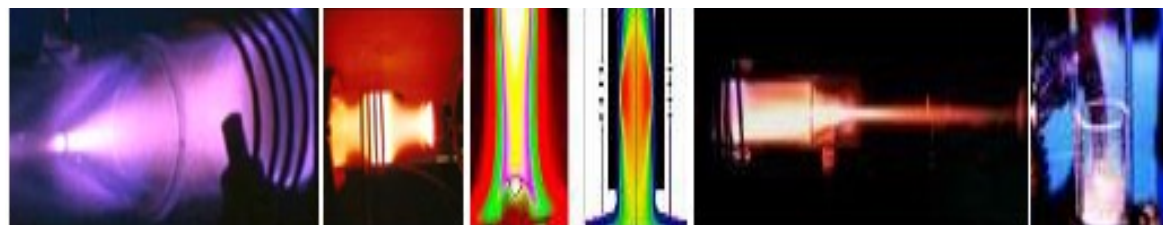




Institut
de Recherche
de Chimie Paris



Microfluidique et procédés plasmas pour la synthèse chimique

S. Ognier¹, M. Zhang¹, S. Cavadias¹, M. Tatoulian¹

Collaborations :

Prof. Xavier Duten – LSPM- Univ. Sorbonne Paris Nord (Plasma physics)
C. Ollivier, L. Fensterbank - IPCM-Sorbonne U - (Organic chemistry)



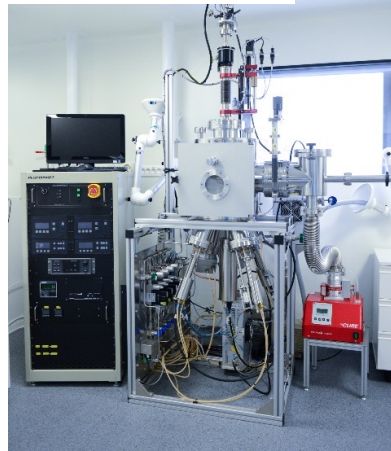
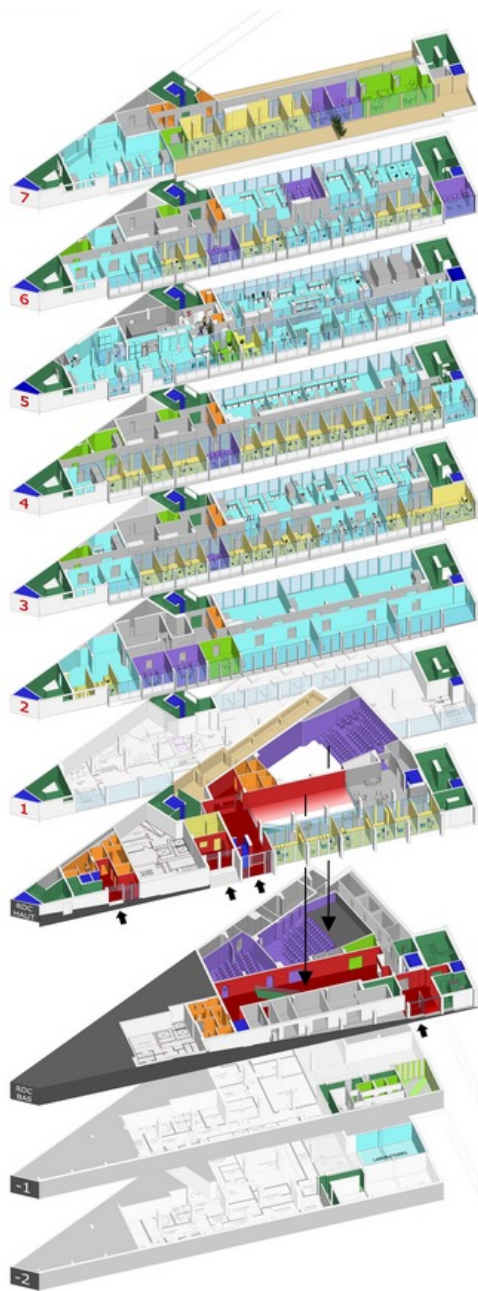
Our group is specialised in plasma technology and chemical engineering

Our group is part of the National excellence laboratory IPGG

Pierre Gilles de Gennes Institute for microfluidics

IPGG: 5000 m² dedicated to microfluidic and its applications...

7th floor: « Plasma, Processes, Microsystems » group

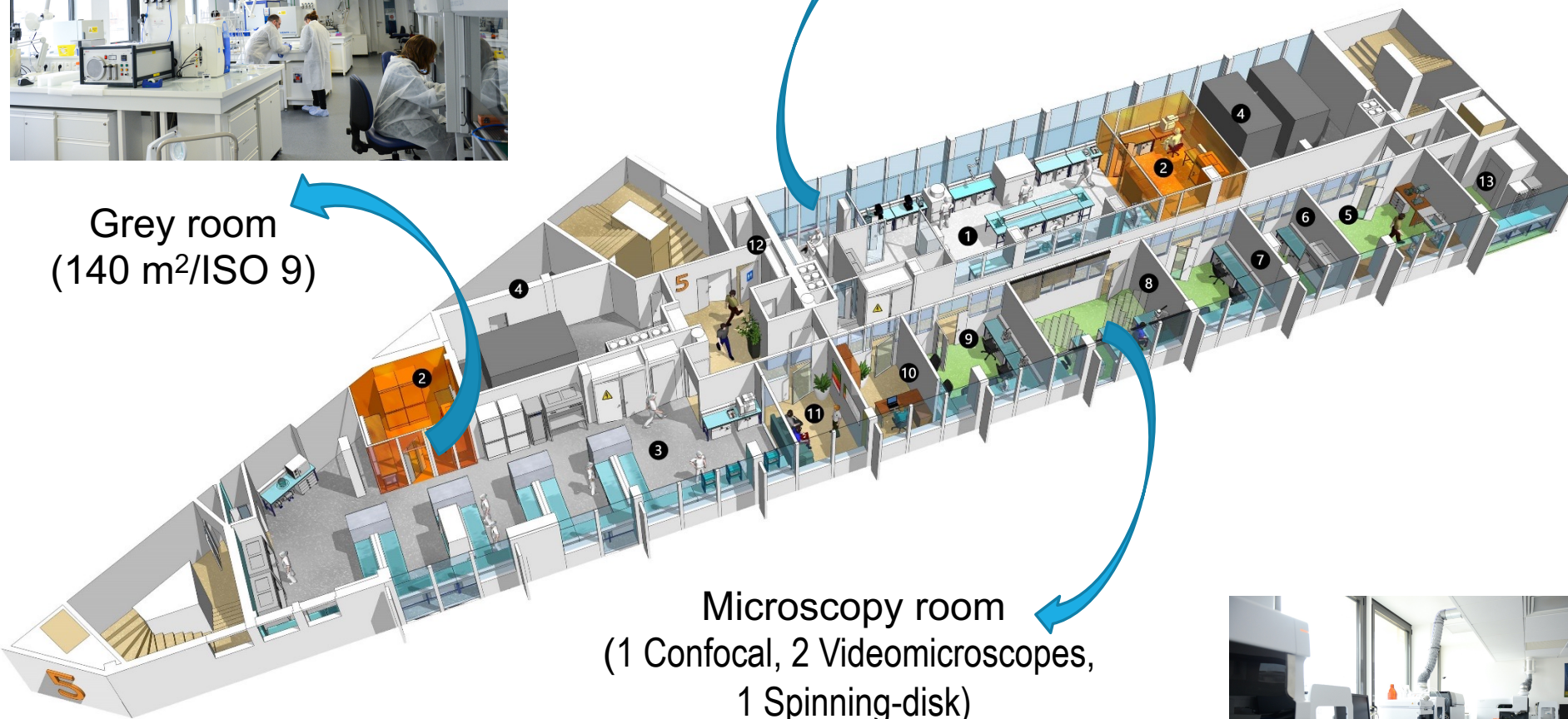


Technological platform IPGG



Clean room (110 m²)

Grey room
(140 m²/ISO 9)



Microscopy room
(1 Confocal, 2 Videomicroscopes,
1 Spinning-disk)



Possibility to engineer/fabricate our own continuous flow reactors
Analytical tools for in line analysis

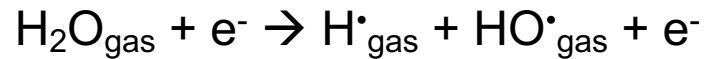
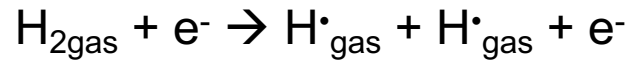
Outline

*Organic synthesis in gas/liquid plasma
micro-reactor*

Challenges and opportunities?

