ASSIGNMENT WEEK 9

Pemodelan Dinamik Kolom Adsorber

1. Cairan limbah yang mengandung polutan A akan dikurangi kadarnya dengan cara dilewatkan suatu kolom dengan panjang L yang berisi tumpukan butir penjerap. Aliran cairan masuk kolom berkonsentrasi Ca0. Kesetimbangan antara konsentrasi A di cairan dan di penjerap dinyatakan dengan hubungan:

$$C_A^* = X_A.H$$

 $\mathcal{C}_A^* = X_A.H$ Dengan X_A adalah konsentrasi A di padatan penjerap. Porositas campuran butir penjerap ε_b. Ingin disusun persamaan matematis yang dapat digunakan untuk menentukan distribusi konsentrasi A di cairan (CA) dan di penjerap (XA) sepanjang kolom setiap saat.

a. Susunlah model matematis yang menunjukkan distribusi CA di cairan dan padatan pada berbagai posisi dan waktu. Tunjukkan bahwa model yang berlaku:

$$\frac{dC_A}{dt} = \frac{D_e}{\varepsilon_b} \cdot \frac{d^2C_A}{dz^2} - \frac{F_0}{\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot d^2\right) \cdot D_e} \cdot \frac{dC_A}{dz} - \frac{k_c \cdot a}{D_e} \cdot (C_A - x_A \cdot H)$$

$$\frac{dx_A}{dt} = \frac{k_c \cdot a}{\rho_b} \cdot (C_A - x_A \cdot H)$$

b. Selesaikanlah persamaan diferensial yang Saudara peroleh. Berikan plot kurva breakthrough dari hasil simulasi Saudara. Sajikan dinamika konsentrasi di cairan dan padatan sebagai video MP 4.

Gunakan data-data berikut untuk simulasi (semua satuan dianggap sudah sesuai):

Gunakan data-data berikut untuk simulasi (semua satuan dianggap sudah sesuai):
$$C_{A_i} = 1 \frac{mol}{m^3} \qquad a = 100 \frac{m^2}{m^3}$$

$$F_0 = 36.000 \frac{m^3}{jam} \qquad k_c = 1.800 \frac{m}{jam}$$

$$L = 5 m \qquad \rho_b = 800 \frac{kg}{m^3}$$

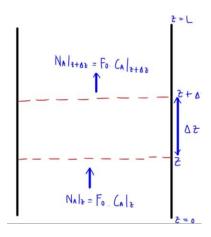
$$d = 1,5 m \qquad H = 0,005 \frac{m^3}{kg}$$

$$\varepsilon_b = 0,7 \qquad D_e = 1,8x10^{-4} \frac{m^2}{jam}$$

$$C_{A_i} = 1 \frac{mol}{m^3} \qquad S_{B_i} = 0 \qquad S_{A_i} = 0 \qquad S_{A_i$$

Penyelesaian:

Ilustrasi Pemodelan Transfer Massa pada Kolom Adsorber



Neraca Massa A pada Elemen Volume di Fase Cair

$$ROMI - ROMO = ROMA$$

$$\begin{split} \left(F_{0}.C_{A}|_{z}-D_{e}\frac{\pi}{4}d^{2}\frac{\partial C_{A}}{\partial z}|_{z}\right)-\left(F_{0}.C_{A}|_{z+\Delta z}-D_{e}\frac{\pi}{4}d^{2}\frac{\partial C_{A}}{\partial z}|_{z+\Delta z}\right)-k_{c}a(C_{A}-C_{A}^{*})\frac{\pi}{4}d^{2}\Delta z\\ &=\frac{1}{4}\varepsilon_{b}\pi d^{2}\Delta z\frac{\partial C_{A}}{\partial t}\\ &-\frac{F_{0}}{\varepsilon_{b}\frac{\pi}{4}d^{2}}\left(\frac{C_{A}|_{z+\Delta z}-C_{A}|_{z}}{\Delta z}\right)+\frac{D_{e}}{\varepsilon_{b}}\left(\frac{\partial C_{A}}{\partial z}|_{z+\Delta z}-\frac{\partial C_{A}}{\partial z}|_{z}}{\Delta z}\right)-\frac{k_{c}a}{\varepsilon_{b}}\left(C_{A}-C_{A}^{*}\right)=\frac{\partial C_{A}}{\partial t}\\ &\frac{D_{e}}{\varepsilon_{b}}\left[\frac{\partial^{2}C_{A}}{\partial z^{2}}-\frac{F_{0}}{\frac{\pi}{4}d^{2}D_{0}}\frac{\partial C_{A}}{\partial z}-\frac{k_{c}a}{D_{e}}\left(C_{A}-C_{A}^{*}\right)\right]=\frac{\partial C_{A}}{\partial t} \end{split}$$

