
Visions of tomorrow's chemical technologies: Pointers and pathways

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Key words: Environmentally friendly technologies and yet cost effective, Nanotechnologies, Colour beyond appearance, CO₂ capture as raw material, Fire retardance of plastics and coatings, “Seed” concept in textiles.



**MCA Technologies GmbH,
Switzerland**



Supporting R&D & Business Development in Life Sciences, and Specialty Chemicals Industries

- **How:** Cost, risk and benefit sharing
- **Our contribution:** Financial and intellectual support
- **Our objective:** Competitive edge (products, technologies, services)
- **Seeking collaborations, partners, entrepreneurs**

1 Polytriazinyl compounds as flame retardants and light stabilizers

Inventor: KAUL BANSI LAL [CH]

Applicant: MCA TECHNOLOGIES GMBH [CH]

EP2130854 (A2) - 2009-12-09

2 Process for the Preparation of Organic Materials

Inventor: KAUL BANSI LAL [CH]

Applicant: MCA TECHNOLOGIES GMBH [CH]

EC: [C09B67/00N2](#); [C08K5/00P4](#); (+1)

IPC: B32B27/10; B32B27/34; B32B27/38; (+19)

US2009017307 (A1) - 2009-01-15

3 Process for the Preparation of Organic Materials

Inventor: KAUL BANSI L [CH]

Applicant: MCA TECHNOLOGIES GMBH [CH]

EC: [C09B67/00B9](#); [C09B25/00](#); (+2)

IPC: C08K5/00; C08K5/00

US2008060554 (A1) - 2008-03-13

4 Process for the preparation of organic materials

Inventor: KAUL BANSI L [CH]

Applicant: MCA TECHNOLOGIES GMBH [CH]

EC: [C09B48/00](#); [C09B25/00](#); (+2)

IPC: C08K5/00; C09B25/00; C09B48/00; (+7)

US2007119345 (A1) - 2007-05-31

5 Process for the preparation of fluorescet and non-fluorescent pigments

Inventor: KAUL BANSI L [CH]

Applicant: MCA TECHNOLOGIES GMBH [CH]

EC: [C09B67/00N2](#)

IPC: C09K11/02; C03C17/00; C09B67/20; (+3)

US2006063855 (A1) - 2006-03-23

6 SOLVENT-FREE PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF DIKETOPYRROLOPYRROLE DERIVATIVES

Inventor: KAUL BANSI LAL [CH]

Applicant: MCA TECHNOLOGIES GMBH [CH]

EC: [C07D401/04](#); [C07D209/46](#); (+6)

IPC: C07D209/46; C07D401/04; C07D403/14; (+16)

KR20050106460 (A) - 2005-11-09



Patents:
MCA Technologies GmbH

Our commitment to
novel technologies

Down the road of memory with KV



TECHNOLOGIES GmbH

(Switzerland)

Poona
30/8/74

My dear Kaul,

I am delighted to hear that you are coming to Poona on the 4th Sept. Please have dinner with us. I will also be happy to see you in the NCL at any time.

Dr Aggarwal is getting in touch with you to ask you for a seminar. He is our Seminar Secretary.

With kindest regards,
Yr
KV.

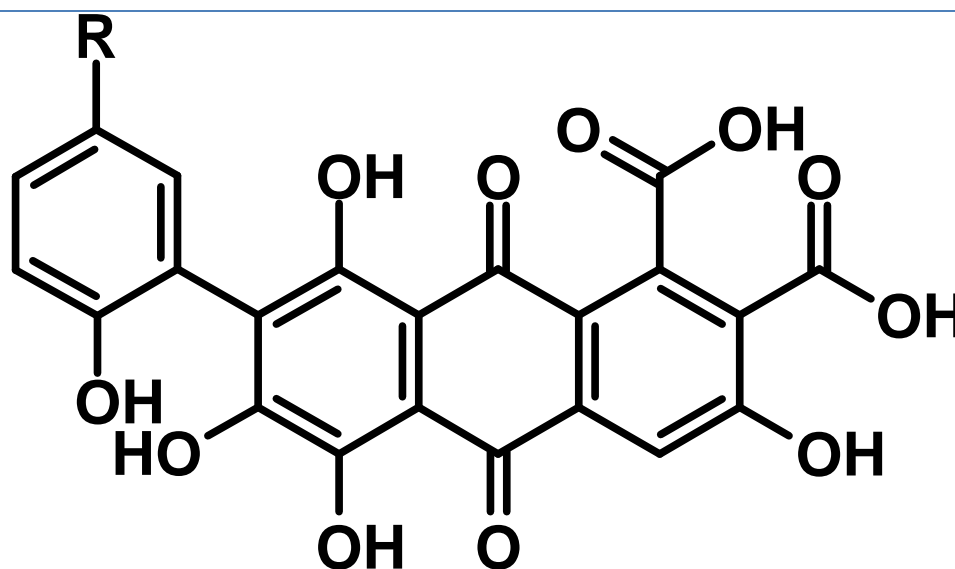
RECEIVED
21.9.74
Dr. K. V. Kaul
P.O. Box 100
Pune 411 004

Code of composition of lac pigments:

Colouring matters of Lac Larvae



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(Switzerland)



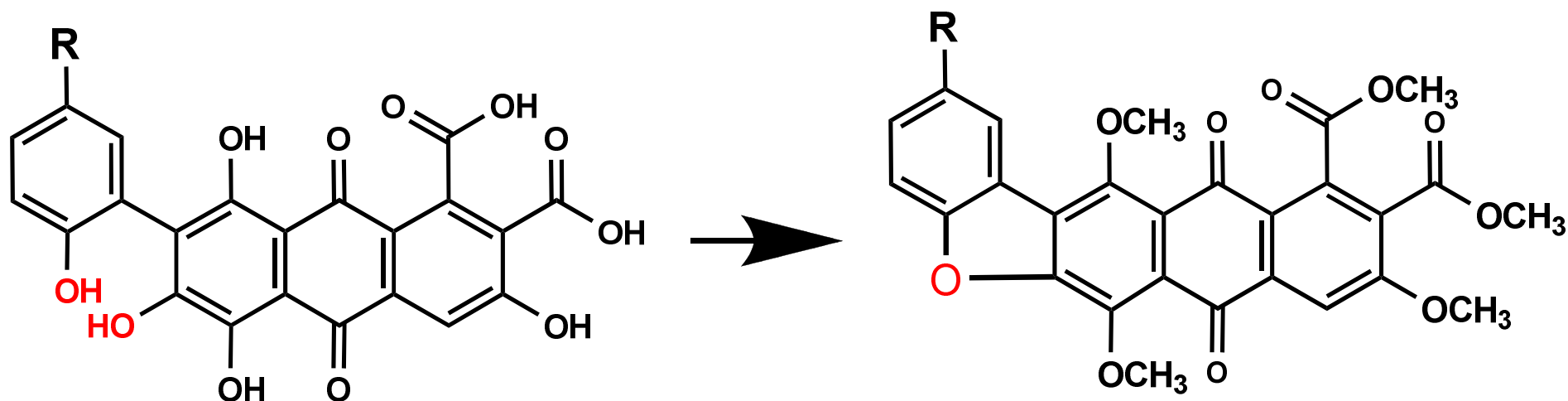
A : R = CH₂CH₂COCH₃

B : R = CH₂CH₂OH

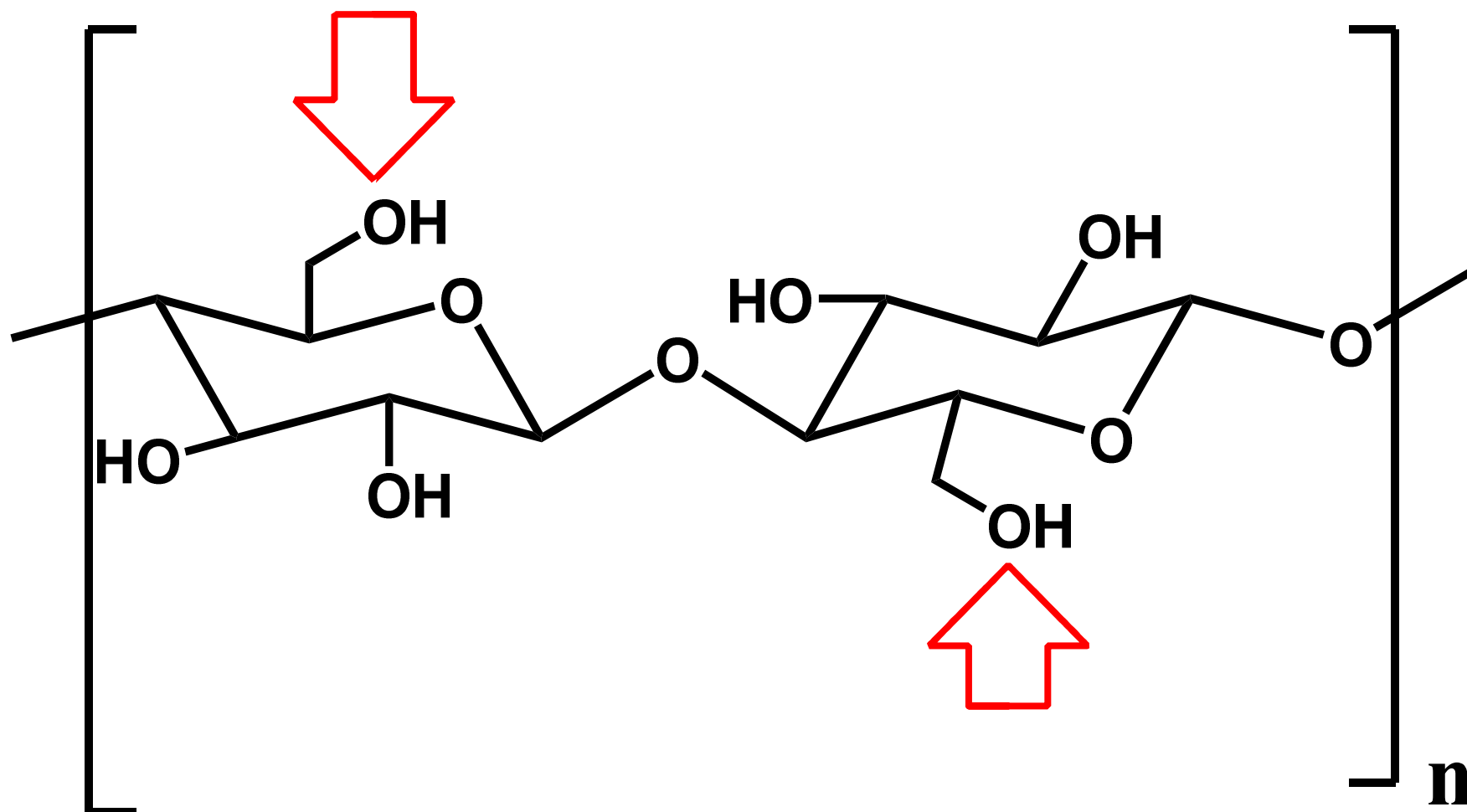
C : R = CH₂CH(NH₂)COOH

E : R = CH₂CH₂NH₂

Mystery of the methylation of lac pigments (laccaic acid)



