

Cruciform Precursor Synthesis Pathways – From Batch to Flow Processes

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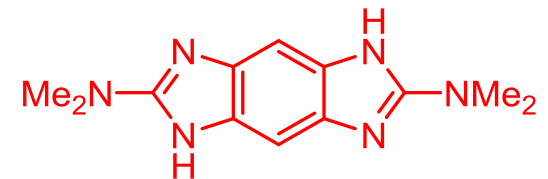
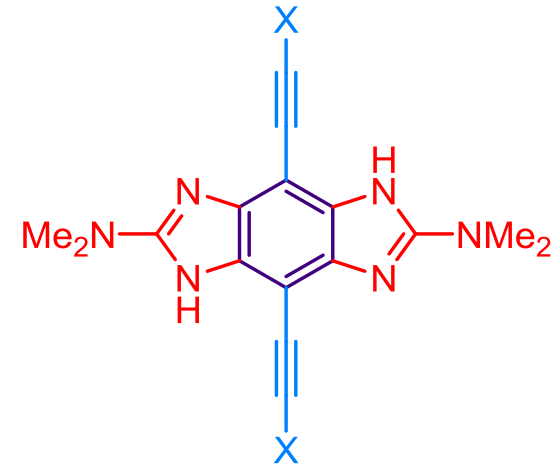
² Johannes Gutenberg University, Duesbergweg 10-14, 55128 Mainz

So-called “cruziforms” consist of two conjugated p-systems (**blue** and **red**), which form a cross-like structure.

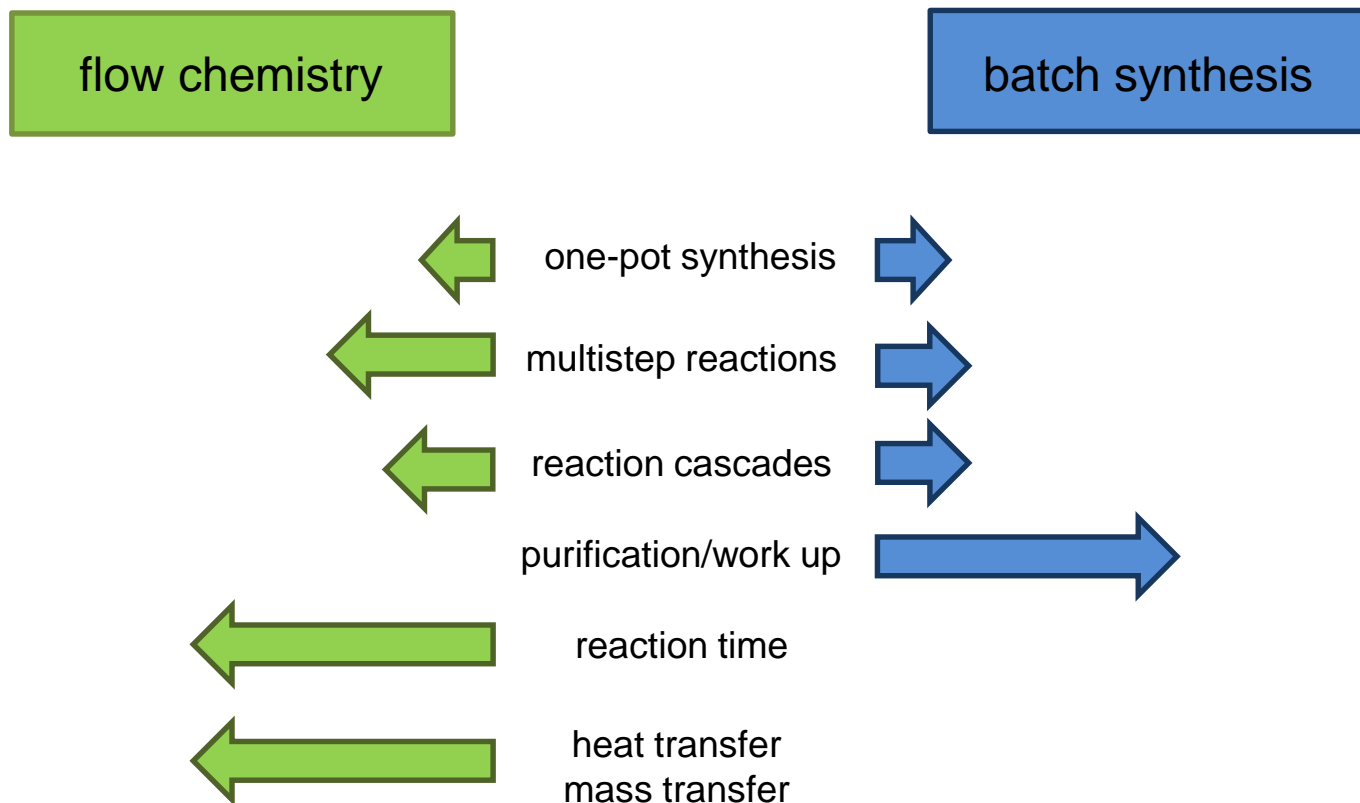
They are commonly used as fluorescent materials for optoelectronics. The central **aromatic core** of these substances often consists of condensed heteroaromatics, such as benzobisimidazoles.

Only obtainable as a byproduct with 12-30% yield!

Microfluidics as a solution?



