



CHEMTRIX

Flow Reactor Technology

A Flexible Tool for Reaction Optimisation & Chemical Production

Dr Charlotte Wiles

RSC – Practical Continuous Flow Technology
Munich, Germany

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Strategic Partner of



Presentation Overview

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1. Introduction to Chemtrix & Flow Chemistry
2. Products at the Lab Scale
 - Applications of the Technology
 - 13,000 x Scale-up
3. Products for Production Scale
 - Customer Examples of Flow Chemistry in Production
4. Summary

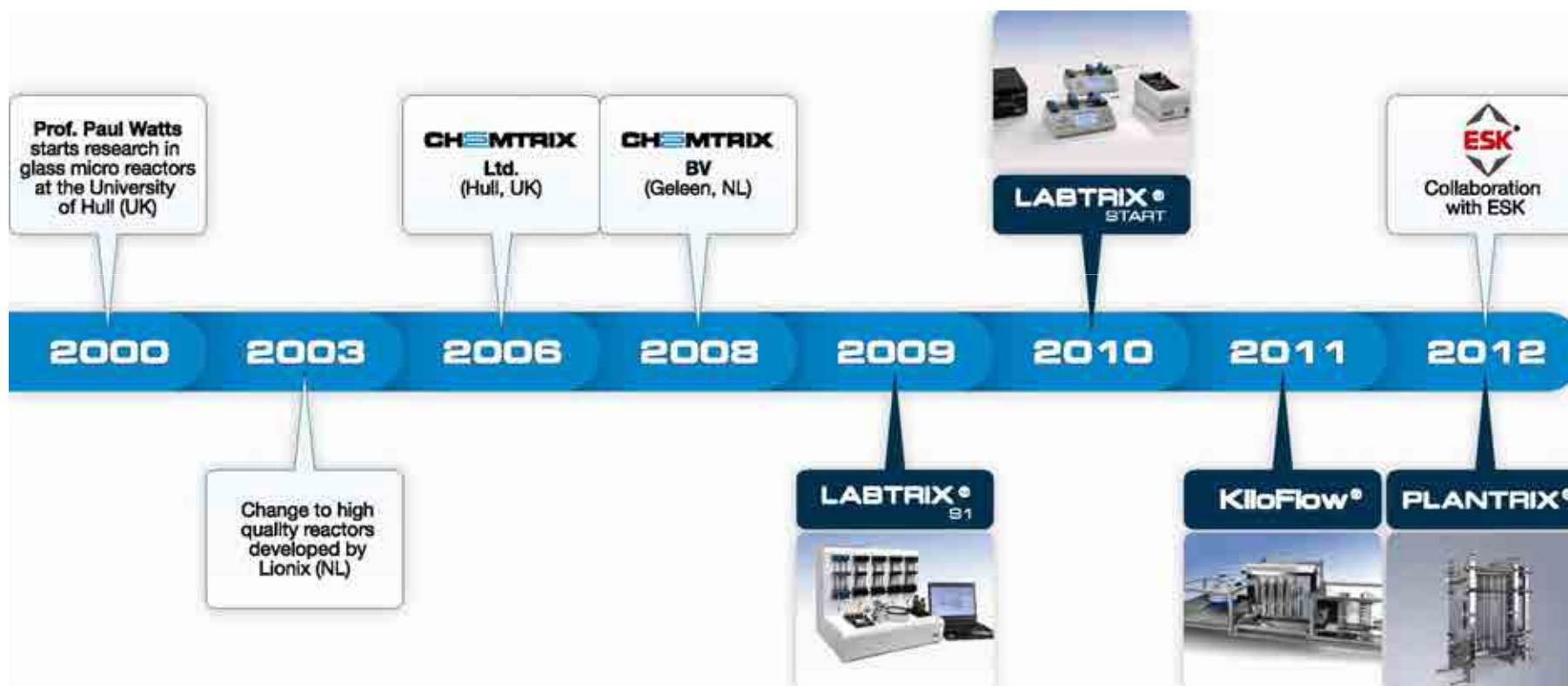


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Chemtrix Company History

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More than 12 years experience in Flow Chemistry

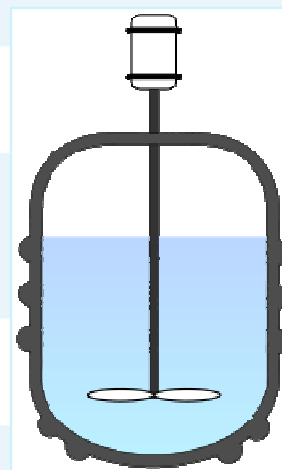
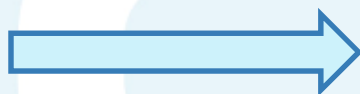
Conventional Synthetic Methodology: Challenges and Limitations

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- If we look to how synthetic chemistry has been taught and performed, little has changed over the past century, with all chemists being familiar with **standard glassware** and equipment

Batch Reactions:

- In batch reactions parameters such as time, temperature, stoichiometry, order of addition and solvent are investigated with the aim of increasing yield and product purity
- If more product is required then a **larger vessel** is normally employed