Generation of radical species by Dielectric Barrier Discharge

Starting from simple **gases**, it is possible to generate a wide variety of radicals at ambient pressure and temperature by only applying high electric field in the gas

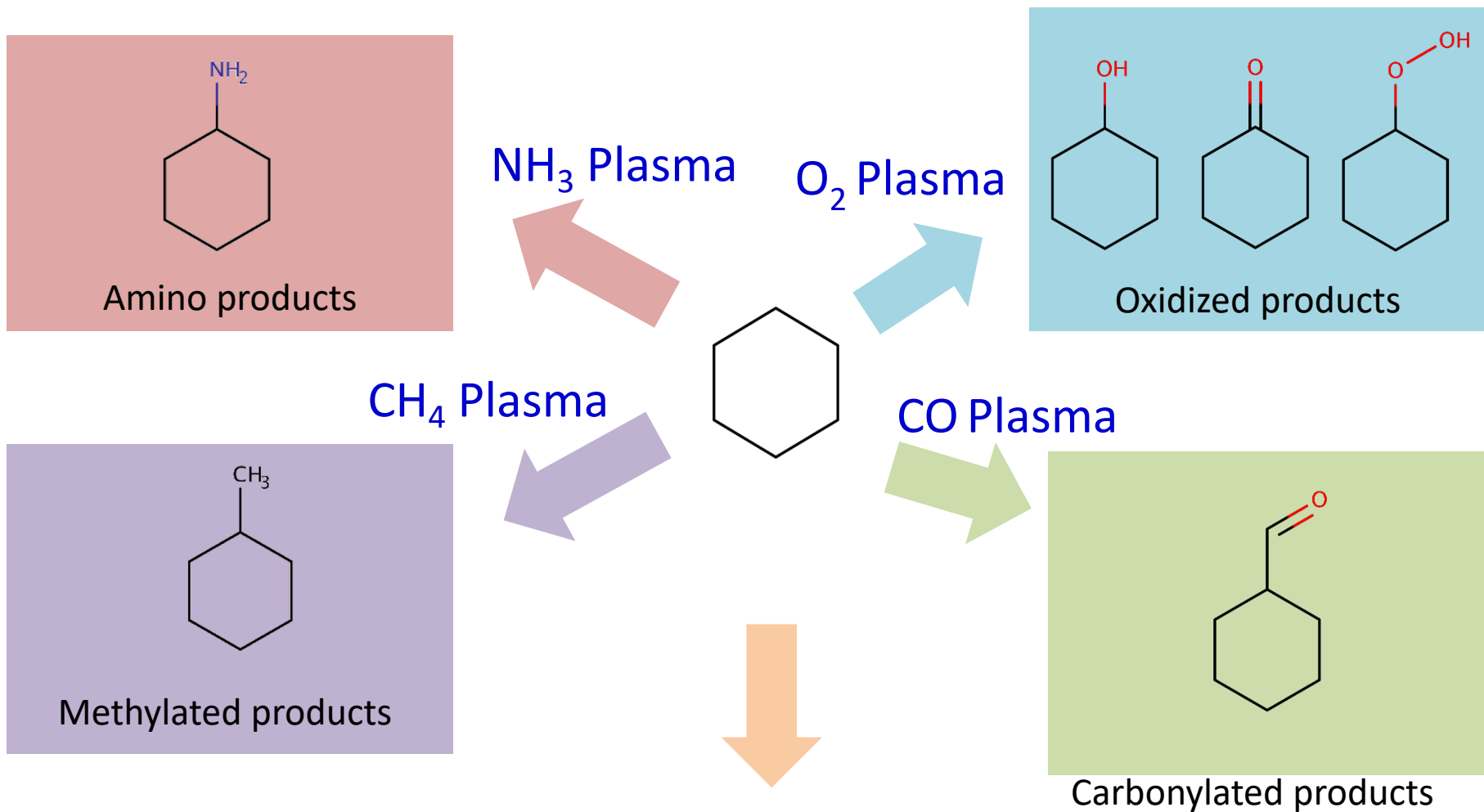


Lifetime of gaseous radicals: ~ ms



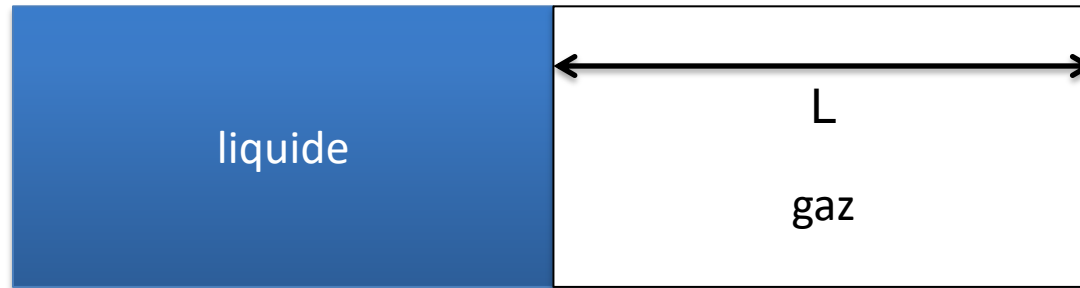
Going small for the better use of short-lived radicals

Toward gas/liquid plasma reactor for chemical synthesis



Objective: to functionalize organic molecules using plasma-generated gaseous radicals

Temps de diffusion



L (mm)	$t_{\text{diffusion}}$ (seconds)
10	10
1	0.1
0.1	0.001
0.01	10^{-5}

$$t_{\text{diffusion}} = \frac{L^2}{D}$$

D: molar diffusion coefficient ($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)

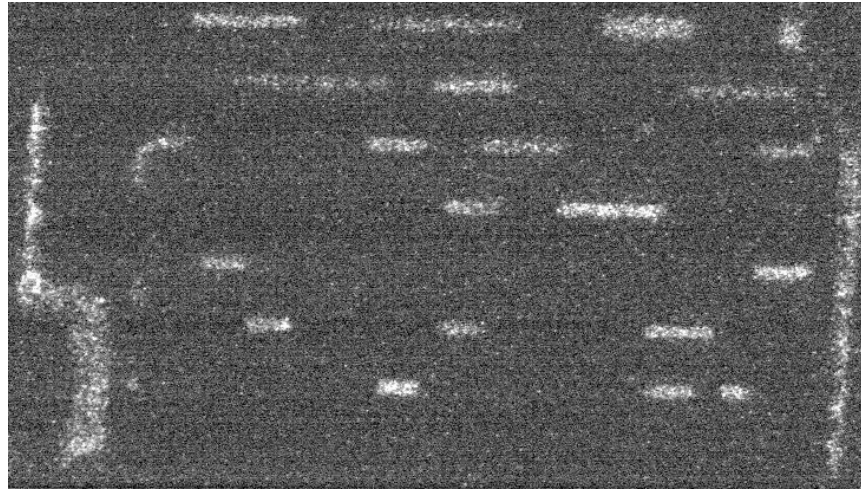
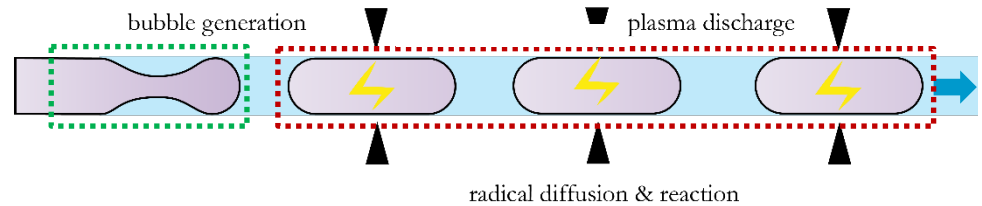
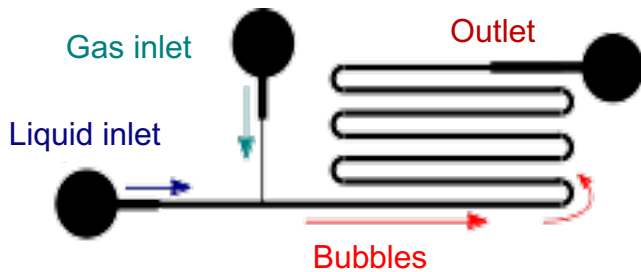
The width L of the plasma zone should not be too large so that the radical species diffuse rapidly in the liquid phase!

