



Modeling and Optimization for Interpenetrating polymer network process

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Project Overview

- IPN *Interpenetrating polymer network*
 - A combination of two polymers in a network form

Network A
 Network B
 IPN = A + B



Fig. 1 IPN network structure

- Typical Sequential Type of Process

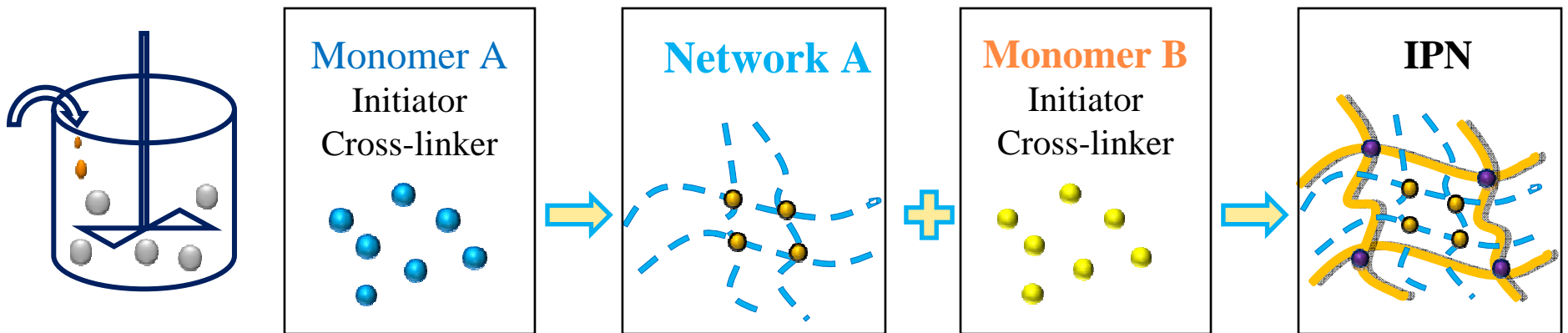
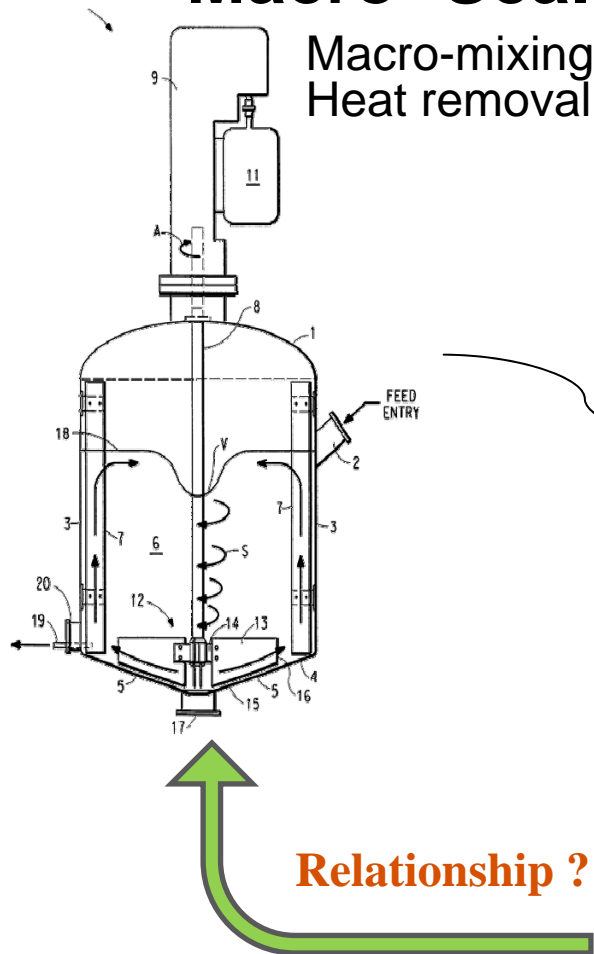


