

Computational modelling in chemical engineering

From science to technology



Dr Markus Kraft

Computational Modelling Group

Cambridge, 16 July 2008



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**UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE**

Research in the Department



Measurement
Techniques



Processes



Modelling



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Modelling



Dr Silvana Cardoso
Fluid dynamics, transport processes, environment



Dr John Dennis
Combustion



Prof Lynn Gladden
Catalysis and Magnetic Resonance



Dr Michael Johns
Catalysis and Magnetic Resonance



Dr Clemens Kaminski
Laser analytics



Dr Markus Kraft
Computational modelling



Prof Malcolm Mackley
Polymer fluids



Dr Bill Paterson
Powder and paste processing



Dr Alex Routh
Colloid science



Dr David Scott
Powder and paste processing



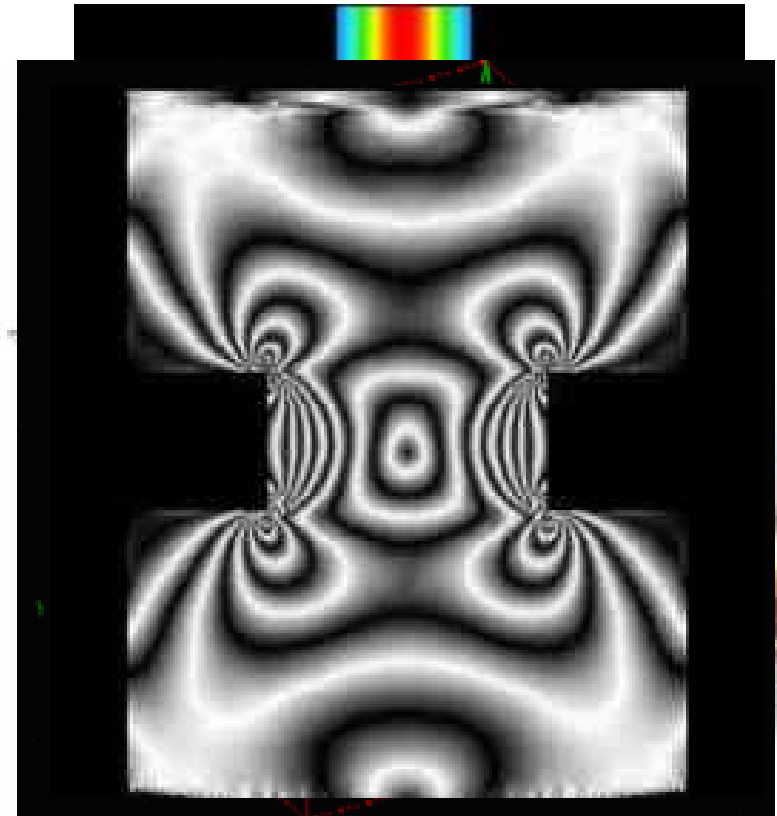
Dr Andy Sederman
Catalysis and Magnetic Resonance



Dr Vassilios Vassiliadis
Multiscale Hierarchical Systems Engineering



Dr Ian Wilson
Powder and paste processing



Flow in a oscillatory flow reactor.
Pom-Operando for
DNS of a flame kernel
high pressure polyethylene



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Engine optimisation

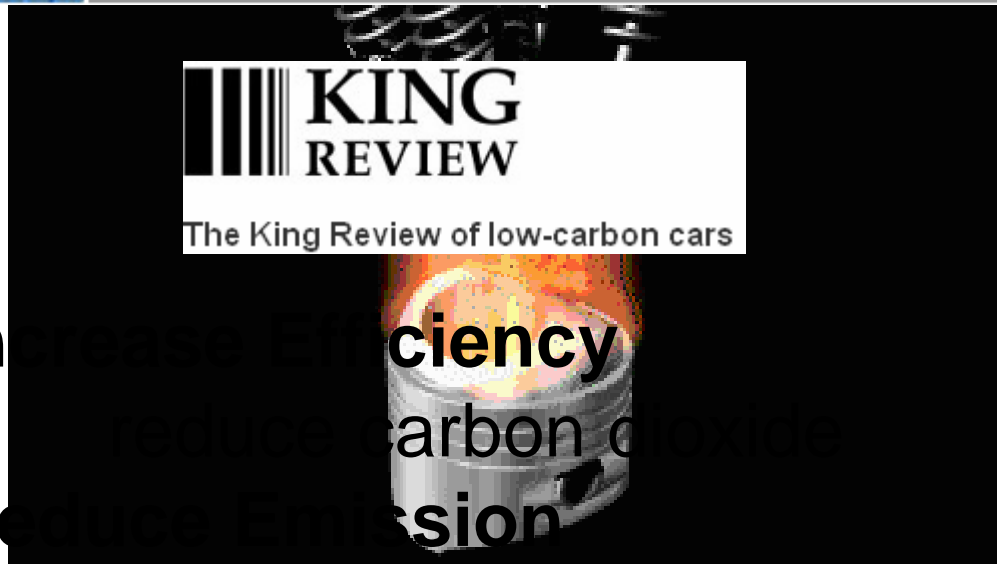


HM TREASURY



King Review

Home > Independent reviews > King Review



- Inefficiency
- Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions
- Reduction in particulate emissions

soot, NOx, unburnt hydrocarbons



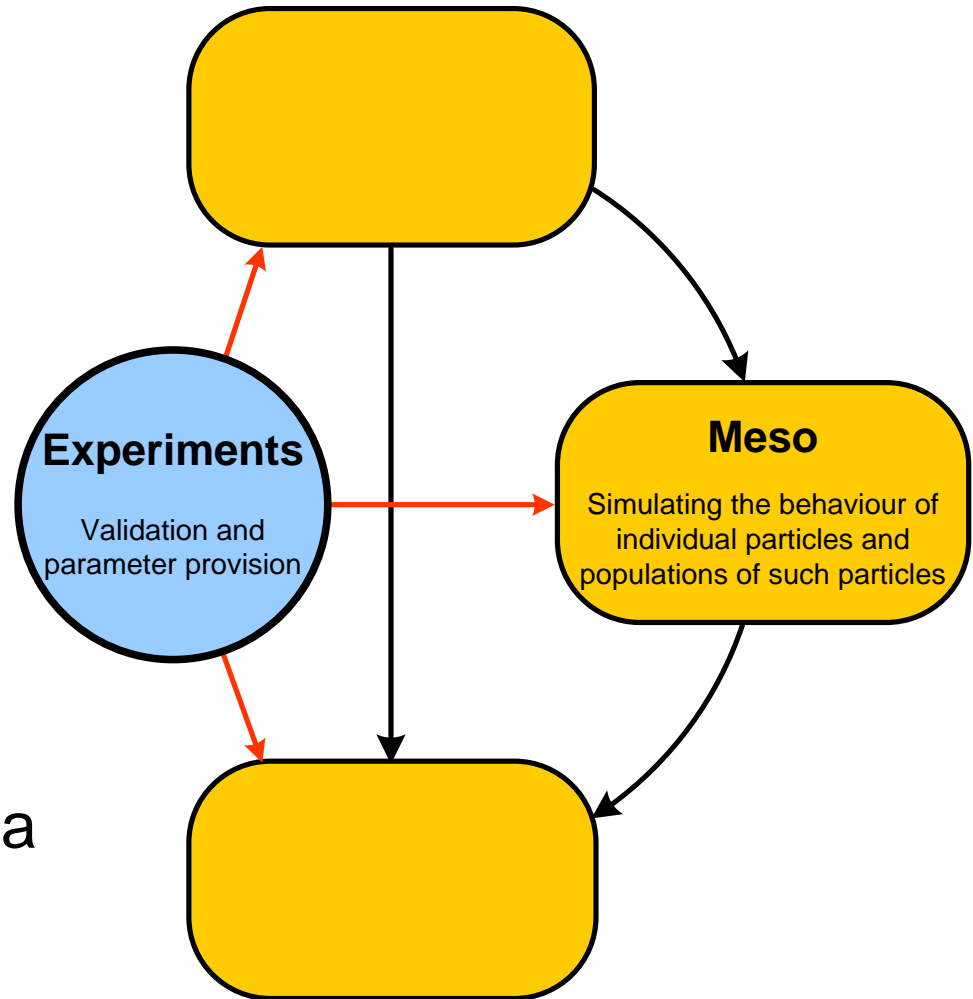
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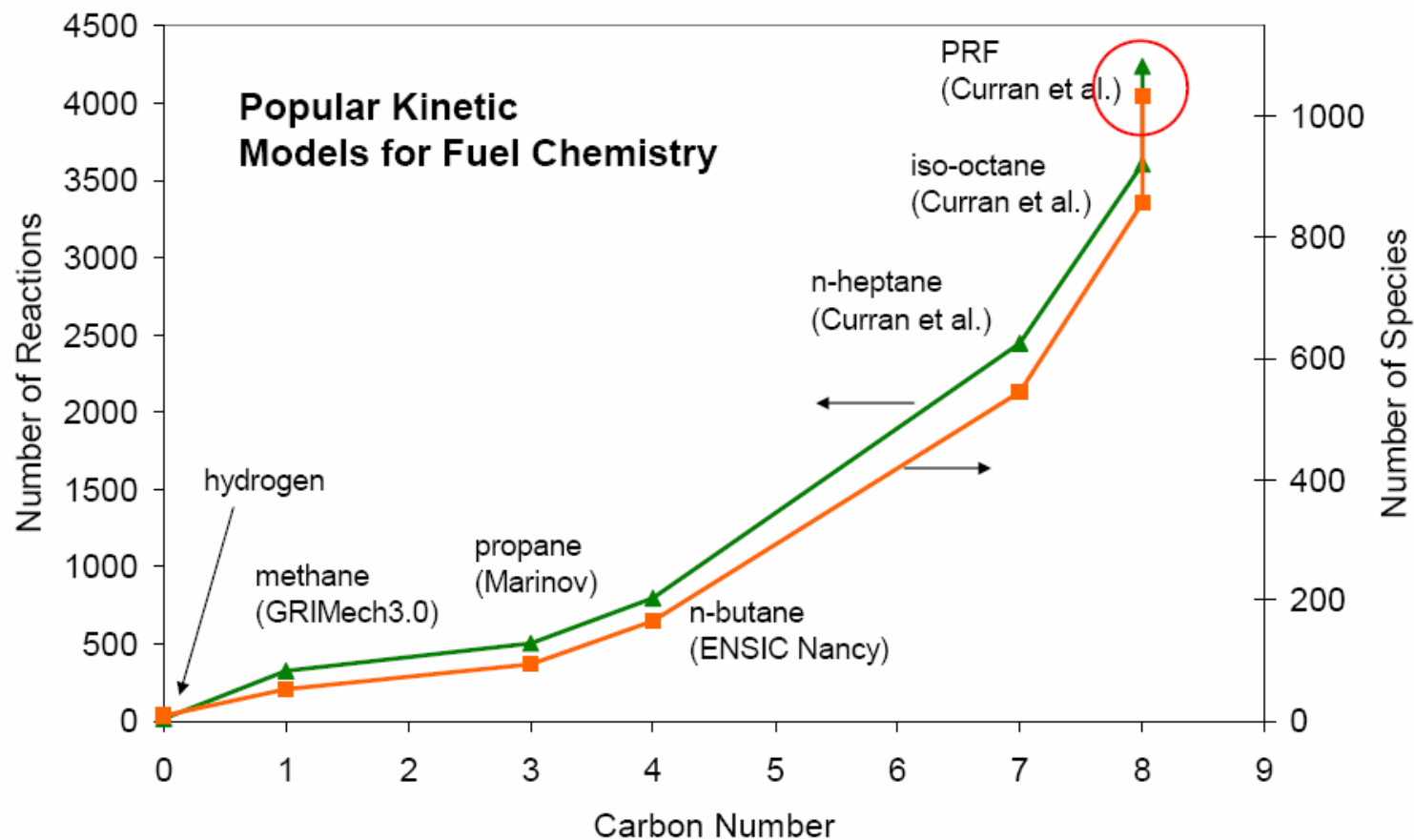


