

MODEL IDENTIFICATION AND MODEL BASED ANALYSIS OF MEMBRANE REACTORS

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Kurzzusammenfassung

Diese Arbeit beschäftigt sich mit Fragestellungen der Modellidentifikation und modellgestützten Analyse von Membranreaktoren.

Im ersten Teil der Arbeit werden Probleme der Parameteridentifikation und der optimalen Versuchsplanung für den Gastransport in porösen Membranen mit einer oder mehreren Schichten untersucht. Ein genetischer Algorithmus wird verbessert, um die auftretenden globalen Optimierungsprobleme zu lösen. Im zweiten Teil der Arbeit werden die stationären Lösungen verschiedener Membranreaktormodelle einer nichtlinearen Analyse unterzogen, und die Bildung örtlicher Muster wird studiert.

In Kapitel 2 werden die Membranreaktormodelle, die in der Arbeit verwendet werden, vorgestellt und kurz diskutiert.

Die Identifikation eines Mehrschichtmembranmodells, die im Zentrum des ersten Teils der Arbeit steht, stellt ein schwieriges globales Optimierungsproblem dar. Kapitel 3 beschäftigt sich mit methodischen Ansätzen zur Lösung dieses Problems. Da die auftretenden Gütefunktionale nicht-konvex sind, ist ein traditionelles lokales und gradientenbasiertes Optimierungsverfahren nicht in der Lage, das Minimum des Gütefunktional korrekt zu lokalisieren. Deshalb sollte ein globales Optimierungsverfahren verwendet werden. In dieser Arbeit wird zunächst ein genetischer Algorithmus aus der Literatur eingesetzt. Es zeigt sich

jedoch, dass dieser Algorithmus unbefriedigende Ergebnisse liefert, wenn die zu identifizierenden Parameter korreliert sind. Kapitel 3 diskutiert numerische Algorithmen zur Parameteridentifikation und Versuchsplanung und konzentriert sich dann auf die Verbesserung des genetischen Algorithmus, um die hier auftretenden Optimierungsprobleme zu lösen. Eine neue Variante des genetischen Algorithmus, die Koordinatentransformationen einsetzt, wird vorgestellt.

In Kapitel 4 wird das Dusty-Gas-Modell für den Gastransport durch eine keramische Einschichtmembran benutzt, um die Effizienz sechs verschiedener Identifikationsexperimente zu vergleichen. Ein dynamisches Experiment mit einem Gasgemisch liefert die besten Ergebnisse. Die Untersuchung wird dann auf die Identifikation einer Mehrschichtmembran ausgedehnt. Die Analyse eines idealisierten Zweischichtmembranmodells, die zuerst durchgeführt wird, zeigt, dass es möglich ist, die Parameter beider Schichten gleichzeitig zu identifizieren. Die Transportparameter einer metallischen Zweischichtmembran werden dann aus experimentellen Daten ermittelt. Das Zweischichtmodell der Membran zeigt dabei bessere Übereinstimmung mit dem Experiment als ein Einschichtmodell, das zu Vergleichszwecken eingesetzt wird.

Kapitel 5 konzentriert sich auf die nichtlineare Analyse eines Membranreaktors. Ein Membran-Rohrreaktor mit idealer Pfropfenströmung wird mit Hilfe numerischer Bifurkationsanalyse untersucht. Hopfbifurkationen und reelle Bifurkationen werden detektiert. Bei der Fortsetzung periodischer Lösungen wird eine Periodenverdopplungssequenz beobachtet, die zu einer chaotischen Lösung führt. Im zweiten Teil des Kapitels wird der Einfluss der axialen Wärmeleitfähigkeit diskutiert. Schließlich wird ein detaillierteres Membranreaktormodell betrachtet, das eine verfeinerte Reaktionskinetik und ein komplexeres Modell für den Stofftransport in der Membran enthält. Die Simulationsergebnisse mit diesem Modell deuten darauf hin, dass es möglich sein sollte, die simulierten räumlichen Muster auch in einem Labormembranreaktor zu beobachten.

Abstract

This work considers problems of model identification and model based analysis of membrane reactors. The parameter identification and optimal experimental design problems for gas transport through both single and multi-layer membranes have been investigated. A genetic algorithm has been improved to solve the corresponding global optimization problems. Nonlinear analysis has been performed for the steady state solution of membrane reactor models, and pattern formation has been studied.

In chapter 2, the membrane reactor models considered in this work are introduced and discussed briefly.

The identification of multi-layer membrane models, which is the focus of the first part of this work, is a difficult global optimization problem. Chapter 3 discusses methods for solving this problem. Since the objective function is non-convex, a traditional gradient based *hill climbing* algorithm is unable to locate the minima correctly. Therefore a global optimizer should be applied instead. However, the genetic algorithm that is used in this work becomes also inefficient in solving this problem because of the high correlation of the parameters. Chapter 3 first gives background of numerical algorithm for parameter identification and experimental design, and then is focused on improving the efficiency of genetic algorithm to solve the demanding global optimization problems. A new method with coordinate transformation is developed and applied successfully to the problems in chapter 4.

In chapter 4, the dusty gas model of gas transport through a homogeneous ceramic membrane is used to compare the efficiency of different experimental schemes. The proposed multi-component gas dynamic transport experiment gives the best result. The research is then extended to the identification of a multi-layer membrane. The analysis of an idealized two-layer membrane model, which is performed first, indicates that it is possible to identify the parameters of both layers simultaneously. The properties of a real metallic membrane are then identified from experimental data by using a two-layer membrane model. The two-layer model shows better agreement with experimental data than a single-layer model that is used for comparison.