Toward High efficiency chemical process:
→ **smaller reactor with high S/V ratio**
→ **by optimizing G/L transfer thanks to miniaturised systems...**

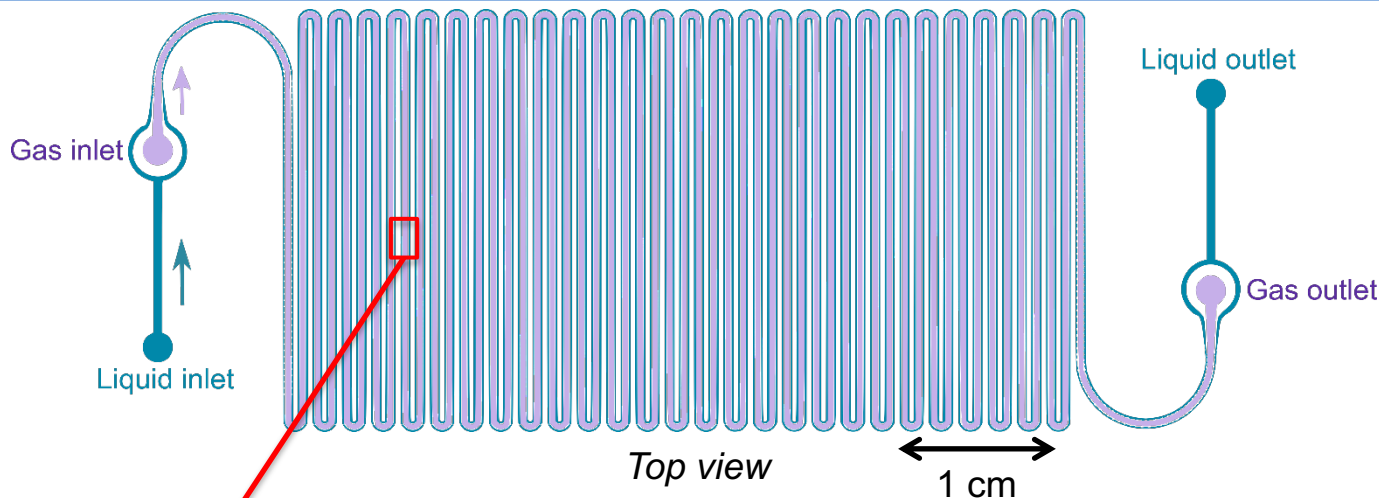


1st PhD student
2013 – 2016

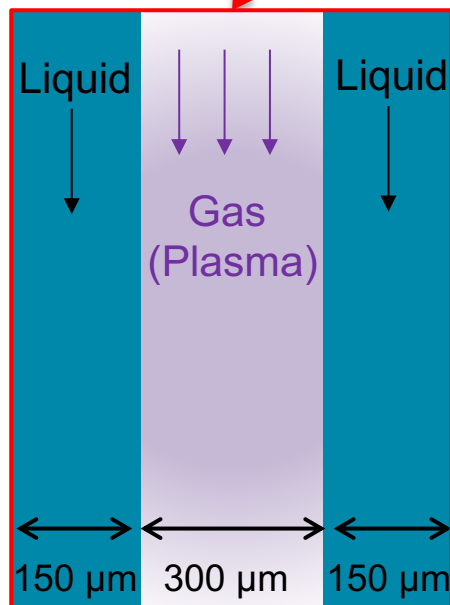
A bubbling plasma/liquid microreactor



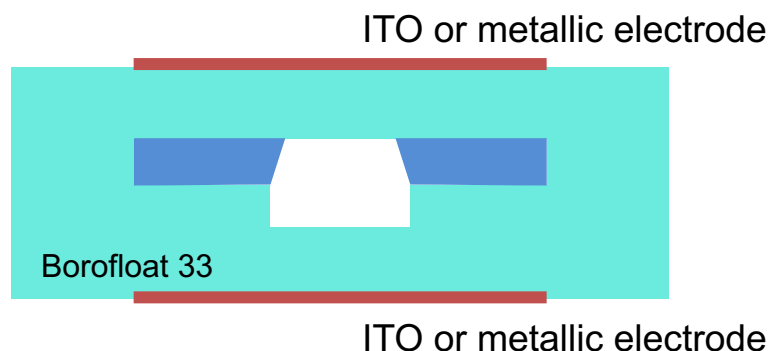
Second step: to increase the residence time...
The latest "Biflow" geometry



Julien Wengler
PhD :2015 – 2018



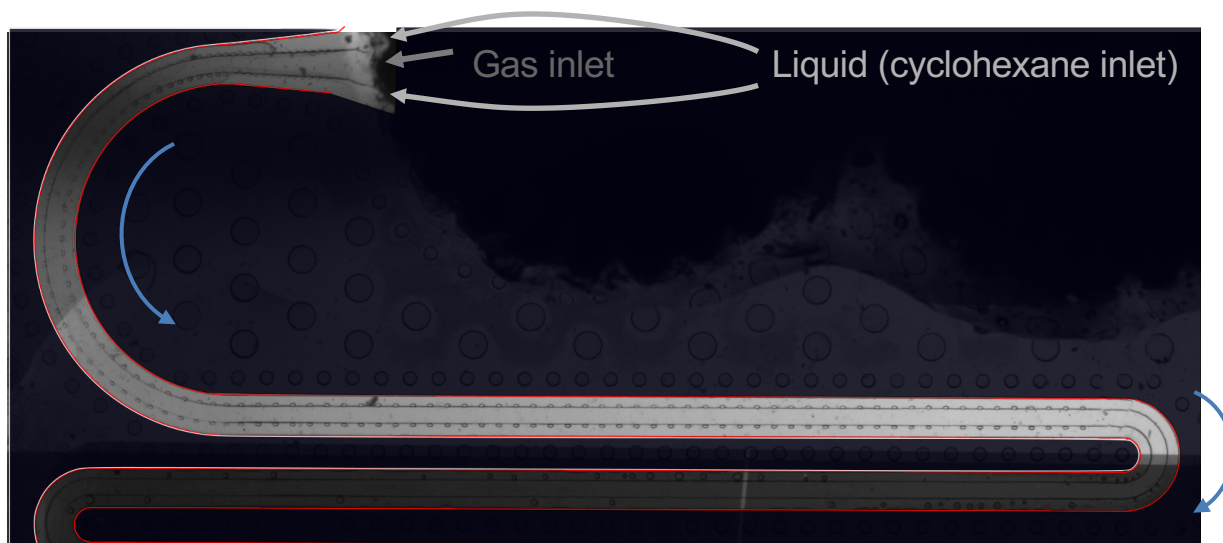
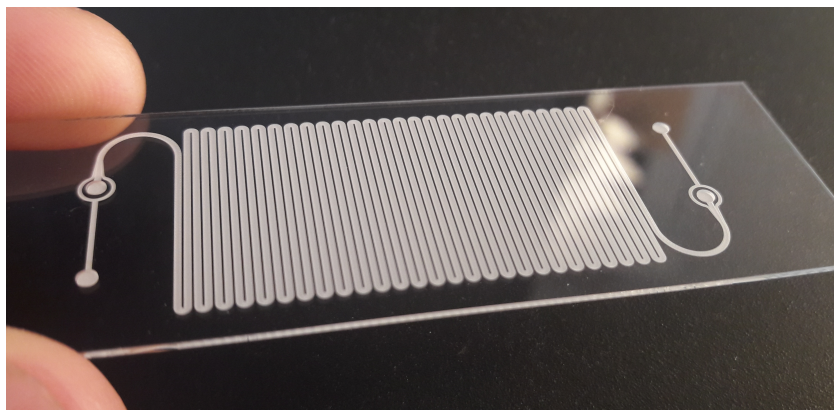
Top view (zoom)



