

# The effect of gas bubbles on photon absorption in flow reactors

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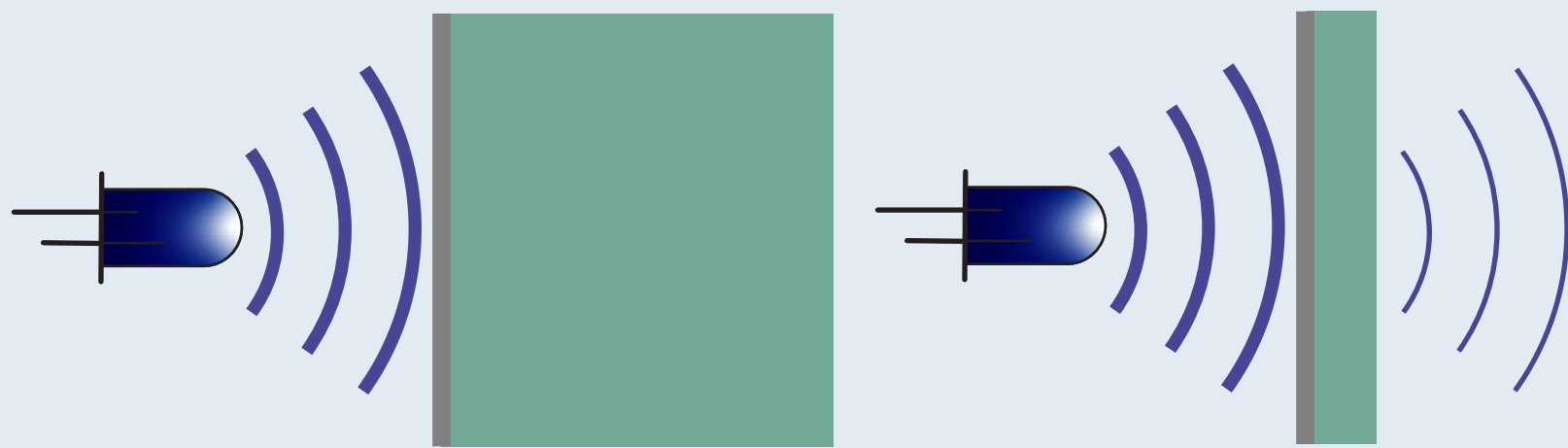


## Determining photon absorption

- Photon balance:

$$\frac{\text{Incident} - \text{Transmitted}}{\text{Absorbed}}$$

- Relevant for small dimensions



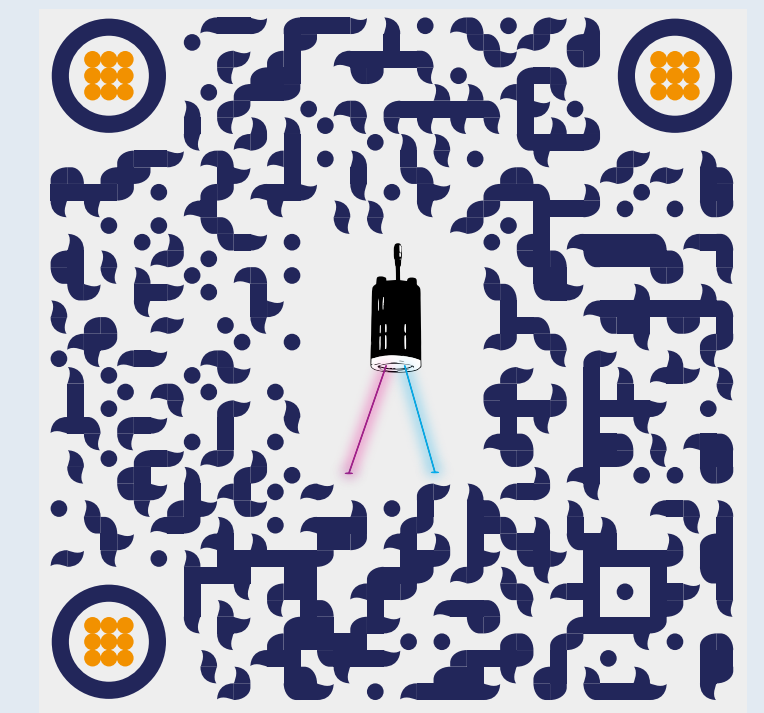
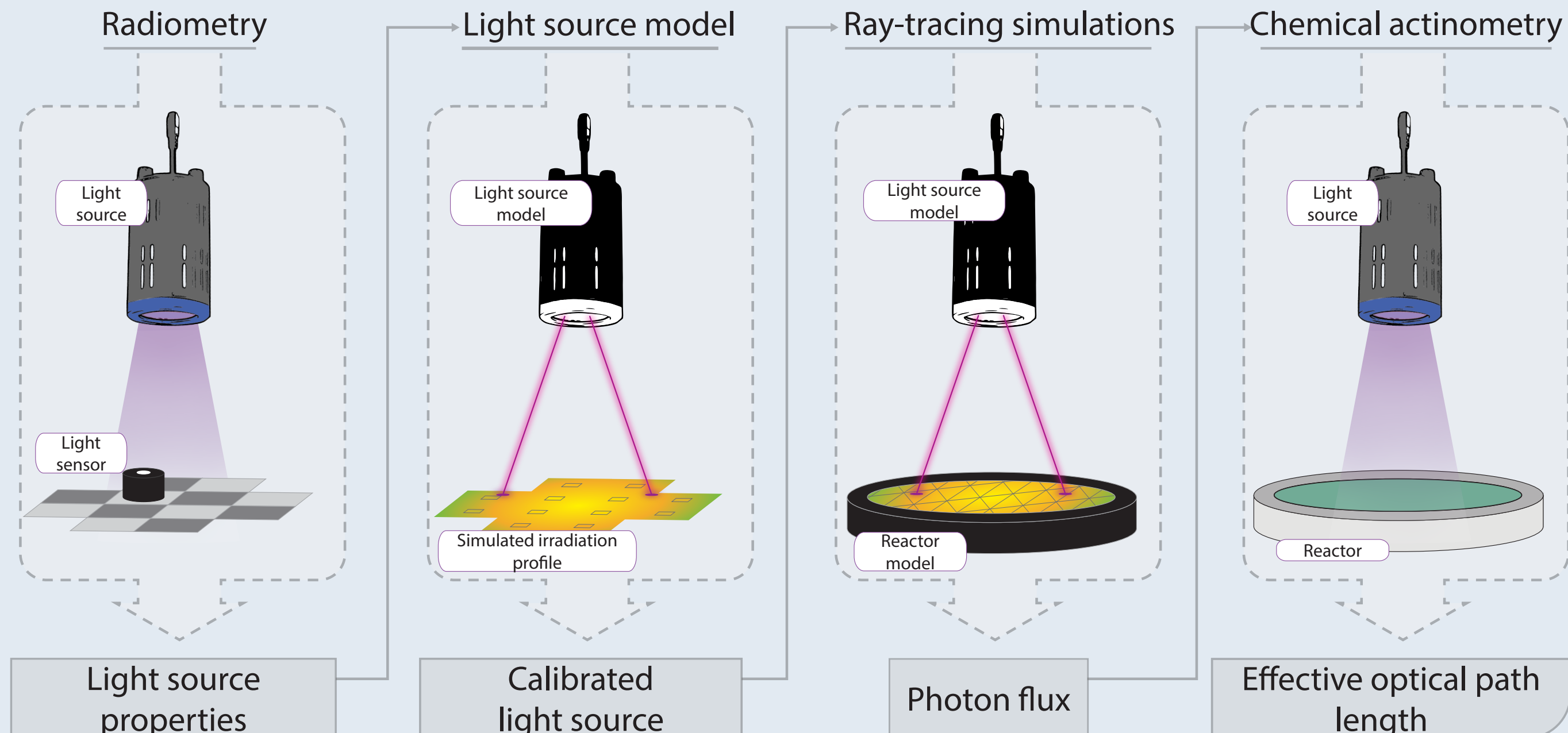
Large-scale batch:  
Uses almost all photons  
Incident = Absorbed