Mechanism of reactive dyeing



Visions of tomorrow's chemical technologies: Pointers and pathways



TECHNOLOGIES GmbH
(Switzerland)

***Environmentally friendly
technologies, and yet cost
effective***

Pointers of chemical technologies of tomorrow



- **Energy efficiency**: in which the exothermies/endothermies of the reactions are efficiently exploited for driving the reactions.
- **Cost efficiency**: higher productivity with same or less resources (equipment, man power and other investments)
- **Waste efficiency**: less waste & pollution
- **Safety efficiency**: Taming the chemistry
- **Over-all better value addition**

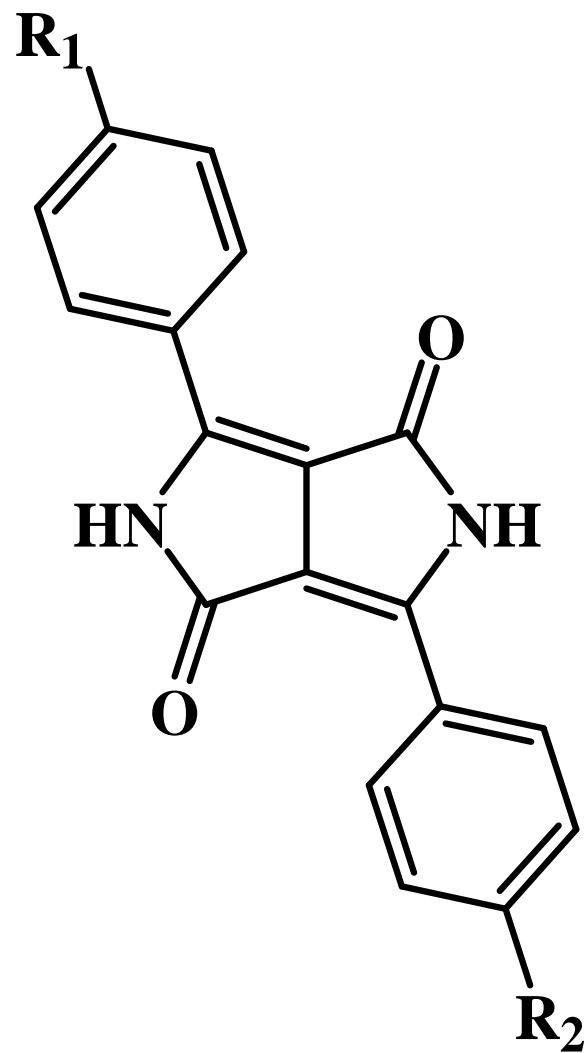
Pathways of chemical technologies of tomorrow



- **Solvent-free processes**
- **Surface chemistry reactions (including heterogeneous catalysis and phase transfer reactions)**
- **Solid-state reactions**
- **Continuous/semi-continuous process (micro reactors, extrusions)**
- **Automation i.e. electronically remote-controlled processes**

Example: MCA[®] solvent-free technology of DPP pigments

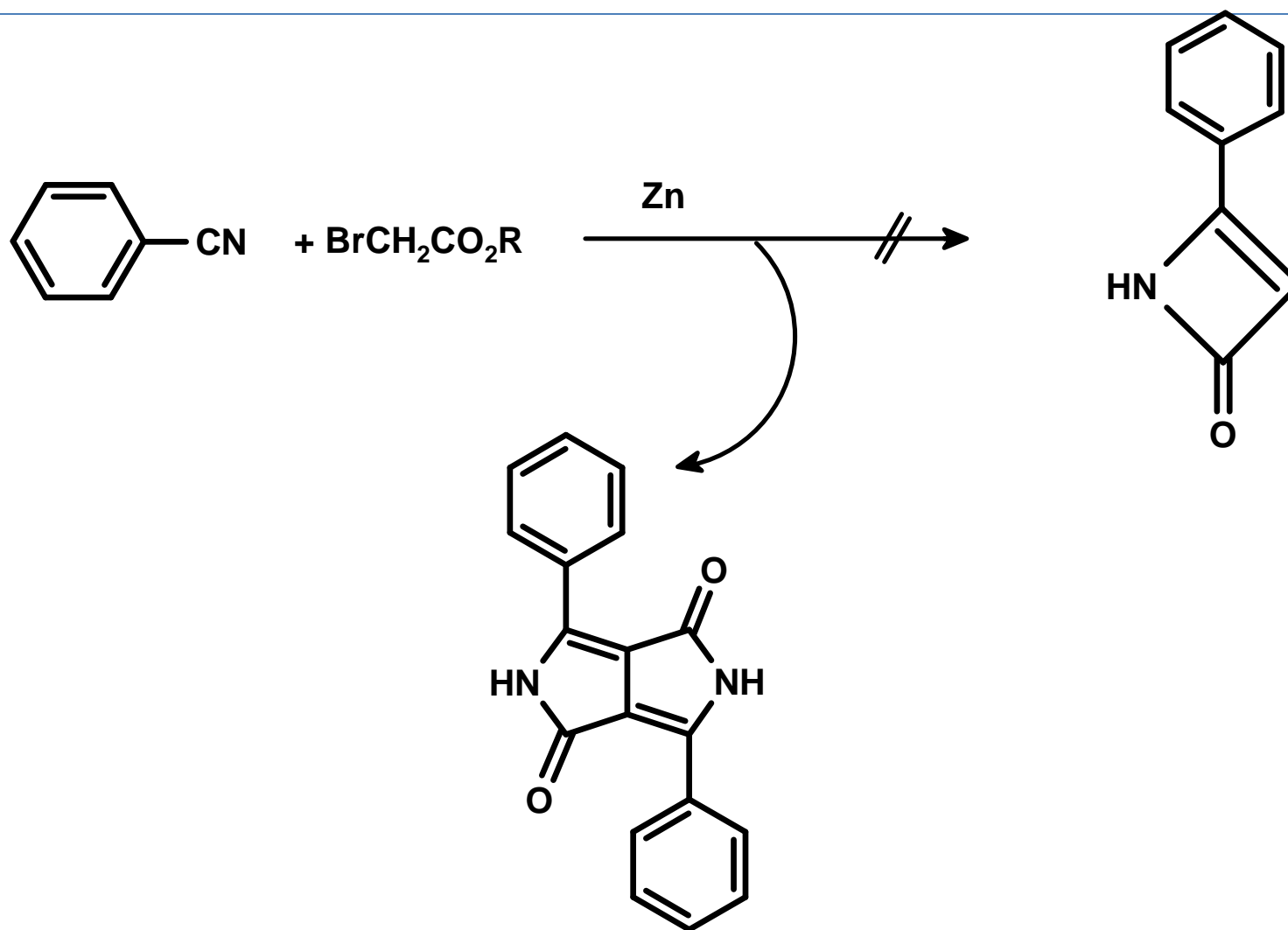
DPP Pigments



Synthesis of Diketopyrrolopyrrole (Farnum-Metha synthesis, 1974)



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DPP State-of-the-art technology

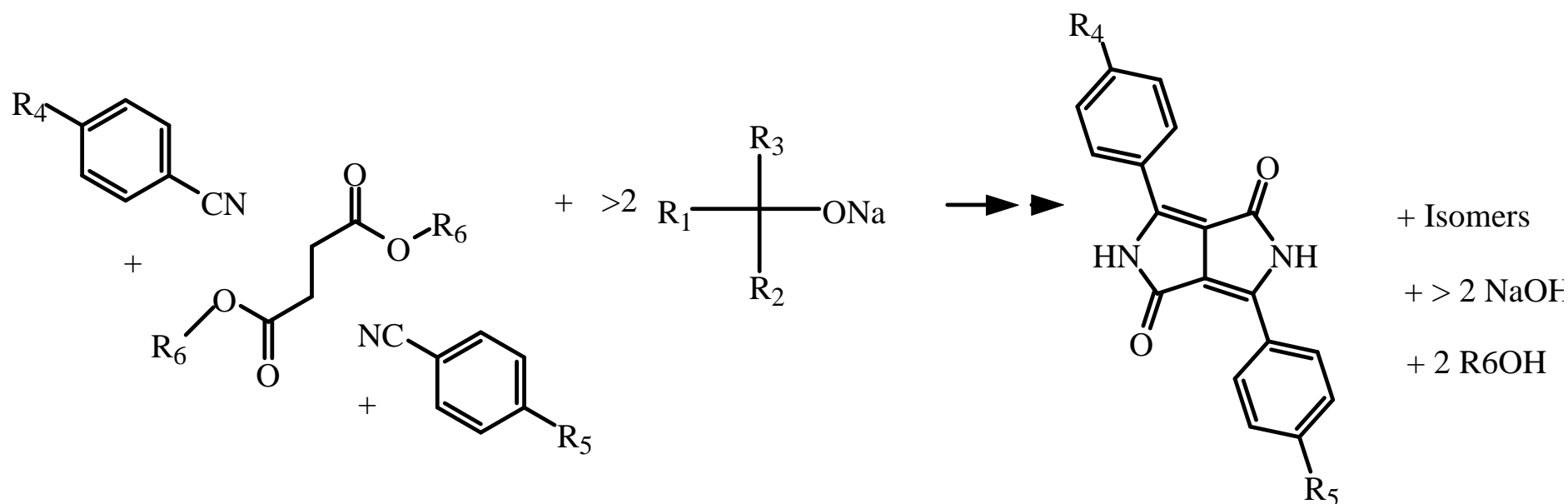


General Outline:

