

Supporting information

Controlling explosive and highly energetic reactions: scaling up the liquid-phase aerobic oxidation of alcohols and aldehydes in flow

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Table of contents

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. Description of the experimental setup | 2 |
| 2. Typical chromatogram | 5 |
| 3. Data retrieved from literature and experiments to calculate volumetric productivity (kg/L _R /h) for oxidation of alcohols in Table 1. | 7 |
| 4. Data retrieved from literature and experiments to calculate volumetric productivity (kg/L _R /h) for oxidation of 2-ethylhexanal in Table 2. | 8 |
| 5. References..... | 9 |

1. Description of the experimental setup

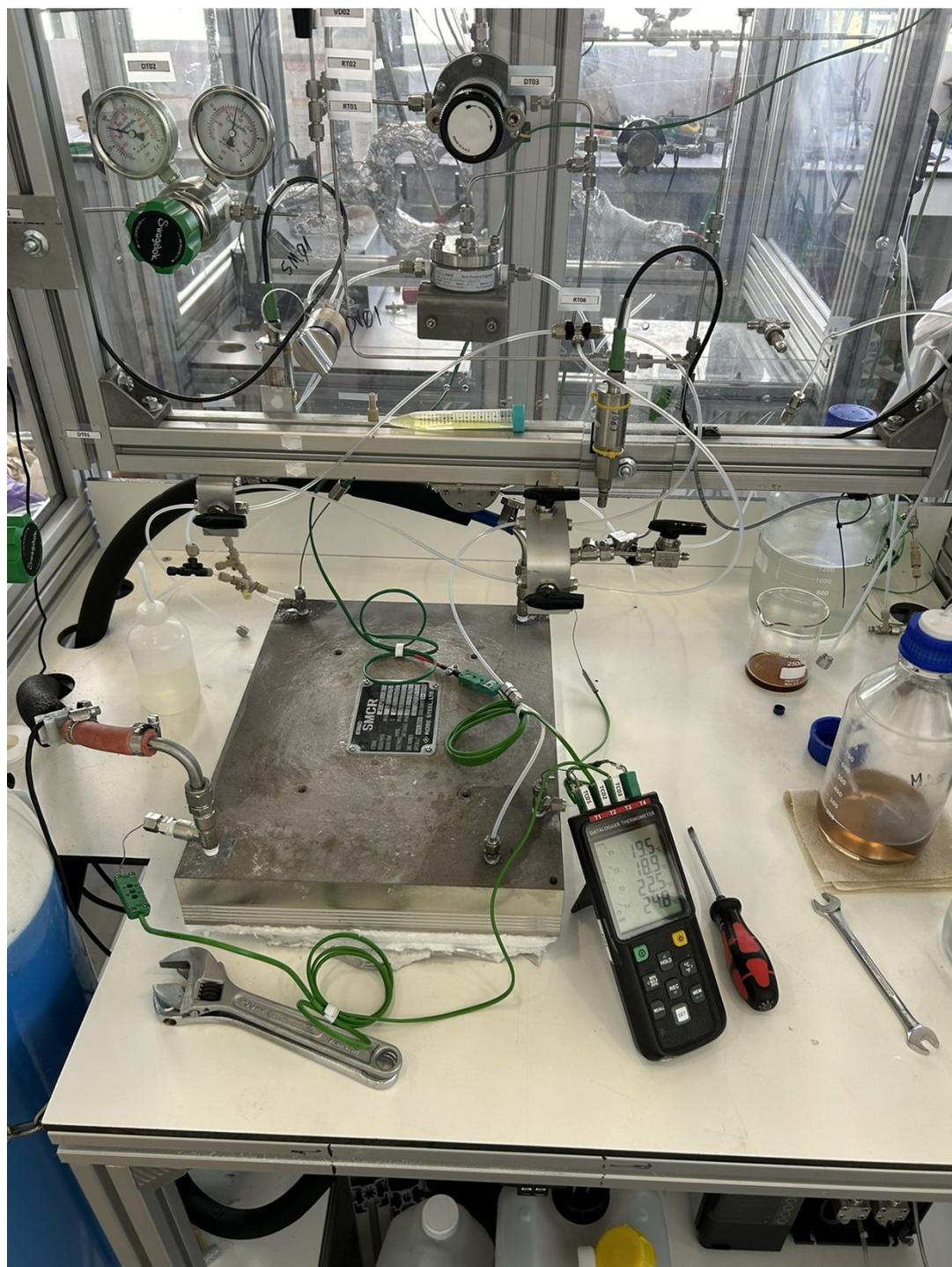


Figure S 1. Uninsulated Kobelco SMCR® reactor

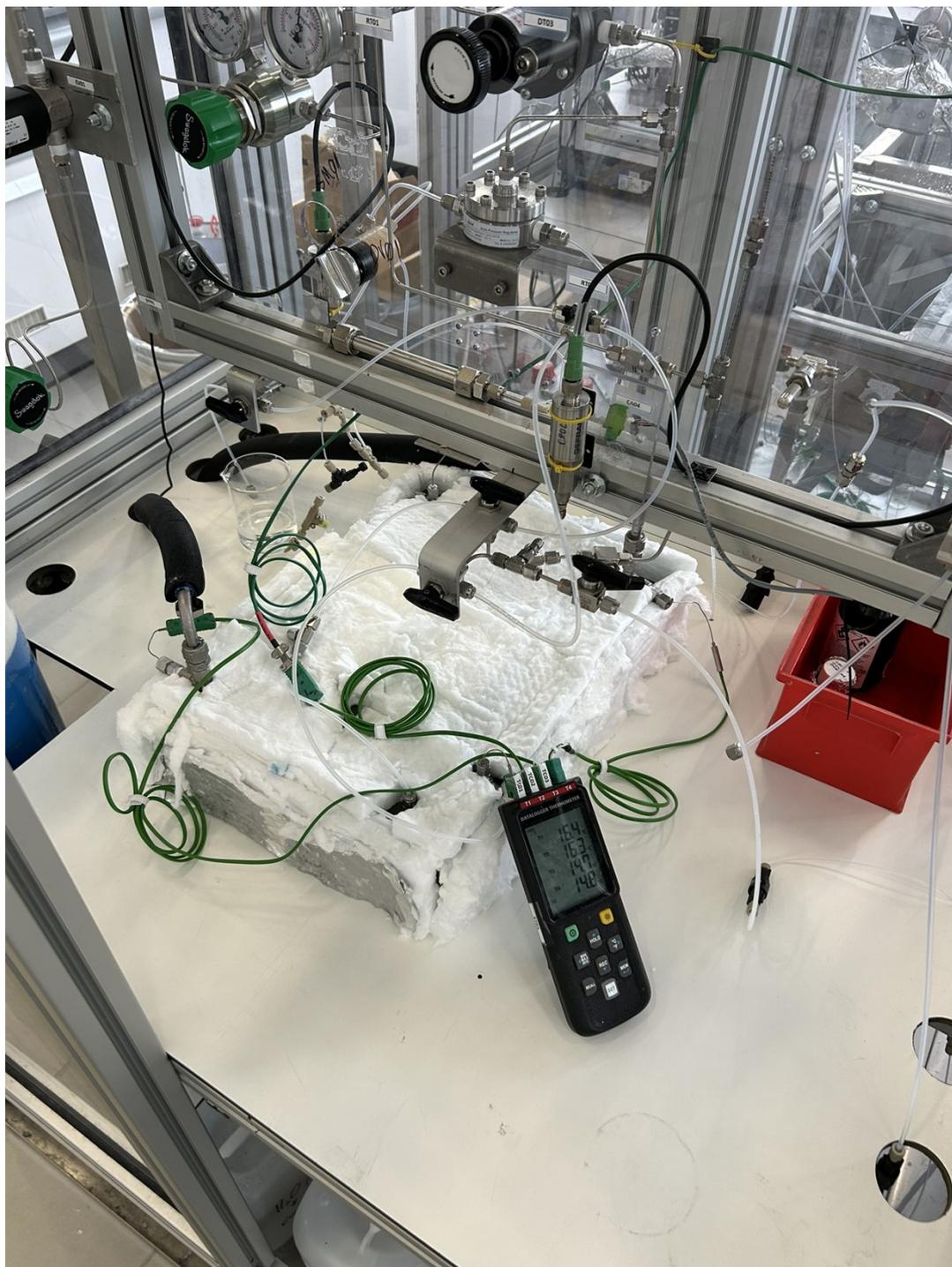


Figure S 2. Insulated Kobelco SMCR® reactor