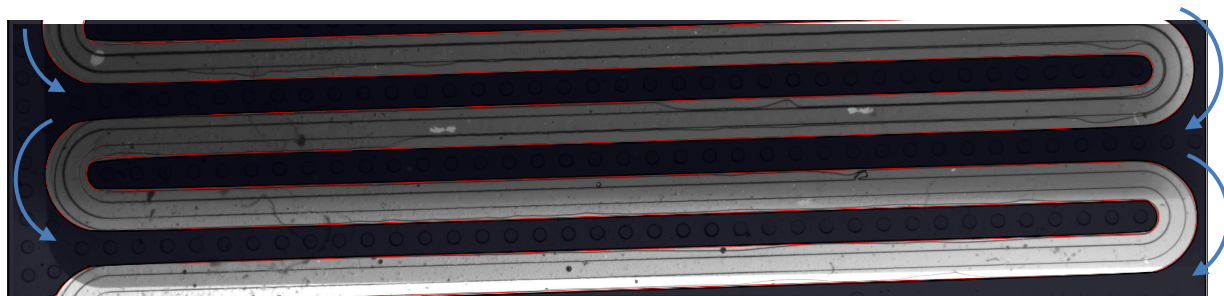
Cut view

Patent pending: (EP 18305214.1)
J. Wengler, S. Ognier, S. Al Ayoubi, M. Tatoulian

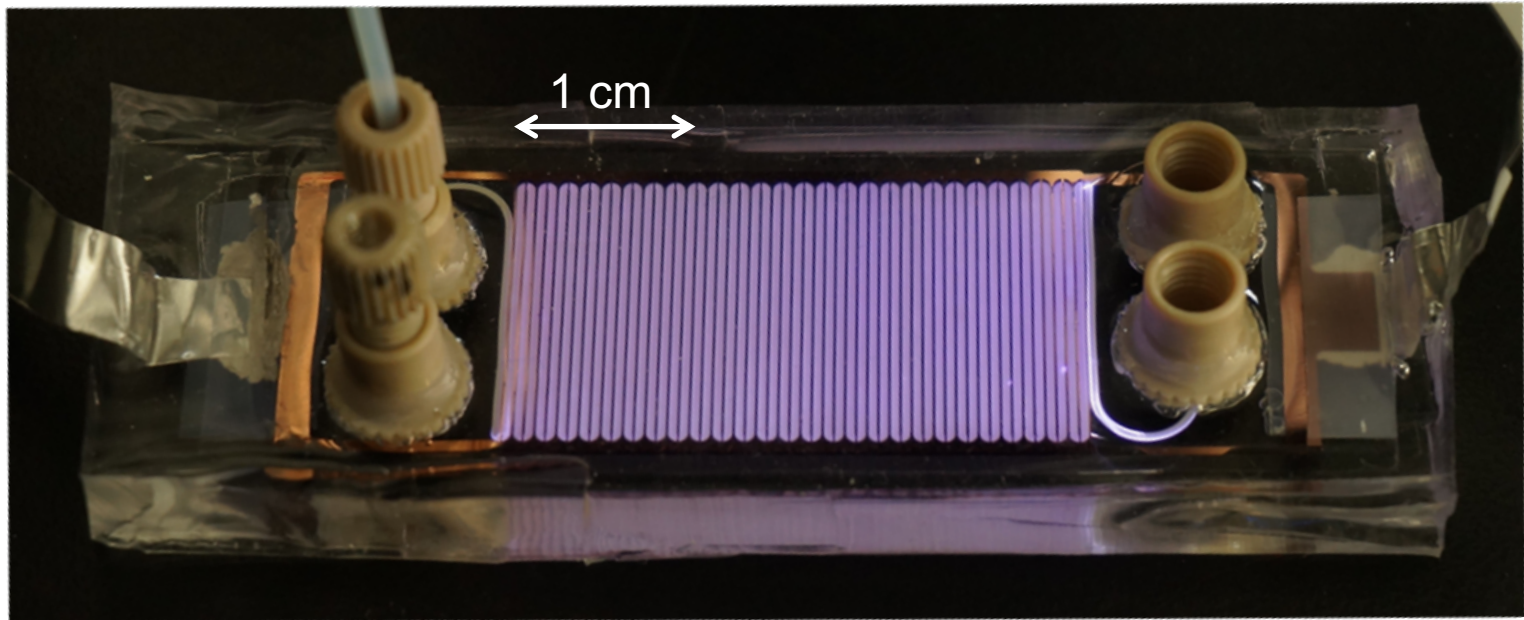
A biflow plasma/liquid microreactor



Stable
G/L flow
along a 1-3 m
channel !



