



Statistical and Numerical Methods for Chemical Engineers

(401-0675-00L)

Lecture for D-CHAB Autumn Semester 2024

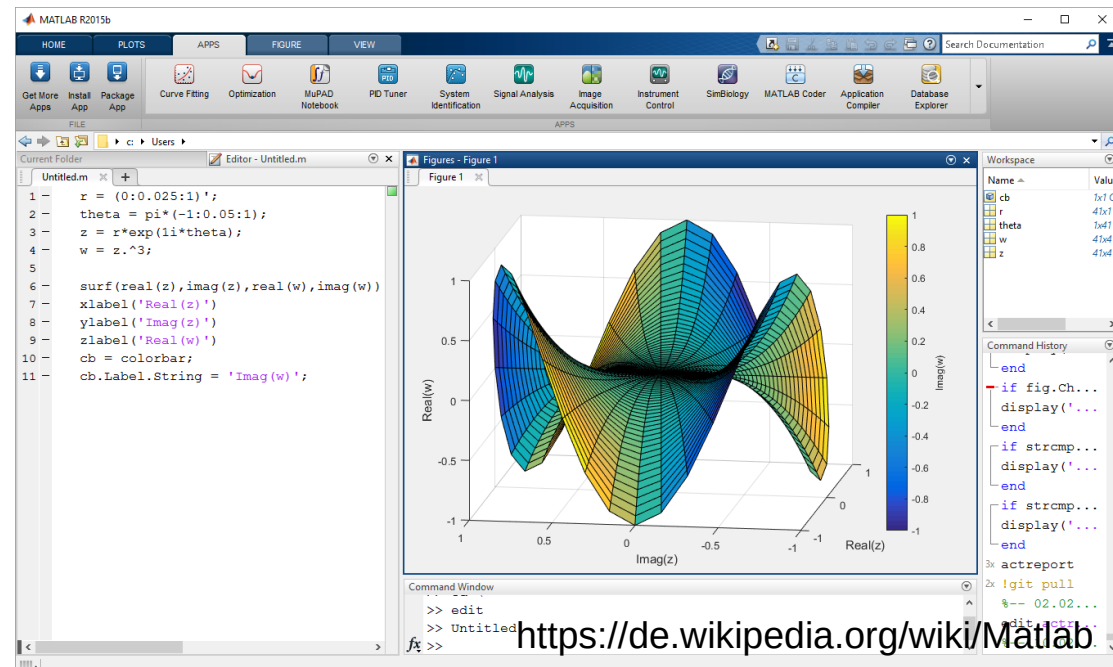
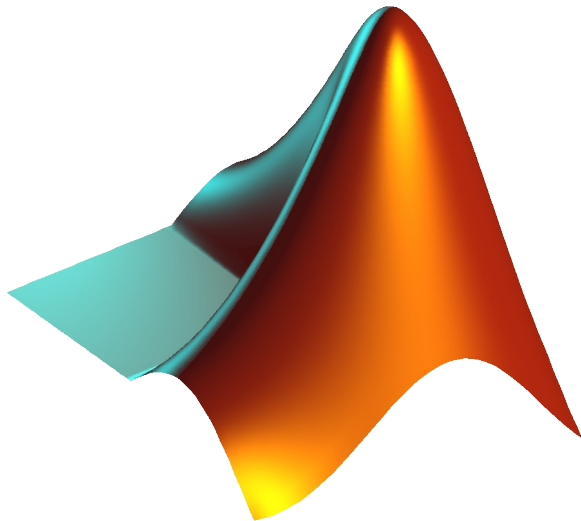
Dr. Roger Käppeli
Dr. Patric Müller

Statistical and Numerical Methods for Chemical Engineers

- Part one: Numerical methods (Käppeli)
Lecture: Wednesday, 08:15-10:00, HG E 33.1
18.09.; 25.09.; 02.10.; 09.10.; 16.10.;
~~23.10.~~; 30.10.; 06.11.; 13.11.
- Part two: Statistical methods (Müller)
Lecture: Wednesday, 08:15-10:00, HG E 33.1
20.11.; 27.11.; 04.12.; 11.12.; 18.12.
- Exercises (Jiwoo Oh, Asbjörn Rasmussen)
 - Tuesday, 07:45-09:30, HCI H 8.1
From 24.09. until 17.12.  Start next week! This week
MATLAB introduction on
Thursday (see email!)
 - Bonus (+0.25) will be explained in exercises
- Case study week: 21.10.-25.10.  No lecture & exercise classes!

