

The 22<sup>nd</sup> Polish Conference of Chemical and Process Engineering Spała, 5-9 September, 2016



## Continuous hierarchically structured multichannel microreactors – engineering and performance

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Key words: microreactors, microfluidic devices, process enhancement

Siliceous monoliths with very open hierarchical pore structure of interconnected meandering flowthrough macropores (20-50 µm) and large mesopores (10-25 nm) demonstrate huge potential as exceedingly effective multichannel catalytic microreactors operating at low backpressures at considerable flowrates.<sup>1-6</sup> Their large and easily accessible surface (300 m<sup>2</sup>/g) can be covered with various functional groups,<sup>2,3</sup> metals<sup>4</sup> and enzymes<sup>1,5,6</sup> to obtain most attractive surface and catalytic properties (e.g. enzyme hyperactivity) and hence rapid rates of reactions and excellent selectivity.<sup>1,5,6</sup> We have studied their performance to demonstrate full technological viability using various immobilized enzymes: invertase (sucrose hydrolysis)<sup>1</sup>, trypsin (proteolysis)<sup>5</sup> acyltransferase (transesterification of NPG)<sup>6</sup>, and well as acid sulphonic groups catalysed synthesis of n-buthyl acetate and lactate<sup>2,3</sup>, and application of isolated zirconium in chemoselective MRV reduction.<sup>4</sup> One striking example - full transesterification of neopentylglycol (NPG) with ethyl acetate in a biphasic system was observed in less than one minute (Fig. 1) compared to 7 hours using a native enzyme in batch system.<sup>6</sup> The microreactors appear to be stable in the continuous processes with aqueous or organic solvents even for several weeks.

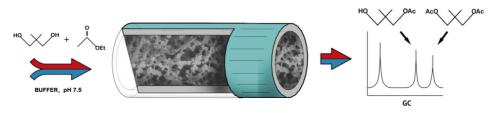


Figure 1.

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This work was financed from the NCN project: UMO-2013/09/B/ST8/02420.