# Process Monitoring of an Intensified Continuous Production Unit with Compact NMR Spectroscopy



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### **Motivation**

- Continuous processing
- Standardized modular equipment
- Numbering-up on demand
- Fast response to market change



More efficient and flexible

Intensified production concepts require for adaptive sensor and process control technology

### **Concept of Online NMR Analyzer**



Fig. 1: Concept for process control within a continuous chemical production plant based on an Online-NMR Analyzer

- Compact module (850x570x570 mm)
- Commercial laboratory spectrometer
- ATEX certified safety concept
- Control and spectra evaluation included
- Adaptive communication standards:



## Model Reaction and Specific Challenge

In the studied model reaction two aromatic substances (Eq. 1) are coupled initiated by a lithiation step [1]:



## **Results laboratory experiments**



- Data evaluation with Indirect Hard Modeling (IHM)
- Constrained variation of peak maximum, height and width
- Fig. 3: Low-field NMR spectra (43 MHz)
- Reaction was investigated under different constraints
- Mixture composition was adjusted by variation of feed rates leading to either a lack or excess of a certain component (Fig. 4)



Fig. 4: Results of LF- and HF-NMR method on process runs at different amounts of Li-HMDS: (A) 20% less Li-HMDS, (B) 10% less Li-HMDS, (C) ideal conditions, (D) 10% excess of Li-HMDS.

- Data evaluation with calibrated and calibration-free models
- 500-MHz online NMR (HF-NMR) as a reference
- Dynamic process operation in laboratory scale (Fig. 5)



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

### Experimental setup for continuous reaction



- Tubular reactor 1/8" stainless steel
- Temperature-controlled
- Syringe pumps for reactant feeds



**Fig. 2:** Tubular reactor in thermostated bath (left), Residence time distribution of Low-field-NMR device hyphenated in a bypass setup (right)

# $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0.1 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\$

**Fig. 5:** Trend of molar fractions from LF-NMR model during study showing 6.5 hours of continuous operation at different setpoints compared to HF-NMR reference data.

### **Conclusions+Outlook**

- Good agreement between LF- and HF-NMR method
- Low-field NMR is suitable for monitoring the model reaction
- ATEX proof housing is currently in construction
- Implementation in plant environment planned for 2017





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