Reaction of two moles of a nitrile with one of diisioalkyl succinate in the presence of more than two moles of an exotic sodium tertiary-alkylate, in an absolutely inert and anhydrous solvent followed by hydrolysis and finishing:

**For Example EP 61426 & 98808 (*Iqbal et al.*, 1982,1984);
USP 6,375,732 (*Kaul , et. al*, 2002)**

Reaction Scheme:

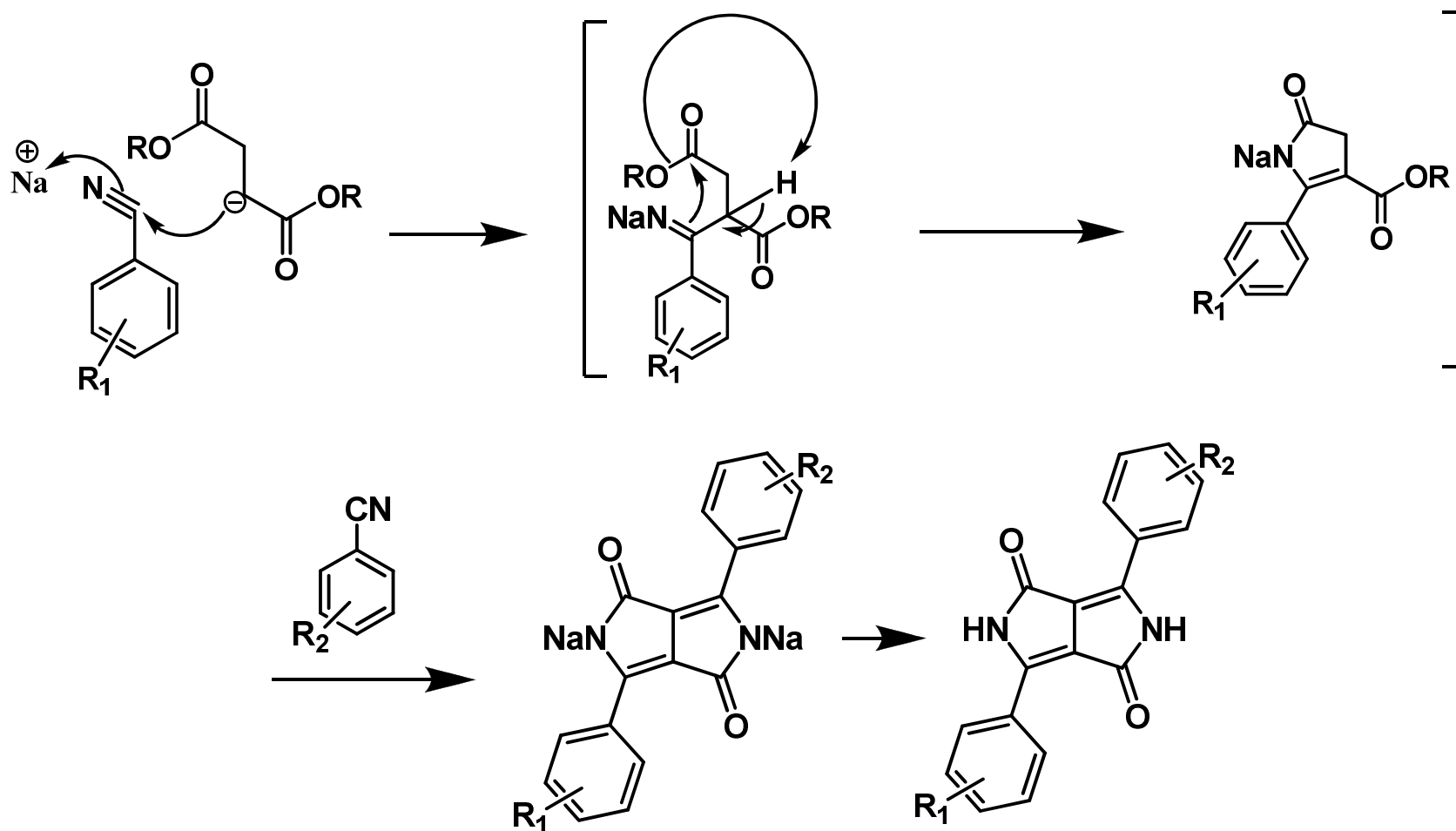


**For Example EP 61426 & 98808 (Iqbal et al., 1982, 1984);
USP 6,375,732 (Kaul, et. al, 2002)**

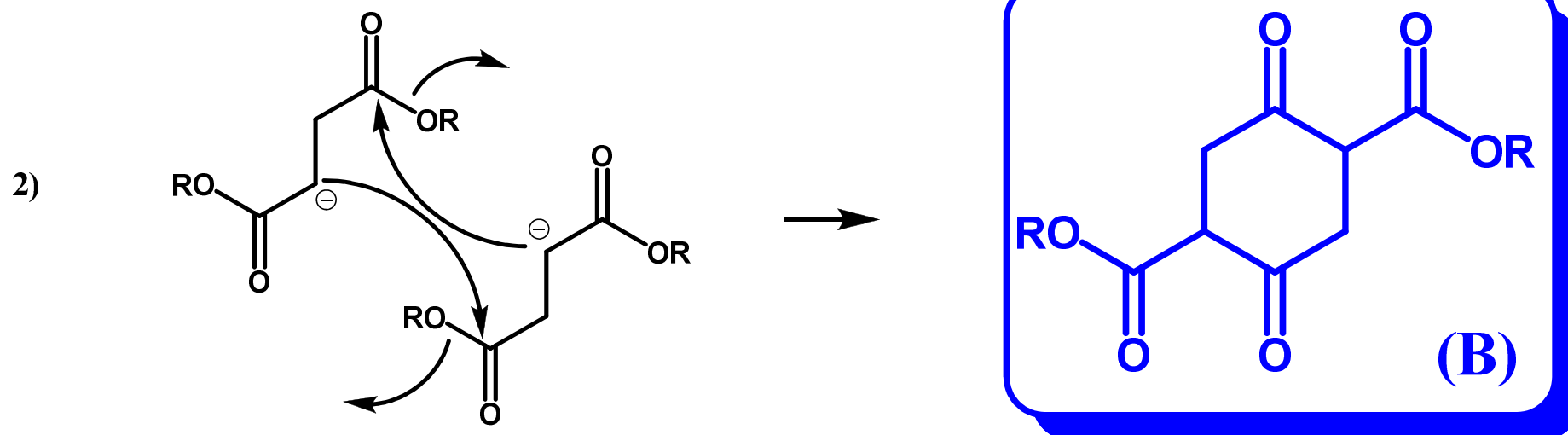
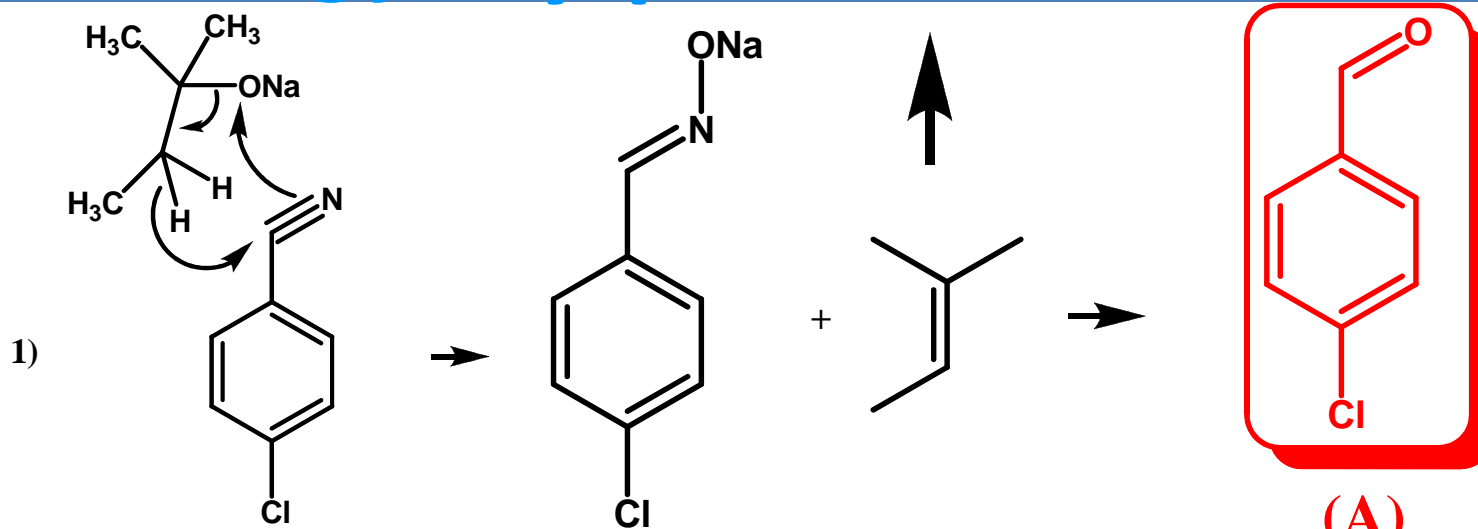
Mechanism of the synthesis of diketopyrrolopyrrole pigments



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DPP State-of-the-art technology: By-products

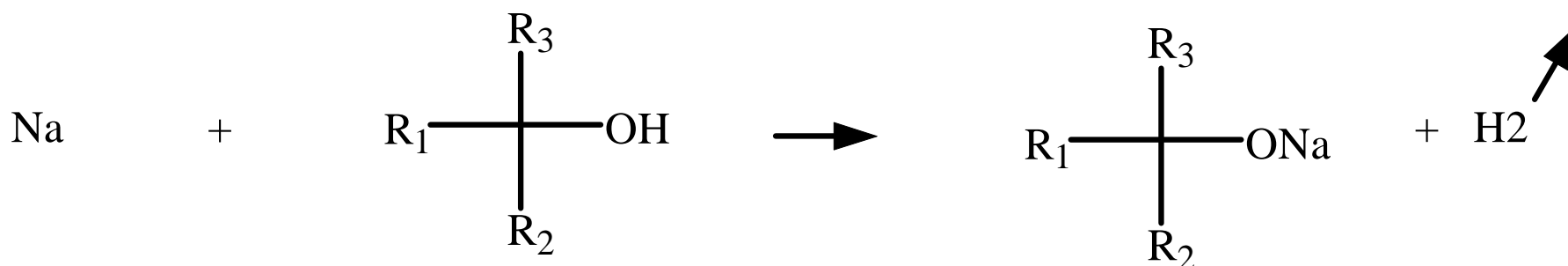


Corner stones of State-of-the-art DPP technology



-
- ❖ **Synthesis of the base**
 - ❖ **Synthesis of the DPP disodium salt**
 - ❖ **Formation of the crude pigment**
 - ❖ **Purification & finishing of the crude (different solvent)**
 - ❖ **Regeneration and rectification of the solvents**
 - ❖ **Waste management**