Hierarchy of scales

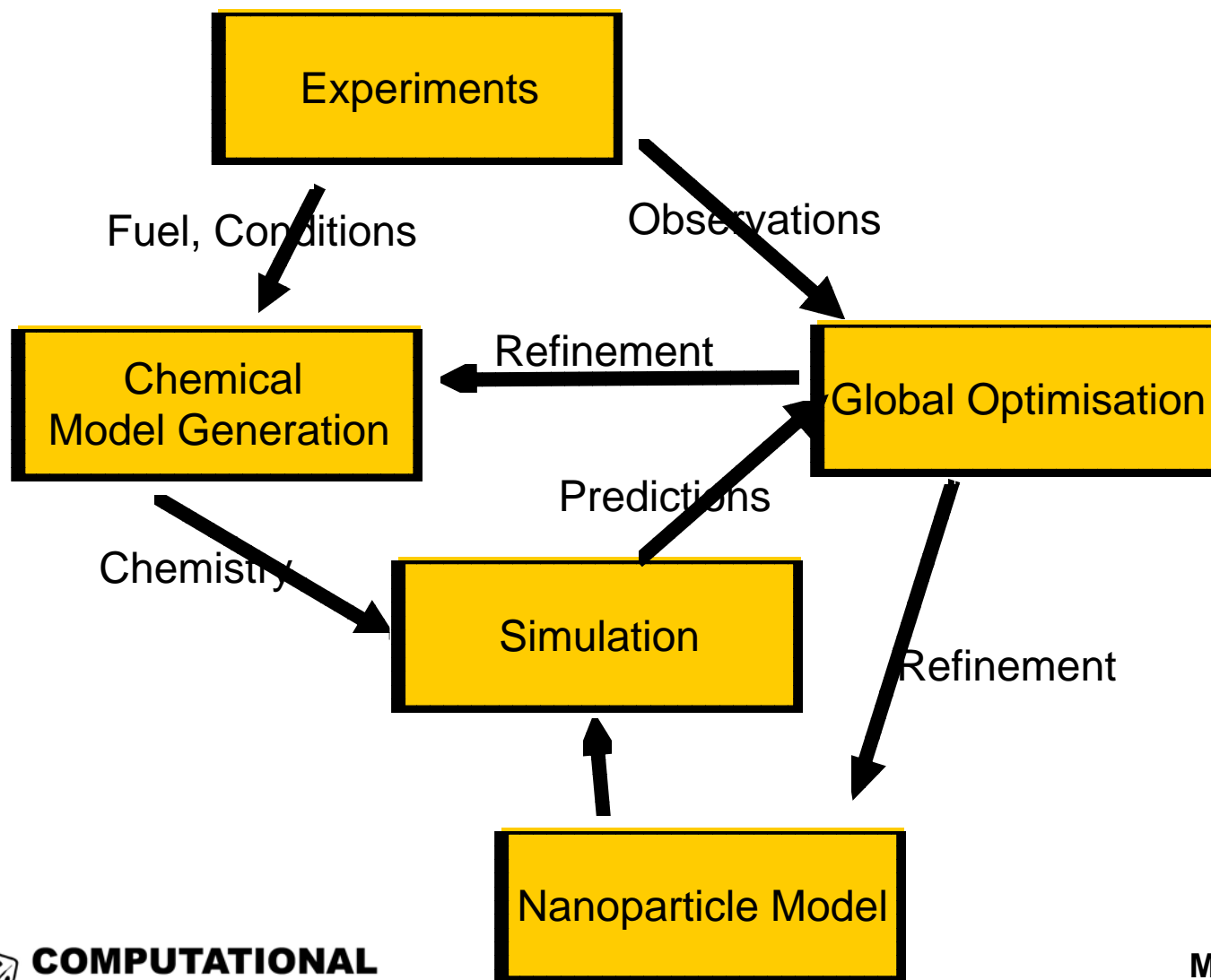
- Modelling takes place across a hierarchy of scales
- *Micro-* and *meso-*scale modelling directly feeds into *macro-*scale models of industrial processes
- All models validated against experimental data



Chemistry can be complex



Automated pipedream:



Solution: machine-readable data

- XML: Extensible Markup Language
 - General purpose
 - Human-readable
 - Machine-readable
 - Standardised
 - Libraries and functions exist in most programming languages

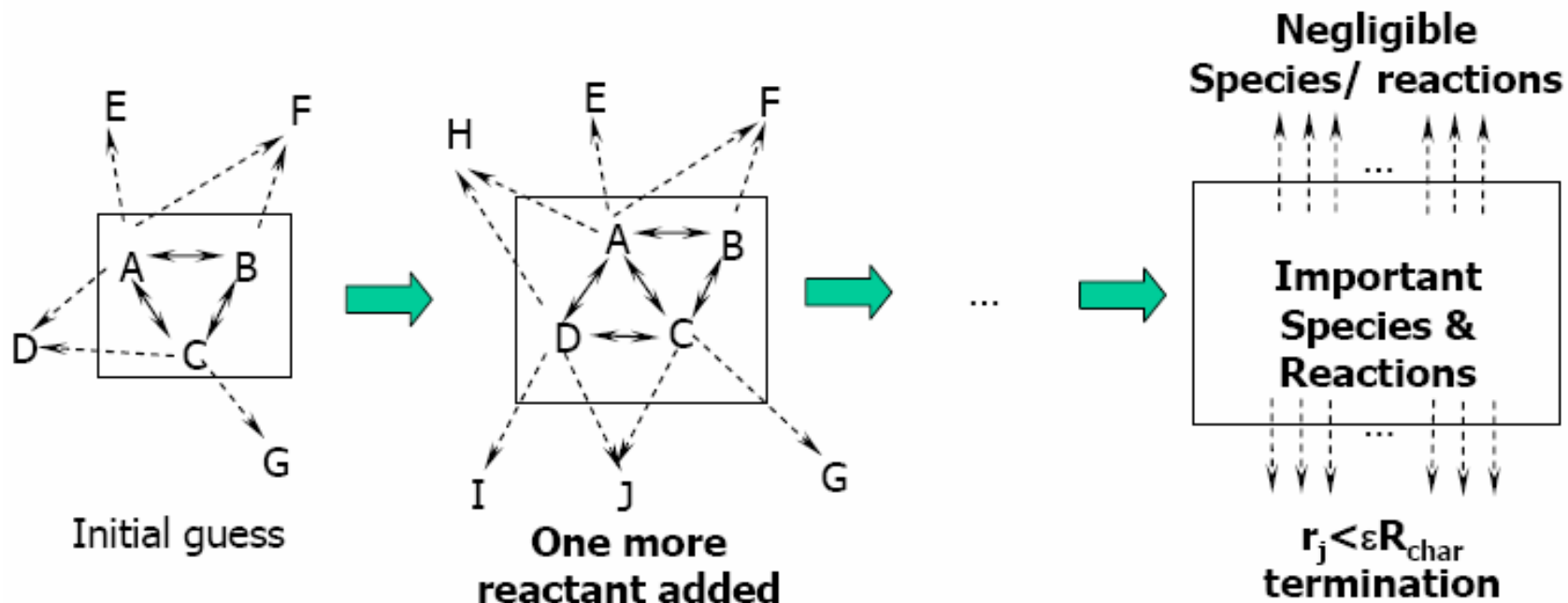



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File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Local Sett...
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Done My Computer 100%
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- XML Generated by GUI



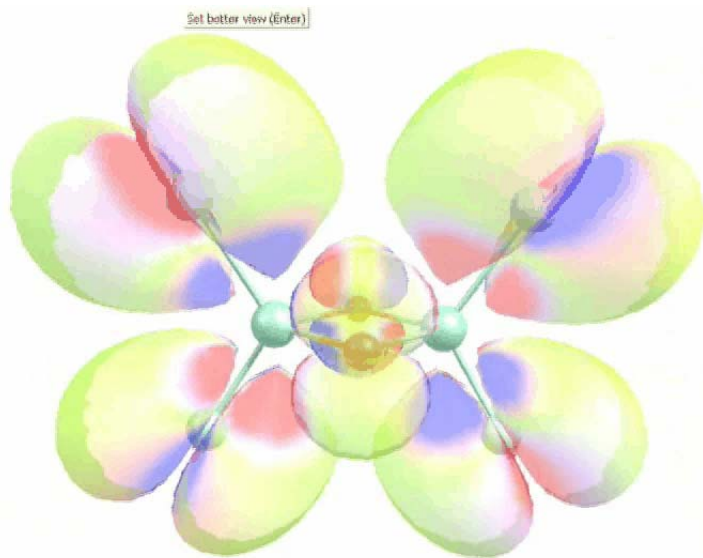
Reaction mechanism generation



- Iteratively add reactions/species until all reactions leading to new species are negligible



Quantum calculations



- Electronic energy
- Geometry optimisation
- Rotational constants
- Vibrational frequencies
- Find temperature variation of C_p , H , S through Statistical Mechanics