Fig. 2 An IPN process example

Project Overview

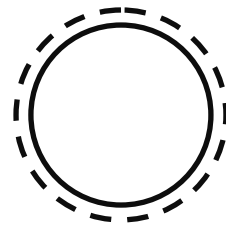
- **Goal:** To predict, control and optimize polymer quality & productivity
- **Proposed plan**
 - Construct prototype process model
 - Obtain model parameters through parameter estimation
 - Implement off-line /on-line optimization

Macro- Scale



Meso-Scale

- Mass transport
- Internal diffusion
- Particle morphology



Suspended particles

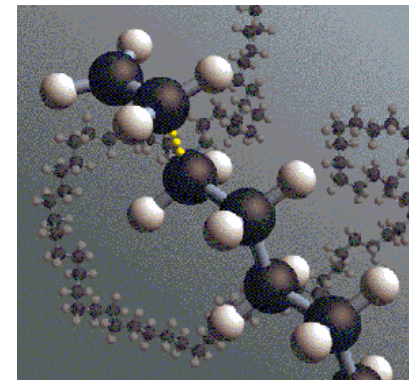
Single Particle Modeling

- ✘ Particle growth mechanism
- ✘ Heterogeneous properties

11/2007 - 9/2008

Micro-scale

- Formation of chains
- Intrinsic kinetics



IPN kinetic model

- ✓ Finite moment method
- ✓ Statistical assumption

10/2006 - 10/2007

Fig. 3 Multi-scale model structure

Single Particle Modeling

- Major Challenges in the modeling
 - Particle growth mechanism
 - Non-ideal mixing behavior
 - Intra-particle diffusion
 - Non-constant particle density
 - Dynamics of the kinetic
 - Position-dependent reaction rate

Modeling Improvement

Previous Model Description (2008.3)

Classical Reaction Diffusion Equation

$$\frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(D_{eff}^i r^2 \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial r} \right) - r_i$$

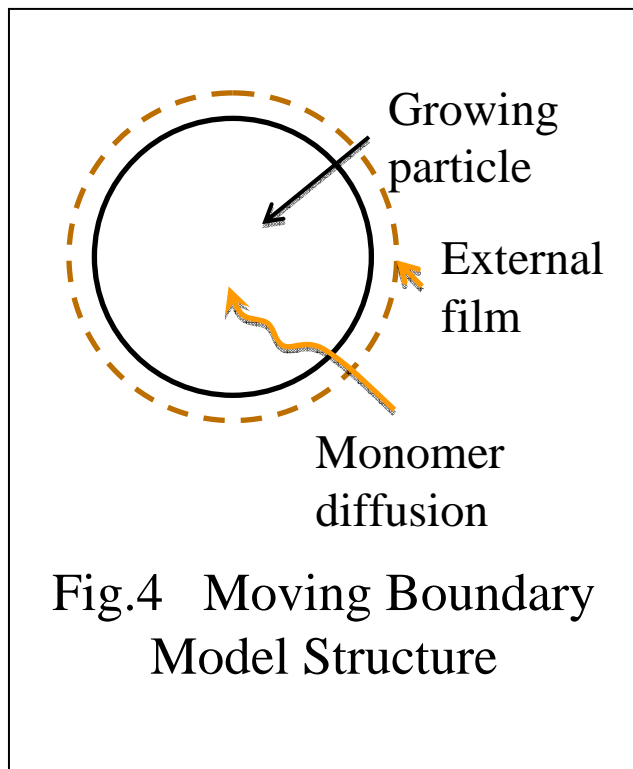
- Initial condition

$$C_i(r, t = 0) = C_{i0} \quad R_s(t = 0) = R_{s0}$$

- Boundary condition

$$\frac{\partial C_i}{\partial r} \Big|_{(r=0,t)} = 0$$

$$D_{effi} \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial r} (r = R_s(t), t) = k_s (C_{ie} - C_i)$$

