**ChE 310 Problem Set 6 (15 pts) Due Wed 3/6/19**

Collect all m-files in a single .zip file and upload the .zip file to the course webpage by midnight on Wednesday, March 6, 2019. Please note any collaborations in the Canvas upload comment box. Each student must upload their own individual copy of the work.

Keep in mind that book problems below correspond to the 3rd edition of Chapra’s text; the 4th edition may have different problem numbers.

**6\_1 (6 pts) Optimization.** These are shorter problems, so submit them all within one m-file PS6\_1.m.

1. Problem 7.14 from the text. Report the optimal insulation thickness to the command window; also report the temperature of the wire at the optimum thickness value.
2. Problem 7.26 from the text. Have the answer reported to the command window in this format: “The max growth rate of \_\_\_\_\_ d^-1 occurs at concentration of \_\_\_\_\_\_ mg/L”.
3. Problem 7.30 from the text. Print the location of the peak concentration as well as the value of the peak concentration to the command window.

**6\_2** **(3 pts) Mass balance/linear systems**. Solve in script PS6\_2.m.

Solve problem 8.9 from the text. Include your mass balance derivations either as comments in the m-file or as an image upload (include the problem number in the image name). Output your vector of concentrations to the command line.

**6\_3 (2 pts) Mass balance/linear systems.** Solve in script PS6\_3.m.

Solve problem 9.9 from the text. Include your mass balance derivations either as comments in the m-file or as an image upload (include the problem number in the image name). Output your vector of concentrations to the command line.

**6\_4 (4 pts) Mass balance/linear systems.** Solve in script PS6\_4.m.

A counter-current staged liquid-liquid extraction process is depicted below. In such systems, a stream containing a weight fraction of a chemical enters from the left at a mass flow rate of (this is known as the *raffinate*). Simultaneously, a solvent carrying a weight fraction of the same chemical enters from the right at a flow rate of (this is known as the *extract*). Thus, at steady state for stage , a mass balance can be written as:

(ps6.4.1)

At each stage, an equilibrium is assumed to be established between and , such that

(ps6.4.2)

where is the distribution coefficient. Equation ps6.4.2 can be solved for , and the result substituted into Equation ps6.4.1 and rearranged to yield:

(ps6.4.3)

Known parameters include: , , , , and .

Set up the matrix system for determining the value of at each stage. Note that equation (ps6.4.1) should be used to set up the mass balance for the first and last stage. Solve this problem using (i) ‘tridiag’, (ii) ‘gausspivot’, and (iii) ‘\’ algorithms. Which is most efficient? Output the time taken for each to the command window. (Computation time can be quantified using the ‘tic’ and ‘toc’ commands.)

Then, calculate the corresponding value of at each stage. Create a single plot of log() and log() vs. stage number; label your plot (axes, legend, title) accordingly.