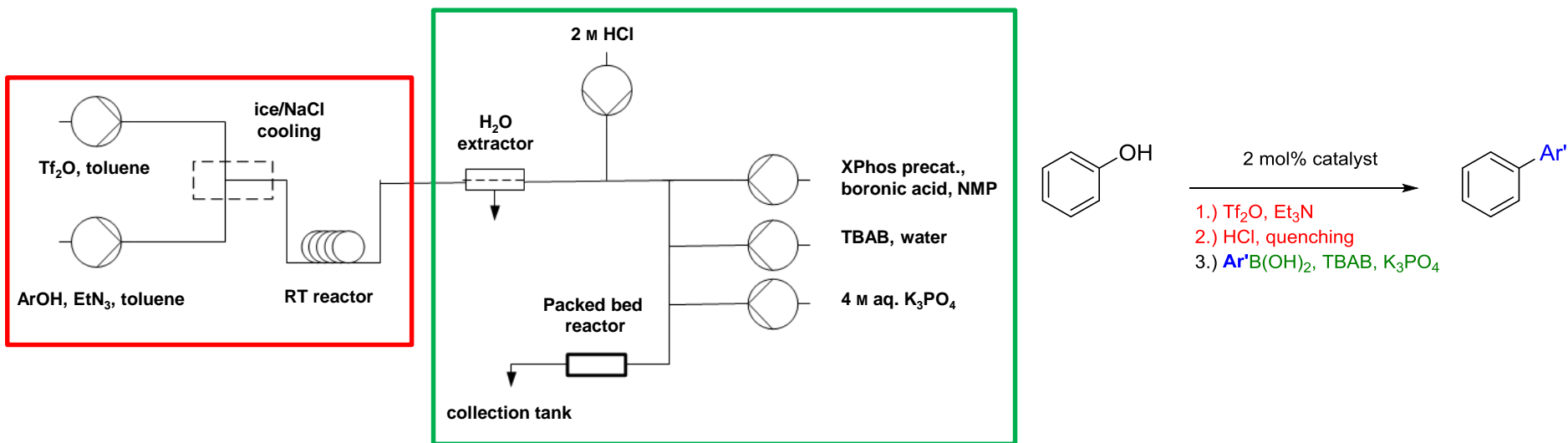
What Can Flow Chemistry Offer?



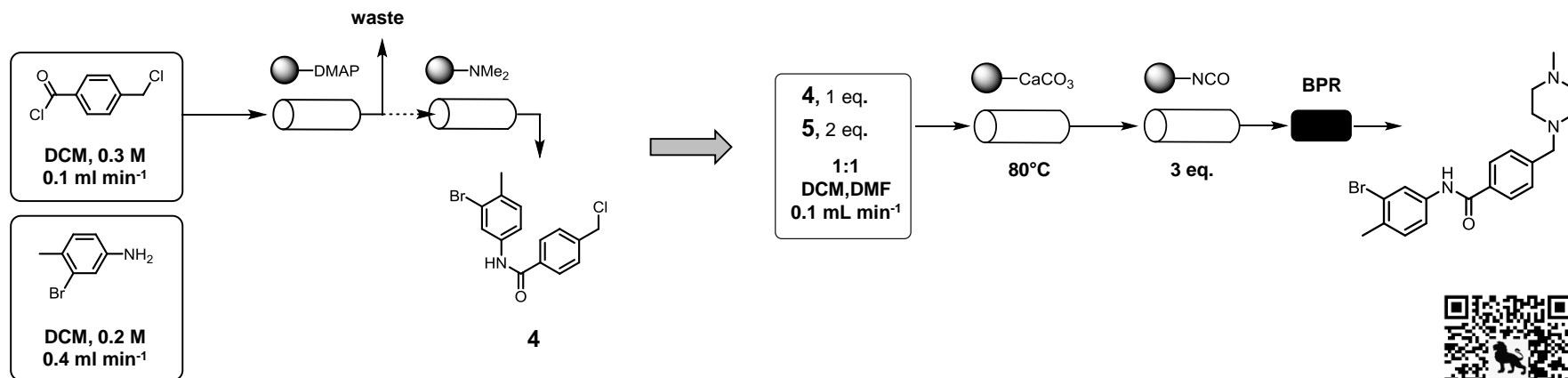
Flow chemistry should be a solution to problems in batch chemistry and aim to improve the „problem childs“