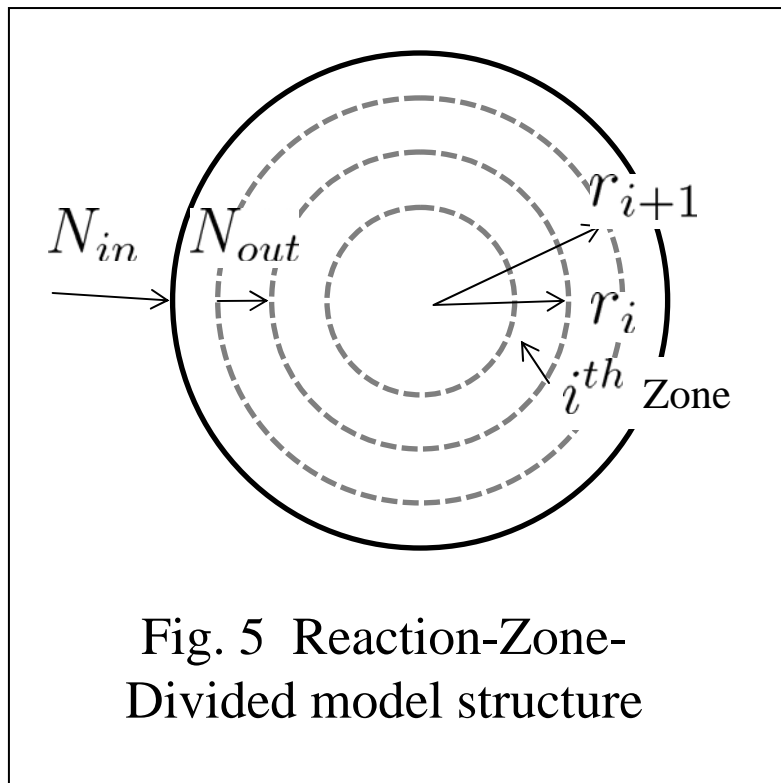


Limitation: Particle sizing modeling

Modeling Improvement

New model structure

Generalized Reaction Diffusion Model



$$\frac{dN_{[i]}}{dt} = N_{[i]}^{In} - N_{[i]}^{Out} + N_{[i]}^R$$

Hypothetical \Rightarrow Reaction Zone shells

- *Particle growth:*
Collision absorption mechanism
- *Intra-particle diffusion:*
Discrete approximation
- *Dynamic kinetics:* reaction zone dependent reaction rate

Model Parameters

- Large Scale Nonlinear Parameter estimation

$$\min_{p_k} \sum_{k=1}^{N_s} \sum_{i=1}^{Nm_k} (y_k(t_i) - y_{k,i}^M)^T V_y^{-1} (y_k(t_i) - y_{k,i}^M)$$

$$s.t. \quad F_k \left[\frac{dz_k(t)}{dt}, z_k(t), y_k(t), p_k \right] = 0$$

$$G_k [z_k(t), y_k(t), p_k] = 0$$

$$H_k [z_k(t), y_k(t), p_k] \leq 0$$

$$k = 1, \dots, N_s$$

N_s : Number of scenario

Nm_k : Number of measurements
in scenario k

p_k : Model parameters

V_y^{-1} : Weight matrix

F_k : Differential equations

G_k : Algebraic equations

Fitting Results (1)

