

# Microreactor- Continuous Flow Synthesis Technology



**In Collaboration With CSIR-NCL Pune**

# Introduction

Flow chemistry, also known as continuous processing or continuous flow synthesis, begins with two or more streams of separate reactants being fed into a integrated micro channel or tubular micro-reactor at preset flow rates. A reaction occurs, and the resulting product is collected in the stream at the outflow.

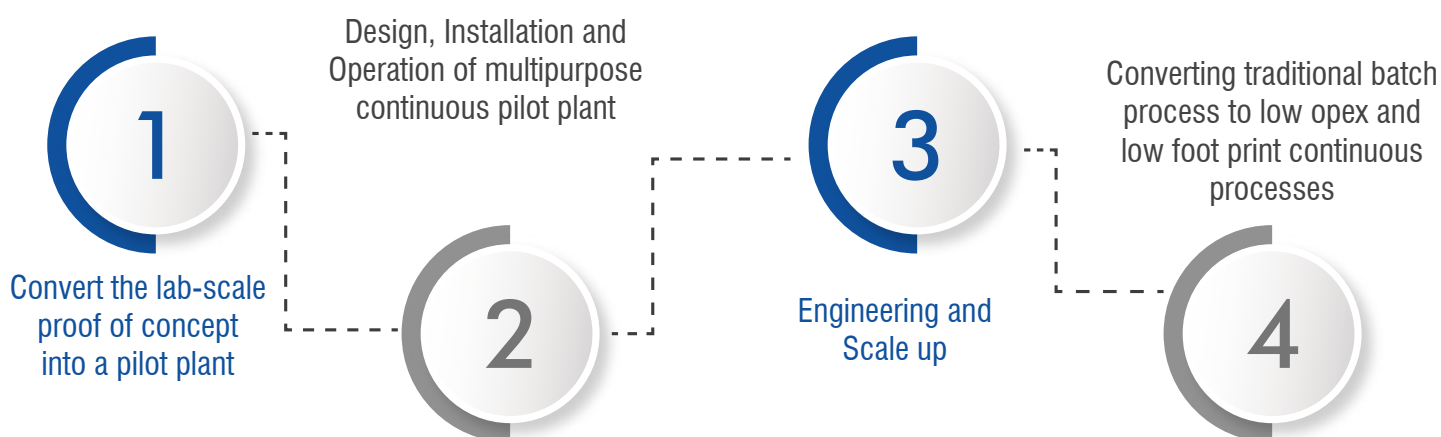
To generate the final product, the solution can also be sent to consecutive flow reactor loops. Because very minimal amounts of material are required, process safety is greatly improved. Continuous flow technology's fundamental architecture allows for reaction settings that batch reactions cannot safely accomplish. As a result, the product is of greater quality, has fewer impurities, and has a shorter reaction cycle time.

## Technology Collaboration

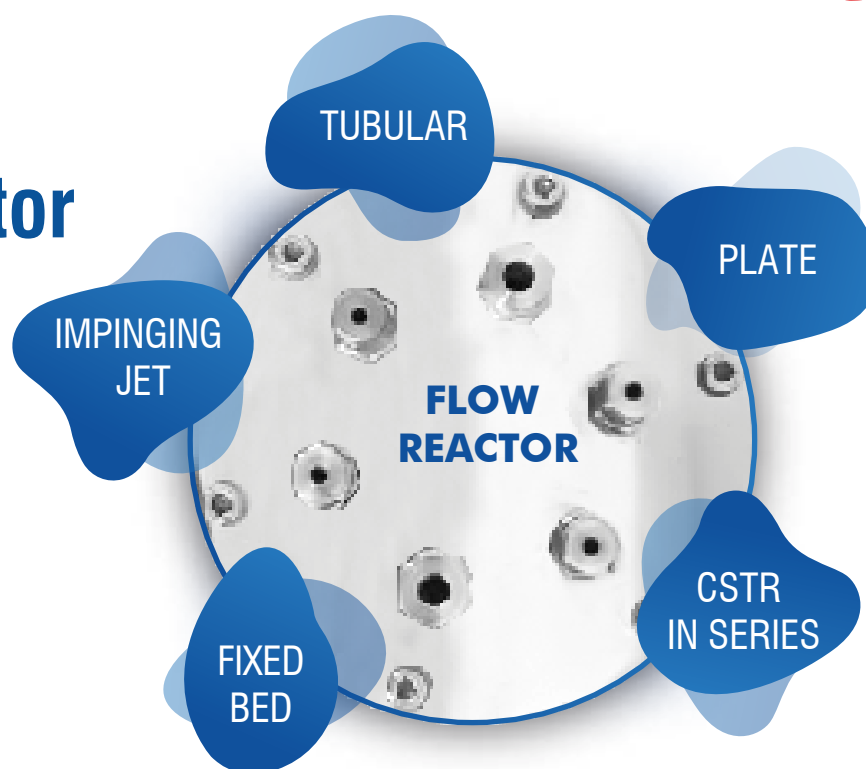
Chemdist and CSIR-NCL signed MoU for Process Intensification through Micro Reactor Technology.



## Key Highlights



# Types of Flow Reactor



## Tubular Reactor

Tubular reactors are steady-state continuous flow vessels that can be used to mix various types of chemicals. To complete the chemical reactions, it is dependent on the location of the reactants rather than the position of time.

- Pinch Tube
- Spiral reactor

## Plate Reactor

- Scale the length and breadth linearly.
- Transfer of heat Area remains fixed regardless of scale.
- With scale, hydrodynamics changes
- A narrow range of pressure and temperature

## CSTR Reactor

- Continuous Stirred Tank Reactors in series
- Modular construction
- Intensity Mixing is required.
- Transfer Issues
- High pressure is not recommended

## Advantages



Improved reaction control and reproducibility

A broader variety of reaction variables is available

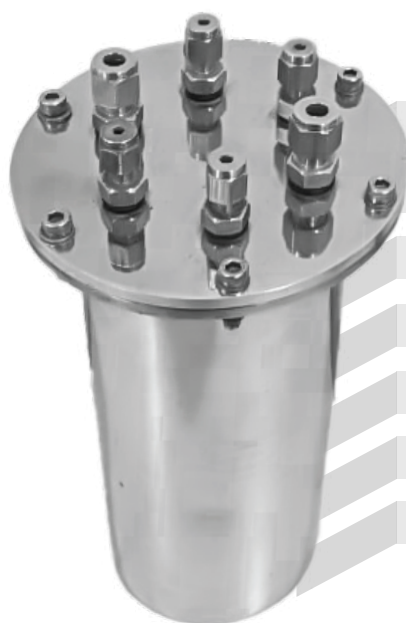
Workflow that is modular and customizable

Increase product production as well as quality

Rapid chemical reaction analysis, optimization, and scaling-up

Process safety has been improved.

## Key Applications Areas



Reactions Of Hydrogenation

Oxidations

Halogenations

Nitrations

Diazotizations

Mechanisms Of Grignard Reaction

Reactions Involving Poisonous Gases

