
Going with the Flow: Synthetic Applications of Flow Chemistry

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Texas A&M University

Daniel Arriaga
Texas A&M University

Outline

Basic Principles

Physics & Concepts

Types of Flow

Hardware & Diagrams

Synthetic Applications

Multiphase Reactions

Catalysis & Reactive Intermediates

Photochemistry

Advanced Flow Chemistry

API Syntheses

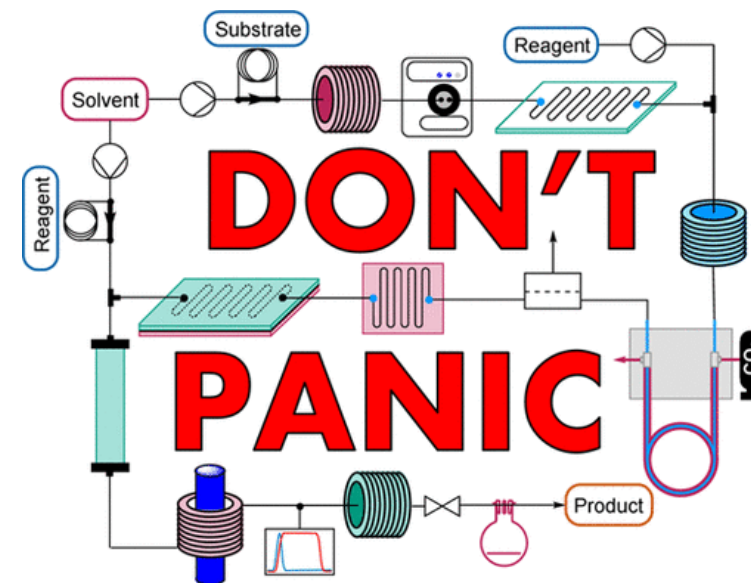
Scale Up of Processes

High Throughput Screening

The Hitchhiker's Guide to Flow Chemistry
Chem. Rev. **2017**, *117*, 11796-11893.

A Field Guide to Flow Chemistry for Synthetic Organic Chemists
Chem. Sci. **2023**, *14*, 4230-4247.

The Assembly and Use of Continuous Flow Systems for Chemical Synthesis
Nat. Protoc. **2017**, *12*, 2423-2446.



Basic Principles – Flow vs. Batch

When should a reaction be run in continuous flow vs. batch?

Continuous Flow

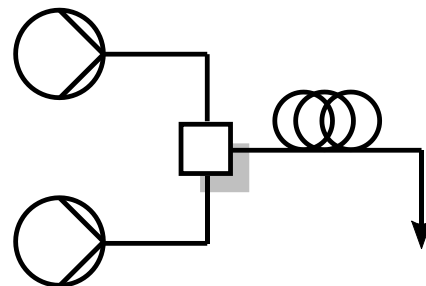
Reaction is not safe in batch.

Use of gaseous reagents.

Fast chemical reactions (<1 min).

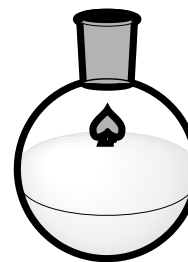
Thermally selective reactions.

Electrochemical or photochemical reactions.



Batch

Reaction is optimized in batch to reasonable:
Yield, Scale, and Reaction Time.



Optimization of discrete variables.

Precipitation of a product to drive an equilibrium.

Heterogeneous catalysis.

Problematic scalability of emulsions.

Solids

Emulsions

Insoluble stoichiometric reagents

Emulsion scalability is not an issue.

Basic Principles – Reactions in Flow



In – Out + Generation = Accumulation

$$F_{in} - F_{out} + \int r dV = \frac{dN}{dt}$$

F – Molar Flow Rate (mol/time)
 r – Reaction Rate (M/time)
 N – Number of moles in system
 V – Volume
 t – time

Steady State: No accumulation inside of system

$$F_{in} - F_{out} + \int r dV = 0$$

X – Conversion

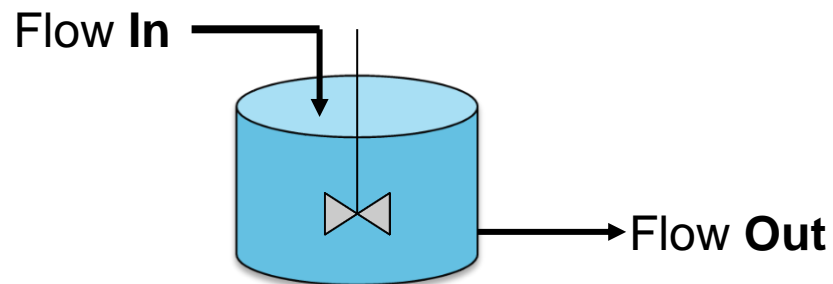
$$V = F_{in} \int_0^X \frac{dX}{-r}$$

Reactions in flow are often controlled by:

Reactor Volume

Residence Time

Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR)



$$V = \frac{F_{in} X}{-r}$$

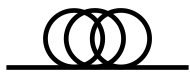
Packed Bed Reactors



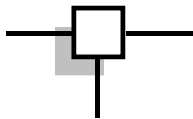
W – Catalyst Weight

$$W = F_{in} \int_0^X \frac{dX}{-r}$$

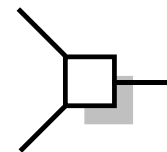
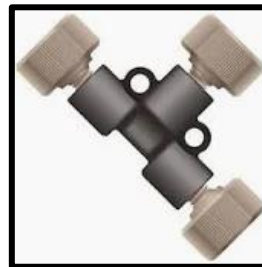
Basic Principles – Hardware & Diagrams



Reactor



T-Mixer



Y-Mixer



Pump



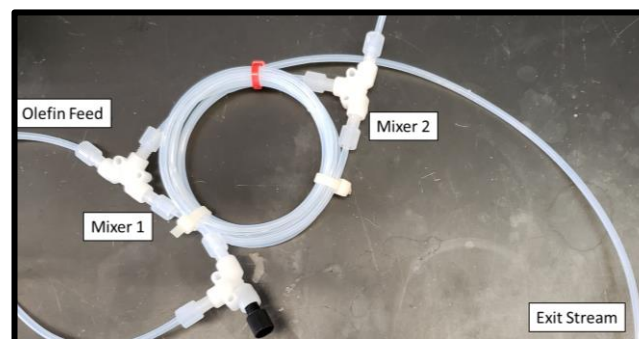
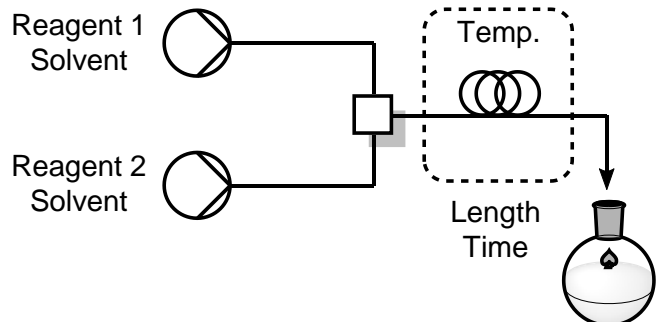
BPR

Back-Pressure Regulators



MFC

Mass Flow Controllers



Basic Principles – Flow Regimes

Homogeneous



$$Re = \frac{uL}{\nu}$$

L – Length (m)

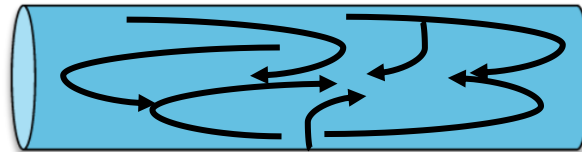
u – Flow Velocity (m/s)

ν – Viscosity (m²/s)

Laminar



Turbulent



Gas-Liquid



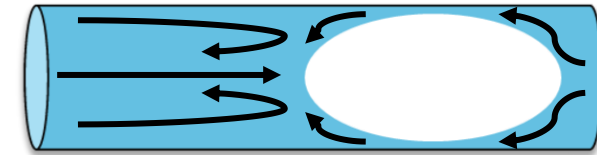
Bubble



Slug

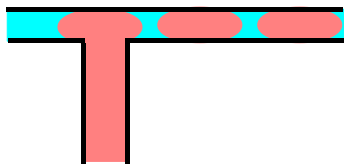


Annular

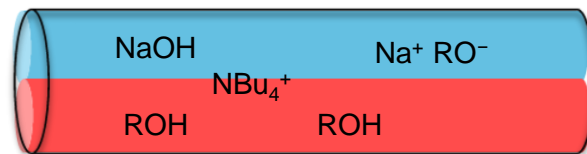


Taylor Flow

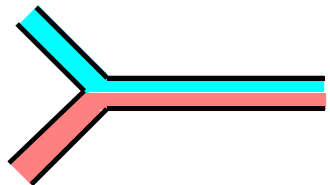
Liquid-Liquid (Immiscible)



Phase-Transfer Catalysis



In-Situ Aqueous Workup



Solid-Fluid (Packed Bed)