Figure S 3. Experimental setup

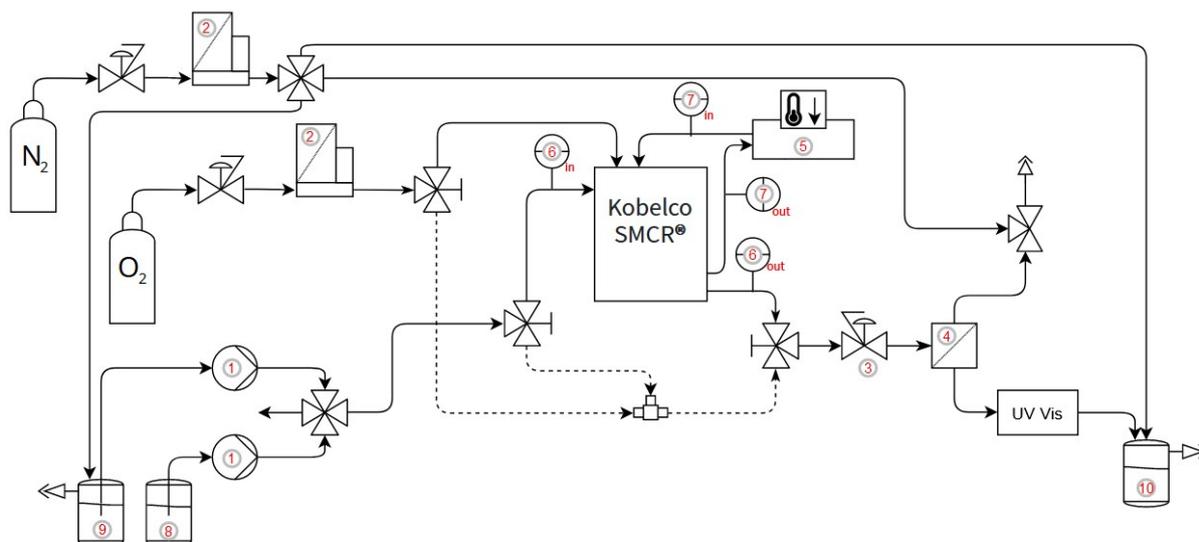


Figure S 4. Scheme of the experimental setup

2. Typical chromatograms

All products and reactants are commercially available. The products were unequivocally identified by comparison of the GC retention times and mass spectra of authentic samples.

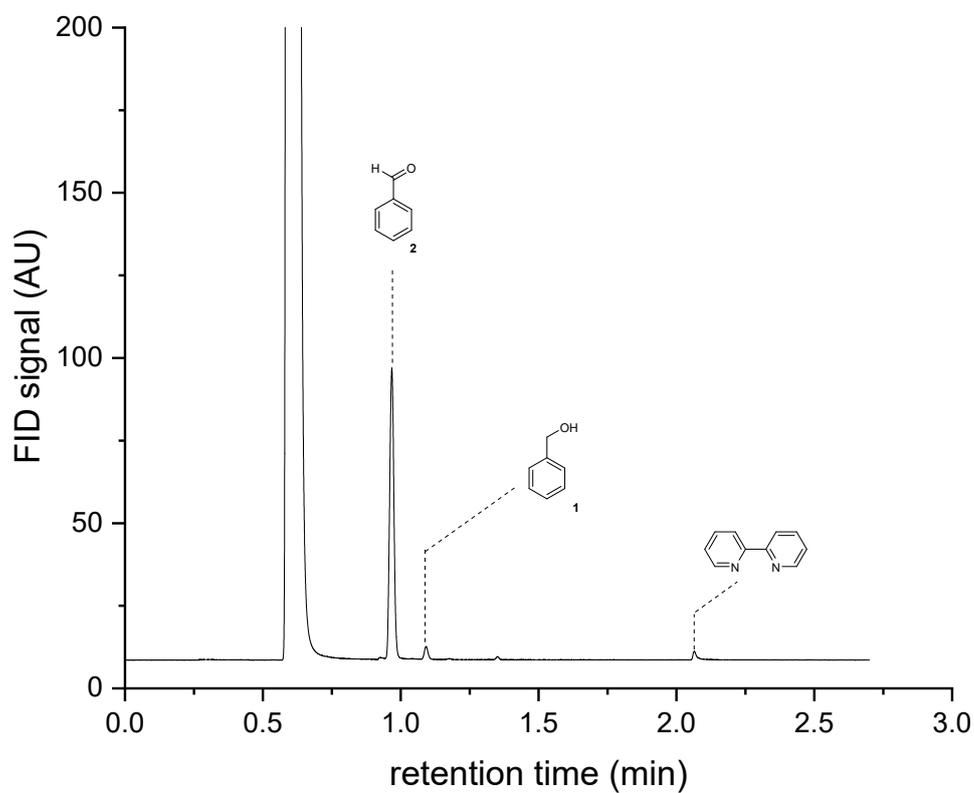


Figure S 5. Typical chromatogram for benzyl alcohol oxidation into benzaldehyde. See reference ¹ for details.

