
Polyurea Microencapsulated Palladium Catalysts

Pd EnCat™

Outline

- Introduction
- Catalyst synthesis
- Catalyst physical characteristics
- Catalyst activity optimisation
- Catalyst mechanism
- Chemistry examples
- Parallel synthesis examples
- Process Case Studies

Introduction

Pd Catalysed Reactions: A Pivotal Tool in the Chemists 'Tool Box'

- Pd catalysed C-C bond formations
 - Heck, Suzuki, Stille, Carbonylation, Sonogashiras, etc
- Pd-Catalysed C-O,C-N,C-S bond formation.
- Pd reductions/oxidations

Common Process Issues with Homogeneous Pd Catalysis

- Pd contamination of product – regulatory requirements
- Pd contamination of intermediate – interferes with downstream chemistry
- Pd contamination of reactor vessels – cleaning costs
- Pd contamination in waste streams – treatment costs
- Pd loss from process = high cost

Minimise
Soluble Pd

Downstream
treatment

Heterogeneous
catalyst

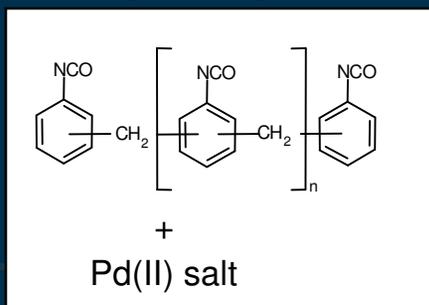
Catalyst Synthesis

Microencapsulation of Palladium (II) Salts by *in situ* Interfacial Polymerisation

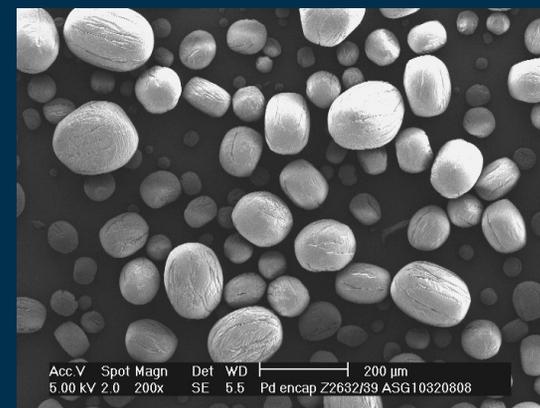


Oil-in-water emulsion

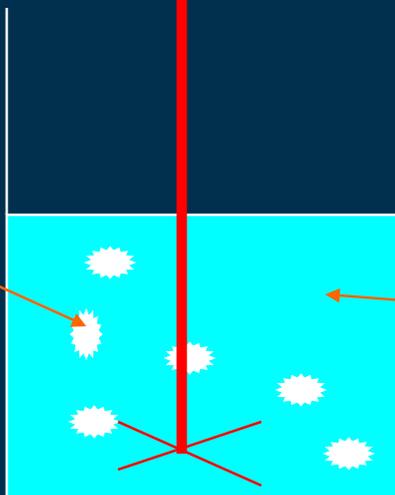
Catalyst in organic solvent with cross-linking isocyanates



Heating initiates polymerisation



Filtered & dried EnCat™
50-300μm



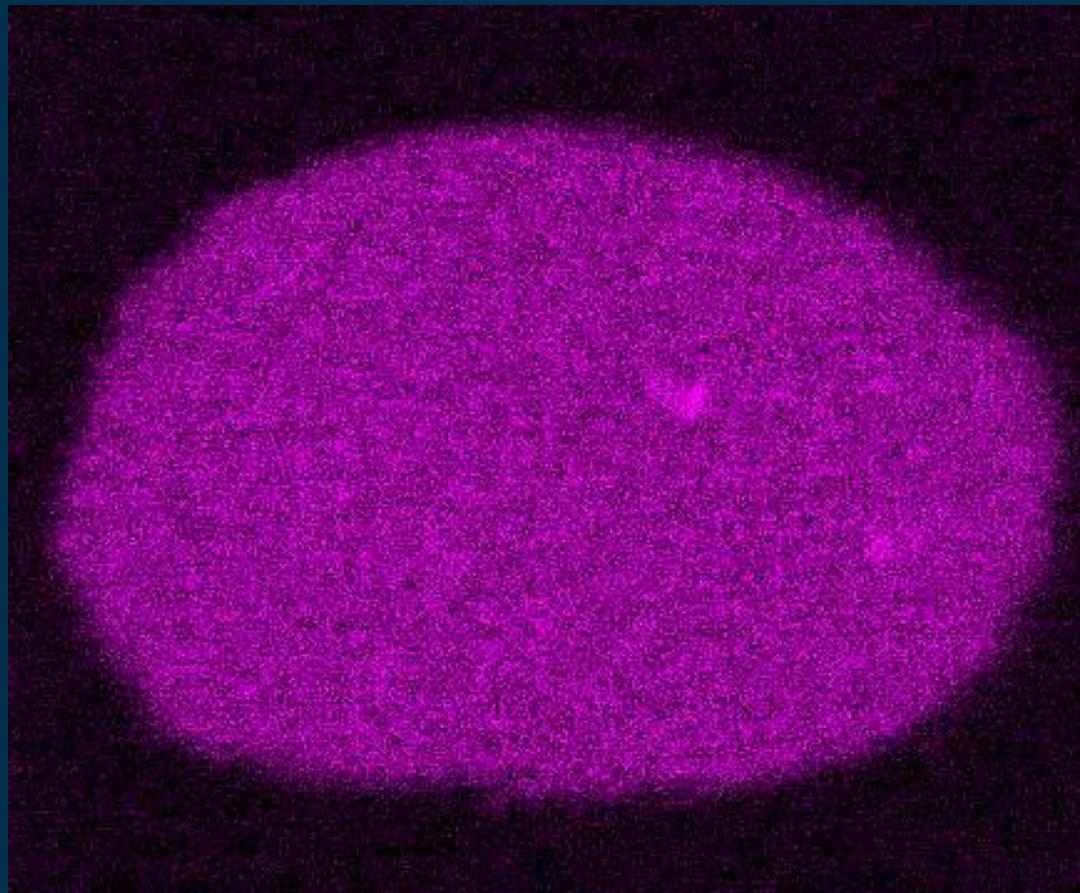
water, stabilisers

Catalyst Physical Characteristics

SEM 0.4 mmol/g Pd EnCat™ 40



EDX Analysis 0.4 mmol/g Pd EnCat™ 40



Dry State Porosity of 0.4 mmol/g Pd EnCat™ 40

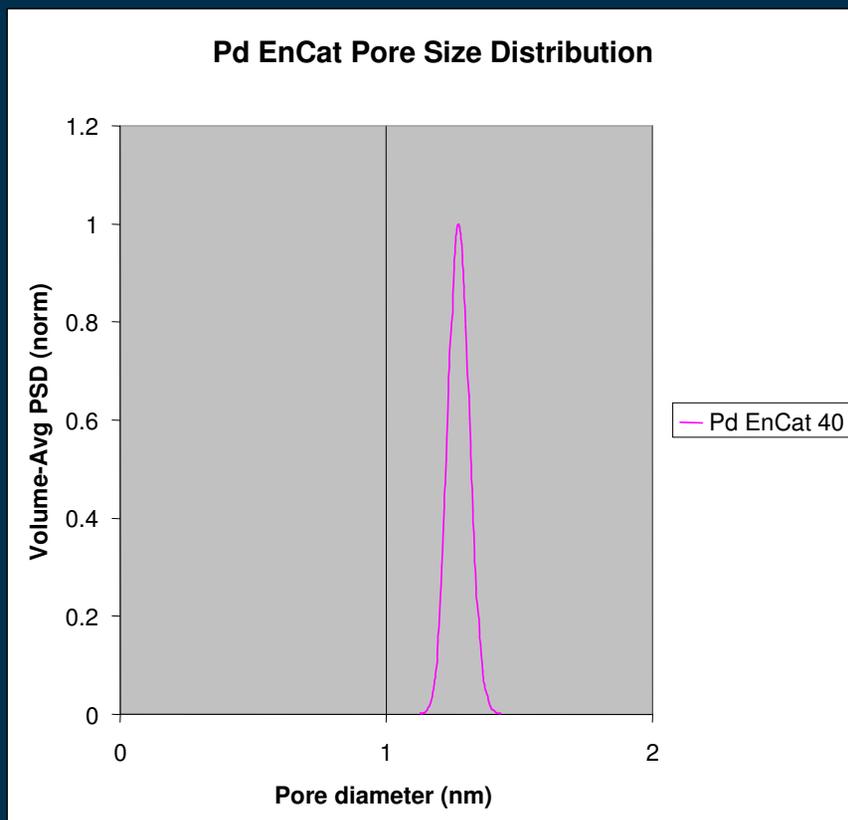
- BET nitrogen adsorption surface area = 0.07m²/g
 - no meso or macro pores
- Mercury intrusion porosimetry = 0.06cc/g
 - no macro pores
 - some partial collapse of internal voids

Solvent Swelling Of Pd EnCat™ 40

Solvent	Swelling of EnCat™ %
DMF	110
DMA	100
THF	10
Acetone	20
EtOH	10
IPA	5
Toluene	0

Porosity of 0.4 mmol/g Pd EnCat™ 40 In THF swollen state

Chromatographic Porosimetry investigation:

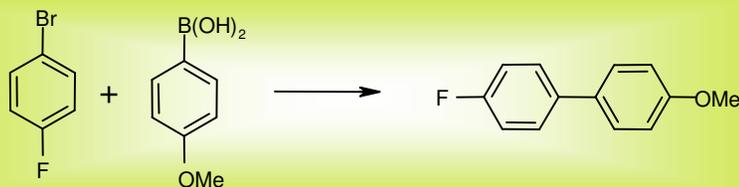


- Low pore size - average pore diameter = 1.28nm
- Very low pore volume
- Mono dispersed pores
- Polystyrene molecules of MW >300 are excluded

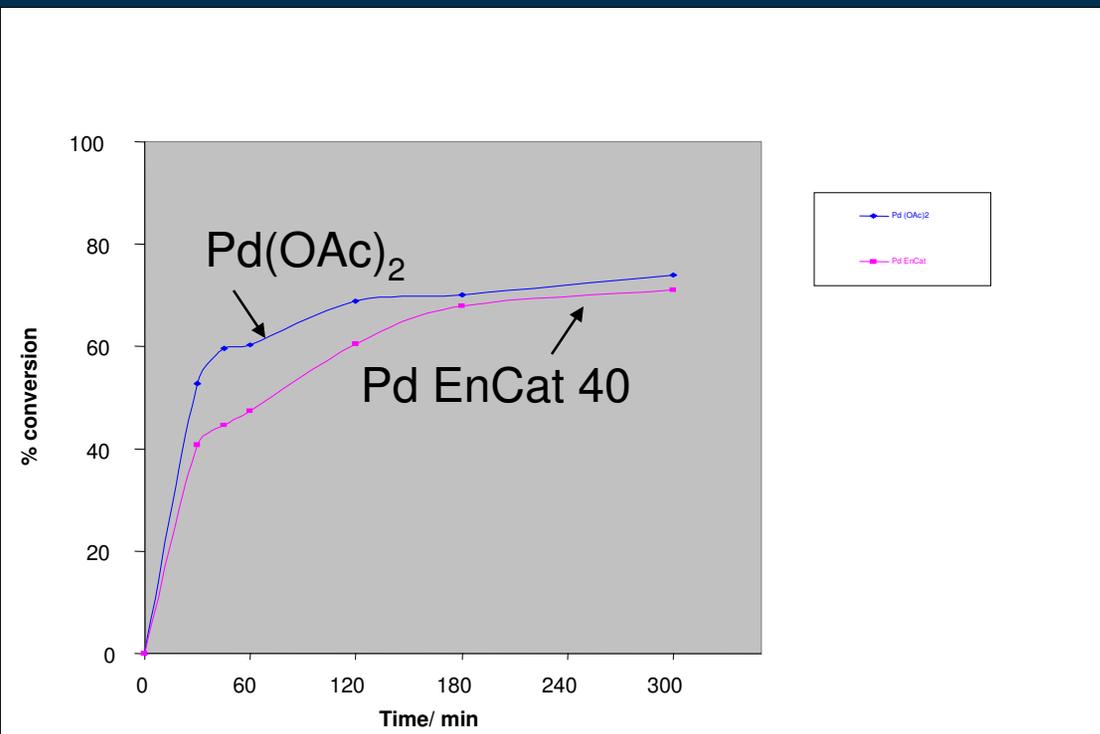
Leaching of Pd from Pd EnCat™ 40

Solvent	Pd ppm	% Pd extracted
THF	1	0.15
Acetone	<1	<0.15
Ethanol	<1	<0.15
Acetonitrile	1	0.15
IPA	<1	<0.15
Toluene	<1	<0.15
Dioxane	1	0.15
Ethyl acetate	<1	<0.15
DMF	7	1.08
DMA	6	0.93

Pd EnCat™ 40 Comparison with Pd(OAc)₂ in Simple Suzuki Coupling



Conditions: 3 mol% Pd, K₂CO₃, 80°C, EtOH/Water 20/1
Reaction stopped after 5 hours



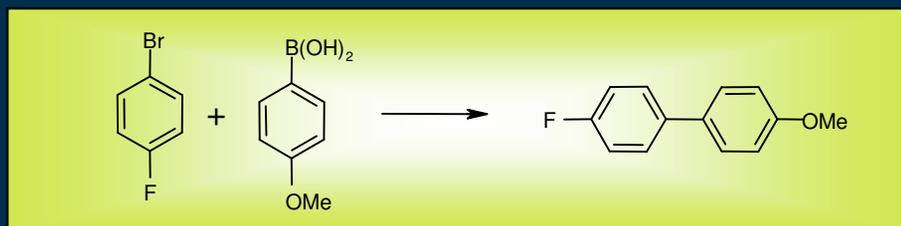
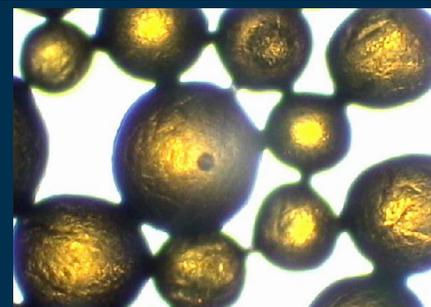
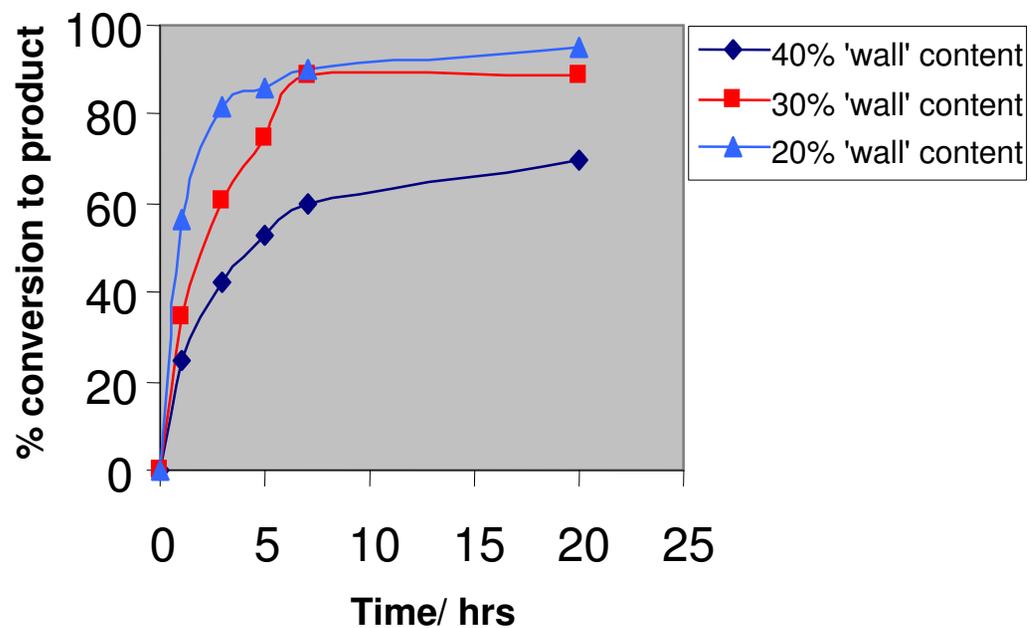
Pd EnCat™ Activity Optimisation

Enhancement of Pd EnCat™ Activity

Achieved through increasing matrix porosity -
improving access of substrates to metal species

- 1) Reducing polymer matrix content
- 2) Reducing cross-link density of PU matrix
- 3) Use of solvents capable of swelling matrix