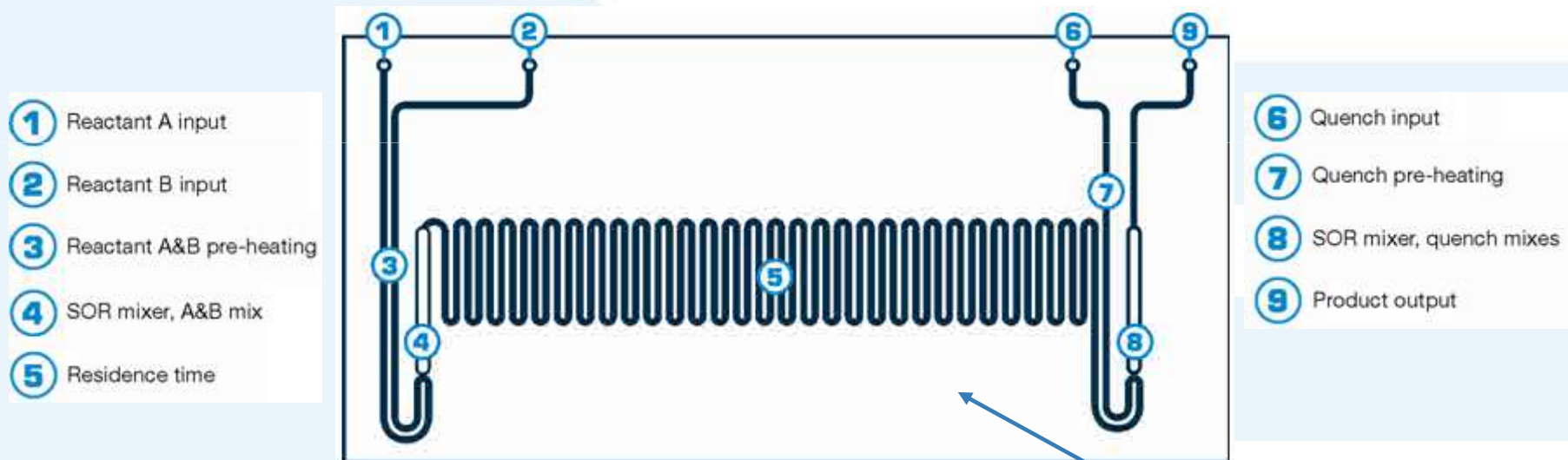
- Changes in **surface to volume ratio** mean that differences in thermal and mass transfer occur and reactions often need to be re-optimised

Fundamentals of Flow Chemistry: How are Flow Reactions Performed?

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Solutions of reagents are pumped into a reactor, where they are;

- Heated or cooled ahead of mixing
- Reacted for specified period of time - based on volume of reactor & flow rate



- Quenched *in-situ* (where needed)
 - To stabilise product & prevent decomposition
- Collected for batch isolation & purification (where needed)

Chemtrix deliver
glass or SiC flow
reactors

Innovative Technology: Scalability & System Flexibility at all Stages

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Labtrix[®] (µg to mg's)
-20 to 195 °C

DISCOVERY

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



KiloFlow[®] (g to kg's)
-15 to 150 °C

DEVELOPMENT

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



Plantrix[®] (kg to ton's)
-30 to 200 °C

PRODUCTION

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

Labtrix[®]:

Flow Chemistry Method Development

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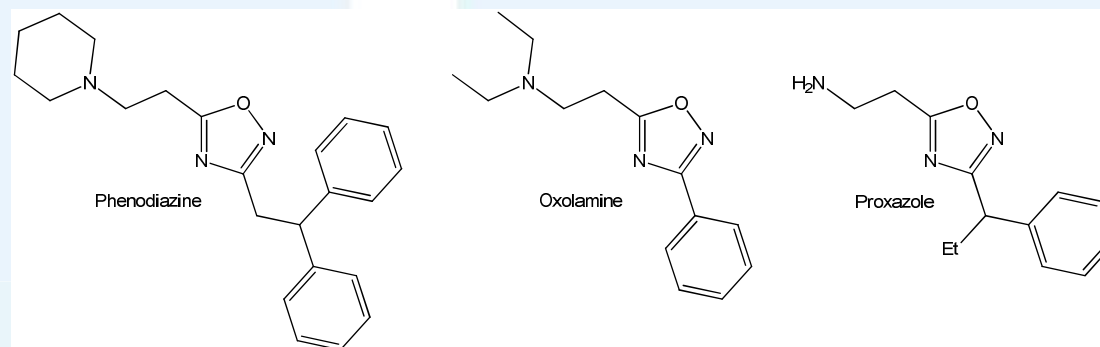
- Increased **safety**
- Generate **reliable & reproducible** data
- Access to **new chemical possibilities**
- **Fast** method development
- **Minimal** use of raw materials
- High **flexibility**
- **Easy** to use
- **Scalable** flow chemistry methods

Rapid Reaction Optimisation using Labtrix[®]:

Design of Experiment

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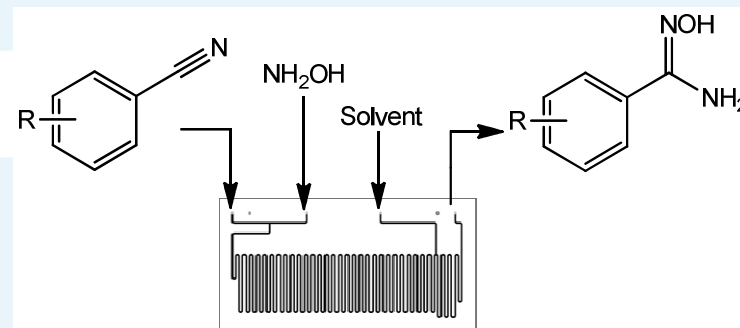
Sanofi (Budapest) with Budapest University of Technology & Economics employed Labtrix[®]-S1 to develop a process for the large-scale synthesis of amidoximes



Due to the hazards associated with the use of hydroxylamine, a 'safety concerned reagent', a metal-free system was required

To reduce the time taken to optimise the reaction conditions, the authors employed Design of Experiment (DoE) using three factors;