Proposed Reactions

Table 3: Reaction mechanism equations

No	Reaction	ΔH_{298K}° ^a	A ^b	n	E_a ^a	Ref.
Thermal Decomposition						
R1	$TiCl_4 + M \rightleftharpoons TiCl_3 + Cl + M$	387	5.40×10^{16}	0	336	[18]
R2	$TiCl_3 + M \rightleftharpoons TiCl_2 + Cl + M$	422	7.70×10^{16}	0	387	[18]
R3	$TiCl_2 + M \rightleftharpoons TiCl + Cl + M$	507	3.20×10^{17}	0	511	[19]
R4	$Ti + Cl \rightleftharpoons TiCl$	-405	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R5	$TiCl_2 + Cl_2 \rightleftharpoons TiCl_4$	-567	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R6	$TiCl + Cl_2 \rightleftharpoons TiCl_3$	-687	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
Abstraction and Disproportionation						
R7	$TiCl_3 + Cl_2 \rightleftharpoons TiCl_4 + Cl$	-144	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R8	$TiCl_2 + Cl_2 \rightleftharpoons TiCl_3 + Cl$	-180	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R9	$TiCl + Cl_2 \rightleftharpoons TiCl_2 + Cl$	-265	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R10	$Ti + Cl_2 \rightleftharpoons TiCl + Cl$	-162	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R11	$TiCl_4 + TiCl \rightleftharpoons TiCl_3 + TiCl_2$	-121	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R12	$TiCl_4 + Ti \rightleftharpoons TiCl_3 + TiCl$	-18	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R13	$TiCl_2 + TiCl \rightleftharpoons TiCl_3 + Ti$	-17	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R14	$TiCl + TiCl \rightleftharpoons TiCl_2 + Ti$	-103	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R15	$Cl + TiO_2Cl_3 \rightleftharpoons Cl_2 + TiO_2Cl_2$	-21	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R16	$Cl_2 + Ti_2O_2Cl_3 \rightleftharpoons Cl + Ti_2O_2Cl_4$	-132	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R17	$2 TiCl_3 \rightleftharpoons TiCl_2 + TiCl_4$	35	9.60×10^{12}	0	33	[18] ^d
R18	$TiCl_3 + TiCl \rightleftharpoons 2 TiCl_2$	-85	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
Oxidation						
R19	$TiCl_3 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons TiO_2Cl_3$	-151	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R20	$TiOCl_3 + ClO \rightleftharpoons TiO_2Cl_3 + Cl$	-22	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R21	$TiO_2Cl_3 + TiCl_3 \rightleftharpoons 2 TiOCl_3$	-67	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R22	$TiOCl_2 + Cl \rightleftharpoons TiOCl_3$	-138	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R23	$TiOCl_3 + O \rightleftharpoons TiO_2Cl_3$	-291	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R24	$TiO_2Cl_2 + Cl \rightleftharpoons TiO_2Cl_3$	-221	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R25	$TiO_2Cl_2 + Cl \rightleftharpoons TiCl_3 + O_2$	-71	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R26	$TiOCl_3 + O \rightleftharpoons TiCl_3 + O_2$	-140	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R27	$TiCl_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons TiOCl_2 + O$	-144	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R28	$TiO_2Cl_2 + O \rightleftharpoons TiOCl_2 + O_2$	-291	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R29	$TiCl_3 + ClO \rightleftharpoons TiCl_4 + O$	-118	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R30	$TiCl_2 + ClO \rightleftharpoons TiCl_3 + O$	-153	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R31	$TiCl + ClO \rightleftharpoons TiCl_2 + O$	-239	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R32	$Ti + ClO \rightleftharpoons TiCl + O$	-136	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R33	$TiCl_3 + O \rightleftharpoons TiOCl_2 + Cl$	-220	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R34	$TiCl_3 + Cl_2O \rightleftharpoons TiCl_4 + ClO$	-243	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R35	$TiCl_3 + ClO \rightleftharpoons TiOCl_3 + Cl$	-89	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R36	$TiO_2Cl_2 + Cl \rightleftharpoons TiOCl_2 + ClO$	-62	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
ClO Chemistry						
R37	$O + O_2 + M \rightleftharpoons O_3 + M$	-107	1.84×10^{21} ^c	-2.8	0	[20]
R38	$ClOO + M \rightleftharpoons Cl + O_2 + M$	24	1.69×10^{14}	0	15.13	[20]
R39	$Cl + O_2 + M \rightleftharpoons ClOO + M$	24	8.68×10^{21} ^c	2.9	0	[20]
R40	$Cl + O_3 \rightleftharpoons ClO + O_2$	-161	1.75×10^{13}	0	2.18	[21]
R41	$Cl_2O + Cl \rightleftharpoons Cl_2 + ClO$	-99	3.73×10^{13}	0	-1.09	[21]
R42	$Cl + O_2 \rightleftharpoons ClO + O$	229	8.79×10^{14}	0	230.5	[22]
R43	$O + Cl_2 \rightleftharpoons ClO + Cl$	-26	4.46×10^{12}	0	13.73	[23]
R44	$2 Cl + M \rightleftharpoons Cl_2 + M$	-243	2.23×10^{14} ^c	0	-7.53	[22]
Dimerisation and dimer reactions						
R45	$2 TiOCl_2 \rightleftharpoons Ti_2O_2Cl_4$	-357	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R46	$TiO_2Cl_2 + TiCl_3 \rightleftharpoons Ti_2O_2Cl_4 + Cl$	-370	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R47	$TiO_2Cl_2 + TiOCl_2 \rightleftharpoons Ti_2O_3Cl_3 + Cl$	-130	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R48	$TiOCl_2 + TiOCl_3 \rightleftharpoons Ti_2O_2Cl_4 + Cl$	-219	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R49	$Ti_2O_2Cl_3 + TiOCl_2 \rightleftharpoons Ti_3O_4Cl_4 + Cl$	-184	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R50	$Ti_2O_2Cl_2 + Cl \rightleftharpoons Ti_2O_2Cl_3$	-196	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	
R51	$Ti_2O_2Cl_4 + TiCl_3 \rightleftharpoons Ti_2O_2Cl_3 + TiCl_4$	-12	1.00×10^{13}	0	0	

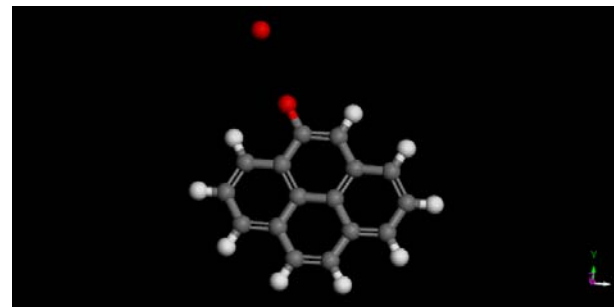
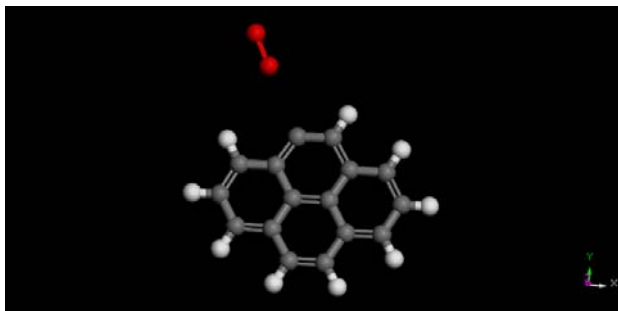
^a kJ mol⁻¹ ^b cm³ mol⁻¹ s⁻¹ ^c cm³ mol⁻² s⁻¹ ^d estimate



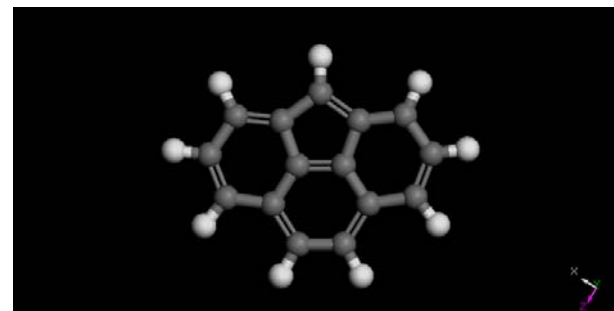
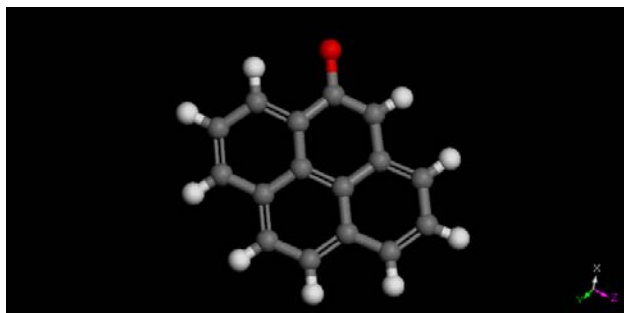
Oxidation processes in PAHs

Investigated reactions:

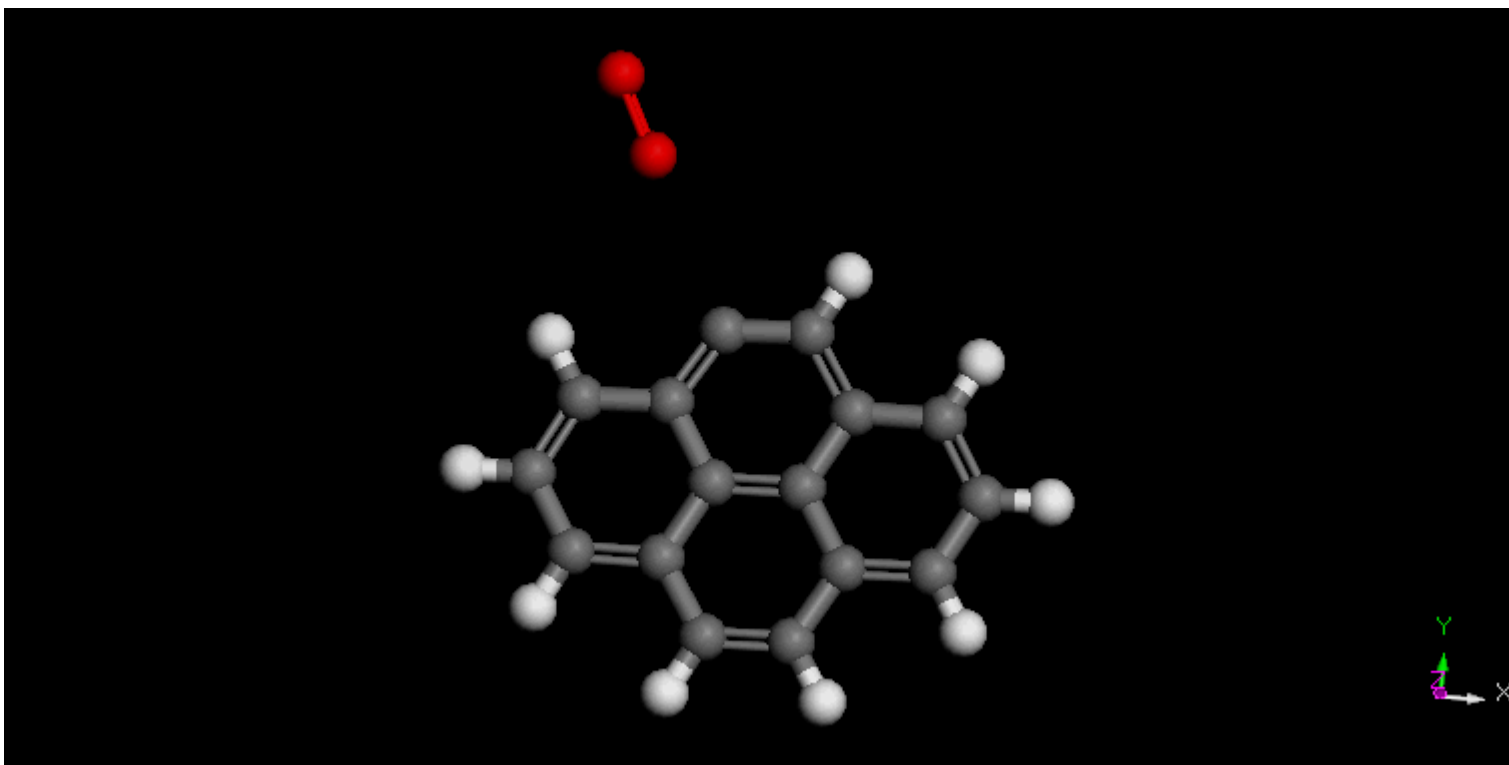
Oxidation process:



