

# Scale-Up of Chemical Engineering Process

## Chapter 5: Mathematical Modeling Strategy in Chemical Engineering

by

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# Principles in math modeling

- **Think simple:**

separate the incidental from the essentials;  
focus on the essentials

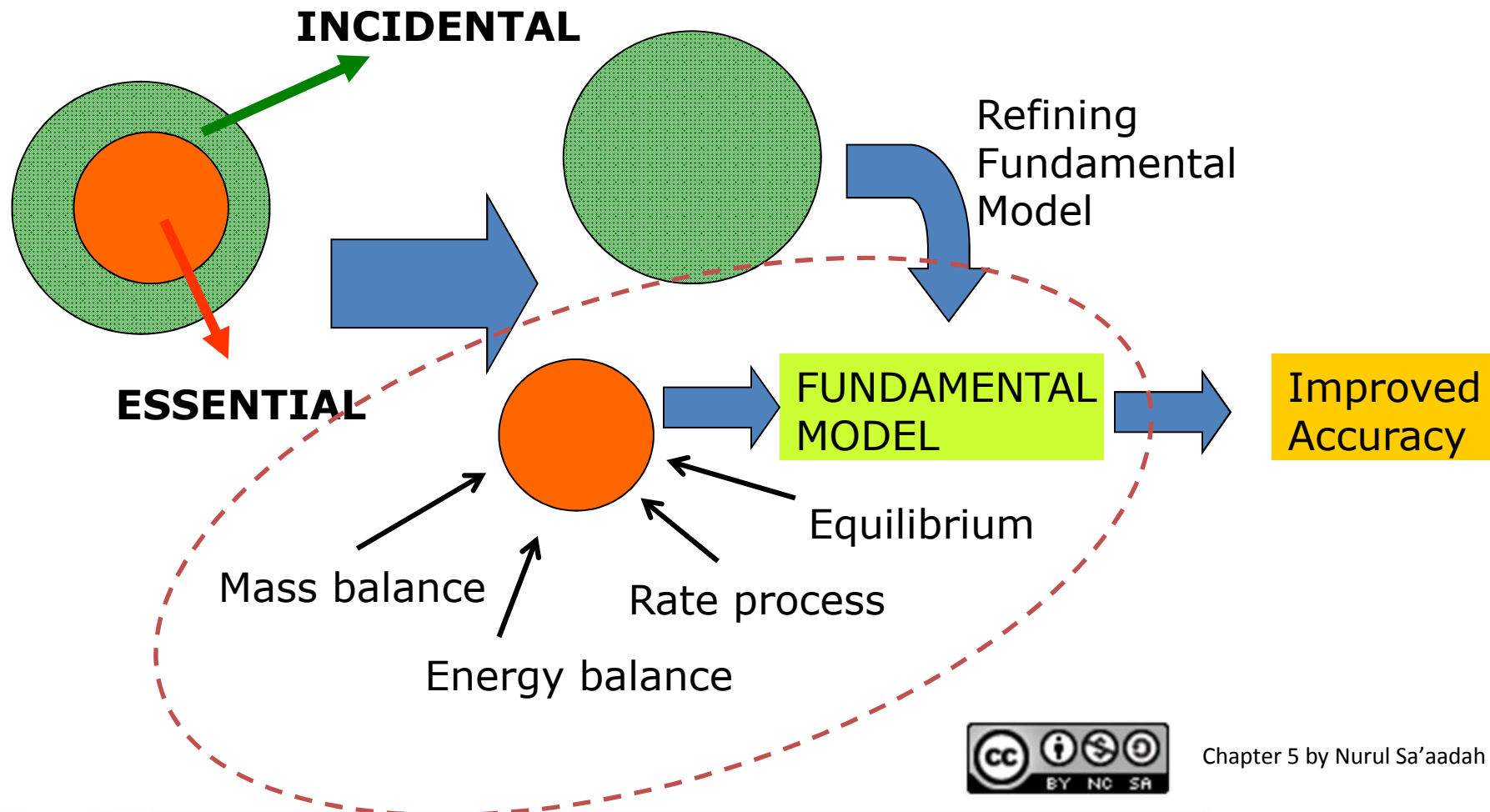
- **Back to basic:**

mass balance, energy balance, rate processes,  
equilibrium

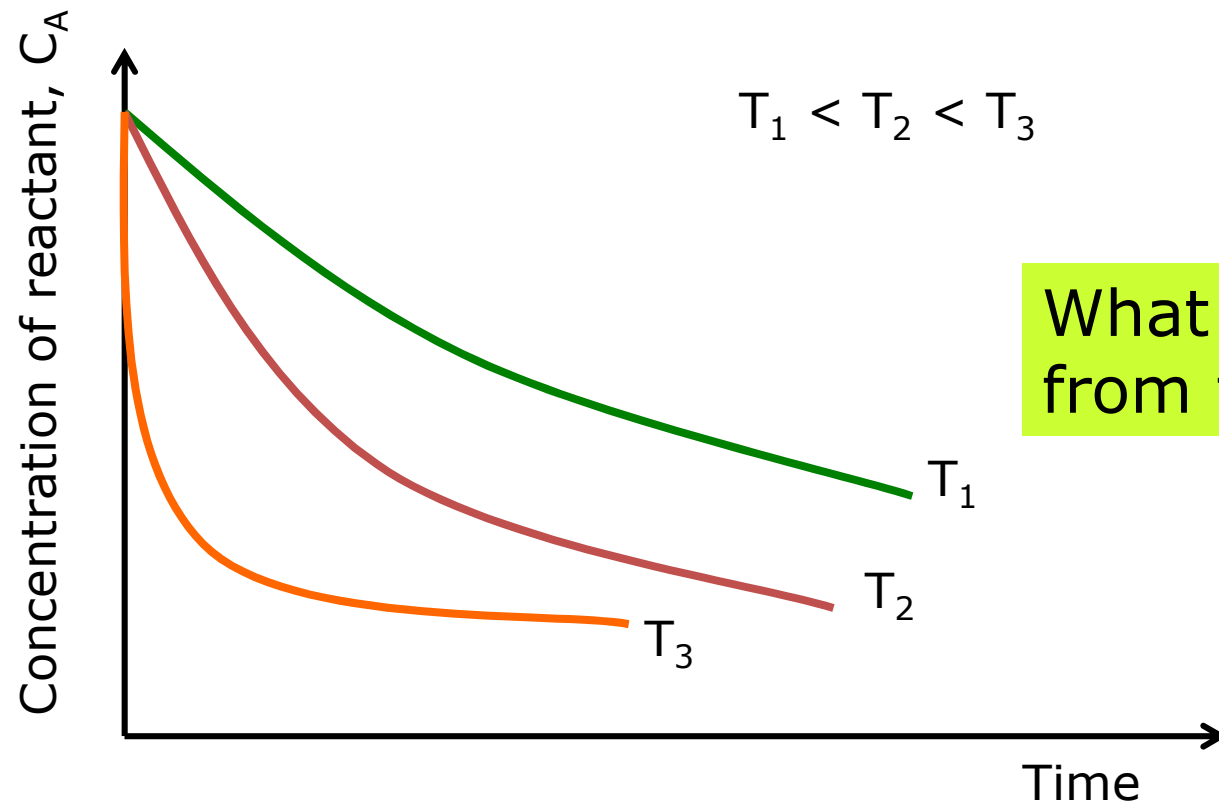


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# Principles in math modeling



# Example: Batch Reactor Data



What can you infer from the data?



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# Data Observation

- Reactant depletion over time
- Different set of data for different temperature
- Reactant depletes more quickly at higher temperature

Which one essential and which one incidental?



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# Essential vs. incidental

- What essential:  
DEPEND ON YOUR **MOST FUNDAMENTAL** PURPOSE
- With respect to batch reaction data:  
your final goal is **to design a reactor**
- The size of reactor:  
depend on how fast the reaction is  
→ the essential of the model is relation between  $C_A$  and time  
→ temperature is incidental factor



# Focus on the Essential

- How to correlate  $C_A$  and time?
- Back to basic: rate process for reaction is governed by reaction kinetics law
- In batch reactor (one of the possibilities):

$$-r_A = -\frac{dC_A}{dt} = k_2 C_A^n$$



# Model's Variables and Constants

- Variable:  
Independent  
Dependent
- Constants:  
Adjustable  
parameters to fit the  
data on particular  
mathematical model

$$-\frac{dC_A}{dt} = k_2 C_A^n$$





# Example to find model constants

- Experimental data:

For  $T_1$ :