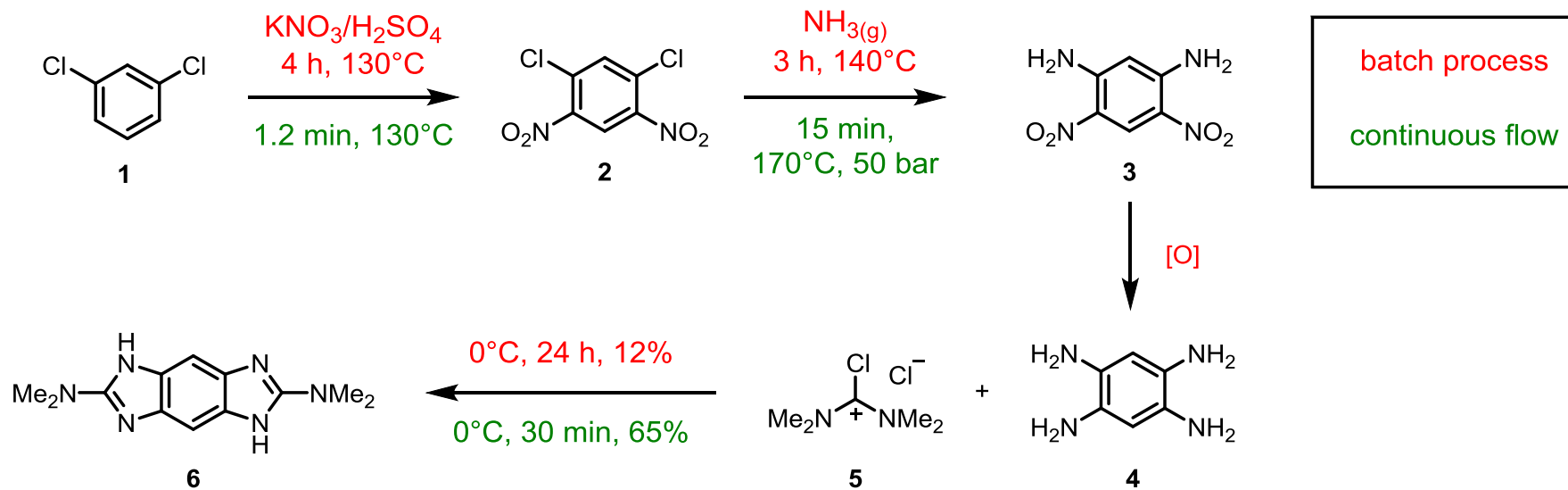
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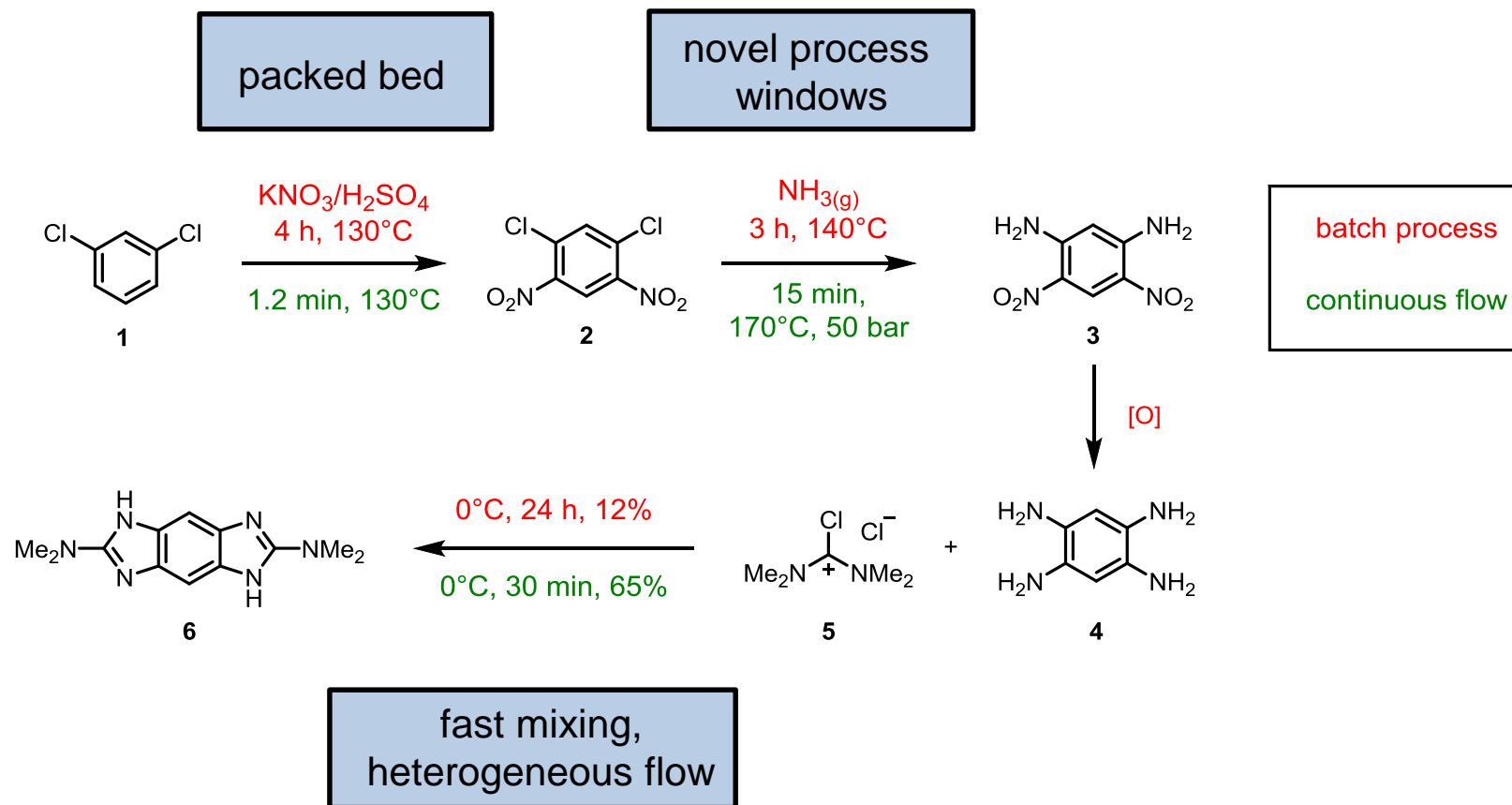
T. Noël, S. Kuhn, A. Musacchio, K. Jensen, S. Buchwald, *Angewandte Chemie Int Ed* **2011**, *50*, 5943–5946.



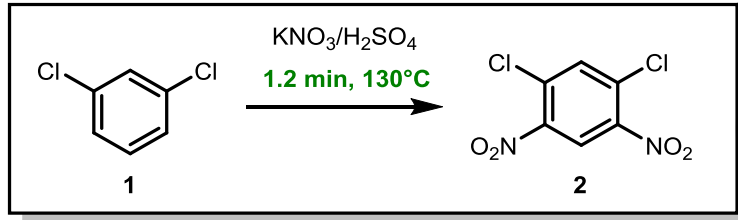
Synthesis Pathway



Synthesis Pathway

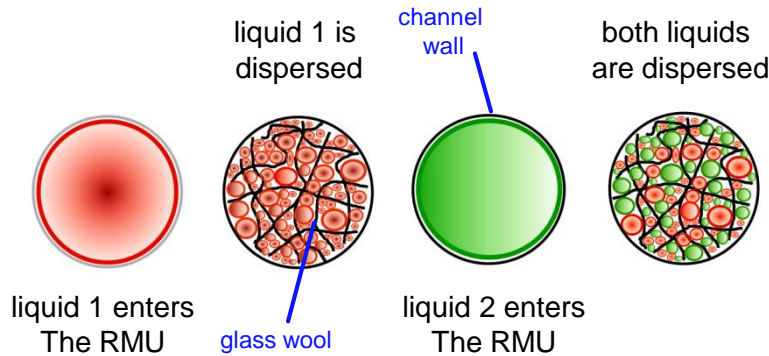
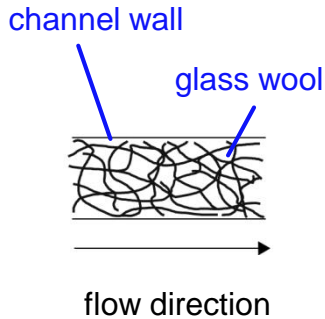