A biflow plasma/liquid microreactor

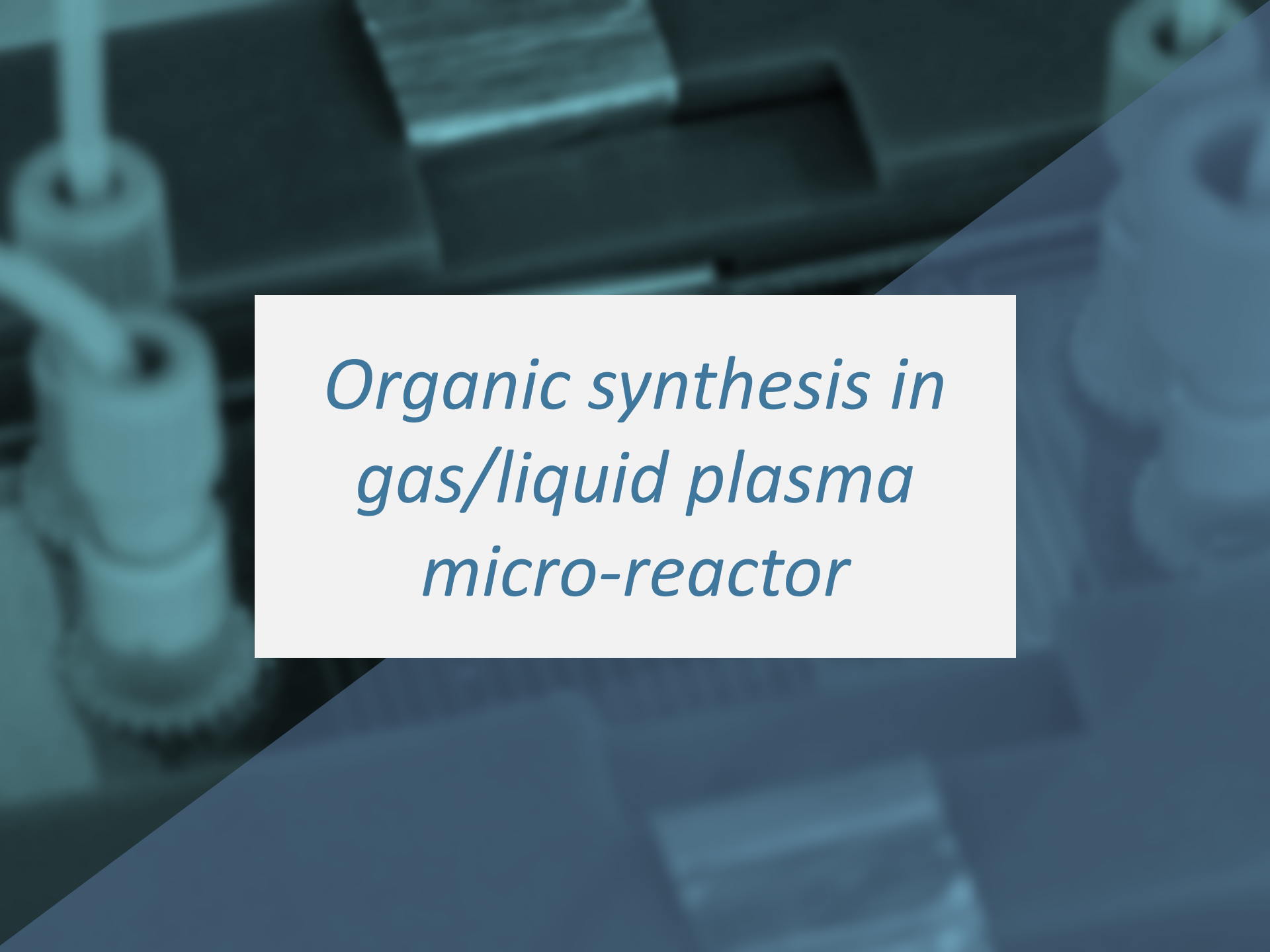


Channel Length ~ 1 m-3 m

Liquid residence time ~ 1-2 min

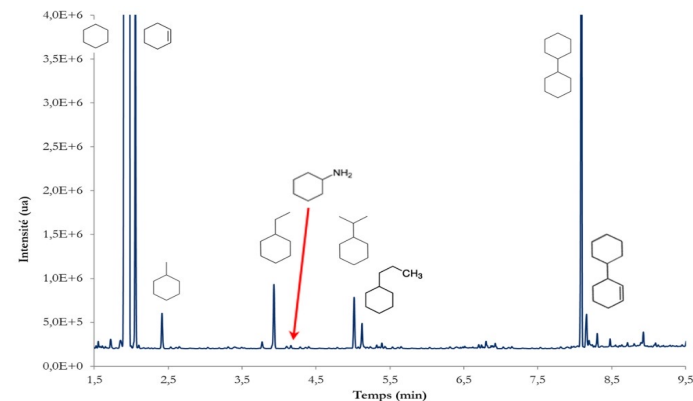
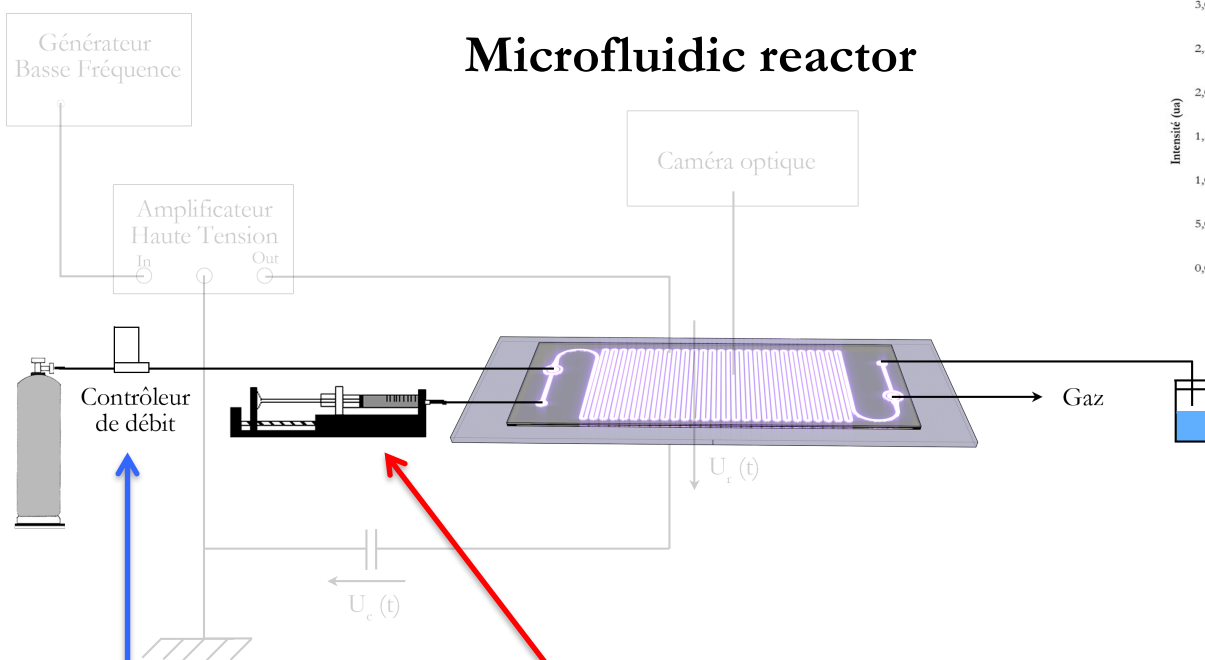
Typical flow rate values:

- Gas: 1 mL/min
- Liquid: 10-50 μ L/min

The background of the slide is a blurred image of laboratory glassware, including what appears to be a micro-reactor or a similar small-scale chemical reactor, with various tubes and components. The overall color scheme is a dark teal or blue.

*Organic synthesis in
gas/liquid plasma
micro-reactor*

Experimental set-up for organic synthesis in a biflow plasma/liquid microreactor



Analysis of liquid phase
(GC-MS, LC/MS, NMR, GC-FID)

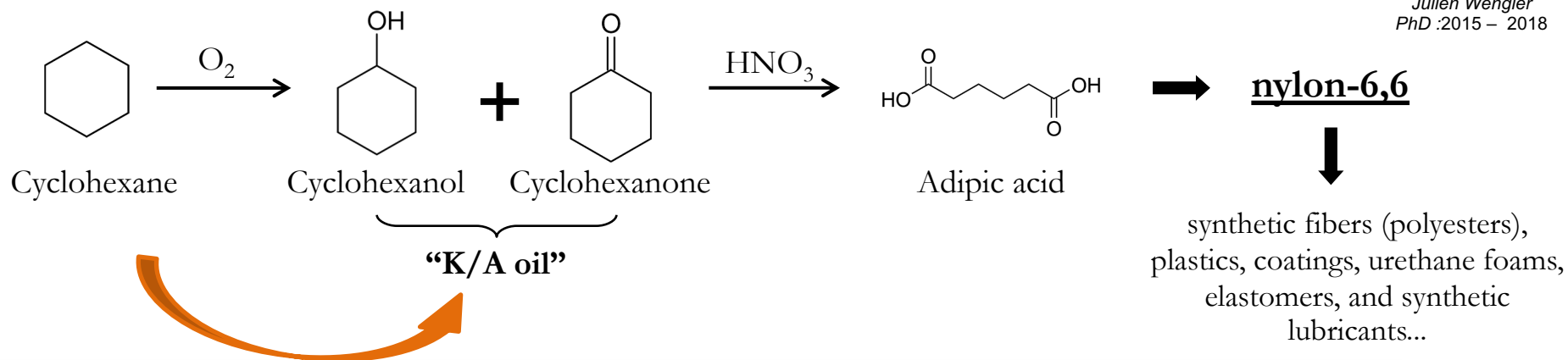
Injection of gas reactants
(O_2 , NH_3 , CO , CH_4 ...)
 Q_{gaz} : 1 - 5 ml/min

Injection of liquids
(cyclohexane or benzene)
 $Q_{liquide}$: 3 à 40 $\mu L/min$

A biflow plasma/liquid microreactor: Oxidation of Cyclohexane



Julien Wengler
PhD :2015 – 2018



Current industrial process
(BASF Industrial Process)