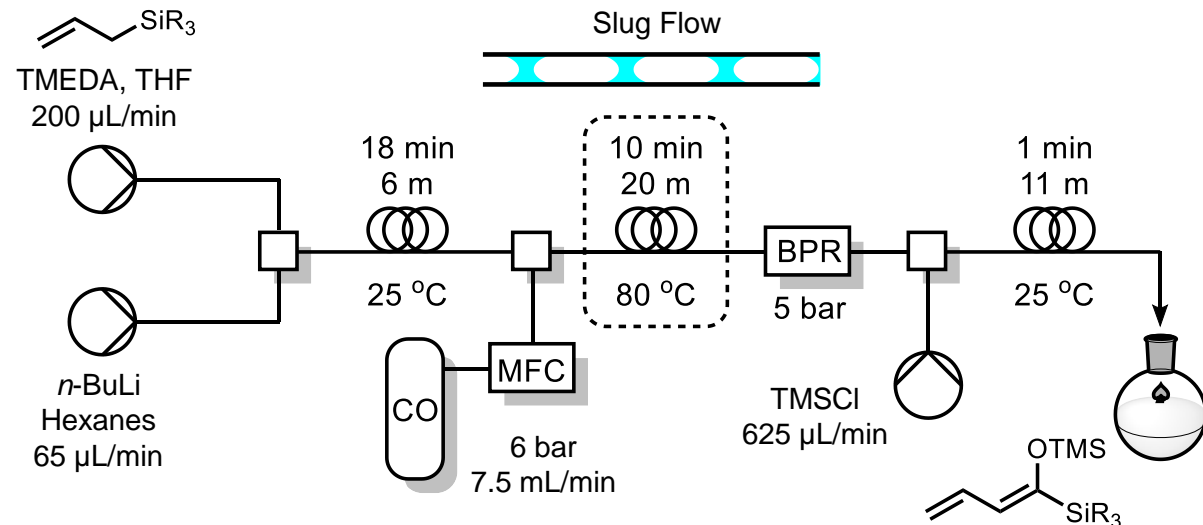
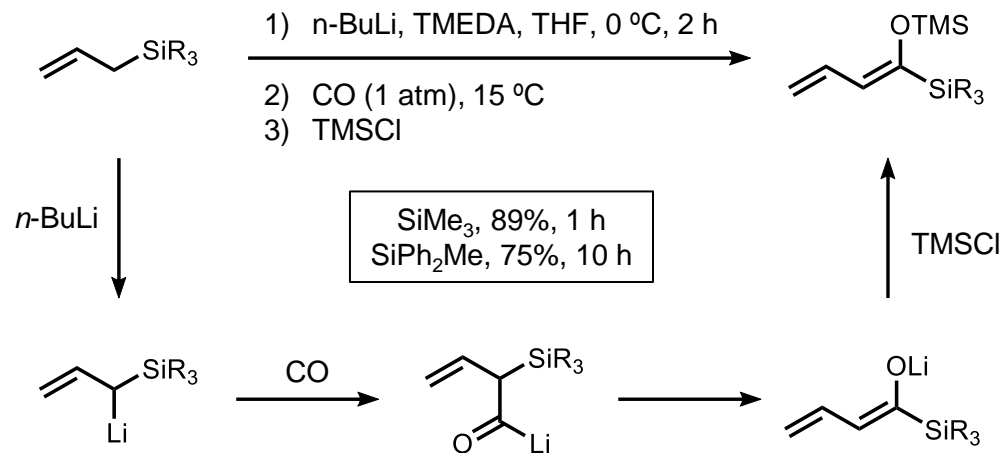


Catalyst supported
on Solid

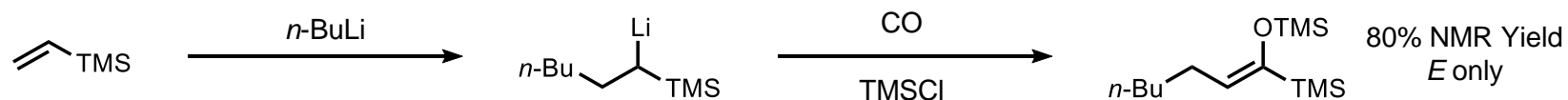
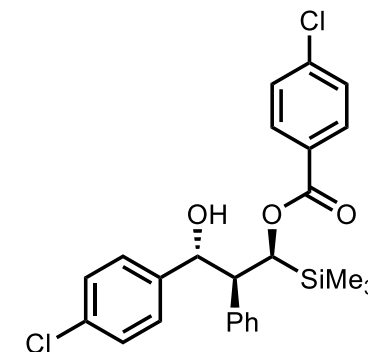
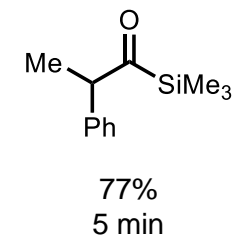
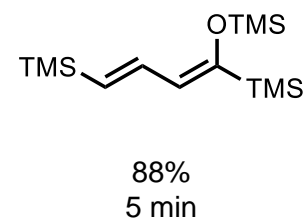
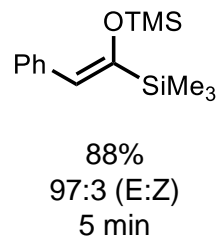
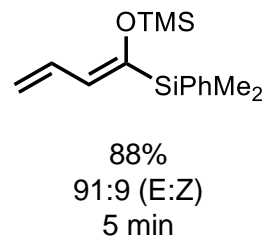
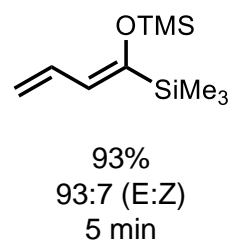
Fluidized Beds



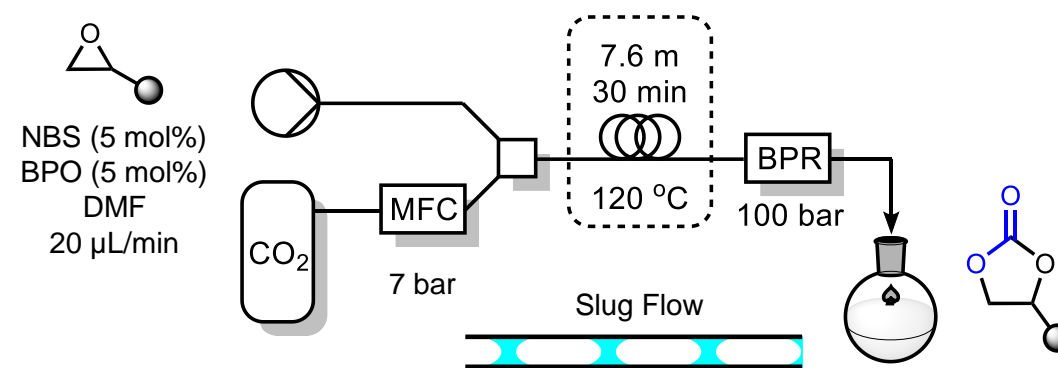
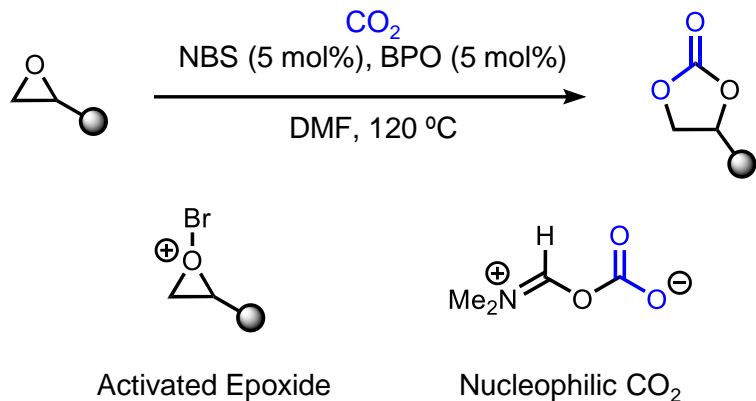
Gas-Liquid Flow – Carbon Monoxide



