



"Some Like it Hot" - Continuous Flow Chemistry at High Temperatures and Pressures



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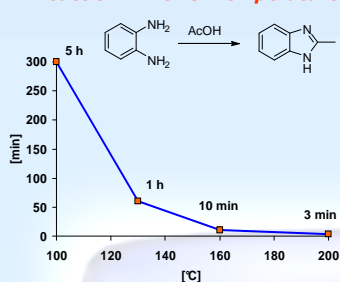
website: <http://www.maos.net>

1 The Unique Features of Flow Chemistry at High Temperatures and Pressures

From Hours to Minutes/Seconds

The superheating of solvents (+100 °C above bp) leads to a dramatic reduction of reaction times e.g. from days to hours or minutes to seconds (Arrhenius Law).

Reaction Time vs. Temperature



Novel Process Windows

The mechanical robustness of stainless steel reactors enable the exploration of genuine high-temperature / -pressure applications requiring exotic or harsh conditions such as the use of supercritical solvents.

Inherently Safe The low volume capillary design enables the safe handling of extremely dangerous substances.



Hessel, V. *Chem. Eng. Technol.*, **2009**, 32, 1655; Razzaq, T.; Kappe, C.O. *Chem. Asian J.* **2010**, 5, 1274.

2 Capillary Steel Reactor for High T/p Chemistry

Process Intensification: Equipment for a "+100" Flow Chemistry

Stainless steel reactors allow to conduct reactions at temperatures and pressures being around **100 °C** and **100 bar** beyond the operating limit of most Teflon-tubing, or glass-chip based reactors.

X-Cube Flash (XCF)

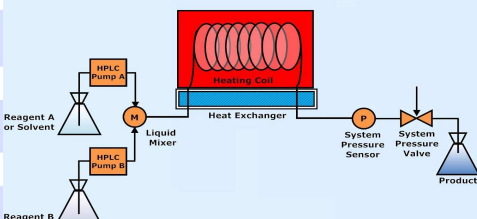


www.thalesnano.com

Temperature
Pressure

Flow rates
Changeable residence coils

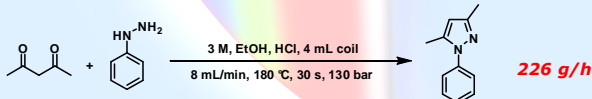
<350 °C
<180 bar
0.5-10 ml/min
4, 8, 16 mL



Razzaq, T.; Glasnov, T. N.; Kappe, C. O. *Chem. Eng. Technol.* **2009**, 32, 1702.

3 Scale Up - MW vs. Flow Space Time Yields

Space Time Yields [kg/m³s] in a Pyrazole Formation



Microwave Batch (Synthos 3000)	Pyrazole Synthesis	Continuous Flow (XCF)	Pyrazole Synthesis
Temperature (°C)	180	Temperature (°C)	180
Hold Time (s)	1*	Residence Time (min)	0.5
Processing Time (min)	43	Flow Rate (mL/min)	8
Concentration (mol/L)	3	Concentration (mol/L)	3
Reactor Volume (mL)	960	Reactor Volume (mL)	4
Yield (g)	468	Yield/Hour (g)	226
Space-Time Yield (kg/m ³ s)	0.19	Space-Time Yield (kg/m ³ s)	15.7

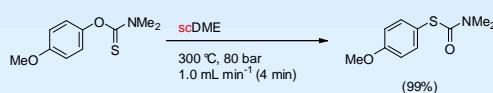
* the run was stopped after reaching the hold temperature of 180 °C, and cooled with air.

Space-Time Yield (Flow) ~ 80 x Space-Time Yield (Batch) !

Damm, M.; Glasnov, T. N.; Kappe, C. O. *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2010**, 14, 215.

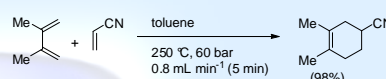
4 Chemistry Examples

Newman-Kwart Rearrangement



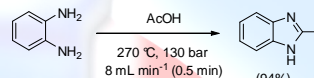
Razzaq, T.; Glasnov, T. N.; Kappe, C. O. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 1321.

Diels Alder Reaction



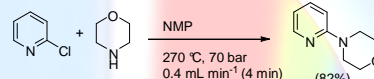
Razzaq, T.; Glasnov, T. N.; Kappe, C. O. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 1321.

Benzimidazole Formation



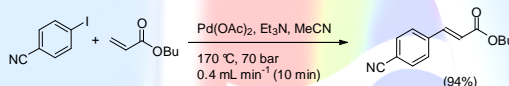
Damm, M.; Glasnov, T. N.; Kappe, C. O. *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2010**, 14, 215.

Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution (S_NAr)



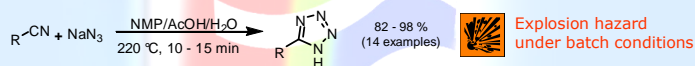
Razzaq, T.; Glasnov, T. N.; Kappe, C. O. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 1321.

Mizoroki-Heck Coupling



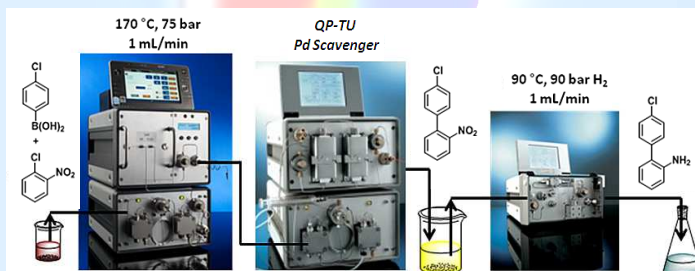
Glasnov, T. N.; Findening, S.; Kappe, C. O. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2009**, 15, 1001.

Tetrazole Synthesis from Nitriles and Diazoic Acid



Gutmann, B.; Roduit, J. P.; Roberge, D.; Kappe, C. O. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, 49, 7101.

2-Step One-Flow Synthesis of Boscalid® (BASF)



Glasnov, T. N.; Kappe, C. O. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2010**, 352, 3089.

5 Summary

- More and more recently published chemistry examples in glass-chip- and Teflon based microreactors begin to exploit the possibility of superheating solvents for process intensification leading to drastically shortened reaction times. Hence, a further increase of reaction temperatures (e.g. moving from 150 to 250°C) using a suitable reactor environment (e.g. stainless steel) leads to even shorter reaction times, according to the Arrhenius law.
- Working in a high-temperature/high-pressure continuous flow regime, many reactions requiring unusually harsh, exotic or extremely dangerous reaction conditions or the use of supercritical solvents are easily accessed and safely controlled in the microreactor environment.
- A recent example of a two-step synthesis in stainless steel equipment is the synthesis of the pesticide Boscalid (BASF) in a Suzuki-Miyaura cross coupling - hydrogenation sequence.

Acknowledgements

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