MATLAB introduction

- Instructors: Jiwoo Oh, Asbjörn Rasmussen
- Thursday, 19.09.24
 - HCI G 174 09:00- 16:00
- See email for exact details



Exam

- Mode of examination: Oral 20 minutes
- Language: English or German
- Two parts:
 - ~13 minutes Numerical Methods
 - ~7 minutes Statistical Methods
- “Sample” exam for Numerical Methods part in last lecture

Part one: Numerical Methods

- Lecture webpage:
 - <http://www.sam.math.ethz.ch/~karoger/numci/2024/index.html>
 - Lecture Notes (handwritten)
 - Script (work in progress...)
 - Slides
 - Some MATLAB codes
- Exercises webpage:
 - <https://shihlab.ethz.ch/education/Snm.html>

Part one: Numerical Methods

- Outline
 1. Interpolation and Numerical Calculus
 2. Non-linear Equations
 3. Ordinary Differential Equations
 4. Partial Differential Equations
 5. Linear and Non-linear Least Squares
- This is a lot...

Part one: Numerical Methods

- What are Numerical Methods?

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 - They are methods to give **approximate solutions** to hard problems (difficult or even impossible)
- Why can't I just use a Numerical Method?

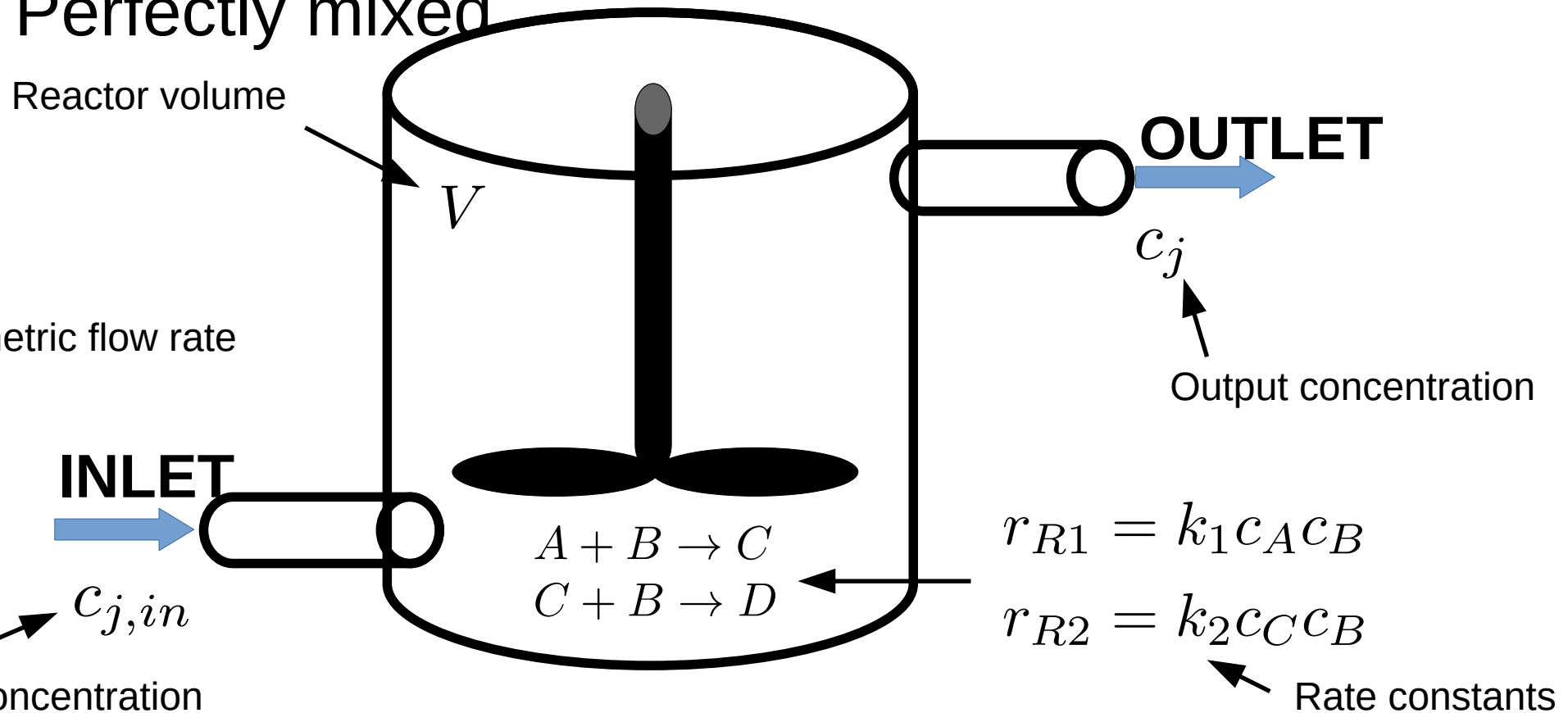
Part one: Numerical Methods

- What are Numerical Methods?
 - They are methods to give **approximate solutions** to hard problems (difficult or even impossible)
- Why can't I just use a Numerical Method?
 - Like with any other equipment (e.g. lab apparatus) one needs to have **a basic understanding** to judge the results

Example 1: CSTR

Continuously Stirred-Tank Reactor

