

Chemical Microsystems Applications

Fundamentals of Micromachining
Dr. Bruce Gale
With Special Thanks to Dr. Ron Besser

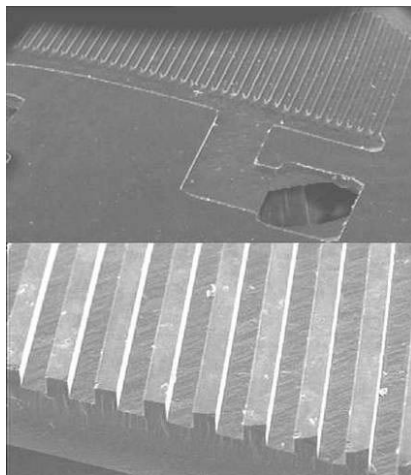


Outline

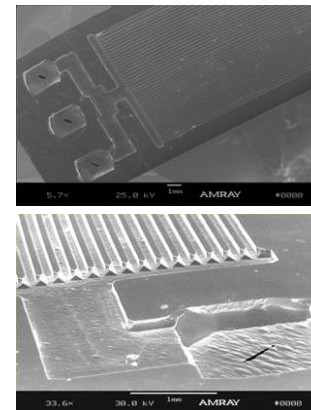
- Microfluidic Component Examples
- Chemical Microsystems for Analysis
- Chemical Microsystems for Synthesis



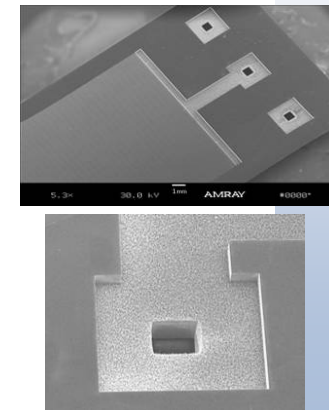
Microchannels, Fluidic Vias



KOH Etch vs. DRIE



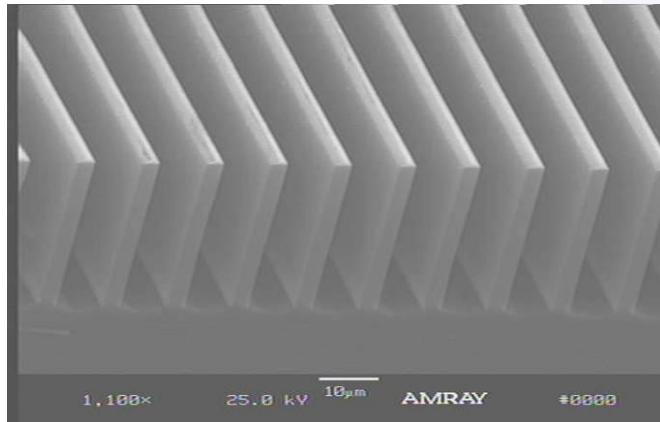
KOH Etched (100 μm channels)



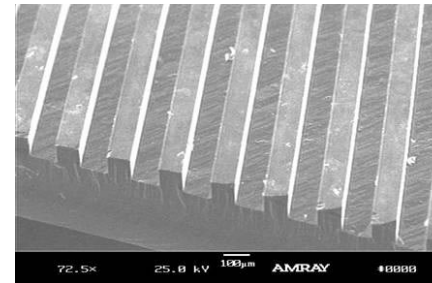
DRIE Etched (5 μm channels)



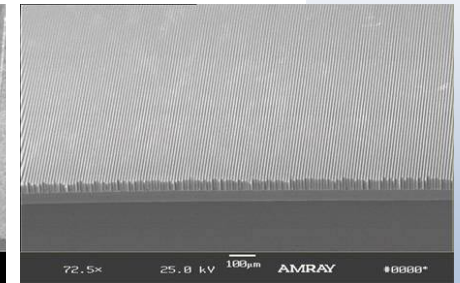
Microchannels



Microchannel Reaction Zone



100 μm Channels



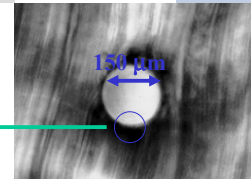
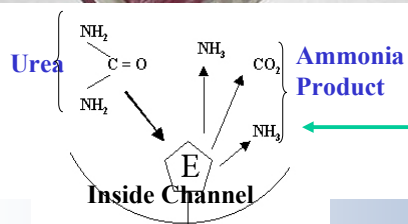
5 μm Channels