Single process

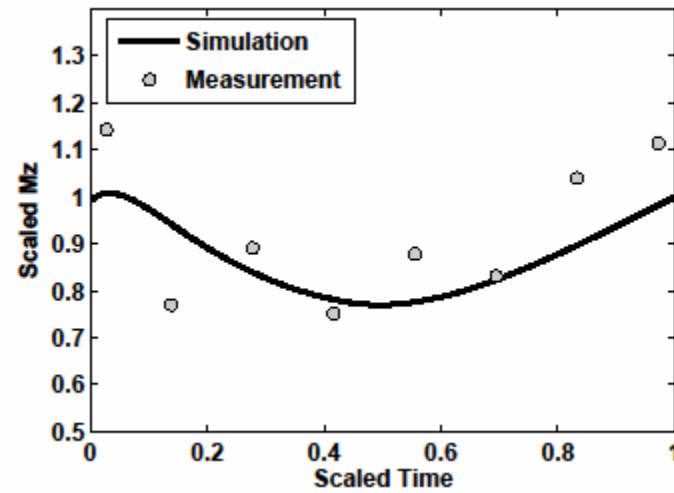
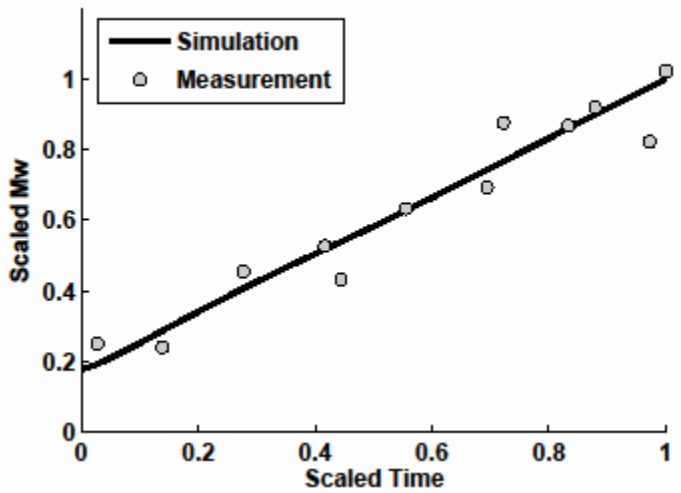
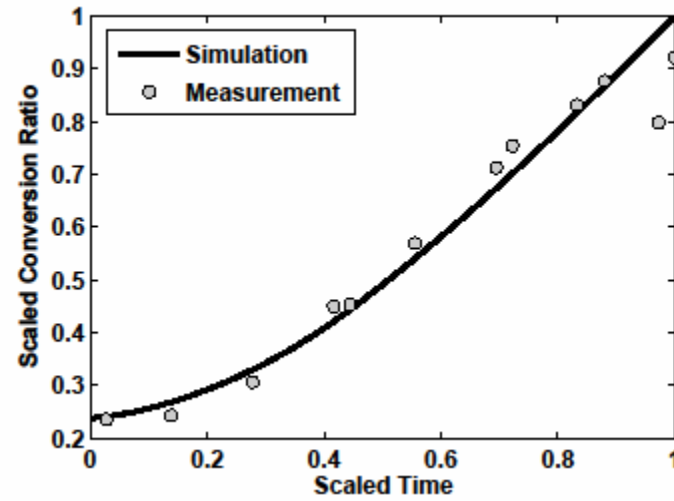
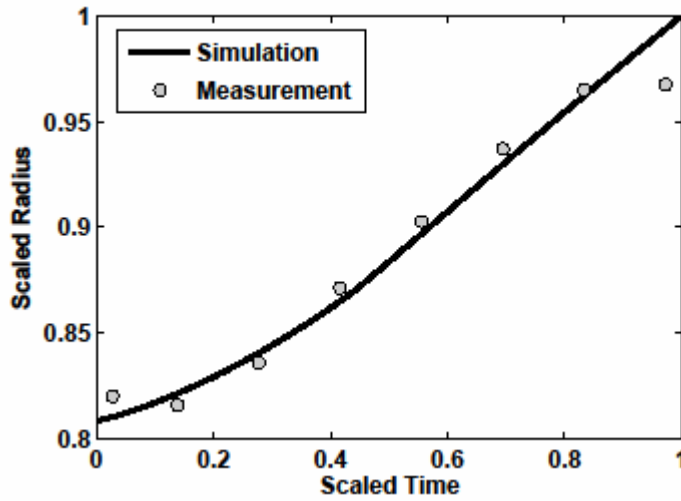