- CSTR operated isothermally, with negligible volume change, in inflow mode with constant fluid volume, and with two elementary reactions
Perfectly mixed



Example 1: CSTR

Continuously Stirred-Tank Reactor

- Concentration of each species governed by set of mass balances

$$\frac{d}{dt} (V c_A) = v (c_{A,in} - c_A) + V (-k_1 c_A c_B)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (V c_B) = v (c_{B,in} - c_B) + V (-k_1 c_A c_B - k_2 c_C c_B)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (V c_C) = v (c_{C,in} - c_C) + V (+k_1 c_A c_B - k_2 c_C c_B)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (V c_D) = v (c_{D,in} - c_D) + V (+k_2 c_C c_B)$$

Inflow

Reactions

Example 1: CSTR

Continuously Stirred-Tank Reactor

- Concentration of each species governed by set of mass balances

$$\frac{d}{dt} (V c_A) = v (c_{A,in} - c_A) + V (-k_1 c_A c_B)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (V c_B) = v (c_{B,in} - c_B) + V (-k_1 c_A c_B - k_2 c_C c_B)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (V c_C) = v (c_{C,in} - c_C) + V (+k_1 c_A c_B - k_2 c_C c_B)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (V c_D) = v (c_{D,in} - c_D) + V (+k_2 c_C c_B)$$

Set of coupled nonlinear Ordinary Differential Equations

Solve Numerically!!!  **Chap. 3**

Example 1: CSTR

Continuously Stirred-Tank Reactor

- Concentration of each species governed by set of mass balances

Steady state $\frac{d}{dt}(Vc_j) \rightarrow 0$

$$0 = v(c_{A,in} - c_A) + V(-k_1c_Ac_B)$$

$$0 = v(c_{B,in} - c_B) + V(-k_1c_Ac_B - k_2c_Cc_B)$$

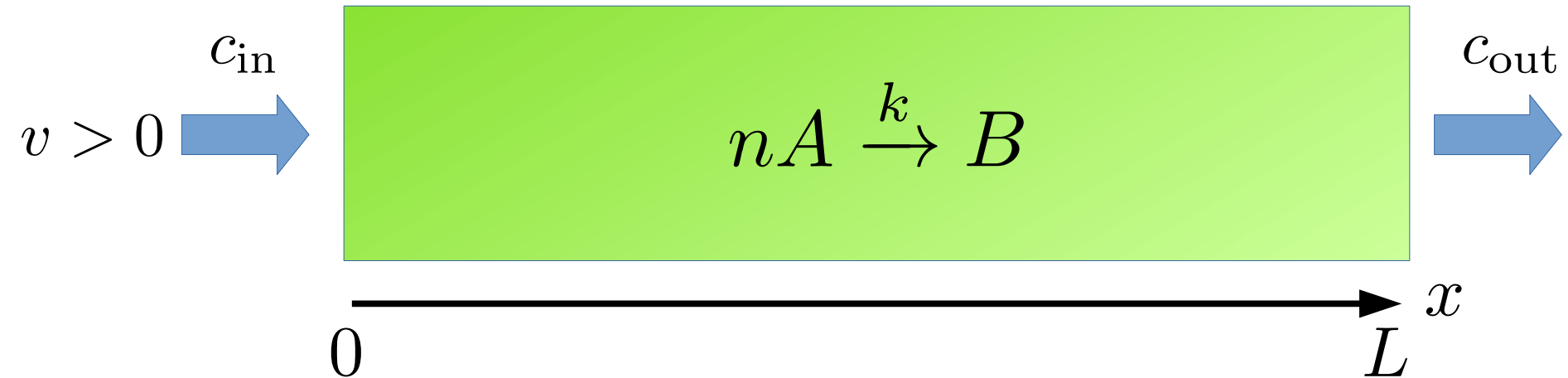
$$0 = v(c_{C,in} - c_C) + V(+k_1c_Ac_B - k_2c_Cc_B)$$

