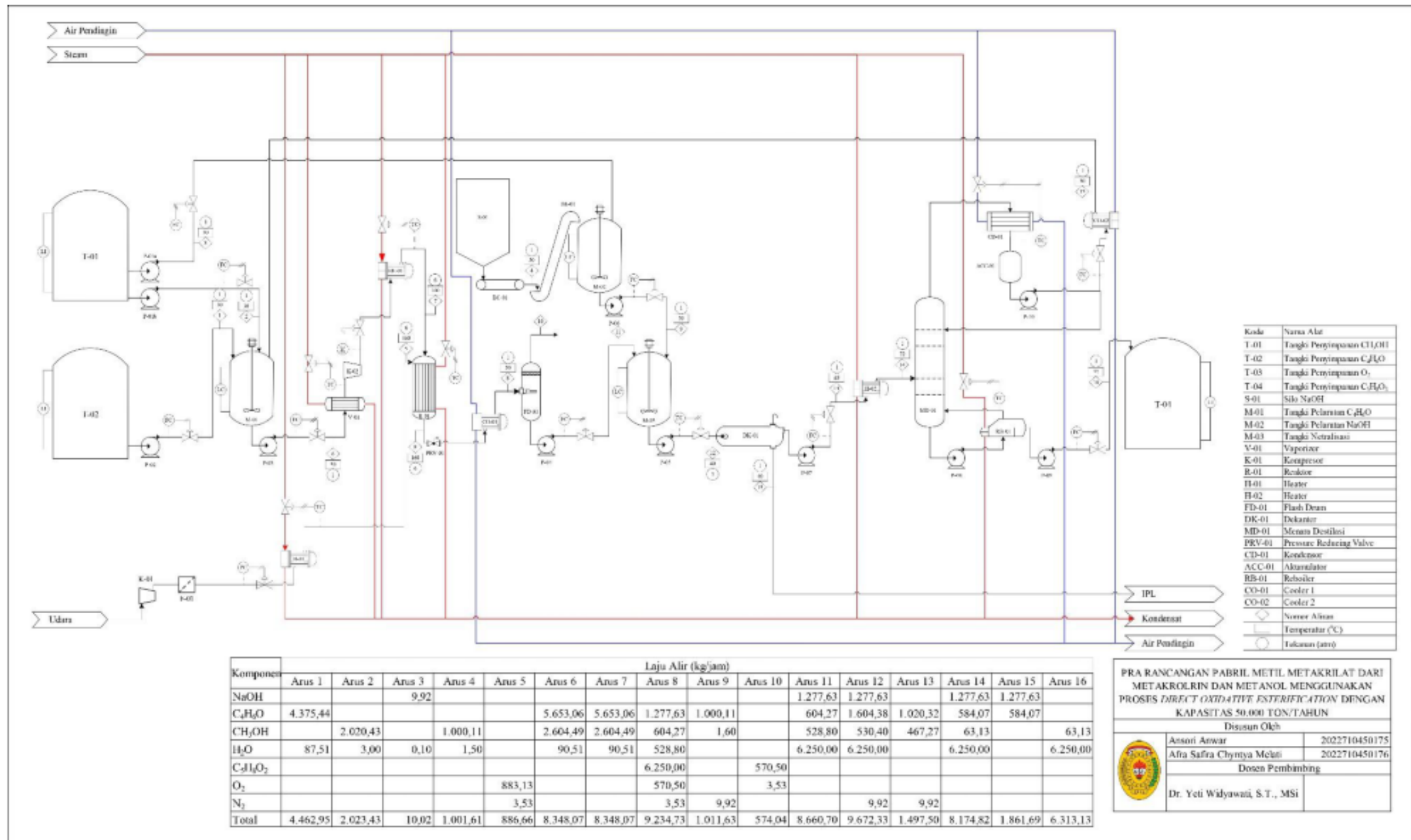
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3.2 Blok Flow Diagram dan Proses Flow Diagram



Gambar 3.1 Blok Flow Diagram Pembuatan Metil Metakrilat

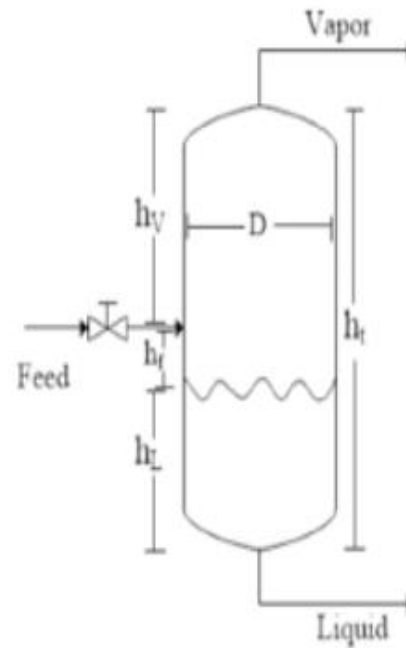


Gambar 3.2 Proses *Flow* Diagram Pembuatan Metil Metakrilat

FLASH DRUM -01 (FD-01)