Continuous-flow:  
Transmits photons

- Complex task to determine!

- Proposed strategy:

- Decouple multiple parameters
- Obtain effective optical path length as descriptor for photon absorption



Previous work:  
Determining photon flux and effective optical path length in intensified flow photoreactors  
Stefan D. A. Zondag, Jasper H. A. Schuurmans, Arnab Chaudhuri, Robin P. L. Visser, Cintia Soares, Natan Padoin, Koen P. L. Kuijpers, Matthieu Dorbec, John van der Schaaf & Timothy Noël  
Nat. Chem. Eng., 2024, 1, 462–471

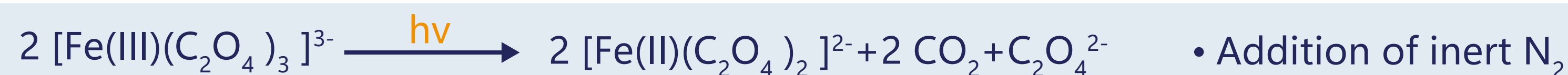
## Gas-liquid interfaces

### Light interactions

- Light reflects and refracts at interfaces
- Refractive index air  $\approx 1.0$
- Refractive index solvent  $\approx 1.3$
- Total internal reflection

### Hydrodynamics

- Thin films (no straightforward path length)
- Different flow regimes
- Segmented flow
- Bubbly flow