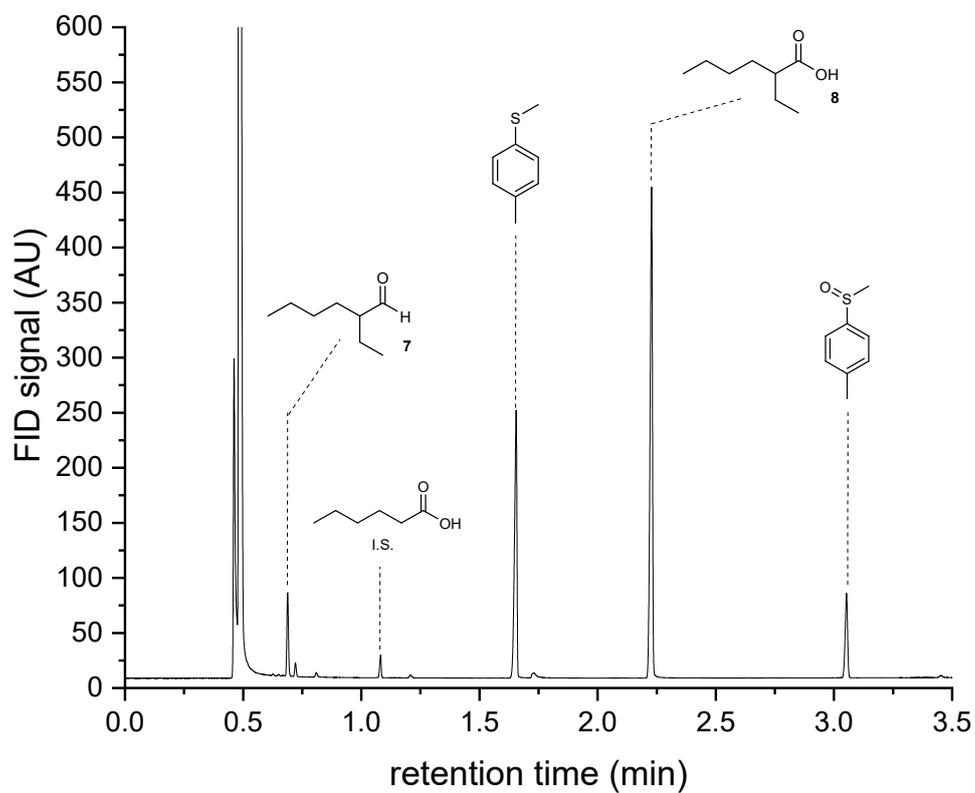


Figure S 6. Typical chromatogram for 2-ethylhexanal **7** oxidation into 2-ethylhexanoic acid **8** with simultaneous determination of the concentration of peracid **13**. See reference ² for details.

3. Data retrieved from literature and experiments to calculate volumetric productivity (kg/L_R/h) for oxidation of alcohols in Table 1.

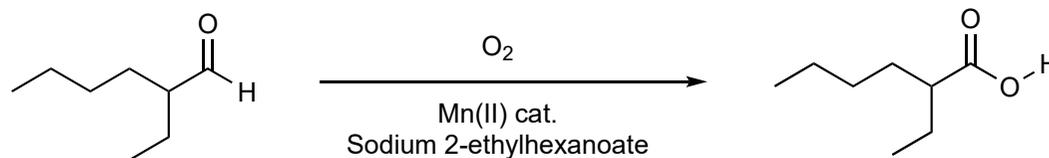
Table S 1. Comparison of the productivity for batch and continuous flow aerobic oxidation of alcohols