$$0 = v(c_{D,in} - c_D) + V(+k_2c_Cc_B)$$

Set of coupled nonlinear Equations

Solve Numerically!!!  **Chap. 2**

Example 2: Tubular Reactor



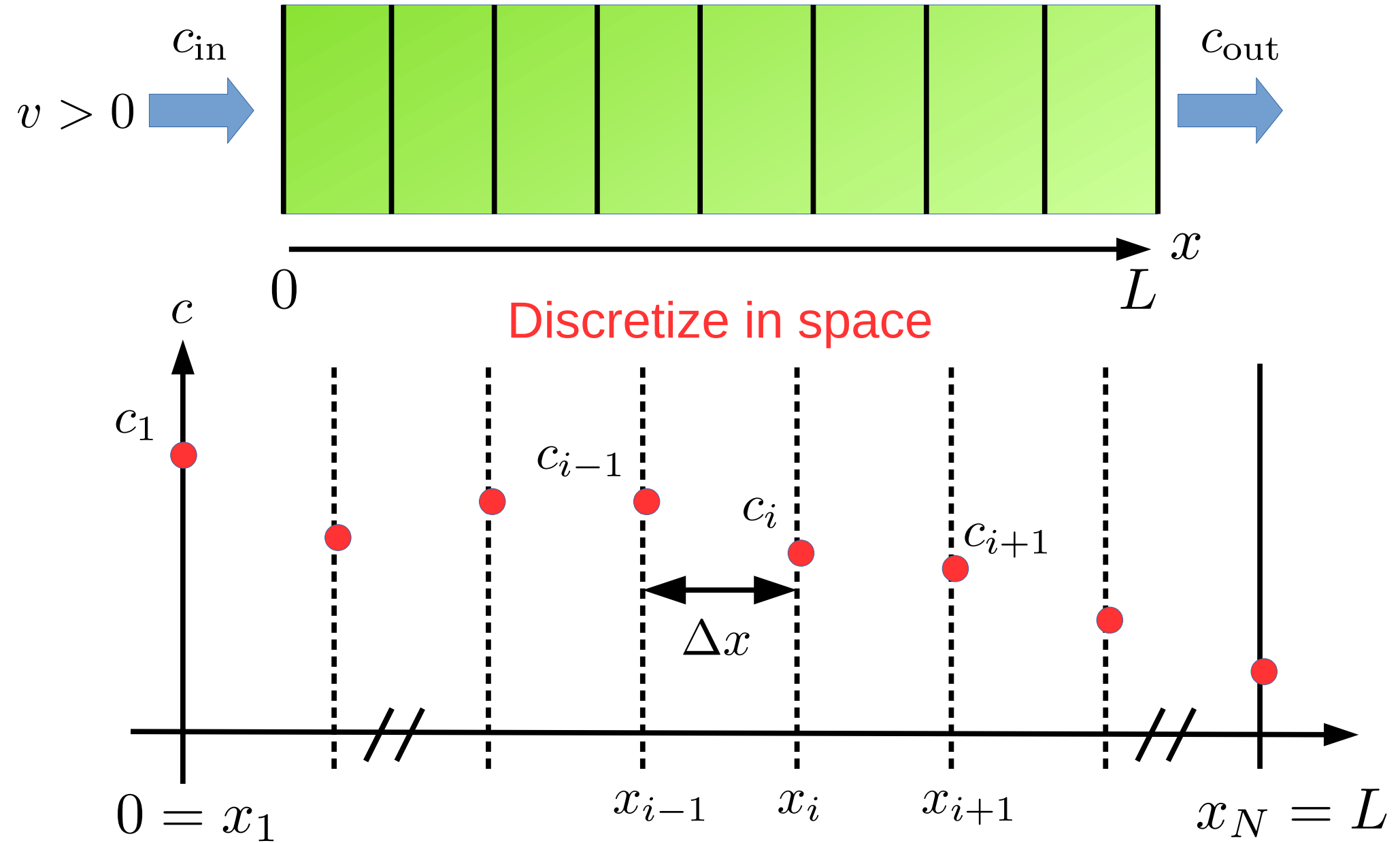
Mass balance: $\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2} - v \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} - kc^n$

Diffusion \nearrow \nwarrow Advection/Convection \nwarrow Reaction \swarrow

Boundary conditions: $c(t, 0) - \frac{D}{v} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}(0) = c_{in}$ $\frac{\partial c}{\partial x}(t, L) = 0$