125 – 175°C ; 8 – 15 bar

Several hours ; **Co** based catalysis

Poor conversion 5-15%

Selectivity : 85-90 %

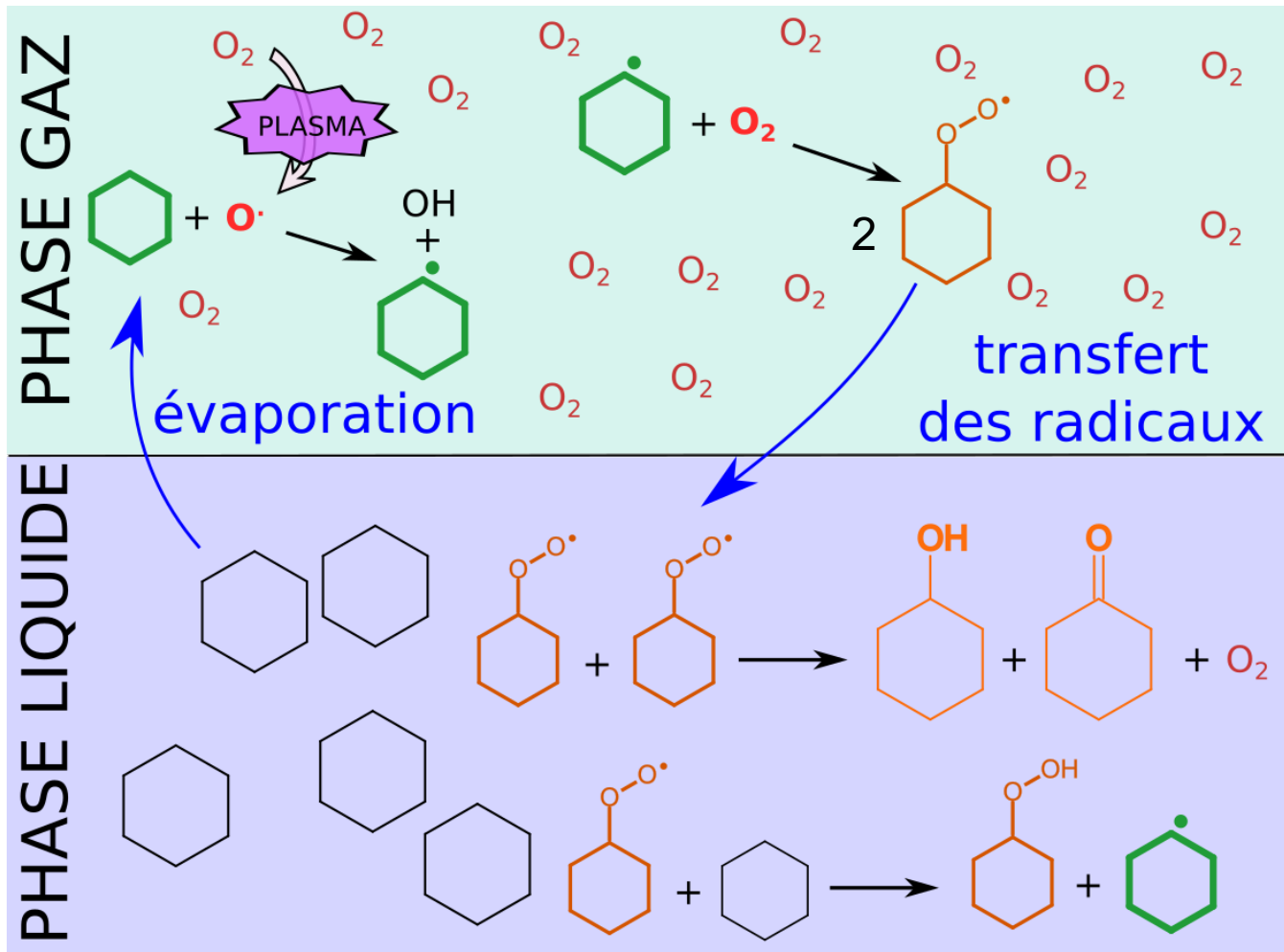
**Improved
conversion under
milder conditions !**

Our plasma process:

O₂ plasma
Ambiant T, atmospheric P
No catalyst
Residence time : **1-2 min**

Conversion : up to 30%
Selectivity: 70 - 80%
(To be improved)

A biflow plasma/liquid microreactor: Mechanism of Cyclohexane oxidation



Cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone are produced by the recombination of $C_6H_{11}OO^\circ$ radicals in liquid phase

Cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone are prevented from overreaction

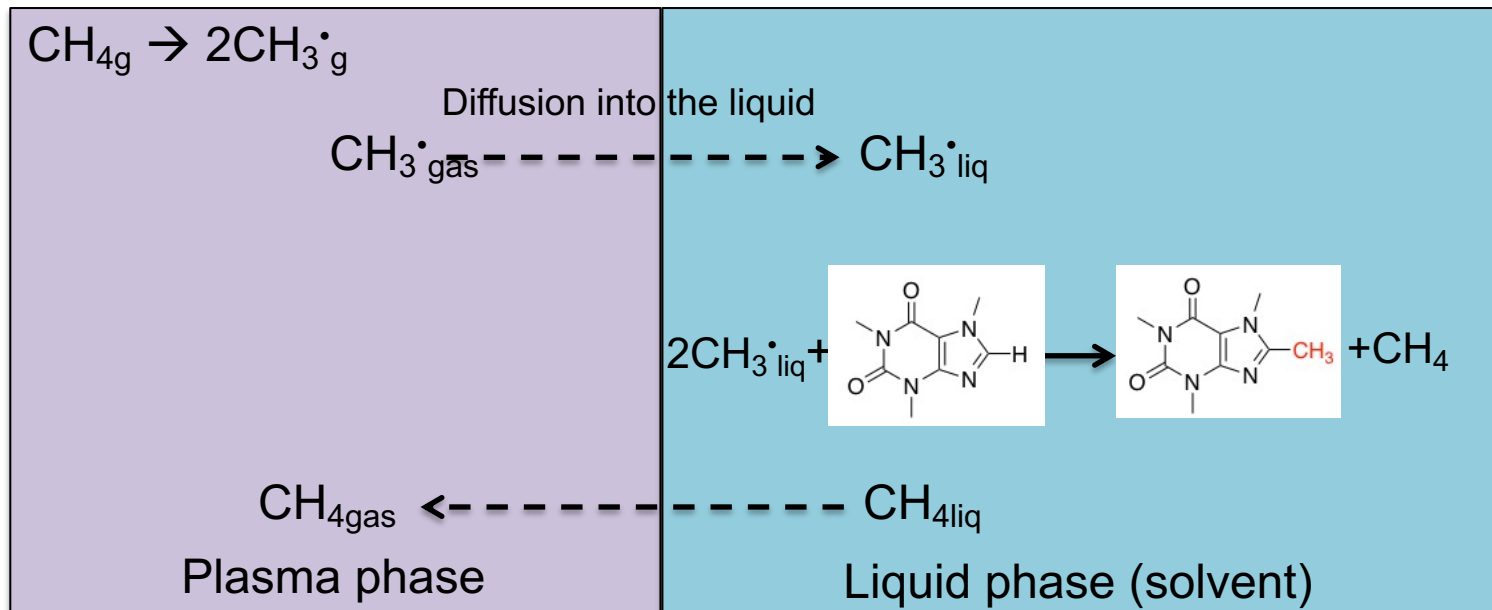
The background is a blurred image of a laboratory or office environment. On the left, there are some mechanical or scientific apparatuses. On the right, there are stacks of papers or documents. A white rectangular box is centered on the page, containing the word "Perspectives" in a blue, italicized font.

Perspectives

Perspectives

Functionalization of non volatile complex molecules dissolved in an organic solvent

Example: methylation of caffeine



Challenges

Generating plasma in the presence of various organic solvents

Radicals need now to be transferred from gas to liquid

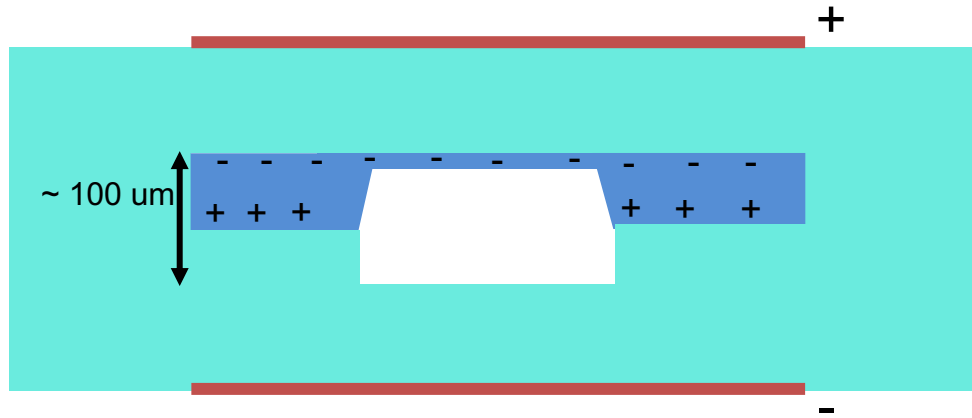
Challenges associated with the plasma functionalization of molecules in liquid phase

Plasma ignition in gas-liquid microreactors with various organic solvents

Solvent	ϵ	μ (mPa.s)	P_{vsat} 20°C (hPa)	ΔU Ar (kV) (1 kHz)	ΔU CH ₄ (kV) (1 kHz)	ΔU O ₂ (kV) (1 kHz)
Cyclohexane	2	0,89	104	11	13	9
1,4-dioxane	2	1,18	41	5 ?	10	9
THF	1,63	0,46	200	10	11	9
EtOAc	6	0,43	97	10	15	14
Pipéridine	5,9	1,6	3,9	6 ?	-	11
DCM	1,84	0,42	475	16 – 18 ?	25	-
CH ₃ COOH	6,2	15,3	1,12	14	-	?
CHCl ₃	4,8	0,54	210	7	13	-
Acétonitrile (CH ₃ CN)	37,5	0,34	97			
Eau	80	0,89	17,5			-
DMF	37	0,8	3,5			-
DMSO	46,7	2	0,61			-
MeOH	33	0,54	200			-
Acétone	21	0,3	240			-

Challenges associated with the plasma functionalization of molecules in liquid phase

Ion mobility in liquid water influences the electric field?