• Addition of inert  $\text{N}_2$

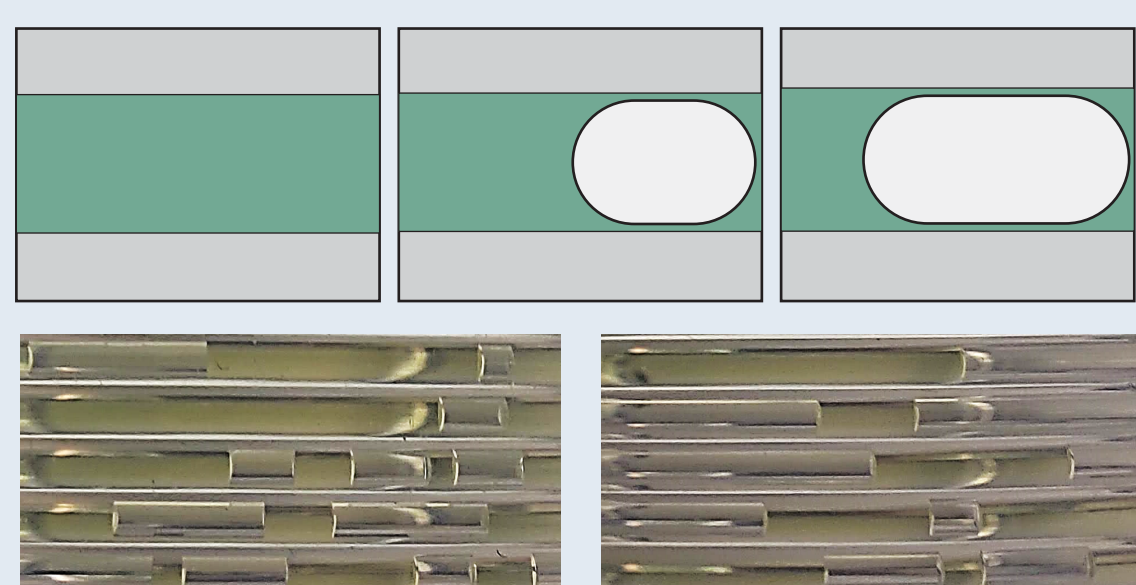
Segmented flow

Bubbly flow

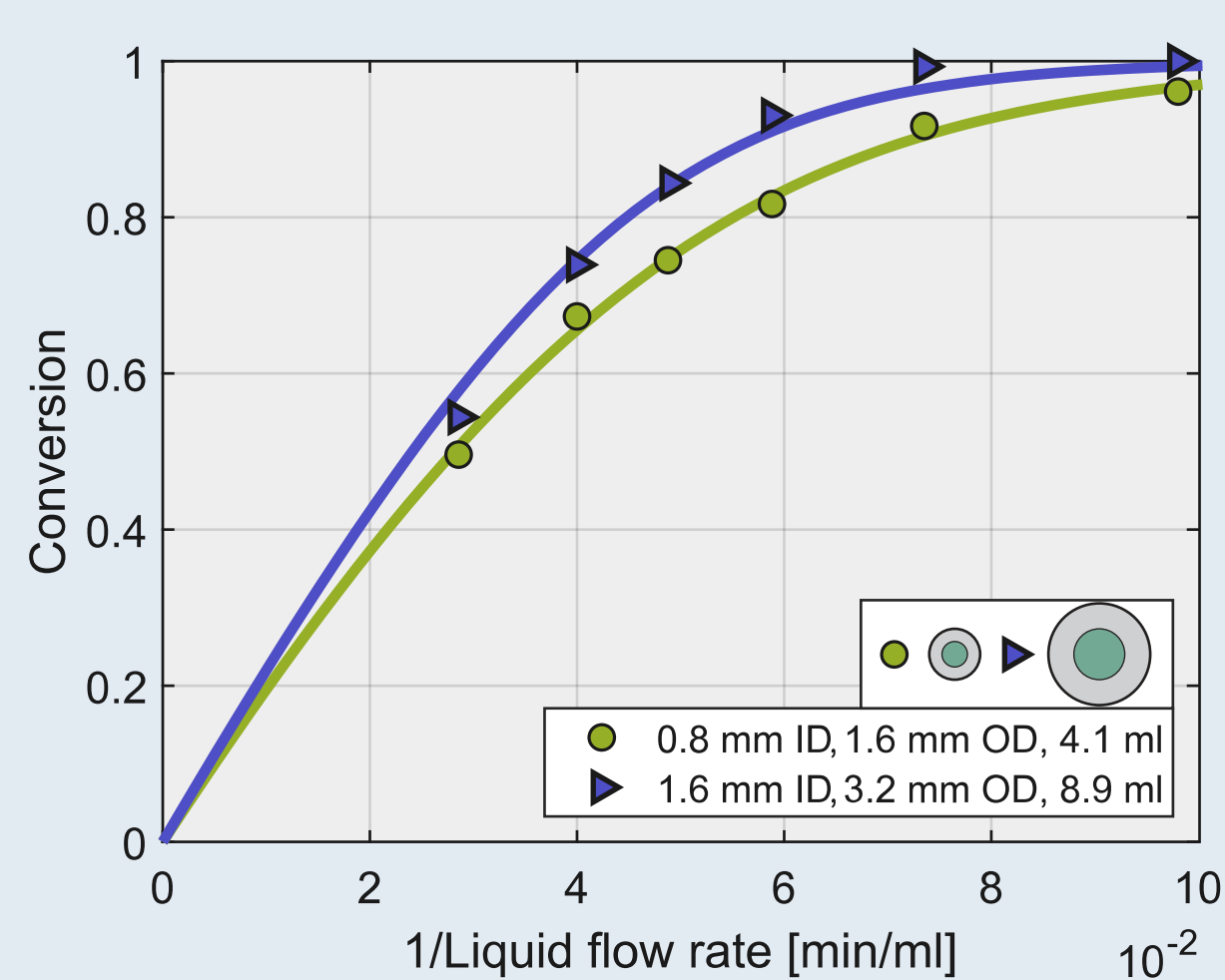