Dengan,

 $C_A^* = X_A \cdot H$, diperoleh

$$\frac{D_e}{\epsilon_b} \left[\frac{\partial^2 C_A}{\partial z^2} - \frac{F_0}{\frac{\pi}{A} d^2 D_e} \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial z} - \frac{k_c a}{D_e} (C_A - X_A. H) \right] = \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial t}$$

Neraca Masssa A pada Elemen Volume di Penjerap

$$0 - 0 + k_c a \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \Delta z (C_A - C_A^*) = \frac{1}{4} \rho_b \pi d^2 \Delta z \frac{\partial X_A}{\partial t}$$
$$\frac{\partial X_A}{\partial t} = \frac{k_c a}{\rho_b} (C_A - X_A. H)$$

Boundary Condition:

IC:

$$z=z; t=0 \rightarrow C_A=0; x_A=0$$

BC:

$$z = 0$$
; $t = t \rightarrow C_A = C_{Ai}$; $x_A = 0$

$$z = L; t = t \rightarrow \frac{\partial C_A}{\partial z} = 0$$
 (bernilai finite minimum)

<u>Diskritisasi FDA + MOL</u>

Batas kiri:

$$C_A = C_{Ai}$$

$$C_A(0) = C_{Ai}$$

$$X_A = 0$$

Batas kanan (Backward 2nd Order):

$$\frac{\partial C_A}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{3C_A(-1) - 4C_A(-2) + C_A(-3)}{2\Delta z} = 0$$

$$3C_A(-1) - 4C_A(-2) + C_A(-3) = 0$$

$$C_A(-1) = \frac{4C_A(-2) - C_A(-3)}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial X_A}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{3X_A(-1) - 4X_A(-2) + X_A(-3)}{2\Delta z} = 0$$

$$3X_A(-1) - 4X_A(-2) + X_A(-3) = 0$$

$$X_A(-1) = \frac{4X_A(-2) - X_A(-3)}{3}$$

Persamaan Overall:

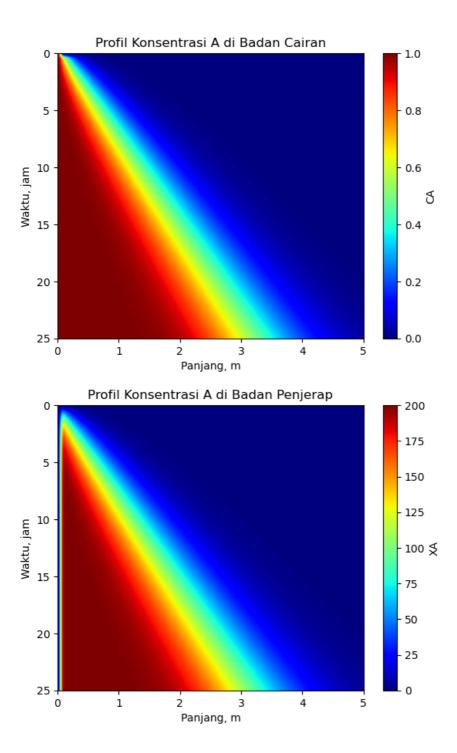
$$\frac{\partial C_A}{\partial t} = \frac{D_e}{\varepsilon_b} \left[\frac{C_A(i+1) - 2C_A(i) + C_A(i+1)}{\Delta z^2} - \frac{F_0}{\frac{\pi}{4} d^2 D_e} \frac{C_A(i+1) - C_A(i-1)}{2\Delta z} - \frac{k_c a}{D_e} (C_A(i) - X_A(i).H) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial X_A}{\partial t} = \frac{k_c a}{\rho_b} (C_A(i) - X_A(i).H)$$