“First generation” PDMS Microreactors

UTC

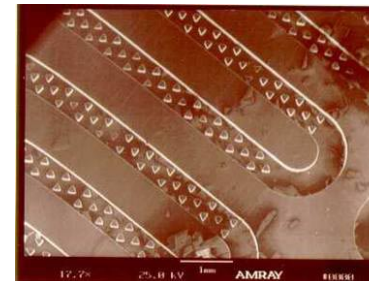


Reactor Cross Section

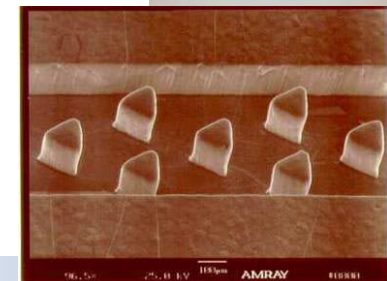


PDMS MicroReactor

UTC



Scale = 1 mm



Scale = 100 μm

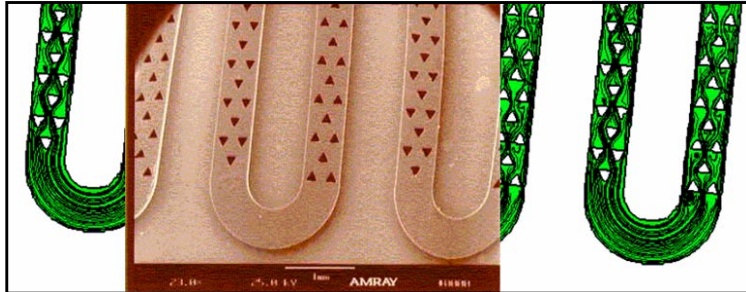


Flow characteristics of transverse mixing features

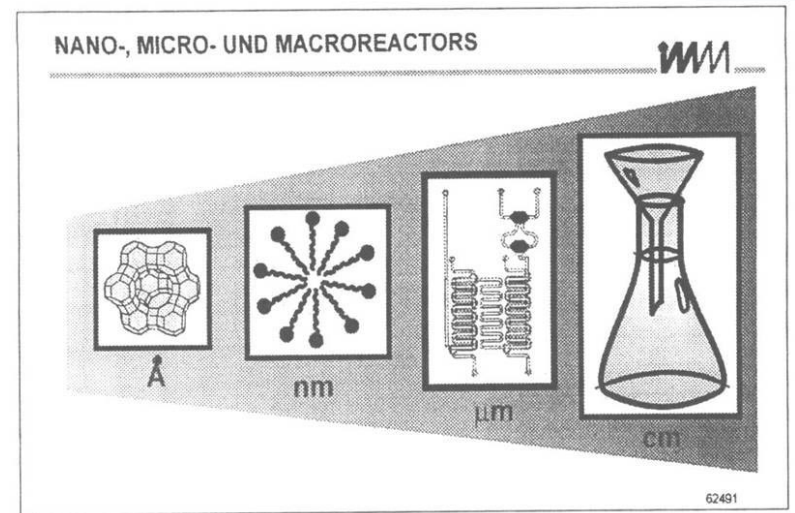
Features

•Flow depicted by contrasting dark lines/light green areas

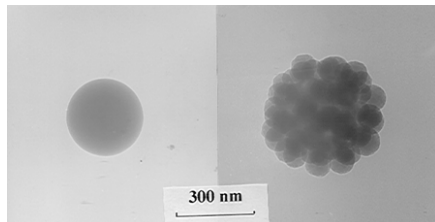
•Fluid mixing to bring soluble reactant into contact with catalyst surface



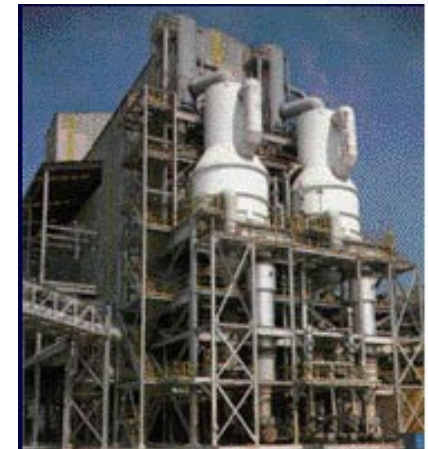
Scale Comparison



Nanoreactor or Micelle



Macroscale, Industrial Scale

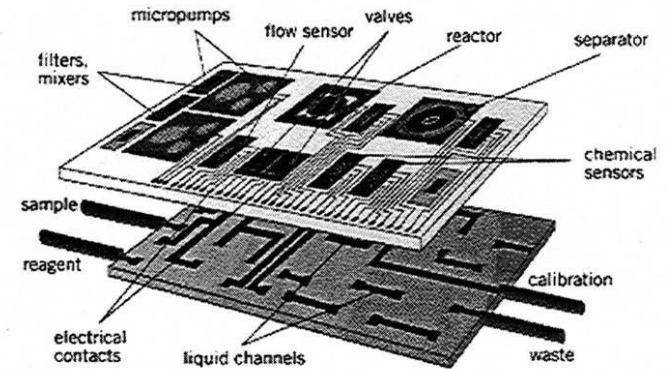


C.M. for Analysis

- Definition
- Lab-on-chip
- Example: micro gas-analysis device
- Example: Caliper oligonucleotide separation
- Example: Nanogen biochips