$\underline{t}$	$\underline{C}_A$	$(-dC_A/dt)$
$t_1$	$C_{A1}$	$y_1$
$t_2$	$C_{A2}$	$y_2$
.	.	.
.	.	.
$t_n$	$C_{An}$	$y_3$

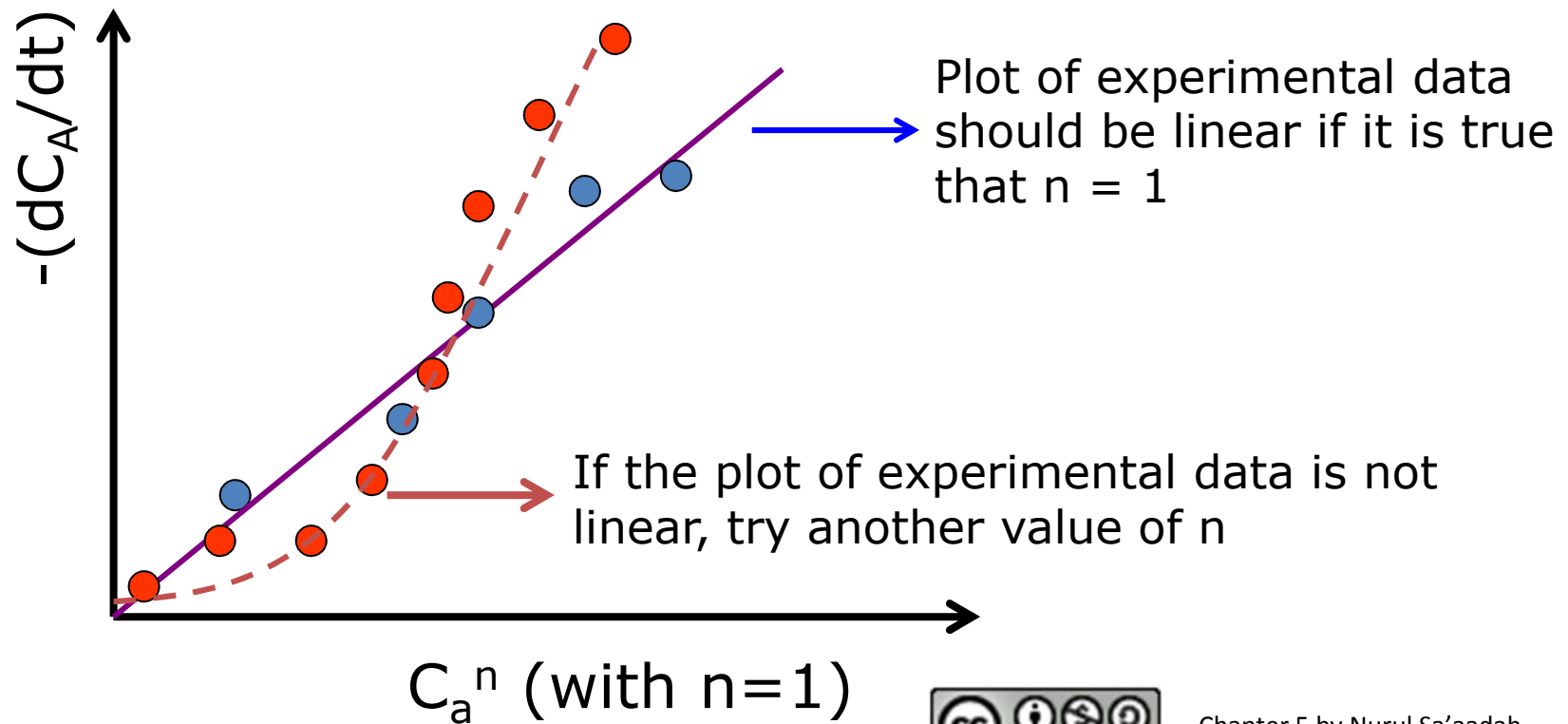
$$-\frac{dC_A}{dt} = k_2 C_A^n$$



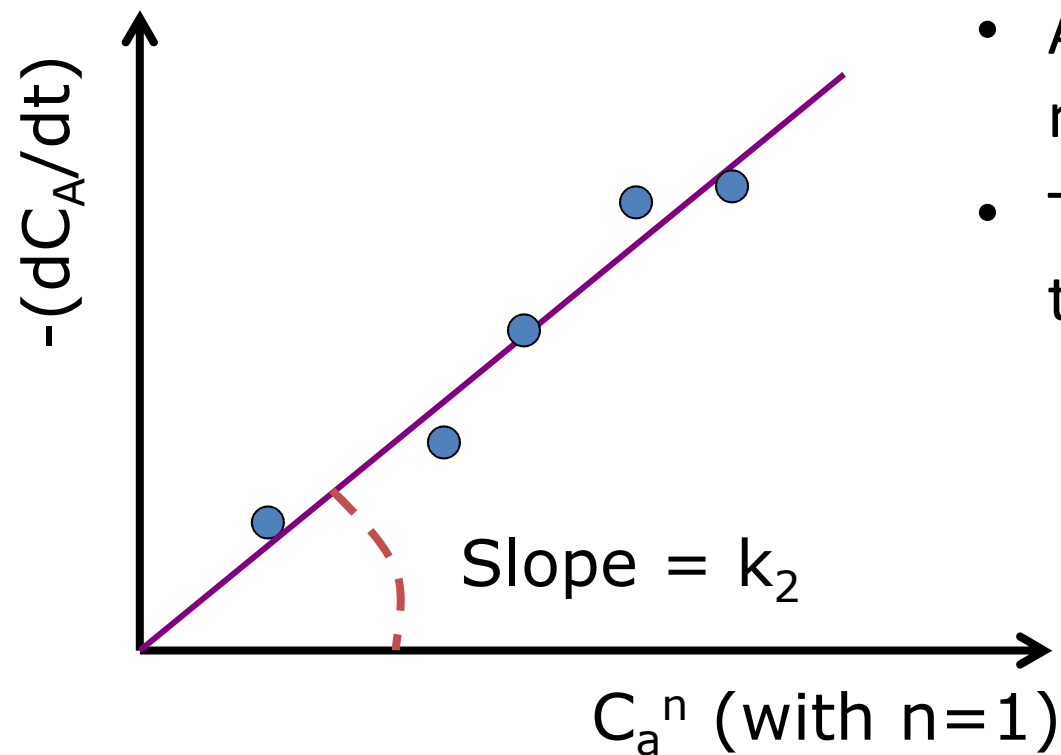
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# Trial and Error Procedure

- Try  $n=1$



# Determination of $k_2$



- Assume it is correct that  $n = 1$
- The value of  $k_2$  is then the slope of the plot



# Incorporating the Incidentals

- From the example, you may get 3 different values of  $k_2$  for three different temperatures:

$T$	$k_2$
$T_1$	$(k_2)_1$
$T_2$	$(k_2)_2$
$T_3$	$(k_2)_3$



# Correlating $k_2$ and T

Back to basic:

- use Arrhenius correlation;