## Capillary reactor

### Uflow<sup>1</sup> reactor

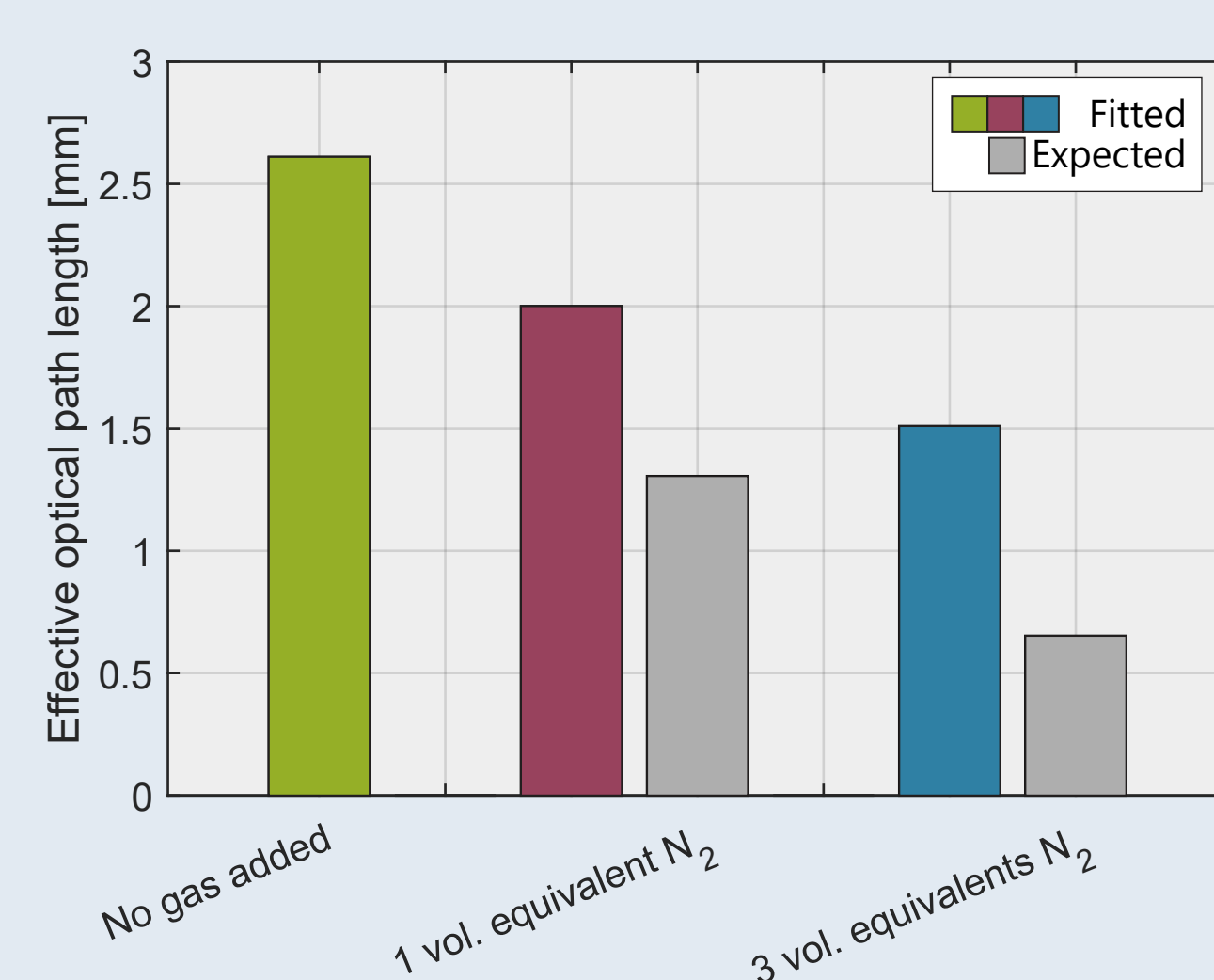
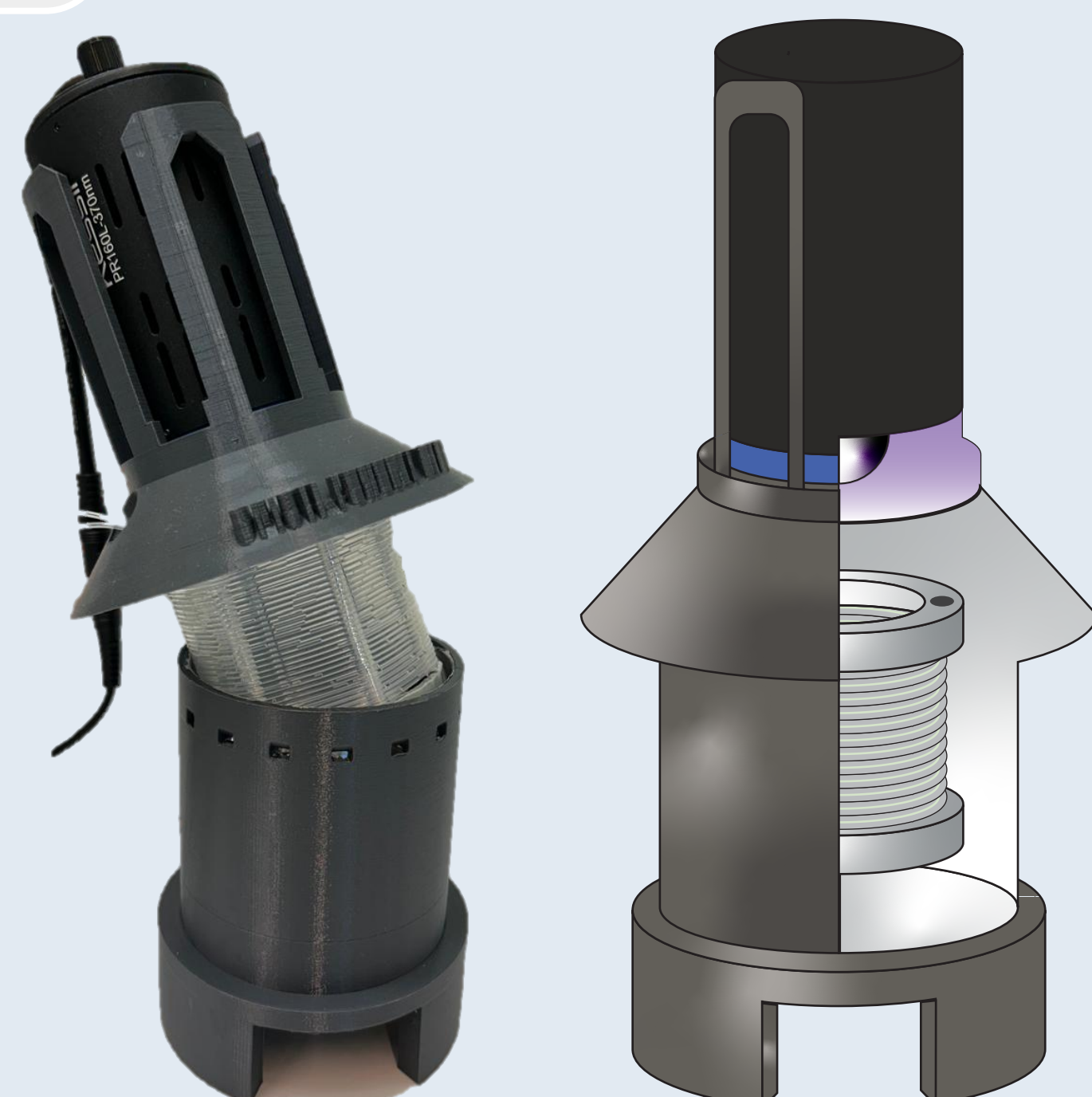
- 3D printed custom design
- Available for everyone
- Benchmarked light source (Kessil)
- Upon gas phase introduction segmented flow is established