Lab-On-Chip

The Future Lab on a Chip



Micro-Gas-Analyzer

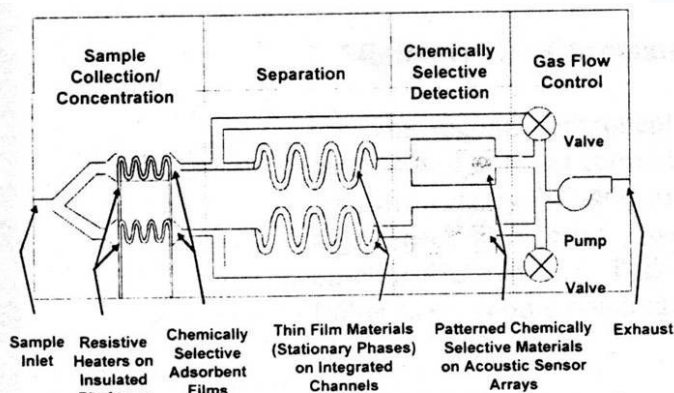


Figure 1: System design uses multiple analytical channels with three cascaded microfabricated components.

Micro-Gas Analyzer Result

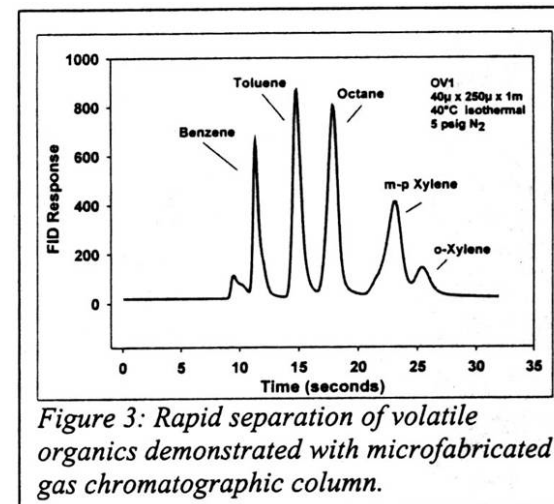


Figure 3: Rapid separation of volatile organics demonstrated with microfabricated gas chromatographic column.

Applications of Microreactors

1. Distributed Processing
2. Toxic or Hazardous Chemicals
3. Chemical Prototyping
4. High-Value, Low-Volume Chemicals
5. Bulk Production of Commodity Chemicals
6. Special Environments
7. Laboratory Systems
8. Combinatorial Chemistry



C.M. for Synthesis

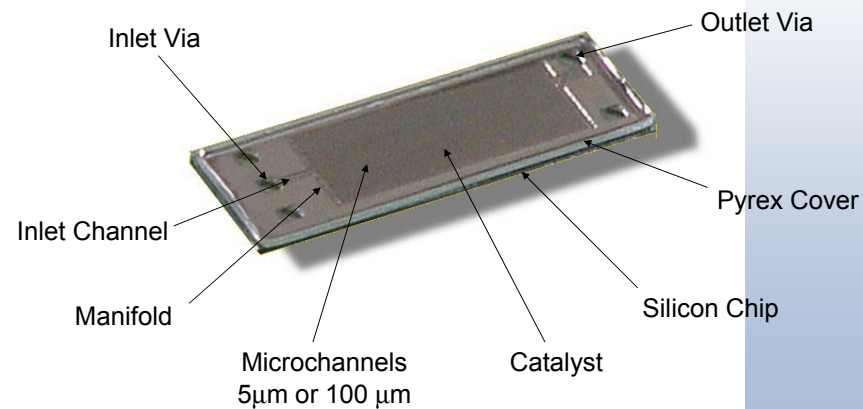
- Definition
- Conversion
- Selectivity
- Example: IfM Microreactor



