

Incorporating Digitalization and Automation in the Development of Flow Processes for API Synthesis

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THE DIGITAL FUTURE OF PROCESS CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY

Introduction

Autonomous Flow Chemistry Platform

Why?

- Free up chemist resource
- Data-rich experimentation at an early development stage
- More than "just" finding optimal lab scale conditions
 - Process understanding
 - > Kinetic model generation
 - Reactor/flow characterization
 - Preliminary control approaches
- Faster/easier scale-up and control definition!

How?



Initial 3-PAT reactor platform: Sagmeister, P. et al. *React. Chem. Eng.* **2019**, *4*, 1571 Full PAT integration: Sagmeister, P. et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, 60, 8139

Autonomous Flow Chemistry Platform









Sagmeister, P. et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2021, 60, 8139

Hybrid Reaction Model – Training Workflow



Automated Process Control Scheme



What happens if we have a disturbance?

Automated Process Control Scheme



Example Experimental Data



Sacher, S. et al. *Chem. Eng. Res. Des.* **2022**, 177, 493

Example Experimental Data



Sacher, S. et al. *Chem. Eng. Res. Des.* **2022**, 177, 493

Hybrid Reaction Model – Training Workflow



Model-Building in a Data-Rich Environment

Approach 1: Empirical Models





Self-Optimization

- > Broad process space
- Multiple objectives



- > Around the optimum
- > Automated DoE

Approach 2: Kinetics-based Models



- Building a kinetic model
- Reactor characterization



PAT and Data Analysis

- > High data density
 - > NMR, FTIR, Raman
- > Identify trace impurities
 - > Chromatography
- Identify mechanism



Cost of Optimization

- Material consumption
 - Droplet-Flow reactor
- > Automation
- Minimal effort for operator



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Multi-Step Self-Optimization

Self-Optimization Algorithms

> Work as "Black Box" or "Grey Box"

- Cover large design space
- No prior chemistry knowledge

Single- or Multi-Objective

- TSEMO >
 - Thompson sampling efficient multi-objective optimization algorithm
 - Slobal, multi-objective algorithm

Clayton, A. D. et al. React. Chem. Eng. 2019, 4, 1545 Bradford, E. et al. J. Glob. Optim. 2018, 71, 407





Self-Optimization Workflow



calculate objective values

Reaction Setup

Edaravone Synthesis thermostat 1 NHNH₂ Step inline NMR solvent 1 (EtOH Step 2 Et₃N 8 bar solvent 2 (EtOH) thermostat 2 • in edaravone inline IR out cooling water

- > Synthesis of a simple API (2 steps)
- > Liquid starting materials and no solubility concerns
- Separation of steps to improve selectivity

Zhou, S. et al. Org. Process Res. Dev. 2021, 25, 2146



Cascade Mixer (Step 1)



Capillary Reactor (Step 2)

Optimization Objectives and Variables

Three Objectives



Multi-Step Optimization Results

Continuous Data

Objectives



85 optimization experiments (26 h)

Yield 1 step: > 95%, STY: 5.42 kg L⁻¹ h⁻¹

4

3

Overall Equivalents

2

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Iterative Model Building

Iterative Model Building Concept

State-of-the-Art

Our Aim



Automated experiments with offline model building



Autonomous optimization without detailed models

Fully automated iterative model building



Reaction model

Knoll, S. et al. React. Chem. Eng. 2022, 7, 2375

Features of **OPTIPUS**

- > Python-based program interacting with XamControl
 - Compatible with the current platform
- Performs consecutive DoE sets with increasing complexity
- Model evaluation after each set
- > User experience
 - Graphical user interface
 - Real-time model visualization





1. Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution

> Using a S_NAr reaction to test system

> 4 variables

- > Temperature
- Concentration
- Reagent ratio
- Residence time



2. Photoinduced Benzylic Bromination

- "New" interesting variable: light
- > 6 variables
 - > T, c, reagent ratio, t_{res}
 - > Additive ratio
 - > Light intensity

Case Study 1: S_NAr

Workflow I

- 1. Automated DoE in broad design space
- 2. Automated DoE in narrow design space around **optimal point** (robustness)



Workflow II

- 1. Self-Optimization with broad design space (TSEMO)
- 2. Automated DoE in optimum region











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