1. Reactor temperature (75-125 °C)
2. Hydroxylamine equiv. (1-7)
3. Residence time (1 to 9 min)

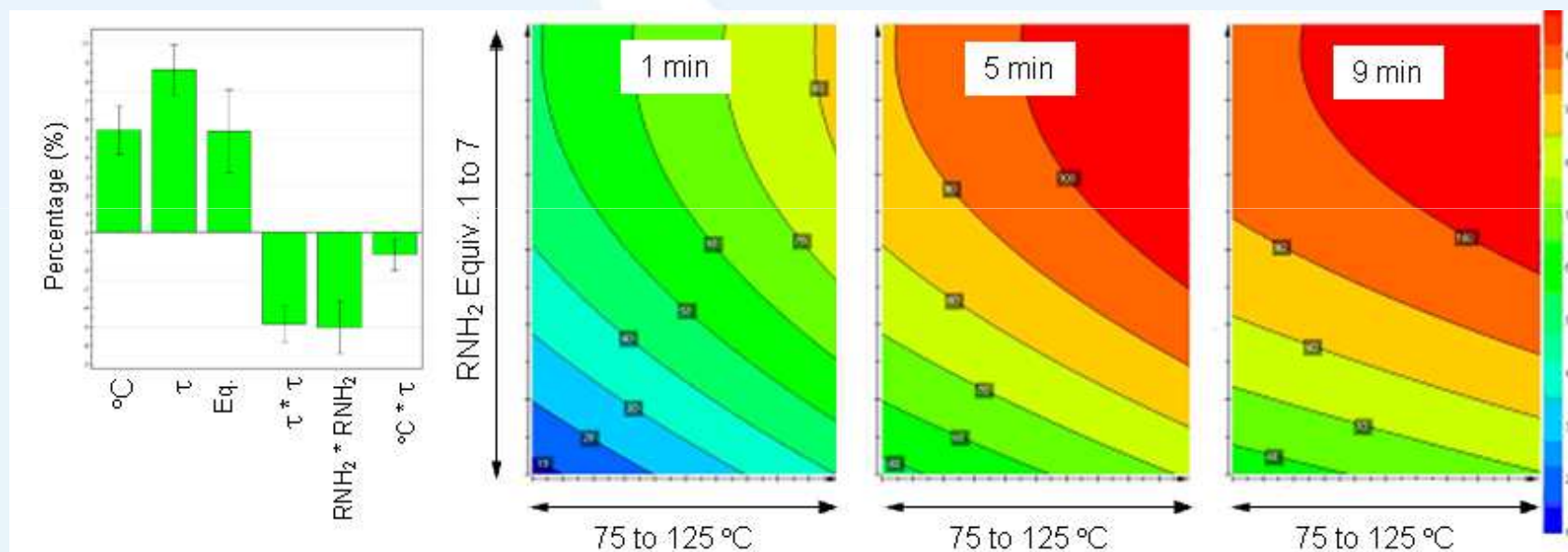


Rapid Reaction Optimisation using Labtrix[®]: Design of Experiment

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Performing flow experiments, defined by the DoE (MODDE 9.0) software, within the automated micro reactor platform, Labtrix[®]-S1 (Figure 1) gave;

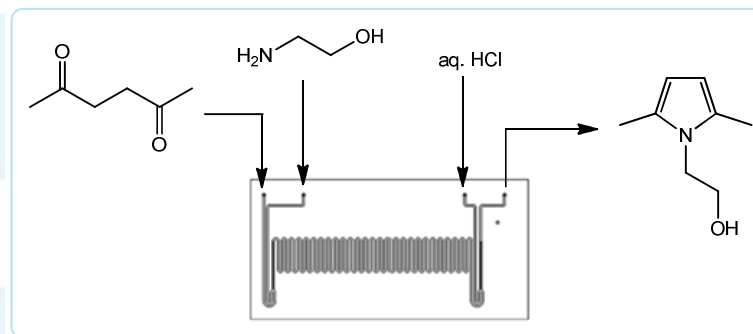
- Co-efficient & contour plots



- High temperature (125 °C) & moderate hydroxylamine 1 excess (4.0 equiv.)
 - Moderate temperature (100 °C) & large excess of hydroxylamine 1 (7.0 equiv.)
- Using this information, the reaction was scaled x450 to prepare the aldoxime

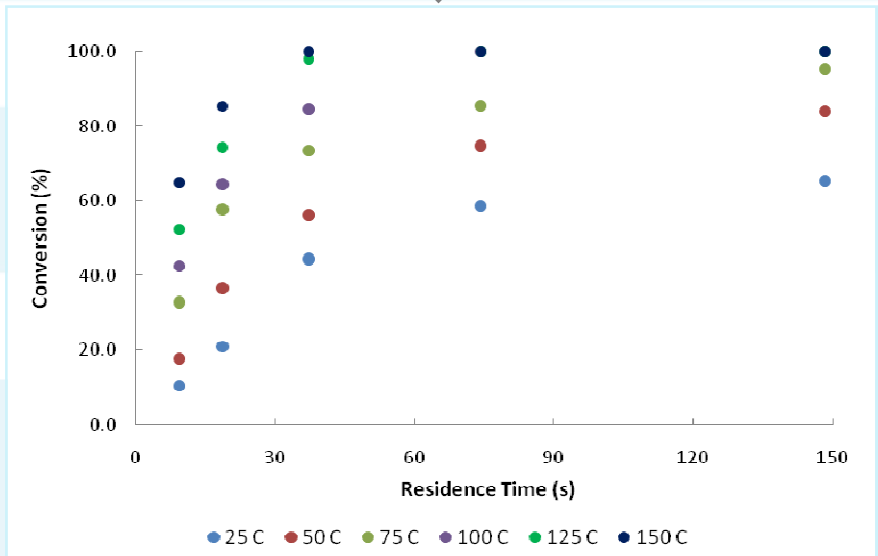
Extraction of Kinetic Data using Labtrix[®]