Nitration of 1,3-Dichlorobenzene



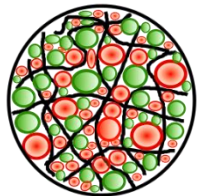
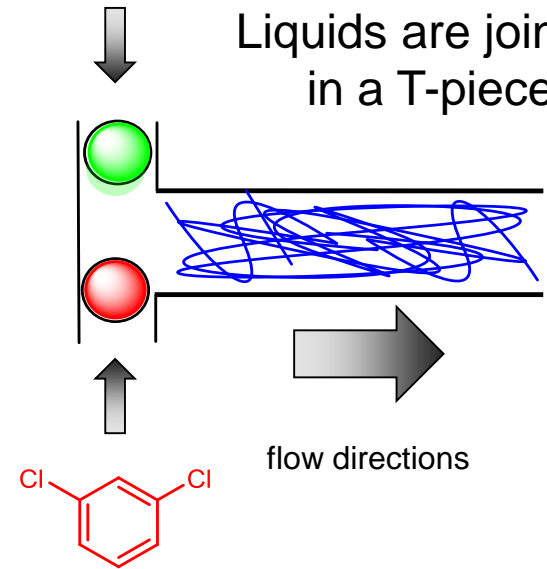
longitudinal cut

cross section of the channel



$\text{KNO}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

Liquids are joined in a T-piece



Enhanced mass transfer

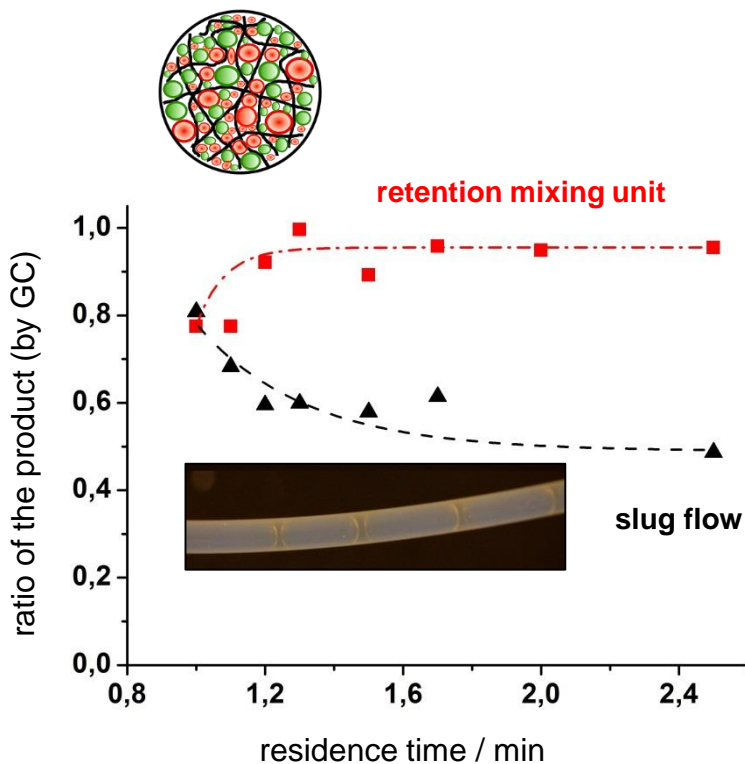
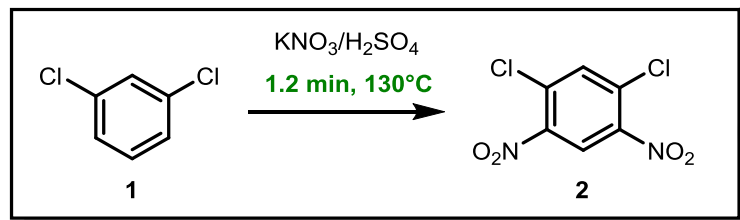
chaotic dispersed flow

perpetually changing surface areas

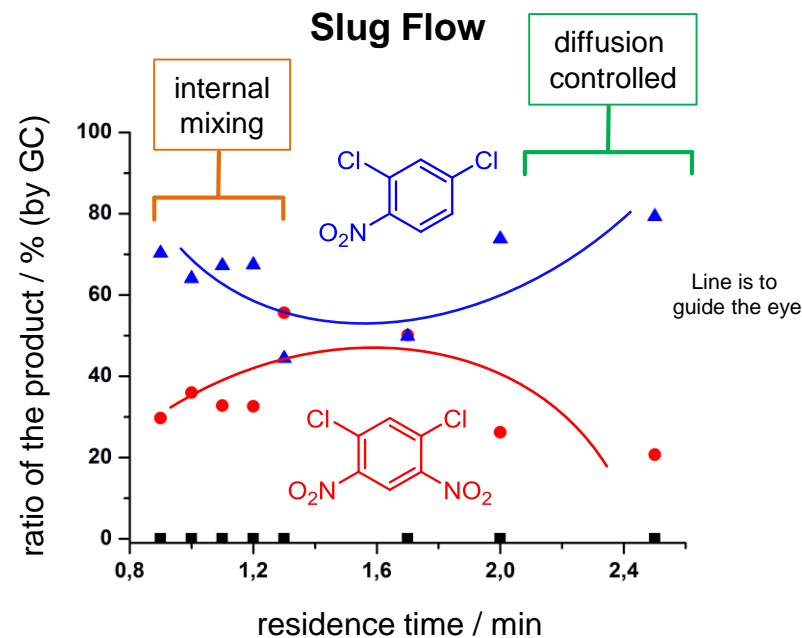
shear forces induce intra-droplet mixing