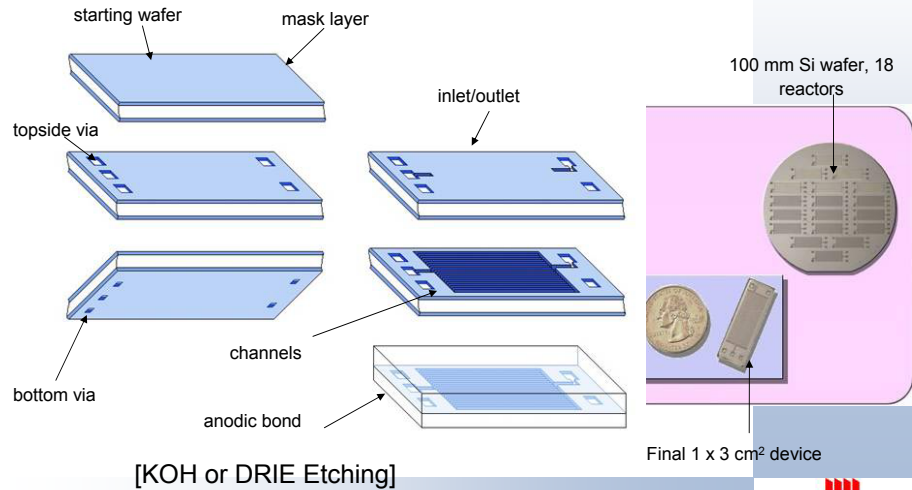
IfM Microreactor for Synthesis



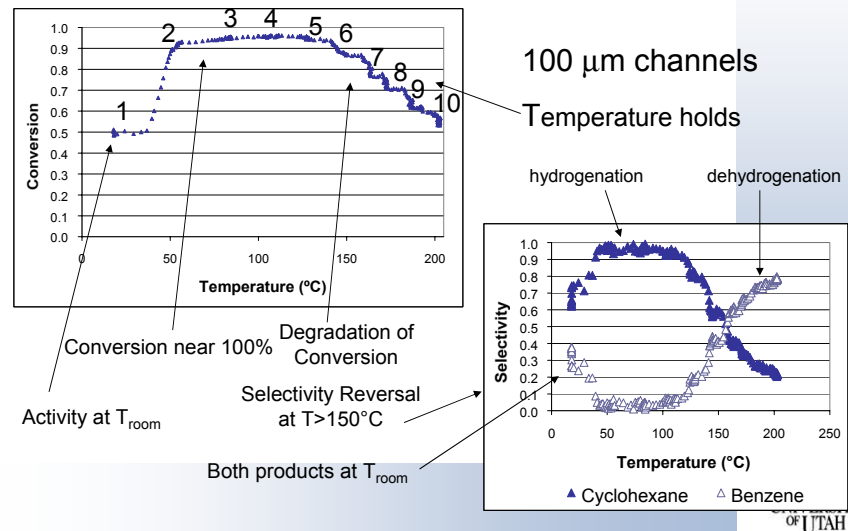
Device Design



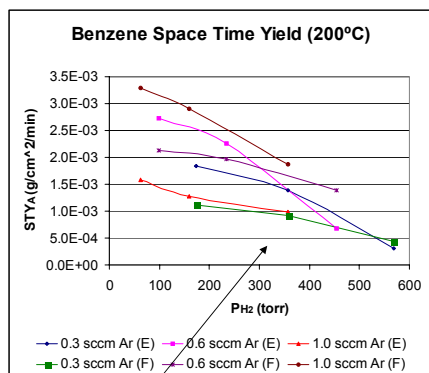
Device Fabrication



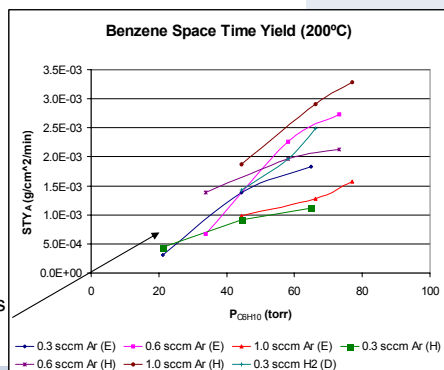
Temperature Effect



Benzene Space Time Yield- Effect of Composition

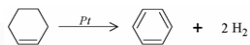


Space Time Yield = yield X flow rate / catalyst area



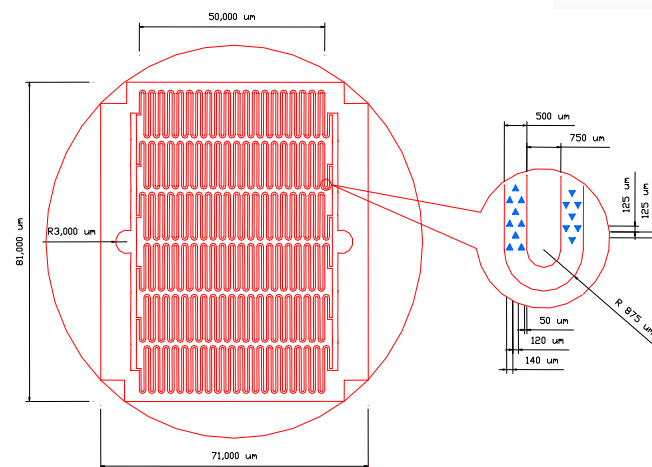
Increasing H₂ suppresses dehydrogenation

Increasing C₆H₁₀ favors dehydrogenation



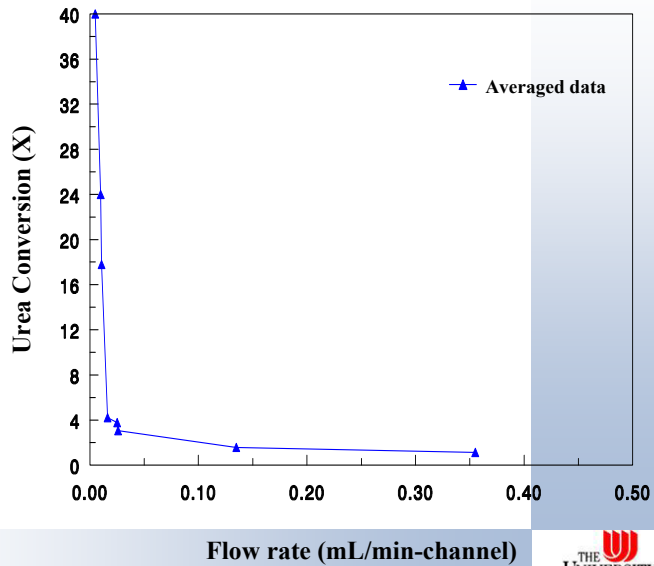
Microreactor 2 Design

- 6 channels
- 50 channel length
- transverse mixing features in each straight section