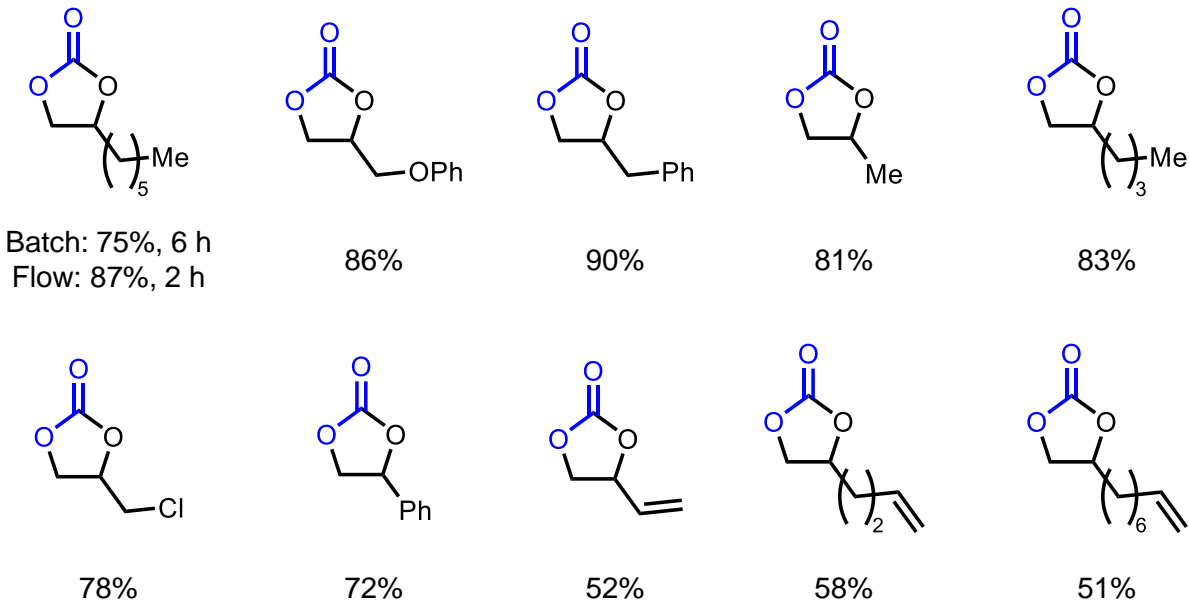
Substrate Scope



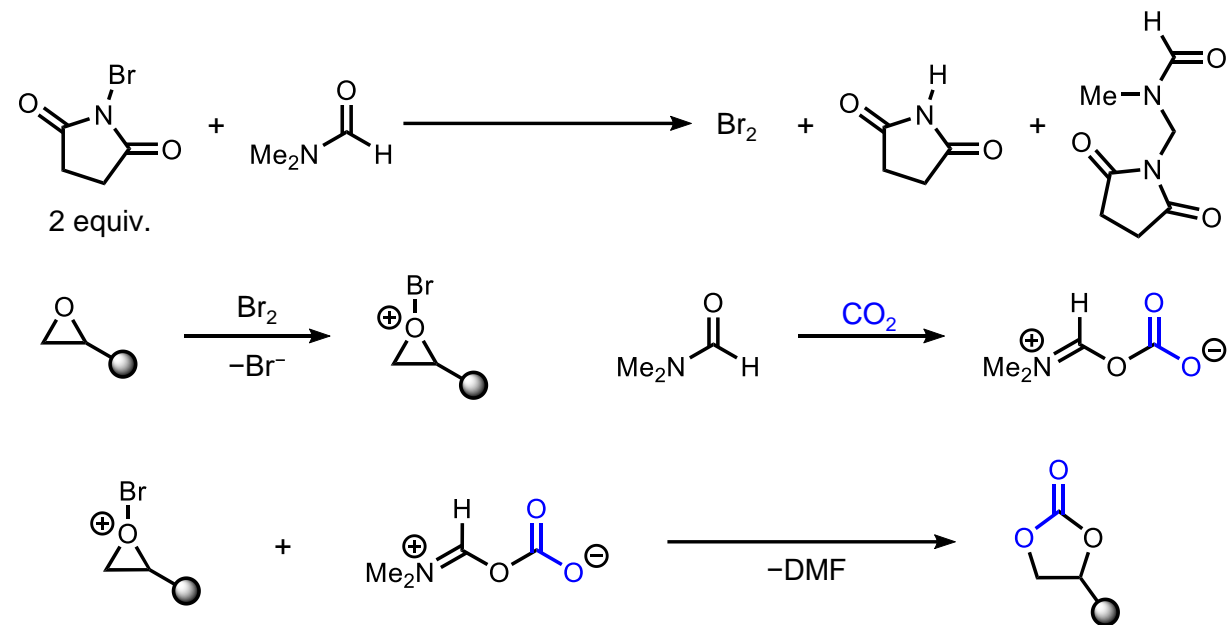
Gas-Liquid Flow – Carbon Dioxide



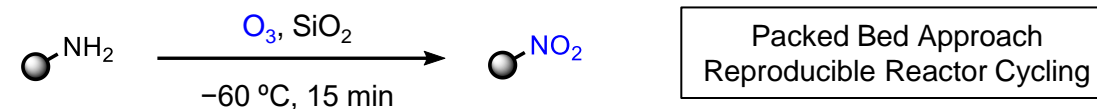
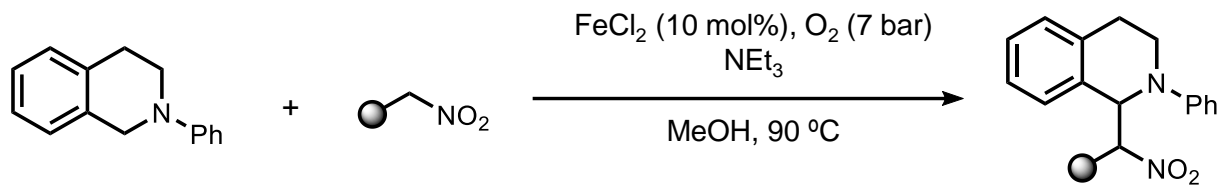
Substrate Scope



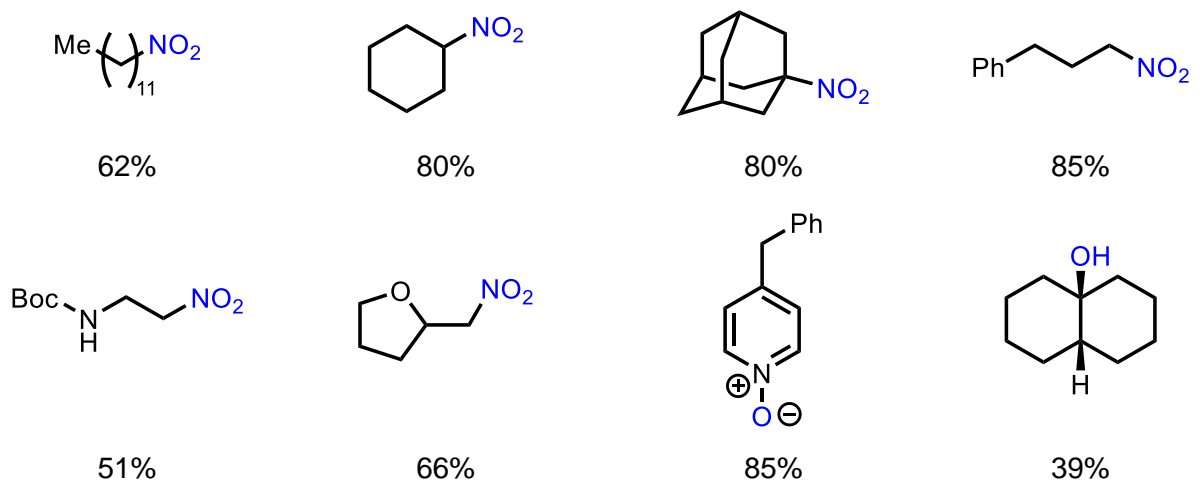
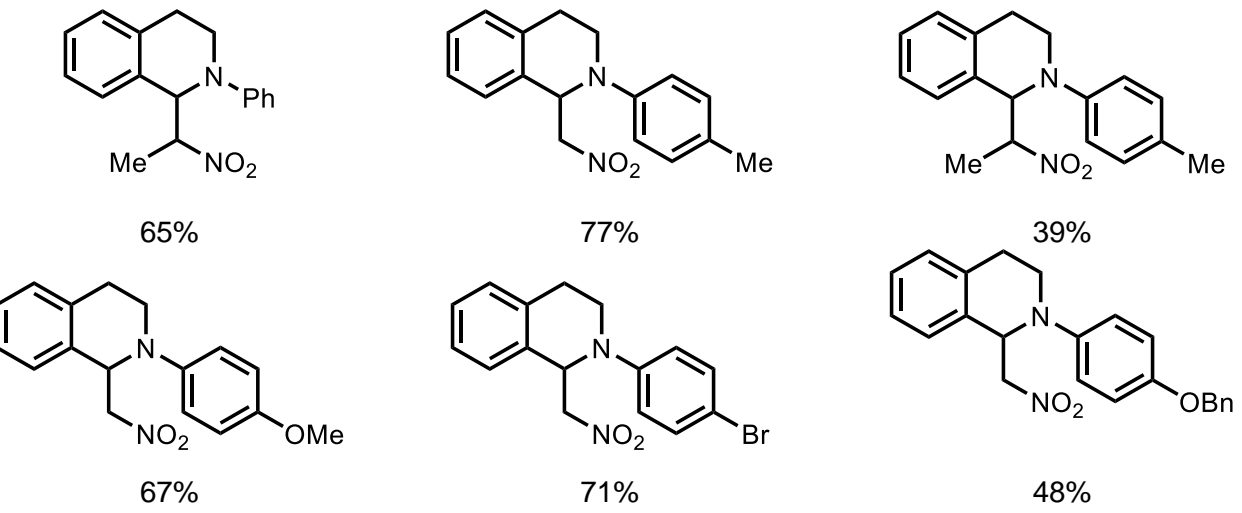
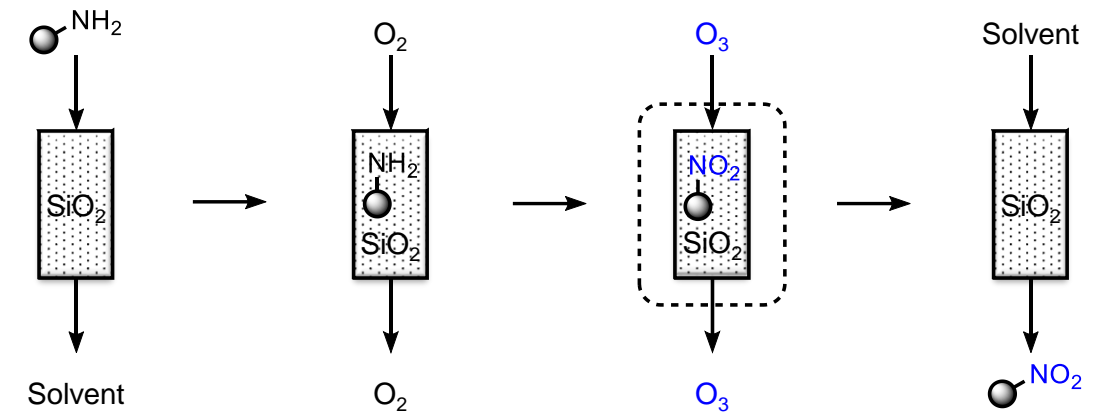
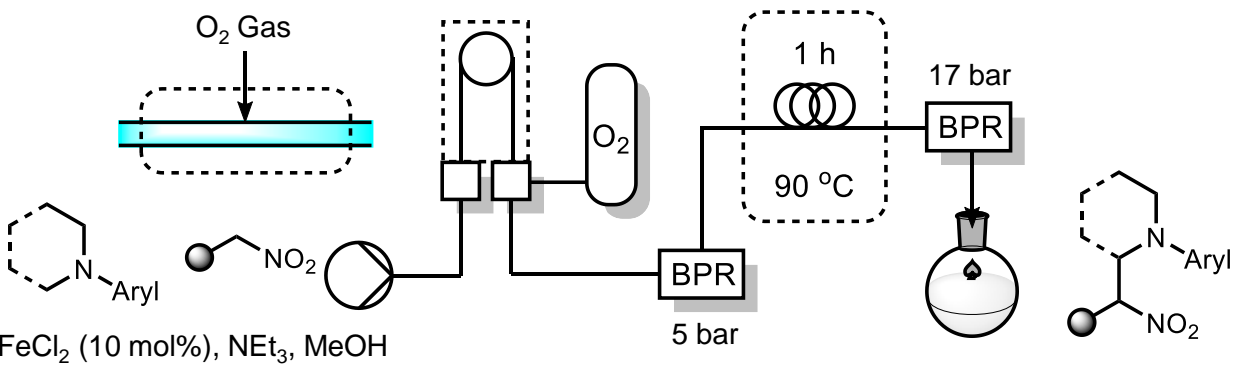
Mechanistic Analysis