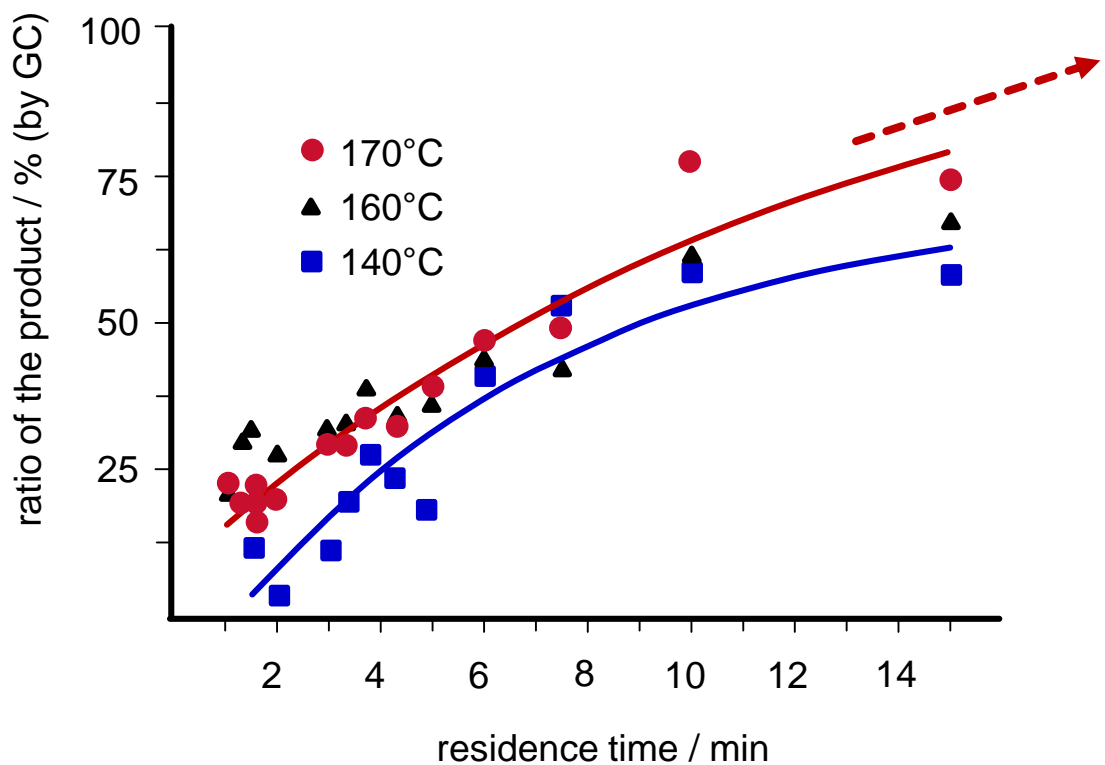
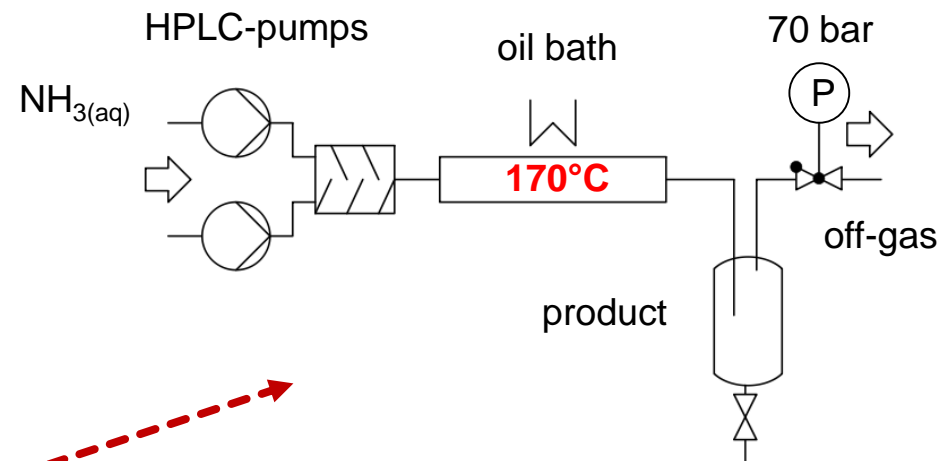
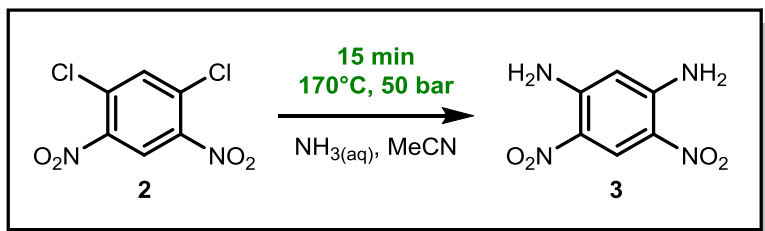
Nitration of 1,3-Dichlorobenzene



chaotic dispersed flow
 perpetually changing surface areas
 shear forces induce intra-droplet mixing



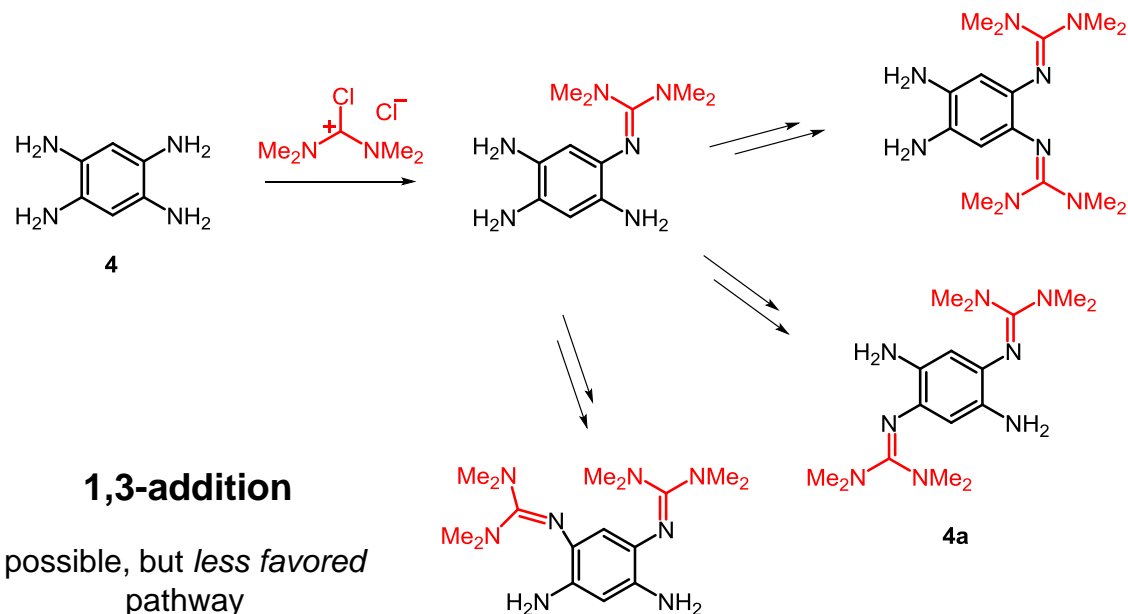
Novel Process Windows



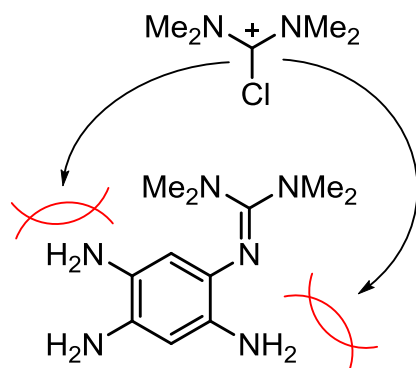
- temperatures over the boiling point of the solvent
- vastly shortened reaction time
- safer reagent handling