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Plot kinetic curves

Determine reaction order and rate constant

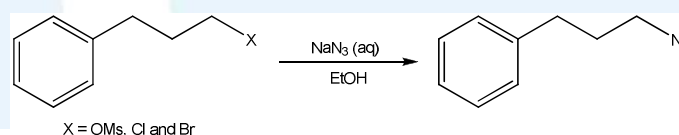


Throughput at 418 mg h⁻¹ (10 μl reactor)

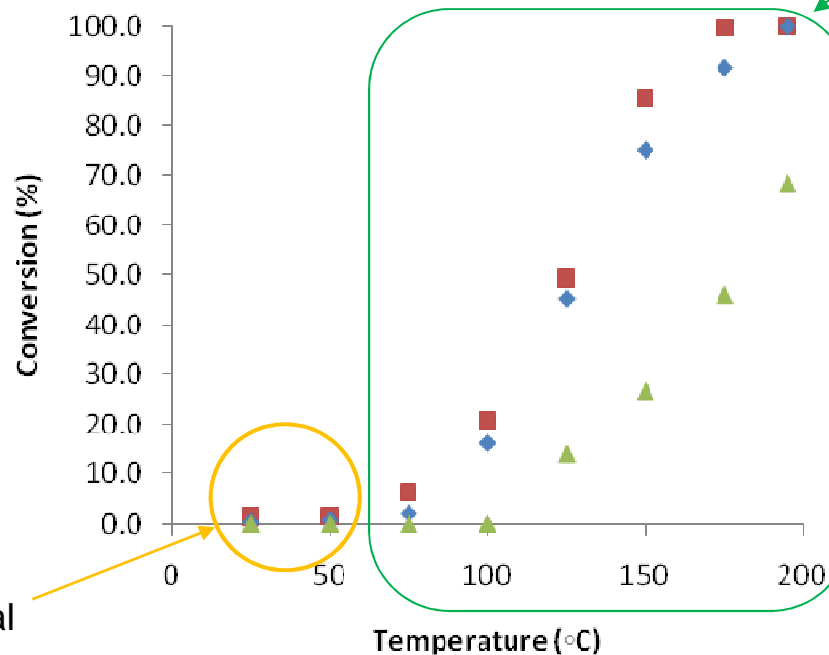
Continuous Azidation using Labtrix[®]: Manipulation and Formation of Hazardous Materials

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- Employing 0.66 M (EtOH) alkyl precursor and 0.66 M (50:50 aq. EtOH) NaN₃, the effect of temperature on the reaction was investigated at a residence time of 30 s



'Novel Operating Window'
at the mg-scale



Limit of conventional
batch glassware

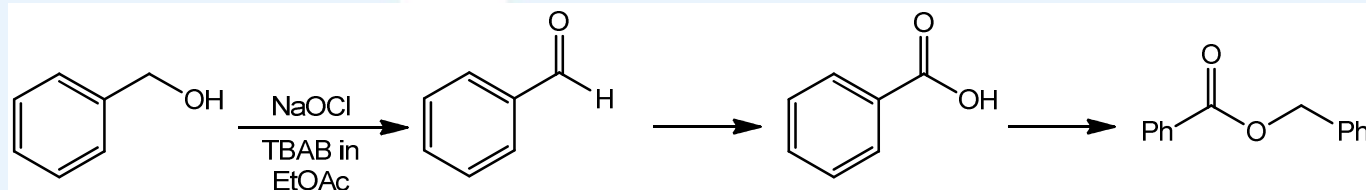
Decreasing
material costs

- Using OMs derivative, azide obtained at a throughput of 79 mg h⁻¹ @ 195 °C

Selective Oxidation of 1° Alcohols in Labtrix[®] Flex: Sodium Hypochlorite

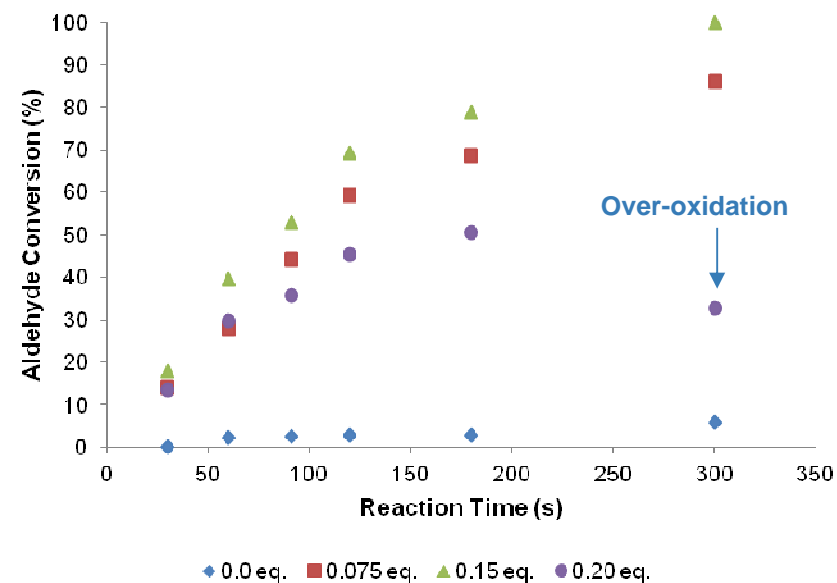
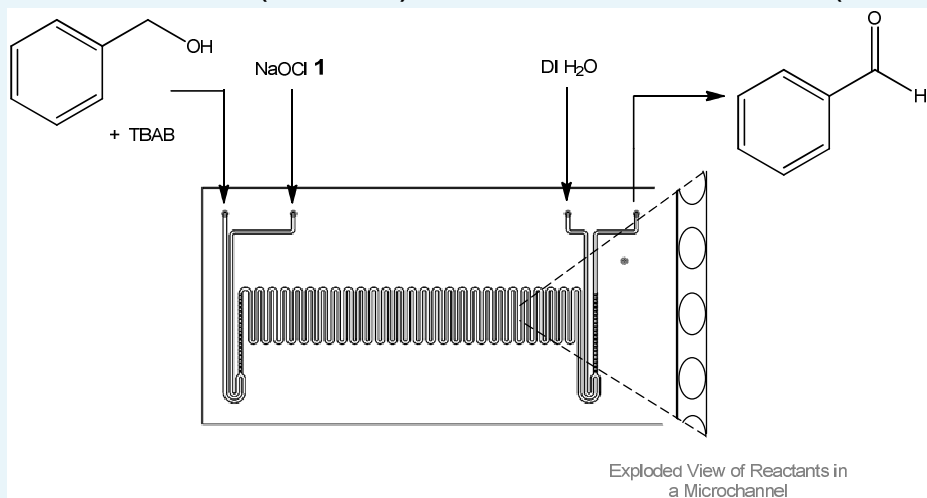
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Whilst the oxidation of 1° alcohols is a fundamental transformation, concomitant over-oxidation is problematic in batch



Reaction Conditions:

- Alcohol (0.82 M) in EtOAc and NaOCl (13 wt %)



- 0.15 eq. TBAB optimal phase transfer catalyst
- @ 50 °C Throughput = 17.2 mg h⁻¹

KiloFlow[®]

The Turn-key Kilolab in your Fumehood

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- Scalability
- Increased safety
- Efficient & flexible production
- Turnkey system with small footprint
- Different levels of process control



Facile Up-scaling from Labtrix[®] to KiloFlow[®]: No Re-optimisation Required

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KiloFlow[®] is a modular, **scalable** flow reactor system that can support up to **Phase 3**

- Giving you access to a **pilot plant** within a standard laboratory fume hood

KiloFlow[®] Product Portfolio has a;

- Large working range
 - **-15 to 150 °C**
- Flexible production volume of
 - 0.012-6.0 l h⁻¹ (up to **140 l day⁻¹**)
- Small footprint
- Glass meso reactors
 - Low pressure drop & efficient mixing allows method transfer from Labtrix[®]

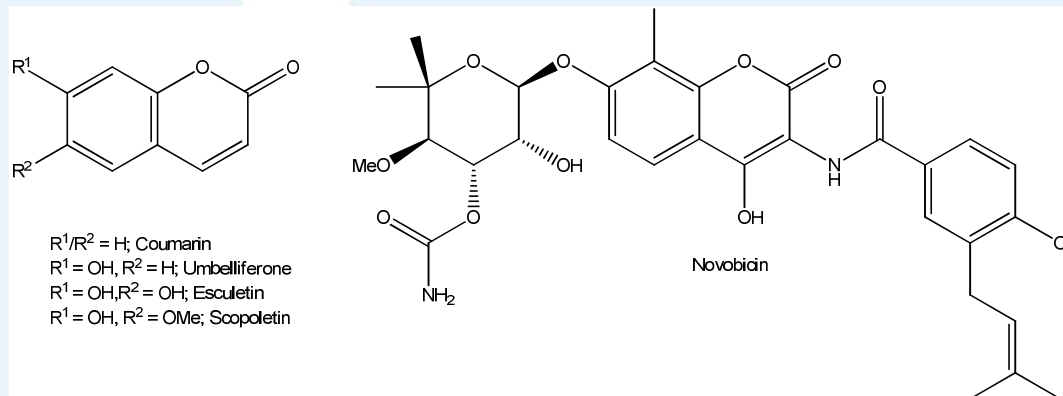


	Specific Area S/V (m ² /m ³)	Global Heat Transfer Coefficient U (W.m ² .K)	U x (S/V) (kW/m ³ .K)
KiloFlow [®] Heat Exchange (water/Kryo, 1.70 m/s)	4081	800	3265

Production using KiloFlow[®] Basic: Synthesis of 1-(2-Methyl-2*H*-chromen-3-yl)ethanone

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Finding application in the pharmaceutical, agrochemical & flavours/fragrance sectors, coumarins are of significant interest to researchers

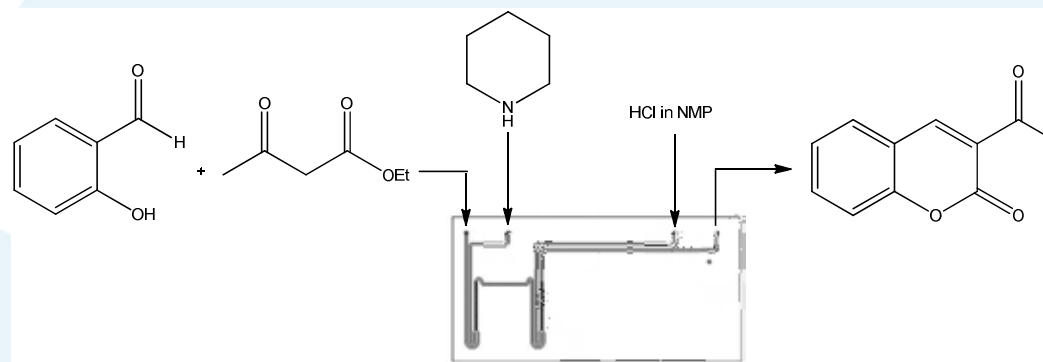


Using the condensation of salicylaldehyde and ethyl acetoacetate in the presence of an organic base, the synthesis of 3-acetylcoumarin was optimised in Labtrix[®]

Optimal Conditions:

- 60 s reaction time
- 125 C reactor temperature
- 0.4 eq. piperidine
- MeCN reaction solvent

