Determination of the metastable zone (MSZ) of a product solvent mixture

Objectives

Efficiency enhancement of laboratory work in the general process of development for R&D purposes, as well as in particular in EPR-Operations (Established Parameter Ranges), stress tests an DoE (design of Experiments)

Reproducible, individual, independent and complete recorded test series are to determine and interpret the metastable zones of a product solvent mixture.

Avoiding sated range of product concentration, one risks a spontaneous crystallization, along with significant problems, like a loss of yield etc.



Hardware Setup

- 2 parallel reactors, size of 250ml
- 2 gravimetric feeds on each reactor unit
- Individual temperature control
- **Recipe task for 24h operation**
- pH-Sensor & turbidity sensor
- **On-line trend for data visualization**







The Teams

2 individual teams (because of reproducibility)

Each team 1 Chemist, 1 Chemical Engineer

Each team has performed 25 experiments

Experiments were carried out in manual mode as well as recipe mode





Experimental Design

Individual heating & cooling cycles, programmed by recipe software

Automatic dosing of Isopropyl Acetate (IPAc) to achieve different concentrations

Turbidity sensor to detect start of crystallization and solubility at different temperatures and different concentrations





Result of original process





Gained knowledge

- The 25 experiments has shown that the original process / distillation was carried out very close to the border of the meta stable zone (solubility limit)
- A spontaneous crystallization may occur at any time

High risk of loss of yield, quality and time by spontaneous crystallization during scale-up or production









Conclusion #1-3

- The concentration of the process has been modified to avoid risk of spontaneous crystallization at any time.
- The knowledge of the metastable zone is essential for crystallizations to achieve a fast & successful scale up, more robust process can be achieved with that knowledge.
- The determination of the data using FlexyCUBE in connection with the turbidity probe was very easy.







Conclusion #4-6

- The preparation of the recipe took about 30 min. and the preparation of the experiment another 30 min.
- The experiments were running 24h a day. The time savings compared to conventional reaction method is about factor 3
- The time required to collect, display and evaluate all the data would be even higher.