Kinetically Controlled Reactions



preferred reaction pathway



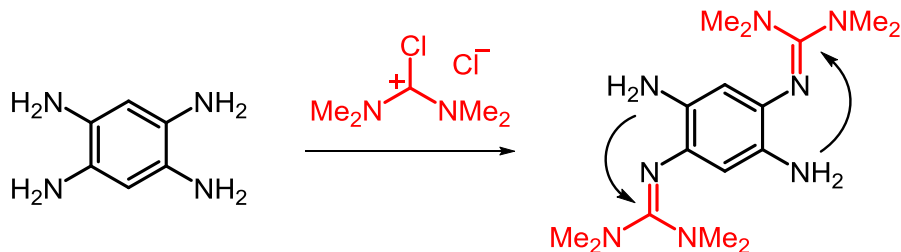
Steric hindrance leads to higher energy barriers

1,4-addition is kinetically favored



Kinetically Controlled Reactions

nucleophilic addition



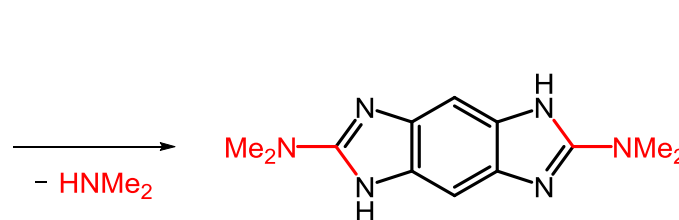
4

very fast

multiple side
reactions possible

microtechnology
necessary

ring closure



4a

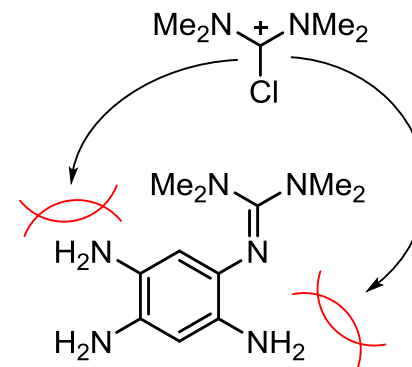
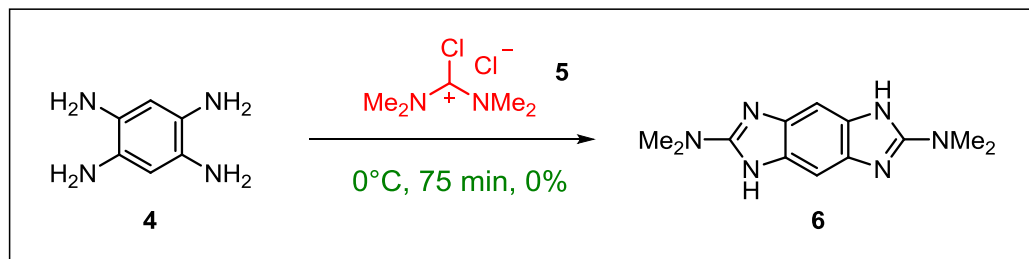
"slow"

aromatization
occurs readily

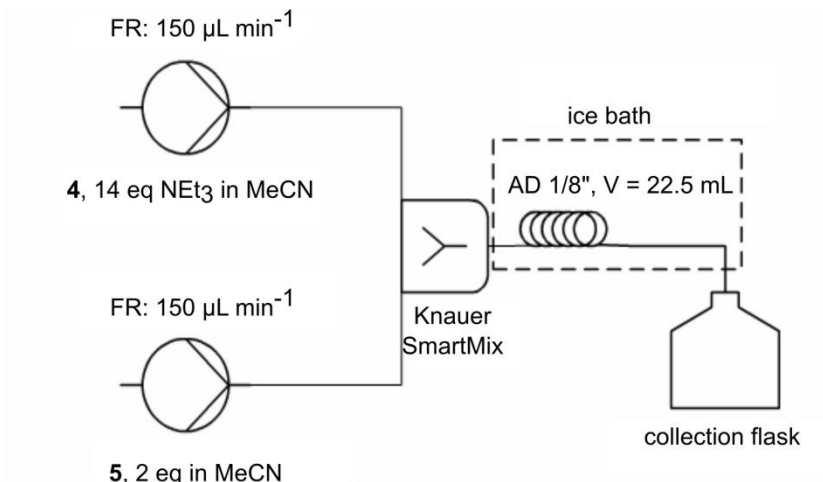
microtechnology
not "necessary"



Evolution of a Reaction Setup



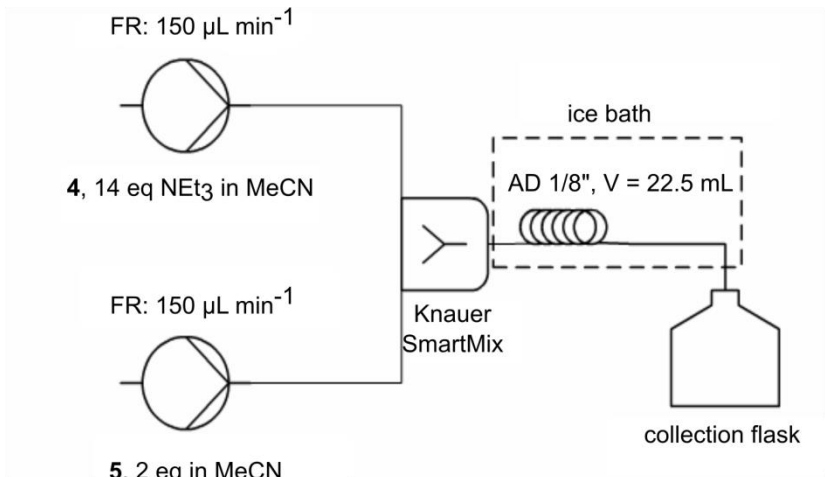
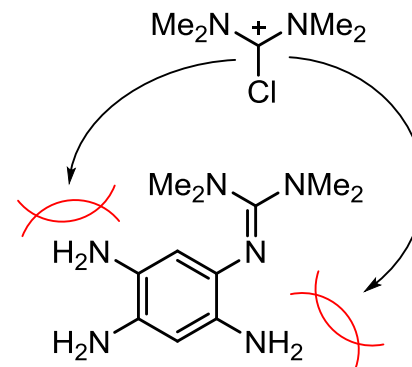
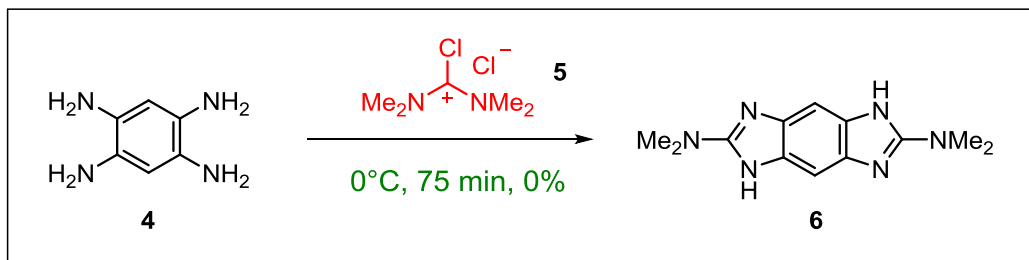
?