Continuous Microreactor Results

50 cm channel with transverse features



Observations

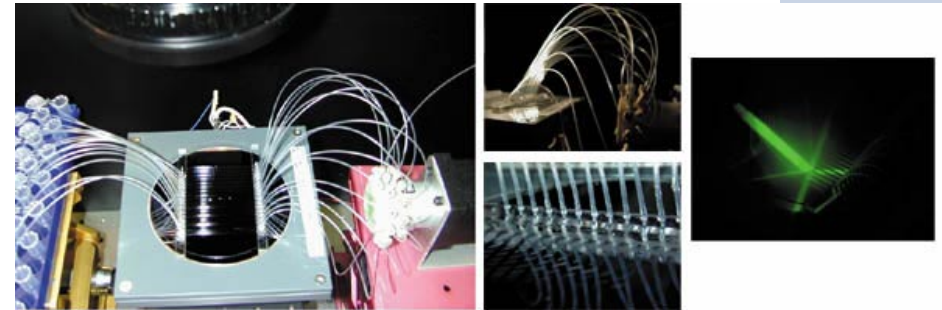
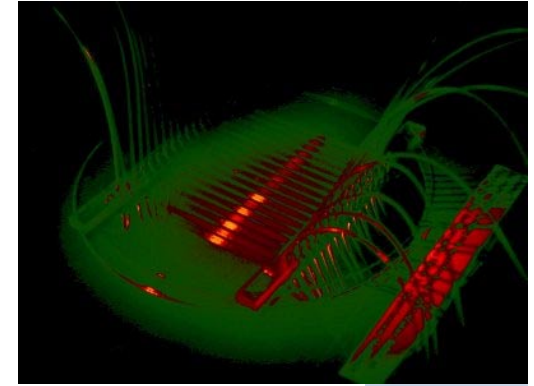
- 4-6 samples averaged for each data point

- critical influence of residence time evident

- microreactor operated 48 hours with no substantial loss in enzyme activity



Packaged Microreactor Systems

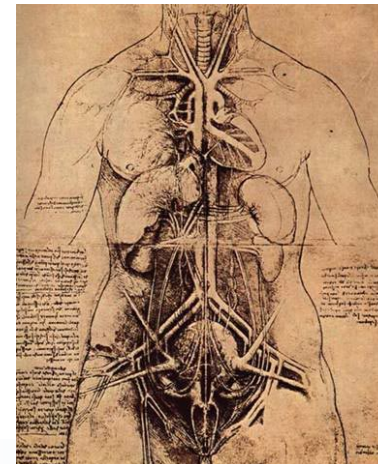


Distributed Processing

- Nature's Model
- Example: Oil Processing
- An Analogy of Distributed vs. Centralized Processing



