Unleashing the Potential of 17 O NMR Spectroscopy Using Mechanochemistry
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Unleashing the potential of $^{17}$O NMR using mechanochemistry


Abstract: $^{17}$O NMR spectroscopy has been the subject of vivid interest in recent years, because there is increasing evidence that it can provide unique insight into the structure and reactivity of many molecules and materials. However, due to the very poor natural abundance of oxygen-$^{17}$, $^{17}$O-labelling is generally a prerequisite. This is a real obstacle for most research groups, because of the high cost and/or strong experimental constraints of the most frequently used $^{17}$O-labelling schemes. Here, we demonstrate for the first time that mechanochemistry offers unique opportunities for enriching in $^{17}$O a variety of organic and inorganic precursors of synthetic interest. The protocols are fast, user-friendly, and low-cost, which makes them highly attractive for a broad research community, and their suitability for $^{17}$O solid state NMR applications is demonstrated.

Oxygen is an element of major interest in many molecules and materials, where it is found in a wide variety of bonding environments (covalent, ionic, coordination, hydrogen bonds, and even halogen bonds). Because of this, it is no surprise that it is one of the first elements ever to have been studied by NMR.[1] Over the years, $^{17}$O NMR spectroscopy has actually progressively emerged as a unique tool for studying the structure, properties and reactivity of many systems,[2-4] ranging from peptides and enzyme active sites to catalysts, batteries, glasses, and molecular co-crystals, just to name a few.[5] Indeed, the chemical shift range of $^{17}$O exceeds 1500 ppm, and in the case of solids, the other $^{17}$O NMR parameters (chemical shift anisotropy and quadrupolar tensors) can also provide important information concerning its local environment.[2-4] However, despite the major advantages of $^{17}$O NMR spectroscopy, this technique is still scarcely used by the community. Indeed, $^{17}$O is a spin 5/2 isotope of low resonance frequency and very low natural abundance (only 0.04%), meaning that its sensitivity is extremely poor. This implies that in most cases, enriching the molecules/materials of interest is necessary prior to the NMR analyses. This is a major drawback, when considering the high cost of $^{17}$O-labelled precursors (1 g of 90% $^{17}$O-enriched H$_2$O costs ~ 2600 €, and 1 L of 70% $^{17}$O-enriched O$_2$ ~ 5900 €).[6] and also the lack of efficiency and/or practicality of the $^{17}$O-labelling schemes which are most frequently used nowadays. Indeed, these protocols are either long and expensive (involving excessive amounts of $^{17}$O-labelled reagents and lasting several hours/days)[7] or highly constraining (requiring strict experimental conditions due to the use of hazardous reagents, strongly acidic media and/or very high temperatures).[8] While efficient enrichment strategies have been proposed for specific families of compounds,[9] $^{17}$O-labelling is still a major issue in most situations, and there have been vocal calls throughout the community for developing new enrichment protocols.

Mechanochemistry is a rapidly developing route for the synthesis of organic molecules, inorganic materials, and also hybrid phases.[10] These syntheses present several advantageous features in comparison to more traditional procedures, especially because they generally enable to perform reactions in a faster and more environmentally-friendly manner. In ball-milling (BM), the reactions are induced by mechanical forces, which enable to both mix and reduce the size of different particles, and hence make them react efficiently with one another at the interfaces. Small amounts of solvent are often added, as this has been shown to significantly accelerate the reactions.[10][9] Here, we decided to investigate whether small amounts of $^{17}$O-labelled water could actually be used in BM protocols, for enriching both strategic organic functions and inorganic precursors in $^{17}$O.

Concerning inorganic compounds, we set our focus on metal hydroxides, because they can be readily converted into metal oxides, which are essential precursors for the synthesis of a wide range of ceramics and glasses. Here, the labelling strategy consisted in (i) treating the metal hydroxide for 30 minutes by BM in presence of 41% $^{17}$O-enriched H$_2$O (which was introduced in less than 2 equivalents), in order to perform the isotopic scrambling of the hydroxyls; and (ii) converting the labelled intermediate into the corresponding metal oxide by heat treatment under Ar atmosphere (Scheme 1). The crystallinity of the metal (hydrido)oxide phases was analyzed by powder X-ray diffraction (see supporting information), and the success of the labelling attested by $^{17}$O solid state NMR.

**Scheme 1.** Strategy used here for the $^{17}$O-labelling of metal hydroxides by BM, and for their subsequent conversion to metal oxides.