Solve Numerically!!! \rightarrow **Chap. 4**

Example 2: Tubular Reactor



Example 2: Tubular Reactor

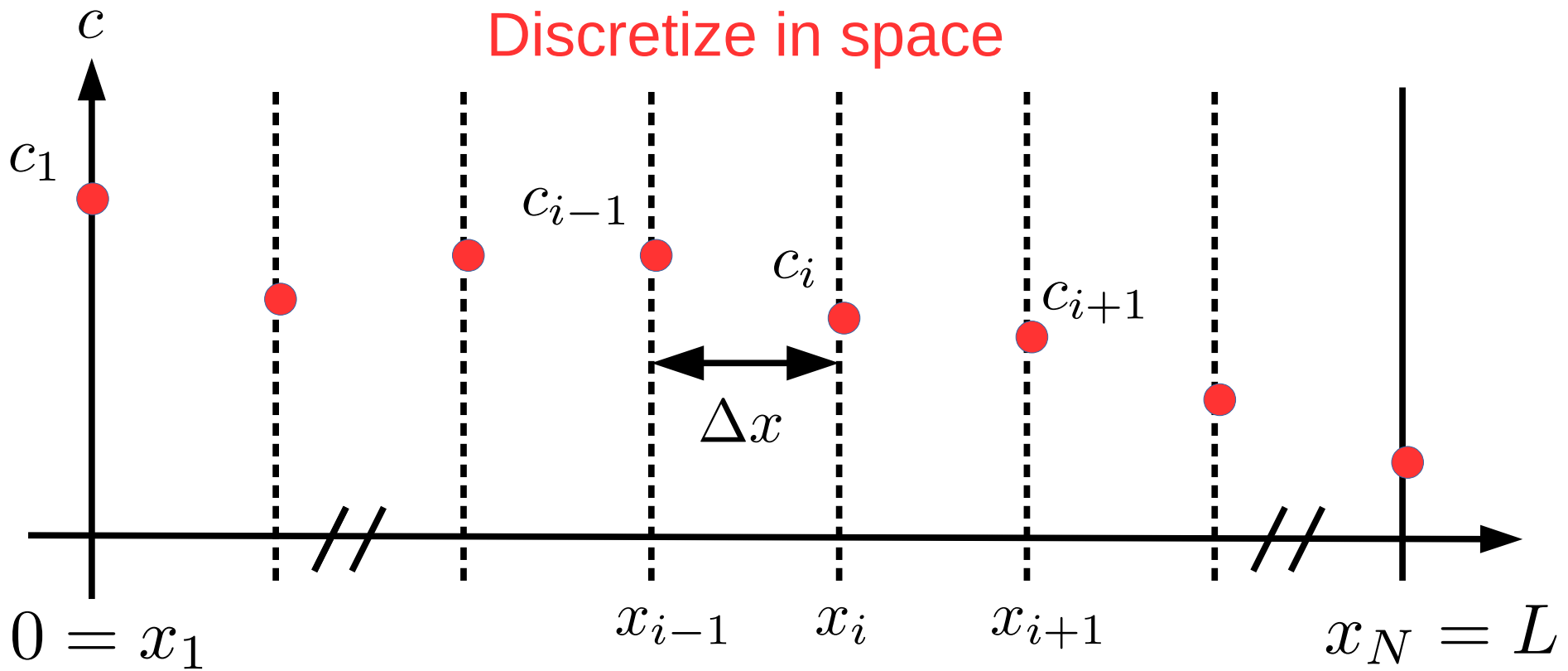
$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2} - v \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} - kc^n$$

Chap. 1,2,3,4

ODEs

$$\frac{dc_i}{dt} = D \frac{c_{i+1} - 2c_i + c_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} - v \frac{c_i - c_{i-1}}{\Delta x} - kc_i^n$$

Discretize in space



Part one: Numerical Methods

- Outline

1. Interpolation and Numerical Calculus

2. Non-linear Equations

3. Ordinary Differential Equations

4. Partial Differential Equations

5. Linear and Non-linear Least Squares

— ... “Preparation” for Statistical part

- This is a lot...

Only an overview...

Starter kit!



Literature

- Not really needed to follow the course...
- But see, e.g.,
 - Press et al., “Numerical Recipes”
 - Ascher & Greif, “A First Course in Numerical Methods”
 - Beers, “Numerical Methods for Chemical Engineering”
 - ...