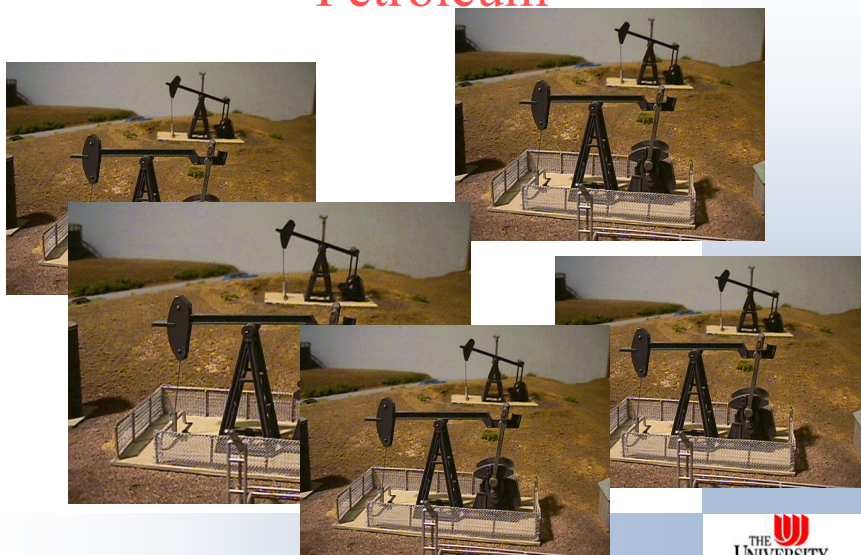
Distributed Processing: the Cell



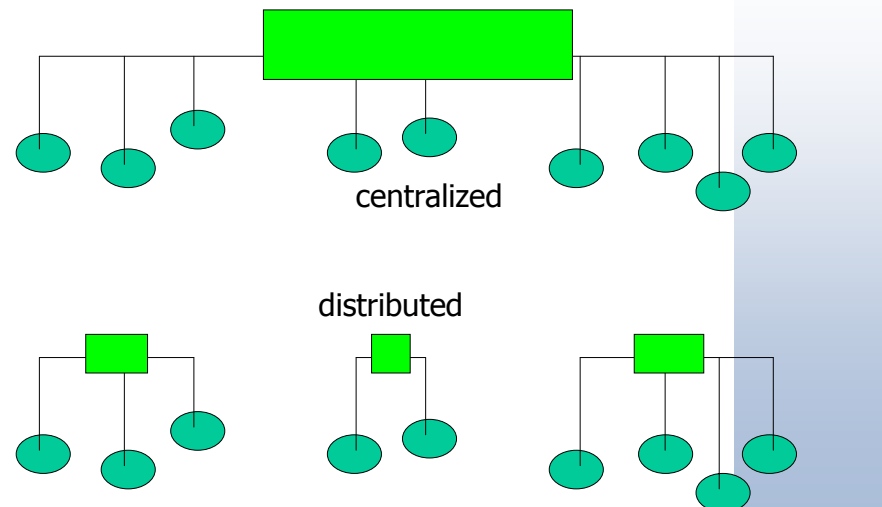
Mitochondrion: chemical factory in every cell



Distributed Processing: Petroleum



Petroleum Processing



Analogy: Centralized vs. Distributed



1965



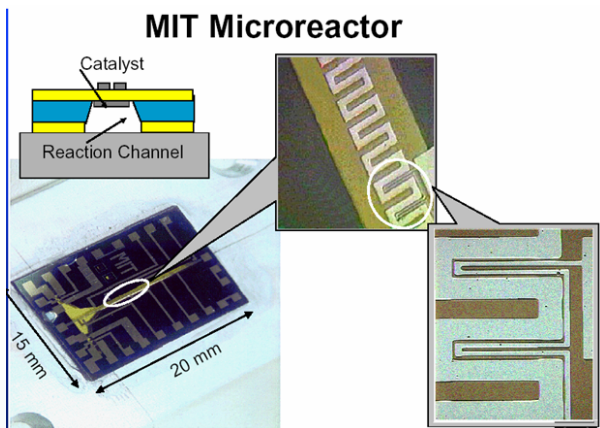
2000

Toxic or Hazardous Chemicals

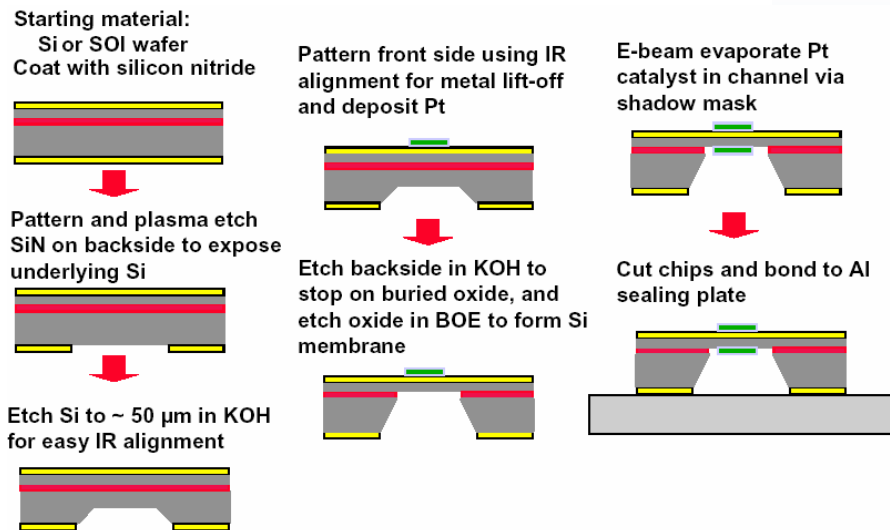
- Toxic =
- Hazardous =
- Motivation: Operation in “explosive regime”
- Motivation: transport, storage, monitoring
- Example: ion-implantation of As⁺

Explosive Regime Example

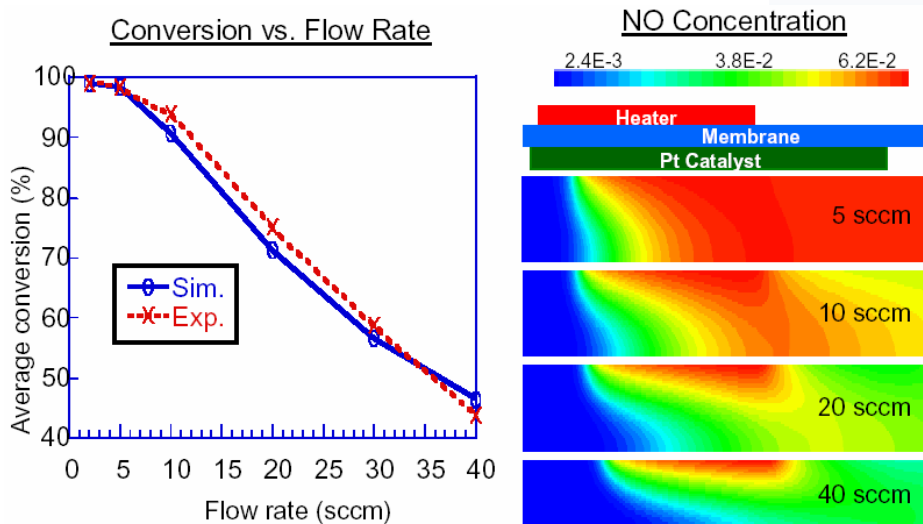
- $\text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$
- 500°C, water produced without explosion



