Lonza 'Factory of Tomorrow' for Flow Processes and MicroReactors

Lonza

Practical Continuous Flow Technology, Munich, Germany

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Re-design the Chemical Routes with the Concept of Flash Chemistry in Flow



- Flow Processes / Microreactors lead to drastic improvements
 - Excellent heat transfer & mixing
 - Exact control of residence time
 - Segregation of feeds, small volume, robust (pressure) etc.

Inherently Safer Design from the high level of confinement

= Intensified Mini-Plant Concept

Reaction Classification & Advantages

Type A reactions

- Very fast (< 1 s)</p>
- Controlled by the mixing process
- Increase yield through better mixing/heat exchange

Type B reactions

- Rapid reaction (10 s to 30 min)
- Predominantly kinetically controlled
- Avoid overcooking and increase yield

Type C reactions

- Slow reaction (> 30 min)
- Batch processes with thermal hazard
- Enhance safety
- Need intensification





Microreactors Are at the Heart of a Dramatic Shift in API Production

It enables continuous processes based on plug flow reactors with minimal volume of reagents, rapid dynamic responses and robustness, good temperature control, efficient mixing, etc.







Video of a Gas-liquid Type A Reaction in the FlowPlate® MicroReactor



Agenda

- Reactor design for scale-up
 - Parallelization / Numbering-up illusion

Process intensification

- Impact on production unit >> Factory of Tomorrow
 - Example 1. Organometallic reaction
 - Example 2. Azide chemistry



Grignard Reaction as a Test Reaction for Manifold & Heat Exchange Performances



- Feed-1: Dimethyloxalate (15 wt%), rest DME
- Feed-2: Grignard (19 wt%), rest THF
- Temperature: -15°C, all feeds pre-cooled
- Stoichiometry: Grignard / Dimethyloxalate = 1.15
- Flow rate: 40 g/min in total with

1 or 4 injection points (Grignard)



Limitation of Pressure Driven Systems – Avoid Manifold / Parallelization







Plate Size to Drive Scale-up: FlowPlate® MicroReactors

Development Reactor

- View the chemistry
 - Chemical systems are metastable!
- Test different structures
 - Ensure stoichiometry

FlowPlate[®] Lab

Production Reactors

- Design as a key ingredient to scale-up
 - Avoid parallelization
- Enable Clean in Place
 - Multi-purpose & ready for cGMP

Plate Size: A6

Plate Size: A5







As Small as Needed and Use "Micro" Where Useful

Multi-scale design to maximize heat transfer and optimize mixing

but allowing variable residence time modules > gain volume

- Up to several hundreds of mL
 - seconds to minutes
- Variable channel depth
 - to limit pressure drop

Can be coupled with residence time modules

- Several liters
 - up to 30 minutes



Flow rate from 15 to 600 mL/min No internal parallelization Micro dimension = 500 µm Larger dimension = 2 mm





Scale-up Strategy Conventional Technology versus MRT



Production Scale Modules

Apparatuses used at the early stage of process development need to have the potential for further scale-up.

Typical Projects in our Pipeline

Projects	Formula	Ρ	Т
		[bar]	[°C]
Project 1	Aggressive chemistry (corrosion!)	85	250
Project 2	Organo-lithium reactions	Normal	-30
Project 3	Fischer-Indole synthesis	20	170
Project 4	Acid-catalyzed cyclization	Normal	-40
Project 5	Nucleophilic substitution (CI)	20	220

Test new technological approaches

Hydrogenation, Electro-dialysis, membranes, ozonolysis...



Example 1: FlowPlate® MicroReactor to Control Reaction Heat

2-Step Synthesis: Lithiation and Coupling



Some Disadvantages

Plugging = Lonza patent applied Ultrasonic De-plugging System

First reaction: Type A, highly exothermic (Δ Tad > 75°C)

Microreactor

Second reaction: Type B, exothermic (Δ Tad < 25°C)

Static mixer under adiabatic conditions

Ultrasonic De-Plugging System

- Optimize to use with the FlowPlate[®] MicroReactors
- Ultrasonic System to enable stable operations over days / weeks
- Ultrasound is generated in the liquid > to create true cavitation
- Optimal for spot plugging like in the mixing zone or exit
 - Imperative for organometallic reactions with BuLi