H^+ mobility in water : $\sim 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{V}/\text{s}$

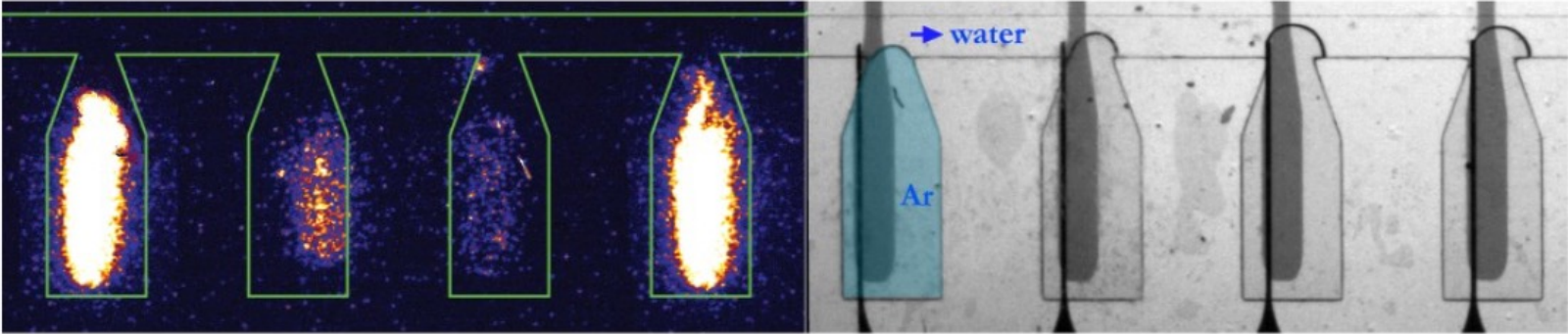
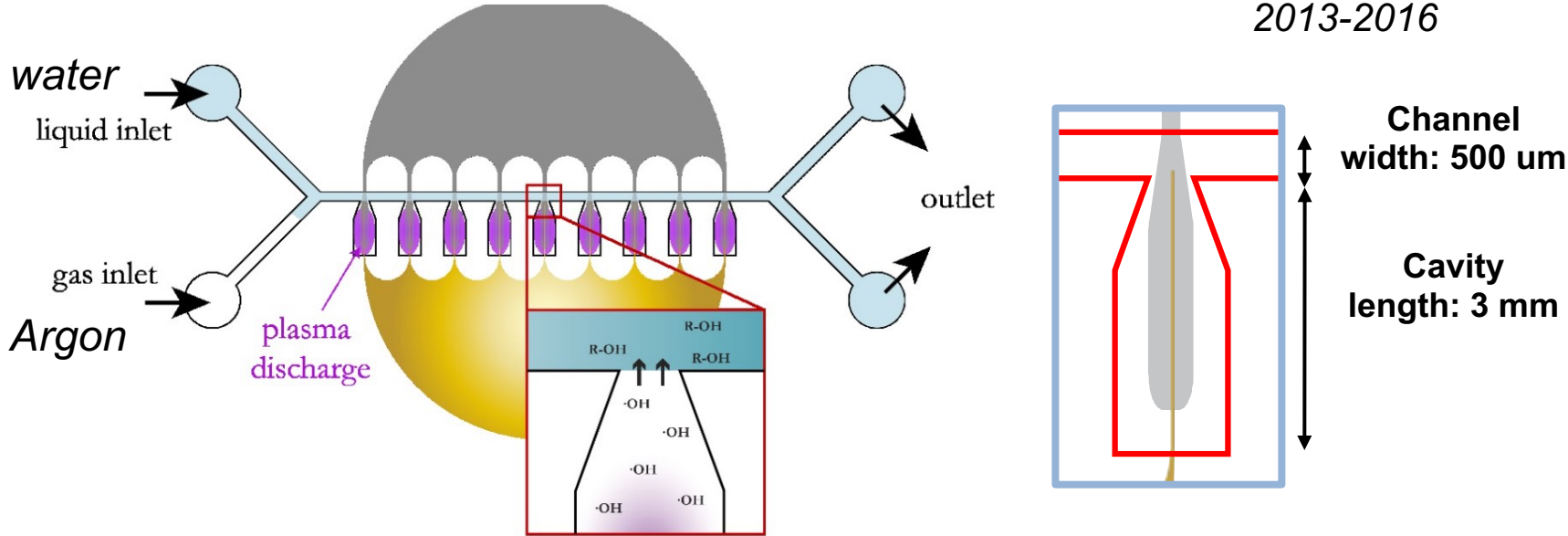
For an electric field of $10^7 \text{ V}/\text{m}$, the H^+ drift velocity: $10^2 \text{ m}/\text{s}$

For a gap of 100 um , it takes : **0.1 ms** for the proton to travel

Use higher frequency of nano-pulsed sources?

