

This is a repository copy of *Mechanistic Insight into Molecular Crystalline Organometallic Heterogeneous Catalysis Through Parahydrogen Based Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Studies*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/194813/>

Version: Published Version

Article:

Gyton, Matthew Robert orcid.org/0000-0002-7565-5154, Royle, Cameron, Beaumont, Simon K. et al. (2 more authors) (2023) Mechanistic Insight into Molecular Crystalline Organometallic Heterogeneous Catalysis Through Parahydrogen Based Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Studies. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. 2619–2629. ISSN 1520-5126

<https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.2c12642>

Reuse

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence. This licence allows you to distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the work, even commercially, as long as you credit the authors for the original work. More information and the full terms of the licence here:

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

Mechanistic Insights into Molecular Crystalline Organometallic Heterogeneous Catalysis through Parahydrogen-Based Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Studies

Matthew R. Gyton, Cameron G. Royle, Simon K. Beaumont, Simon B. Duckett,* and Andrew S. Weller*



Cite This: *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2023, 145, 2619–2629



Read Online

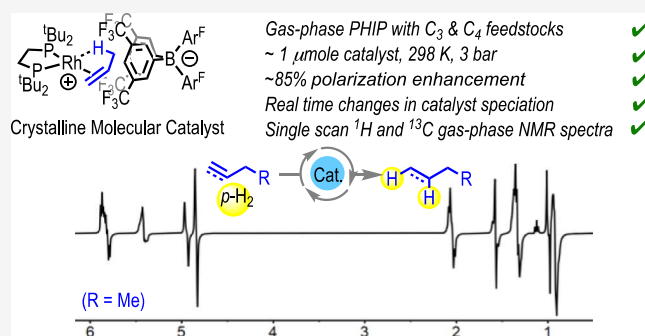
ACCESS |

Metrics & More

Article Recommendations

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The heterogeneous solid–gas reactions of crystals of $[\text{Rh}(\text{L}_2)(\text{propene})][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$ (**1**, $\text{L}_2 = \text{tBu}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}^{\text{tBu}}_2$) with H_2 and propene, 1-butene, propyne, or 1-butyne are explored by gas-phase nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy under batch conditions at 25 °C. The temporal evolution of the resulting parahydrogen-induced polarization (PHIP) effects measures catalytic flux and thus interrogates the efficiency of catalytic pairwise *para*- H_2 transfer, speciation changes in the crystalline catalyst at the molecular level, and allows for high-quality single-scan ^1H , ^{13}C NMR gas-phase spectra for the products to be obtained, as well as 2D-measurements. Complex **1** reacts with H_2 to form dimeric $[\text{Rh}(\text{L}_2)(\text{H})(\mu\text{-H})_2][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]_2$ (**4**), as probed using EXAFS; meanwhile, a single-crystal of **1** equilibrates NMR silent *para*- H_2 with its NMR active *ortho* isomer, contemporaneously converting into **4**, and **1** and **4** each convert *para*- H_2 into *ortho*- H_2 at different rates. Hydrogenation of propene using **1** and *para*- H_2 results in very high initial polarization levels in propane (>85%). Strong PHIP was also detected in the hydrogenation products of 1-butene, propyne, and 1-butyne. With propyne, a competing cyclotrimerization deactivation process occurs to afford $[\text{Rh}(\text{tBu}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}^{\text{tBu}}_2)(1,3,4\text{-Me}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_3)][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$, while with 1-butyne, rapid isomerization of 1-butyne occurs to give a butadiene complex, which then reacts with H_2 more slowly to form catalytically active **4**. Surprisingly, the high PHIP hydrogenation efficiencies allow hyperpolarization effects to be seen when H_2 is taken directly from a regular cylinder at 25 °C. Finally, changing the chelating phosphine to $\text{C}_7_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PC}_7_2$ results in initial high polarization efficiencies for propene hydrogenation, but rapid quenching of the catalyst competes to form the zwitterion $[\text{Rh}(\text{C}_7_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PC}_7_2)\{\eta^6\text{-(CF}_3)_2\text{(C}_6\text{H}_3)\}][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_3]$.