Reducing Polymer Matrix Content

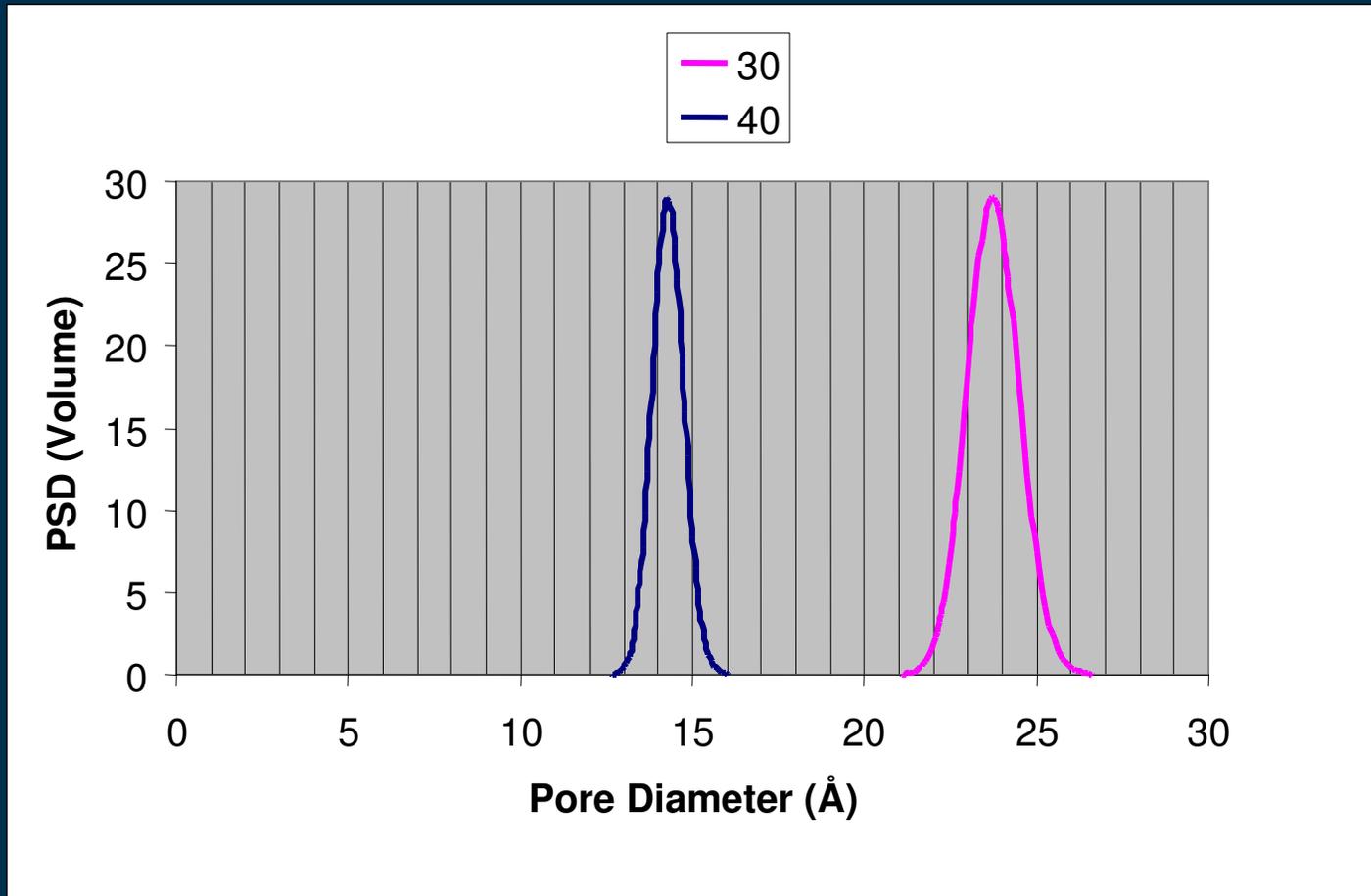


Porosity in Solvent Swollen State as a function of Matrix Content

Chromatographic Porosimetry Investigation:

Matrix Content (%)	20	30	40
Swollen Bulk density (g/ml)	0.25	0.33	0.707
Swollen Pore volume (ml/g)	2.8	1.5	0.3
Average Pore Diameter (nm)	1.3	2.4	1.4
PS MW Exclusion	>300	>900	>300

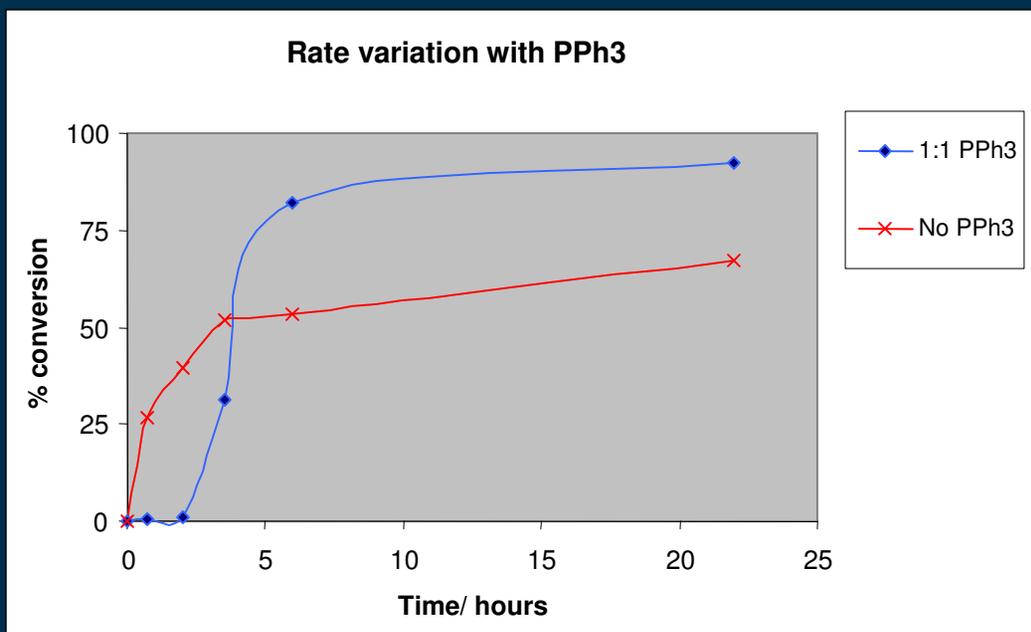
Pore Size Distribution in Solvent Swollen State



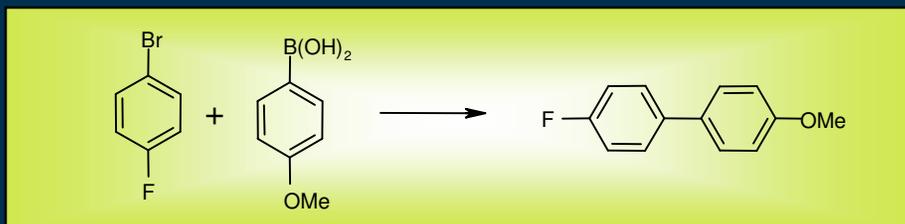
Leaching of Pd from Pd EnCat™ 30

Solvent	Pd ppm	% Pd extracted
THF	4	0.31
Acetone	1	0.08
Ethanol	<1	<0.08
Acetonitrile	<1	<0.08
IPA	<1	<0.08
Toluene	<1	<0.08
Dioxane	<1	<0.08
Ethyl acetate	<1	<0.08
DMF	5	0.39
DMA	3	1.01

Post Addition Of TPP to Pd EnCat™ 40 Suzuki Coupling Reaction

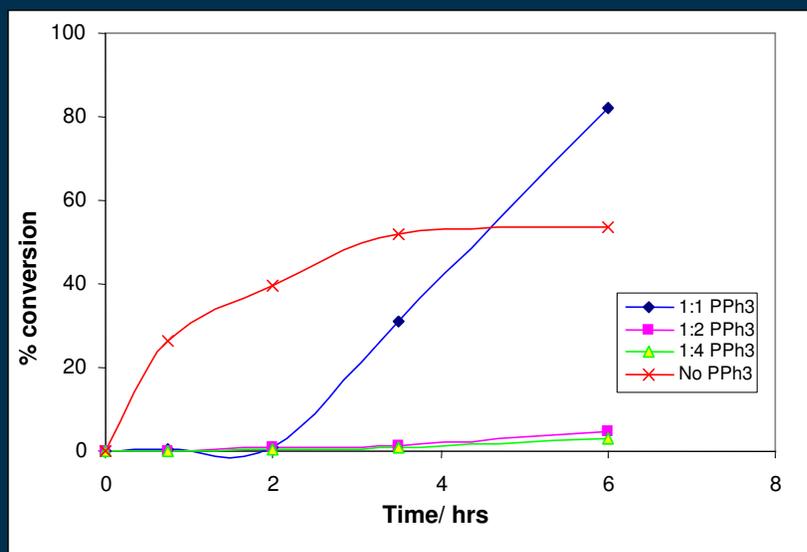


- Initial induction period before reaction starts
- Low levels (<3 ppm) Pd detected in solution

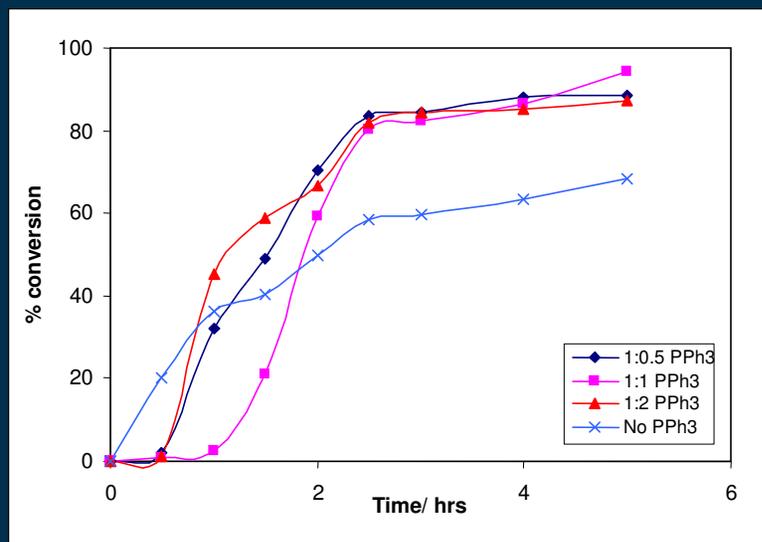


Initial Kinetics Following Post Addition Of TPP to Pd EnCat™ 40 and 30

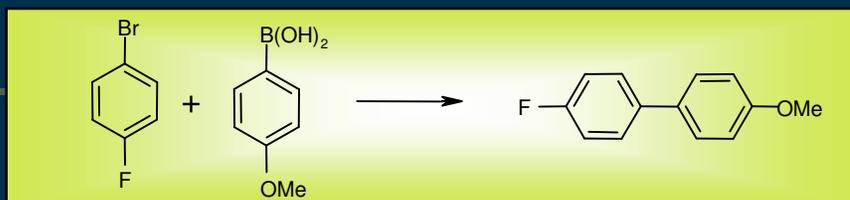
Pd EnCat™ 40



Pd EnCat™ 30

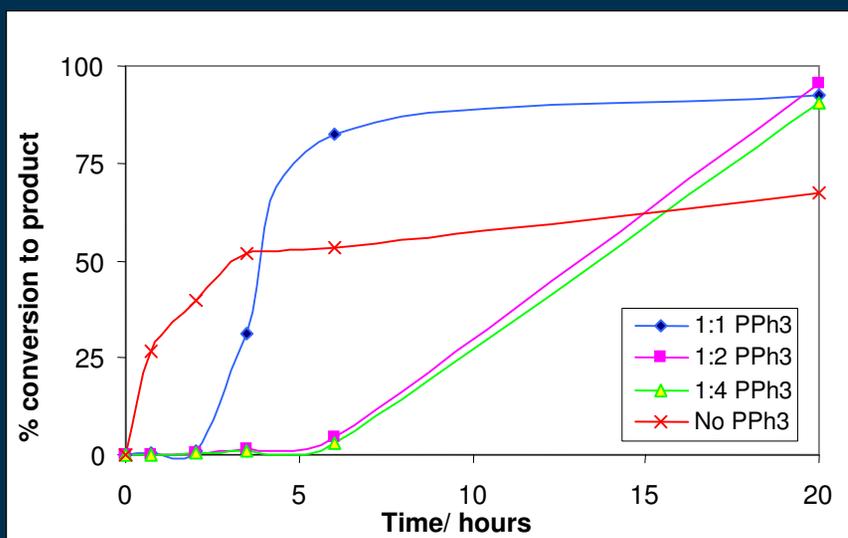


- Pd EnCat™ 30 shorter induction
- Induction period is sensitive to the amount of TPP

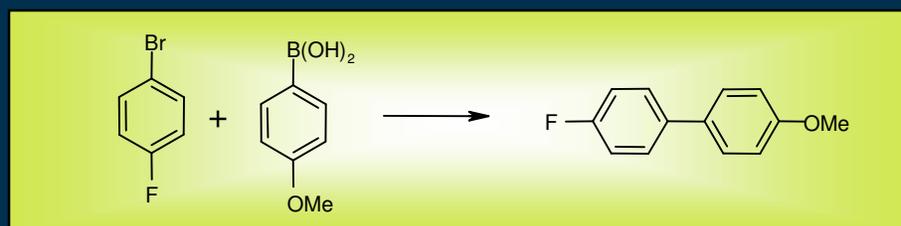
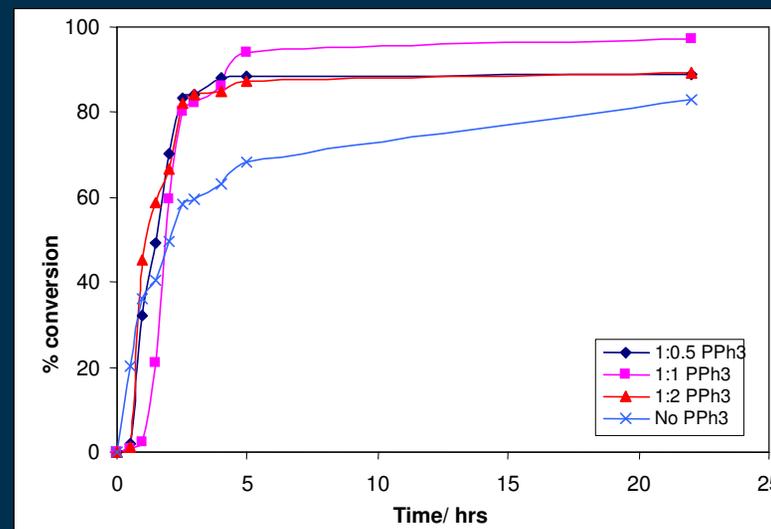


Overall Kinetics Post Addition Of TPP to Pd EnCat™ in Suzuki Coupling Reaction

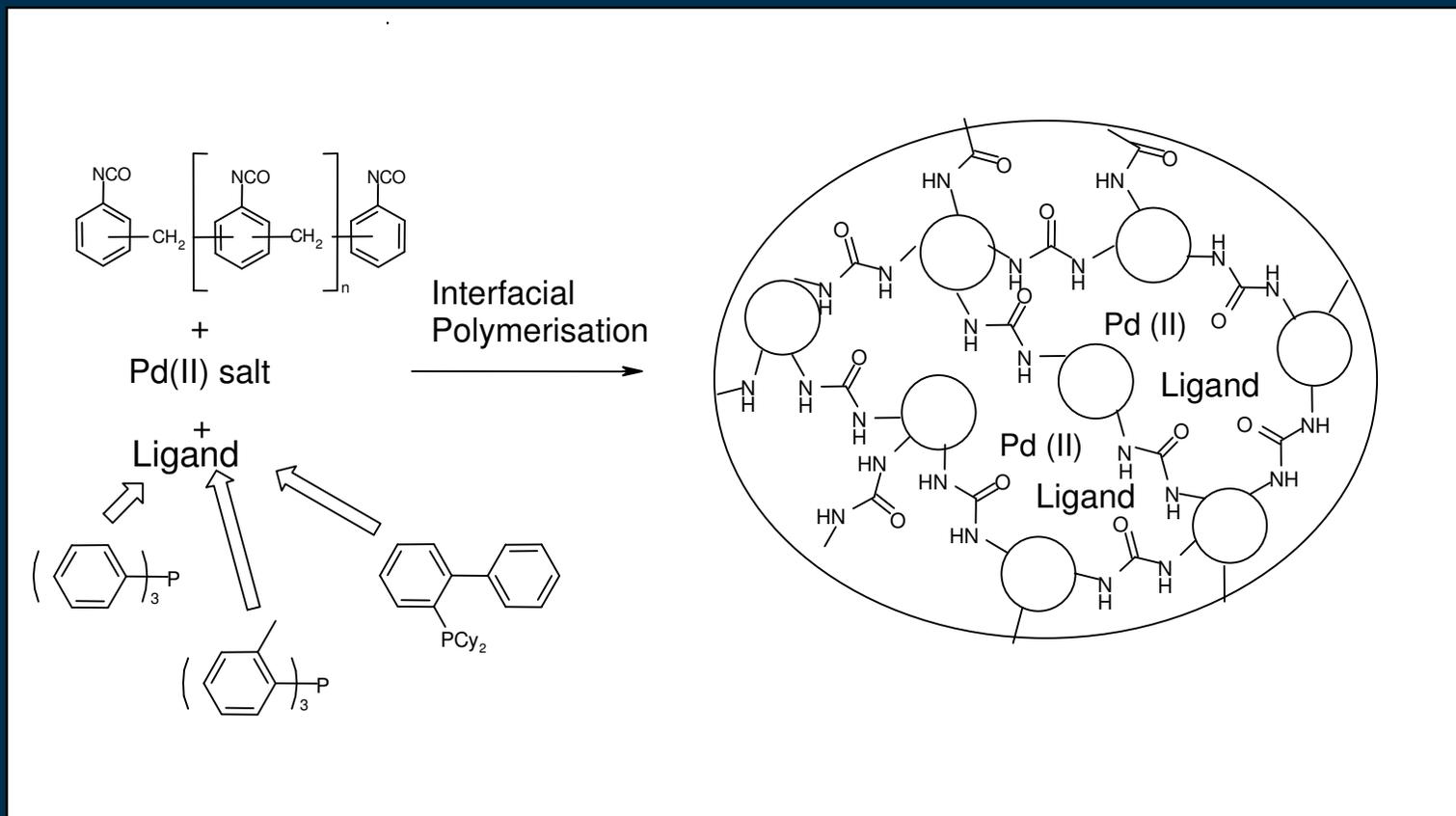
Pd EnCat™ 40



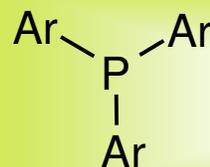
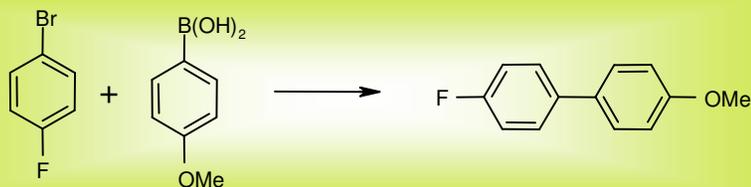
Pd EnCat™ 30