Berikut ini adalah hyperlink untuk hasil kurva breakthrough versi .gif

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1WnlPiuPXf4U4yRtG-AhQTkorzr3r89UY?usp=sharing

```
In [9]: #Nama : Liska Dewi Muktiarani
                   #NIM : 21/477837/TK/52633
                  import numpy as np
                  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
                   from scipy.integrate import solve_ivp as sol
                   from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation
                  #Data Perhitungan
                  Cai = 1 #mol/m3
                  F0 = 36000 \ #m3/jam
                  L = 5 #m
d = 1.5 #m
                  eps_b = 0.7
                  alfa = 100 \ #m2/m3
                   kc = 1800 \#m/jam
                  rho_b = 800 \# kg/m3
                  H = 0.005 \# m3/kg
                  De = 1.8e-4 \ \#m2/jam
                  Nz = 101
                  z = np.linspace(0,L,Nz)
                  dz = z[1]-z[0]
                  t_final = 25
                  Nt = 101
                  tspan = np.linspace(0,t_final,Nt)
                  dt = tspan[1]-tspan[0]
                  tbound = [0, t_final]
                  #Matriks Initial
                  Cinit = np.zeros(2*Nz)
                  #Subroutine
                  def fun(t, C):
                           CA = C[0:Nz]
                           XA = C[Nz:2*Nz]
                           #Batas Kiri
                           CA[0] = Cai
                          XA[0] = 0
                           #Batas Kanan
                           CA[-1] = 1/3*(4*CA[-2]-CA[-3])
                          XA[-1] = 1/3*(4*XA[-2]-XA[-3])
                           dCdt = np.zeros(len(C))
                           for i in range(1,Nz-1):
                                    dCdt[i] = De/eps_b*(CA[i+1]-2*CA[i]+CA[i-1])/(dz**2)-F0/(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(CA[i+1]-CA[i-1])/2/dz-kc*alfa/(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(CA[i+1]-CA[i-1])/2/dz-kc*alfa/(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(CA[i+1]-CA[i-1])/2/dz-kc*alfa/(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(CA[i+1]-CA[i-1])/2/dz-kc*alfa/(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(CA[i+1]-CA[i-1])/2/dz-kc*alfa/(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(CA[i+1]-CA[i-1])/2/dz-kc*alfa/(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(CA[i+1]-CA[i-1])/2/dz-kc*alfa/(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*d**2*De)*(np.pi/4*de)*(np.pi/4*de)*(np.pi/4*de)*(np.pi/4*de)*(np.pi/4*de)*(np.pi/4*de)*(np.pi/4*de)*(np.pi/4*de)*(np.pi/4*de)*(np.pi/4*de)*(np
                                    dCdt[i+Nz] = kc*alfa/rho_b*(CA[i]-XA[i]*H)
                           return dCdt
                   solver = sol(fun, tbound, Cinit, t eval=tspan, method='LSODA')
                  res = solver.v.T
                  #Recalculation
                  #CA
                  CA = res[:,0:Nz]
                  CA[:,0] = Cai
                  CA[:,-1] = 1/3*(4*CA[:,-2]-CA[:,-3])
                   #XA
                  XA = res[:,Nz:2*Nz]
                  XA[:,0] = 0
                  XA[:,-1] = 1/3*(4*XA[:,-2]-XA[:,-3])
                  #Plotting
                  plt.figure(0)
                   plt.imshow(CA,cmap='jet',extent=(0,L,t_final,0),aspect='auto', interpolation='bicubic')
                   plt.ylabel('Waktu, jam')
                  plt.xlabel('Panjang, m')
                  plt.title('Profil Konsentrasi A di Badan Cairan')
                  plt.colorbar(label='CA')
                   plt.figure(1)
                   plt.imshow(XA, cmap='jet', extent=(0,L,t_final,0), aspect='auto', interpolation='bicubic')
                  plt.colorbar(label='XA')
                  plt.ylabel('Waktu, jam')
                   plt.xlabel('Panjang, m')
                  plt.title('Profil Konsentrasi A di Badan Penjerap')
```