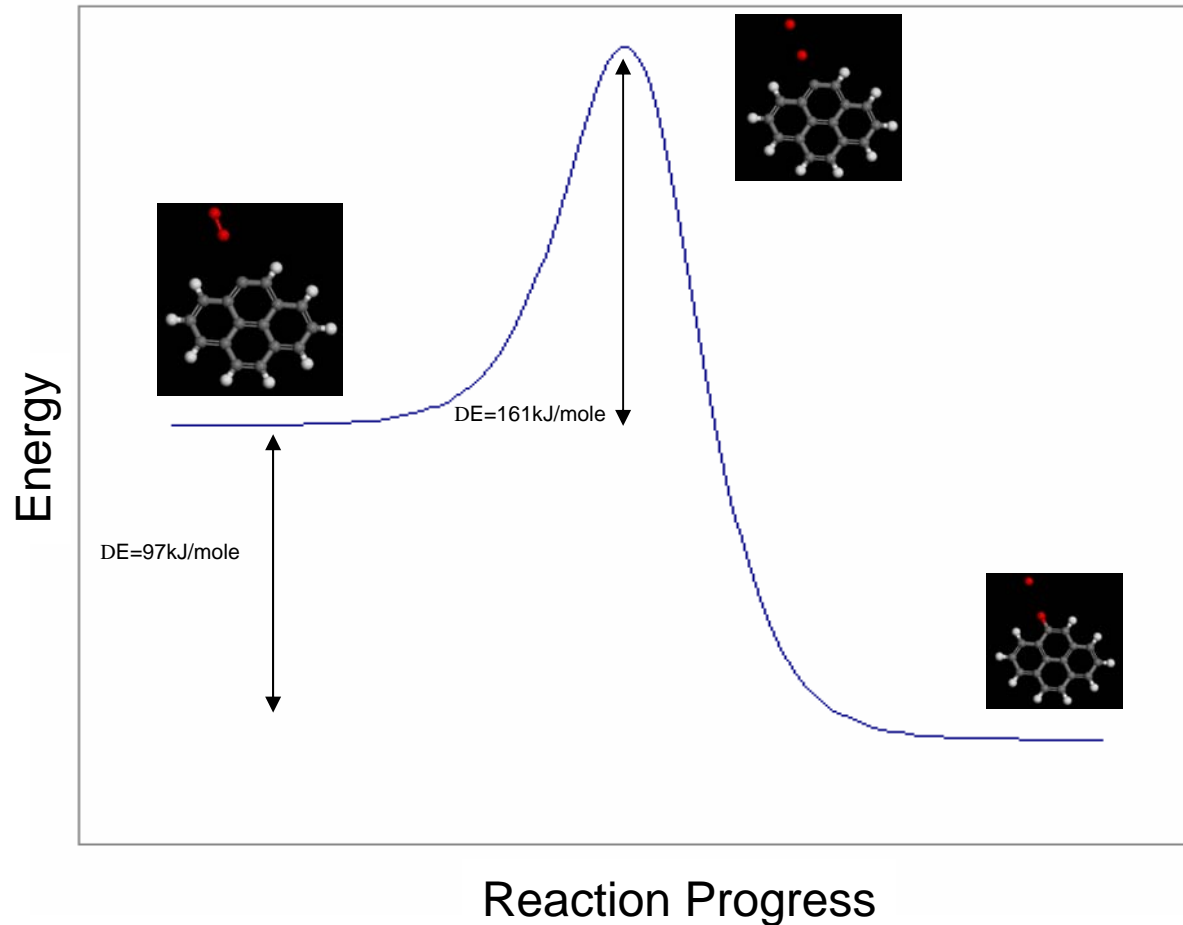
Decomposition process:



Pyrene oxidation pathway

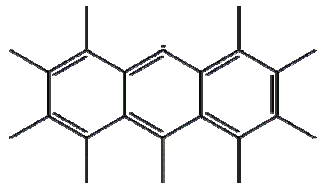


Pyrene oxidation pathway



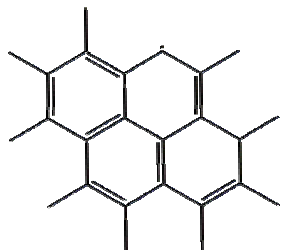
Oxidation rates of different site types

Zigzag next to zigzag (zz)



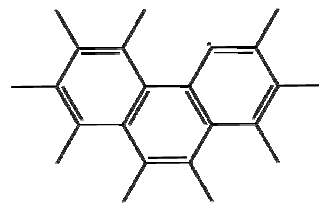
$E_{\text{act}}=156$ kJ/mole

Zigzag next to free edge (zf)

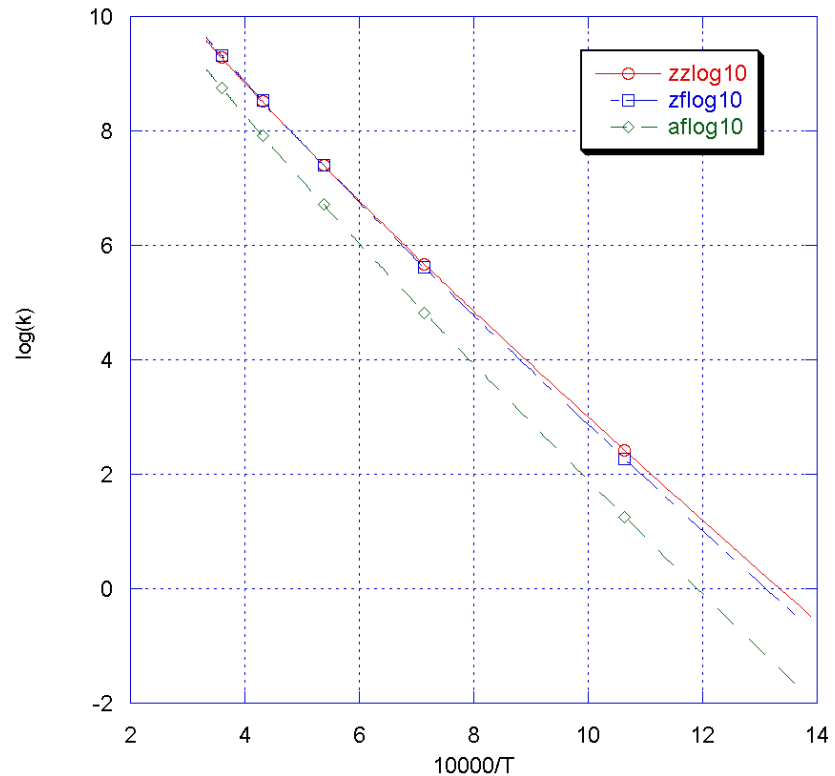


$E_{\text{act}}=161$ kJ/mole

Armchair next to free edge (af)



$E_{\text{act}}=173$ kJ/mole

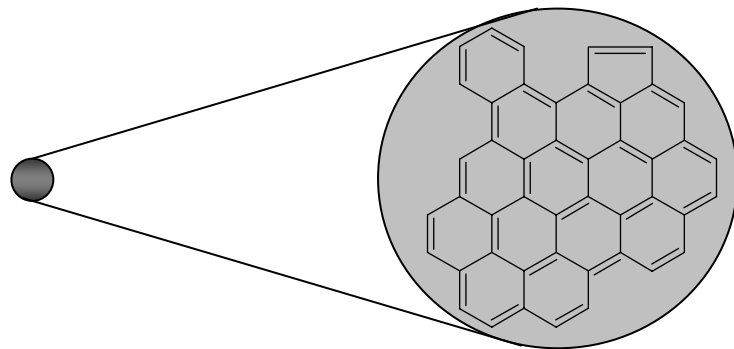


Units: k in $\text{cm}^3/(\text{mole}\cdot\text{s})$, T in K

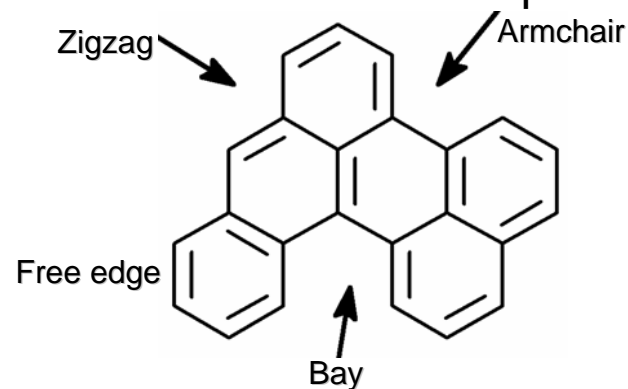


PAH growth model

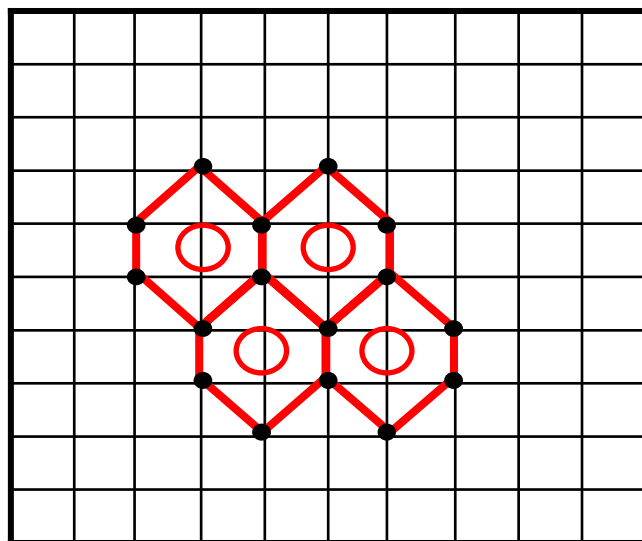
- Soot particle described by its PAH structure.



- PAH growth based on site types and various reaction steps.



- An algorithm developed to track the changing sites with reactions and resulting PAH structure.

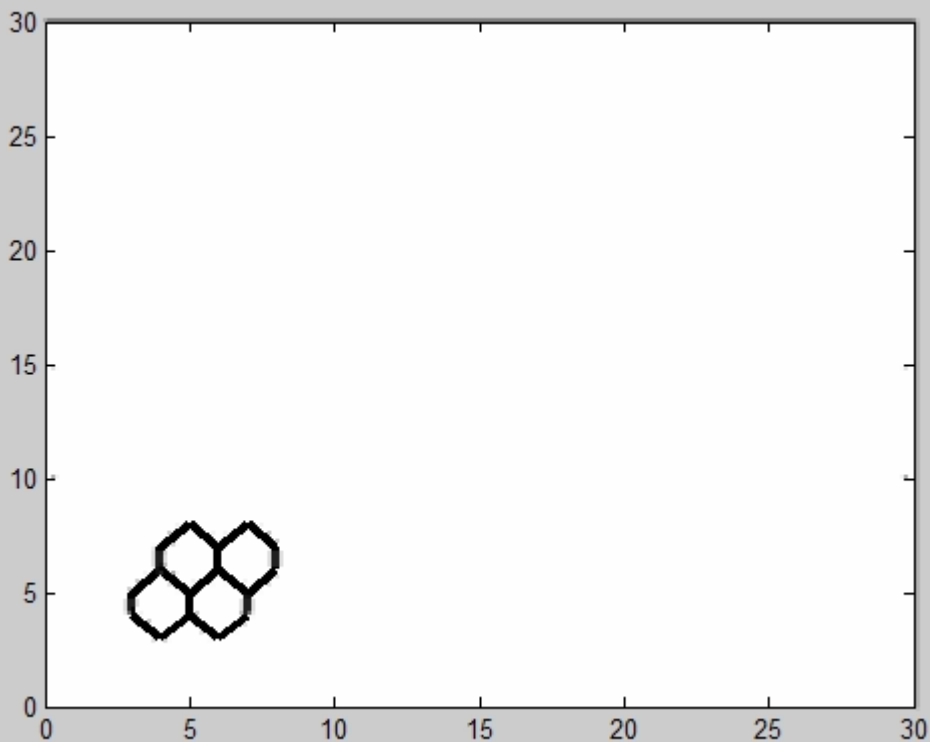
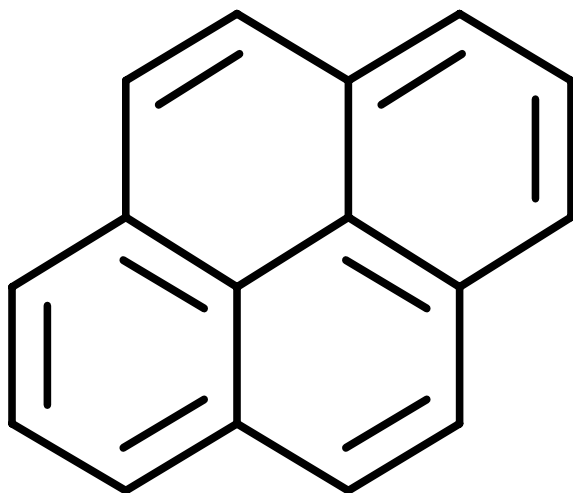