| Entry | Alcohol | Catalytic system ^{a)} | Residence time | Temp. (°C) | Yield | O ₂ (bar) | Reactive reactor volume (mL) | Vol. prod. (kg/L _R /h) | Ref |
|-------|---|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 0.4 M benzyl alcohol 1 in CH ₃ CN | Cu/TEMPO | 1 min | 25 | 99 % | 5 | 43 | 0.48 | This work |
| 2 | 1 M 4-fluorobenzothiophen-2-yl-methanol in DMSO | Cu/TEMPO | 32 h | 50 | 92% | 0.2 ^{c)} | 80'000 ^{b)} | 0.002 ^{b)} | 3 |
| 3 | 0.4 M cinnamyl alcohol 3 in CH ₃ CN | Cu/TEMPO | 4 min | 25 | 99 | 5 | 43 | 0.15 | This work |
| 4 | 0.4 M benzyl alcohol 1 in CH ₃ CN | Cu/TEMPO | 5 min. | 100 | 99 % | 3.2 ^{c)} | 66 | 0.06 | 4 |
| 5 | 0.4 M benzyl alcohol 1 in CH ₃ CN | Cu/TEMPO | 5 min | r.t. | 99 % | 5 | 5 | 0.08 | 1 |
| 6 | 0.4 M benzyl alcohol 1 in CH ₃ CN | Cu/TEMPO | 0.6 min | 40 | 99 % | 3.2 ^{c)} | 2.5 ^{b)} | 0.87 | 5 |
| 7 | 0.3 M benzyl alcohol 1 in toluene | Pd/Pyridine | 2.5 h | 100 | 87 % | 1.9 ^{c)} | 400 | 0.016 | 6 |
| 8 | 0.06 M benzyl alcohol 1 in AcOH | Fe/TEMPO | 2.3 min | 80 | 85 % | 8 | 25 | 0.008 | 7 |
| 9 | 0.4 M 1-octanol in 5 CH ₃ CN | Cu/TEMPO | 6.1 min | 60 | 95 % | 5 | 43 | 0.12 | This work |
| 10 | 0.3 M 1-octanol in 5 CH ₃ CN | Cu/TEMPO | 2.5 min | 65 | 99 % | 3.2 ^{c)} | 2.5 ^{b)} | 0.03 | 5 |
| 11 | 0.2 M 1-octanol in 5 CH ₃ CN | Cu/TEMPO | 45 min | 100 | 95 % | 3.2 ^{c)} | 38 | 0.0007 | 4 |
| 12 | 0.4 M 1-octanol in 5 CH ₃ CN | Cu/ABNO | 3.1 min | 60 | 99 % | 5 | 43 | 0.24 | This work |

^{a)} For detail, see Table 1; ^{b)} Reaction performed in batch. ^{c)} Calculated O₂ pressure (air or diluted O₂ in N₂ was used)

4. Data retrieved from literature and experiments to calculate volumetric productivity (kg/L_R/h) for oxidation of 2-ethylhexanal in Table 2.

Table S 2. Comparison of the productivity for the continuous flow aerobic oxidation of 2-ethylhexanal



| Entr y | Catalyst | Concentration | Reactive reactor volume (mL) | Residence time | Conv./Selec. | Volumetric productivity | Ref |
|--------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 0.0005 mol% ^{a)} | 5.6 M (neat) | 15 | ~ 2 min ^{b)} | > 99% / 97% | 4.1 kg/L _R /h | ⁸ |
| 2 | 0.0125 mol% ^{c)} | 5.6 M (neat) | 43 | 30s | > 99% / 98% | 14.0 kg/L _R /h | This work |
| 3 | 0.0001 mol% ^{d)} | 1.5 M | 20 (3 x 6.52) | 13.4 min | 90% / 96% | 0.28 kg/L _R /h | ⁹ |

^{a)} PFA tubing ; Mn(II) catalyst; sodium 2-ethylhexanoate 2 mol%; reactive reactor volume: 15 mL; Q_L: 1.25 ccm; Q_G: 100 Nccm, F_G/F_L: 0.58, P O₂: 7.5 bar, Q_G/Q_L: 8.6. ^{b)} *approximation from experimental conditions* ^{c)} Kobelco SMRC®; Mn(II) catalyst; sodium 2-ethylhexanoate 9 mol%; reactive reactor volume: 43 mL; Q_L: 12.5 ccm; Q_G: 1000 Nccm, F_G/F_L: 0.58, P O₂: 10 bar, Q_G/Q_L: 8.6. ^{d)} Continuous stirred-tank reactor; Mn(II) catalyst; sodium 2-ethylhexanoate 2 mol%; reactive reactor volume: 20 mL (3 x 6.52); Q_L: 0.5 ccm; Q_G: 4.8 Nccm, P O₂: 1.38 bar.

5. References

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