Pd EnCat™ with Co-Encapsulated Phosphine Ligand

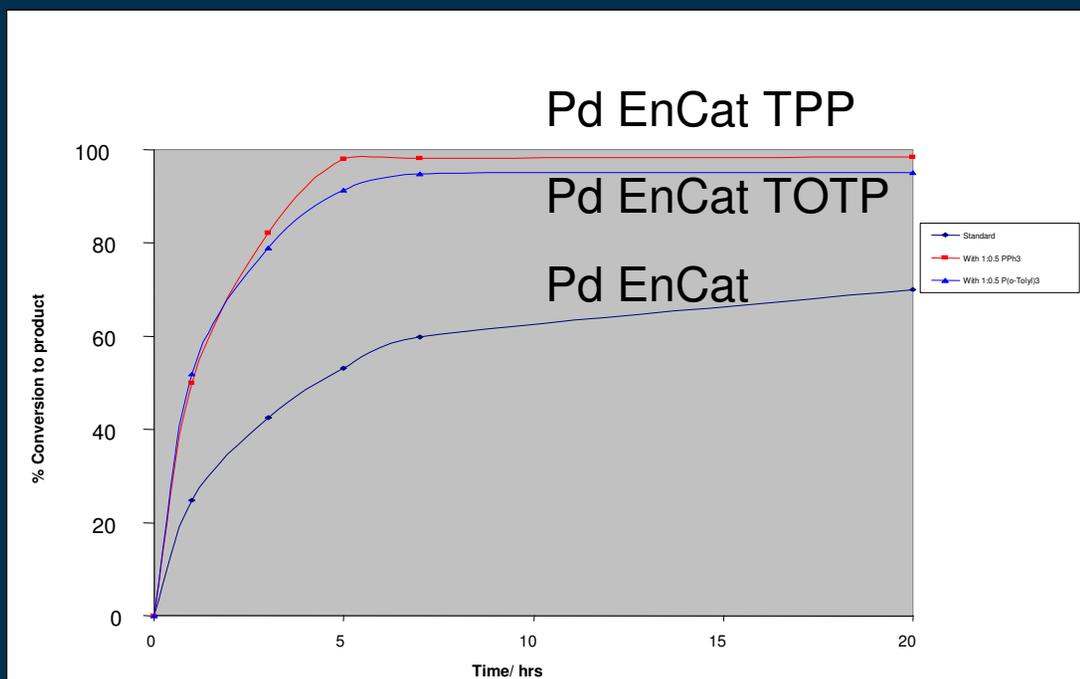


Pd EnCat™ Activity with Co-Encapsulated Phosphine Ligands (Pd/P 1/0.5)



Ar = Phenyl TPP

Ar = o-Tolyl TPP



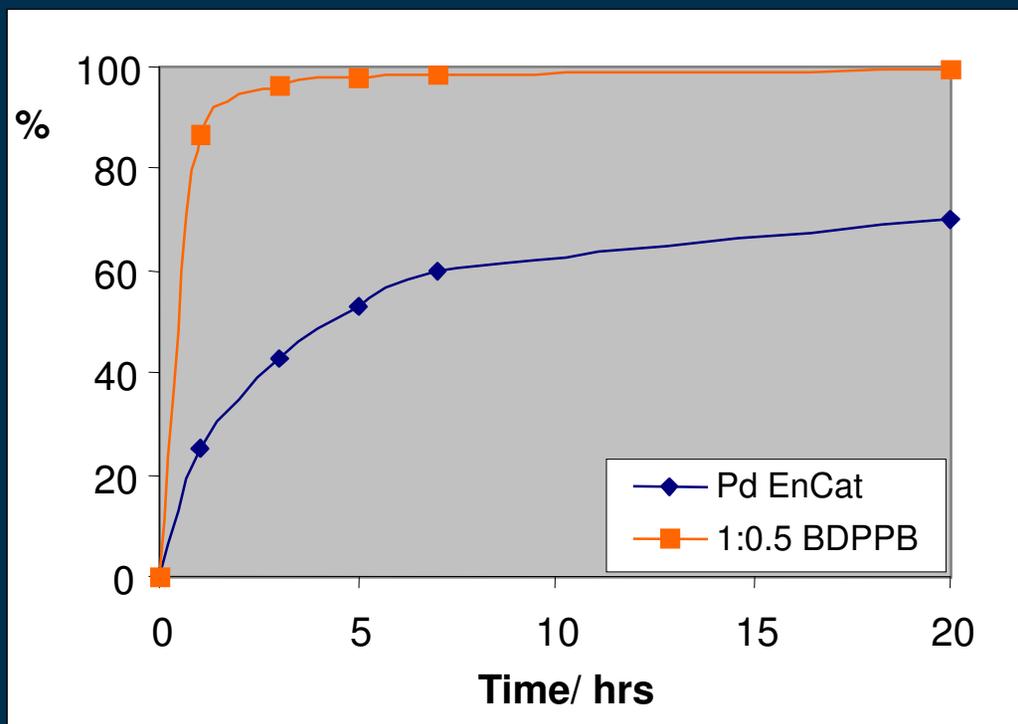
Crude Product

<5ppm Pd
<5ppm P

BDPPB Pd EnCat™ Activity



Conditions: 3 mol% Pd, K_2CO_3 ,
80°C, IPA/Water 20/1



Crude Product
20ppm Pd
50ppm P

Pd EnCat™ with Co-encapsulated Phosphine Ligand

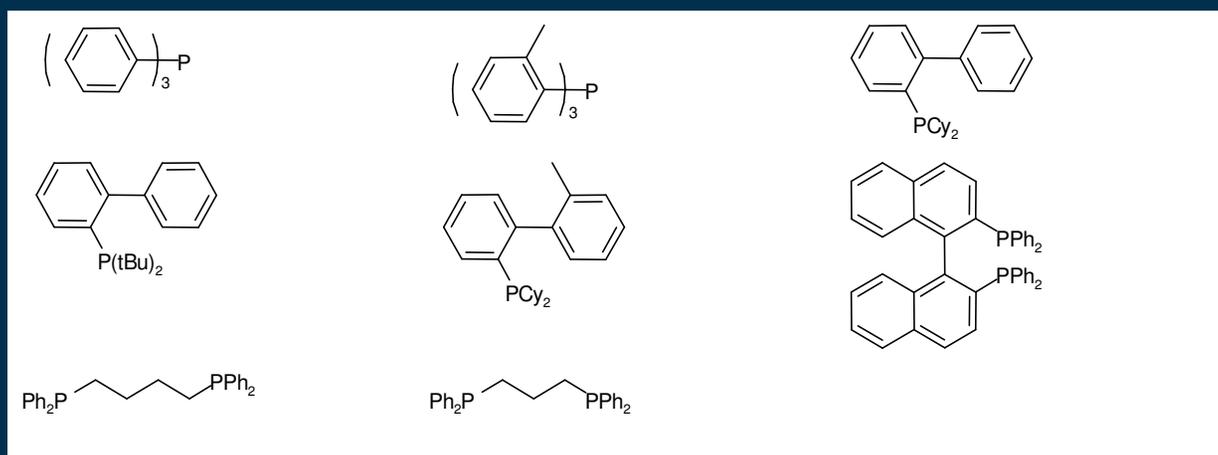
- Fast reactions in quantitative yield
- Low palladium leach (<15ppm, <1% total)*
- Some phosphine ligand leach (<30ppm, <10% total)*
- Greatly simplified reaction work up
- Versatile 'tunable' catalyst design

* Solvent dependent

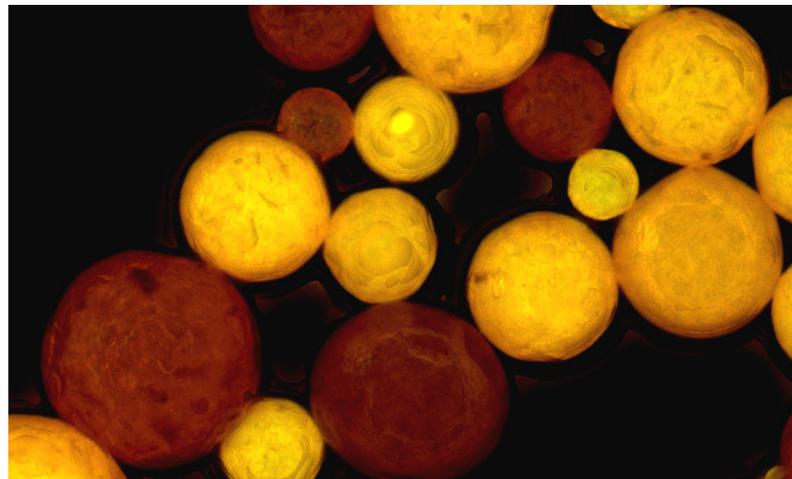
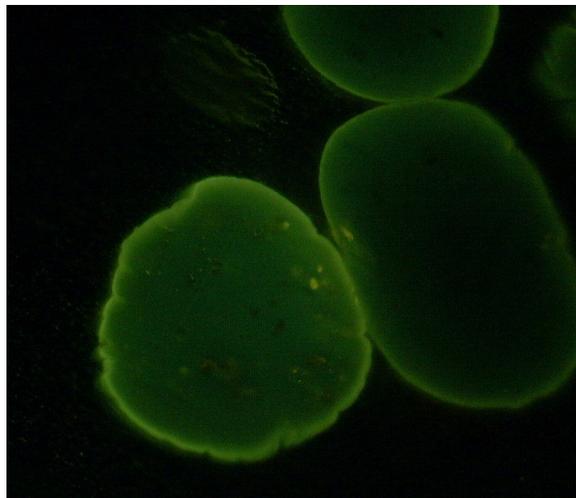
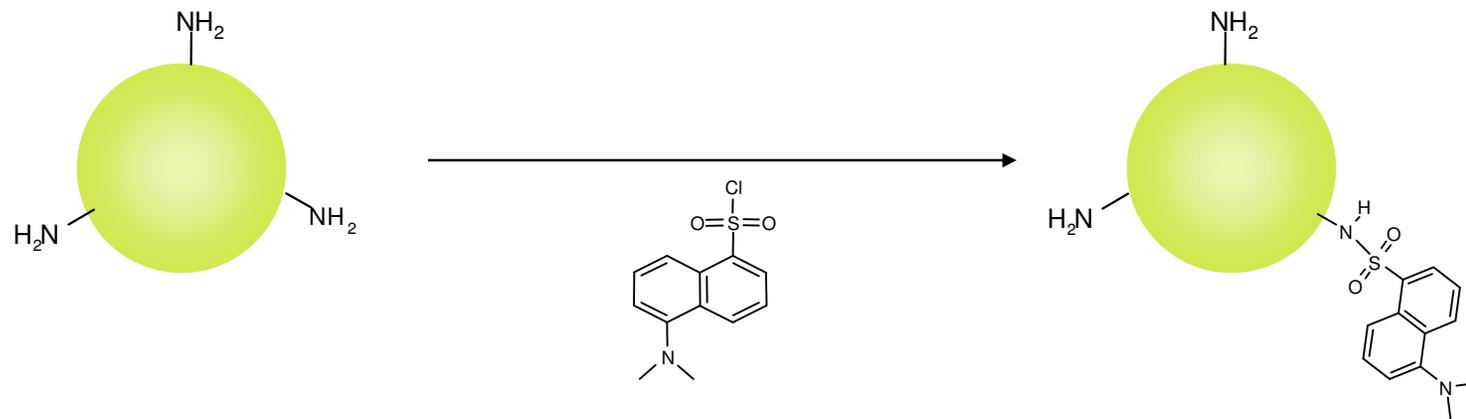
Customised Catalysts

Pd EnCat™ catalysts - can be tailored to a specific process and chemistry by selection of:

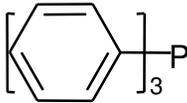
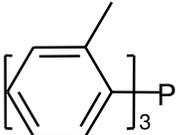
- Metal type and loading
- Ligand type and loading
- Matrix porosity and particle size



Fluorescent Labelled Pd EnCat™



Microencapsulated Palladium Acetate Products

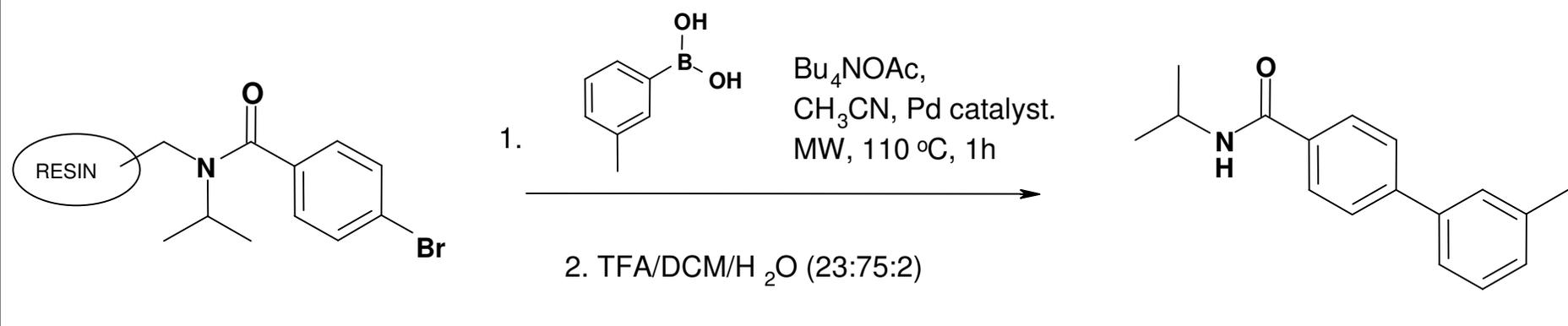
Product	Matrix Content %	Pd content mmol/g (%)	Co-encapsulated ligand	Average particle size micron
Pd(II) EnCat™ 40	40	0.4 (4)	-	150-200
Pd(II) EnCat™ 30	30	0.4 (4)	-	150-200
Pd(II) EnCat™ TPP30	30	0.4 (4)		150-200
Pd(II) EnCat™ TOTP30	30	0.4 (4)		150-200

Microencapsulated Palladium Zero Nano Particulate Products

Product	Matrix Content %	Pd content mmol/g (%)	Co-encapsulated ligand	Average particle size micron
Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP	40	0.4 (4)	-	150-200
Pd(0) EnCat™ 30NP	30	0.4 (4)	-	150-200

Pd EnCat™ Mechanism

Catalyst Mechanism



- Control reactions with $\text{Pd}(\text{Ph}_3)_4$ gave 4:1 product : Ar-Br
- Pd-EnCat™ - no detectable product. Only pure Ar-Br

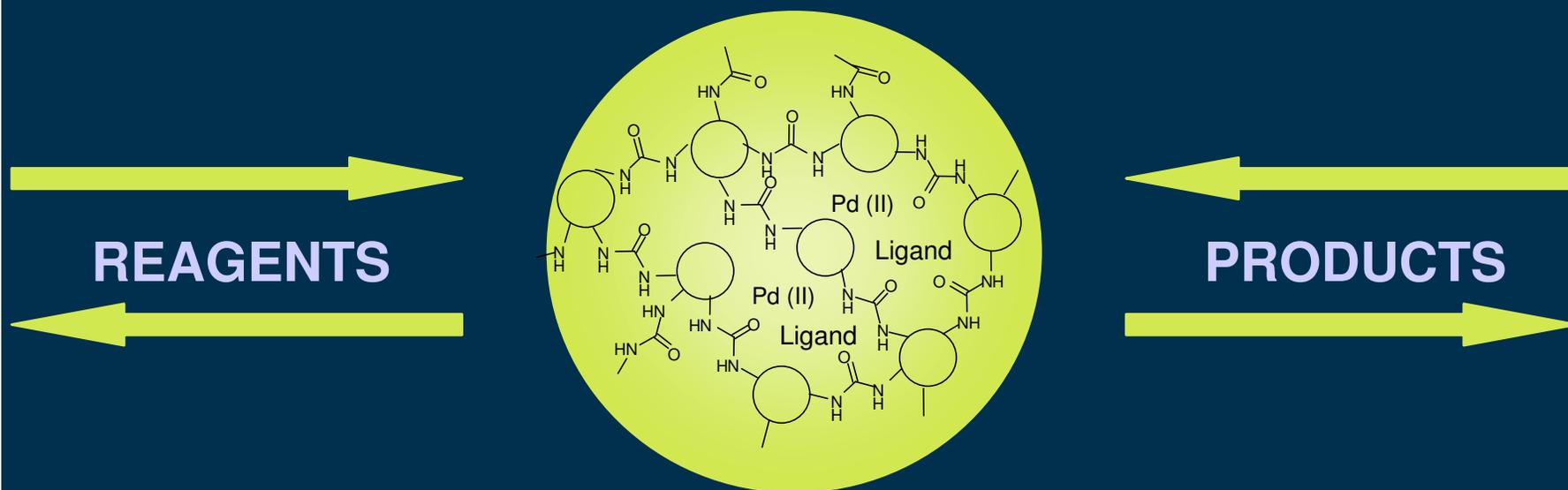
c.f. I. W. Davies *et. al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2001**, *123*, 10139-10140

Catalyst Mechanism

Reaction probably takes place within microcapsules:

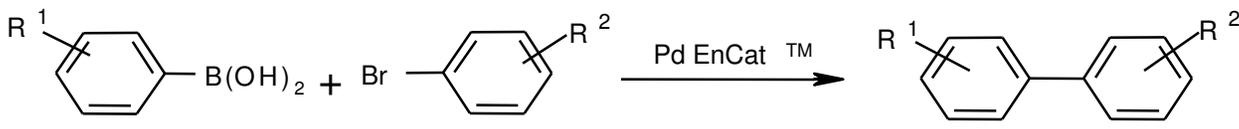
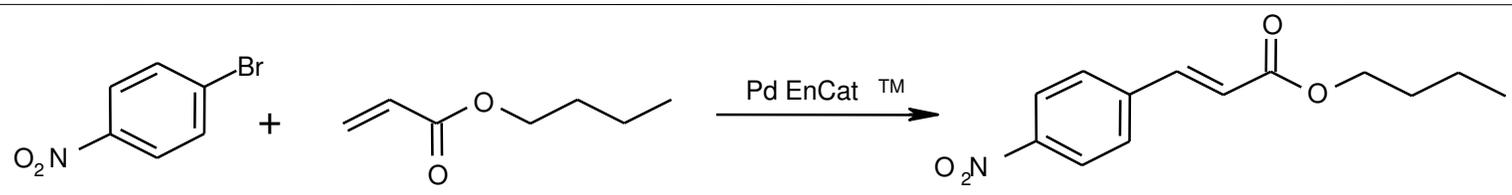
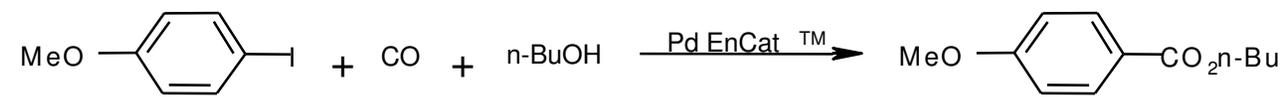
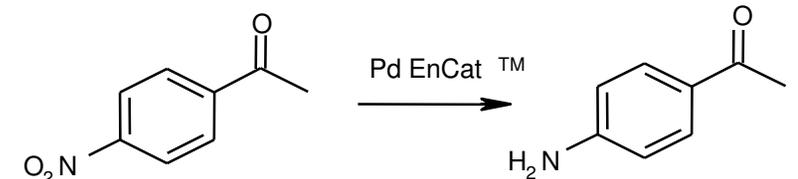
- Suzuki substrates added to hot solvent extracts of Pd EnCat™ gave no reaction.
- Removal of Pd EnCat™ from Suzuki reaction mixture by hot filtration stopped reaction.