Pembahasan

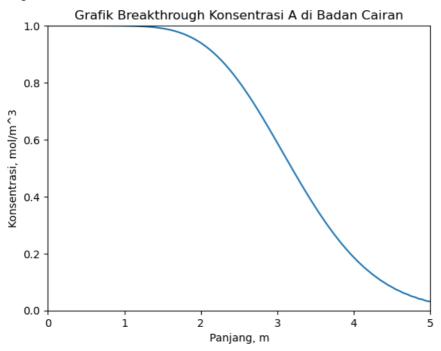
Konsentrasi A di badan cairan pada setiap posisi akan terus menerus meningkat seiring waktu berjalan karena adanya proses adsorbsi atau perpindahan massa A dari badan cairan menuju bahan padatan. Begitu juga halnya dengan grafik konsentrasi A di penjerap. Pada awalnya (t = 0 jam), konsentrasi A di seluruh posisi penjerap bernilai 0. Seiring waktu berjalan terjadi proses adsorbsi komponen A dari bacan cairan menuju penjerap hingga tercapai kondisi jenuhnya.

```
In [13]: #CA
plt.figure(2)
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.set_title('Grafik Breakthrough Konsentrasi A di Badan Cairan')
ax.set_xlabel('Panjang, m')
ax.set_ylabel('Konsentrasi, mol/m^3')
ln, = plt.plot([], [])
def init():
    ax.set_xlim(0,L)
    ax.set_ylim(0,1)
    return ln,
def update(i):
    xdata = (np.linspace(0,L,Nz-1))
    ydata = (CA[i,1:])
    ln.set_data(xdata, ydata)
```

```
return ln,
ani = FuncAnimation(fig,update,frames=100,interval=20,init_func=init,blit=True)
ani.save('CA Breakthorugh.gif',writer='ffmpeg')
plt.show()
#XA
plt.figure(3)
fig1,ax1=plt.subplots()
ax1.set_title('Grafik Breakthrough Konsentrasi A di Penjerap')
ax1.set_xlabel('Panjang,m')
ax1.set_ylabel('Konsentrasi, mol/m^3')
ln1,=plt.plot([],[])
def init1():
    ax1.set_xlim(0,L)
    ax1.set_ylim(0,200)
    return ln,
def update1(i):
    xdata1 =(np.linspace(0,L,Nz-1))
    ydata1 =(XA[i,1:])
    ln1.set_data(xdata1,ydata1)
    return ln1,
ani=FuncAnimation(fig1,update1,frames=100,interval=20,init_func=init1,blit=True)
ani.save('XA Breakthrough.gif', writer = 'ffmpeg')
plt.show()
```

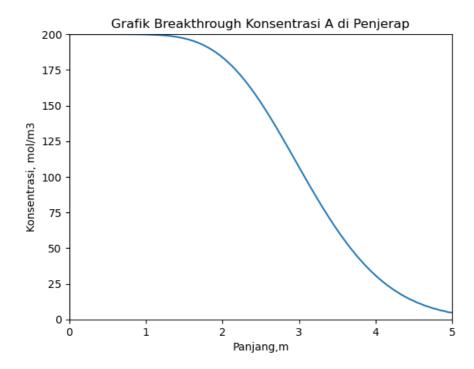
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In []: