

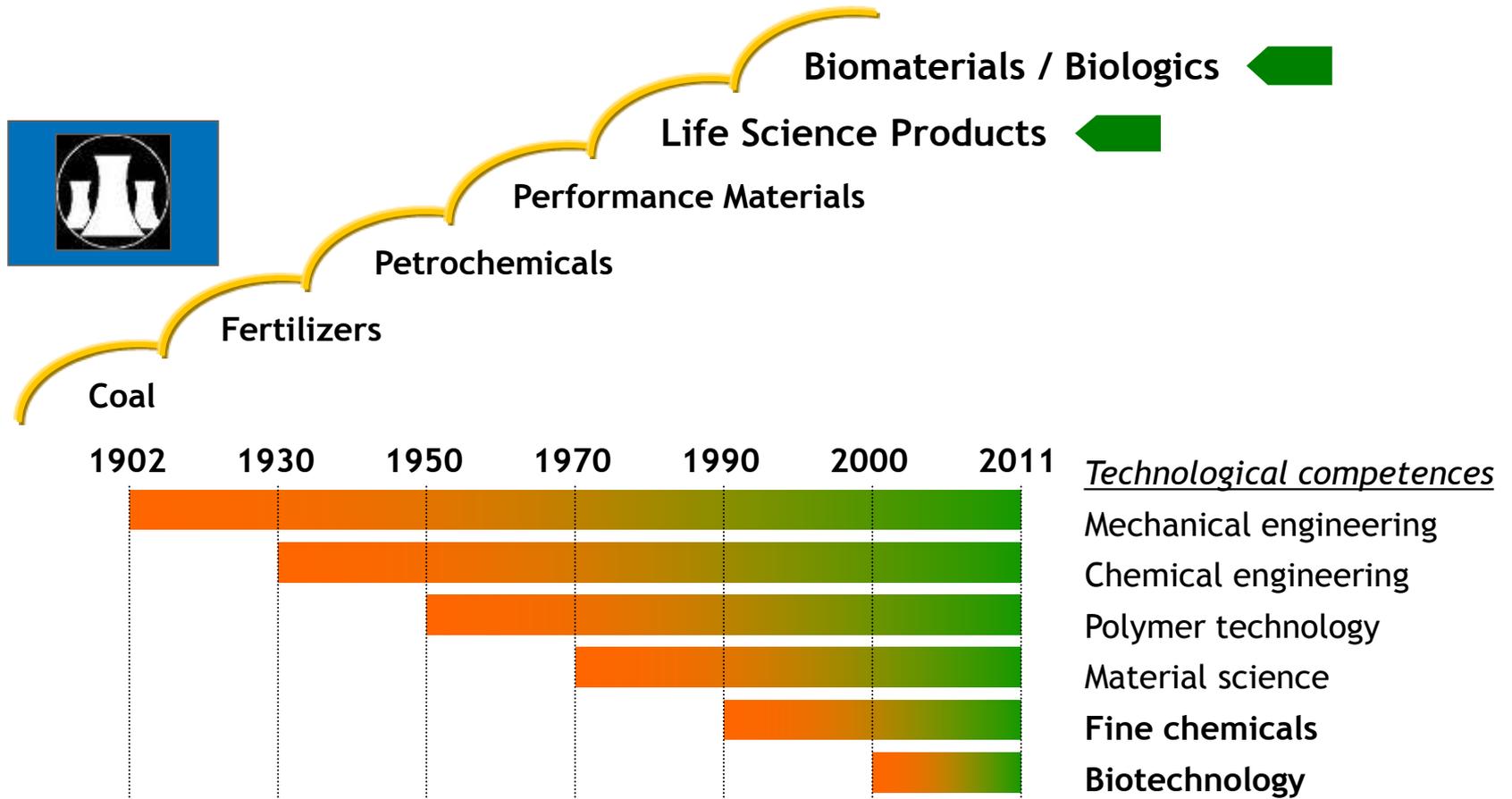
Sustainable Manufacture of Fine Chemicals by Flow Processes

Bert Dielemans; Peter Poechlauer; Raf Reintjens;
Mehul Thathagar; June 2013

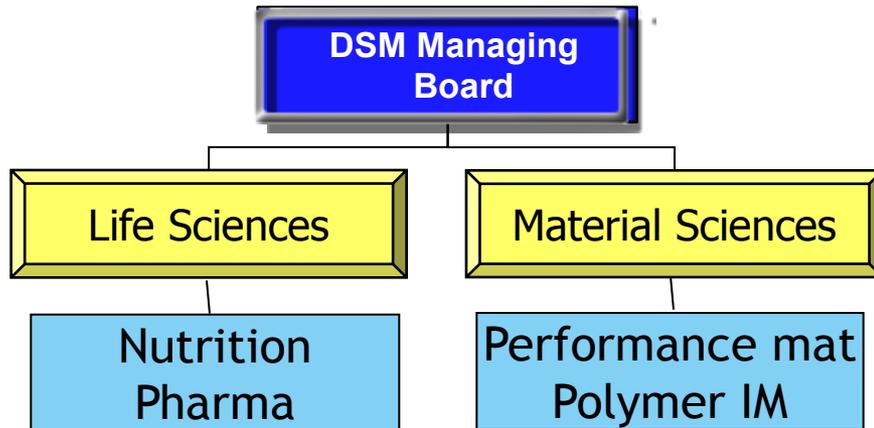
Content:

- Who is DSM?
- The fine chemicals industry - present boundary conditions - present priorities
- flow processes meet industry priorities
- Process intensification: how?

DSM Corporate Sustainability- A Century of Successful Self-Transformation

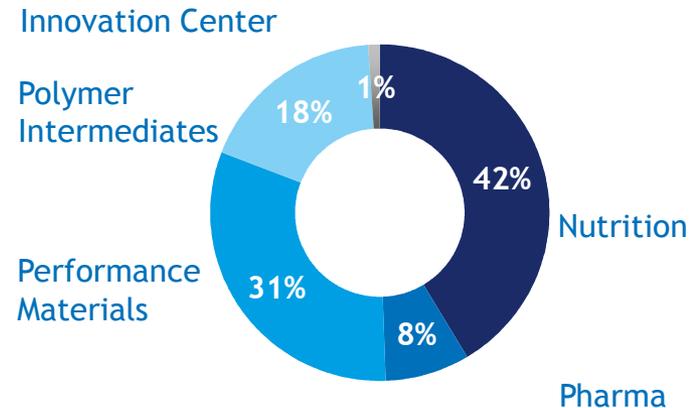


DSM: A Global Leading Life Sciences/ Material Sciences Company



- Active in 49 countries,
- 5 continents, 200 locations

Sales(*) per cluster

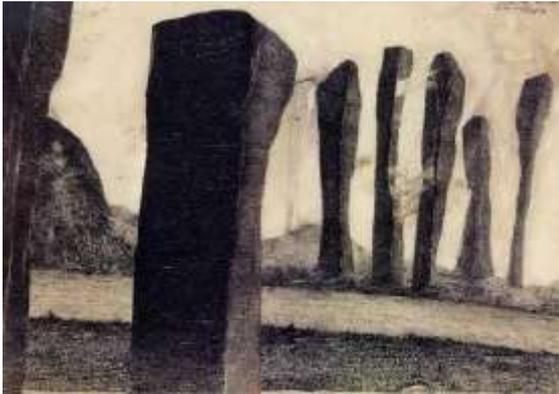


| (€ million) | 2012 |
|-------------|--------|
| Net Sales | 9,131 |
| EBITDA | 1,109 |
| Net profit | 437 |
| ROCE | 8.9% |
| R&D | 490 |
| workforce | 23,498 |

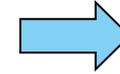
Dow Jones Sustainability World Index
 DSM has been #1
 in the Global Chemical Industry 5 of 7
 years



what keeps us in business ?



O. Zechyr, "1000 Jahre Linz"



A. Stankiewicz, Transforming Chemical Engineering

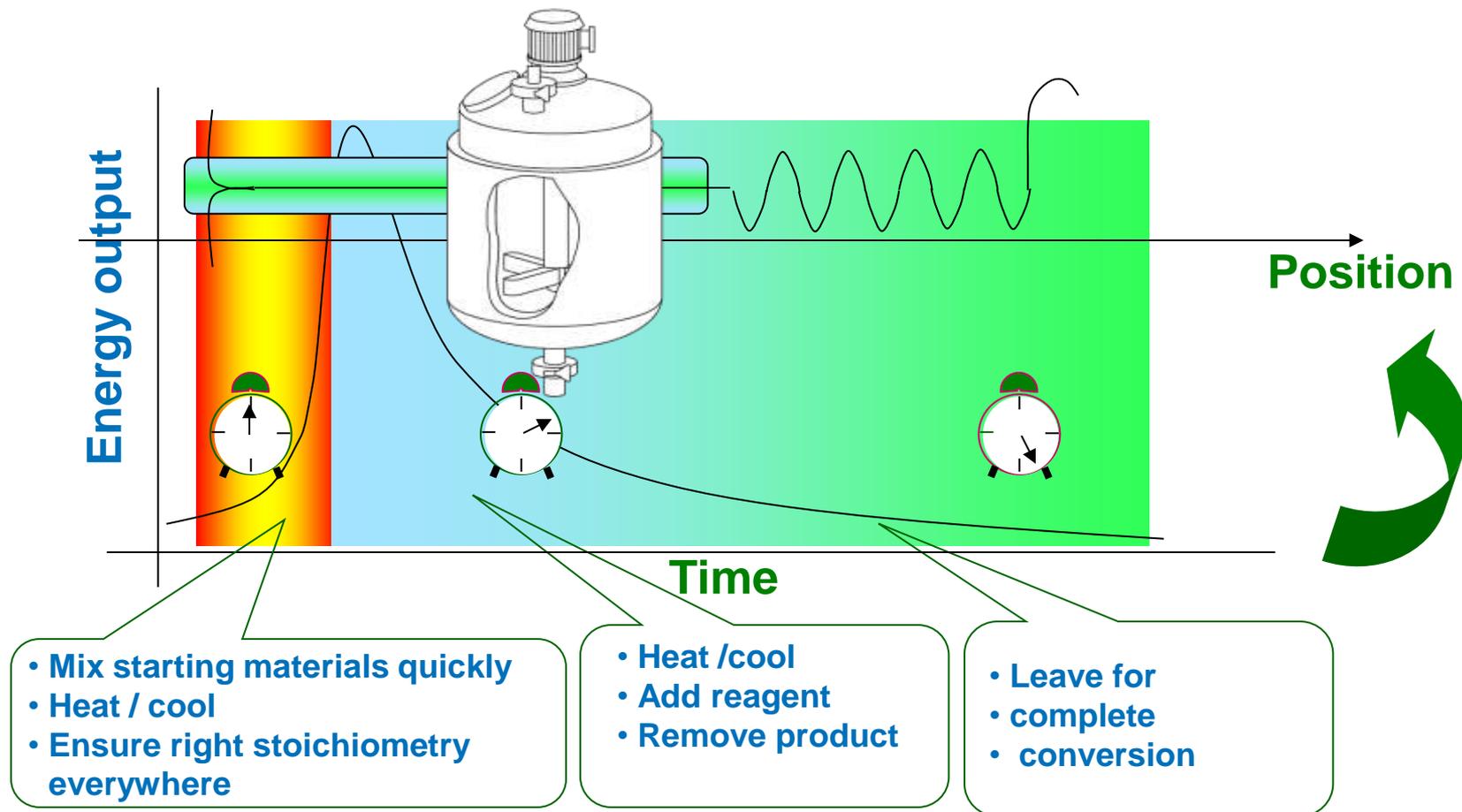
our customers think that there are
4 major drivers for future development:

- quality / trust
- sustainability / greenness
- variability of chemistry
- flexibility of production

Continuous flow technology has an answer to each

Quality & trust: the ideal reactor ...

Quickly provides ideal conditions for every phase of the reaction:



Compare: process control...

Batch recipe:

Start stirrer

Heat jacket to ..°C

Add ...kg of A

Add in total ...kg of B

at a rate to keep

the temperature

below ...°C

**Stir at ..°C for ..more
hours until IPC ok.**

Continuous flow recipe:

Heat system to ..°C

Add A at a rate of ...kg/h

Add B at a rate of ...kg/h

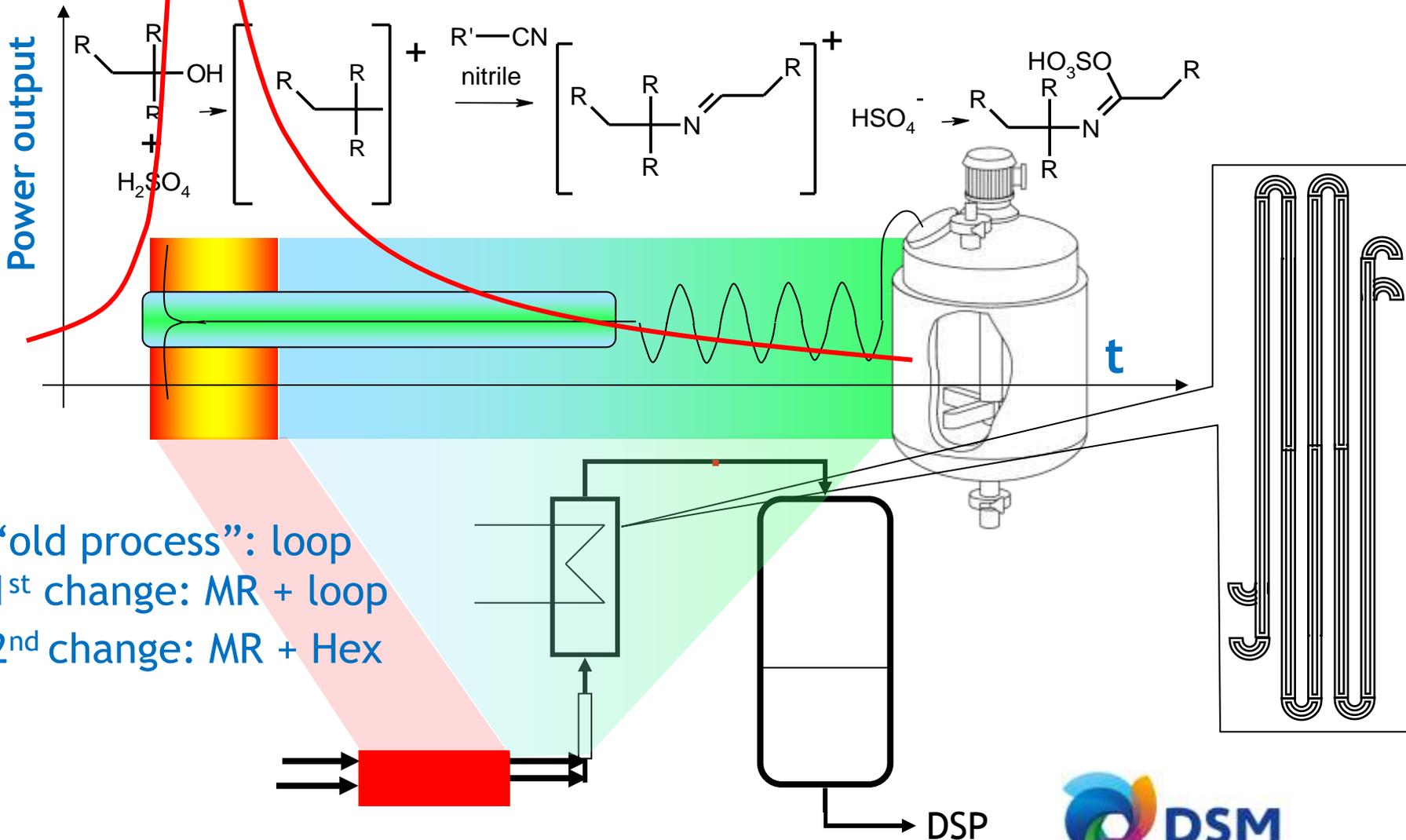
**(..until batch has desired
size.)**

..and its effect on „quality by design“

A definition of „Quality by design“ states:

- Variability is controlled by the process
- All critical sources of variability are identified and explained
- Product quality attributes can be accurately and reliably predicted over the design space established for
 - materials used,
 - process parameters,
 - environmental and other conditions

Example: Ritter Reaction



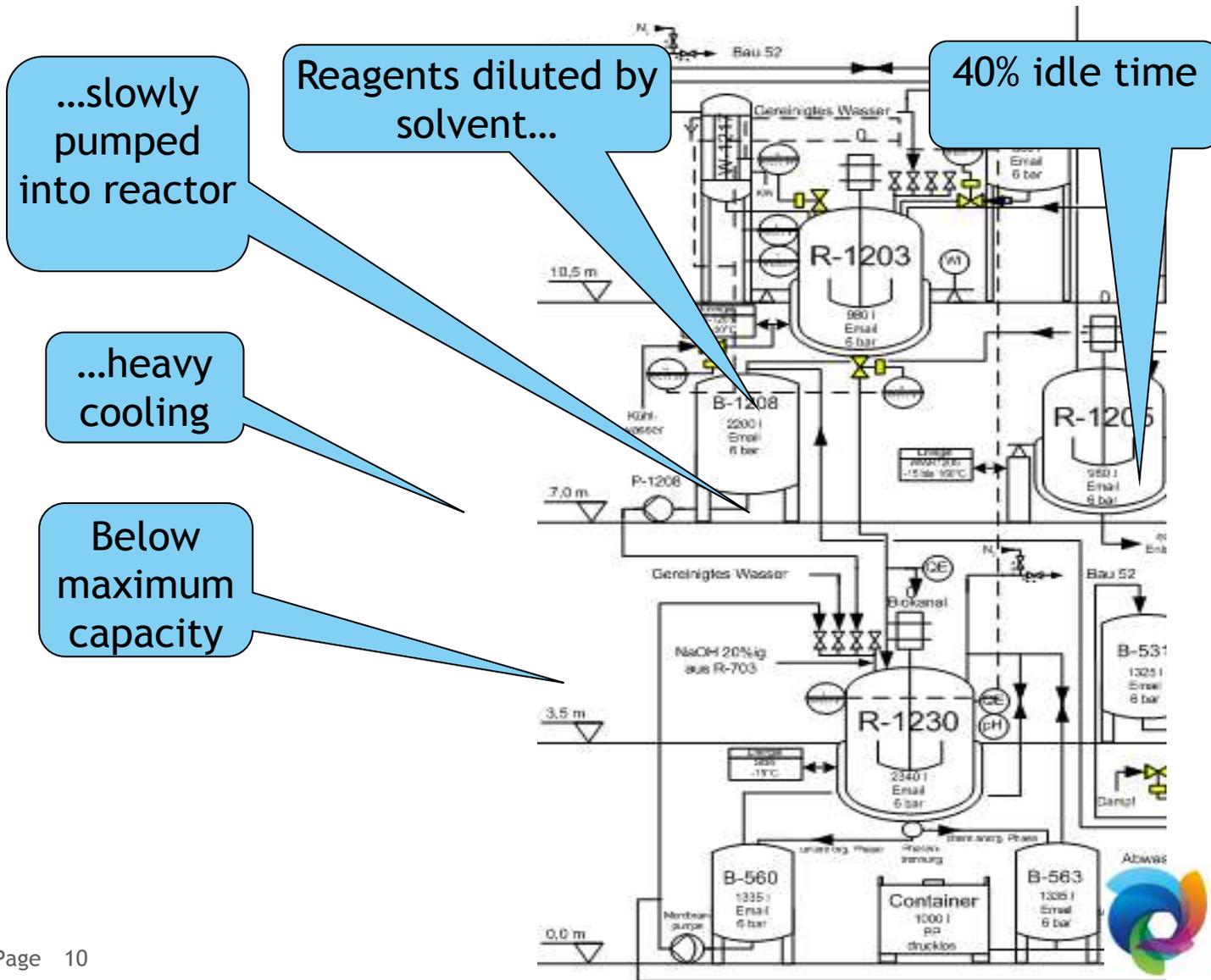
sustainability / greenness

the following technologies will further grow in importance:

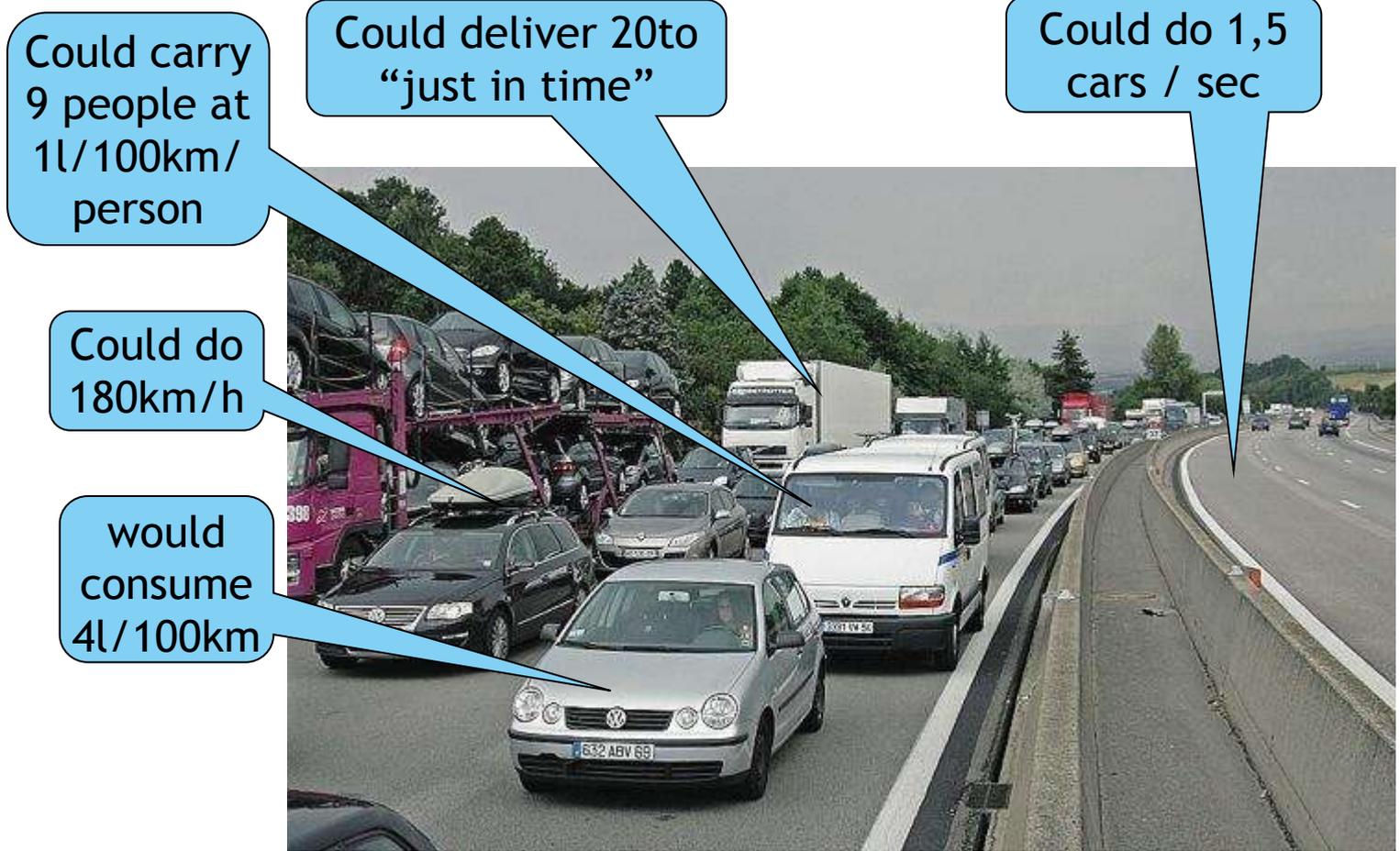
- chemocatalytic and biocatalytic methods will win over stoichiometric methods
- supply and use of high-quality starting materials and intermediates from sustainable sources
(green economy vs. fossil economy)
- methods using solvents and reagents that are “sustainable according to agreed metrics”: the “GCI® pharma round table” has edited “key green engineering areas¹” to define the focus:
 - Continuous Processing,
 - Bioprocesses,
 - Separation and Reaction Technologies,
 - Solvent (Selection, Recycle and Optimization),
 - Process Intensification

1. C. Jiménez-González et.al., *Org. Process Res. Dev.*, 2011, 15 (4), pp 900-911.

Sustainability of production



A6, July 11, 2009, 11:40, Villefranche



Could carry 9 people at 1l/100km/person

Could deliver 20 to "just in time"

Could do 1,5 cars / sec

Could do 180km/h

would consume 4l/100km

Sustainable? Green?



Process intensification - a different approach to synthesis

From...

To...

Which chemicals may I use?

Which route would be most effective?

How do I tailor my synthesis into my plant?

Which sequence of conditions will make my synthesis perform best?

How do I control my plant to deliver constant quality?

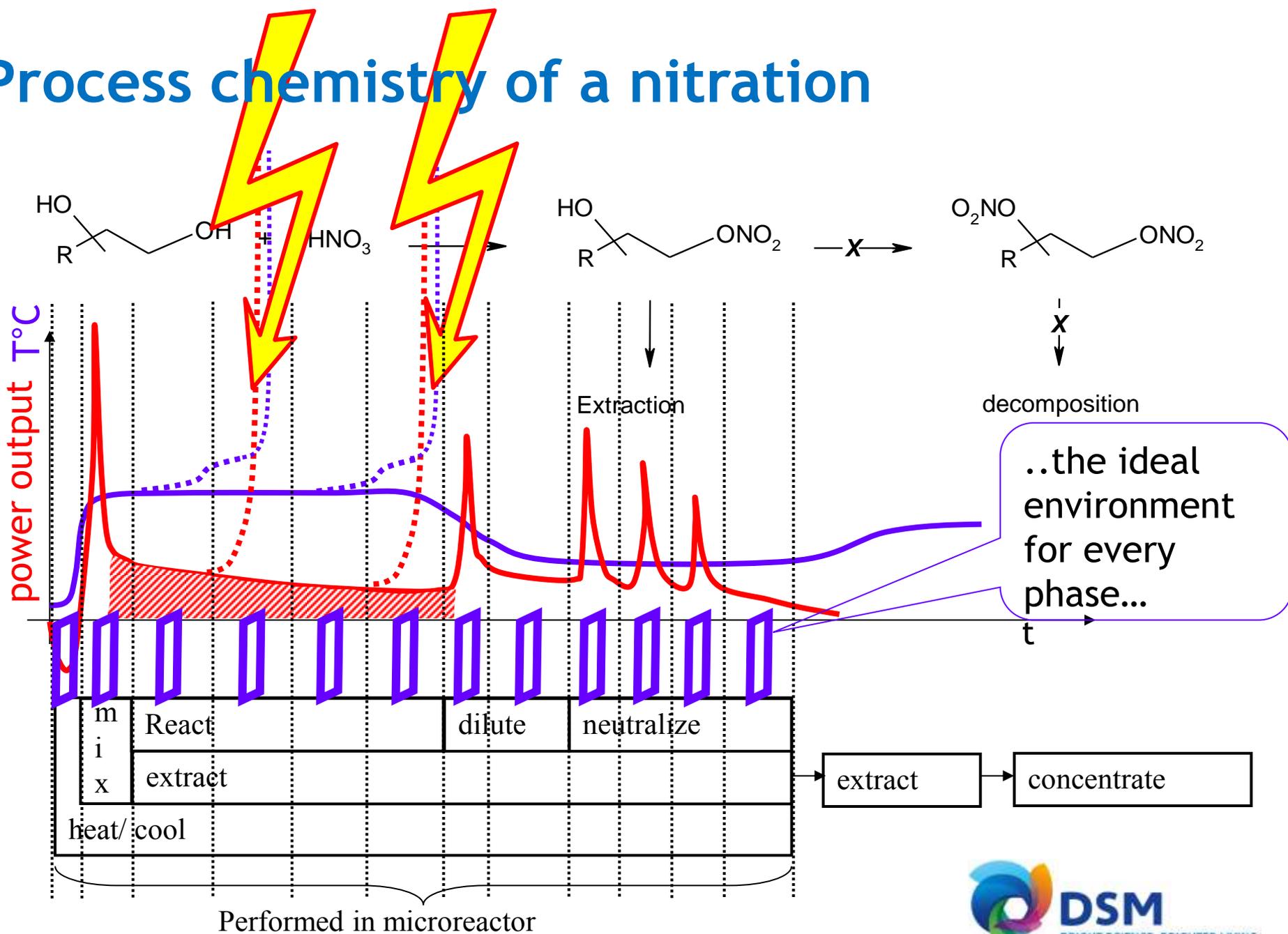
Which plant setup will deliver quality by design?

How do I analyze my product ?

How will I improve my process?

Performing a reaction in flow mode allows us to specifically meet its needs. This improves yield, saves energy, time and space.

Process chemistry of a nitration

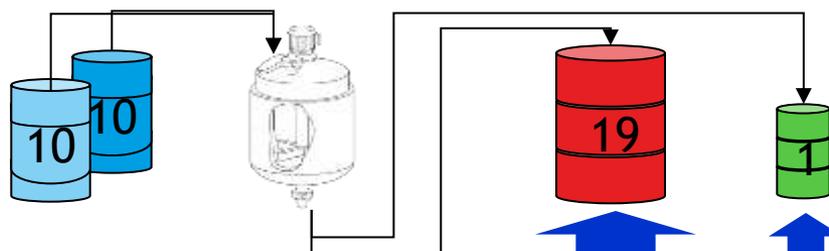


Development steps of nitrification process



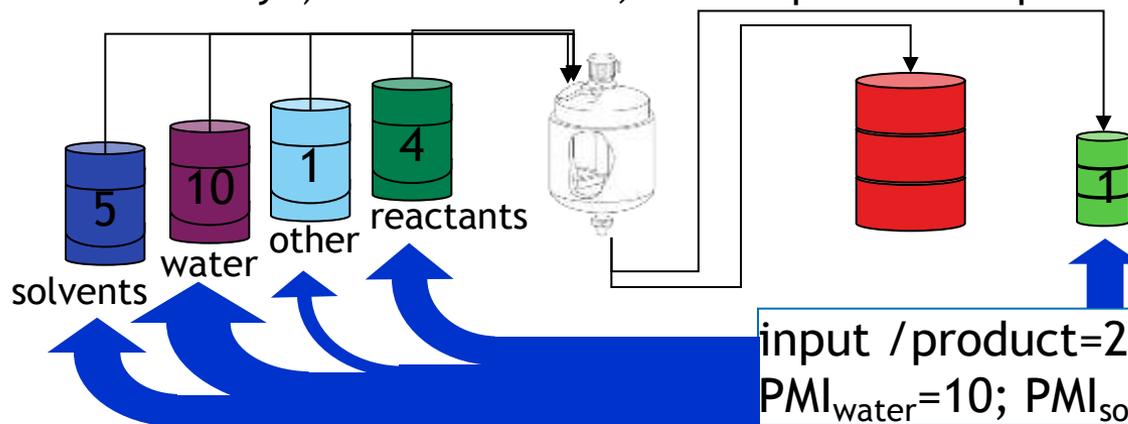
How green is green? Metrics

E-factor (“environmental factor”): how much waste is produced per kg of product?



Waste / product = 19:1 E=19

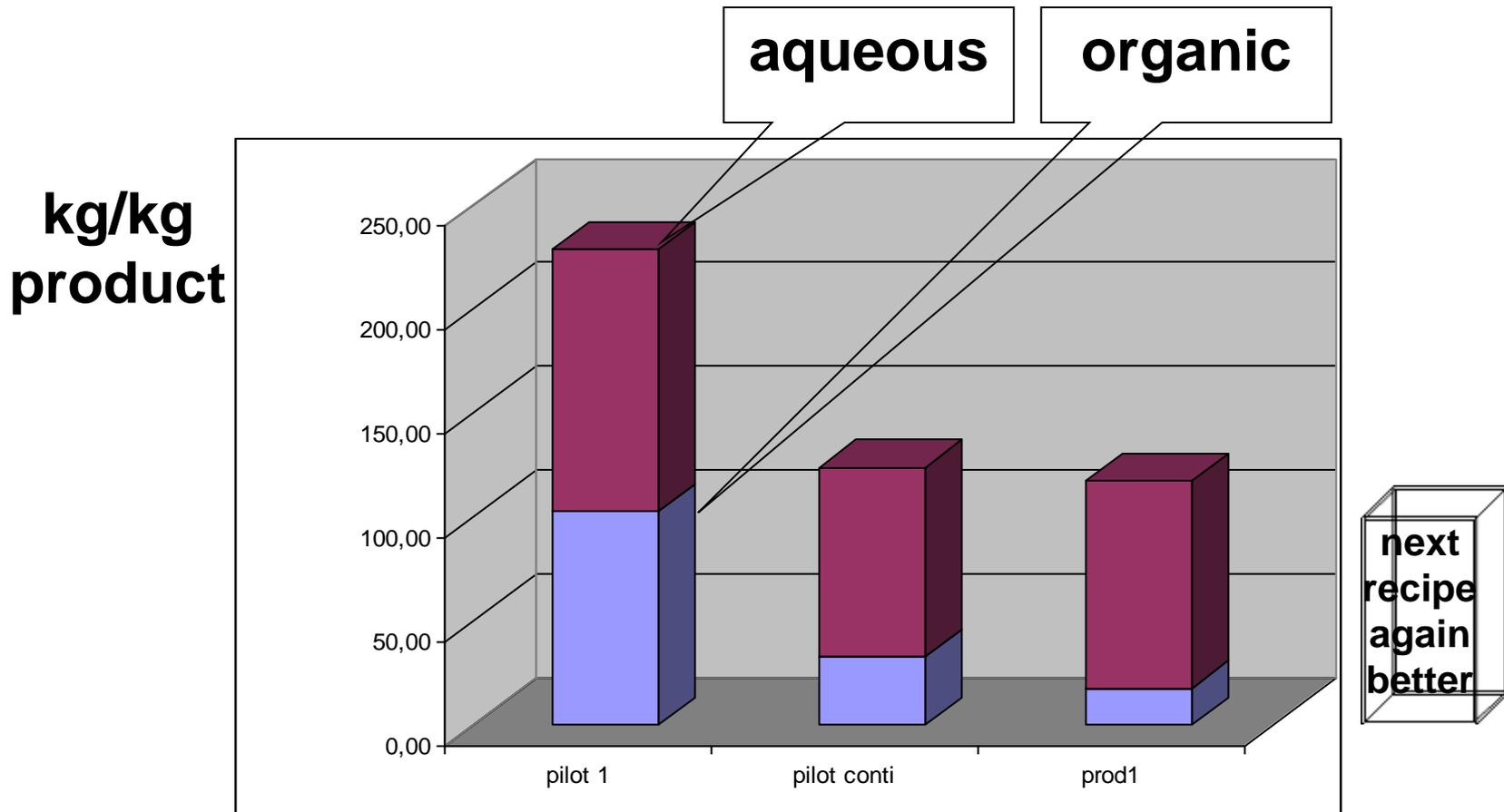
PMI (“process mass intensity”): more detailed, relates product output to chemicals input



input / product = 20:1 $PMI_{total} = 20$
 $PMI_{water} = 10$; $PMI_{solvents} = 5$

See Chapter “Green Engineering in the Pharmaceutical Industry” in “Green Techniques for Organic Synthesis and Medicinal Chemistry”, Wiley & Sons, 2012.

Reduction of PMI in nitration process:



variability

- ...of chemistry applicable on full scale production: a continuous expansion of the chemistry and biochemistry toolbox by using
- “lab reagents” produced and used in situ on demand in a continuous plant (phosgene, diazo compounds, acroleine, diimine..)
- demanding process conditions (pressure; temperature; time [sec])
- “lab” separation technologies: SFC; continuous multi-step extraction;

we have developed the following elements flow syntheses on various scales:

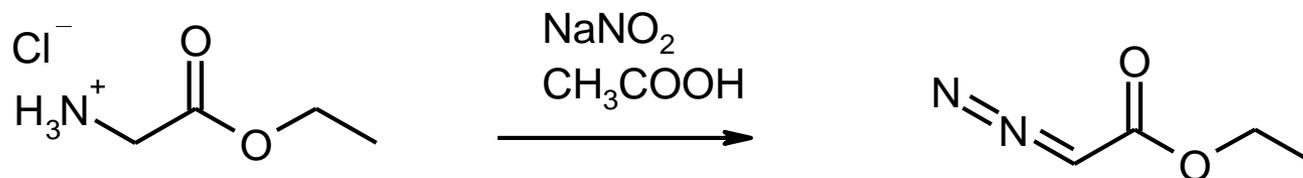
- continuous analytics
- cation chemistry
- generation of diazomethane
- low temp metallation
- azidation
- chlorination
- hydrogenation
- nanoparticle formation
- ethyl diazoacetate and carbene reaction



avoid process changes during scale-up

Ethyl diazoacetate & carbene reaction

The synthesis of ethyl diazoacetate is seemingly simple:



ethyl aminoacetate *HCl
(glycine ethyl ester *HCl)
103.12
 $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{HCl}$

ethyl diazoacetate
114.12
 $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$

“To a cooled acidic solution of glycine ethyl ester hydrochloride add sodium nitrite solution and extract the product with an organic solvent”.

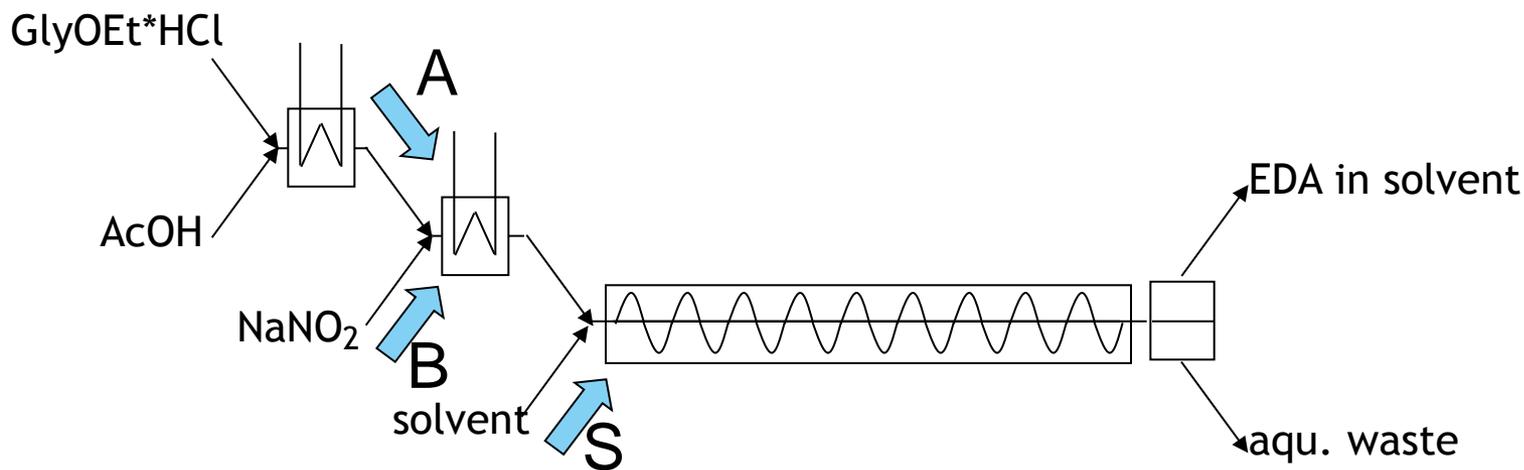
Pure EDA is dangerous:

- Start of decomposition at 65°C
- Energy of decomposition 1605 J/g
- Positive result in „drop hammer” test“ at 29,4 J



Do not transport
Do not store
No mineral acids
No metal ions

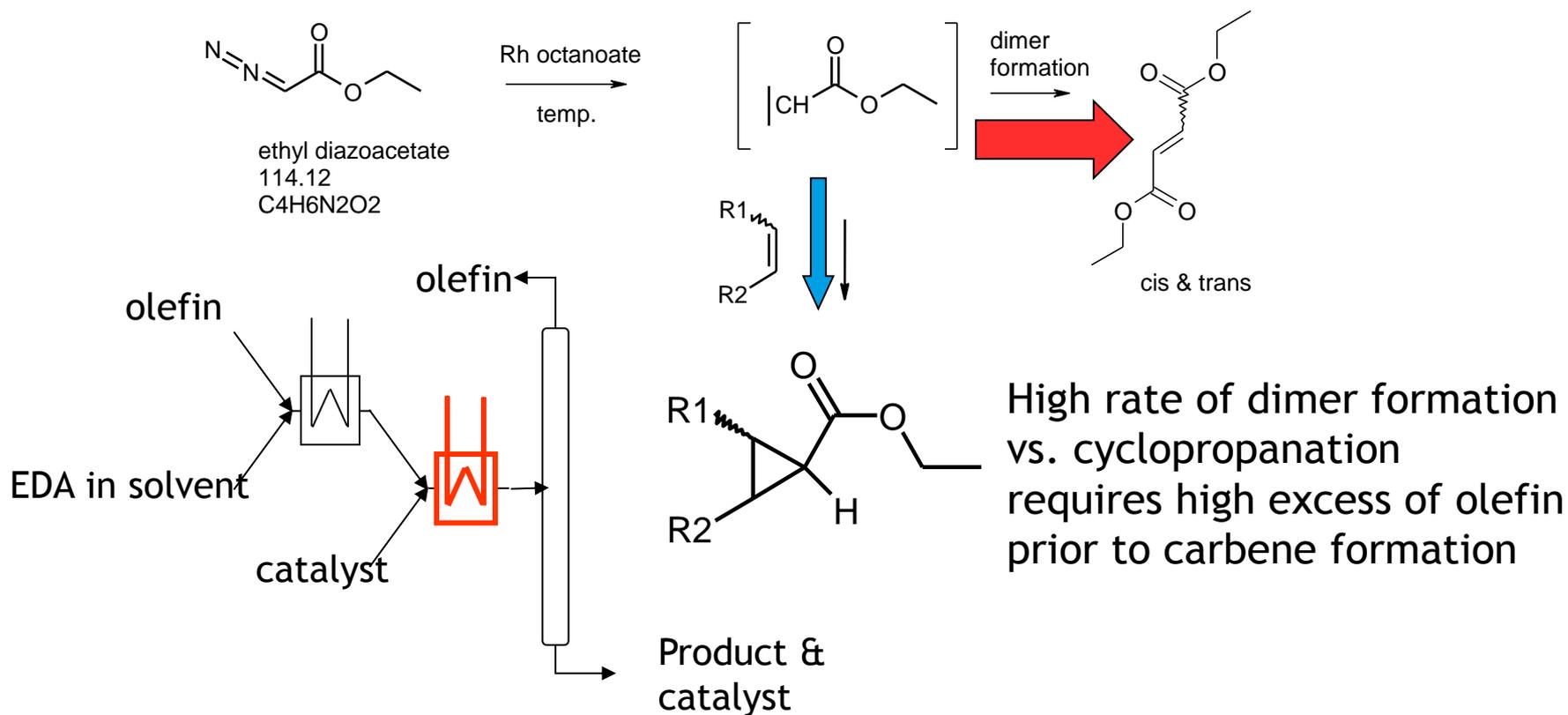
Ethyl diazoacetate: flow equivalent of lab recipe:



“To a cooled acidic solution of glycine ethyl ester hydrochloride =:A
add sodium nitrite solution =:B
and extract the product with an organic solvent” =:S.

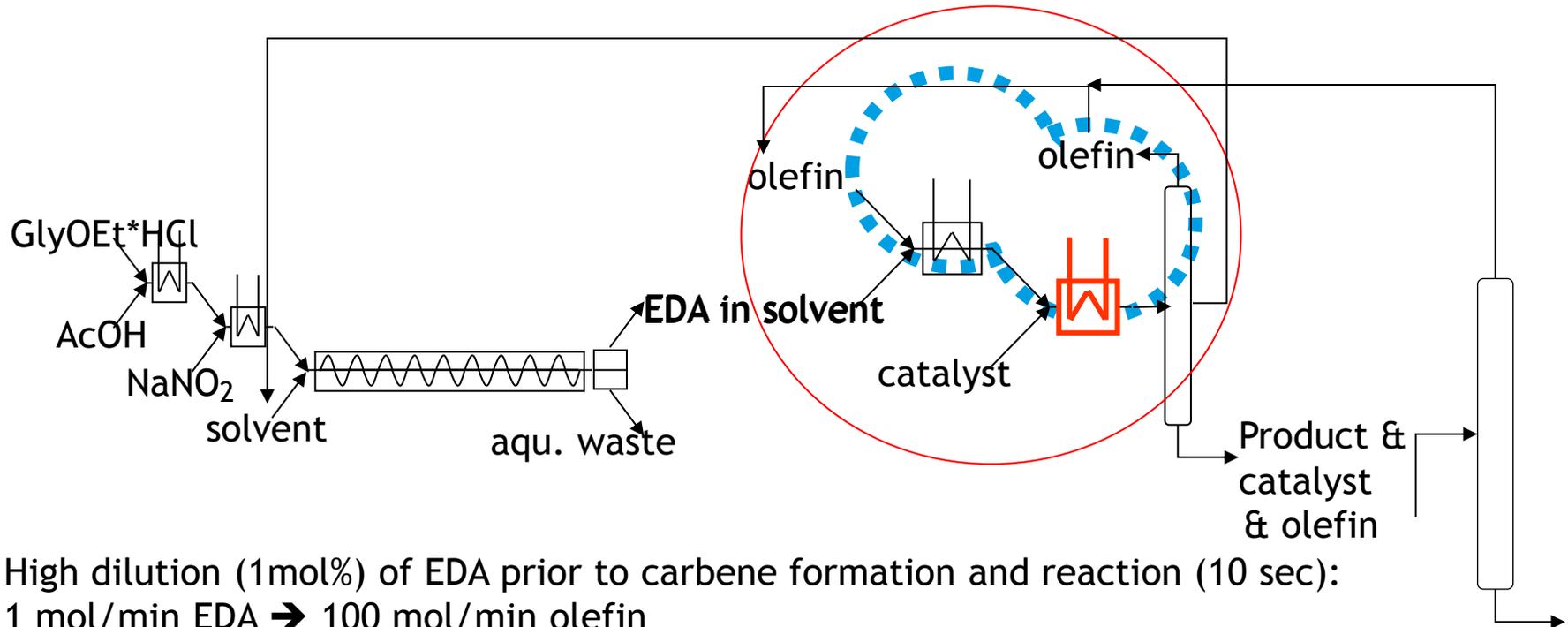
Further reaction of ethyl diazoacetate

Carbene formation & cyclopropanation of unreactive olefin:



“dilute EDA solution using the olefin
add carbene forming catalyst
and heat up;
cool after reaction”.

Combine plants...

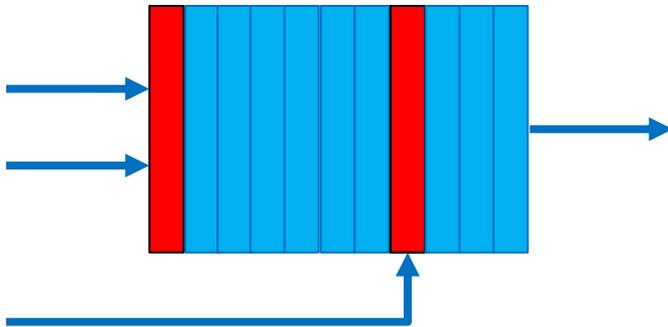


High dilution (1mol%) of EDA prior to carbene formation and reaction (10 sec):
1 mol/min EDA → 100 mol/min olefin
→ ~ 500 kg/h distilled; reactor hold-up: <2kg

flexibility

Key factors:

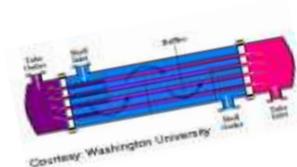
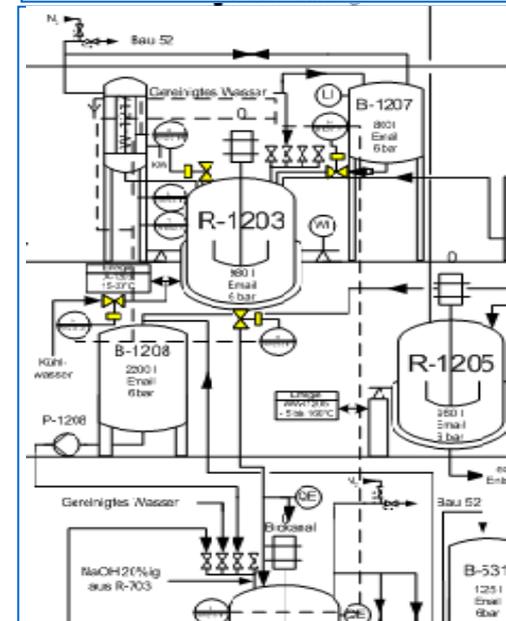
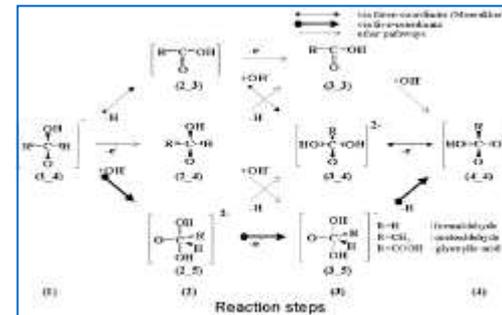
- minimize the cost of goods and the total installed cost
- further accelerate scheduling for design, build and construction
- make facilities more flexible and adaptable for a range of products by
 - modularization of construction and process implementation
 - use of disposables



Hurdles to implementation 1

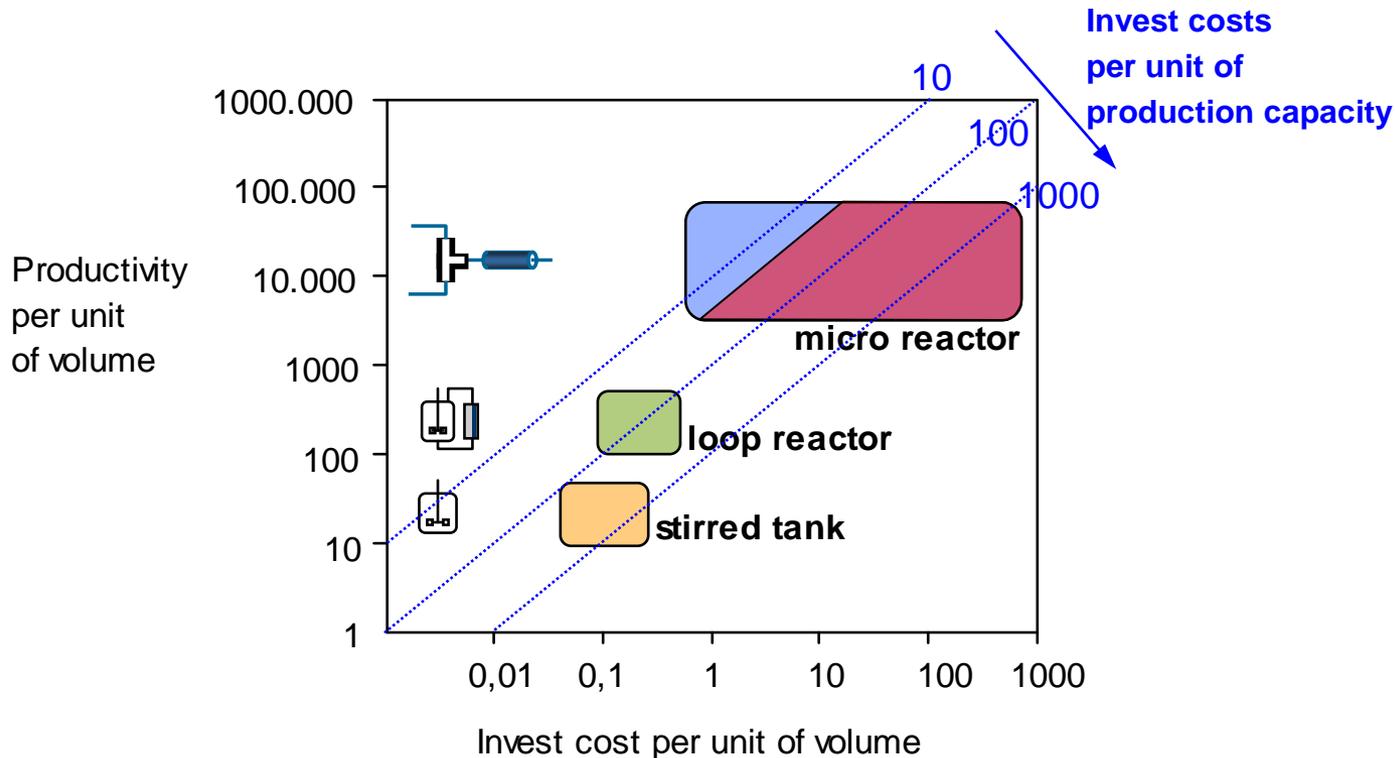
Design and scale-up of intensified processes: a multidisciplinary effort ...and a perceived lack of adequately educated job candidates.

- reaction order & kinetics
 - $A \rightarrow P$; $2A \rightarrow P$; $A+B \rightarrow P$
- ↓
- Reaction rate
 - energy demand/release
 - $\text{Rate} = f(c, T)$; $P = \Delta H_R \cdot \text{Rate}$
- ↓
- reactor performance
 - U (heat transfer); t_{mix} ; Re ; ..
- ↓
- reactor features:
 - dimensions, temp / pressure resistance
 - order of reactant addition



Hurdles to implementation 2

There is an uncertainty about scale-up concepts from lab to pilot and production. Simply take costs per capacity:



Teaming up with the right supplier is essential
(material+method+cost)

Choice of the right construction material

Influence of construction material and method on manufacturing cost

Construction material

- Corrosion problems
- Heat conductivity
- Mechanical strength

Construction methods

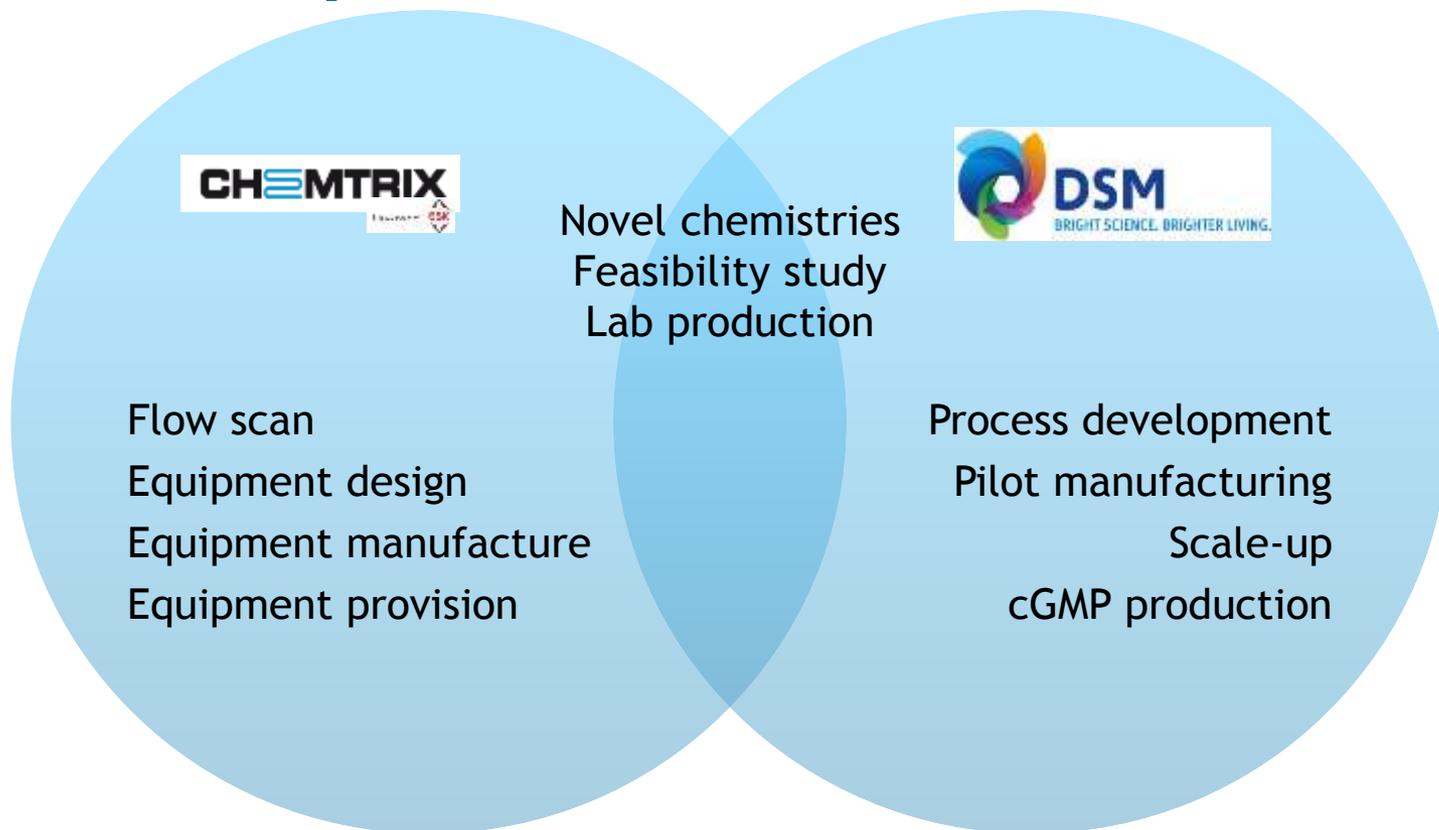
- Channel shaping
- Paralellization
- Assembly

| polymer | glass | ceramic | metal |
|-------------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| org.solvent | base | none | acids, halogens |
| low | medium | high | high |
| low | medium | medium | high |

machining, laser, etching, sandblasting, punching
multiple channels per sheet, stacking of sheets
diffusion bonding, clamping

Construction material and method of processing
have a big influence on manufacturing

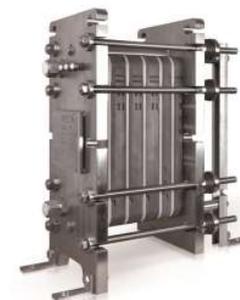
DSM / Chemtrix Alliance: Value Proposition



TOGETHER we address ALL your Flow Chemistry needs,
from conception to delivery

Chemtrix Flow Chemistry Equipment

Scalability & System Flexibility from Lab to Production



DISCOVERY

Labtrix®

(μg to mg's)

-20 to 195 °C

Turnkey system

- Rapid reactions
- Efficient evaluation
- mg consumption
- Parameter accuracy
- New chemical entities

DEVELOPMENT

KiloFlow®

(g to kg's)

-15 to 150 °C

Turnkey system

- Rapid up-scaling
- Process validation
- kg Production in a lab
- New process windows
- Flexible production

PRODUCTION

Plantrix® Reactor

(kg to ton's)

-30 to 200 °C

Turnkey system
(with partner)

- Facile up-scaling
- Forbidden chemistry
- Safe production
- High quality products
- Cost effective

Status and activities of large fine chemicals and pharmaceutical producers

- The vast majority of large fine chemicals and pharmaceutical producers have implemented or consider implementing intensified & continuous flow processes.
- Most have done so in an opportunistic way (immediate advantage), for the following communicated reasons:
 - Speed up development phases
 - Avoid process changes during development
 - Speed up product supply
 - Improve on environmental footprint
 - Decrease investment for capacity build-up or expansion
 - De-bottleneck existing processes to increase throughput.

Conclusions

- Continuous processing in the manufacture of fine chemicals is moving from embryonic to maturity.
- It simplifies QbD solutions that meet authorities' guidelines
- It helps companies to meet their sustainability / greenness goals
- We consider intensified processes to:
 - Shorten development times
 - Improve productivity and safety
 - meet quality goals
 - meet sustainability goals

Thank you

DSM Pharma Chemicals

Dr. Peter Poechlauer
Principal scientist

E-mail: peter.poechlauer@dsm.com

**Internet: www.dsm.com
www.dsmpharmaceuticals.com**