1. Synthesis of the base

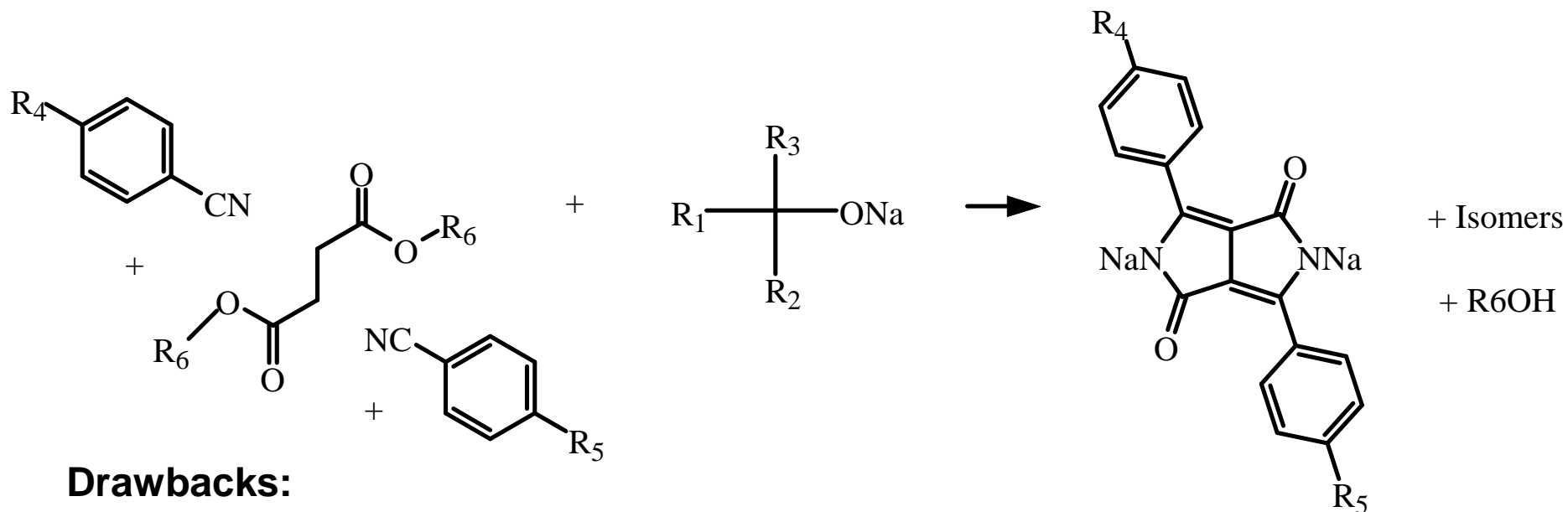


Drawbacks:

Hazard of storing and handling of sodium, an exotic reagent for a pigment producer

- Very slow reaction, high energy costs/ low throughput
- Formation of extremely hazardous gaseous hydrogen
- Exotic and expensive base if purchased from outside

2. Synthesis of the disodium salts of pigments



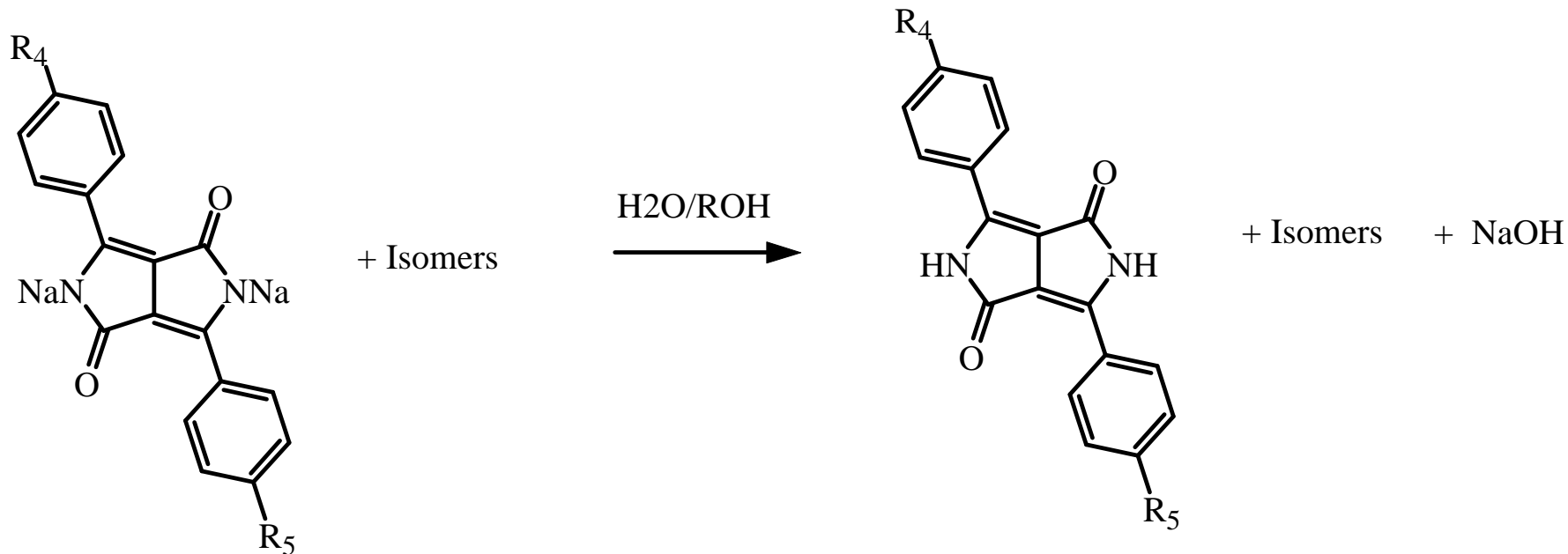
Drawbacks:

- Use of high-purity, absolutely anhydrous exotic inert solvent
- Anhydrous conditions
- High dilution/low productivity due to high viscosity
- Special stirring conditions, due to high viscosity

DPP State-of-the-art technology



3. Synthesis of crude pigments



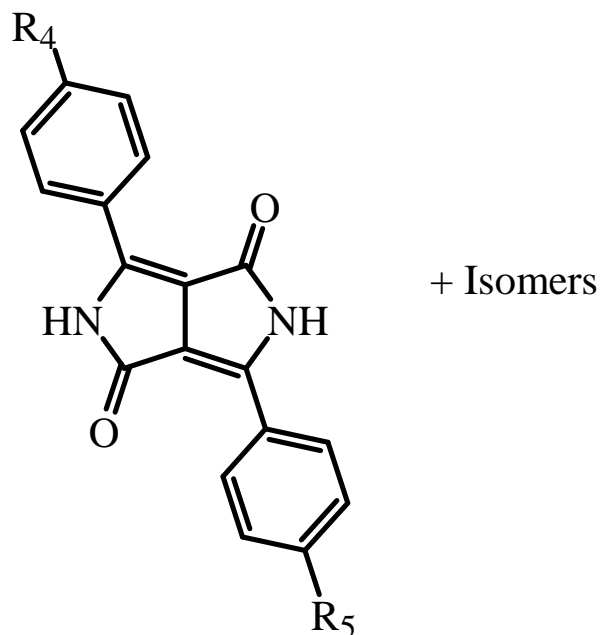
Drawbacks:

Tedious work-up

DPP State-of-the-art technology



4. Finishing of pigments



Drawbacks:

- Cost
- High energy consumption

DPP State-of-the-art technology



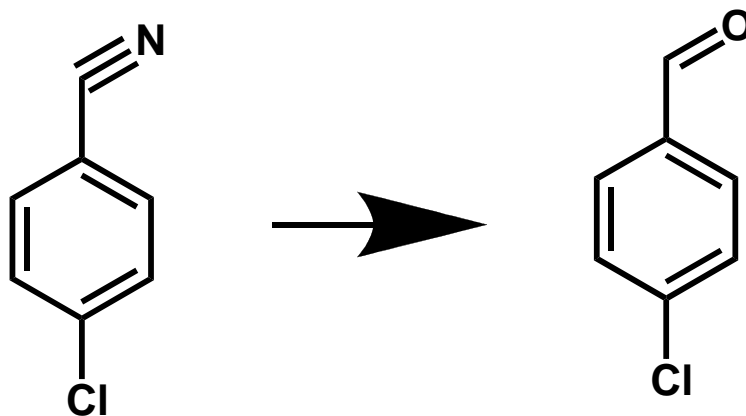
5. Solvent recovery:

**Absolute key success factor
(pure and anhydrous)**

Drawbacks:

- Cost
- High energy consumption
- Waste (solvent losses)

6 . Formation of toxic aldehyde



Drawbacks:

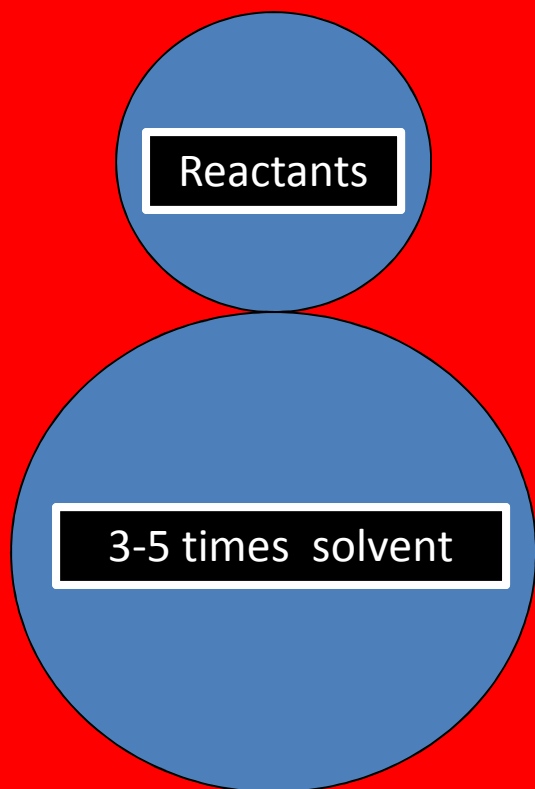
- Waste , safety and environmental issues