Mechanism

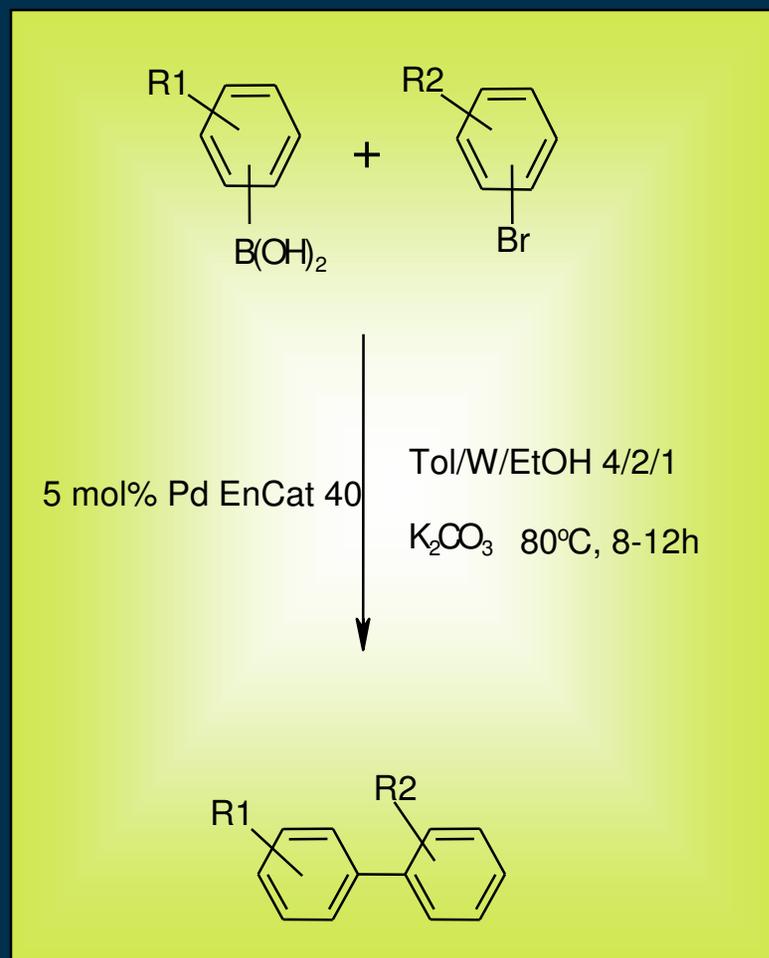


Chemistry Examples with Pd EnCat™

Chemistry Examples

Suzuki:	
Heck:	
Carbonylation	
Transfer Hydrogenation	

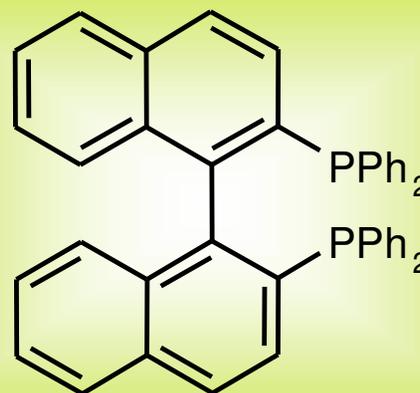
Suzuki Couplings Catalysed by Pd EnCat™ 40



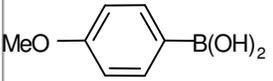
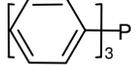
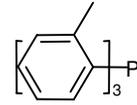
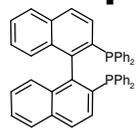
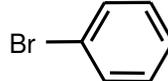
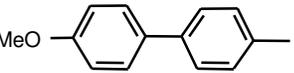
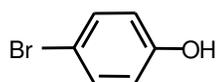
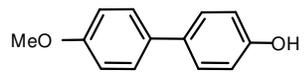
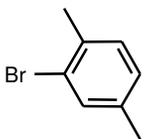
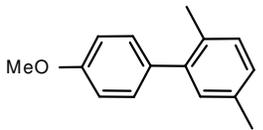
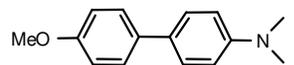
R1	R2	Yield %
p-OMe	p-OMe	87
p-OMe	p-F	89
p-OMe	p-NO ₂	91
o-OMe	o-OMe	71
p-Ac	p-OMe	84
p-Ac	p-F	90
p-Ac	p-NO ₂	97
H	p-OMe	94
H	p-F	93
H	p-NO ₂	97

Pd EnCat™ Development Product

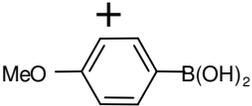
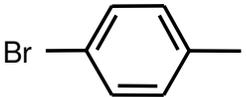
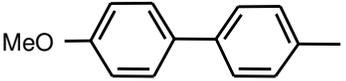
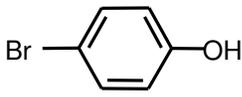
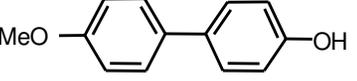
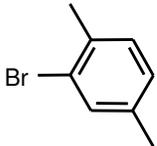
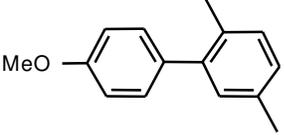
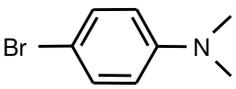
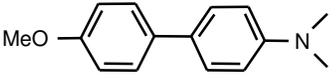
Pd EnCat™ Binap30



Electron Rich Suzuki Couplings Pd EnCat™ Binap30 Catalysed

Aryl Halide +	Product	Encap Ligand (% Yield)			
		None	TPP	TOTP	Binap
					
		55	74	76	>99
		27	15	2	50
		53	76	91	>99
		68	61	100	97

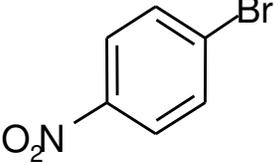
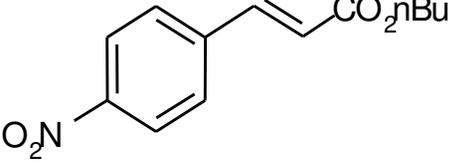
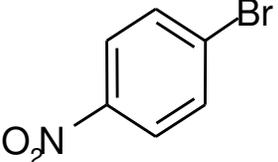
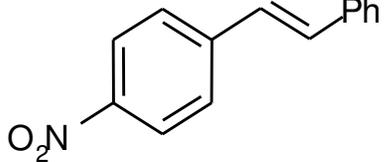
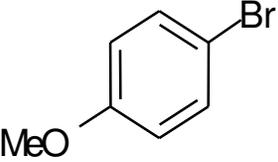
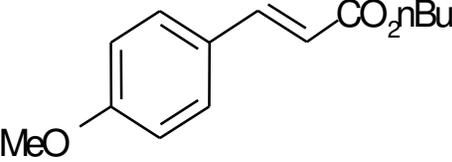
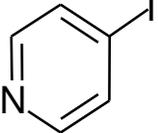
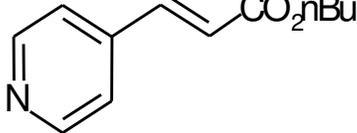
Pd EnCat™ Binap30 Catalysed Electron Rich Suzuki Couplings

Aryl Halide	Product	% conv	*Pd ppm	*P ppm
 <chem>COc1ccc(B(O)O)cc1</chem>				
 <chem>COc1ccc(Br)cc1</chem>	 <chem>COc1ccc(cc1)-c2ccc(C)cc2</chem>	>99	2	30
 <chem>COc1ccc(Br)cc1</chem>	 <chem>COc1ccc(cc1)-c2ccc(O)cc2</chem>	50	3	38
 <chem>COc1cc(Br)ccc1</chem>	 <chem>COc1ccc(cc1)-c2cc(C)ccc2</chem>	>99	2	34
 <chem>CN(C)c1ccc(Br)cc1</chem>	 <chem>CN(C)c1ccc(cc1)-c2ccc(C)cc2</chem>	97	5	47

* In crude product following solvent evaporation

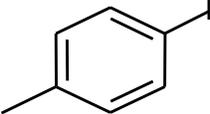
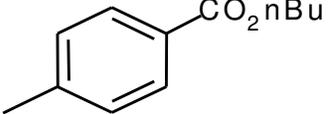
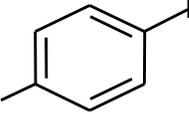
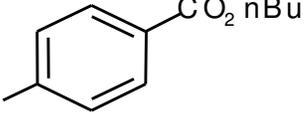
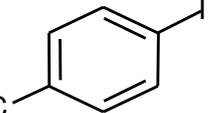
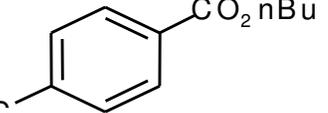
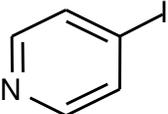
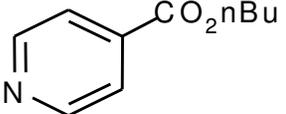
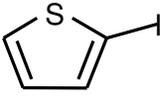
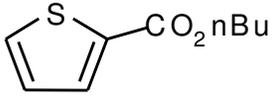
Avecia

Pd EnCat™ 40 Catalysed Heck Reactions

Substrate	Product	Yield (%)
		91
		93
		25
		98

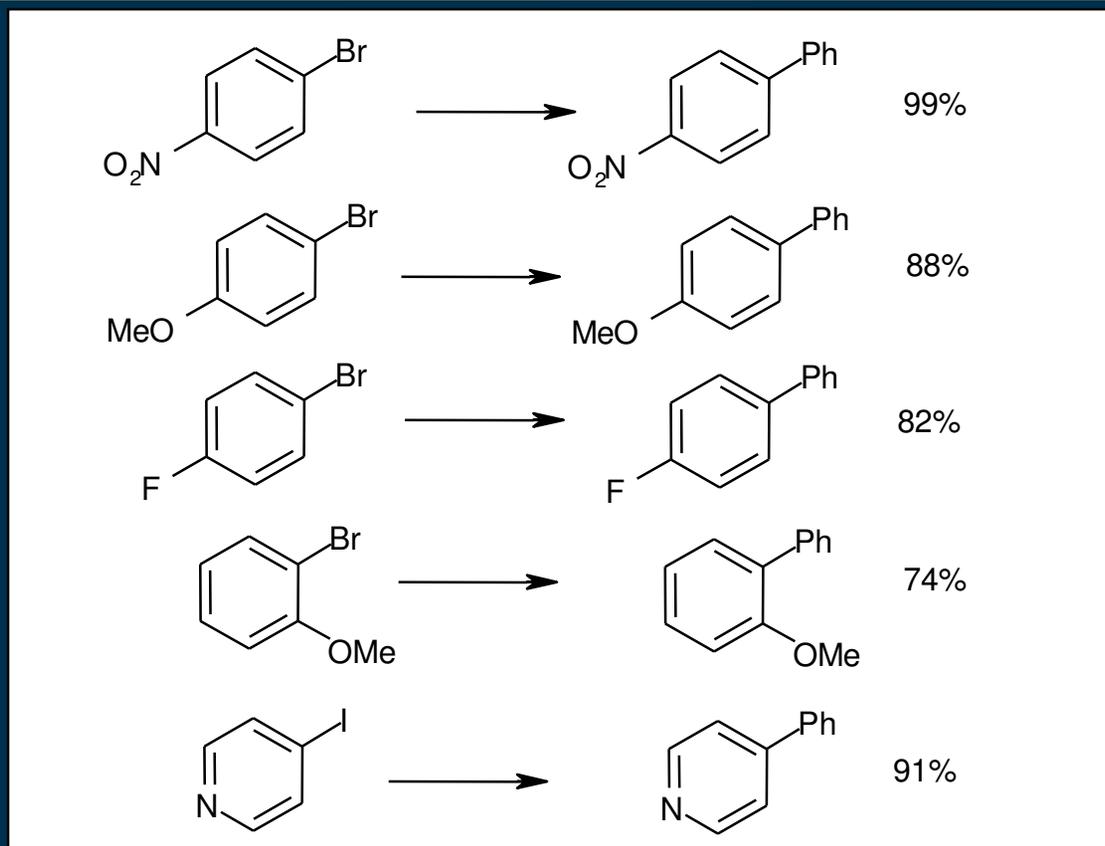
Conditions: 2.5mol% Pd EnCat™ 40, IPA, nBu₄NOAc, 90°C, olefin

Pd EnCat™ 40 Catalysed Carbonylations

Substrate	Product	Yield (%)
		89
		99
		95
		93
		98

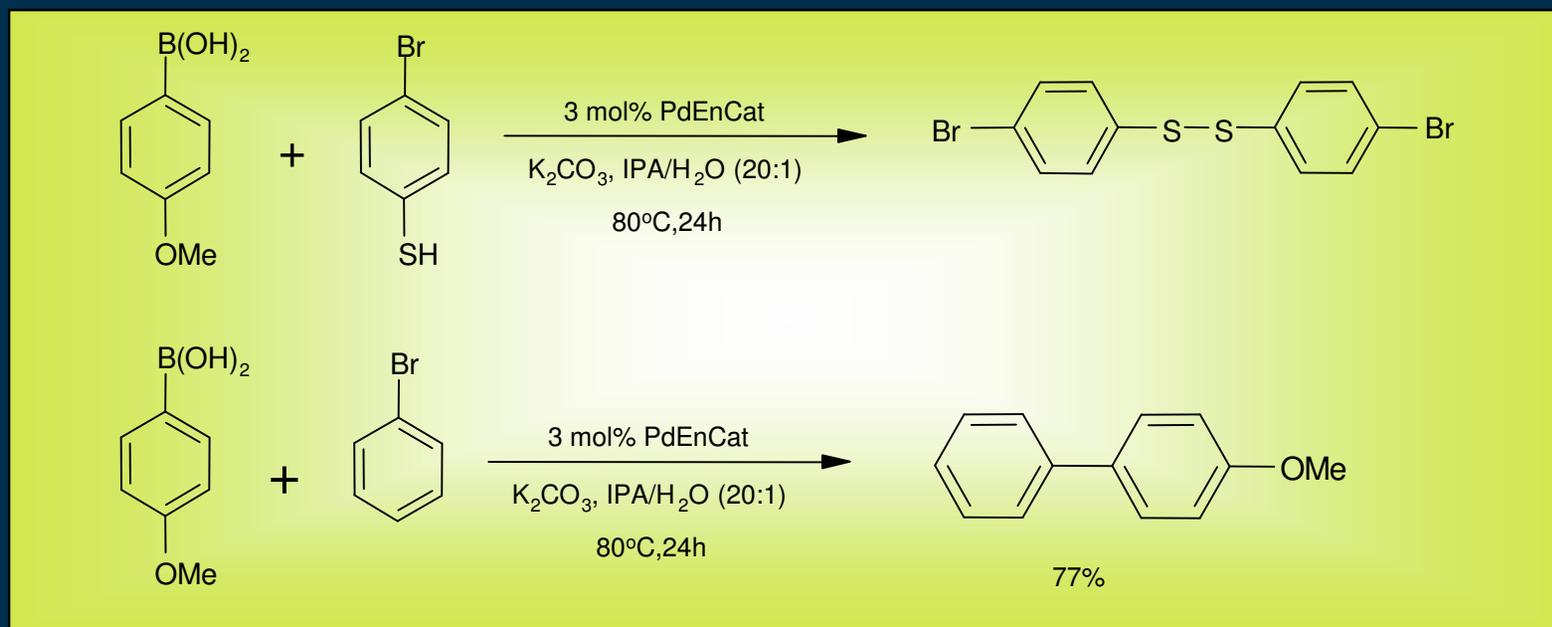
Conditions: 3mol% Pd EnCat™ 40, nBuOH, CO, TEA, 90°C

Pd EnCat™ 40 Catalysed Stille Reactions

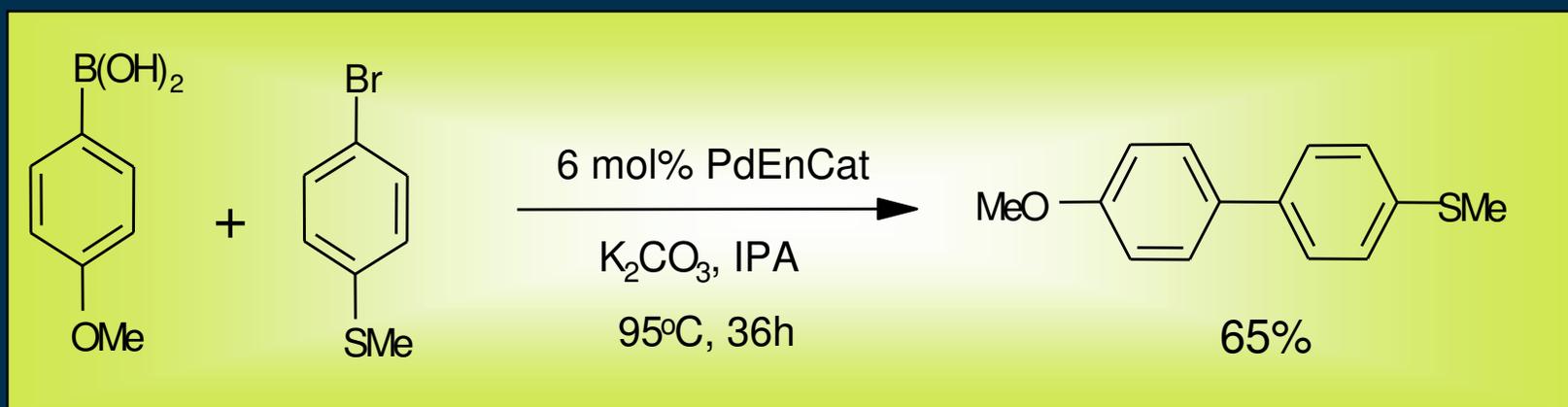


Conditions: 2.5mol% Pd EnCat™ 40, IPA/Tol 1/1, $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NOAc}$, 90°C, Me_3SnPh