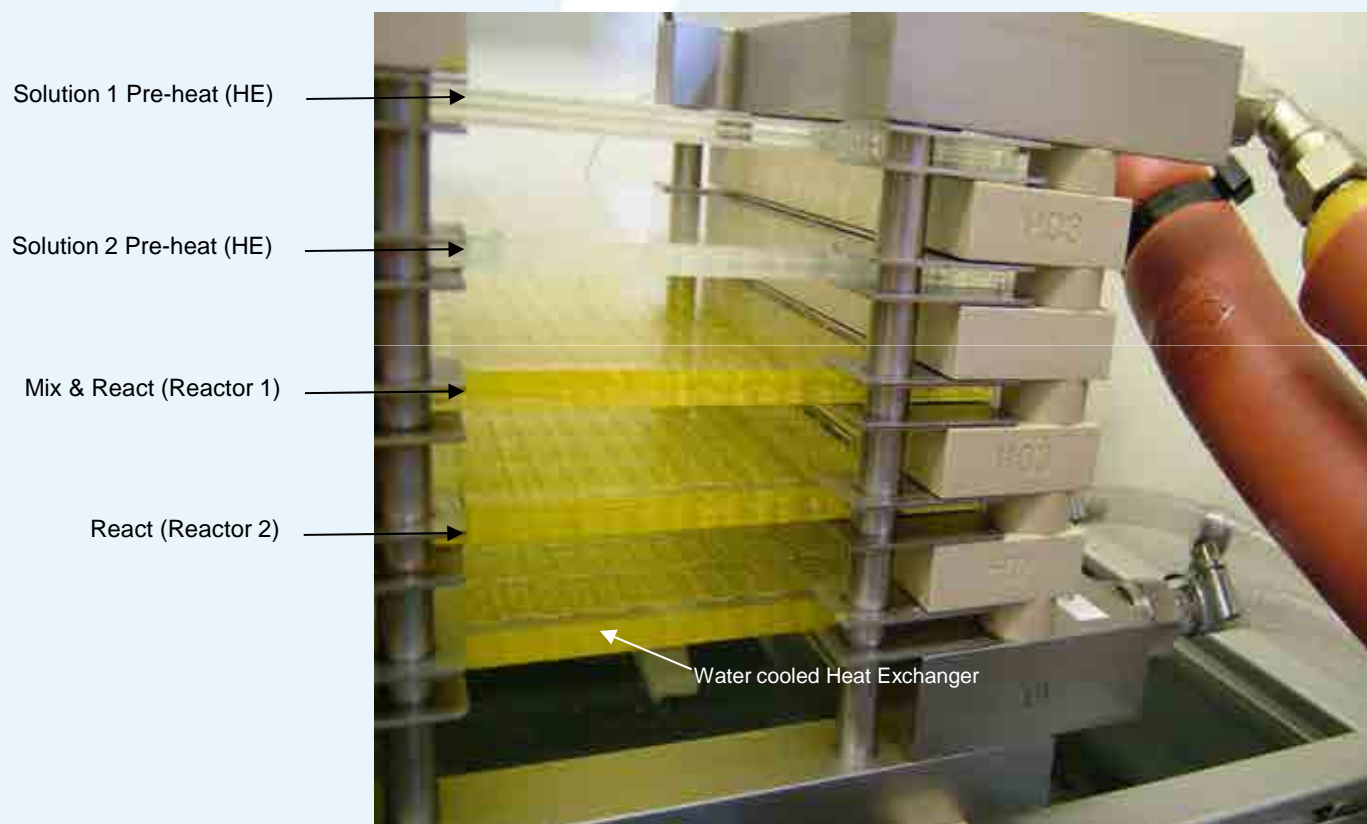
1 μ l Reactor volume (3221) consumed 5.4 mg h⁻¹



Production using KiloFlow[®] Basic: Synthesis of 1-(2-Methyl-2*H*-chromen-3-yl)ethanone

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Translating the optimal conditions to KiloFlow[®] Basic (Reactor Volume = 13 ml)



Operating for 5.2 h, **369.6 g** of 1-(2-methyl-2*H*-chromen-3-yl)ethanone was obtained

- After aq. extraction (98.2 % yield)

Production using KiloFlow[®] Basic: Synthesis of 1-(2-Methyl-2*H*-chromen-3-yl)ethanone

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13,000 x scale-up without;

- Parameter re-optimisation
- Change in product quality

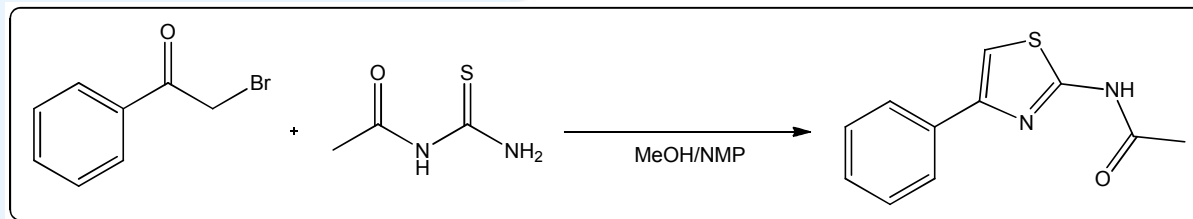
Turn-key Flow Platform for;

- mg-scale optimisation to Kg production



Production using KiloFlow[®] Basic: Synthesis of *N*-(4-Phenylthiazol-2-yl)acetamide

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The following conditions were selected for application in KiloFlow[®] Basic;

- 1.0 M (1:1) in NMP/MeOH, 40 s at 75 °C → With no quench



- Operating for 8.5 h, 10 litres reaction mixture processed
- Product isolated by precipitation

→ **1.08 kg** *N*-(phenylthiazol-2-yl)acetamide (**127 g/h**)