$$k = A \exp (- E/R/T)$$

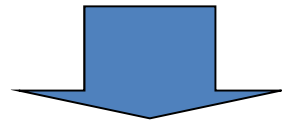


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# Correlating $k_2$ and T

$$k_2 = A \exp\left(-\frac{E}{RT}\right)$$

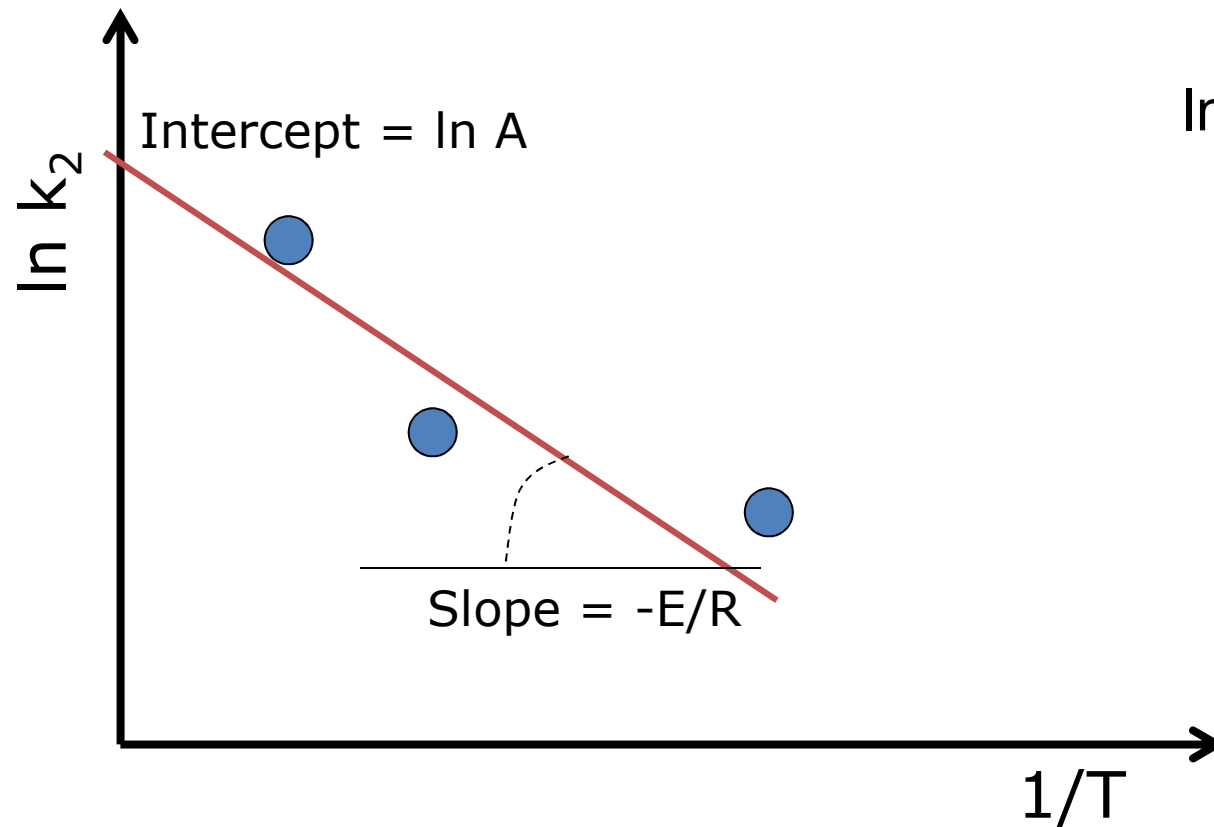
$$\ln k_2 = \ln A - \frac{E}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$$



Plot of  $\ln k_2$  vs.  $(1/T)$



# Correlating $k_2$ and $T$



$$\ln k_2 = \ln A - \frac{E}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T} \right)$$



# Complete model

- Combining the essential and incidental, you get kinetic model:

$$(-r_A) = -\frac{dC_A}{dt} = A \exp\left(-\frac{E}{RT}\right) C_A$$

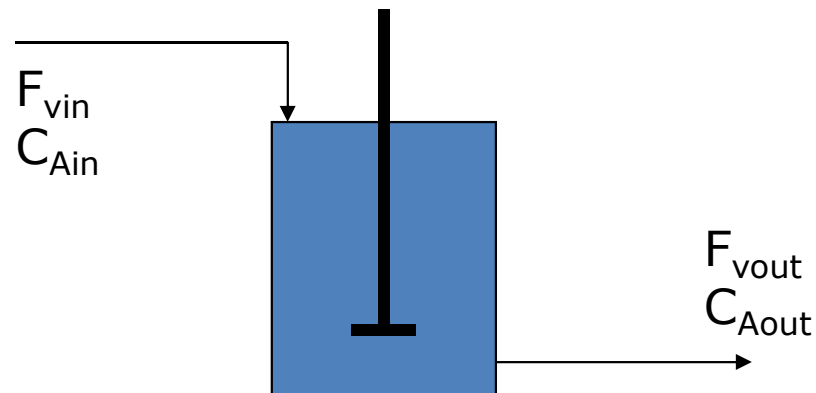
- You can predict the concentration of remaining A in the reactor at any time and temperature!