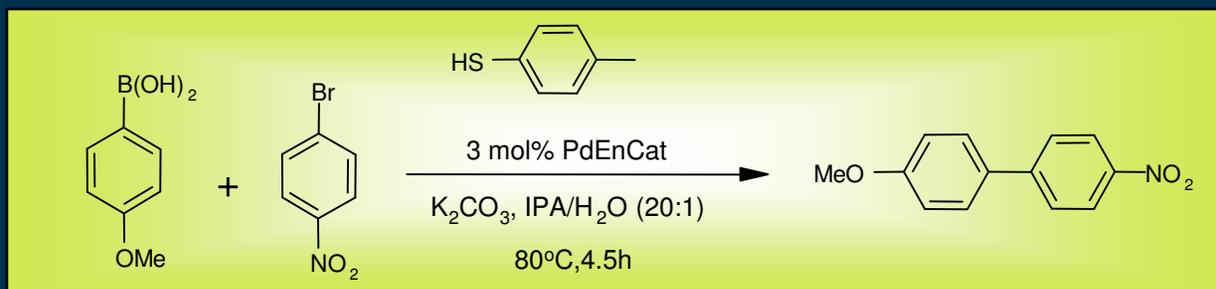
Influence of Thiol Substrates In Pd EnCat™ Suzuki Couplings



Pd EnCat™ 40 Suzuki Coupling of Sulfides



Pd EnCat™ 40 & Suzuki Coupling In the Presence of Thiol Contaminant



4-THIOCRE SOL	45min	2.5h	3h	4h	Crude
0%	66%	82%	82%	82%	>90% (5h)
0.1%	37%	73%	79%	81%	>90% (5h)
1%	1%	1%	-	3%	3% (24h)
3%	1%	2%	-	4%	4% (24h)

Hydrogenation and Transfer Hydrogenation with Pd(0) EnCat™ and Pd(0) EnCat™ NP

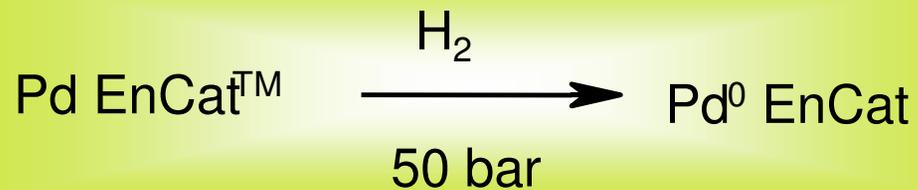
- Pre activation of catalyst required:

Reduction of Pd with hydrogen

or

Reduction of Pd with formic acid

Characteristics Pd(0) EnCat™



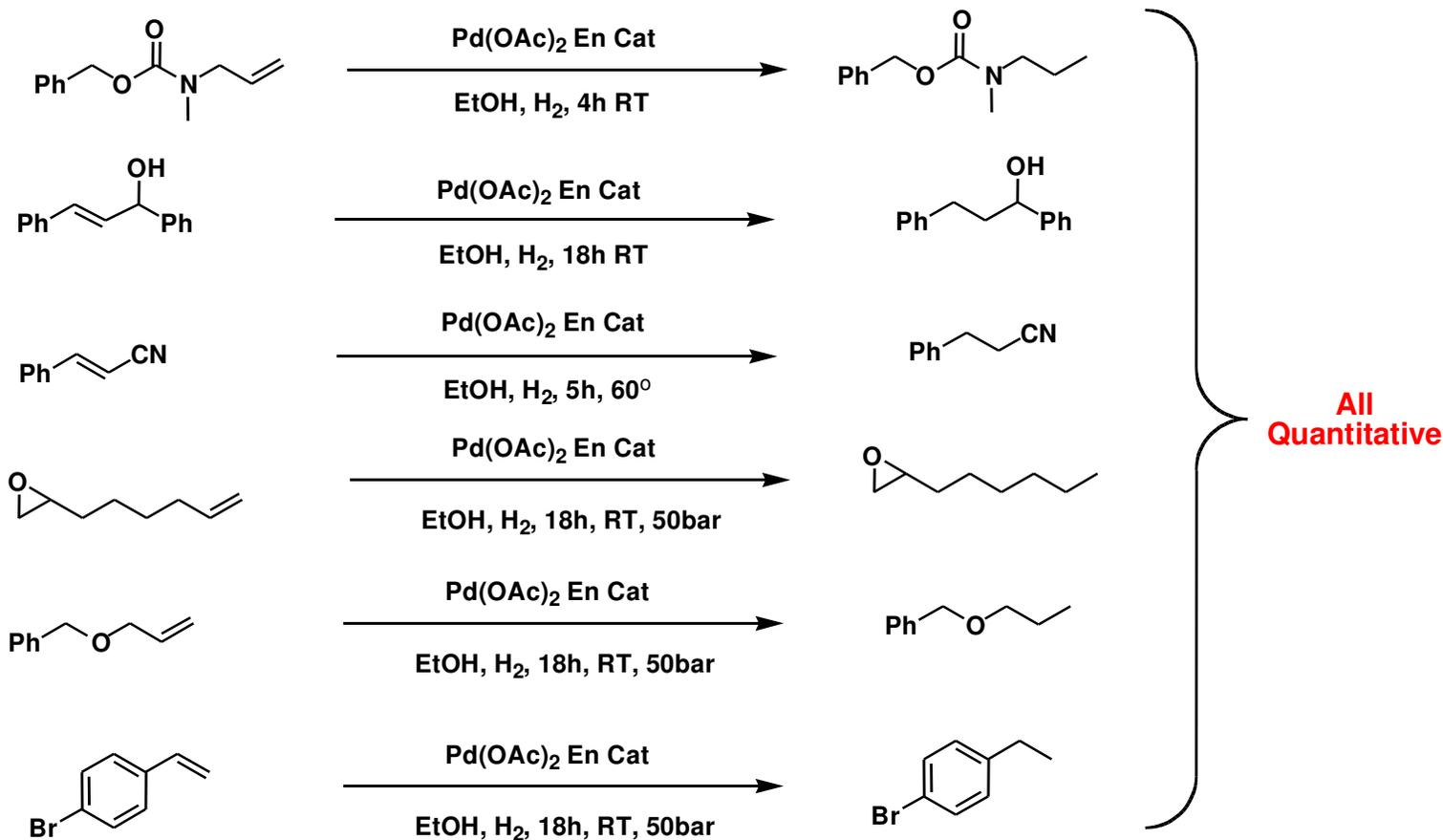
Low activity catalyst

Pd Particles > 5nm, single domain and well ordered

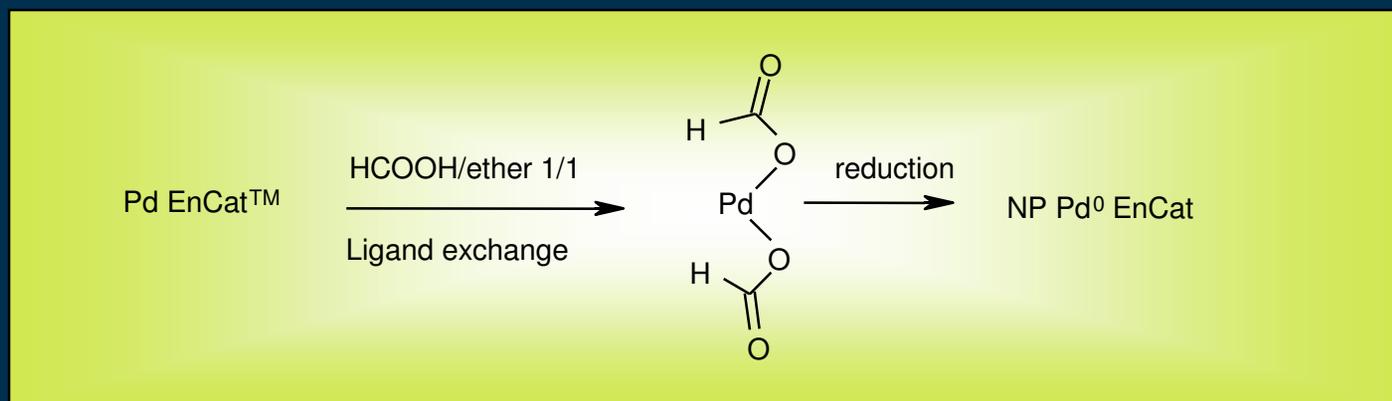
Selective reductions possible

Pd(0) EnCat™ 40 Hydrogenations

Pd(OAc)₂ En Cats in Hydrogenation



Preparation of Nano Particulate Pd(0) EnCat™ NP



Pd particles <2nm (approx 10 atoms)

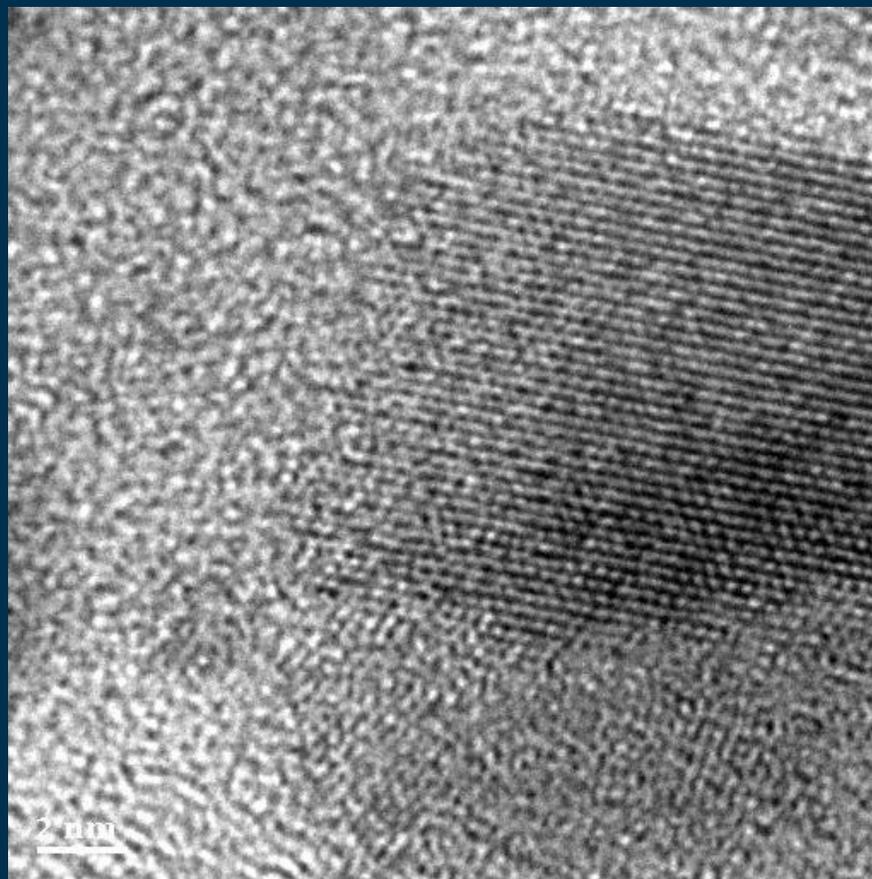
Nano structure stabilised by polyurea matrix

Highly active and recyclable H₂ transfer catalyst

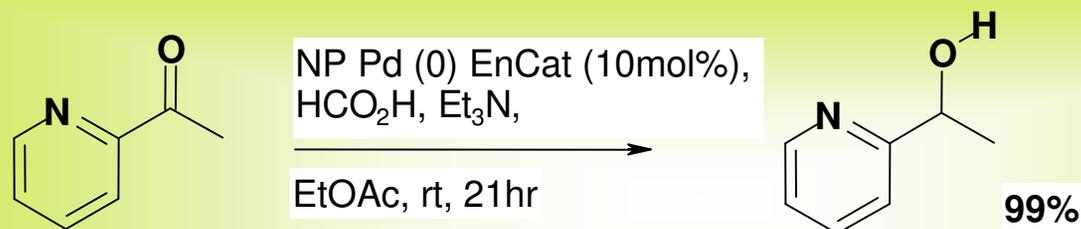
High chemoselectivity

Non pyrophoric

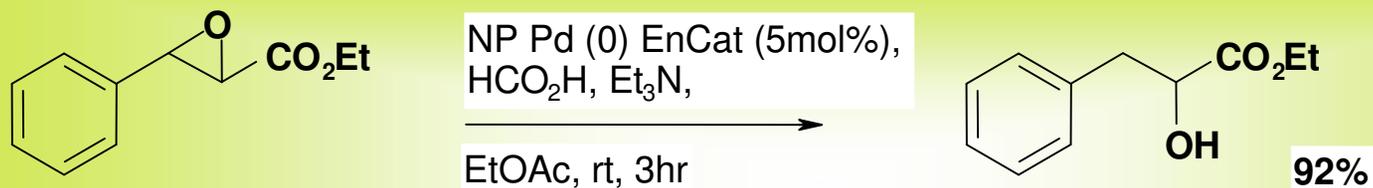
Nano Particulate Pd(0) EnCat™ NP



Transfer Hydrogenation with Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP

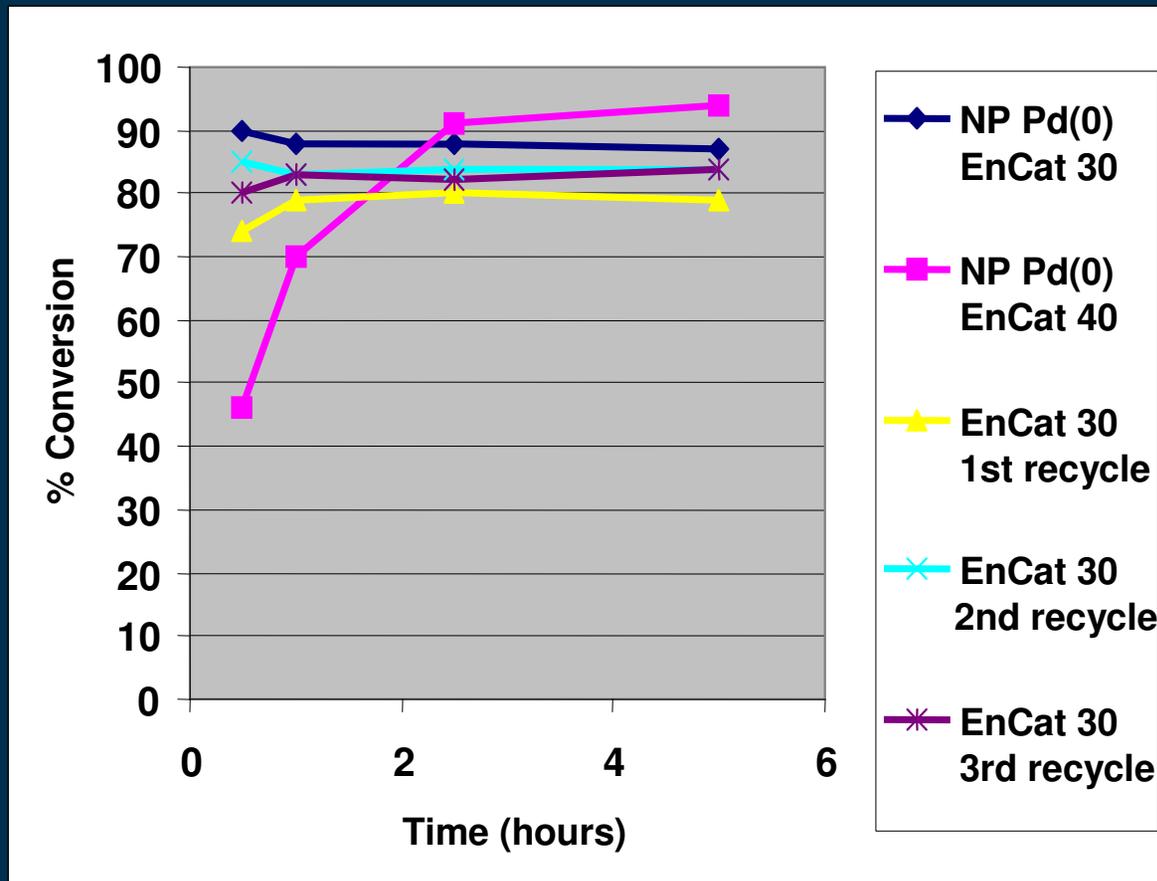
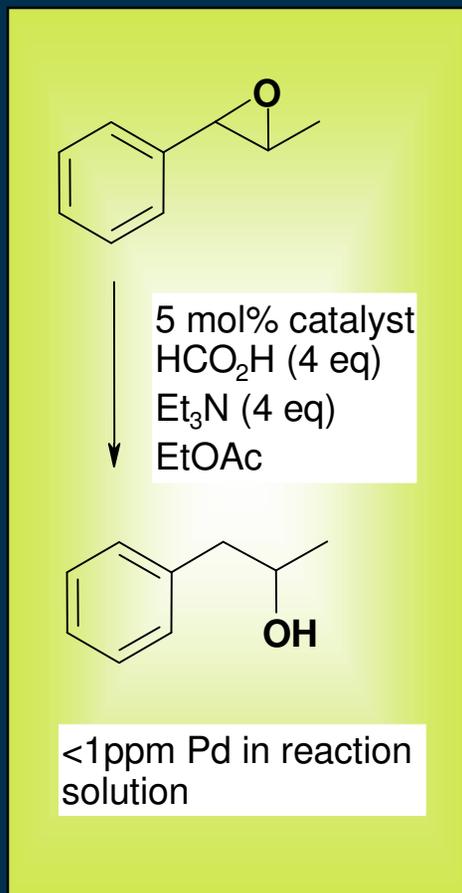


Ley, S.V.; Ramarao, C.; Yu, J.-Q.; Wu, H.-C.; Spencer, J., *Chem Commun.*, **2003**, 678-679
Smith S. C., *Speciality Chemicals*, in press, Sep **2004**.