Segmented flow



- Different capillary sizes and reactor volume yield similar results
- Curvature and refraction of capillary
- Light concentration on reactor volume
- Higher space-time yield achieved

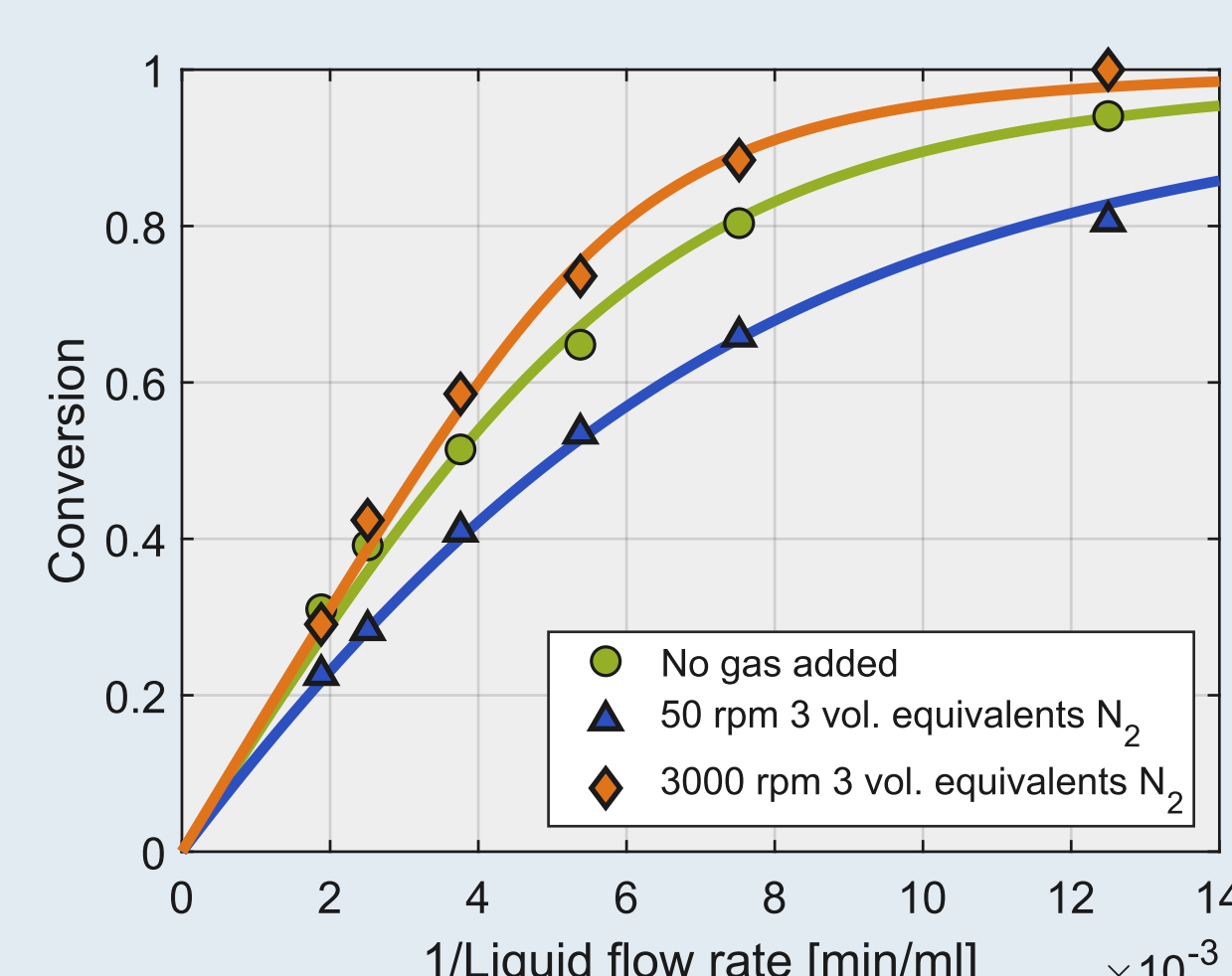
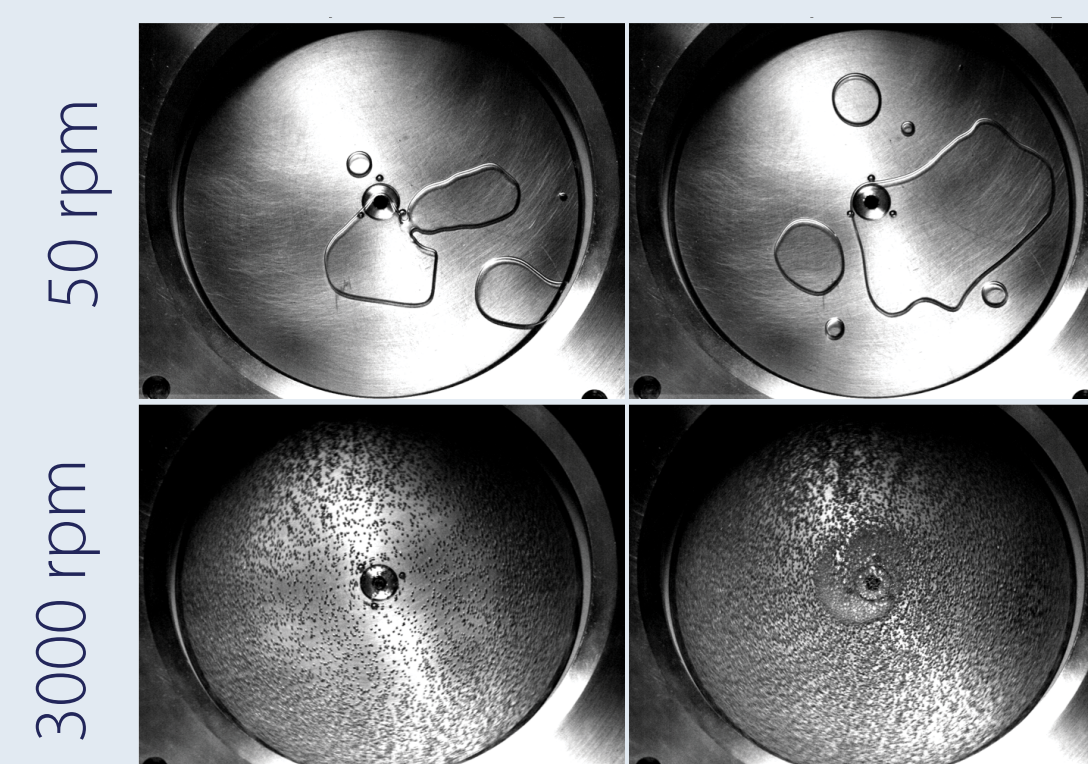


- Effective optical path length as direct equivalent for photon absorption
- Gas leads to photon absorption losses
- Losses increase with slug size
- Effect is lower than expected

