

Field integration of benchtop NMR instruments for online monitoring and process control of a modular industrial reaction step

Simon Kern¹, Patrick Gräßer^{1,2}, Klas Meyer¹, Nicolai Zientek¹ Andrea Paul¹, Michael Maiwald¹

¹Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM), Richard-Willstätter-Str. 11, D-12489 Berlin, Germany

²Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institut für Chemie, Brook-Taylor-Str. 2, 12489 D-Berlin, Germany

Motivation

- New "plug and produce" concept
- Modular and standardized chemical production elements
- Novel online sensors
- Closed-loop control methods



Fig. 1: Containerized modular plant from F³ Factory project (www.f3factory.com)

More efficient and flexible low to medium scale production for specialty chemicals.

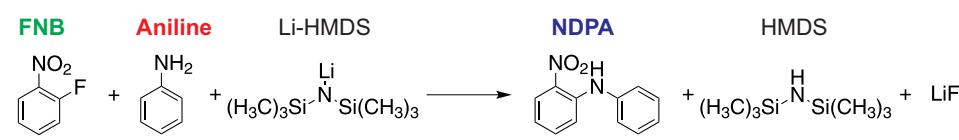
Specific challenges are

- Small dimensions: fast sensors & closed-loop control
- Higher quality levels: more accurate sensors
- Innovative products: fast design, engineering and optimization
- Fouling and clogging

Online NMR spectroscopy has an enormous potential to become an important analytical tool for reaction monitoring, when flow probes are directly coupled to reactors.

Model Reaction and Specific Challenge

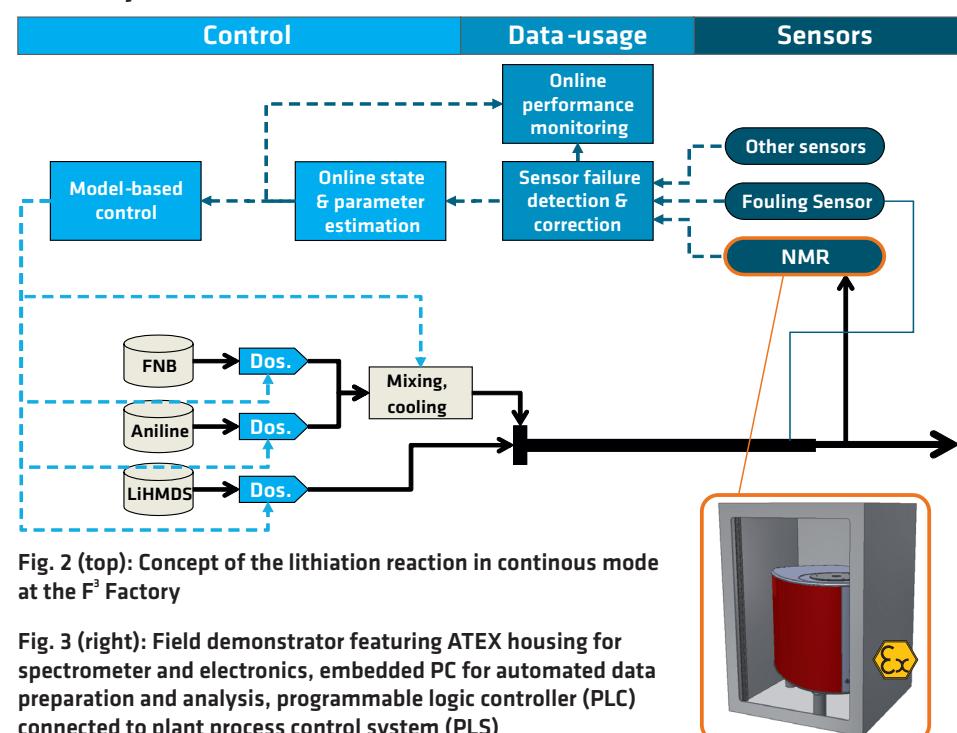
In case study 1, two aromatic substances (Eq. 1) are coupled by a lithiation reaction [1]:



Eq. 1: Reaction scheme, FNB: 1-Fluoro-2-nitrobenzene, Li-HMDS: Lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, NDPA: 2-Nitrodiphenylamine

The two aromatic reactants are mixed with the lithium-base in a helical reactor. After some time, a fouling layer grows and leads to clogging of the reactor. Hence the production has to be interrupted for cleaning the reactor.

Concept



Online Spectra of Lab Experiments

The reaction was performed in batch mode using a 25 mL glass reactor. The Li-HMDS was dosed stepwise. Spectra were acquired with a high field and a benchtop instrument (Fig. 4).