1. $\text{M(OH)}_x$ $\overset{30 \text{min}, 25 \text{Hz}}{\underset{\text{BM}}{\longrightarrow}}$ $\text{M}^{[17\text{O}]}_x$
2. $\overset{4 \text{h}, \text{Ar atm.}}{\underset{\text{Heat-treatment}}{\longrightarrow}}$ $\text{M}^{[17\text{O}]}_y$

Calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)$_2$) was taken as a representative compound for testing the BM $^{17}$O-labelling strategy, because Ca(OH)$_2$ and CaO are both key precursors for the elaboration of (bio)ceramics and (bio)glasses. As shown by $^{17}$O Magic Angle Spinning (MAS) NMR, Ca(OH)$_2$ was successfully labelled in $^{17}$O by BM in just 30 minutes (Figure 1). Indeed, a high resolution solid state NMR spectrum was obtained in less than 2 hours on a 600 MHz NMR spectrometer, while no signal would have been observed for this sample under these conditions in absence of enrichment. This spectrum actually confirms the high crystallinity

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Supporting information for this article is given via a link at the end of the document.
of the labelled hydroxide, given the sharp features on the second order quadrupolar lineshape. After heat-treatment, 17O-enriched CaO was isolated, and the enrichment level of this phase was estimated to ~ 5%, by comparing its 17O NMR signal intensity to that of a non-labelled sample prepared and analyzed under similar conditions. The same strategy was subsequently applied with success to Mg(OH)2 and Al(OH)3, which are important precursors in materials science, notably for the synthesis of heterogeneous catalysts and glasses. In both cases, 17O-labelled hydroxides were obtained in 30 minutes, the efficiency of the labelling being ascertained by 17O solid state NMR (Figure 1). Their conversion to metal oxides was also straightforward.

![Figure 1](image)

The BM labelling schemes proposed here for these metal hydroxides surpass in cost, time and practicality any previously reported procedures.

The BM labelling schemes proposed here for these metal hydroxides surpass in cost, time and practicality any previously reported procedures. This is best illustrated for the Ca and Mg phases. Indeed, in previous studies, Mg(OH)2 and Ca(OH)2 were prepared either by precipitation of chloride or nitrate salts in aqueous solutions,[11a-c,11d] implying the use of excessive quantities of 17O-enriched water, or by reacting reagents like Ca metal or Mg(N2) in presence of stoichiometric quantities of H217O, but working under strict experimental conditions (e.g. dry solvents and/or inert atmosphere).[8a,11d] Here, the labelling was performed in high yield (> 85 %) and under ambient conditions, starting directly from the commercial metal hydroxides. The cost of 17O-labelling of 60 mg of M(OH)2 was less than 10 €, and the protocols were both fast (only 30 minutes) and user-friendly. Moreover, considering that the most common route used nowadays for the enrichment of advanced oxides consists in heating the materials at very high temperatures under 17O atmosphere for several hours/days,[5a,7c,8b] the possibility to easily label in 17O some of the precursors used for the preparation of these phases (as described in Scheme 1) is a highly attractive alternative.

Concerning organic molecules, carboxylic acids were selected as representative functions for the development of new 17O-labelling schemes, because they are present in many important molecules of biological relevance (e.g. amino acids, metabolites, drugs), and also in key building blocks like ligands and monomers. Here, the labelling strategy we employed was adapted from a recently reported BM protocol.[12] It consisted in (i) activating the carboxylic group using CDI (1,1'-carbonyl-diimidazole) (see supporting information Figure S7), and (ii) hydrolyzing the intermediate with 41%17O enriched H2O, which was introduced in less than 2 equivalents per -COOH function (Scheme 2). The purity of the final molecule was verified by 1H solution NMR and its crystallinity by powder X-ray diffraction (see supporting information). The efficiency of the 17O labelling was determined by mass spectrometry and 17O solid state NMR.

![Scheme 2](image)

We started our study with ibuprofen, because this molecule is the most common anti-inflammatory drug on the market and is often used as a standard for testing new drug formulations, and yet, to the best of our knowledge, it had never been labelled in 17O. Ibuprofen was treated with 1.0 eq. of CDI for 5 min in a ball-mill, followed by the addition of 1.5 eq. of H217O and 5 min ball-mill mixing. After work-up, the pure molecule was isolated in 75% yield. Mass spectrometry analyses demonstrated that the labelling was successful (Figure 2a), with an average 17O-enrichment ~ 8 % per carboxylic oxygen in the crystalline phase, and 17O MAS NMR spectra were recorded in less than 2 hours (Figure 2b).

![Figure 2](image)

The same strategy was subsequently applied with success to a protected amino acid (Boc-phenylalanine; Boc = t-butoxycarbonyl) and two ligands of major importance in the field of metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), namely terephthalic and trimesic acids. In all cases, the average enrichment levels achieved for the carboxylic oxygen atoms in the crystalline phases ranged between ~ 3 and 10 % (see supporting information, Figures S13, S17 and S20). This allowed the 1-dimensional 17O MAS NMR spectra of all these crystalline phases to be easily...
recorded in just a few hours (Figure 3), and a high-resolution 2-dimensional multiple-quantum MAS spectrum of terephthalic acid to be obtained overnight (see supporting information, Figure S14). Most interestingly, the comparison of the $^{17}$O spectra of ibuprofen, Boc-phenylalanine, terephthalic acid, and trimesic acid highlights differences in the dynamics around the O atoms within the crystal structures. Indeed, while the spectrum of Boc-phenylalanine depicts the expected resonances of distinct C=O and C-OH groups, as expected from the crystal structure and in agreement with DFT calculations (density functional theory, see supporting information, Figure S21), those of the three other compounds show average features at room temperature. In the case of ibuprofen, this can be explained by dynamic phenomena occurring between the H-bonded carboxylic functions, in line with previous observations made in the literature. As a matter of fact, it was possible to "freeze" these movements by performing $^{17}$O NMR analyses at different temperatures: at -40°C, the resonances of the C=O and C-OH groups are resolved (Figure 2b). For terephthalic and trimesic acids, the $^{17}$O NMR spectra are still under study to interpret the lineshapes, which is beyond the scope of the present article.