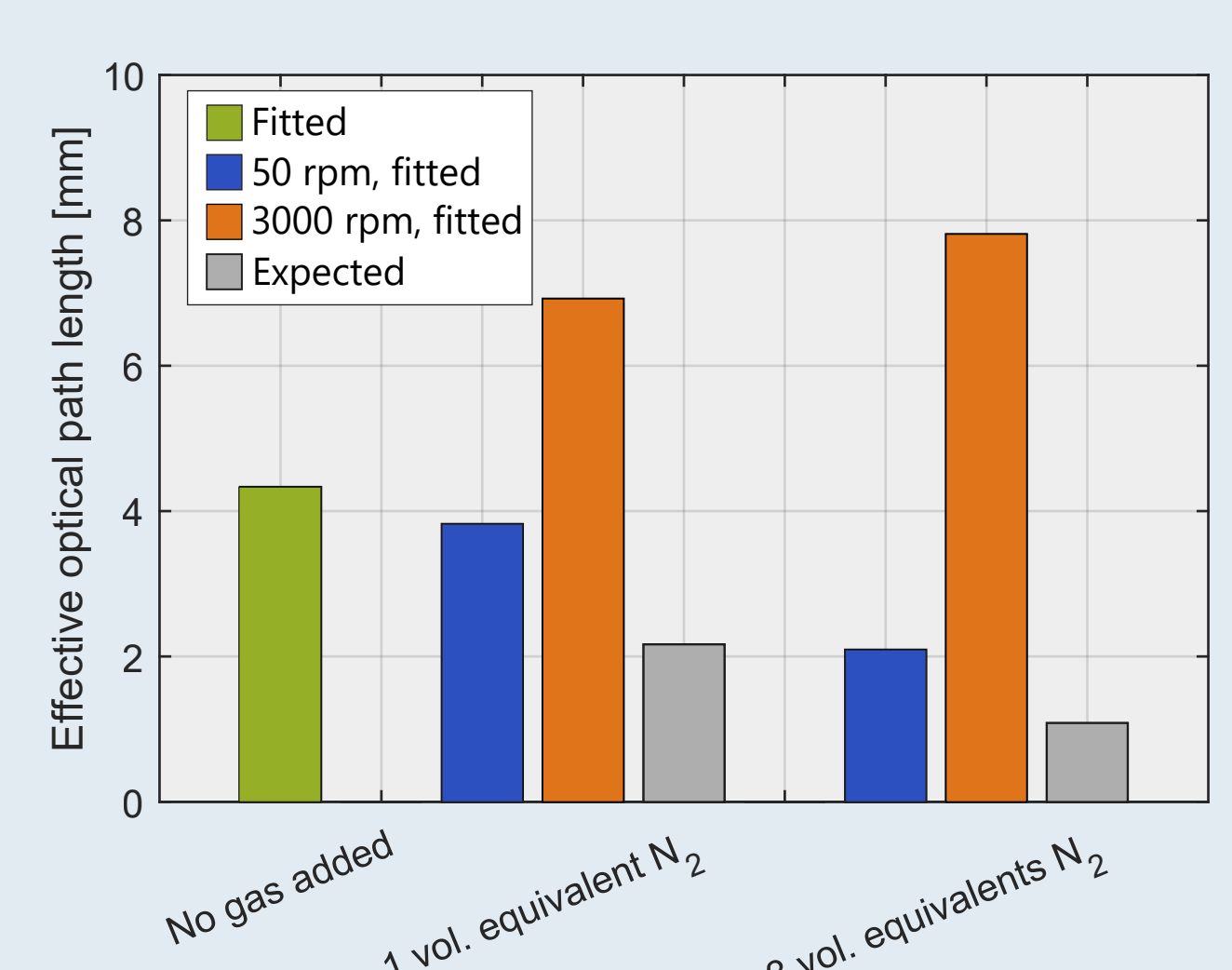
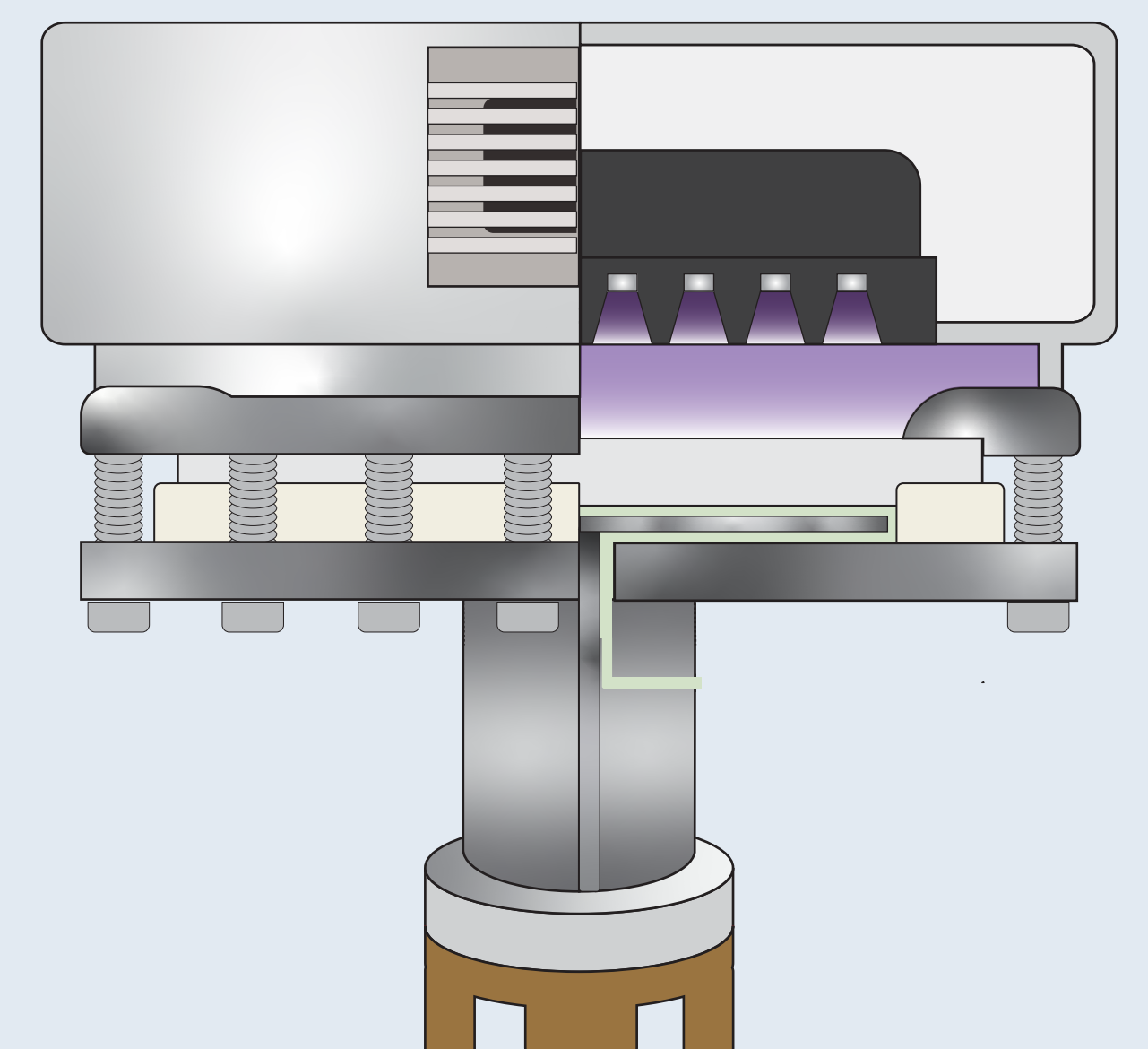
## High-shear reactor