Fig. 6. Single process fitting result

Combine Two processes. Part 1: **Fitting Results (2)**

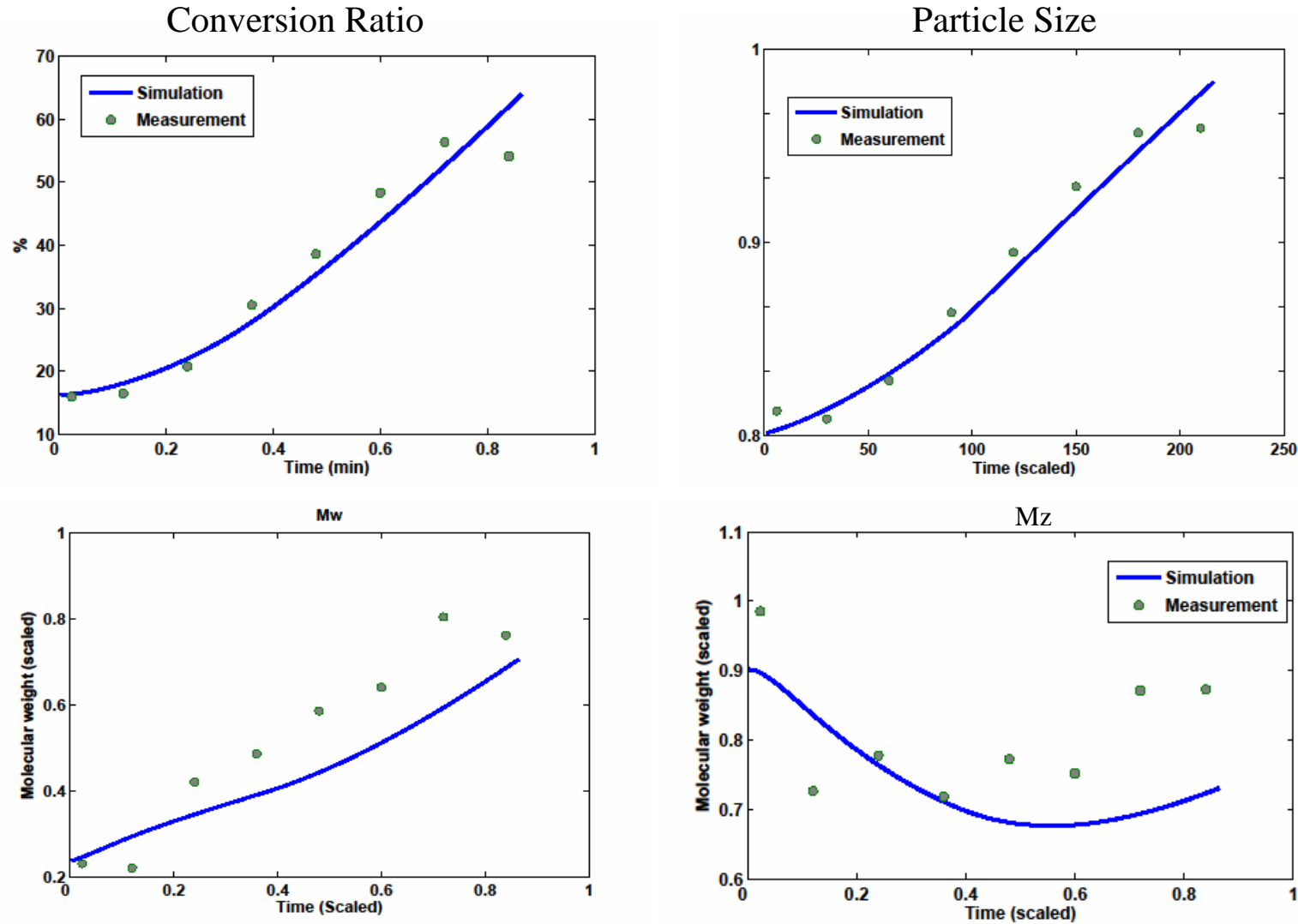


Fig. 7. Fitting result for