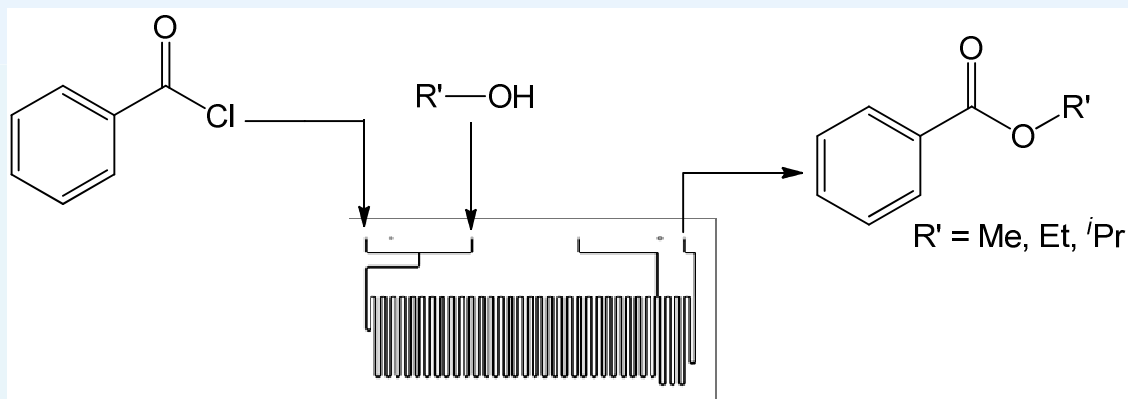


Production using KiloFlow[®] Basic: Amidation Reactions using Acid Chlorides

Finding application in the fine chemical industry as flavours & fragrances or as protecting groups in the pharmaceutical industry, esters are important compounds

Investigating their direct formation from acid chlorides, Stevens and co-workers [1] at the University of Gent developed an efficient method of ester production

Optimised in Labtrix[®] (10 μ l), transferred to KiloFlow[®] (13.8 ml) for material production



The following conditions were selected for application in KiloFlow[®] Basic;

- Neat benzoyl chloride & MeOH at 100 °C (300 s)

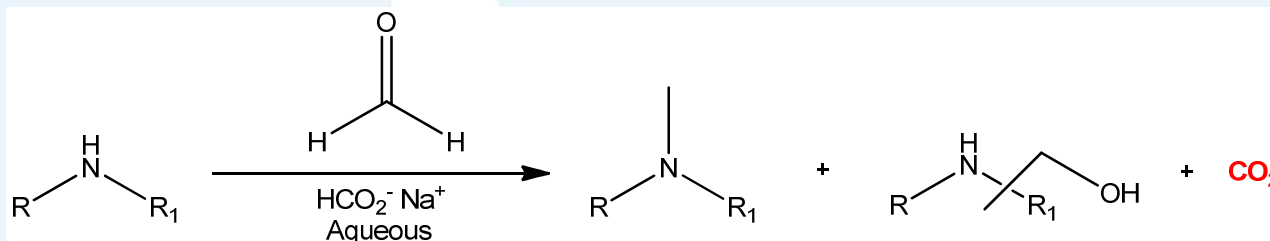
→ Operating for 4 h, **528 g** methyl benzoate (**2.2 g min⁻¹**) produced

- Product isolated by removal of excess MeOH

Customer Appraisal of KiloFlow[®]: Janssen Pharmaceutica NV & Iolitec GmbH

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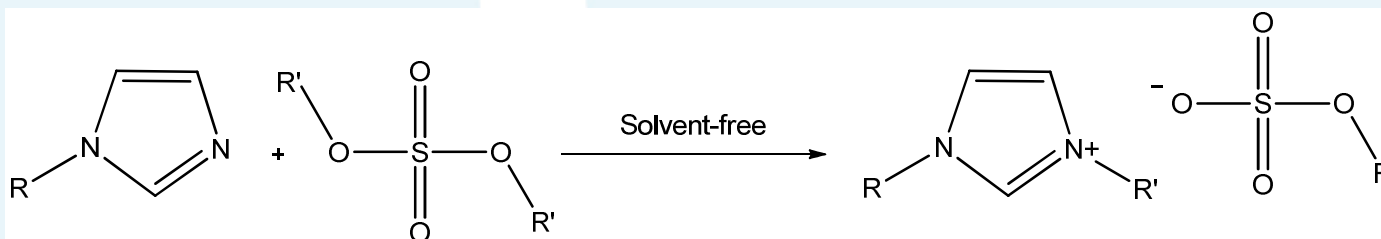
In addition to our own appraisal, the systems have been employed by;
Janssen Pharmaceutica NV (part of J&J Company) Eschweiler Clarke Reaction:



Drivers:

- Safety: Outside the operating conditions **safely** attainable in batch reactors, CO₂ ↑
- Reduce **by-product** formation from 10 to 2.5 %

Iolitec GmbH: Ionic Liquid Synthesis



Driver:

- **Control** reaction exotherm to maintain product quality & **process safety**

Plantrix[®] made of EKasic[®] Silicon Carbide

Efficient Industrial Production & Superior Chemical Flexibility

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- High productivity
- High chemical flexibility
- Less scale-up risk
- Handling of solids
- Increased safety
- Environmental friendly production
- Small footprint