# Utilizing kinetics model in CSTR design

- Back to basic: use mass balance  
(assuming isothermal reactor)



$$\text{Rate of mass in} + \text{Rate of mass formed by reaction} - \text{Rate of mass reacted} - \text{Rate of mass out} = \text{Rate of accumulation}$$



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# Steady-state CSTR modeling

Rate of mass in + Rate of mass formed by reaction - Rate of mass reacted - Rate of mass out = Rate of accumulation

$$F_{vin} \cdot C_{Ain} + 0 - (-r_A) \cdot V - F_{vout} \cdot C_A = 0$$

$$V = \frac{F_{Vin} \cdot C_{Ain} - F_{Vout} \cdot C_{Aout}}{(-r_A)}$$

$$(-r_A) = A \exp\left(-\frac{E}{RT}\right) C_A$$

USEFUL FOR  
SCALE-UP



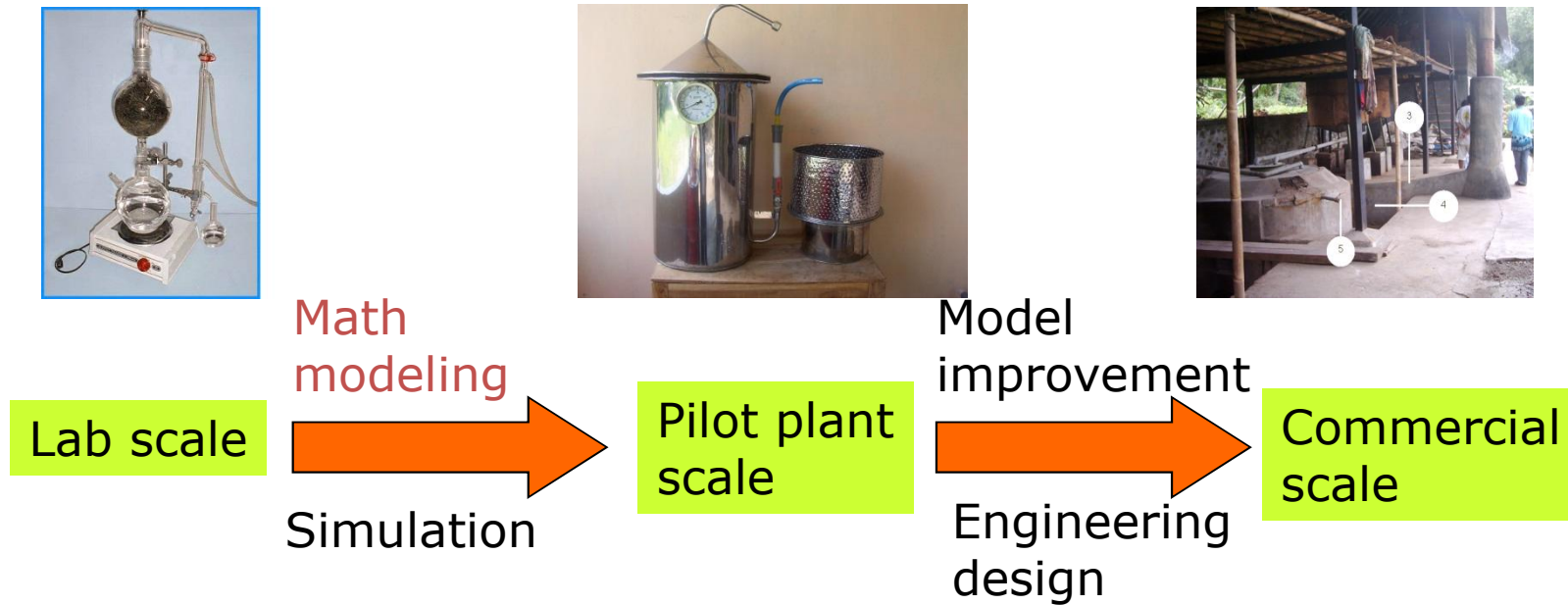
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## Other tools for scale up

- Correlations among dimensionless groups
- Empirical, but alright as long as you pick the correct dimensionless groups



# Quantitative Approach in Scale-up (Mathematical Modeling)



# Important Tools for Scale-up

- Reliable correlations of dimensionless groups
- Reliable mathematical models
- Numerical methods to solve the models



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# Required Fundamentals

- Mass balance
- Energy balance
- Rate processes

Physical: momentum transfer, mass transfer, heat transfer

Chemical: reaction rate

- Equilibrium:

Phase equilibrium

Chemical equilibrium



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# Accuracy

- Highly accurate models: time/energy consuming, costly
- Moderately accurate models: quick, low cost
- For engineering purpose: does not need 100% (absolute) correct answers → we can do with 'careful estimation based on theoretical supports'



# Author Information

**Credit to the author:**

**Prof Ir Dr Badhrulhisham Abdul Aziz**



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