Two data sets, process A

Combine Two processes. Part 2: **Fitting Results (3)**

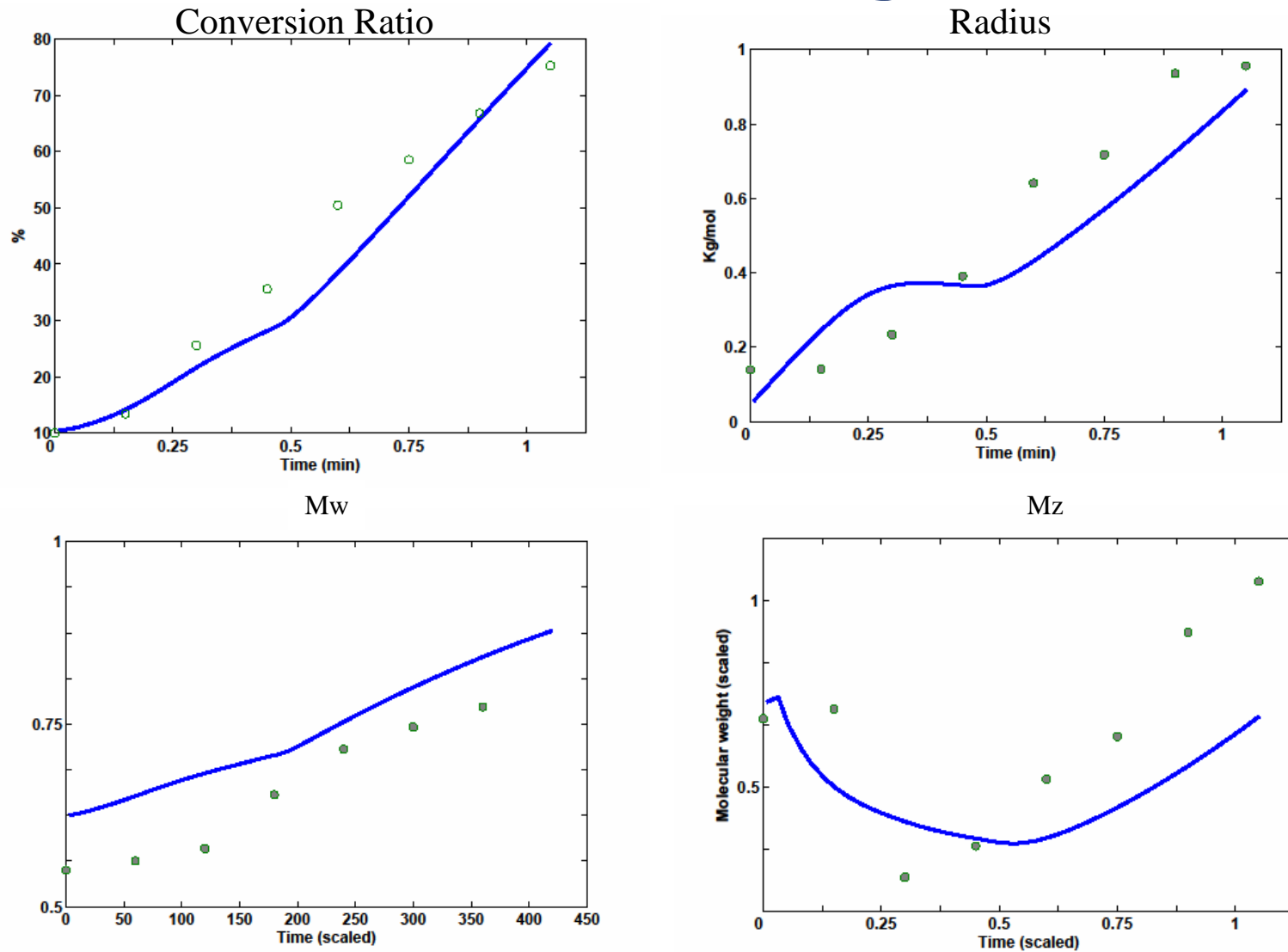
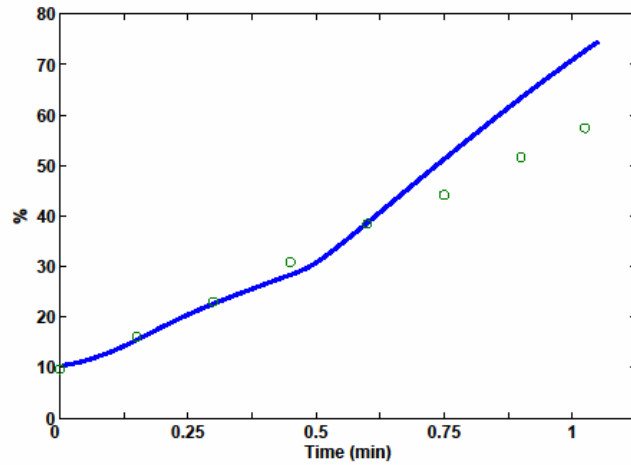