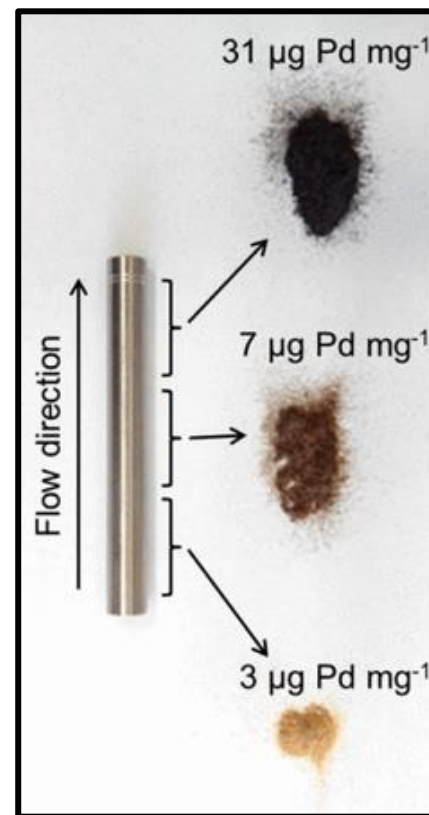
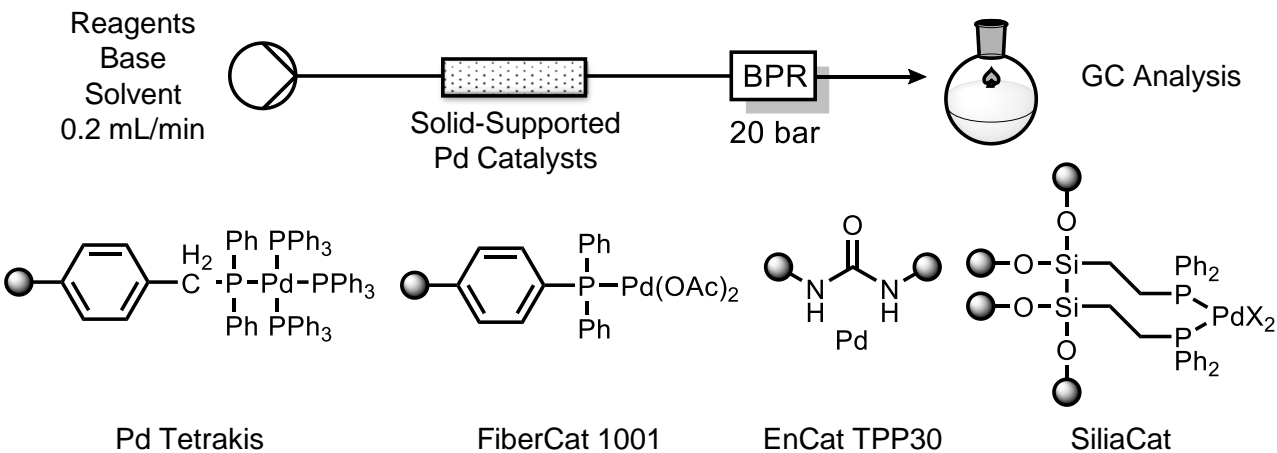
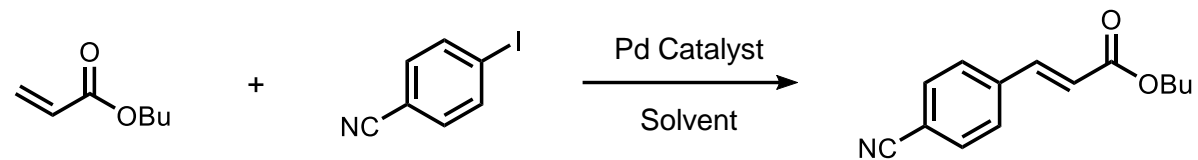
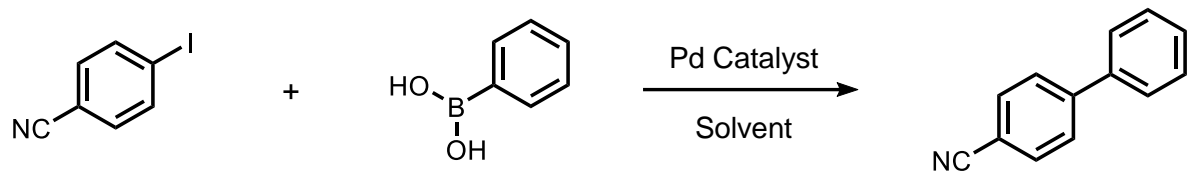
Gas-Liquid Flow – Oxygen & Ozone



Packed Bed Approach
Reproducible Reactor Cycling

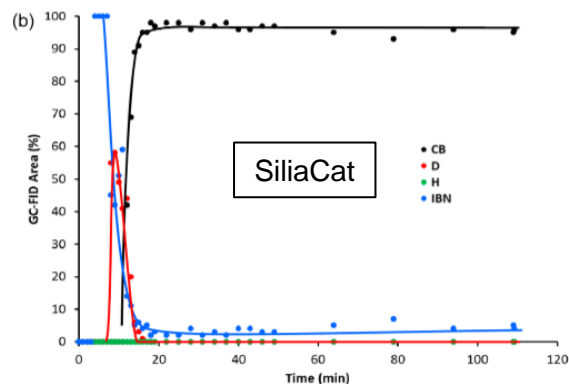
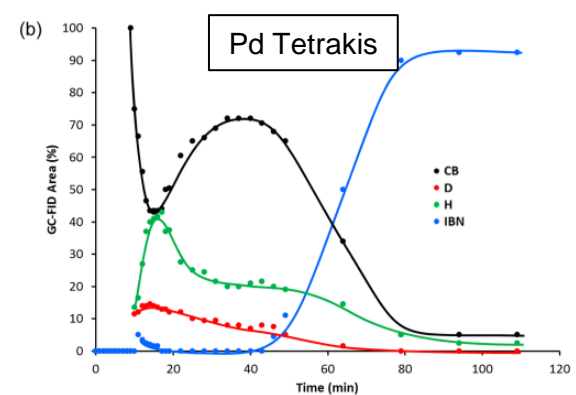