A 2-D grid showing a pyrene molecule



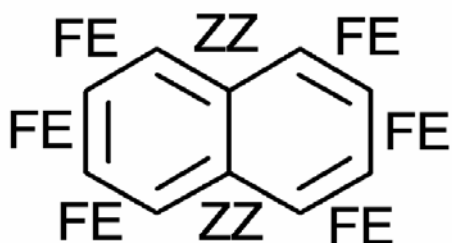
Growth of a PAH molecule

Starting structure:
Pyrene

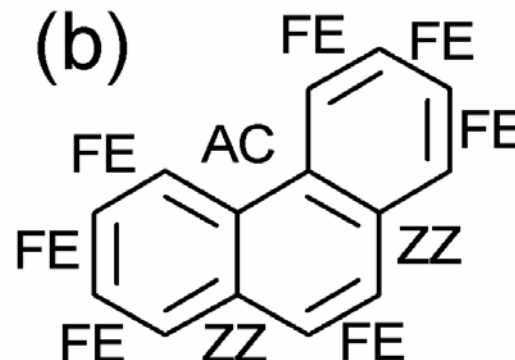


Adding structural information

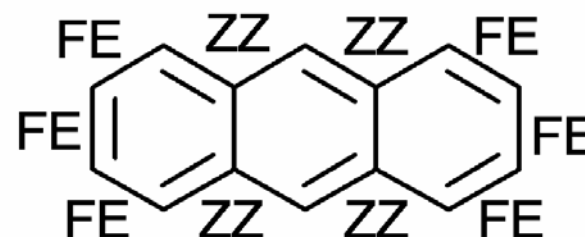
(a)



(b)



(c)



(a) 6 FEs, 2 ZZs

(b) 7 FEs, 2 ZZs, 1 AC

(c) 6 FEs, 4 ZZs

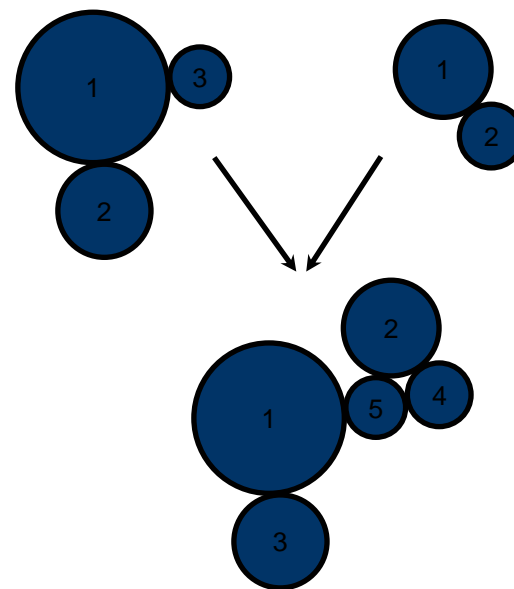
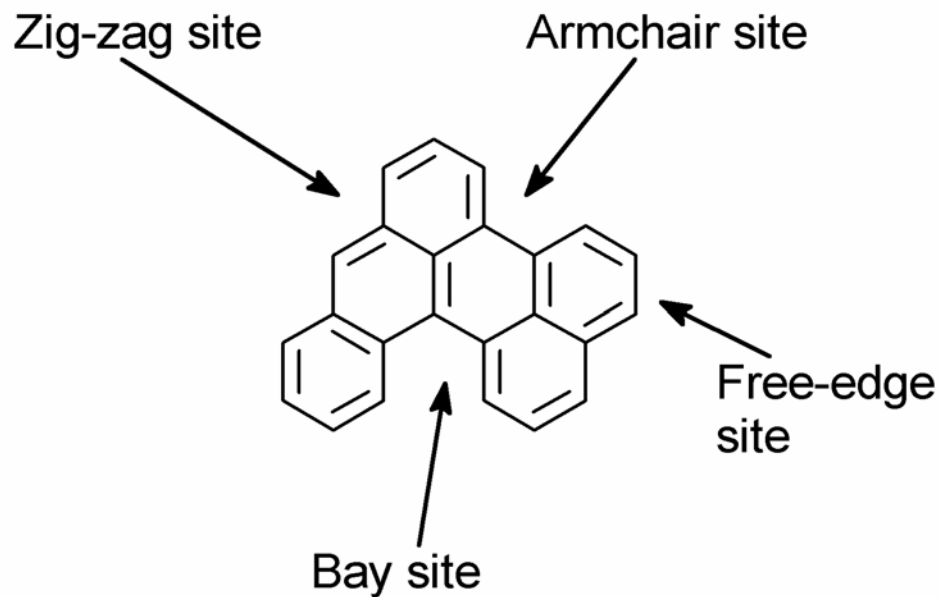


Aromatic site-counting model

Describe soot particles by $9+N$ dimensional type space (ARSC-PP model):

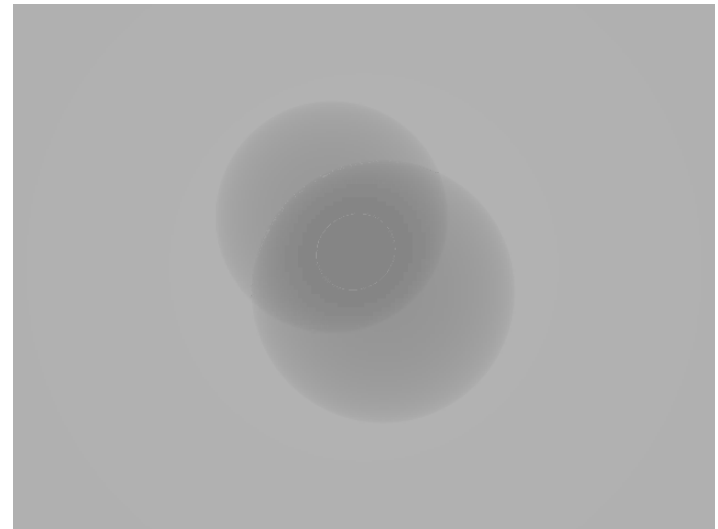
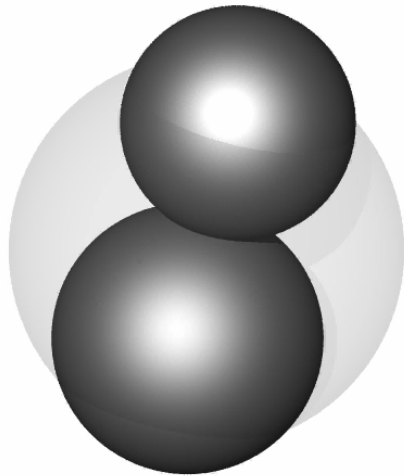
$$E = (C, H, S_{\alpha}, N_{ed}, N_{zz}, N_{ac}, N_{bay}, N_{R5}, N_{PAH}, PP_{(1-N)})$$