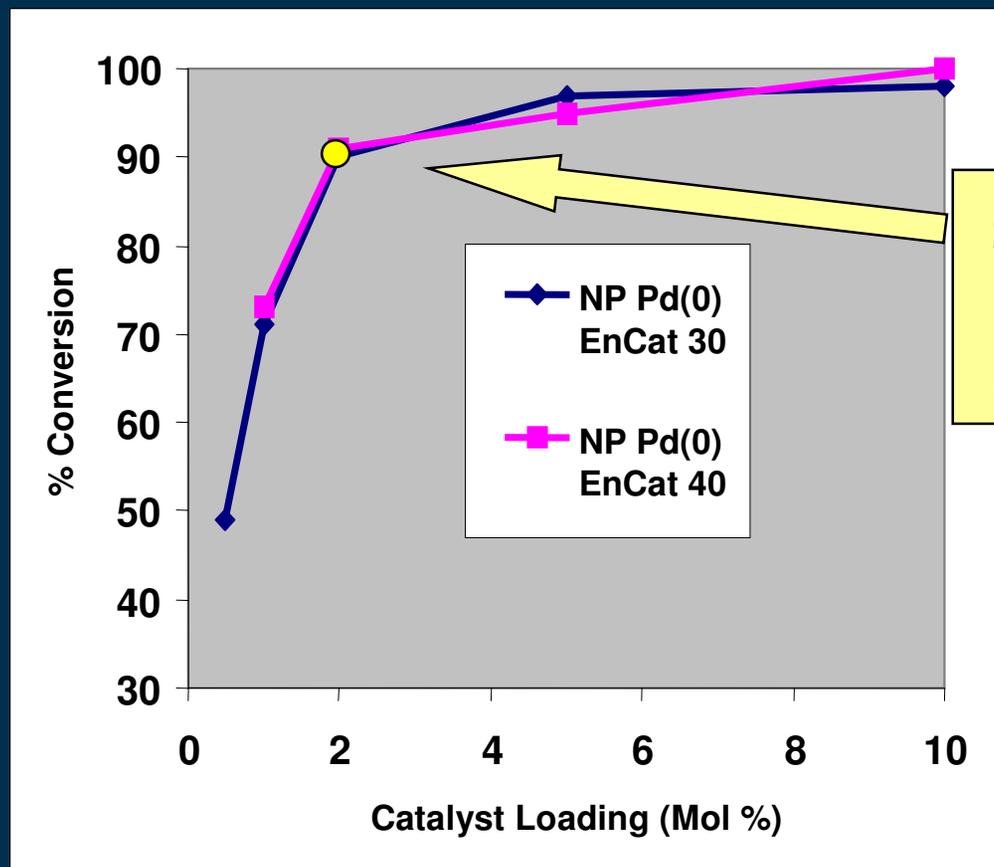
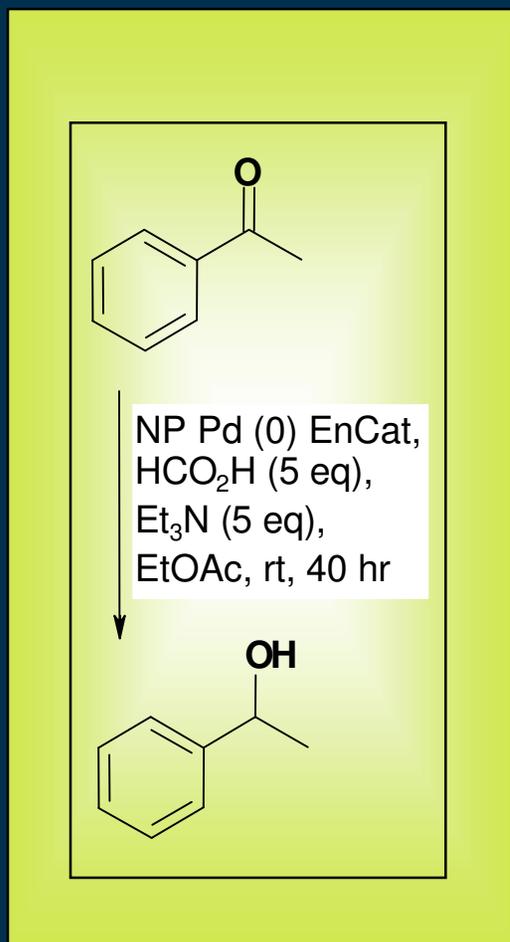


Ley, S.V.; Mitchell, C.; Pears, D.; Ramarao, C.; Yu, J.-Q.; Zhou, W., *Org. Lett.*, **2003**, 5(24), 4665-4668.

Kinetics Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP vs Pd(0) EnCat™ 30NP

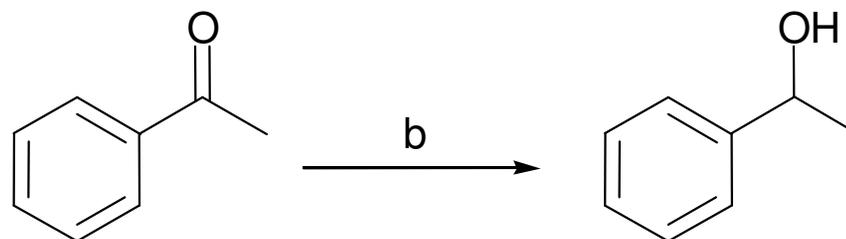


Transfer Hydrogenation of Aryl Ketones – Catalyst Loading Study



2 eq
HCO₂H
& Et₃N

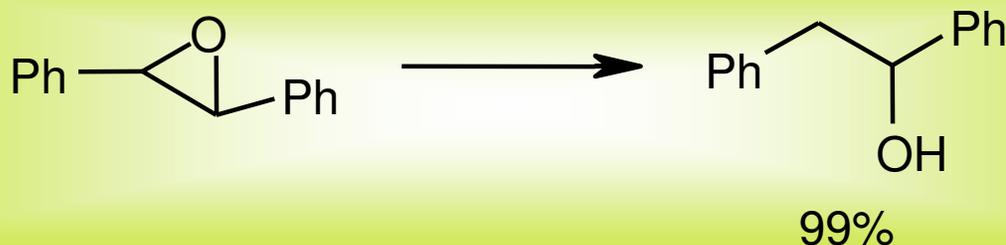
Recycle - Transfer Hydrogenation of Aryl Ketones with Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP



Run	1	2	3	4	5
Yield (%)	99	98	98	97	96
Time (h)	21	22	24	26	28

^b *Reagents and conditions:* 10 mol% NP Pd⁰ EnCat, 200 μ L EtOAc, 0.8 mmol HCOOH, 0.8 mmol Et₃N, 0.16 mmol acetophenone, 24 °C.

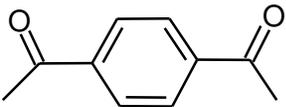
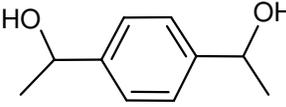
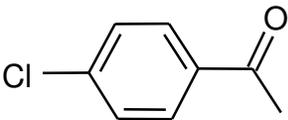
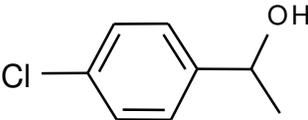
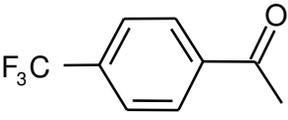
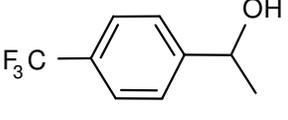
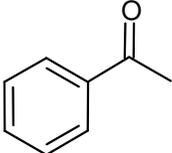
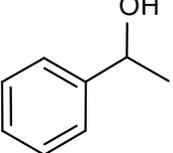
Recycle - Transfer Hydrogenation of Benzylic Epoxides with Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP



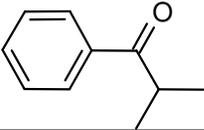
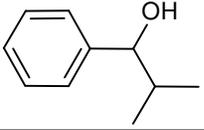
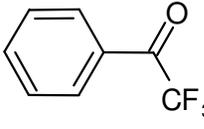
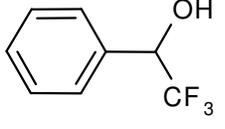
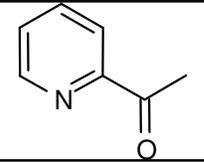
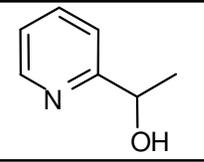
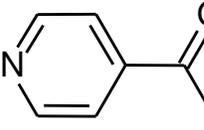
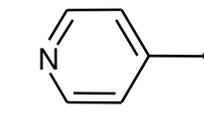
Conditions: 5 mol% NP Pd⁰ EnCat™, Et₃N, HCOOH, EtOAc, 5 hours

Catalyst recycled 10 times without loss of activity or yield

Transfer Hydrogenation of Aryl Ketones with Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP

Substrate	Product	Time (hr)	Yield (%)
		68	99
		48	95
		24	92
		21	99

Transfer Hydrogenations Aryl Ketones with Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP

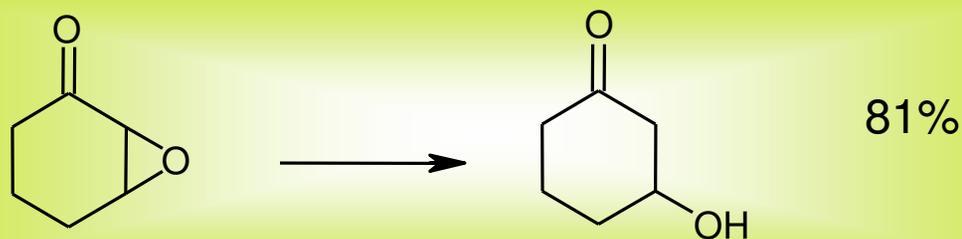
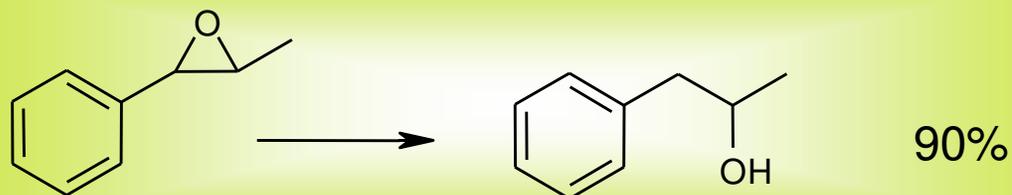
Substrate	Product	Time (hr)	Yield (%)
		36	90
		48	99
		18	99
		18	99

Chemo-selective Transfer Hydrogenation Of Nitro Groups with Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP



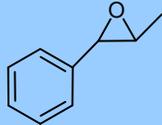
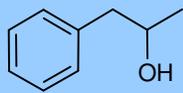
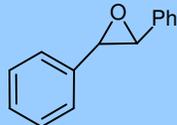
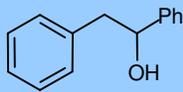
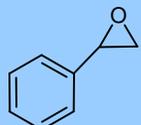
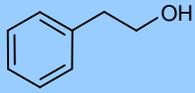
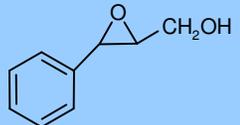
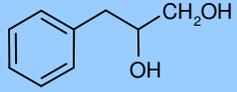
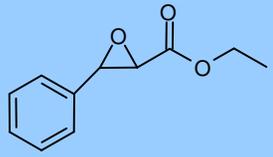
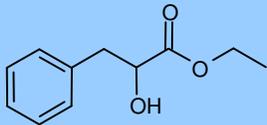
Conditions: 10 mol% NP Pd⁰ EnCat™, EtOAc,
HCOOH, Et₃N, Ketone, RT

Transfer Hydrogenation of Benzylic Epoxides by Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP

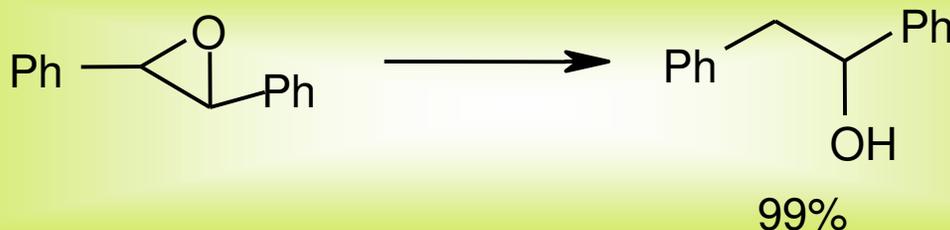


Conditions: 5 mol% Pd EnCat™, Et₃N, HCOOH, EtOAc, 3 hours

Transfer Hydrogenation Of Benzylic Epoxides with Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP

Substrate	Product	Time (h)	Yield (%)
		3.5	90
		5.5	97
		5	72
		4.5	92
		12.5	92

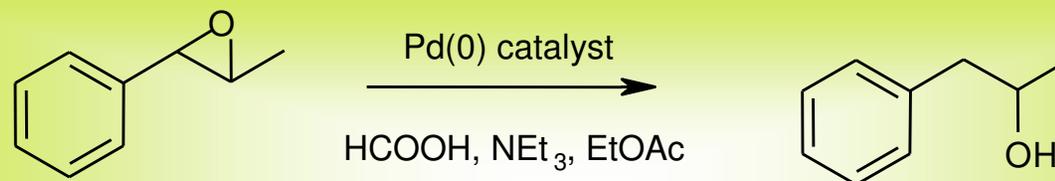
Transfer Hydrogenation Of Benzylic Epoxides with Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP



Conditions: 5 mol% NP Pd⁰ EnCat™, Et₃N, HCOOH, EtOAc, 5 hours

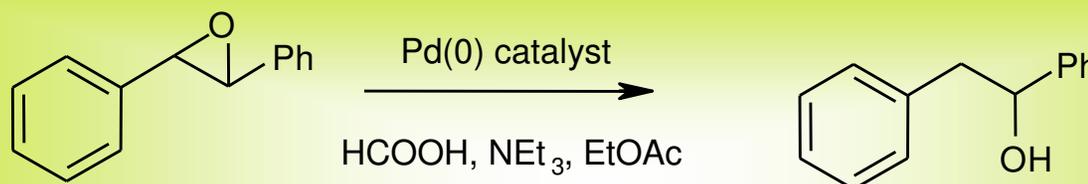
Catalyst recycled 10 times without loss of activity or yield

Transfer Hydrogenation - Comparison of Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP with Pd/C



10% Pd/C (5 mol%) - 48%

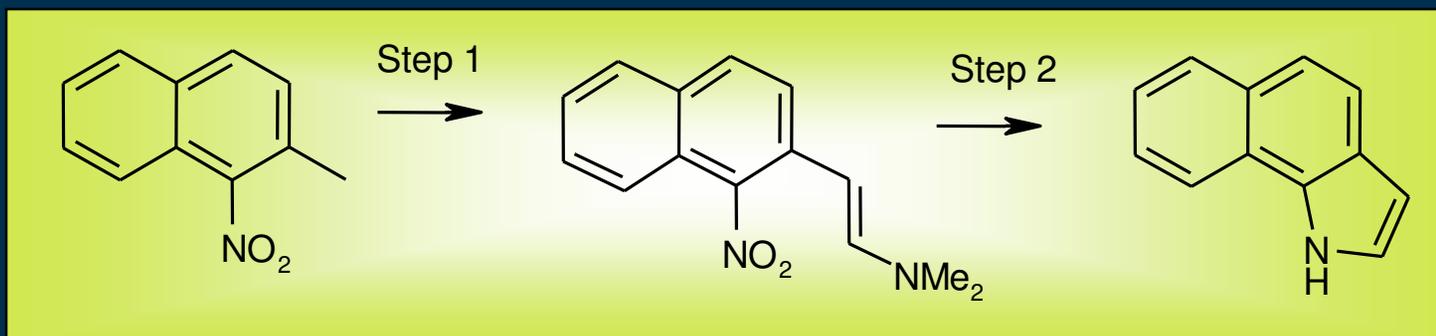
Pd EnCat™ (5mol%) - 90%



10% Pd/C (5 mol%) - 80%

Pd EnCat™ (5mol%) - 97%

Reductive Cyclisation to Indole by Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP



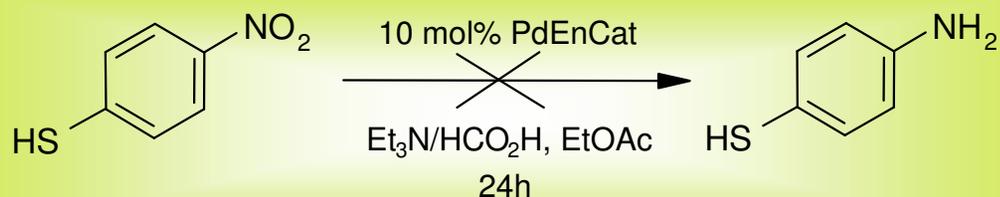
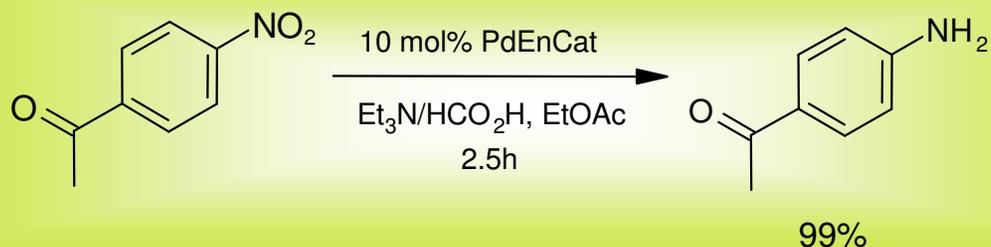
Step 1 Leimgruber-Batcho – microwave, DMF, Lewis acid

Step 2 6 mol% NP Pd⁰ EnCat™, EtOAc, 5 equiv HCOOH/Et₃N,
24°C, 24 hours

or

microwave, 120°C, 2 hours

Influence of Thiol Substrates in Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP Transfer Hydrogenation Of Nitro Groups