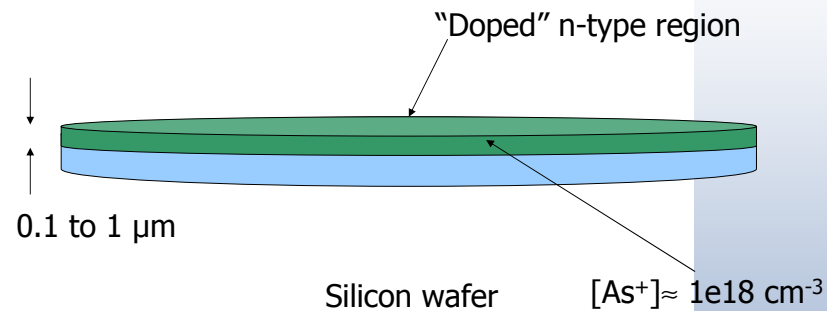
MIT Microreactor Fabrication



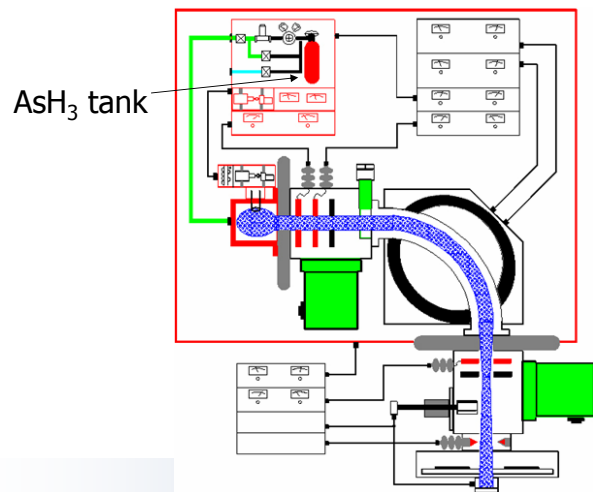
Mass Transfer Characteristics: MIT



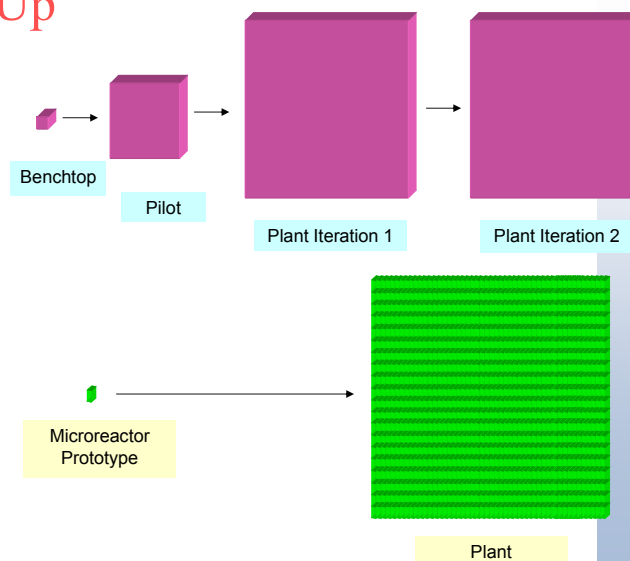
Example: Ion-Implantation Source



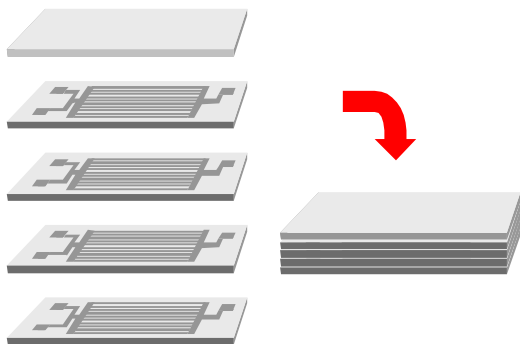
Ion-Implanter Schematic



Scale-Up



Scale-Up Example



High-Value, Low-Volume Chemicals

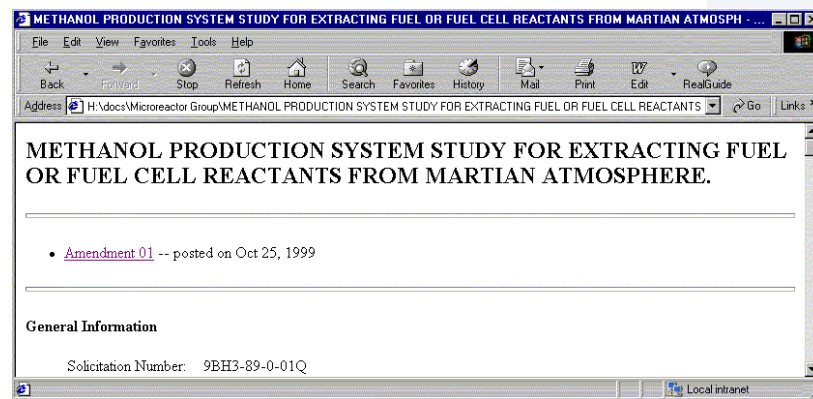
- Examples
 - Pharmaceuticals
 - NO
- Motivation
 - Short shelf lives
 - Toxicity
 - New therapies
 - Implantation