Microreactor Technology Leads to Dramatic Process Intensifications

Process intensification to enable inherently safer processes leading to a production paradigm

- Lower reactor investment
- Less manpower
- Higher flexibility
- Enhance safety
- Faster change-over
- "Factory of tomorrow"





Earlier Pilot Plant using Microreactor Technology

Key Features

- Multi-purpose system
 - Modular
 - Hastelloy
 - T = -80 to +180°C
- ATEX standards
- Qualifiable for cGMP production
- 3 dosage lines
 - 1 8 bar
 - 5 500 g/min (per line)



Track record 2 tons of isolated product 20 m³ processed fluid

Example 2: Azide Chemistry in Microreactors

Azide-Nitrile Addition to make Tetrazole Derivatives





Typical Type C reaction requiring several hours

The mixture was heated under a N2 atmosphere at 100-105°C for 50 h

- Segregation of Feeds: NaN₃ prepared in a special containment and precisely mixed in the reactor avoiding batch bulk handling
- Volume Minimization & Robustness: Reaction in flow performed in 10 min at 220°C

The Future of Flow Processes: Full Integration of MRT in Production Units

Currently the MR is used to increase reaction yield & safety



Future will lead to fully integrated flow processes: MR and more...



Reaction and Work Up Integrated in One Flow Unit

Mini-Plant concept to enable **New Processes** and extend the design space of how we perform chemistry

Key Features

- Microreactor for a flash reaction
- CSTR for precipitation
- High pressure valve
- Filter to removal salt
- Wiped film evaporator
- Fraction collector

Throughput

 More than 1 kg/day of product; distillation is limiting



Lonza "Factory of Tomorrow" for Continuous Flow / MRT

Aim: huge process intensification via flow

Cabin concept to enable high flexibility

- Use of various equipment: microreactors, static mixers, extraction column, distillation (thin-wiped film, etc.)
- Various flow rates, high pressures & temperature
 - Up to several tons
 - 100 bar 300°C > hydrogenation

Faster Scale-up and change-over

- Non ATEX
- New concept for cGMP qualification

>> Overall goal is to reduce drastically the costs of goods

Throughput

- 900 mL → 10 kg/day
- 3600 mL → 40 kg/day



"Factory of Tomorrow"

Head Tanks



Economical Gain: Batch Versus Flow

Example 1: Process development in clinical trials / kg scale			
Batch Process	Flow Process		
Reactor volume = 250 L	Reactor volume = 250 mL		
	Faster change over & cleaning		
	Manufacturing gain = up to 30%		
Example 2: Commercial manufacturing / ton scale			
Batch Process	Flow Process		
Batch Process Reaction time = 10 - 14 h	Flow Process Reaction time = 0.2 h		
Batch ProcessReaction time = 10 - 14 hReactor volume = 10 m³	Flow Process Reaction time = 0.2 h Reactor volume = 0.03 m ³		
Batch ProcessReaction time = 10 - 14 hReactor volume = 10 m³Cycle time = 21 h	Flow ProcessReaction time = 0.2 hReactor volume = 0.03 m³Cycle time = 16 h		
Batch ProcessReaction time = 10 - 14 hReactor volume = 10 m³Cycle time = 21 hProductivity = 764 kg/d	Flow ProcessReaction time = 0.2 hReactor volume = 0.03 m³Cycle time = 16 hProductivity = 977 kg/d		

Infrastructure Overview

FlowPlate®



Portable skid mounted units anywhere

- Visp FCC
 - Nansha, China
 - Our customers

Laboratory System

Flow labs fully integrated with kg-Labs

1-150 g/min Few g to tens of kg

- Your green and sustainable process of tomorrow

Factory of Tomorrow Piloting at lower costs

Commercial Manufacturing

A++

Modular, flexible on skid mounted units

150-600 g/min 0.1–5 tons campaigns

- Plugging issues solved

- Fully automated
- Scale-up concept tested

0.6- 5 kg/min 5-80 tons campaigns

- Fit for any scale

- Streamlined and simplified processes Drastic reduction in costs of goods

Conclusions

Flow technologies are the heart of a quantum leap in pharmaceutical manufacturing leading to greener processes at lower costs

Design new chemical routes

Lonza is a leading manufacturer of chemicals using flow processes and advanced technologies

The central part of the lab development is the microreactor

Acknowledgments & Contacts

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- dominique.roberge@lonza.com