Catalysis – Palladium Leaching in Packed Beds

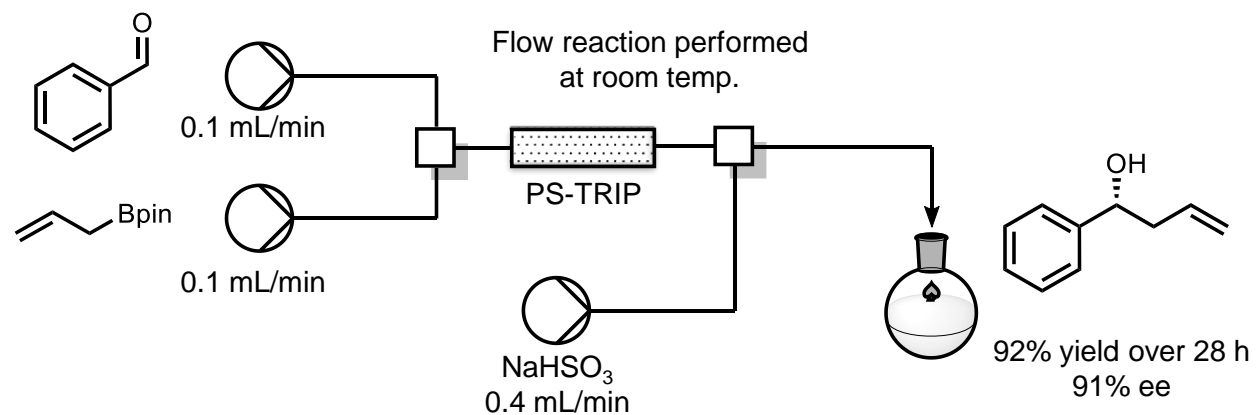
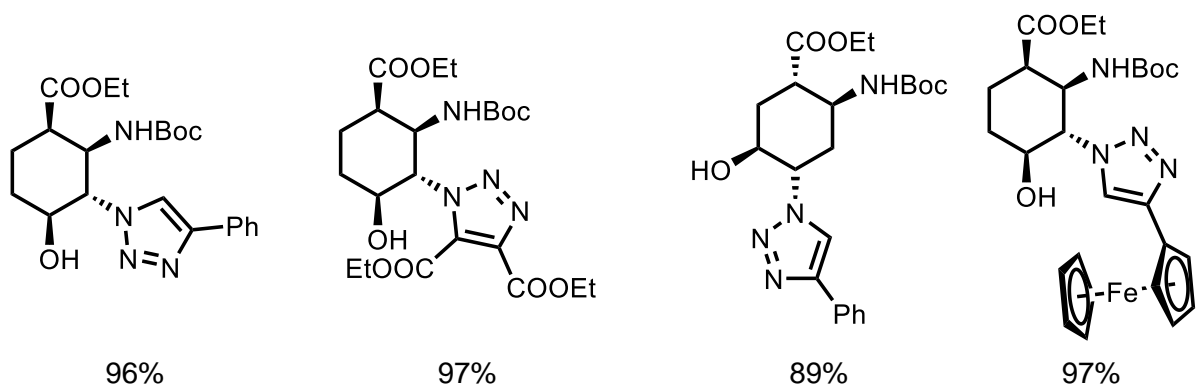
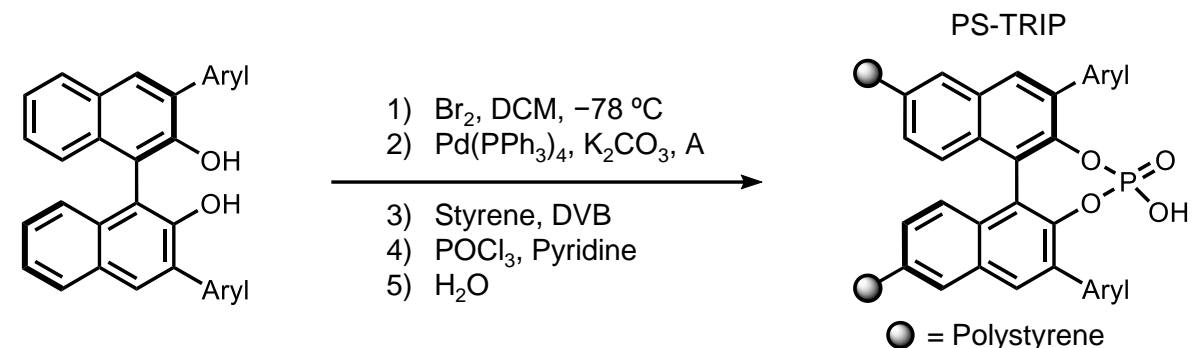
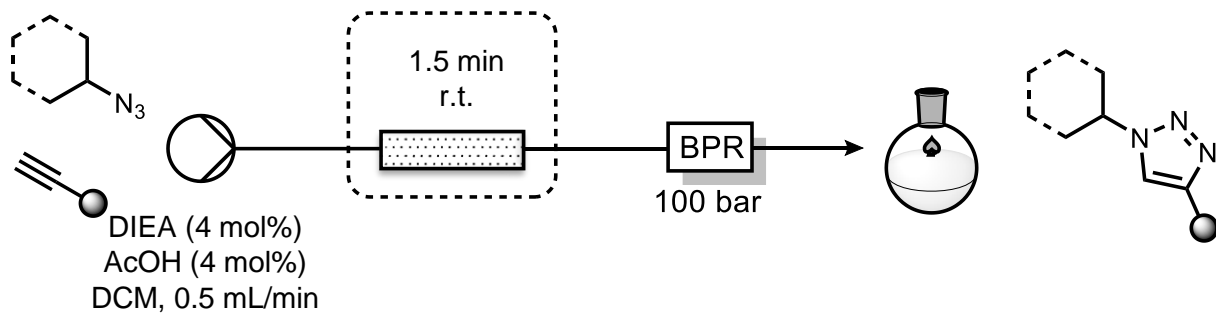
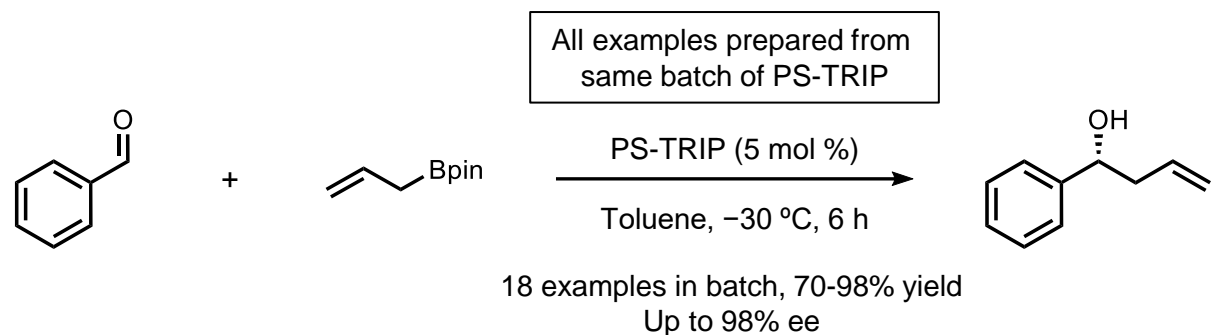
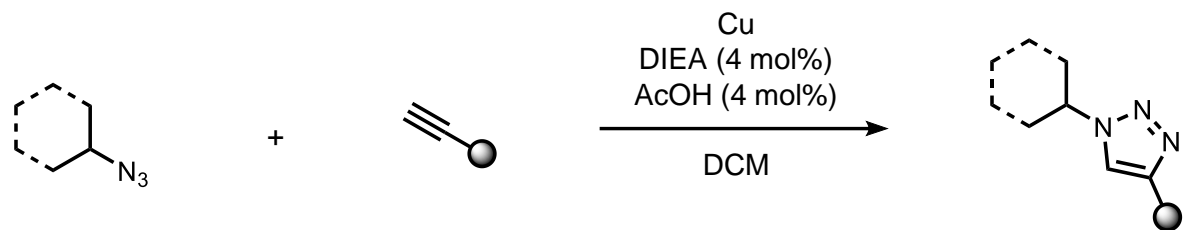


FiberCat 1001

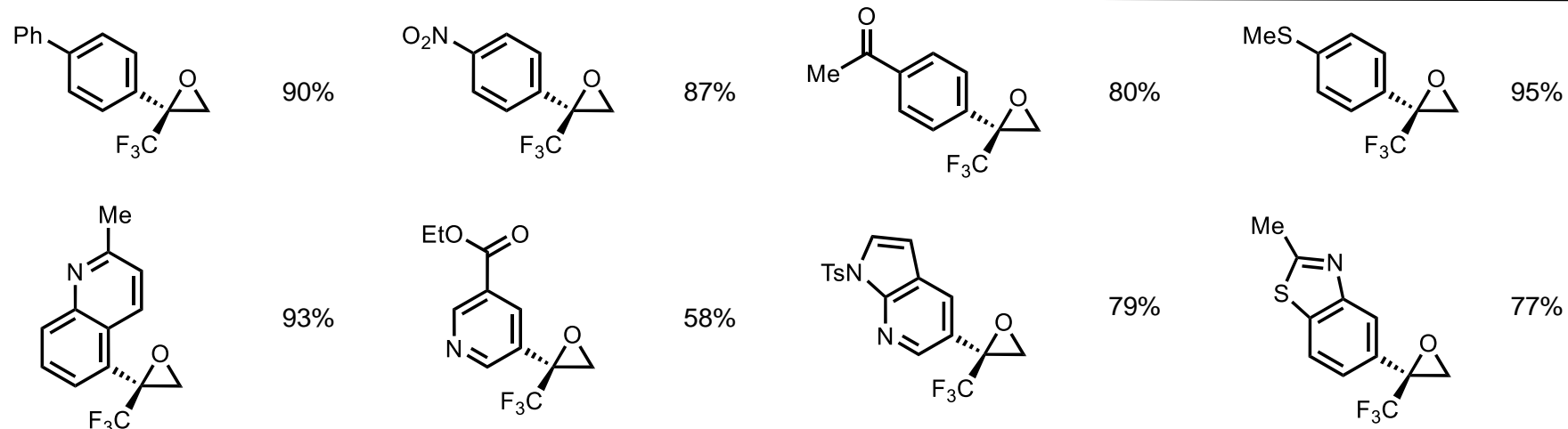
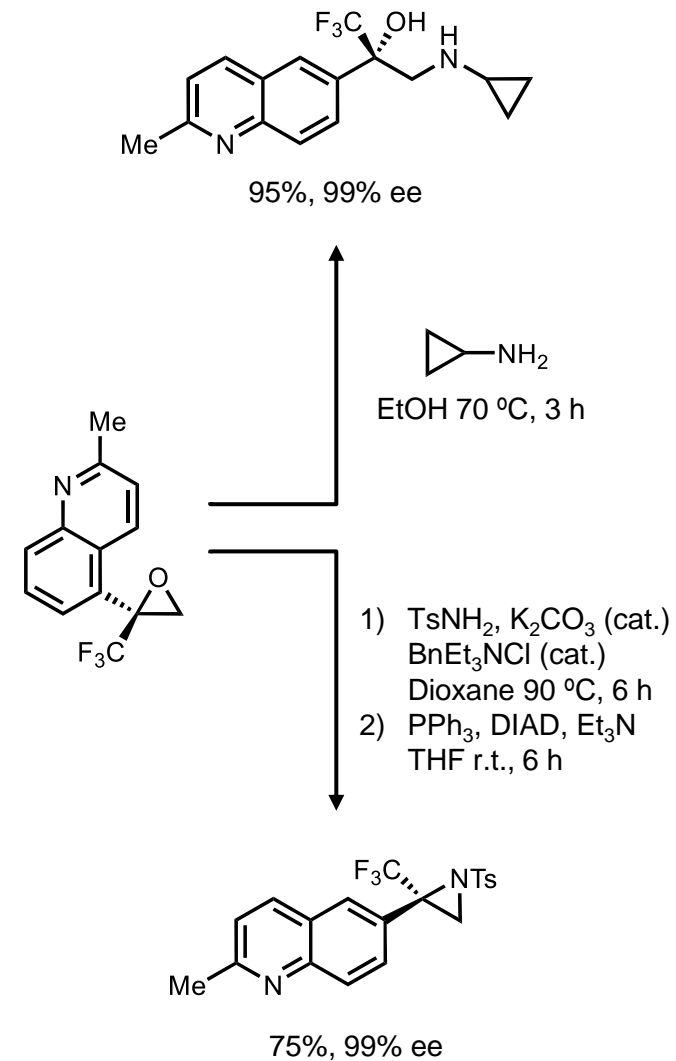
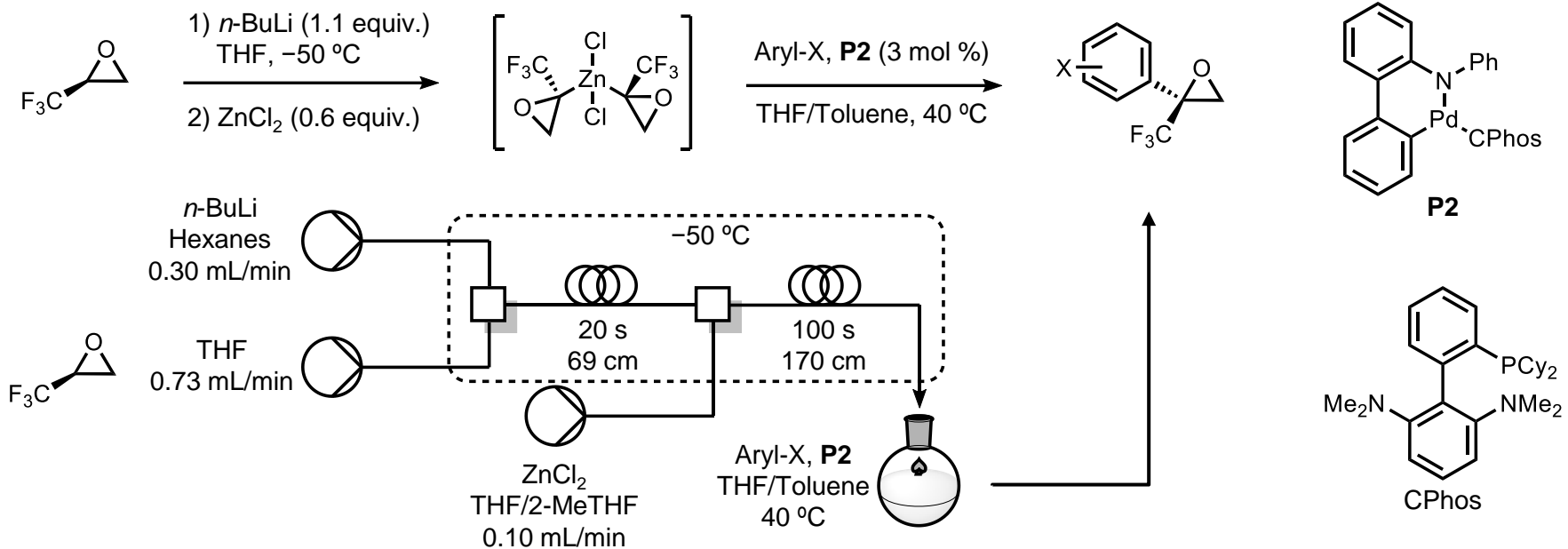
SiliaCat
THF, EtOH, H₂O, K₂CO₃