Gas-phase PHIP with C_3 & C_4 feedstocks ✓
 ~ 1 μmole catalyst, 298 K, 3 bar ✓
 ~85% polarization enhancement ✓
 Real time changes in catalyst speciation ✓
 Single scan ^1H and ^{13}C gas-phase NMR spectra ✓

1. INTRODUCTION

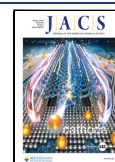
Catalytic processes are often conveniently divided into homogeneous or heterogeneous, and while both are important, industrial catalysis often operates using the latter due to the benefits associated with catalyst stability, the physical separation of catalyst and substrates/products, operation in flow, and recyclability.^{1–3} Central to optimizing both types of catalysis, though, is the ability to define and control the catalytically active site(s) through the determination of structure–activity relationships, and attenuation of deactivation processes.^{4–6} Compared with the atomic-level precision that homogeneous systems provide in both the synthesis and interrogation of active sites, heterogeneous catalysts are arguably more challenging to characterize and manipulate due to the complex and diverse manifold of active surface sites, which are often also only present in low abundance. This challenge is amplified under operando conditions where catalyst reconstruction can lead to changes in catalyst performance.⁷ Elegant solutions to controlling, and enhancing, activity in heterogeneous catalysis often comes at the nexus of molecular and extended solids through single atom cataly-

sis,^{8–10} surface organometallic chemistry (SOMC),^{11,12} ligand coordinated single atom catalysts,¹³ or catalysts supported in mesoporous framework materials.¹⁴

In this report, we show that gas-phase NMR analysis can deliver real-time insights into changes in catalyst speciation of a solid-state molecular organometallic (SMOM¹⁵) heterogeneous catalyst. As NMR spectroscopy is inherently insensitive, we use gas-phase *para*-hydrogen (*p*- H_2)-induced polarization (PHIP³) to achieve this outcome by correlating molecular level changes to the catalyst with both product identity and flux in the, industrially important,¹⁶ catalytic solid/gas hydrogenation of unsaturated C_3 (propene, propyne) and C_4 (butene/butyne) substrates at 298 K.

Received: November 28, 2022

Published: January 23, 2023

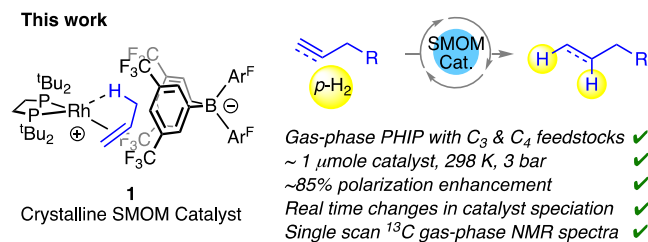


Para-H₂ is the NMR silent nuclear-spin isomer of H₂ that is thermodynamically preferred over *ortho*-H₂ because of the 120 cm⁻¹ separation between their rotational levels. At room temperature, H₂ exists in an approximate 3:1 ratio of *ortho* to *para* spin isomers.¹⁷ This can be enhanced to ~100% *para*-H₂ by cooling over a catalyst to approximately -250 °C. The benefit of using *para*-enriched H₂ in hydrogenation reactions comes from the non-Boltzmann spin distributions that exceed those normally available to NMR through the Zeeman effect.¹⁸ These arise when pairwise addition of *para*-H₂ occurs to a reactant with retention of spin correlation, such that significant signal enhancements in resulting NMR spectra result, of up to 31,000 fold in resulting NMR spectra recorded on a 400 MHz spectrometer.¹⁹ This signal gain aids in the detection of both products and, low concentration, intermediate species in a catalytic cycle (the latter normally in the solution state^{20,21}). In principle weak PHIP should also be observed using normal H₂ at room temperature, but the low retention of hyperpolarization in the resulting products means that such an enhancement is very rarely observed.^{22,23} 100% enriched *para*-H₂ is thus routinely used—with the attendant requirement for specialized equipment.