PP = primary particle list

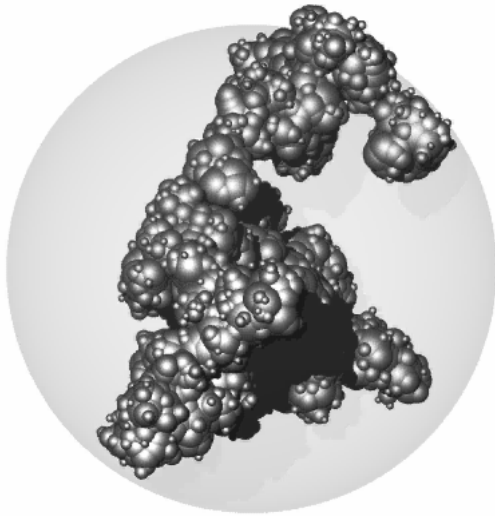


Particle growth

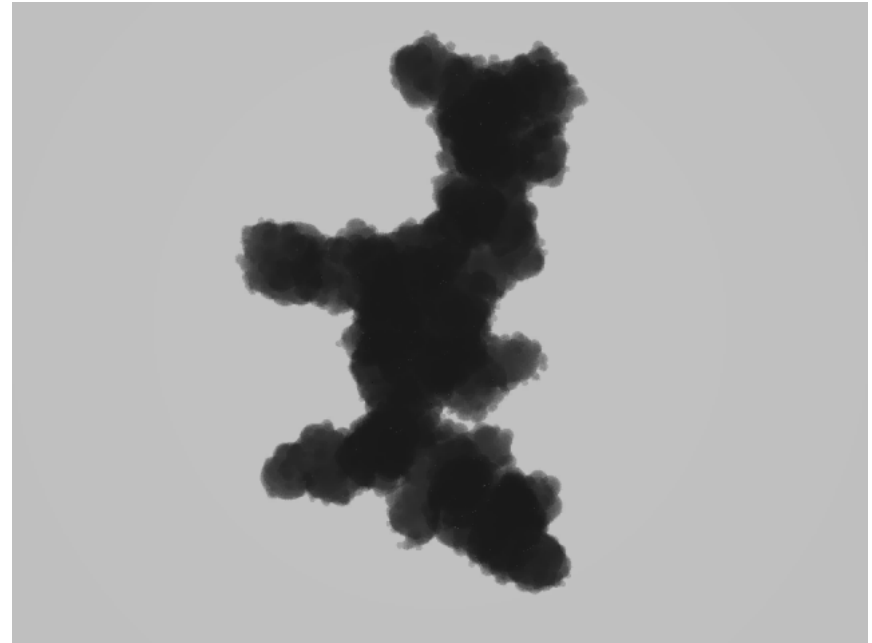
Single trajectory of a soot particle



Particle rotation



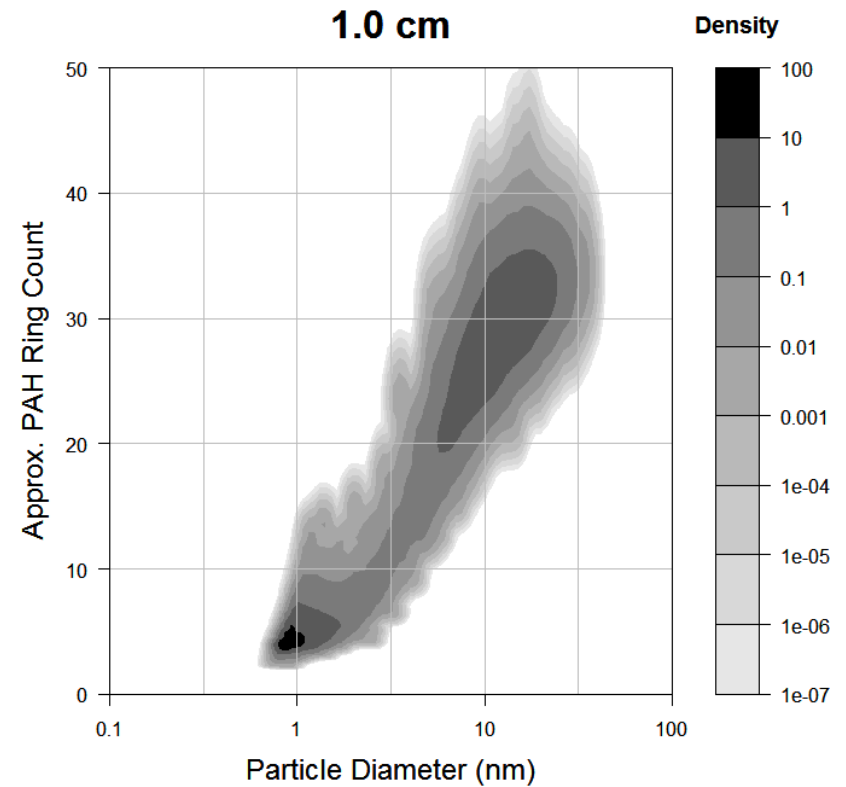
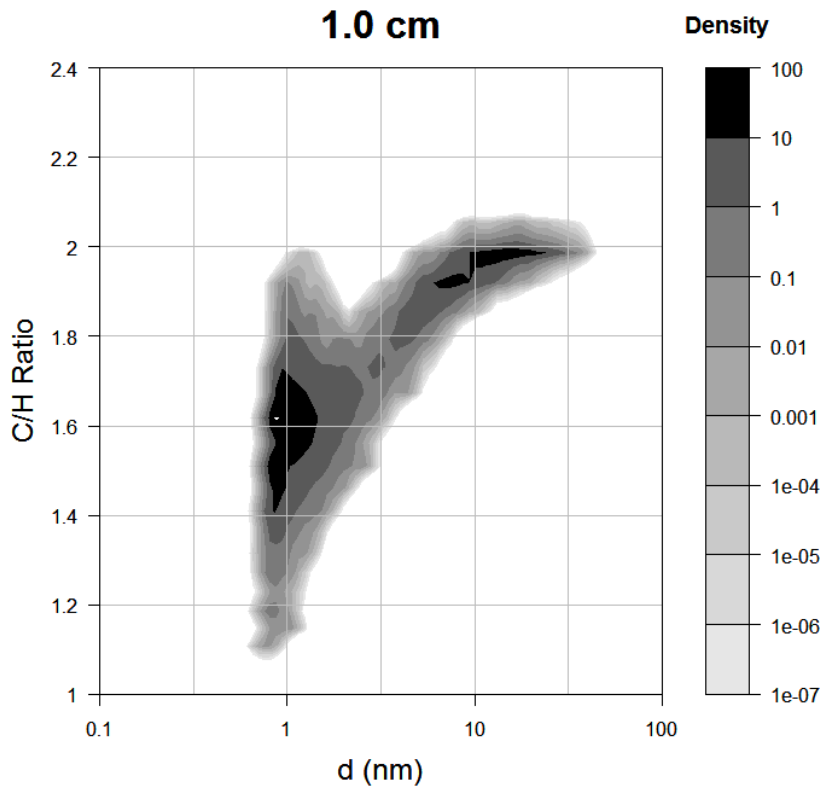
- Sub Particles: 3172
- No. Carbon atoms: 4.967×10^6
- Surface Area: $2.345 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^2$



- Shape Descriptor: 0.768
- Radius of Gyration: 44.384 nm
- Age: 0.0917 s

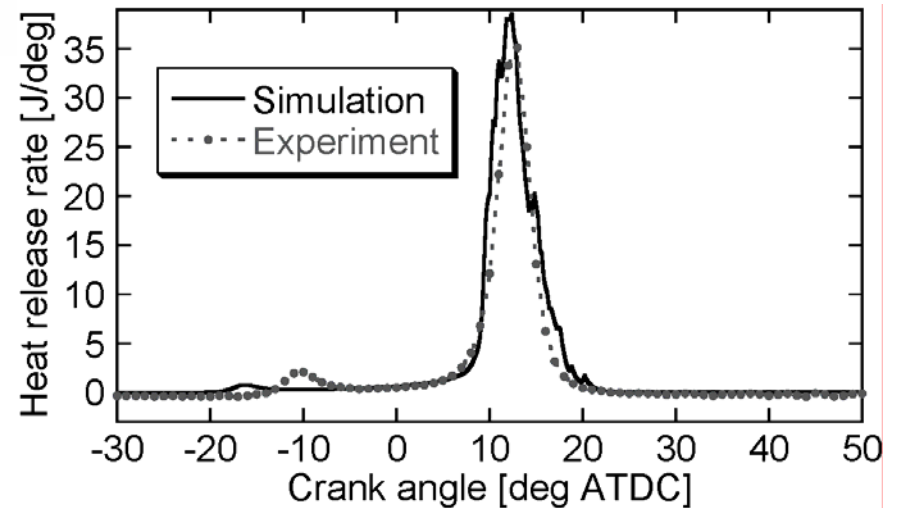
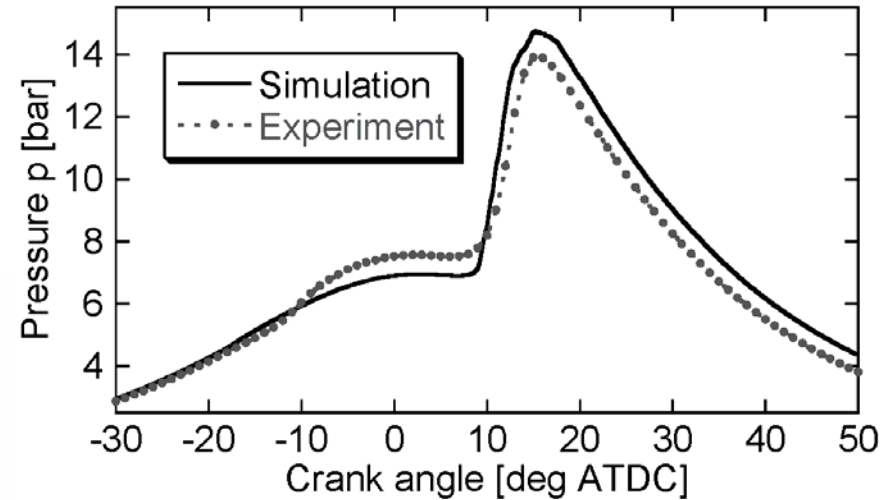
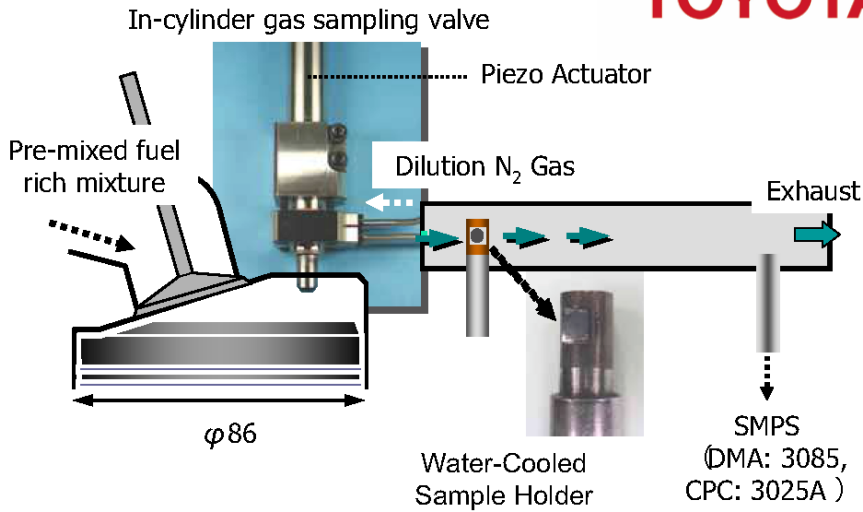


Particle composition



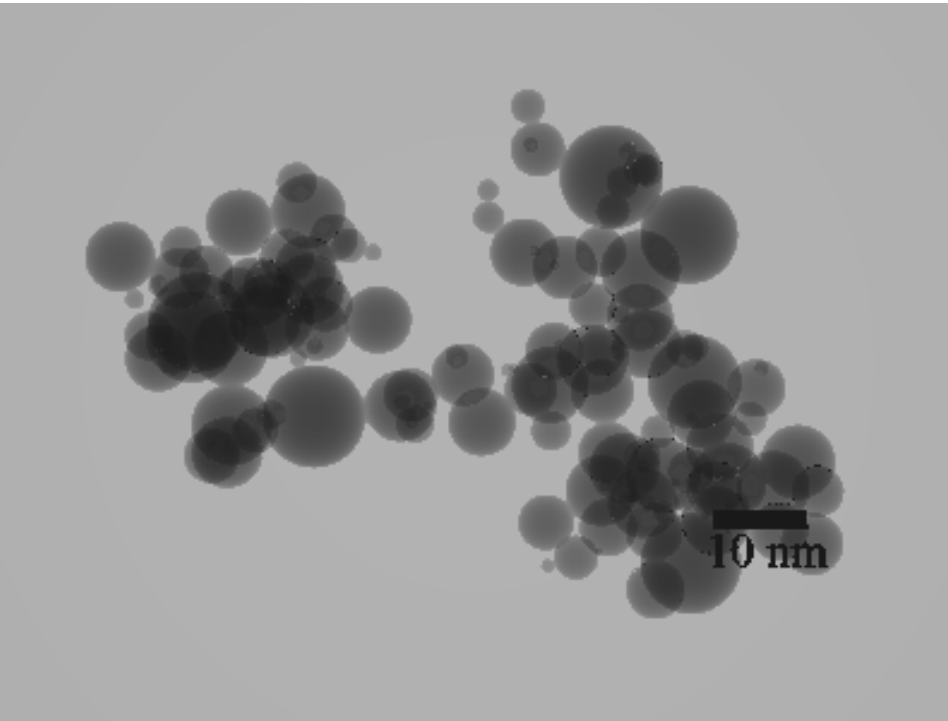
Soot in engines!