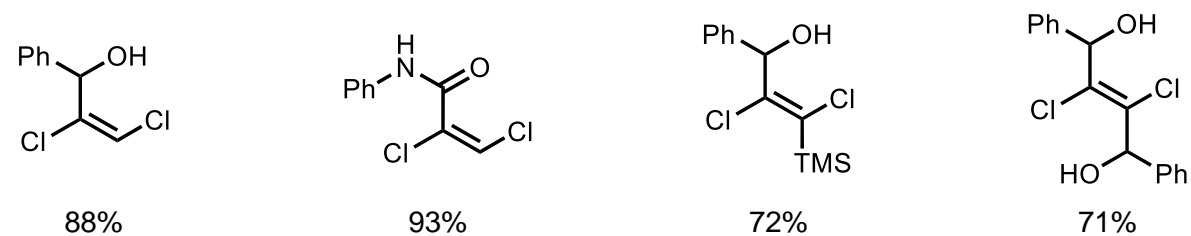
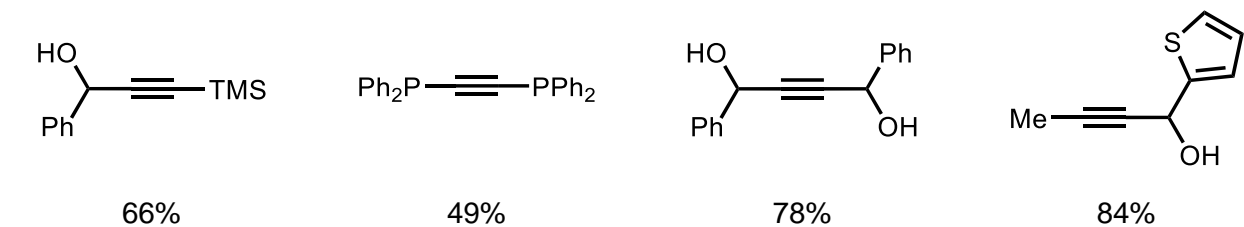
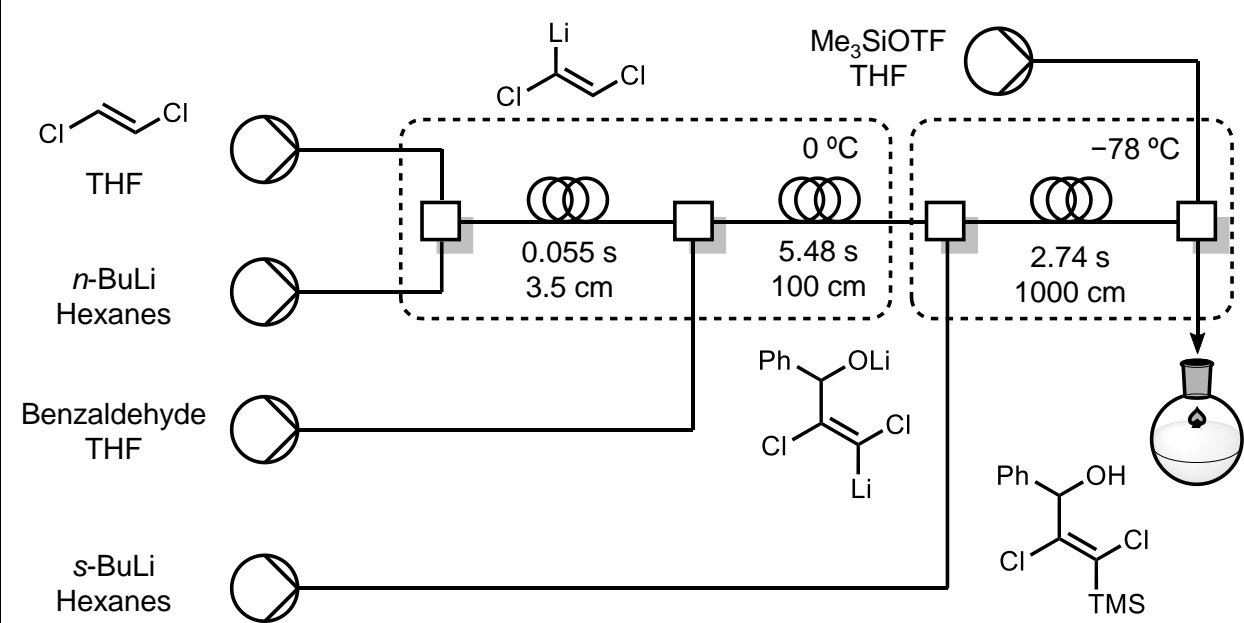
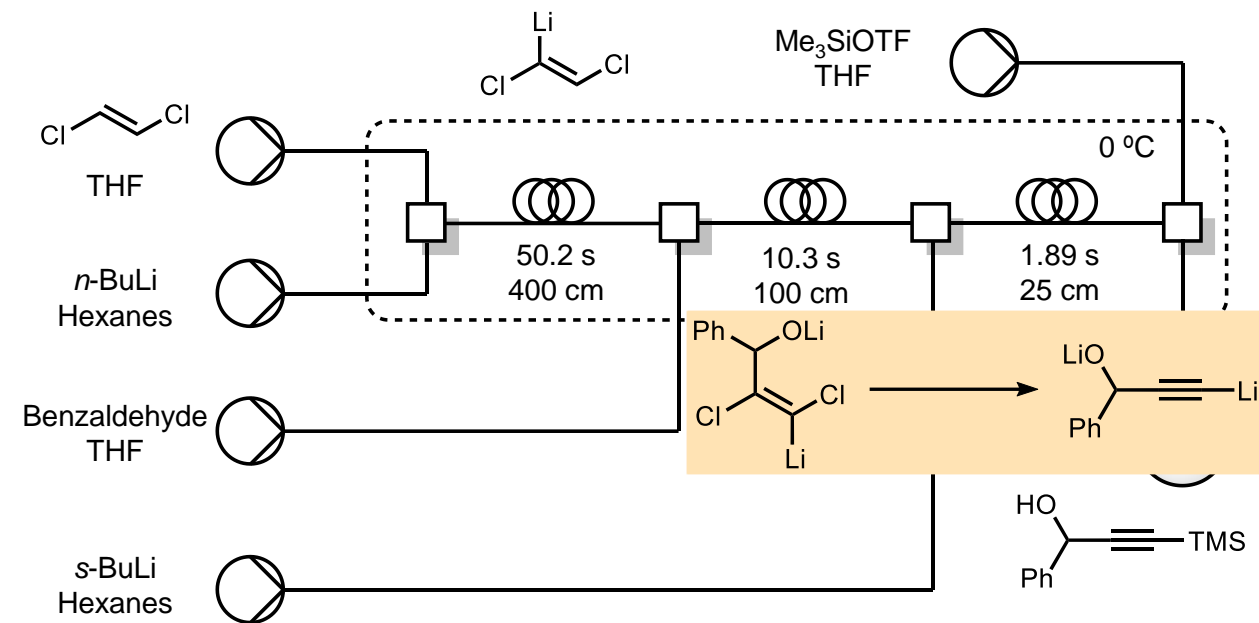
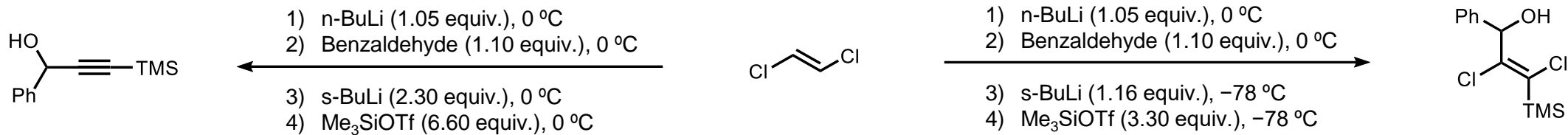
Catalysis – Copper & Organocatalysis