Fungsi : Untuk memisahkan fase gas dan fase cair

Tipe : Silinder vertikal dengan alas tutup ellipsoidal



Kondisi operasi : Temperatur = 30°C

Tekanan = 1 atm

Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vapor flow} &= 574,0359 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 0,1595 \text{ kg/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{udara}} &= 1,2000 \text{ kg/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Liquid flow} &= 8660,70 \text{ kg/jam} \\ &= 144,3450 \text{ kg/min} \\ &= 2,4057 \text{ kg/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{density} = 792,17 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$K = 0,03$$

$$\begin{aligned}u &= K \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{\text{liquid}}}{\rho_{\text{vapor}}} - 1} \text{ m/s} \\ &= 0.03 \sqrt{\frac{792,17}{1.2} - 1} \text{ m/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}u_{\text{actual}} &= 0,7702 \text{ m/s} \\ &= 0,8 \times u \\ &= 0,8 \times 0,77 \text{ m/s} \\ &= 0,5777 \text{ m/s}\end{aligned}$$

Laju alir massa uap

$$\frac{u \times \rho_{\text{vapor}} \times \pi \times D^2}{4} = \text{liquid flow}$$

$$0,6 \times \frac{1,2 \times 3,14 \times D^2}{4} = 8661$$

$$D^2 = 3,3141 \text{ m}^2$$

$$D = 1,8205 \text{ m}$$

Volume cairan

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{0.5 \times L \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{0.5 \times 3.14 \times 0.8495}{4} \\ &= 1,3015 \text{ L.m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = 1 \text{ min} \quad \text{min}$$

$$V_t = 144,345 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 3,6443 \text{ m}^3$$

Tinggi cairan

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{V_t}{V} \\ &= \frac{3,6443}{1,3015} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,8002 \text{ m}$$

$$L/D = 1,5382 \quad L/D \text{ harus dalam rasnge } 2,5-5$$

Tebal tutup

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{\text{operasi}} &= 14,6959 \text{ psi} \\
 P_{\text{hidrostatik}} &= P_{\text{operasi}} \times L \\
 &= \frac{144}{14,6959} \times 2,8002 \\
 &= 0,2858 \text{ psi} \\
 P_{\text{total}} &= P_{\text{operasi}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}} \\
 &= 14,6959 + 0,2858 \\
 &= 14,9817 \text{ psi} \\
 P_{\text{desain}} &= 1.1 \times P_{\text{total}} \\
 &= 1 \times 14,9817 \\
 &= 16,47989 \text{ psi} \\
 d &= 16,93 \text{ in} \\
 S &= 6500 \text{ psi} \\
 E &= 85\% \\
 C &= 0,07 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

(t)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{0.885PD}{SE-0,1P} + Cc \\
 &= \frac{0,9 \times 16,4799}{6500 \times 85\% - 0,1 \times 16,48} \\
 &= 0,1147 \text{ in} \\
 &= 2,9145 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pressure drop

$$\left(\frac{\Delta P}{Lmf}\right) = (1 - \varepsilon)(\rho_s - \rho g) \left(\frac{g}{gc}\right)$$

Dimana

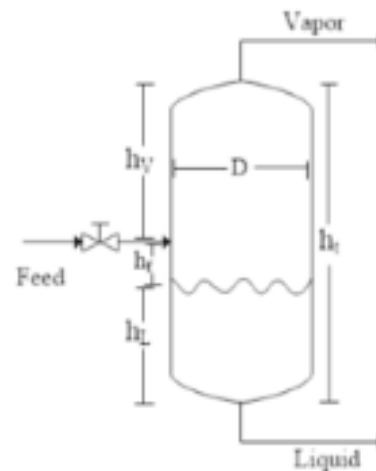
Porosity	=	0,4	
Gravitasi	=	9,8	m/s ²
gc	=	0,89	
Lmf	=	2,8002	m

$$\text{Pressure drop} : \left(\frac{\Delta P}{2,8002}\right) = (1 - 0.4)(792,17 - 1.2) \left(\frac{9.8}{0.89}\right)$$

$$: 16632,94 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}^2$$

$$: 1.4442 \text{ atm}$$

Tabel 3.30 Spesifikasi *Flash Drum*



Identifikasi

Nama Alat	: <i>Flash Drum</i>
Fase umpan	: Campuran gas-cair
Tipe	: Silinder vertikal dengan alas tutup ellipsoidal
Kode Alat	: FD-01
Jumlah	: 1 buah
Fungsi	: Memisahkan fase gas yang berupa O_2 dan N_2 dan fase cair dari hasil <i>output cooler</i>

Data Desain

Kapasitas, V	: $3,64 \text{ m}^3$
Kondisi tekanan	: $1,4442 \text{ atm}$
Diameter, D	: $1,82 \text{ m}$
Tinggi, H	: $2,80 \text{ m}$
Bahan Konstruksi	: <i>Carbon steel SA-285 grade C</i>

PERRY'S CHEMICAL ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK

SEVENTH EDITION

Robert H. Perry
Don W. Green

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Referensi

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2. ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1: Edition 2010

3. Perry 's Chemical Engineer Handbook

KESIMPULAN

- Bejana bertekanan adalah wadah yang dirancang secara mekanis yang menampung gas, uap, cairan, atau cairan dua fase pada tekanan yang berbeda dari tekanan sekitar.
- Tangki penyimpanan adalah wadah yang dirancang untuk menyimpan cairan atau gas pada tekanan atmosfer atau rendah
- Flash drum berfungsi untuk memisahkan cairan dan gas ketika terjadi penurunan tekanan

TERIMA KASIH