Fig. 8. Fitting result for Two data sets, process B

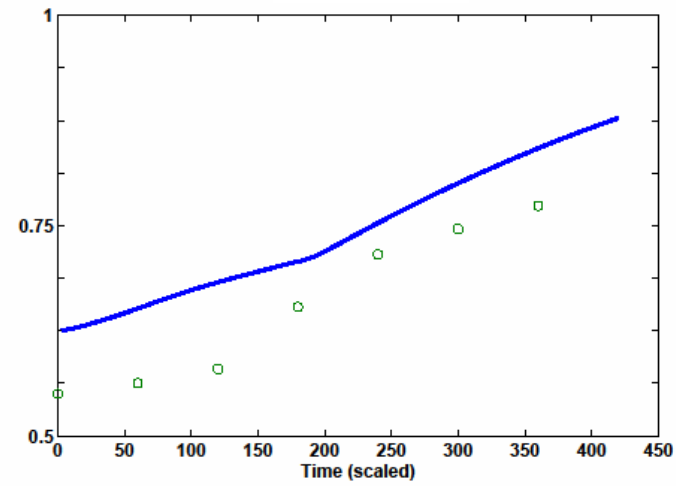
Fitting results (4)

Test data

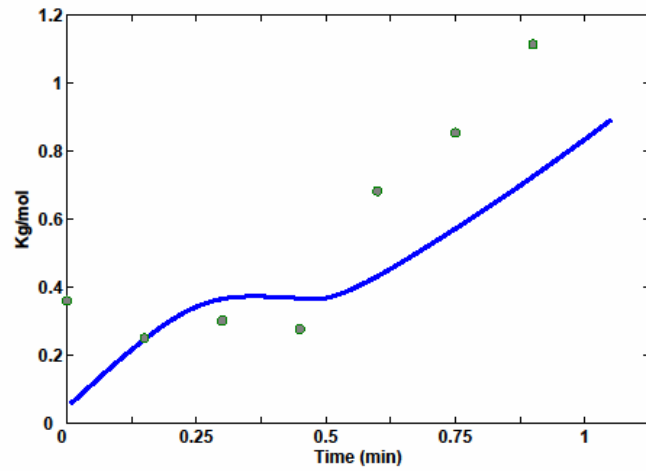
Conversion Ratio



Radius



Mw



Mz

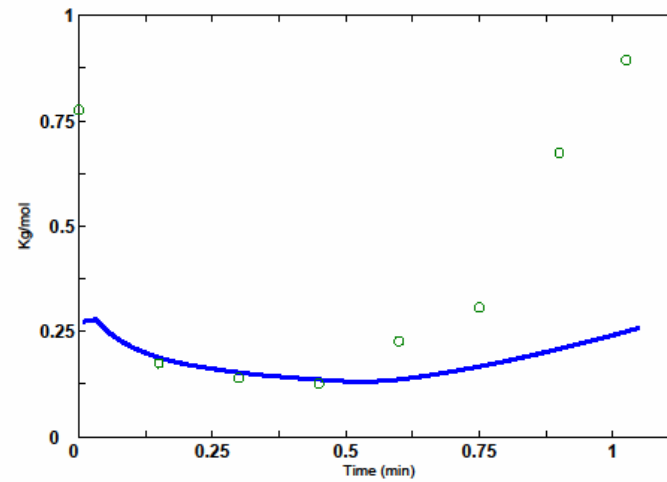


Fig. 9. Testing result for process C

Optimal Control Problem

- Connect single particle model to process control

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_{z(t), u(t)} \varphi(z(t_f)) \\
 \text{s.t. } & \left. \begin{aligned}
 \frac{dz(t)}{dt} &= f(z(t), u(t)) \\
 z(t_0) &= z_0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Kinetic model} \\
 & \left. \begin{aligned}
 \text{Molecular weight} &\subset Q \\
 \text{Conversion} &\subset C \\