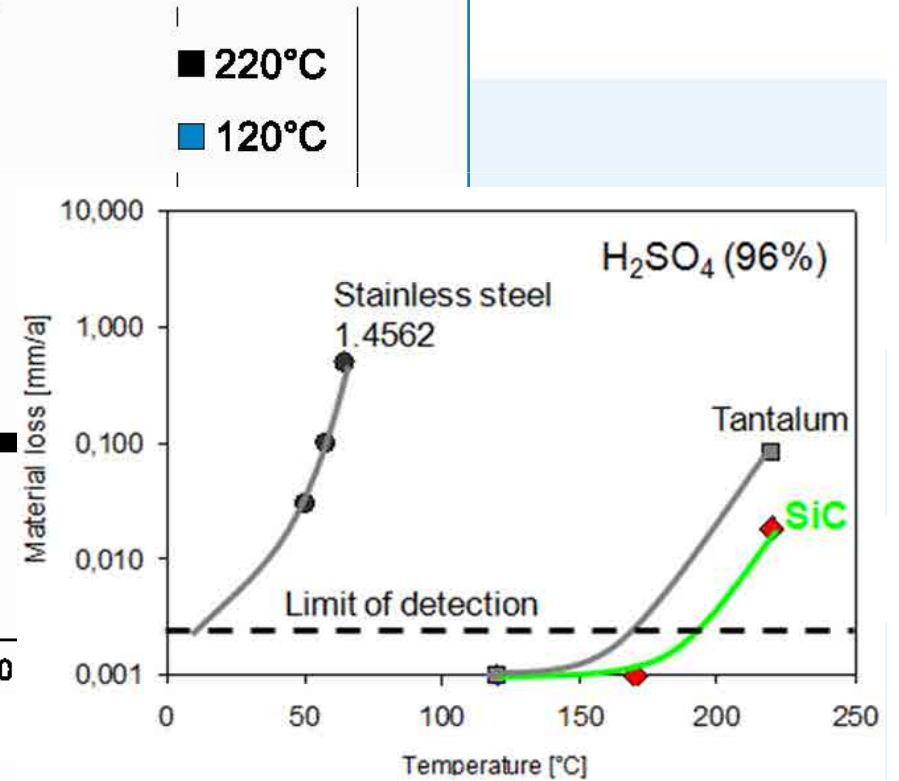
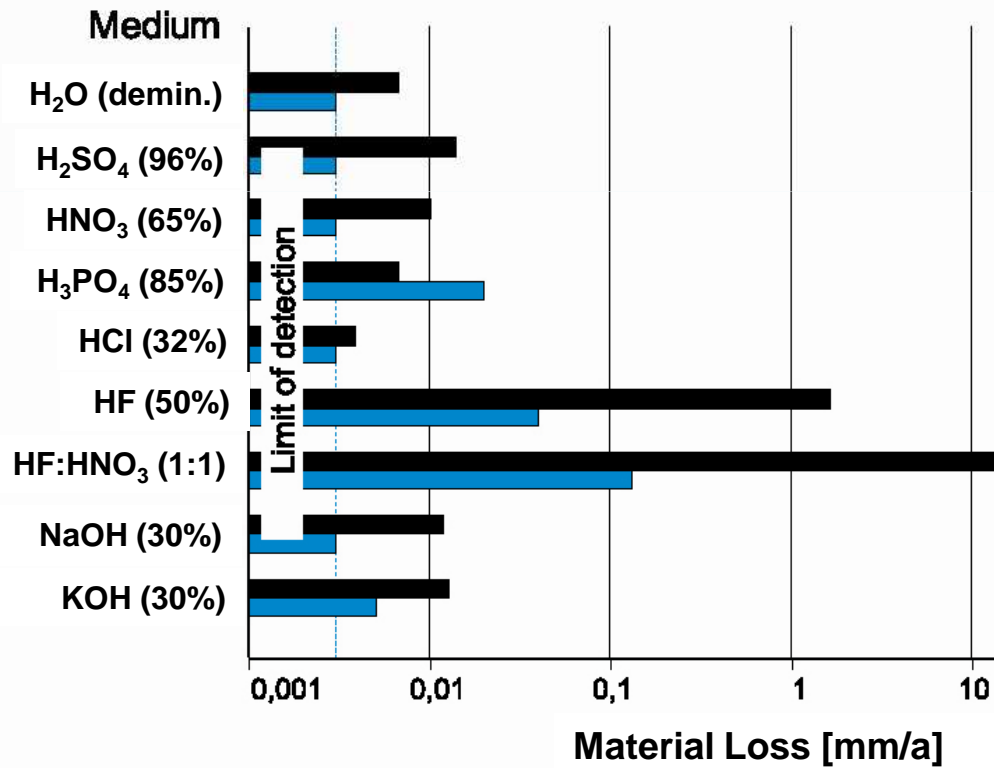
EKasic[®] is a registered trademark of



EKasic[®] Material Properties: High Chemical Resistance



Corrosion resistance of EKasic[®] Silicon Carbide



Plantrix[®] Industrial Flow Reactor: Specifications



Specification	Plantrix [®] MR260	Plantrix [®] MR500
Channel Dimensions (mm)	2.0 x 2.0	3.5 x 3.5
Temperature Range (°C)	-30 to 200	-30 to 200
ΔT (Service - Process) (°C)	< 70	< 70
Maximum Operating Pressure - Service Fluid (bar)	6	6
Maximum Operating Pressure - Process Fluid (bar)	25 (< 100 °C) 16 (\leq 200 °C)	25 (< 100 °C) 16 (\leq 200 °C)
Module Dimensions (mm)	110 x 260	200 x 500

Plantrix[®] Industrial Flow Reactor: Customer Application

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DSM uses ESK Micro Reactors made of EKasic[®] (SiC) in a pharmaceutical production plant

Innovative Technology: Flow Reactor Benefits

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1. Safe Use of Extreme Reaction Conditions

- Efficient mixing
- Excellent thermal control
- Process intensification of hazardous reactions

2. Reduced Development Time

- Small hold-up volume
- Rapid reaction optimisation
- Minimal scale-up steps

✓ Efficiency

✓ Quality

3. Improved Process Control

- High level of reaction control
- Process reproducibility
- Quality by Design (QbD)

✓ Safety

4. Reduced Production Costs

- Increased product quality
- Reduced safety investments
- Higher unit productivity

Contact Details

CHEMTRIX

Dr Charlotte Wiles (CTO)

Chemtrix BV

The Department of Chemistry

The University of Hull

HU6 7RX

United Kingdom

e-mail: c.wiles@chemtrix.com

Tel: +44 1482 466459

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