Bulk Production of Commodity Chemicals

- Definitions: No distinction by “brand”
 - Oil
 - Polymers
- Motivation
 - Higher yields
 - Less pollution
 - Modularity (repairs)
- Likely impact
 - Slow adoption



Special Environments: Space

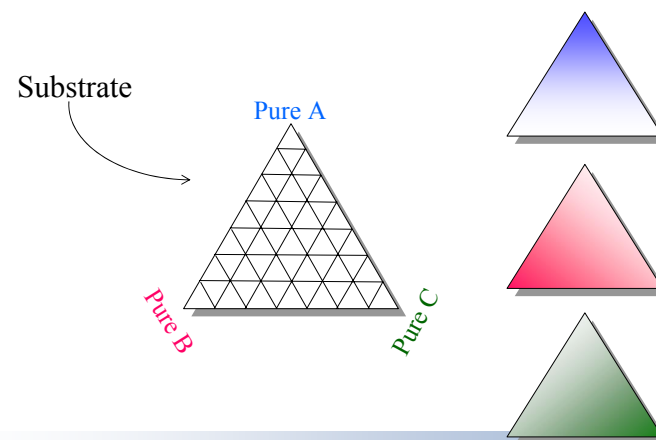


Combinatorial Screening for Discovery of New Materials

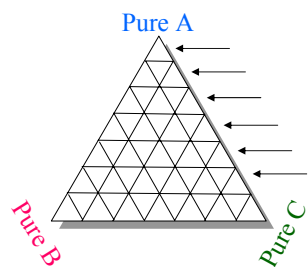
- Applications
 - Pharmaceuticals
 - Luminescent Materials
 - Superconductors
 - Magnetic Materials
 - Heterogeneous Catalysts
- Method
 - Batch Processing
 - Systematic Variation of Composition or Substitutional Groups
 - High Sample Count
 - Rapid Evaluation



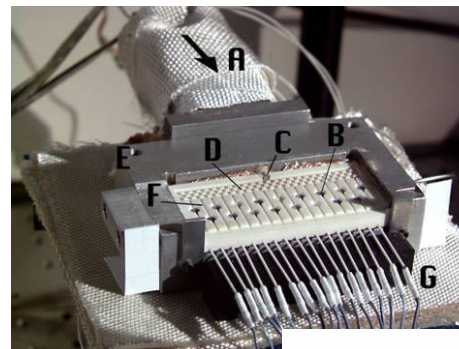
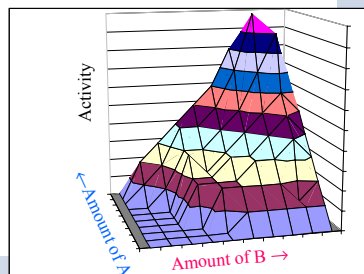
Systematic Variation of Component Compositions



Rapid Evaluation

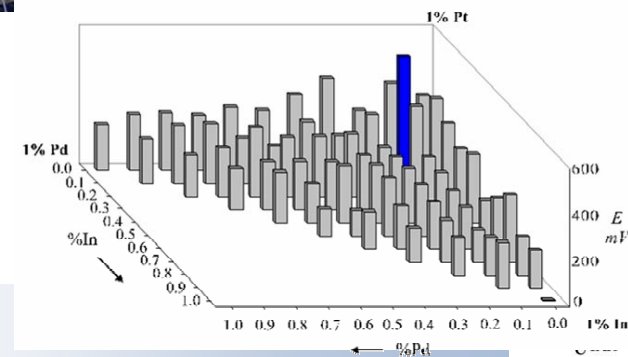


Rapidly Probe Each Unit Sample for Desired Activity

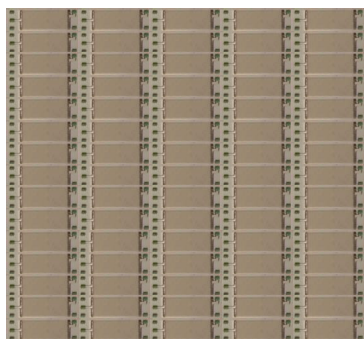


UCLA System

Array Microreactor System: A: Feed gas preheater; B: Catalyst pellets; C: Reactant gas inlet; D: Flow distribution baffles; E: Bottom aluminum heating block; F: Reactor channels; G: Signal detection microelectrodes;



Combinatorial Array for Screening Catalysts



75 Microreactor Array

Systematic variation of catalyst by sputter deposition

Evaluation of conversion and selectivity by Mass Spectrometry