Chapter 5 is focused on the nonlinear analysis of the membrane reactor. An ideal plug flow membrane reactor is investigated by numerical bifurcation analysis in DIVA. Hopf bifurcation as well as real bifurcation points are located. By continuation of periodic solutions, period doubling sequence is observed which leads to chaotic solution. The influence of the heat dispersion coefficient λ is also discussed. Finally a more detailed model of a fixed bed membrane including both detailed reaction kinetics and mass transfer model is considered. The simulation results show it's possible to observe the pattern formation under feasible operation conditions in a laboratory membrane reactor.

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List of Symbols

B_0	permeability constant in dusty gas model (m^2)
B_f	logarithm permeability constant
$C_{0,i}$	concentration of component i in annulus side of a membrane reactor ($mol.m^{-3}$)
$C_{0,i,in}$	input concentration of component i in annulus side of a membrane reactor ($mol.m^{-3}$)
C_i	concentration of component i ($mol.m^{-3}$)
$C_{i,in}$	input concentration of component i ($mol.m^{-3}$)
C_P	heat capacity ($J.Kg^{-1}.K^{-1}$)
D	diffusion coefficient ($m^2.s^{-1}$)
D_L	Lyapunov dimension
d_P	average pore diameter of a porous membrane(m)
dV	volume of a fluid element in fixed bed side of a membrane reactor (m^3)
dz	length of a fluid element in fixed bed side of a membrane reactor (m)
$f(H)$	the mean fitness of the chromosomes in H
$\bar{f}(t)$	the mean fitness of the whole population at generation t
F_0	ratio of effective to molecular diffusion coefficient
F_n	Fisher information matrix

h_i	molar enthalpy of component i ($J.mol^{-1}$)
$h_{i,ref}$	reference molar enthalpy of component i ($J.mol^{-1}$)
H	the given schema/hyperplane
$\Delta(H)$	the definition length of the schema
$\Delta_R H$	reaction heat ($J.mol^{-1}$)
$j_{D,i}$	dispersive mass flow of component i ($kg.s^{-1}.m^{-3}$)
J_i	molar flux density of component i through a membrane ($mol.s^{-1}.m^{-2}$)
k	reaction prefactor ($mol.Kg^{-1}.h^{-1}$)
K	constant in Langmuir Hinshelwood mechanism ($l.mol^{-1}$)
K_0	Knudsen coefficient in dusty gas model (m)
K_f	logarithm Knudsen coefficient
L	length of a reactor (m) / likelihood function
$m(H, t)$	the proportion of the population that is within hyperplane H at generation t
M_i	molar mass of component i ($Kg.mol^{-1}$)
M_{rot}	one step transfer matrix in GACT
M_{tol}	total transfer matrix in GACT
$\dot{N}_i$	molar flux ($mol.s^{-1}$)
$(\dot{N}_i)_{mem}$	molar flux through membrane in a membrane reactor ($mol.s^{-1}$)
$O(H)$	the order of the schema
P	pressure (Pa)
P_c	the crossover probability
P_m	the mutation probability
$\dot{q}_{in}$	molar flux in CSTR ($mol.s^{-1}$)

r	reaction rate ($mol.Kg^{-1}.h^{-1}$)
$r_{mem,in}, r_{mi}$	inner radius of a membrane (m)
$r_{mem,out}, r_{mo}$	outer radius of a membrane (m)
$r_{mem,wall}$	radius of the shell of a membrane (m)
$r_{m,k}$	radius of the k th layer of a multi-layer membrane (m)
R	correlation coefficient
s	score function
S	cross-section area of fixed bed side of a membrane reactor (m^2)
S_{mem}	exchange area of membrane (m^2)
t	time (s)
T	temperature (K)
T_0	temperature in annulus side of a membrane reactor (K)
$T_{0,in}$	input temperature in annulus side of a membrane reactor (K)
T_{in}	input temperature in fixed bed side of a membrane reactor (K)
T_{ref}	reference temperature (K)
T_{wall}	temperature of heating wall of a membrane reactor (K)
u	input signal of a model / flow velocity ($m.s^{-1}$)
u_0	flow velocity in annulus side of a membrane reactor ($m.s^{-1}$)
V	volume of a reactor (m^3)
w_{ik}	weighting factor
x_i	molar fraction of component i
y	measurement value of model output
y_m	model output

z	axial coordinate of membrane reactor
α	heat transfer coefficient ($W.m^{-2}.K^{-1}$)
α_{mem}	heat transfer coefficient of the membrane ($W.m^{-2}.K^{-1}$)
ϵ	porosity of a membrane/void-fraction of catalyst
η	dynamic viscosity ($N.s.m^{-1}$)
$\hat{\theta}$	identified parameter by GA
$\hat{\theta}^*$	identified parameter by ideal optimizer
λ	Lyapunov exponent
λ_{fl}	heat dispersion coefficient of fixed bed side ($W.m^{-1}.K^{-1}$)
λ_{sw}	heat dispersion coefficient of sweep gas side ($W.m^{-1}.K^{-1}$)
μ_{ij}	model output with real paramters
ν_{ij}	stoichiometric coefficient
ρ_f	density of fluid ($kg.m^{-3}$)
$(\rho C_p)_f$	heat capacity of fluid ($J.m^{-3}.K^{-1}$)
$(\rho C_p)_{tol}$	total heat capacity ($J.m^{-3}.K^{-1}$)
ρ_{cat}	density of catalyst ($kg.m^{-3}$)
σ_{ij}	standard deviation of output noise
Σ_v	diffusion volume
τ	tortuosity of membrane

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