- HCCI, n-heptane
- Compression ratio 12
- Equivalence ratio 1.93
- Throttled, 20% EGR

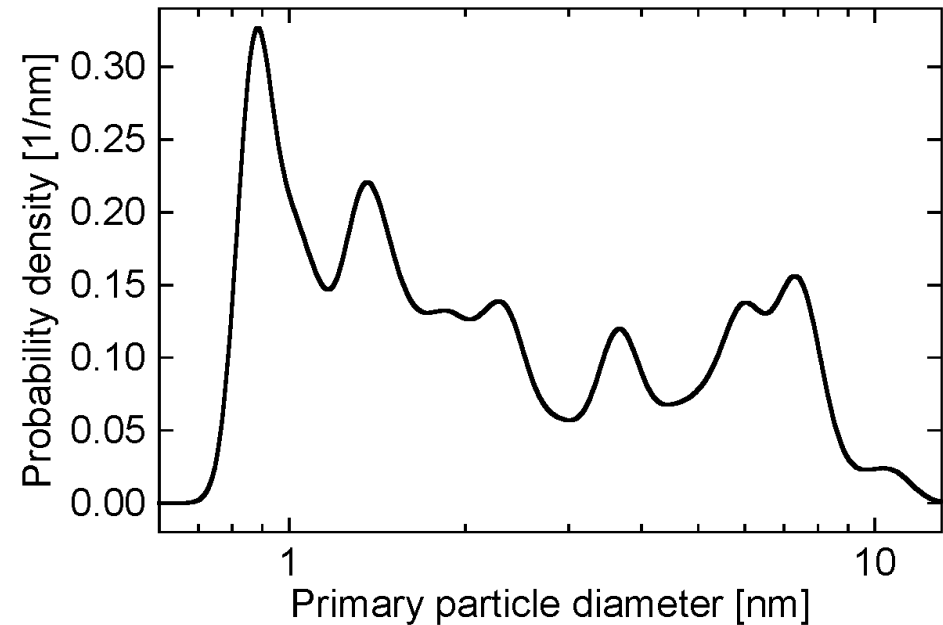


Sampled aggregates (I)

Simulation



Simulation



49.4 CAD ATDC, 129 primaries, coll. diam. 64 nm



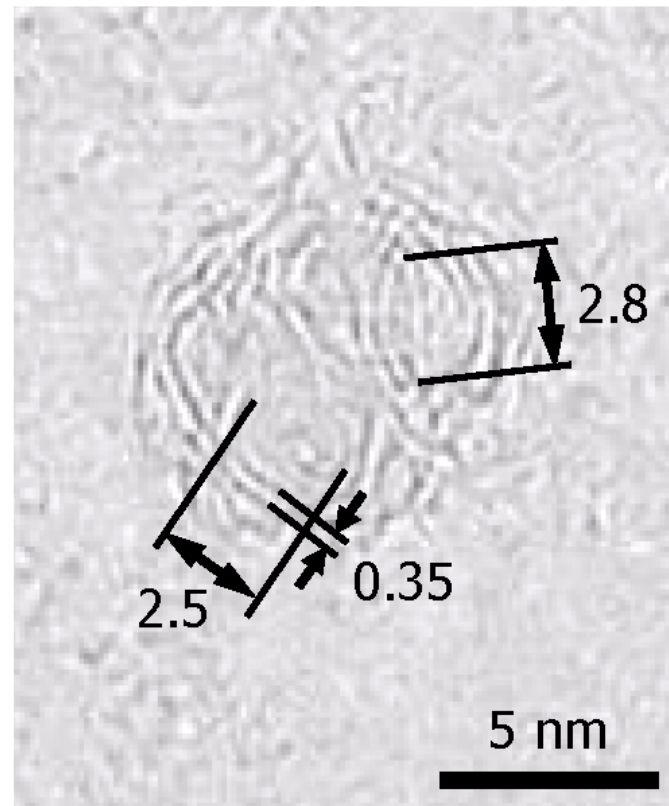
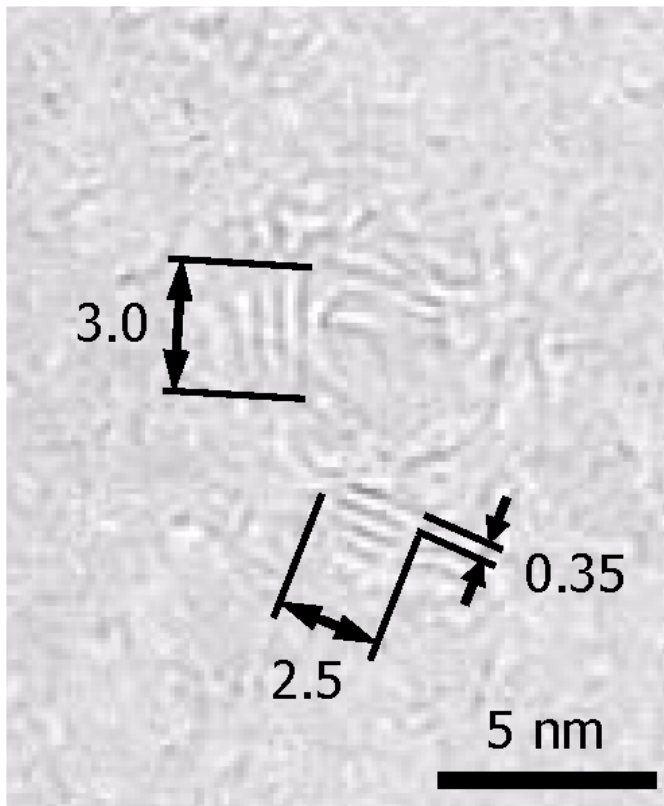
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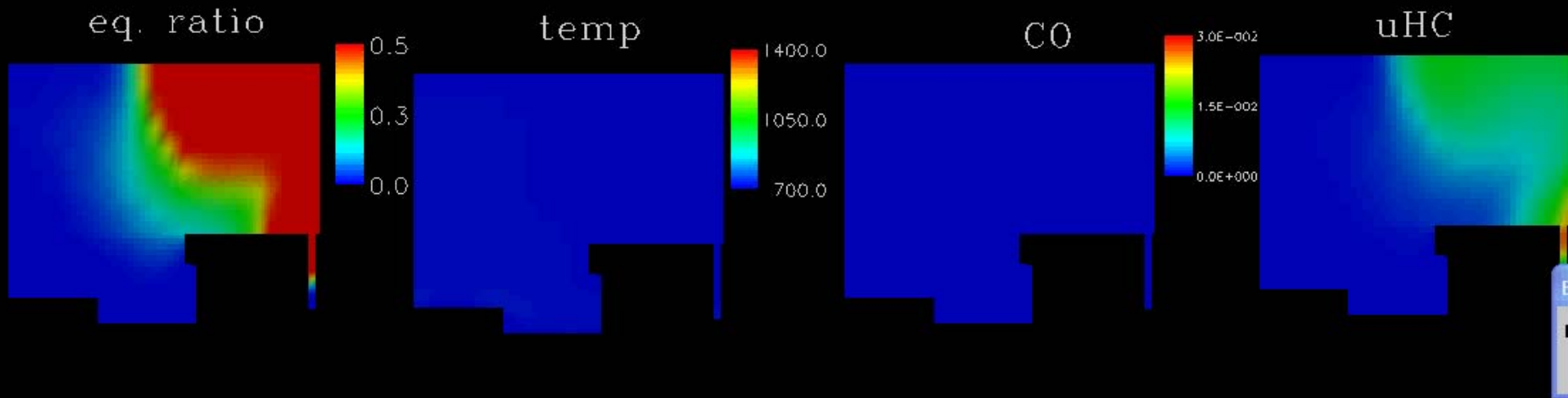
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mk306@cam.ac.uk



Sampled aggregates (II)

Experiment, sampled at ~46 CAD ATDC





CA=309 Deg

SOI at -100 aTDC, spray cone angle: 100 deg.



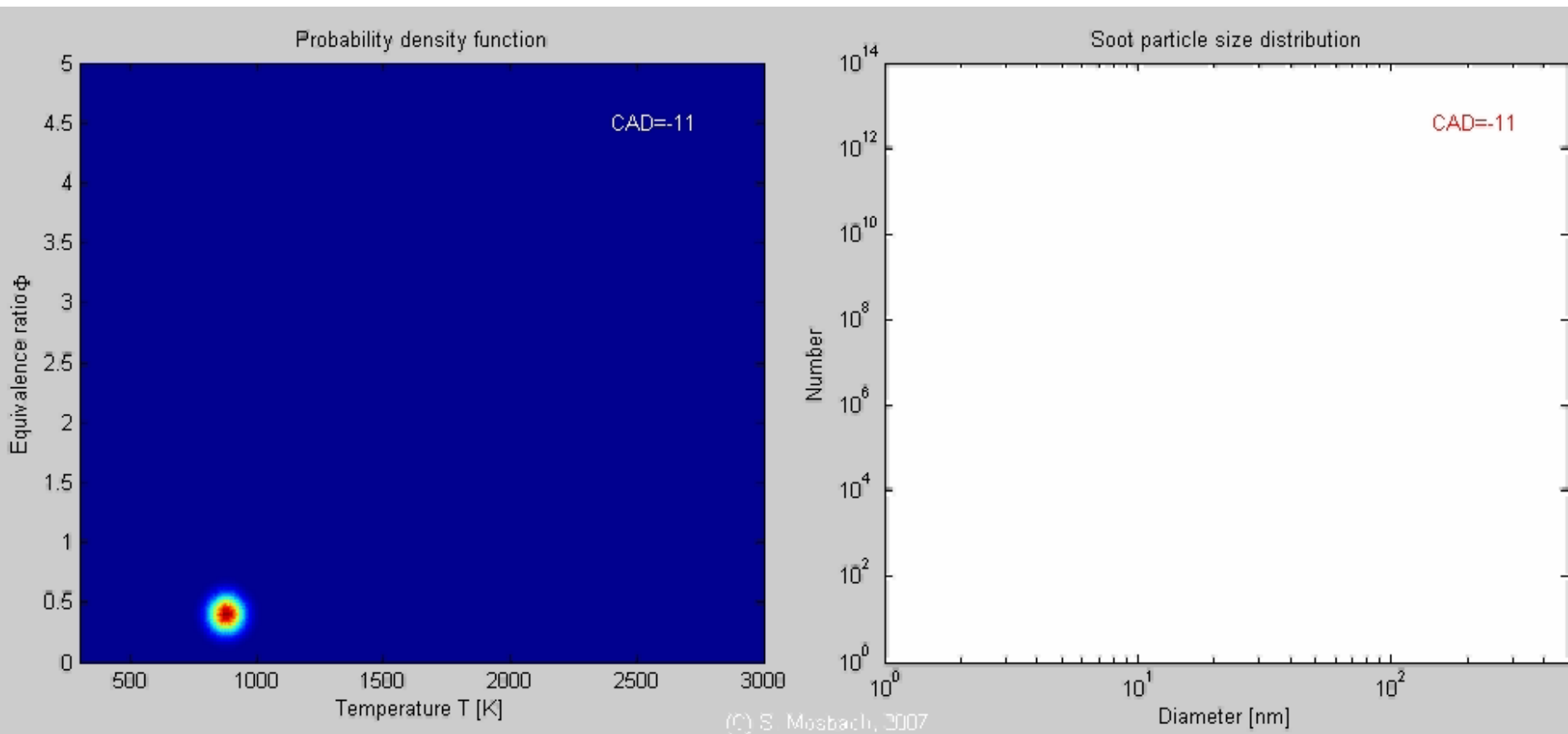
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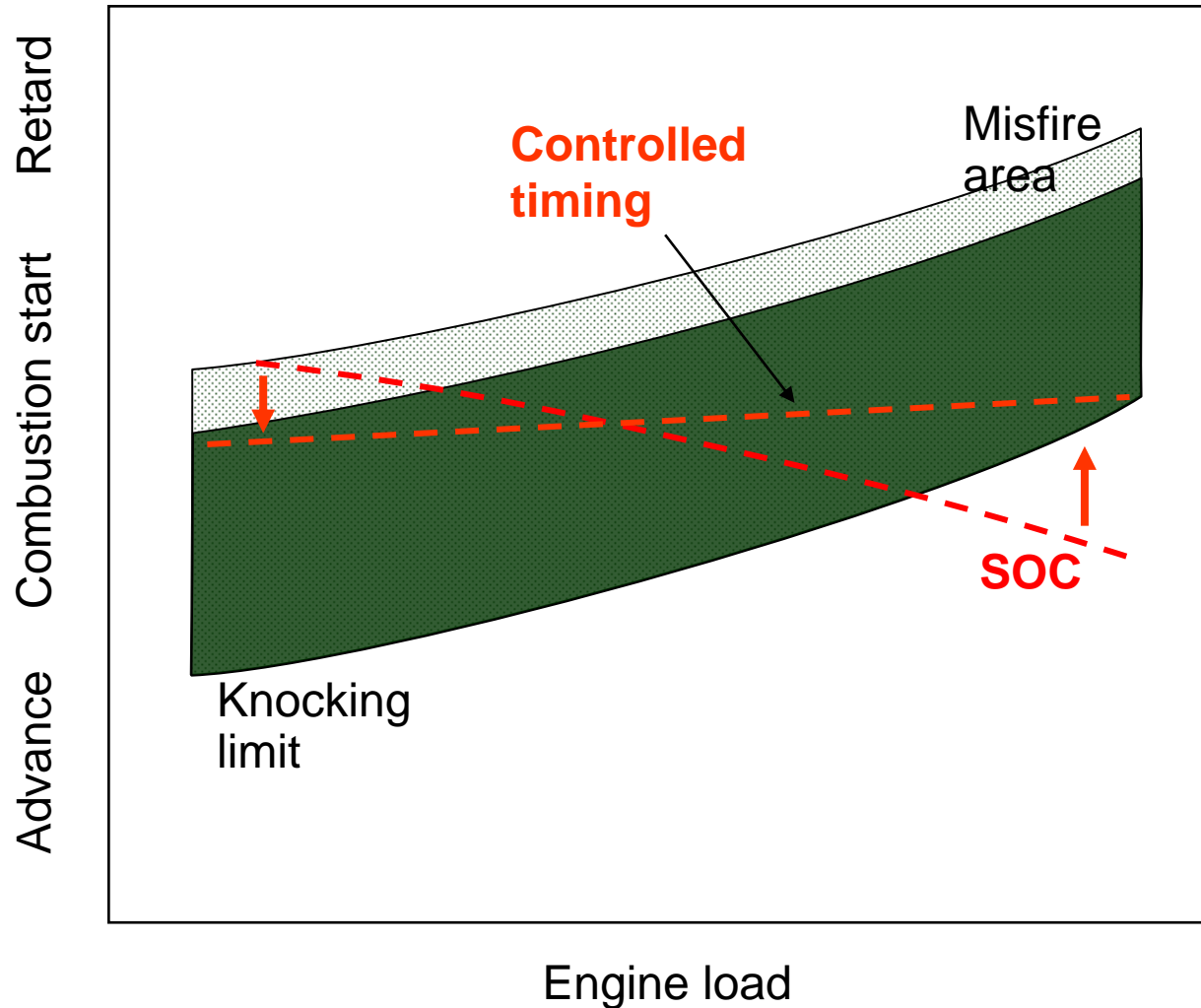