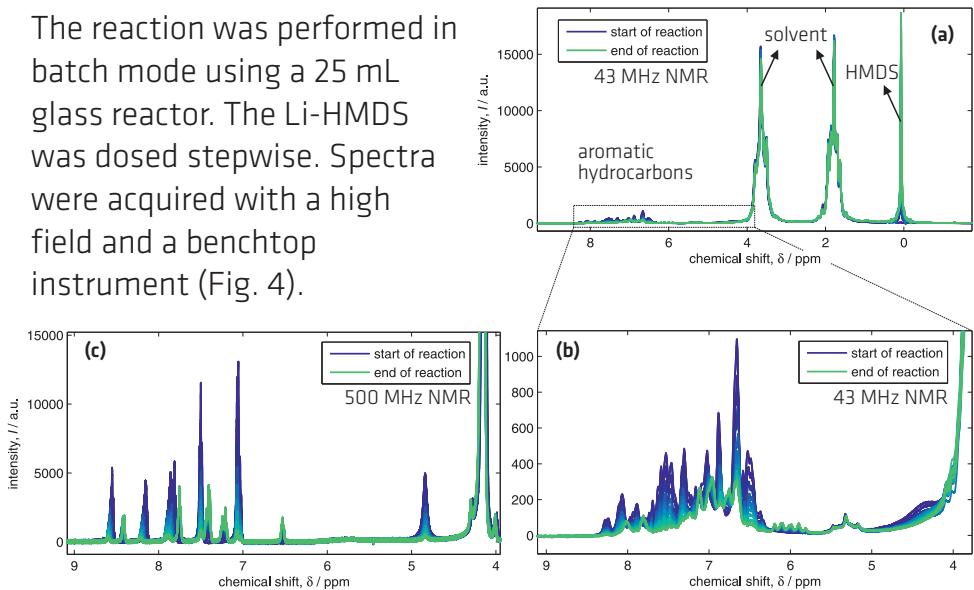


Fig. 4: (a) Complete spectrum (43 MHz) and aromatic region of shift corrected ¹H spectra at (b) 500 MHz and (c) 43 MHz for the lithiation reaction

Spectra for two different batches vary due to the quality of the respective shim (Fig. 5). A robust data pretreatment and evaluation strategy with potential for automation is fundamental.

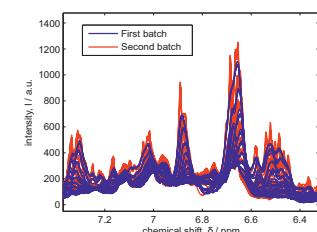


Fig. 5: Shift corrected ¹H spectra at 43 MHz for two batches of the lithiation reaction

Data Evaluation by IHM and PLS-R

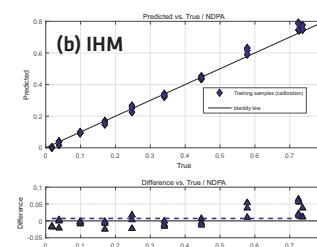
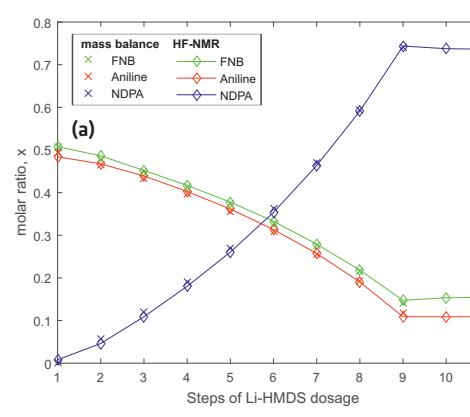


Fig. 6: Comparison of molar ratios generated by 43 MHz low field NMR spectra using (IHM (b)) and PLS-R (c)), 500 MHz high field NMR data (direct integration) and by mass balance (a)

References and Acknowledgements

- [1] P. Zhang et al., Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 2008 (18), 6067–6070
- [2] E. Kriesten, F. Alsmeyer, A. Bardow, W. Marquardt, Chemometr. Intell. Lab. 2008 (91), 181–193
- [3] N. Zientek et al., Magn. Reson. in Chemistry 2015, online (DOI 10.1002/mrc.4216)
- [4] N. Zientek, C. Laurain, K. Meyer, M. Kraume, G. Guthausen, M. Maiwald, J. Magn. Reson. 2014 (249), 53–62



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 636942