low temperatures
fast mixing



Evolution of a Reaction Setup



low temperatures
fast mixing

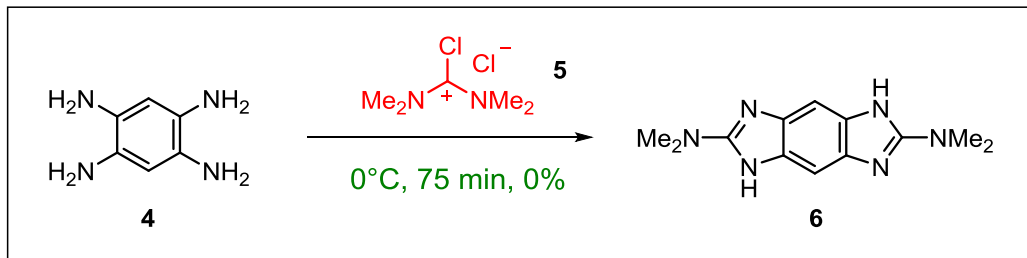


clogging inside the
reaction coil

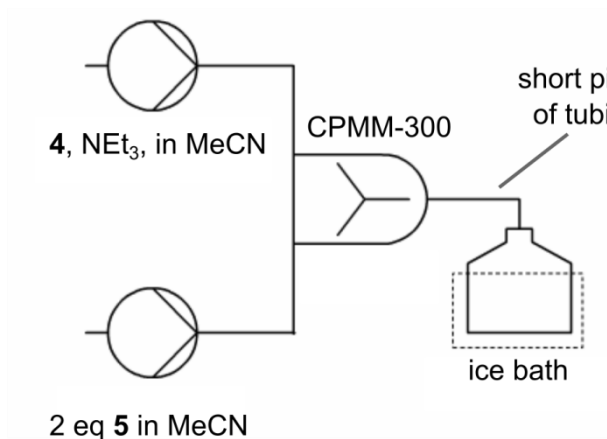
solvent changes led
to side reactions



Evolution of a Reaction Setup



solubility is the
main problem



the solution is stirred
after exiting the reactor

low temperatures
fast mixing
short tubing

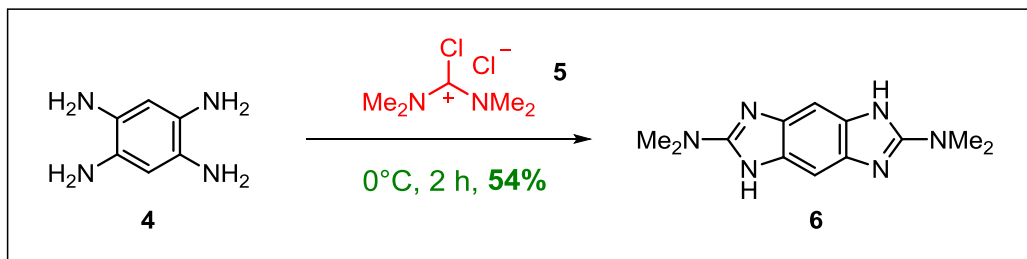


clogging inside *the*
mixer

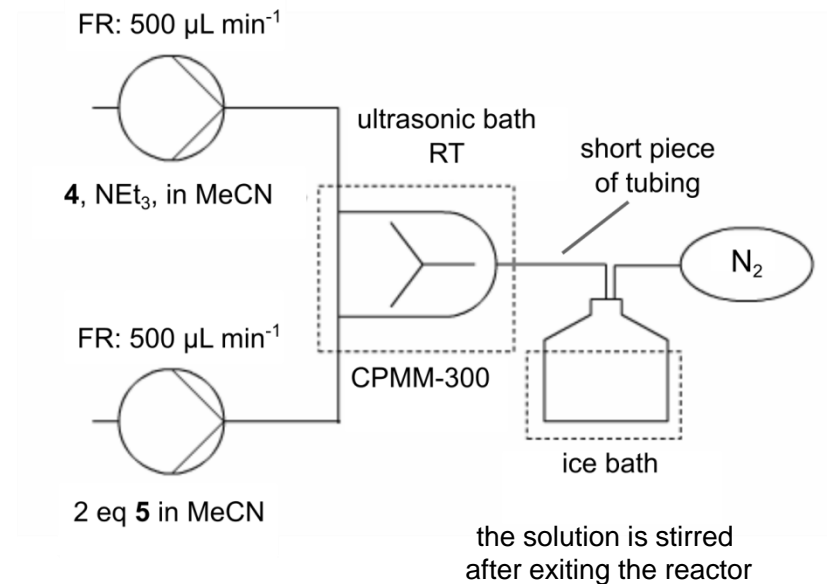
higher flow rates showed
no improvement
(300-1200 $\mu\text{L min}^{-1}$)



Evolution of a Reaction Setup



is the mixing
speed too slow?



low temperatures
fast mixing
short tubing

high flow rates
inert atmosphere



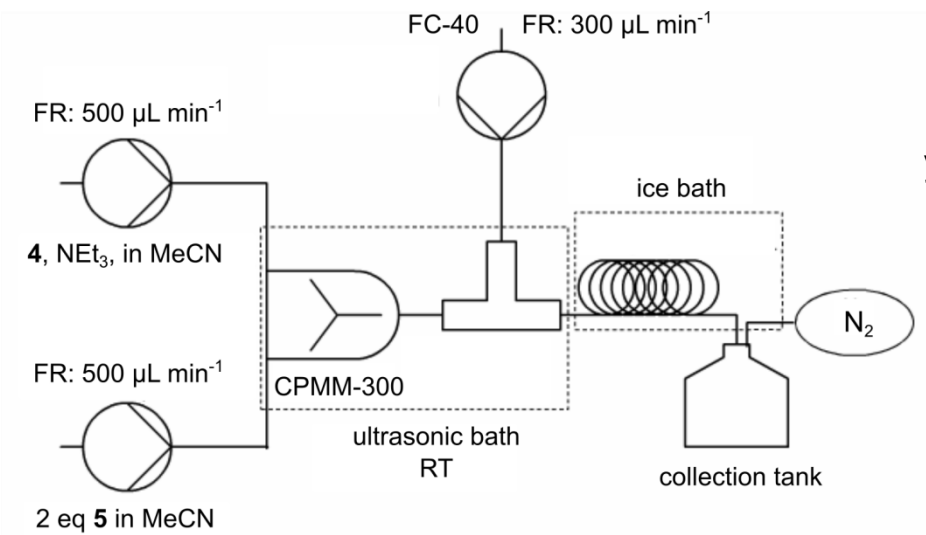
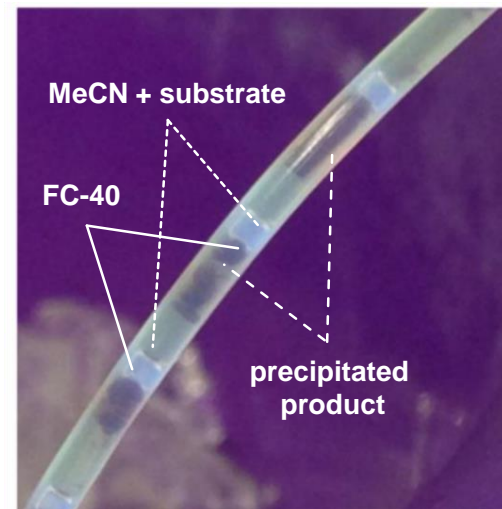
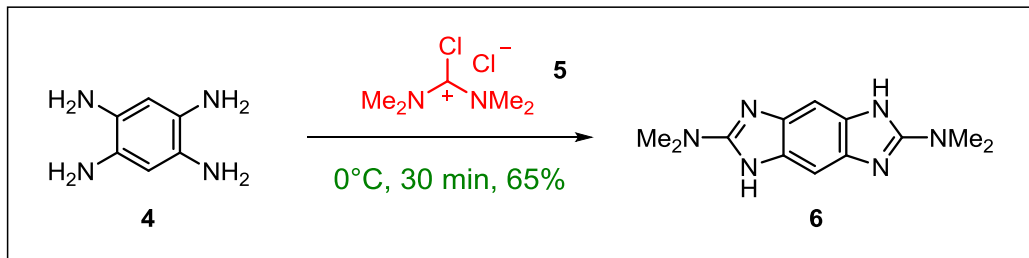
54% yield (4 times the
batch yield)

higher mixing efficiency

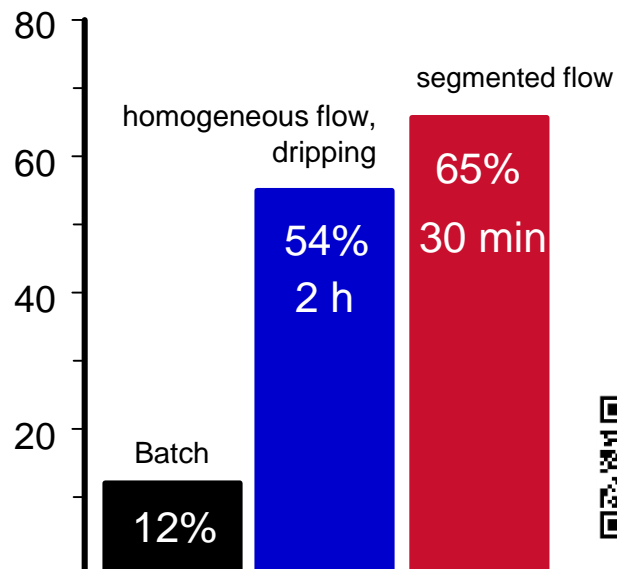
no clogging



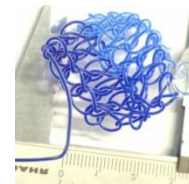
Evolution of a Reaction Setup



yield / %



Summary



Step	Reaction	time	yield	time	yield
1	electroph. subst.	4 h	70%	1.2 min	72%
2	nucleoph. subst.	3 h	80%	15 min	50%
3	hydrogenation	//	//	//	//
4	nucleoph. addition ring closure	24 h	12%	30 min	65%
Σ		31 h	7%	47 min	23%

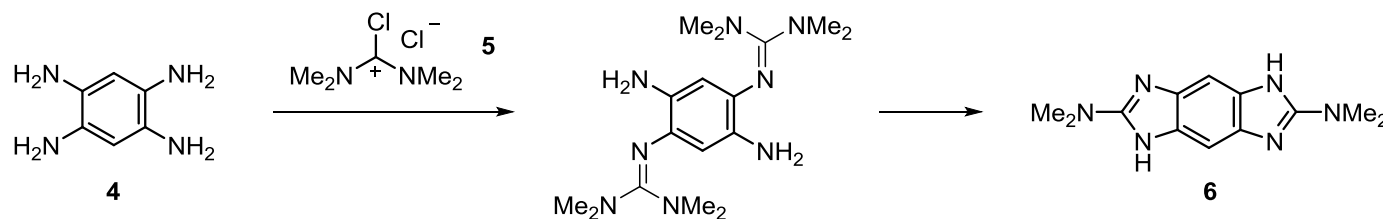
Not optimized

Switching to flow systems resulted in vastly improved reaction parameters!



A four step batch synthesis was transferred to a flow system.

Each step could have consisted of standard operations, but a specifically tailored approach generated bigger payoffs.



The reaction to 1,4-bis-*[N,N,N',N']*-tetramethylguanidino]-2,5-diaminobenzene was not controllable in batch. Only fast mixing and heterogeneous flow in micro flow made the reaction feasible.



Thank you!



Pia Börner, M.Sc

Pia single handedly developed and improved the process and setups for the key step.

(and is looking for a PhD position starting early 2017)