The labelling scheme proposed here for carboxylic acids outstands previously published procedures in terms of time and practicality. Indeed, most previous protocols required more than 16 hours (when not several days)\(^{[56, 7b, 13b, 14-16]}\) while here experiments were over in just 2 hours. Moreover, all four carboxylic acids were enriched starting directly from the commercial compounds under ambient conditions and in absence strong acids during the labelling step, which is highly advantageous in comparison to other protocols.\(^{[7b, 13b, 14-16]}\) Last but not the least, the total amount of 41% $^{17}$O labelled water engaged here to label 60 mg of each of the four molecules was less than 70 μL (i.e. less than 50 €), while several procedures actually use at least this quantity for enriching the equivalent of 60 mg of a single carboxylic acid containing molecule.\(^{[7b, 16, 17]}\)

The potential of mechanochemistry is not limited to carboxylic acids and metal hydroxides. Indeed, we found that other strategic reagents like B(OH)₃ (used for the synthesis of glasses, ceramics and hybrid materials) and boronic acids (used for the synthesis of covalent-organic frameworks – COFs – and coordination polymers) can also be successfully labelled in $^{17}$O by BM in less than 1 hour, by engaging stoichiometric quantities of H₂$^{17}$O and applying a protocol similar to the one described in Scheme 1 (see supporting information). For B(OH)₃, this is all the more noteworthy because previous protocols used to enrich related boron precursors in $^{17}$O started from BCl₃ which is highly toxic and delicate to manipulate, because its hydrolysis is exothermic and leads to the release of HCl. The BM procedure is by far much safer, quicker and more user-friendly.

Finally, BM-labelling was also found to be beneficial for the study of water molecules within crystal structures. Water is known to be of major importance in the structure of many organic and inorganic salts, including MOFs, and their study by $^{17}$O NMR has been the subject of much interest.\(^{[18]}\) Here, we successfully enriched in $^{17}$O the crystalline commercial Sr(OH)$_2$.8H₂O phase, by ball milling it for just 15 minutes in presence of stoichiometric quantities of H₂O. The resonances of the H₂O ligands were resolved from the hydroxyl ones by MQMAS (Figure 4), and the NMR parameters for these water molecules were found to be consistent with those calculated by DFT (see supporting information, Figure S28). Alternatively, another way of studying water environments within crystal structures is to synthesize the phases directly by BM, in presence of H₂$^{17}$O. This is what we performed for a Zn-terephthalate coordination polymer (see supporting information, Figure S30). In this case, the characteristic features of a second-order quadrupolar lineshape were easily observed by $^{17}$O MAS NMR for the Zn$^{2+}$-coordinated water molecules. The small discrepancies between the experimental and DFT-calculated NMR parameters show that $^{17}$O NMR could actually be used to help refine the crystal structure, through “NMR-crystallography” types of approaches.\(^{[19]}\) Once more, it is worth noting that both protocols described here for preparing $^{17}$O-enriched hydrated phases are very fast and cost-efficient.

In summary, we have shown that mechanochemistry is perfectly suited for the $^{17}$O labelling of both organic and inorganic compounds, and notably of precursors which are of major importance in materials science for the elaboration of MOFs, COFs, and advanced functional oxides. The enrichment of the 11 samples mentioned herein (3 metal hydroxides, 4 carboxylic acids, 2 boron compounds and 2 crystalline phases with coordinated water ligands), all of which were characterized by $^{17}$O MAS NMR, required only $\sim$ 220 μL of H₂$^{17}$O, which represents a cost of just $\sim$ 135 €. Moreover, each BM synthesis took less than 2 hours. It is the first time that such a wide range and diversity of $^{17}$O enriched compounds is synthesized at such low cost and in such a short

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**Figure 3.** $^{17}$O MAS solid state NMR spectra of $^{17}$O-labelled a/ Boc-phenylalanine; b/ terephthalic acid and c/ trimesic acid. All spectra were recorded at 14.1 T (for further details on NMR conditions, see supporting information, Table S1). The (●) signal comes from the rotor (ZrO$_2$).

**Figure 4.** Representation of the crystal structure of Sr(OH)$_2$.8H₂O (top), and $^{17}$O MQMAS NMR spectrum (bottom); the projection in the direct dimension corresponds to the MAS spectrum (see supporting information, Table S1 for acquisition conditions and Figure S28 for comparisons with DFT calculations).
Experimental Section

All experimental details are provided in the supplementary information.

Acknowledgements

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