 \text{Composition} &= P
 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Quality constraint}
 \end{aligned}$$

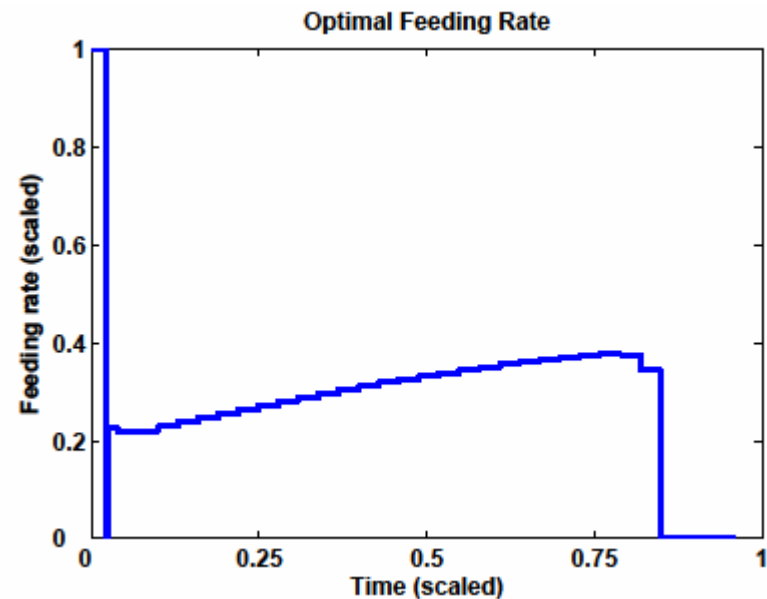


Fig. 10. One example of optimal feeding policy

Future Work Plan

- Integrated process model development
- Multi-scenario parameter estimation
- Optimization of process systems under uncertainty

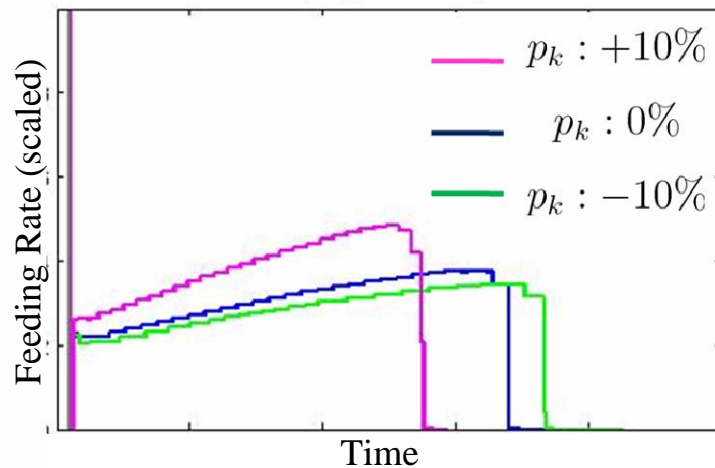


Fig. 11. Optimal feeding policy changes with uncertain parameters

Summary

- Improved single particle model reveals the heterogeneity of the particle evolution
- Simulation and measurements have consistent agreement on the particle growth
- Further optimization strategies will be incorporated to consider the process uncertainty