Solvent-free Synthesis

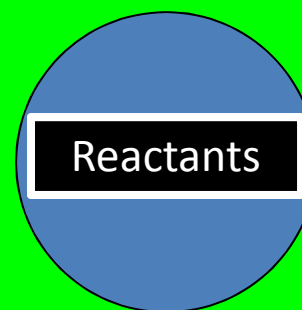
MCA[®] DPP pigment technology (Green Technology)



State-of-the-art synthesis



MCAT synthesis



MCA DPP Pigment Technology
versus
State-of-the-art DPP Pigment Technology

MCA[®] DPP pigments technology (Green Technology)



Less energy demand

- Less total quantities of chemicals to heat and cool, for same quantity of the end-product
- Heat of reaction fully utilized to drive the reaction
- No tedious solvent recovery (fractionations) required

Est. Energy Demand Ratio = 5:1

MCA[®] DPP pigment technology (Green Technology)



Higher productivity

- Much smaller reaction volumes/unit of end-product
- No solvent recovery and recycling required

MCA[®] DPP pigment technology



**Less safety risk
(in production & for the environment)**

**Less storage and handling of highly
inflammable solvents**

MCA[®] DPP pigment technology



Less waste

solvent losses, by-products

MCA[®] DPP pigment technology



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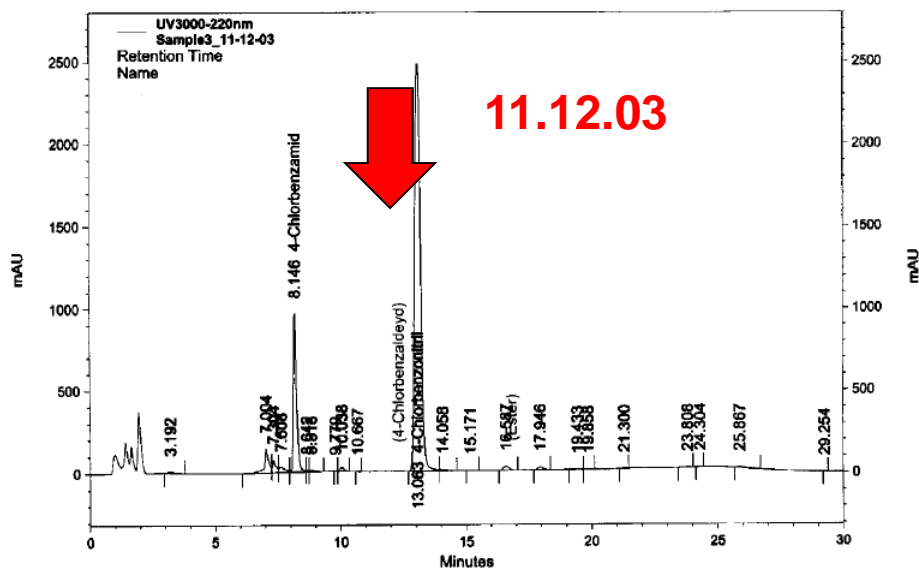
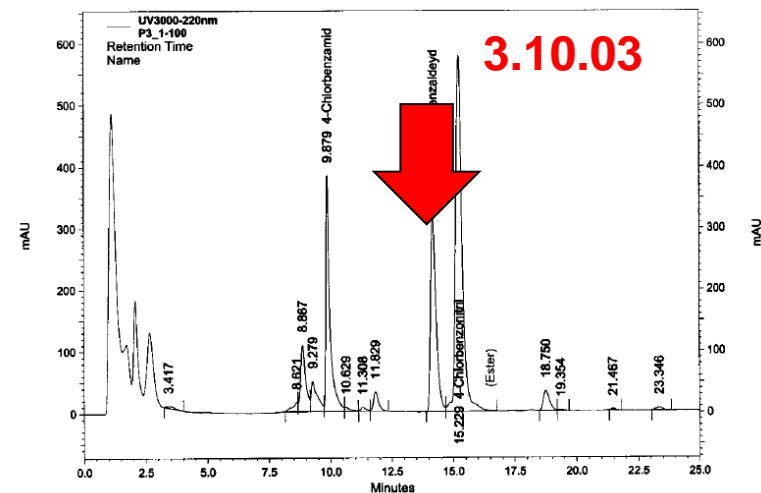
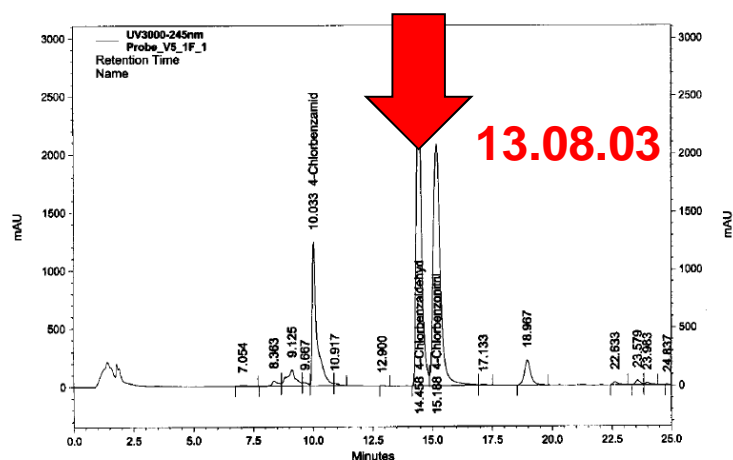
Less investments and maintenance costs

**for storage and tedious
fractionation of the solvent**

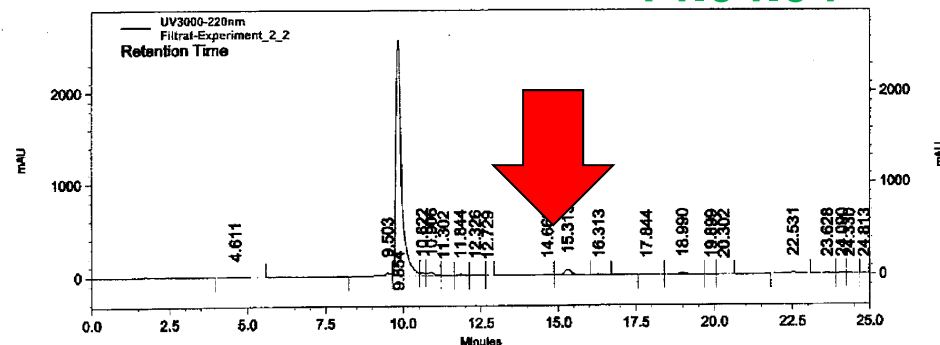
Quality

**Regularly shaped nanoparticles
(required for LCD)**

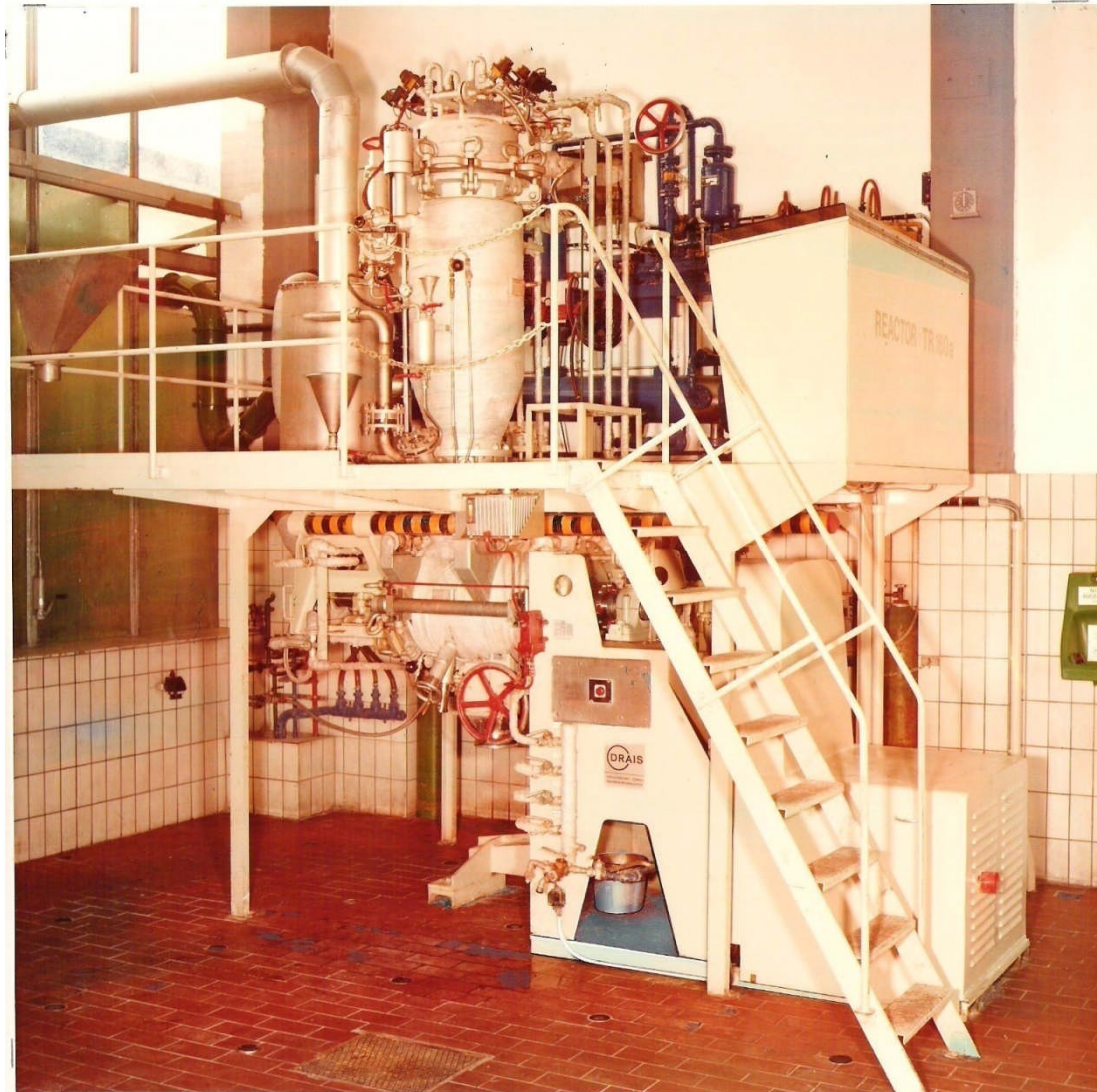
MCA DPP Pigment technology: By-products formed : HPLC of the reaction mixtures