Experimental study of mass transfer in the two-phase plasma/liquid reactor

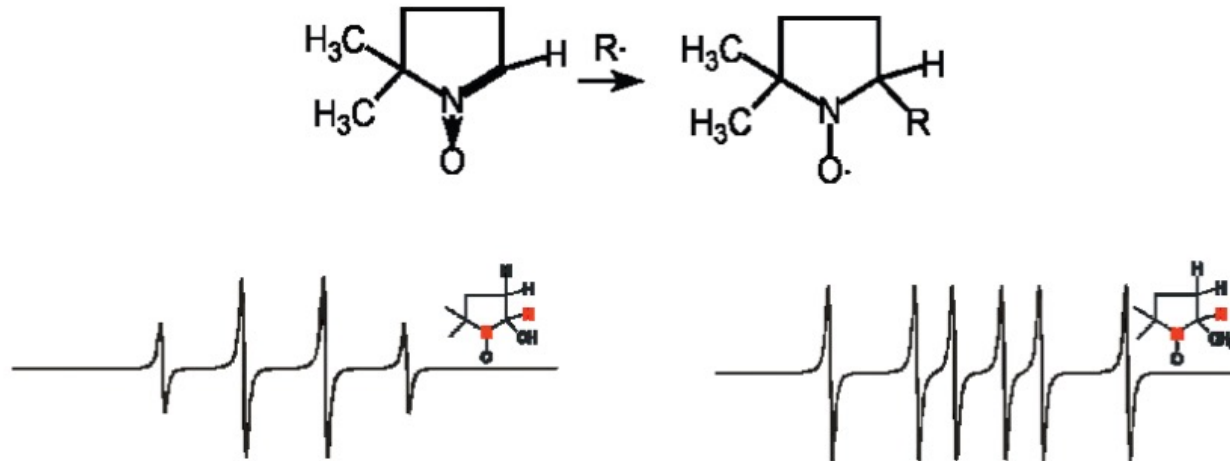
Thèse Mengxue Zhang
2013-2016



Experimental study of mass transfer in the two-phase plasma/liquid reactor

EPR measurements

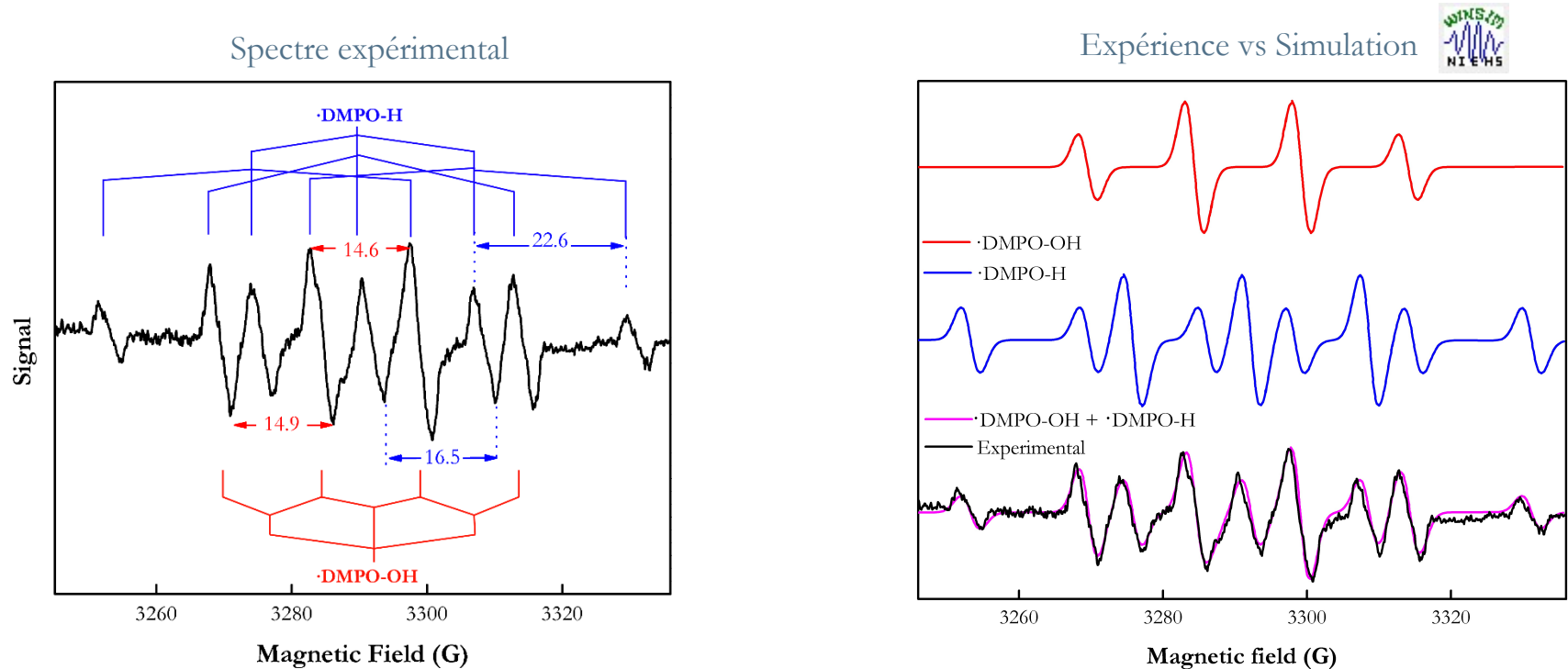
> **DMPO**, 5,5-dimethylpyrroline N-oxide



EPR signal of the spin adduct

La DMPO est ajoutée dans l'eau avec une concentration de 0,4 mol/L.
Il est nécessaire d'avoir une concentration en DMPO élevée afin d'être toujours en excès de DMPO à l'interface gaz/liquide

Experimental study of mass transfer in the two-phase plasma/liquid reactor

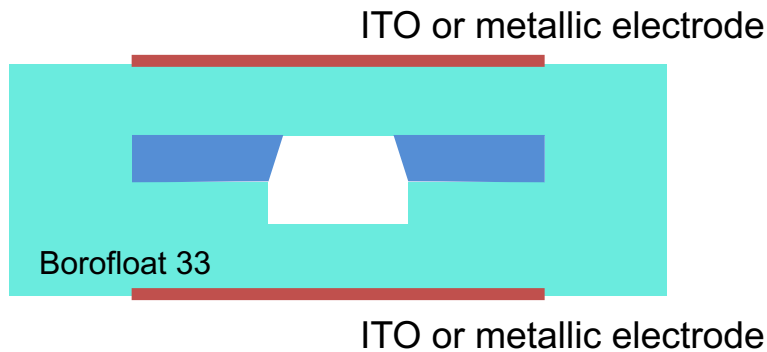


Piégeage de $\cdot\text{H}$ et de $\cdot\text{OH}$ en phase liquide

$[\text{DMPO-OH}] \sim [\text{DMPO-H}] \sim 10^{-6} \text{ mol/L}$

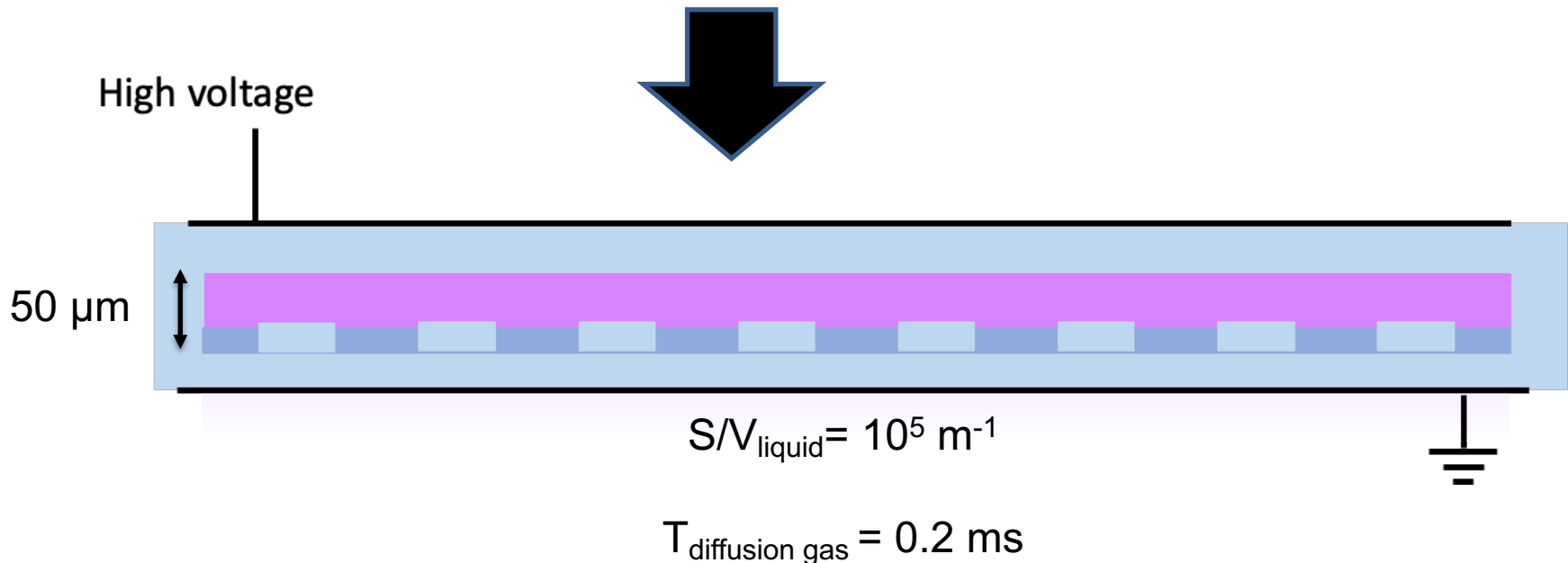
Le flux interfacial de OH° et H° est faible, aux environs de $10^{-5} \text{ mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, en raison des réactions de recombinaison très rapides en phase gaz

Challenges associated with the plasma functionalization of molecules in liquid phase



$$S/V_{\text{liquid}} = 10^4 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{diffusion gas}} = 2 \text{ ms}$$



Conclusion

Plasma/liquid continuous microreactors can be a tool to functionalize organic compounds in the absence of catalyst

Improving the selectivities of the reactions needs a fine tuning of the operating conditions, what is compatible with microfluidics

The functionalization of low volatile compounds in liquid phase is still a challenge

Acknowledgements

Partnership & Collaborators

Prof. L. Fensterbank
Dr. C. Ollivier

Equipe MACO, Sorbonne Université



Prof. Xavier Duten
– LSPM- Univ. Sorbonne Paris Nord

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Sanofi



Merci