### Rotor-stator spinning disk reactor

- Rotating disk, high rpm possible
- Decouple mixing from residence time
- Varying bubble behavior;
  - Low rotation speeds large bubbles
  - High rotation speed small bubbles



- Gas introduction shows two effects
- High rotation speed increases conversion
- Throughput can increase with the introduction of a gas

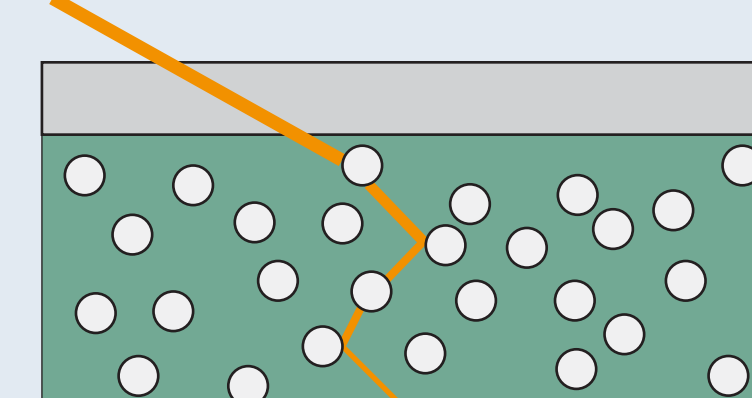
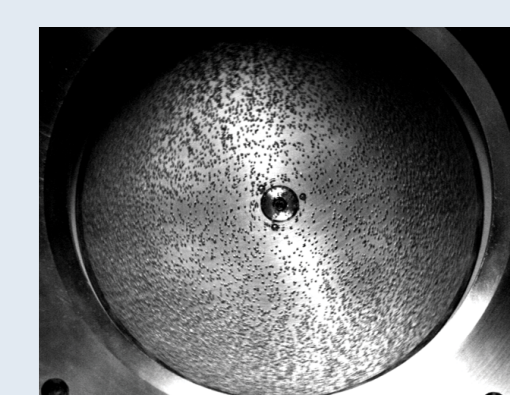
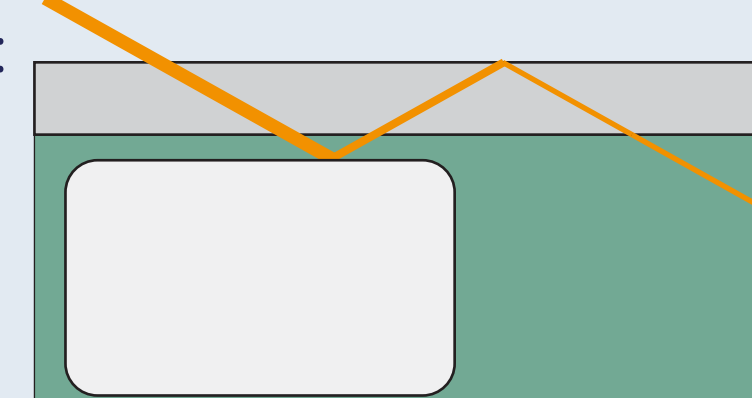
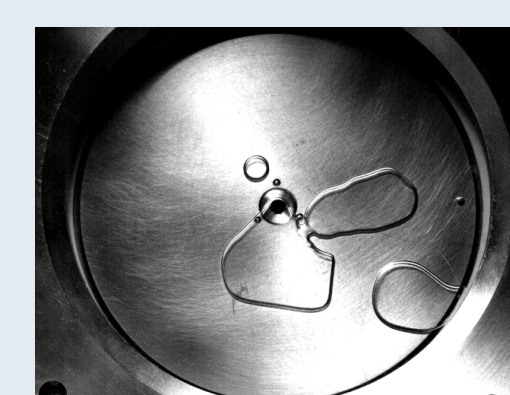


- Gas dispersed in small bubbles can increase photon absorption
- Large bubbles at low rotation speed show similar behavior to segmented flow
- Effect is lower than expected

## Bubbles concentrate light on the liquid

### Large bubbles

- Photon absorption losses, nonetheless lower than expected
- Photons leaving after single pass find their way back in the liquid
- Total internal reflection between multiple interfaces:
  - Liquid-gas
  - Reactor material-surrounding air



### Small bubbles

- Photon absorption increases
- Gas bubbles can elongated optical path lengths
- Reflection and refraction can contribute:
  - Randomization of directions
  - Increased total internal reflection



Interaction of Light with Gas-Liquid Interfaces: Influence on Photon Absorption in Continuous-Flow Photoreactors

Jasper H. A. Schuurmans, Stefan D. A. Zondag, Arnab Chaudhuri, Miguel Claros, John van der Schaaf & Timothy Noël