Engine soot model

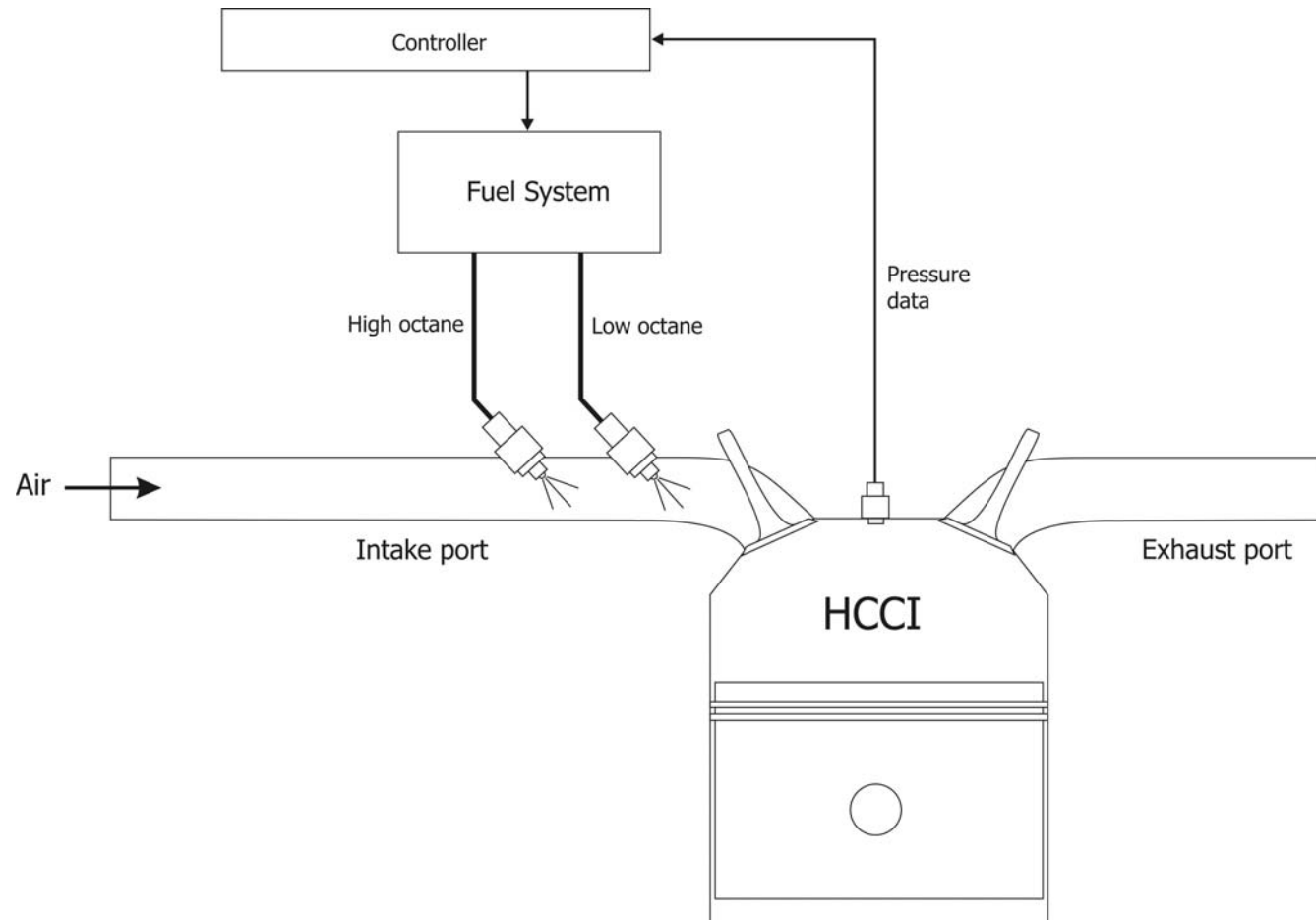
Soot formation in a partially stratified HCCI engine:



HCCI control problem

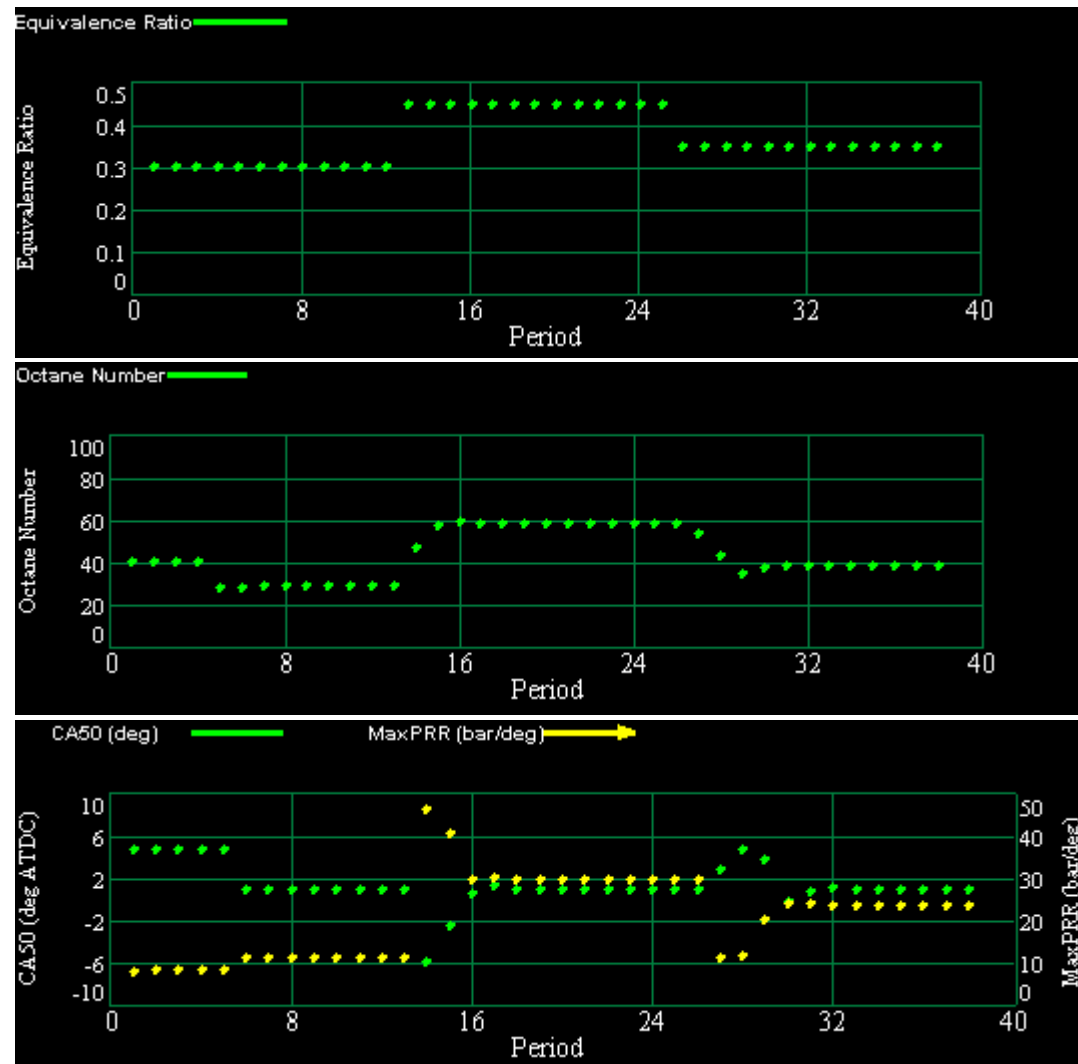


Octane variation strategy



Example: Transient control

- Imposed equivalence ratio profile
- PID controller changes fuel composition (octane number) such that...
- ... ignition timing (CA50) is held at a given set point.



Live simulation...



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Thank you...



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Thank you for your attention.



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