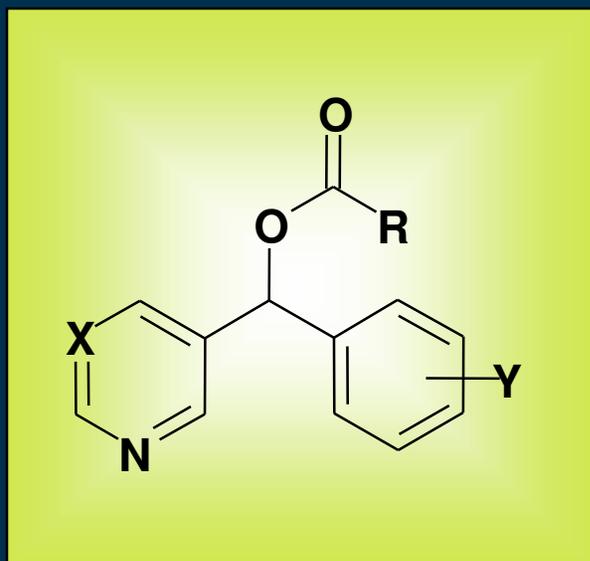


Advantages of Pd(0) EnCat™ 30NP

- Easy and safe to handle vs Pd/C
- Hydrogenations without the need for hydrogen gas
- Simple recovery of catalyst
- Very low metal contamination
- Versatile matrix
- Can be recycled

Pd EnCat™ in Parallel Synthesis

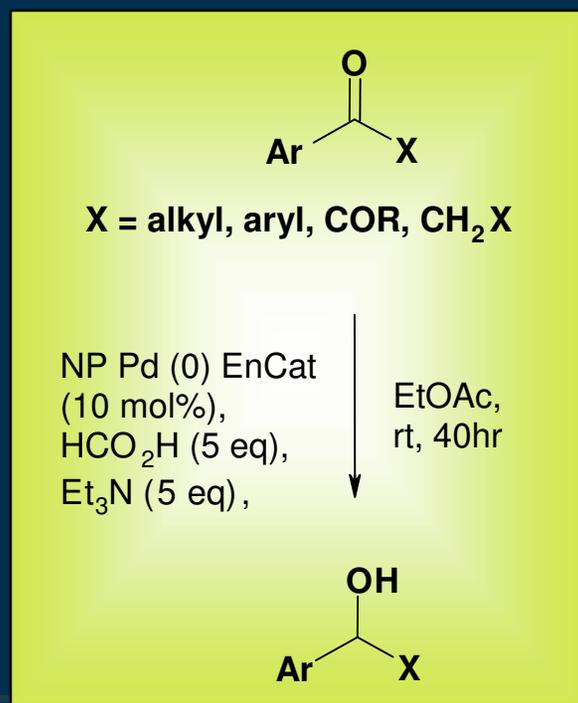
Automated Library Synthesis with Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP



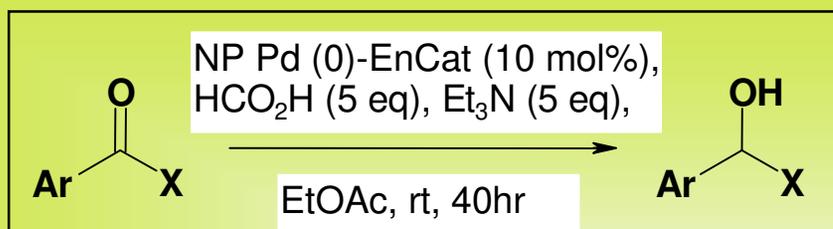
- O-capped biaryl carbinols of interest as herbicides
- Can we use Pd⁰ EnCat to prepare a range of alcohol intermediates in a library synthesis?
- Building blocks would be of general use in other chemistries

Parallel Substrate Screening Experiment

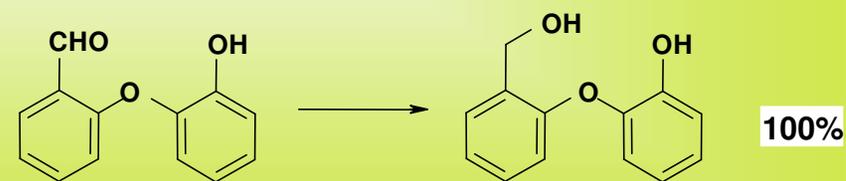
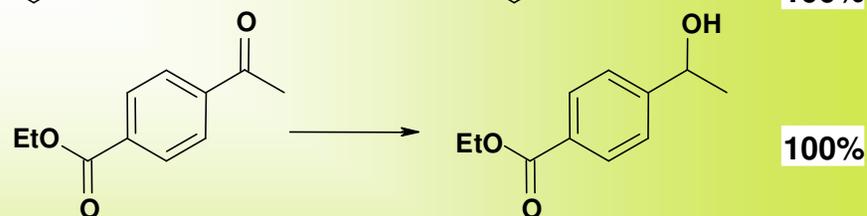
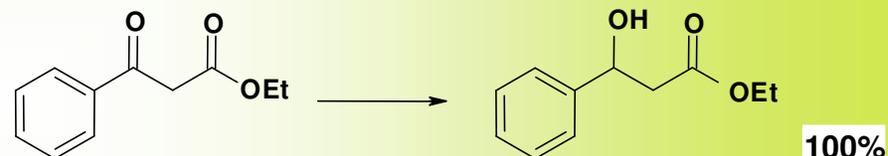
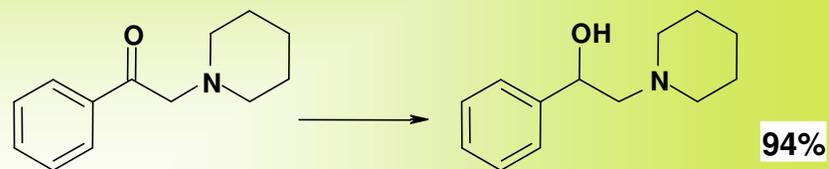
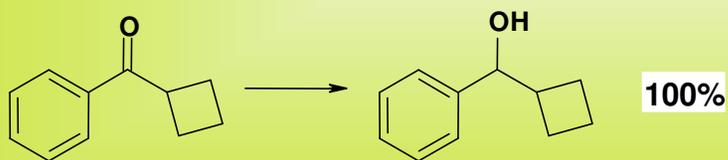
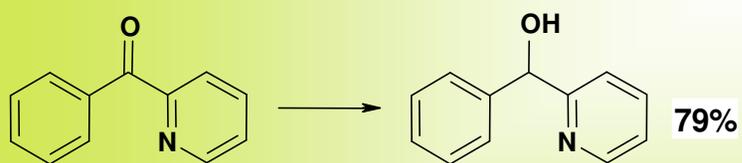
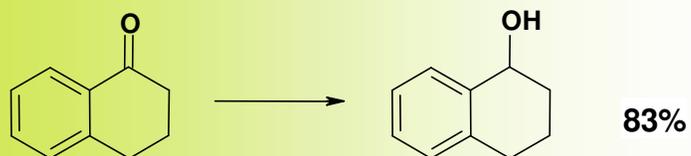
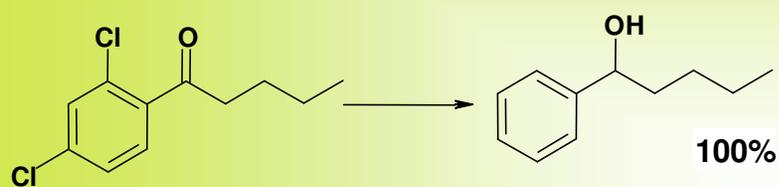
- Use of 2 x 48 Bohdan Miniblocks for scale and ease of filtration
- Evaporated filtrate + DCM + water filtered through phase separation plate
- 96 products analysed by LC-MS, GC-MS and NMR



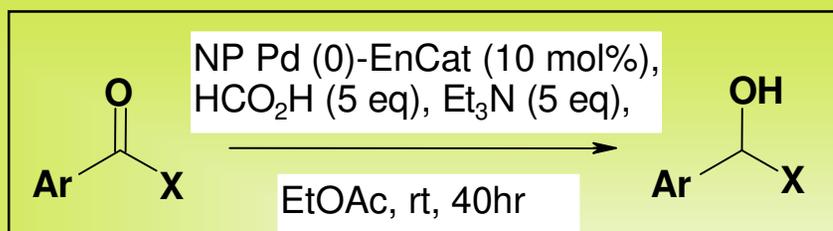
Examples of Successful Reactions



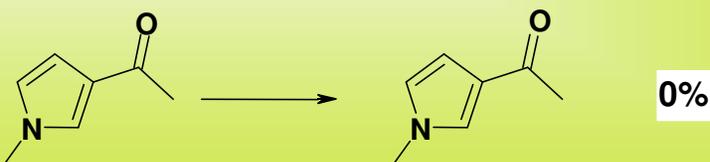
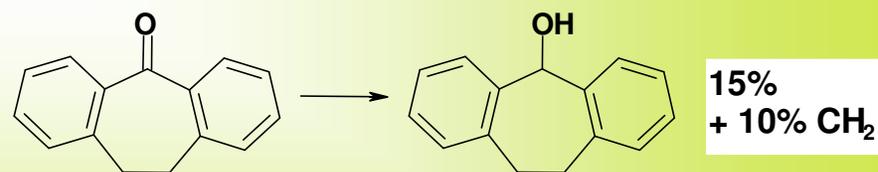
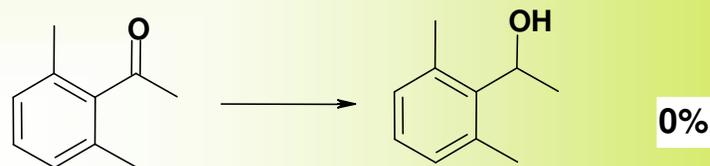
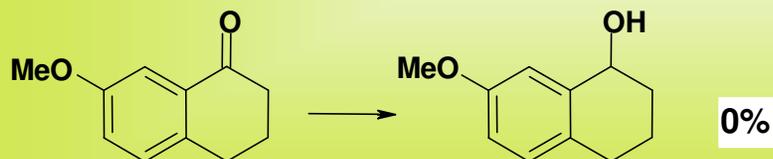
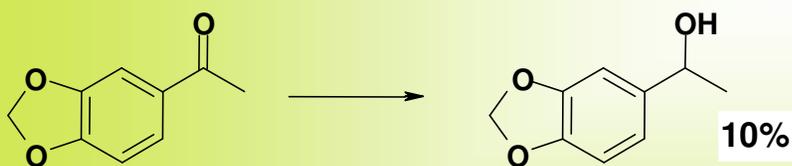
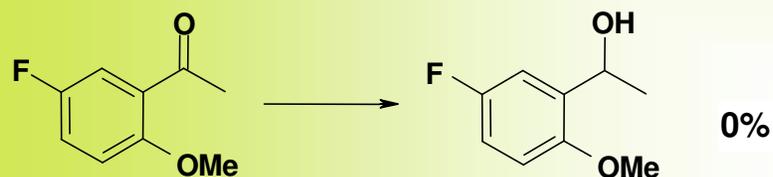
Reduction of a range of aryl ketones proceeded cleanly:



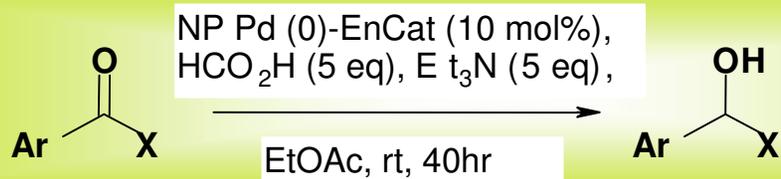
Examples of Low Yield Transfer Reductions with Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP



Aryl electronics and sterics have the greatest influence on reactivity:

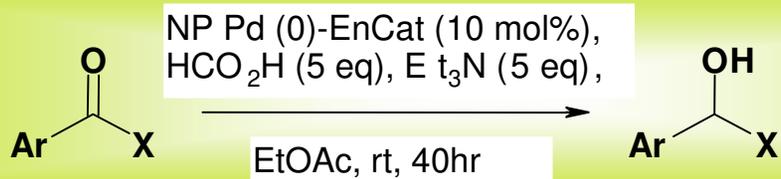


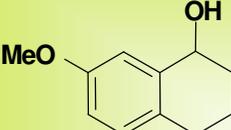
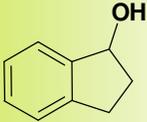
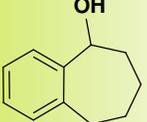
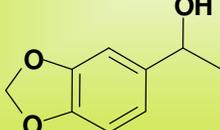
Influence of Switching to Pd(0) EnCat™ 30NP with Difficult Substrates



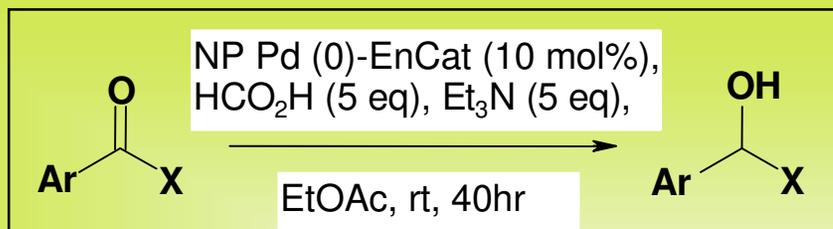
	NP Pd ⁰ EnCat 40	NP Pd ⁰ EnCat 30
	28	54
	50	75
	4	13
	0	2
	55	93

Influence of Switching to Pd(0) EnCat™ 30NP with Difficult Substrates

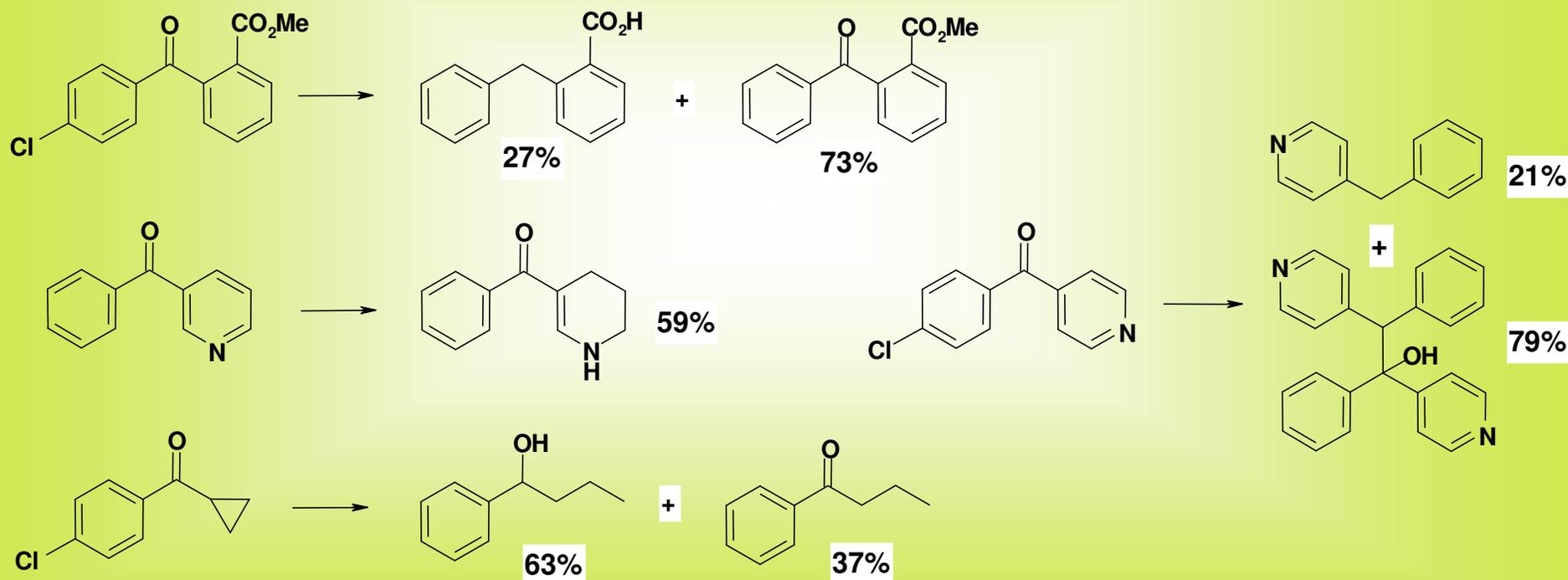


	NP Pd ⁰ EnCat 40	NP Pd ⁰ EnCat 30
	<5	20
	33	60
	18	22
	10	29

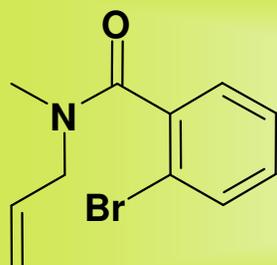
Unusual Products



Alternative reduction products:

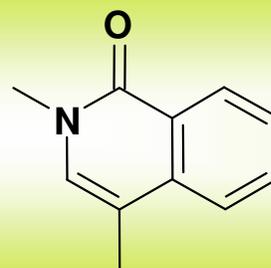


Intramolecular Heck Library: Pd EnCat™ 30 vs 40

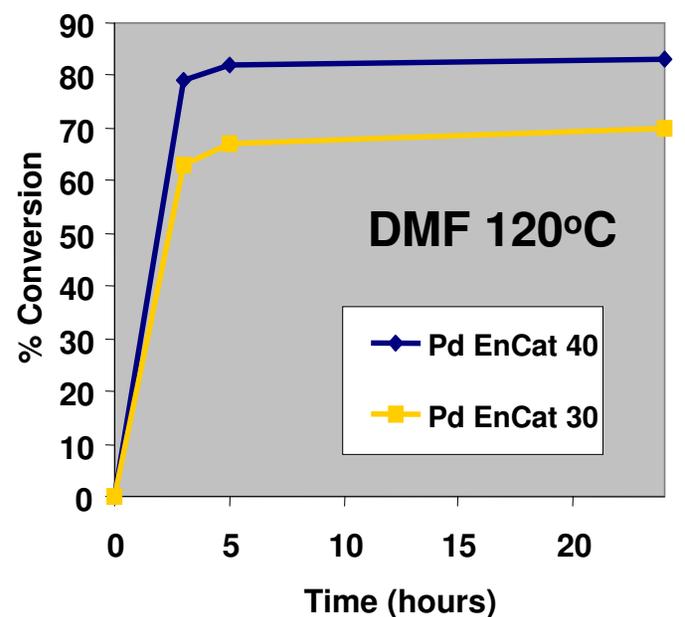
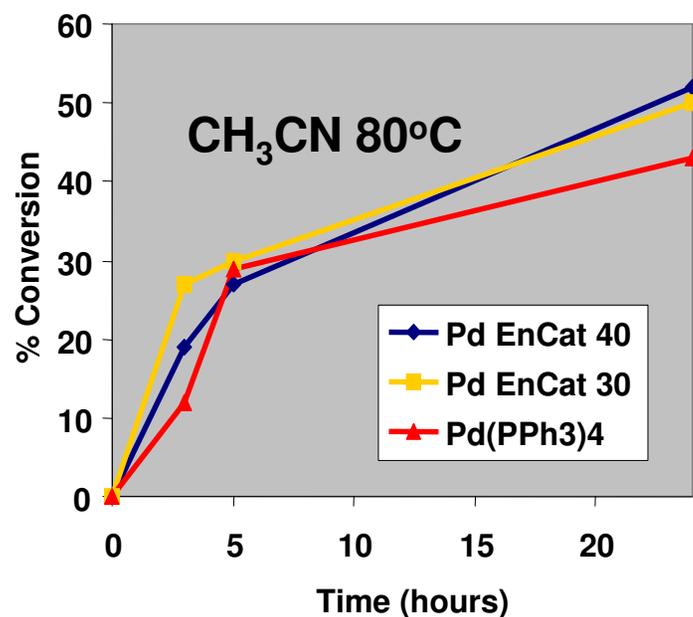


