ALGORITHM FOR RUNGE-KUTTA NUMERICAL KINETICS UP TO 4TH ORDER

(See Rao, Singiresu. *Applied Numerical Methods for Engineers and Scientists*. Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, pp. 654-665.)

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index orders of approximation (or interpolation)
Let
      m, n
                  index chemical species
                  index reaction steps, forward or reverse direction,
       i, i-1 index time steps.
Let C_p(t_i) be concentration of p at time t_i,
C_p^{(n)} be nth order interpolation correction to concentration of p,
V_{u}^{F(n)} be velocity of reaction step u to nth order, and
R_{p}^{(n)} be the nth order correction to rate of production of p,
      be rate constant of step u, and
v_{pw} be the signed (- for reactants, + for products)
       stoichiometric coefficient of p in step w.
Algorithm:
do for each ti
       \{C_{p}^{(0)}\} = \{C_{p}(t_{i-1})\} \text{ OR } \{C_{p}(t_{init})\}
       \{C_{p}(t_{i})\} = \{C_{p}(t_{i-1})\} \text{ OR } \{C_{p}(t_{init})\}
       for n = 1 to maxord
             for each step, u
                    V_u^{(n)} = k_u
                    for each species, p, in u
                                                                    V_u^{(n)} = k_u \prod_{n=1}^{\ln u} C_p^{(n-1)}
                    next p
             next u
             for each species, p
                    R_p^{(n)} = 0
                    for each step, w, involving p
                                                                      R_p^{(n)} = \sum_{p,w} V_{pw}^{(n)} V_w^{(n)}
                    next w
                    C_{p}^{(n)} = C_{p}^{(0)}
                    for each order, m
                                                           C_p^{(n)} = C_p^{(0)} + \Delta t \sum_{m=1}^n a_{(n+1),m} R_p^{(m)}
                    next m
                    C_{p}(t_{i}) = C_{p}(t_{i-1}) + \dots \qquad C_{p}(t_{i}) = C_{p}(t_{i-1}) + \Delta t \sum_{n=1}^{\max} b_{n} R_{p}^{(n)}
             next p
      next n
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The $\{a_{nm}\}$ and $\{b_n\}$ are constants determined by the methodology (see reference).

next t_i (old $t_i \rightarrow t_{i-1}$)