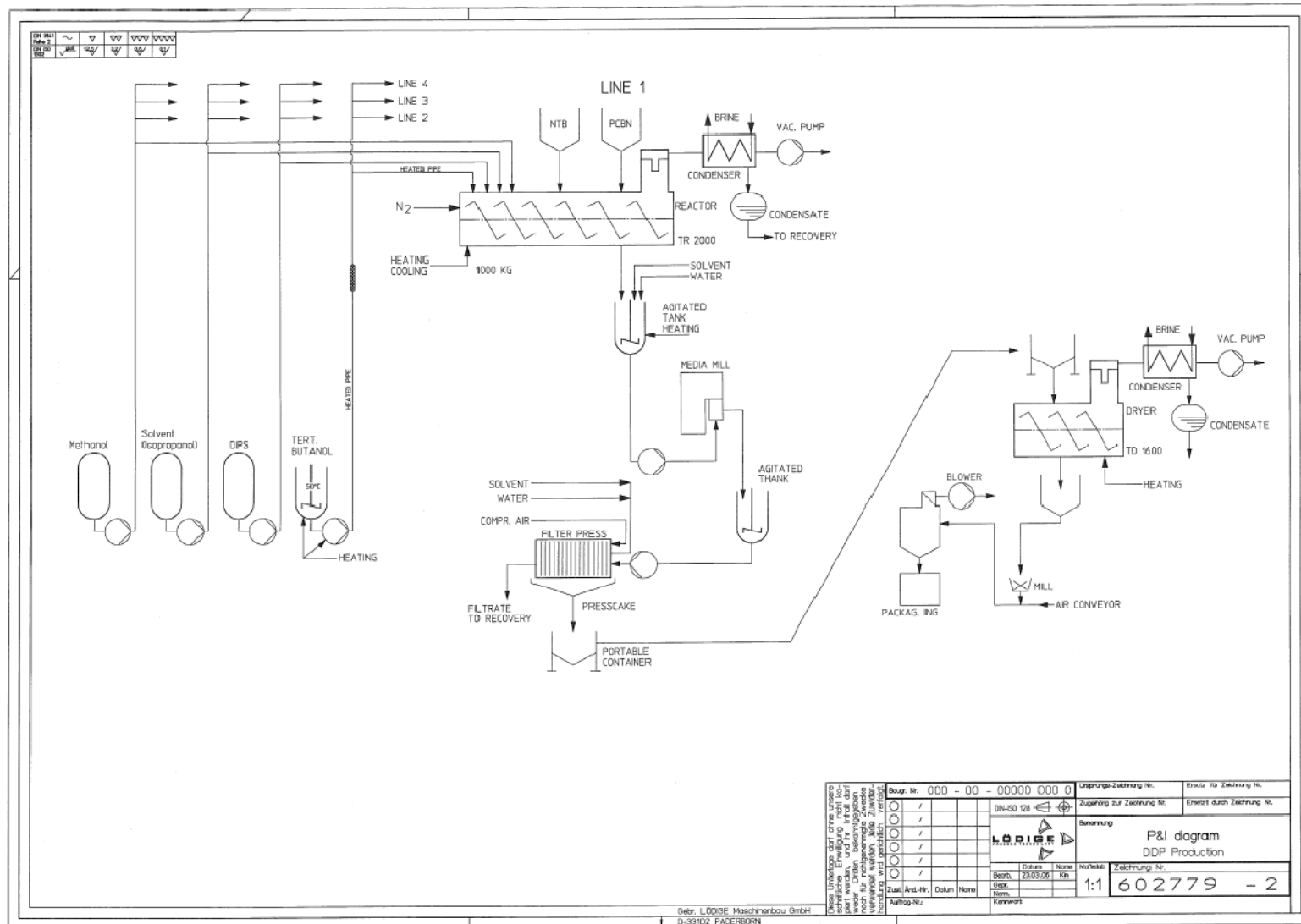
Analysis: ~~sample~~
Sample ID: Filtrat-Experiment_2_2 Vial: C06 Injection Volume: 20
14.04.04



MCA DPP pigment technology: Zero-emission Pilot Plant- Germany



MCA DPP pigment technology: production plant



MCA DPP pigment technology : Patents



European Patent: Granted

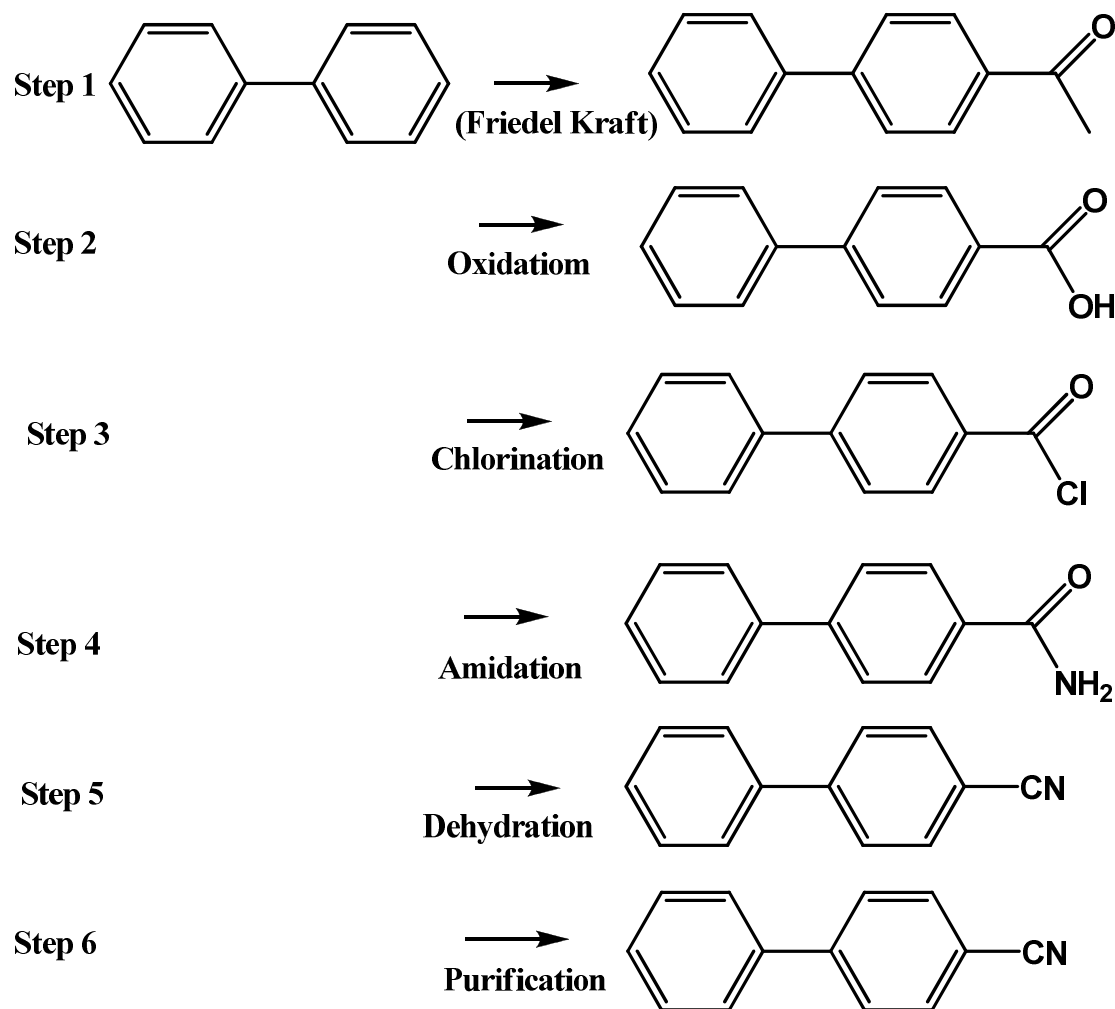
Indian Patent: Granted

Chinese Patent: Granted

USA: Granted

Japan: Pending

Synthesis of 4-cyanobiphenyl for DPP pigments

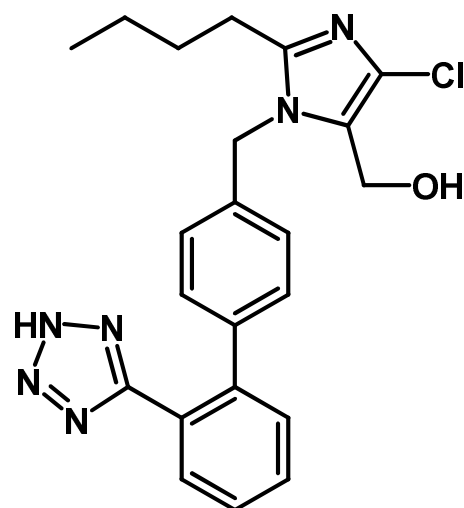
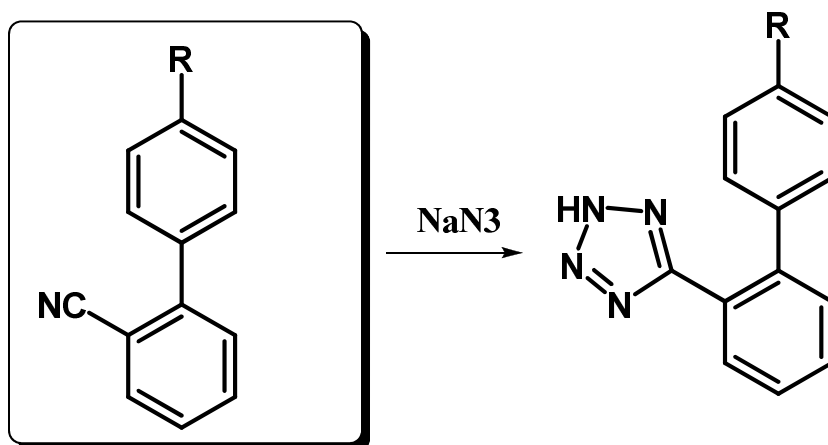