Pd Catalyst (5 mol%)

Solvent, Et₃N (2 eq)



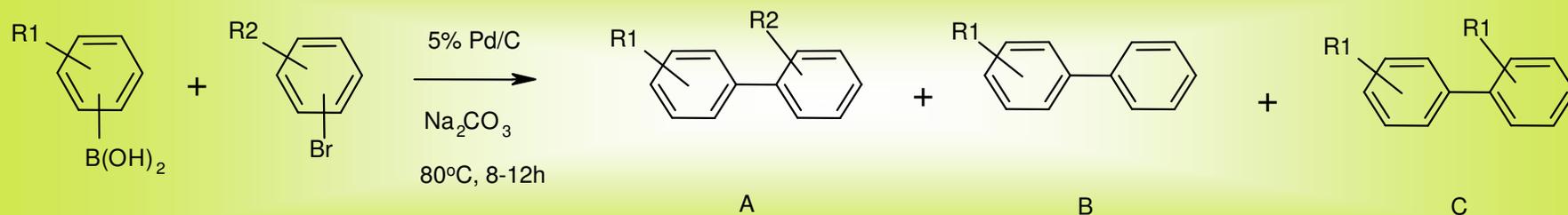
Use of Zinsser Sophas
for top filtration of
catalyst



Process Case Studies with Pd EnCat™

Suzuki Coupling Process Example

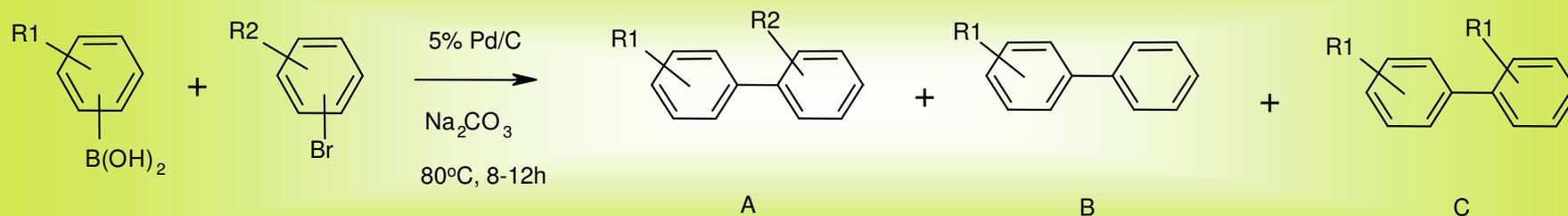
Pd EnCat™ 30 vs 5% Pd/C



5% Pd/C	2.5mol%	30min	87	13	0
		60min	94	5	1
EnCat 30	2.5mol%	30min	97	<1	<1
	1.25mol%	30min	>99	<1	<1
	0.5mol%	30min	>99	<1	<1
	0.05mol%	30min	>99	<1	<1

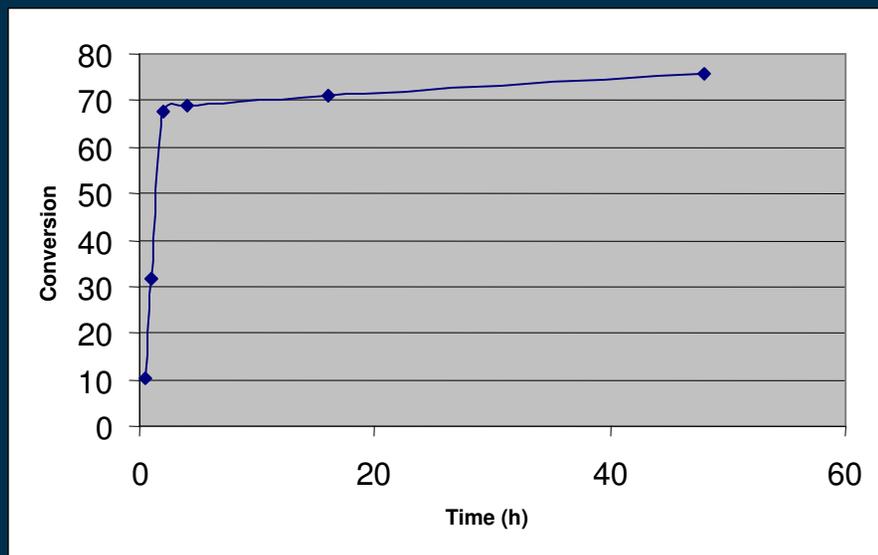
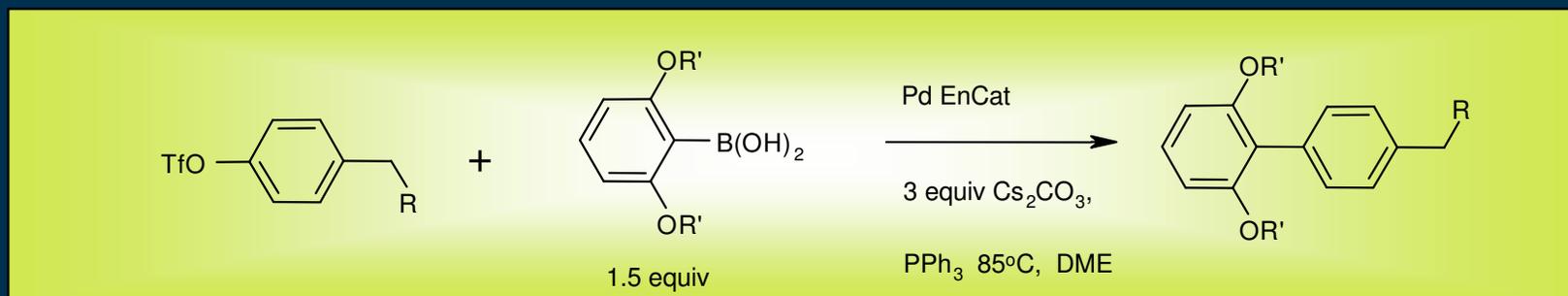
Suzuki Coupling Process Example

Pd EnCat™ 30 vs 5% Pd/C



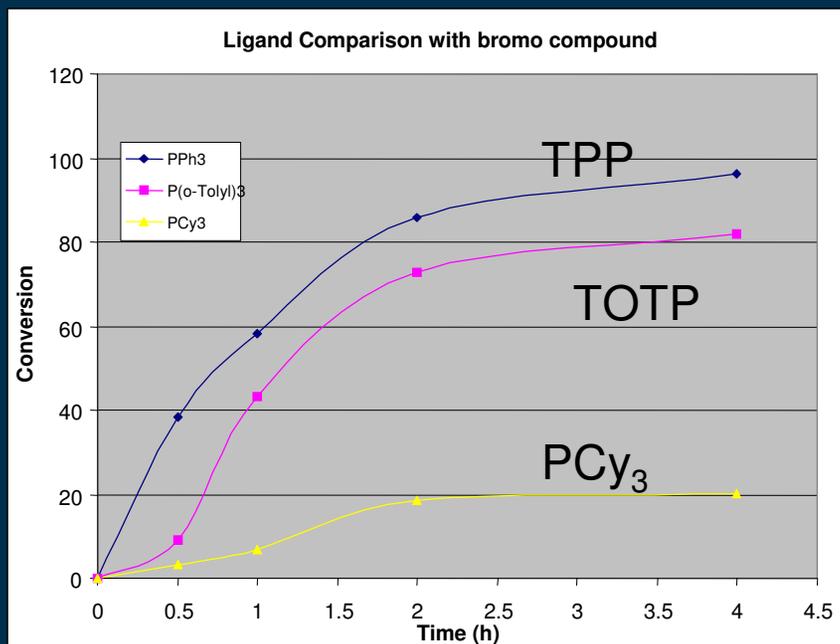
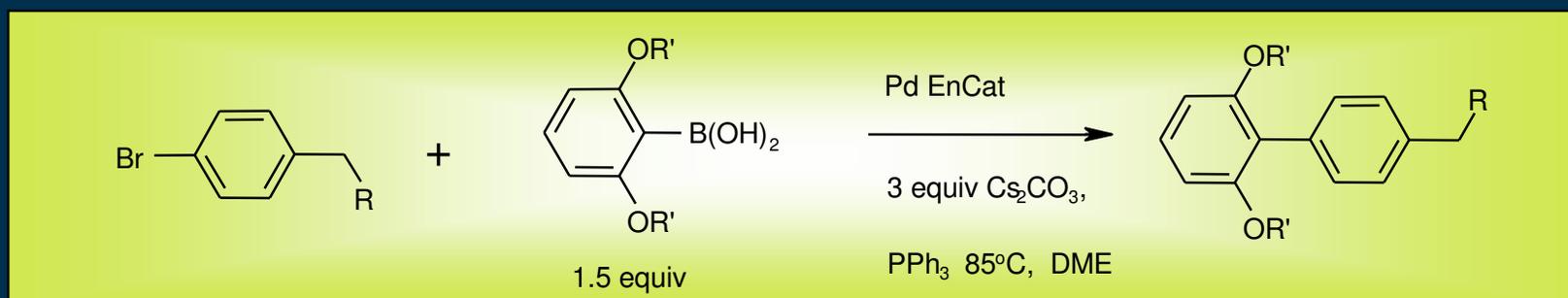
			% Yield A	Pd (ppm) in crude product
5% Pd/C	2.5mol%	60min	94	56
EnCat 30	1.25mol%	30min	>99	14
	0.5mol%	30min	>99	23
	0.05mol%	30min	>99	9

Hindered Suzuki Process E.g. – Problem Residual Pd with Homogeneous Catalyst $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$



<50ppm Pd in crude product

Hindered Suzuki Process E.g. – Problem Residual Pd with Homogeneous Catalyst $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$

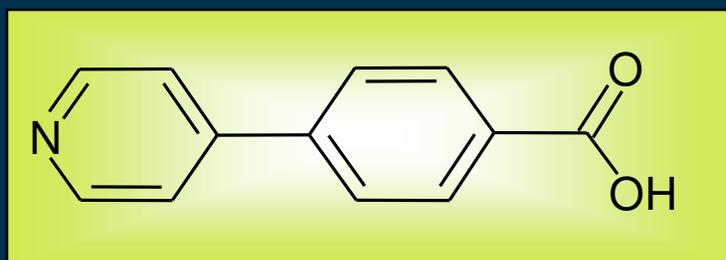


<15ppm Pd in crude product

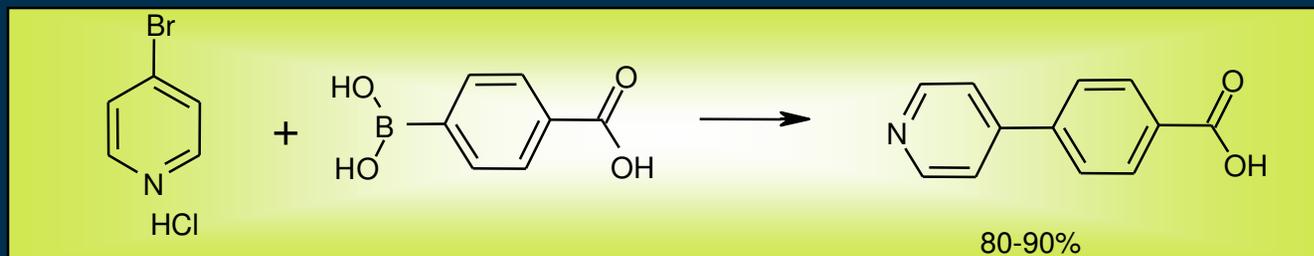
Case Study - Pd EnCat™ 40

Suzuki Coupling Route

to 4-Pyridin-4-yl-benzoic acid:



Existing Homogeneous Route



Conditions: EtOH/Water, K_2CO_3 , Ligand, 0.4-1 mole% Pd $(PPh_3)_4$

Issues:

- 600ppm Pd in crude product
- Pd in waste stream
- Cost - no catalyst reuse

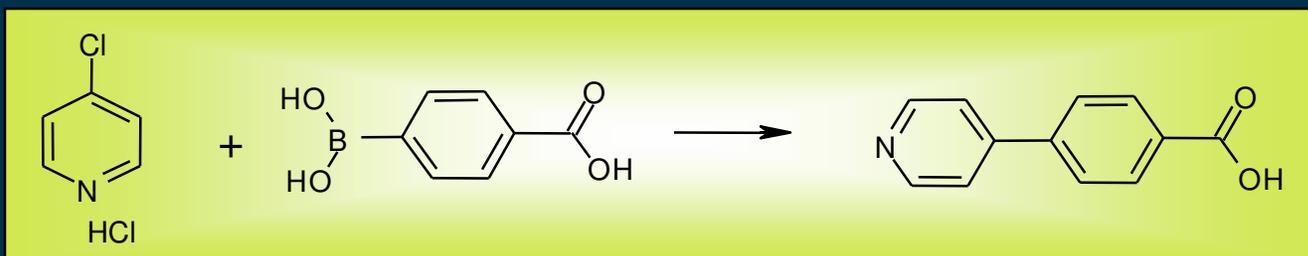
Target to achieve <100ppm Pd in crude

Pd EnCat™ 40 Case Study

- No reaction without addition of phosphorus ligand
- 0.75 mole % Pd EnCat™ 40, 2.5 mole % TPP
- 75-85 % yield
- Reuse >3x without loss of activity
- Only 20ppm Pd in waste stream
- But 400ppm Pd in crude product (2 to 4% loss)

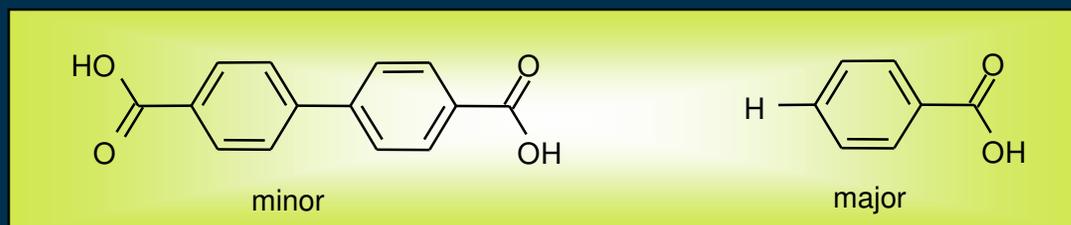
Pd EnCat™ 40 Case Study

Changed to much cheaper chloro pyridine:



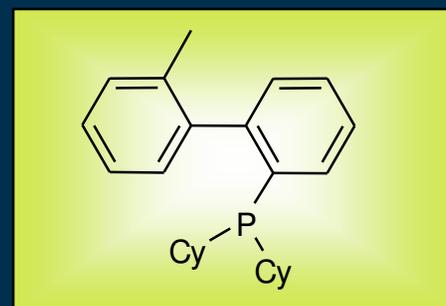
No product under previous conditions Pd EnCat™ 40 / TPP

Extensive ligand screen – monitoring yields and impurity profiles:



Pd EnCat™ 40 Case Study

Biphenyl phosphines best ligands:



Highly active catalyst, optimisation reduced both Pd and ligand charge versus bromopyridine reaction:

Ligand: 0.3 mole% biphenyl vs 2.5 mole% for TPP

Pd EnCat™: 0.13 mole% Pd vs 0.75 mole%

Rate x3 faster than bromopyridine

Pd EnCat™ Optimised Process

- 85% product yield
- Successful scale up
 - easy to charge & filter catalyst with low cake resistance
 - good mixing with retreat curve impellers
- Rate acceleration for Pd EnCat™ x30 that of Pd(OAc)₂*
- Catalyst recycle
- 90 ppm Pd in crude product – achieving 100ppm customer target.
- Remove catalyst & reaction stops, implies reaction occurs within EnCat™ matrix

** Reaction in beads provides an area of localised high catalyst/reagent concentration?*

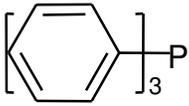
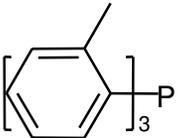
Pd EnCat™ - Reported Benefits at Process Scale

- no plating out of palladium metal on vessel walls
- reduced cleaning issues; reducing solvent use and cycle time
- ability to access a wider range of process technology e.g. fixed bed, fluidised, trickle bed and microwave reactors
- safer to handle vs palladium on carbon
- reduced metal loss
- integrates into standard chemical plant

Acknowledgments

Avecia	Cambridge	Syngenta	AstraZeneca
D Pears M Nisar I Houson J Blacker R Fieldhouse K Treacher	Prof S V Ley Prof A Holmes Dr C Ramarao R Gordon Dr Jin Yu C Mitchell	S Smith I Shirley	I McConvey A Wells D O'Beirne N Dealmeida J Hebblethwaite
		Millenium	
		D Tapolczay	

Microencapsulated Palladium(II) Products - Pd EnCat™

Product	Matrix Content %	Pd content mmol/g (%)	Co-encapsulated ligand	Average particle size micron
Pd(II) EnCat™ 40	40	0.4 (4)	-	150-200
Pd(II) EnCat™ 30	30	0.4 (4)	-	150-200
Pd(II) EnCat™ TPP30	30	0.4 (4)		150-200
Pd(II) EnCat™ TOTP30	30	0.4 (4)		150-200

Microencapsulated Palladium Zero Nano Particulate Products

Product	Matrix Content %	Pd content mmol/g (%)	Co-encapsulated ligand	Average particle size micron
Pd(0) EnCat™ 40NP	40	0.4 (4)	-	150-200
Pd(0) EnCat™ 30NP	30	0.4 (4)	-	150-200