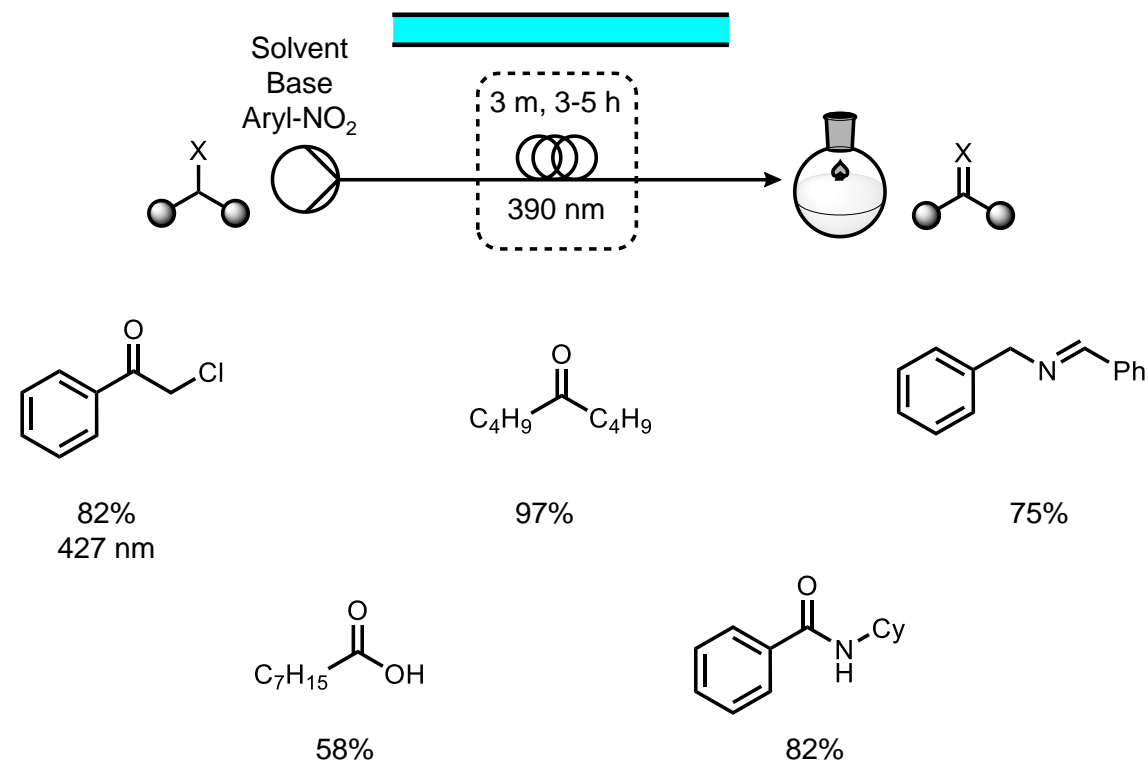
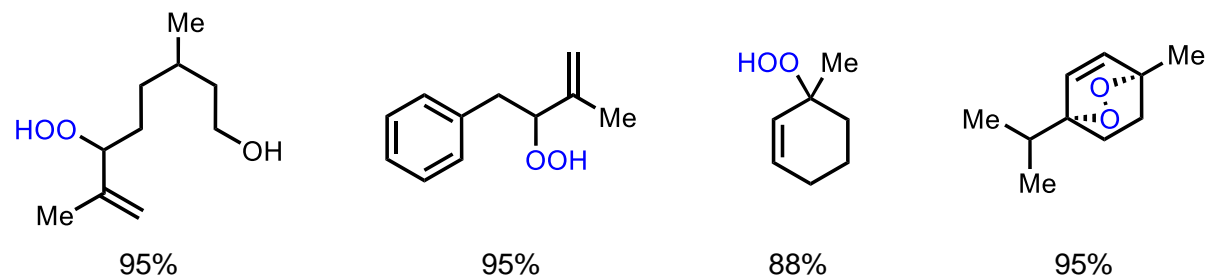
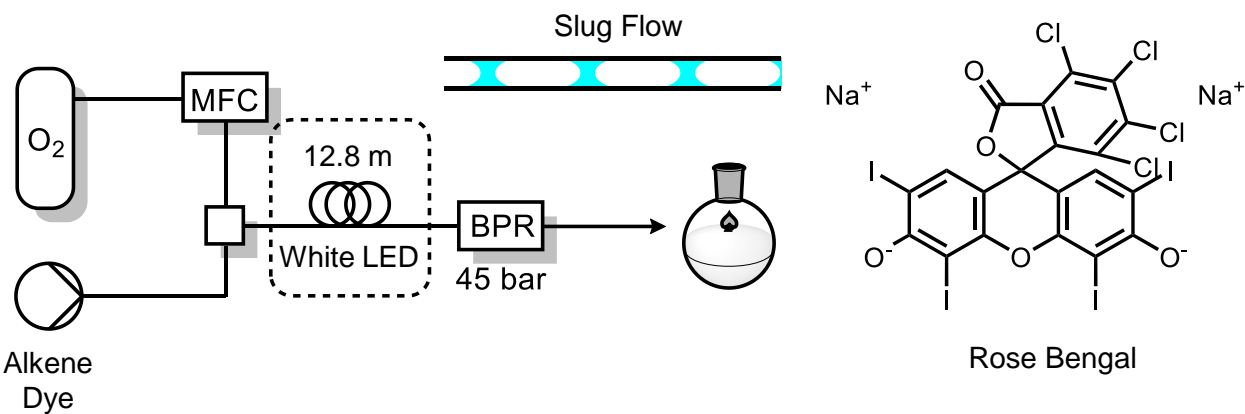
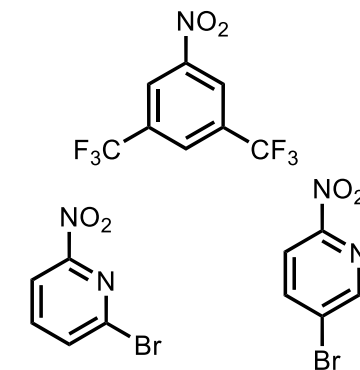
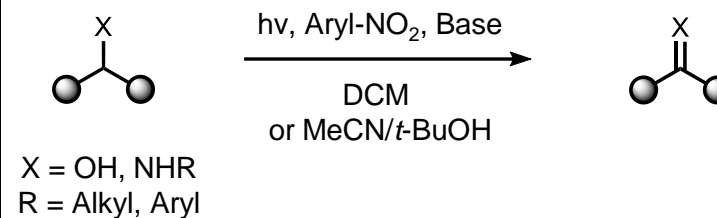
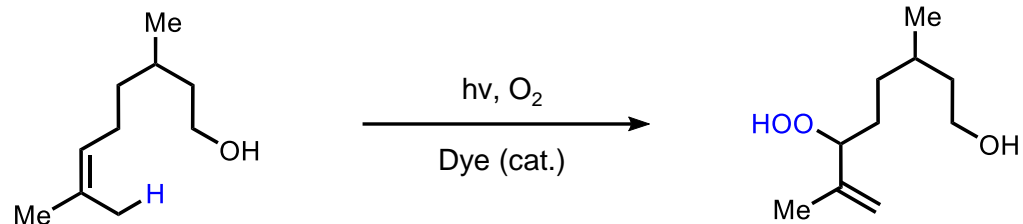
Reactive Intermediates – Negishi Cross-Coupling



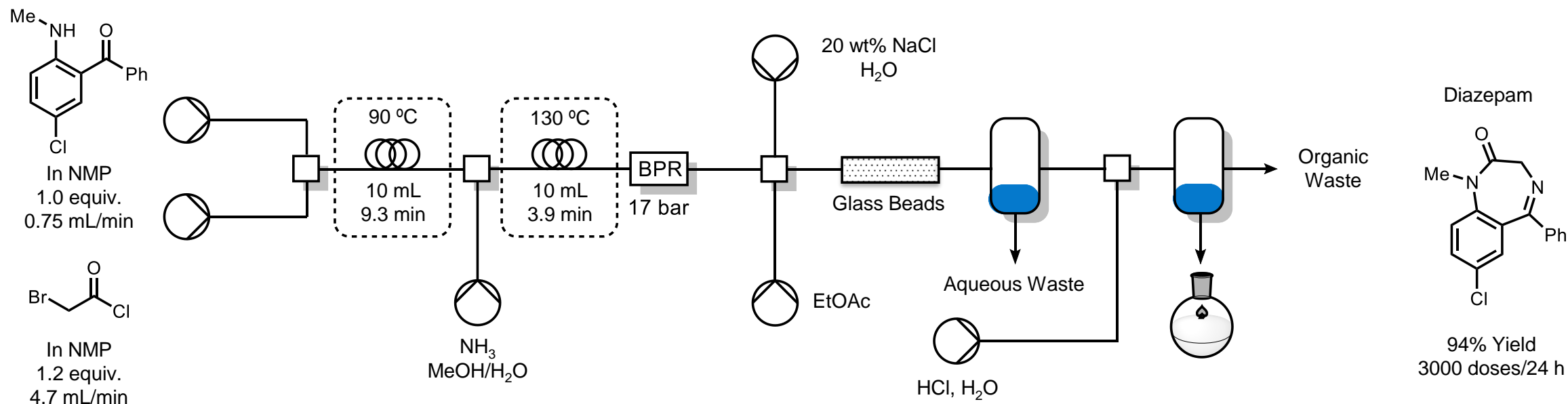
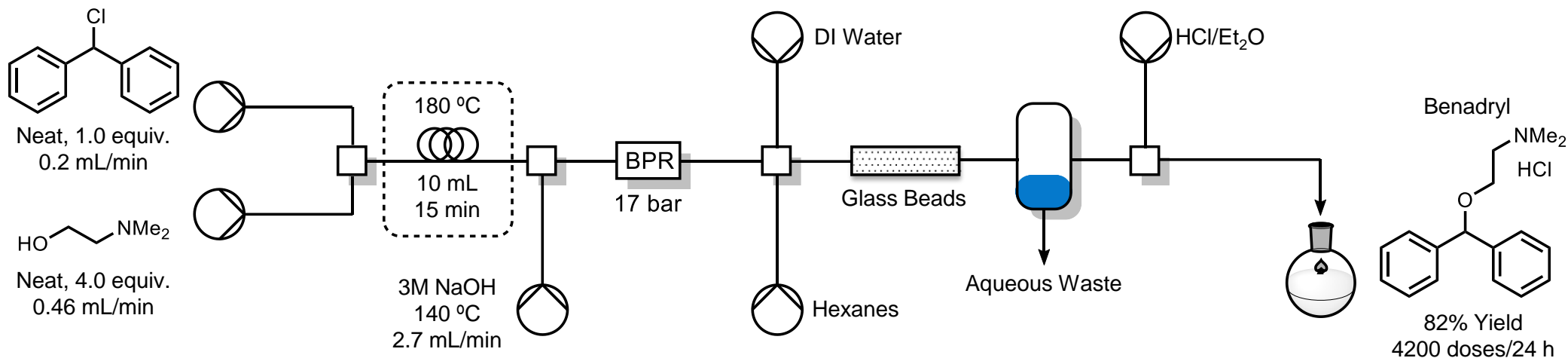
Reactive Intermediates – Reactions in Sequence



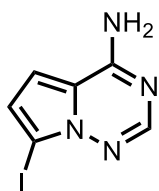
Photochemistry – Aerobic & Anaerobic Oxidations



Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient Syntheses in Flow

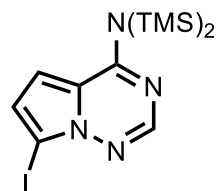


Scaling of Remdesivir Glycosylation



1) TMSCl (2.0 equiv.)