Purity > 99 %

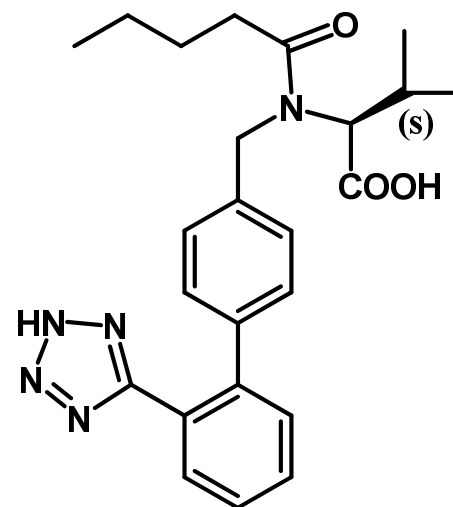
Cyanobiphenyls as fine chemicals of the pharmaceuticals Industry



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Losartan



Valsartan

Visions of tomorrow's chemical technologies: Pointers and pathways



TECHNOLOGIES GmbH
(Switzerland)

Nanoparticles

What are nanoparticles?



Definition

No accepted international definition, usually under 100 nm (1 nanometer = 0.001 micron). But generally the size at which materials display different properties to the bulk material.

What is unique about a nanoparticle?

High efficacy and effectiveness of the inherent properties, because of its high surface area.

Nanoparticles



Applications:

Required and desired where solid materials are used in finely dispersed form, such as in drug delivery systems, cosmetics, agro chemicals, coatings, plastics, inks & textiles, only to name a few applications

Problems:

- 1) **Difficult to disperse.** And, once dispersed, they tend to re-agglomerate & reaggregate, because of their high specific surface area and energy
- 2) **Durability & stability** problems (susceptibility to light, heat, chemicals and atmosphere etc), again because of surface chemistry.

Manufacturing methods:

Made from the bulk materials, requiring lot of energy. Many also made directly as dry powders, and it is a common myth that these powders will stay in the same state, and when used.

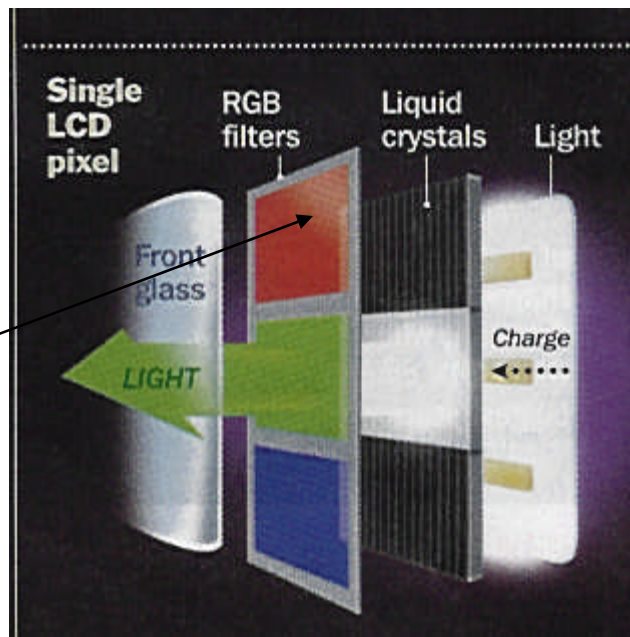
Solutions:

Formation of regularly shaped particles

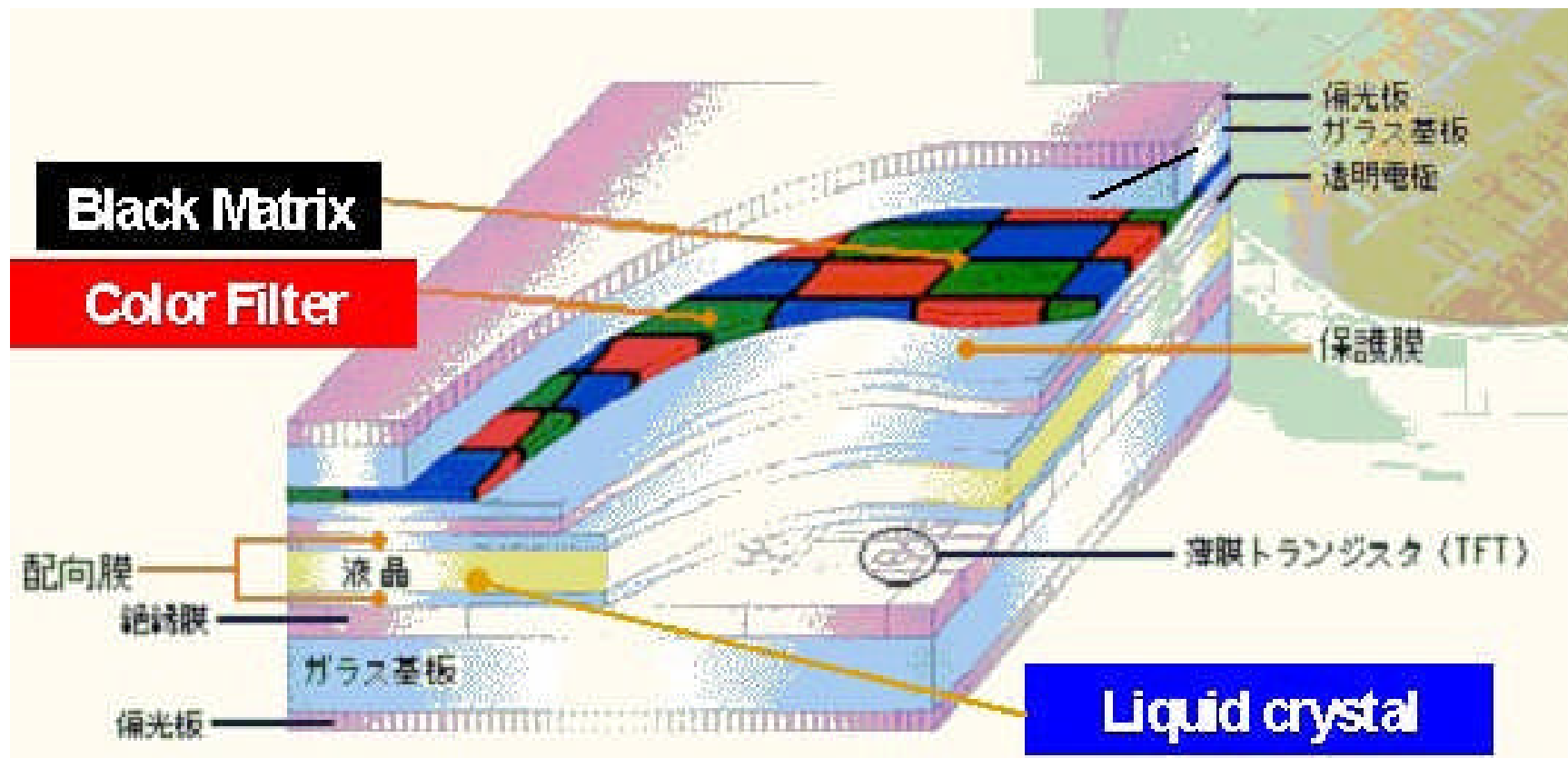
Electronics applications of semi-nanoparticle pigments for colour filters of LCDs



DPP



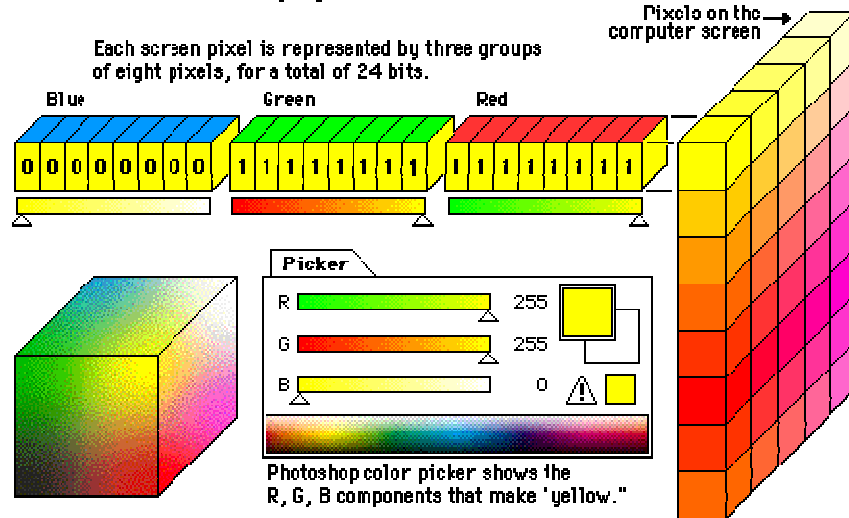
Colour filter of liquid crystal displays



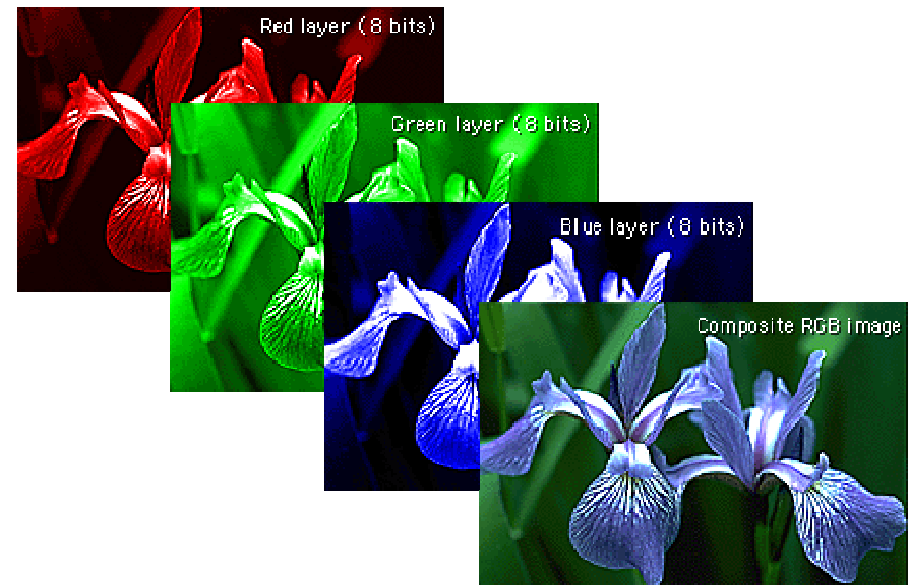
Digital colour displays and expression



24-bit "true color" displays

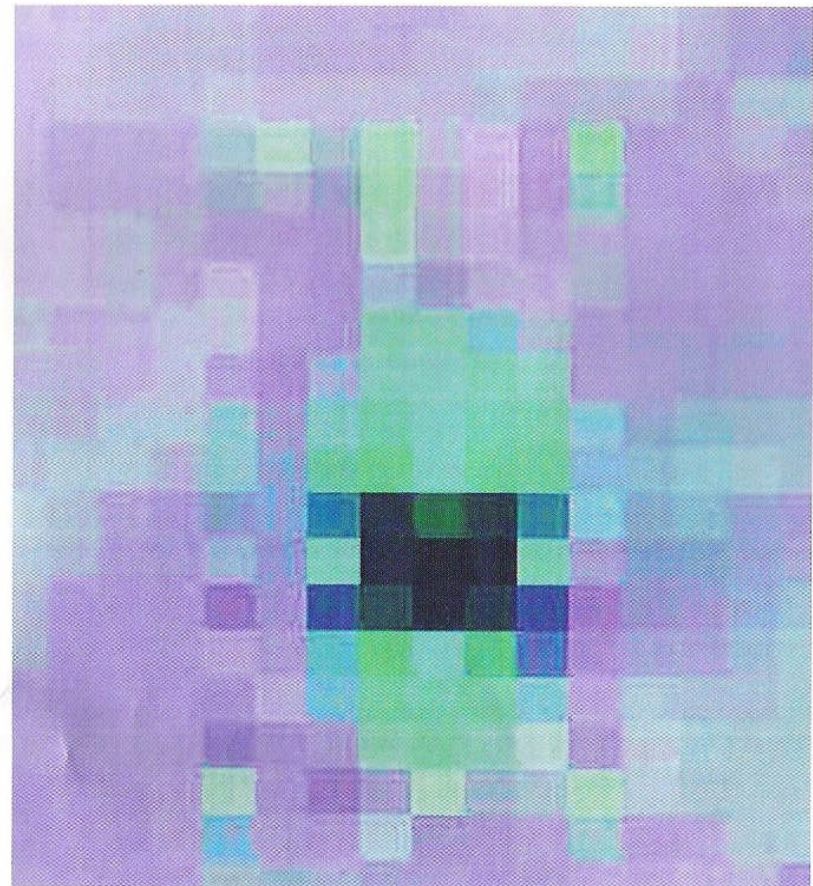
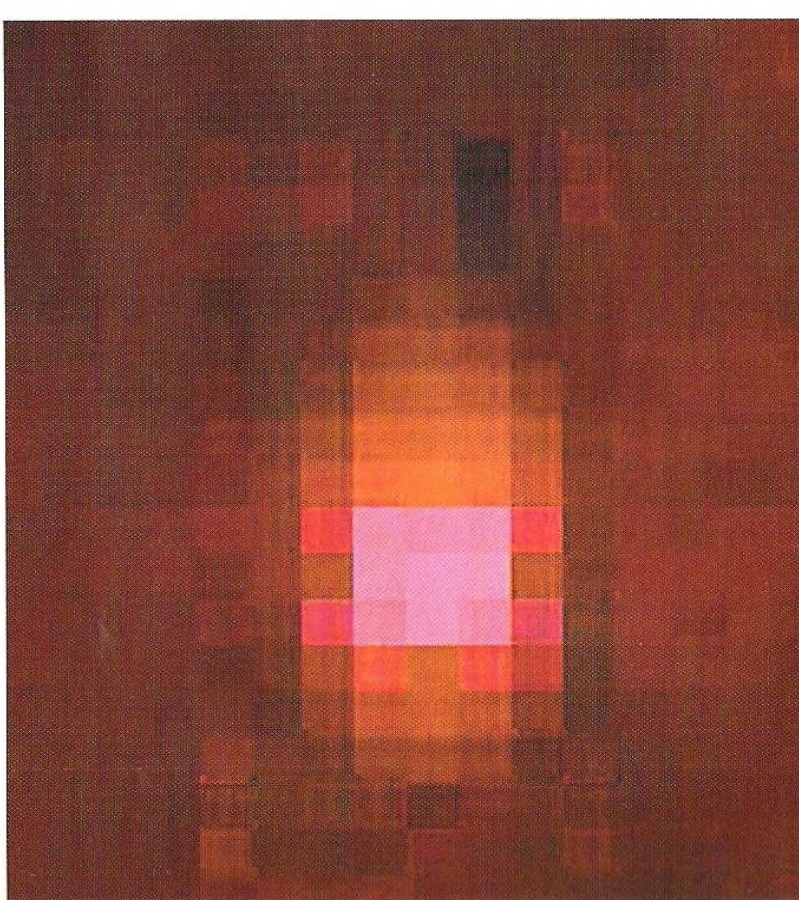


Software



Hardware

Pixel defects of LCDs

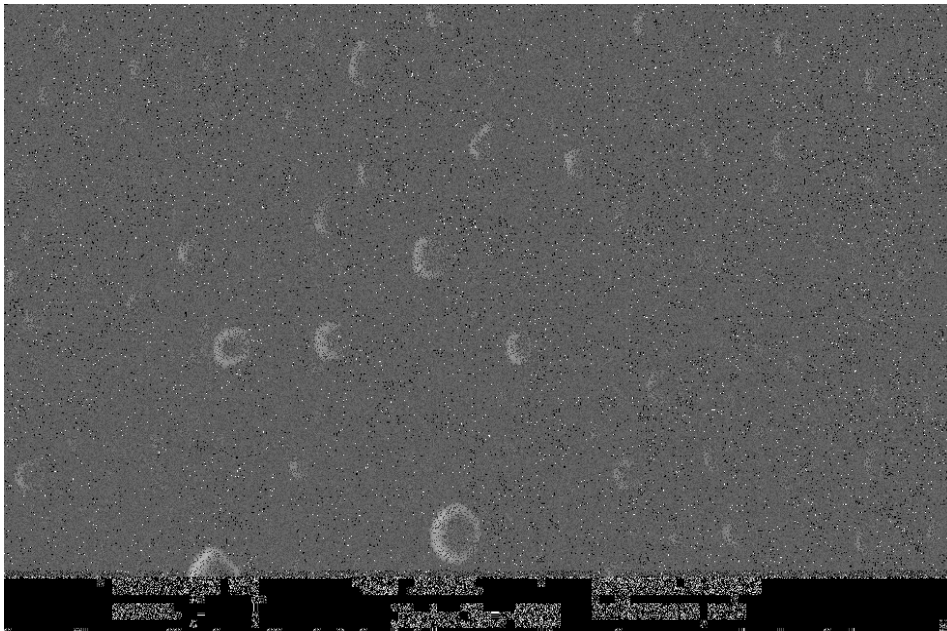


Pixelfehler: Statt gleichmässiger Pixelverteilung gibt es störende helle (linkes Bild) oder dunkle Flecken (r.)

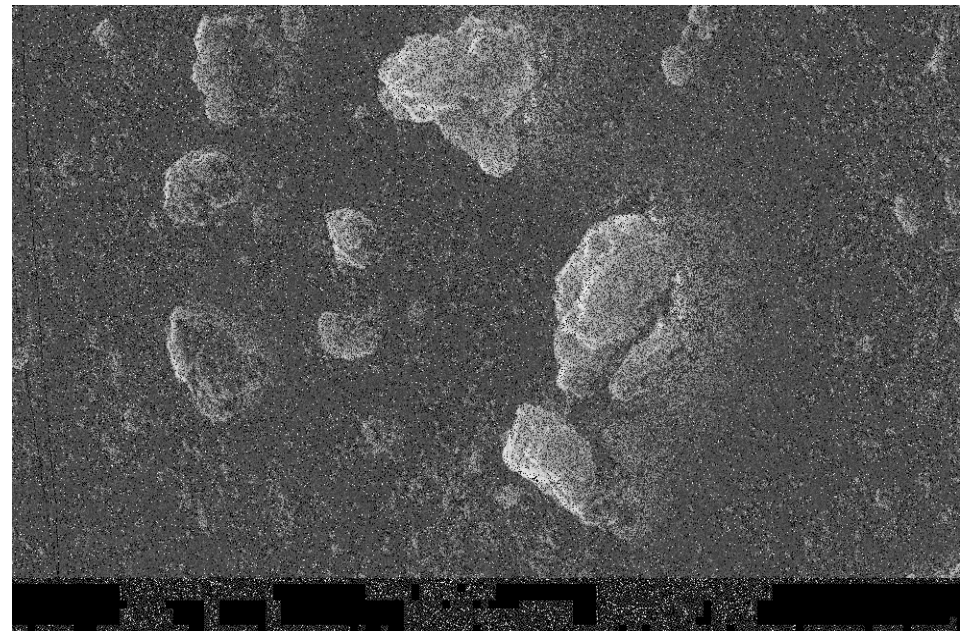
MCA (nano)technology vs. State-of-the-art (nano)technology



MCA DPP CF



State-of-the-art DPP CF



SEM pictures

MCA DPP pigment technology: Finishing of (DPP) pigments



-
- **Specific & controlled particle size distribution for diverse applications**
 - **Narrow Particle size distribution, for easy dispersibility and better coloristic properties**
 - **Easy “Additivation” if and when required, for specific Applications**

Nanotechnology

Suspension Polymerisation