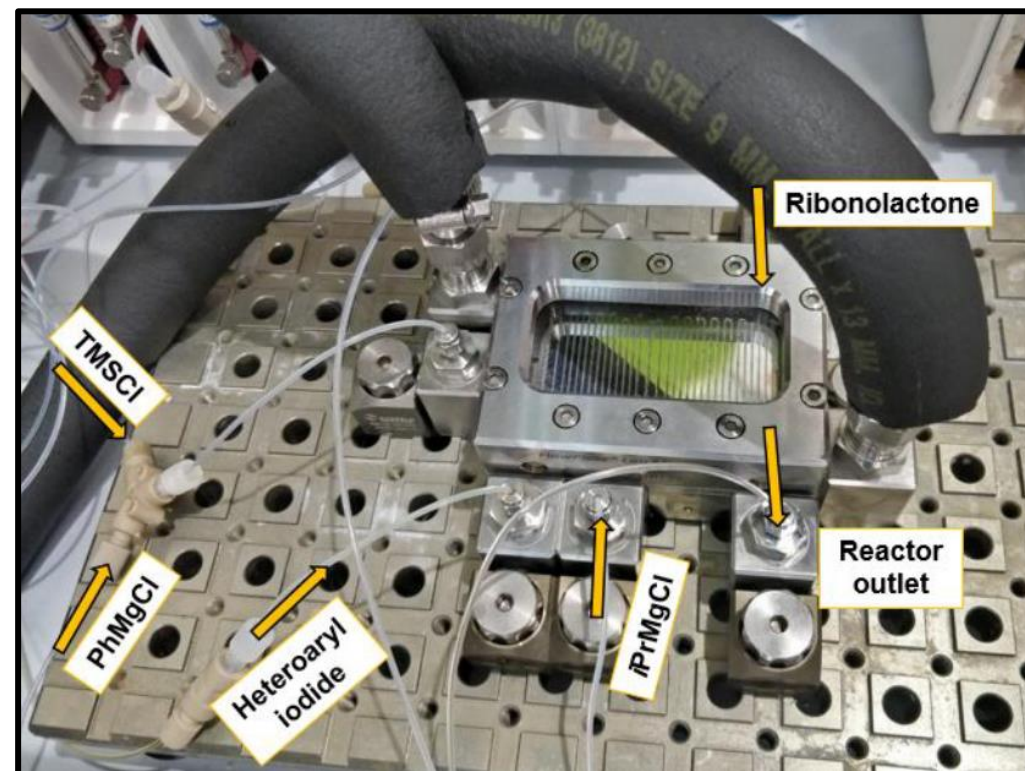
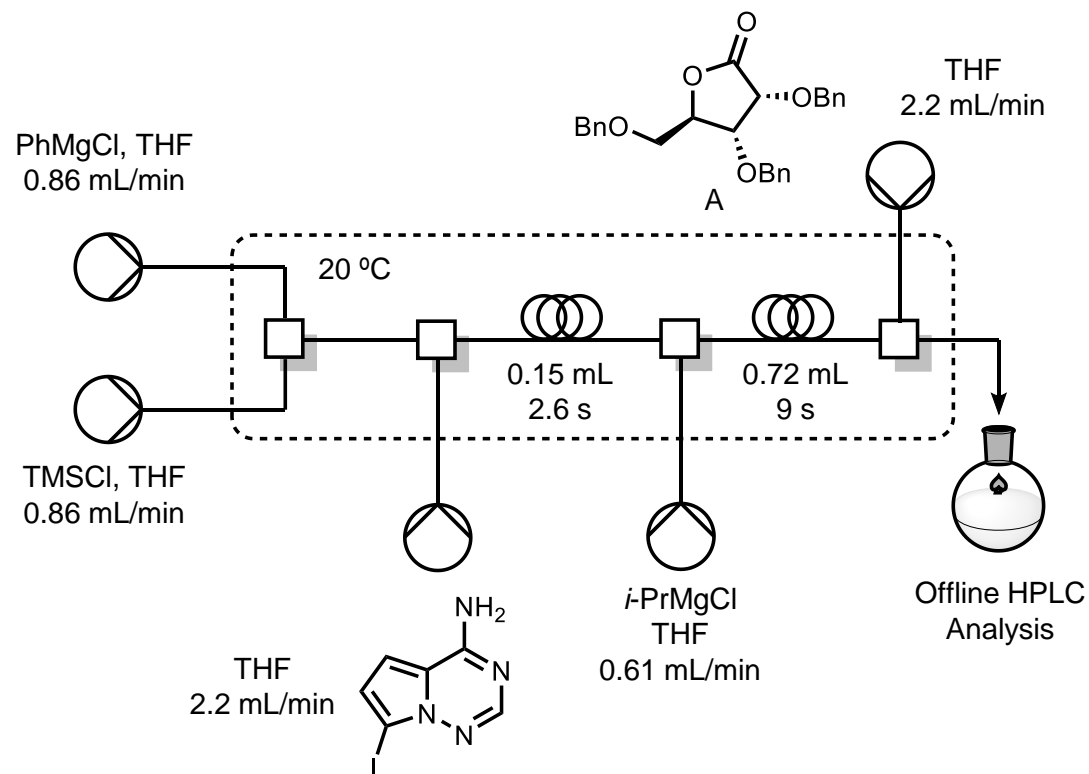
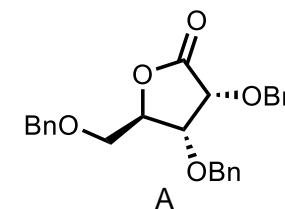
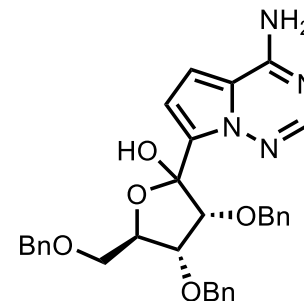
2) PhMgCl (1.8 equiv.)



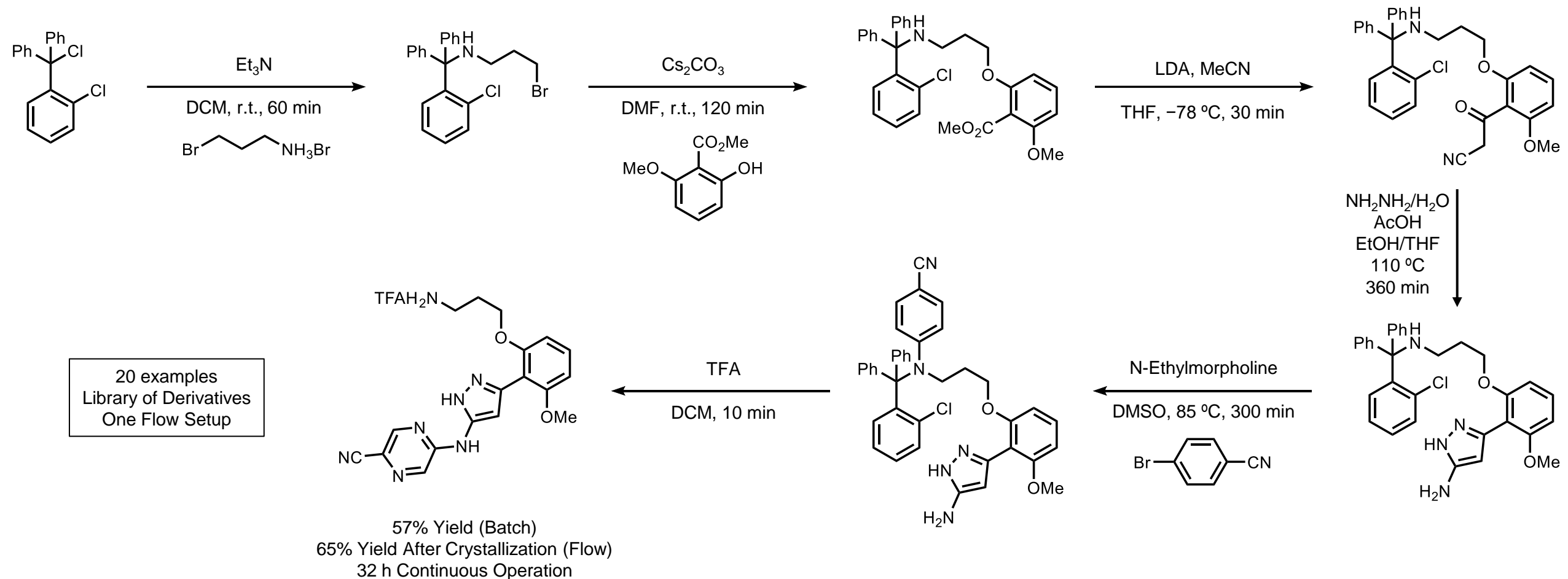
1) *i*-PrMgCl/LiCl (1.4 equiv.)

2) A (1.0 equiv.)

47% Yield
Up to 20 mmol scale



High-Throughput Screening



High-Throughput Screening