The development of PHIP methods for generating hyperpolarized propane, by propene hydrogenation, is also of significant interest in human lung imaging,²⁴ reactor and microfluidic device visualization,^{25–27} and high-resolution MRI detection.²⁸ Here, heterogeneous catalysts operating at high temperature have been extensively used to generate hyperpolarized propane, often under experimentally challenging flow conditions,^{29–31} for example, supported heterogeneous catalysts that operate at 100 °C or above. However relatively weak polarizations normally result (~3 to 11%)^{32–34} and catalyst efficiencies normally remain low (~10%),^{35–38} which combined lead to low overall catalytic flux. As propane's ¹H and ¹³C T₁ relaxation times are short, rapid and efficient creation of a high flux of hyperpolarized product is critical if operando catalytic methods or imagining applications using PHIP are to be developed.^{25,33}

In this contribution, we show that by using the straightforward to prepare SMOM catalyst, [Rh-(^tBu₂PCH₂CH₂P^tBu₂)(propene)][BAR^F₄], **1** [Ar^F = 3,5-(CF₃)₂C₆H₃], **Scheme 1**, a number of important observations

Scheme 1. This Work [Ar^F = (3,5-CF₃)₂C₆H₃], R = H, Me



can be made, which revolve around the high catalytic flux observed in solid/gas *para*-hydrogenation reactions of C₃ (propene and propyne) and C₄ (butene and butyne) substrates that this catalyst promotes. In addition, we show that molecular-level changes to the catalyst structure in the solid-state can be signaled by temporal changes to this catalytic flux.

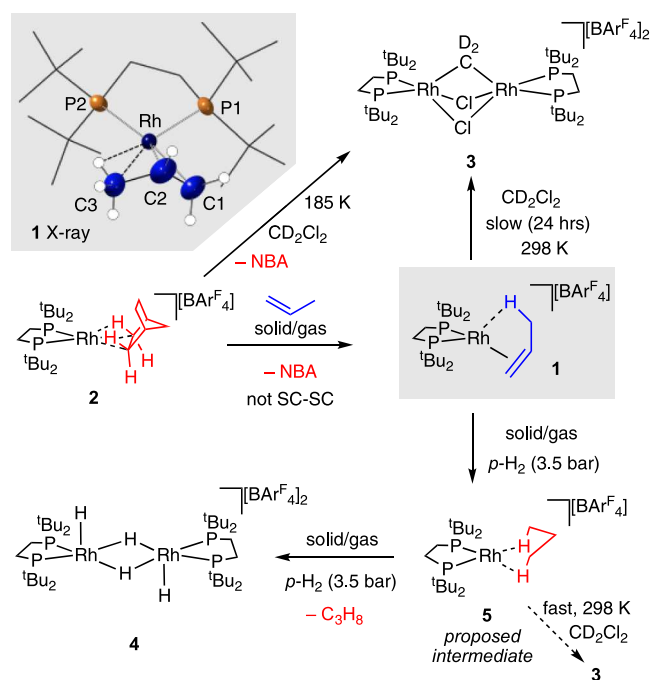
- (i) Changes in catalyst speciation in the molecular solid-state can be measured by the flux of *para*-H₂ to *ortho*-H₂ conversion.

- (ii) High levels of polarization enhancement (up to 85%) for C₃ and C₄ substrate hydrogenation occur at 25 °C, that produces a significant flux of hyperpolarized product, allowing for detailed mechanistic insights into the catalytic manifold.
- (iii) High-quality single-scan gas phase ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectra, and rapid 2D ¹H–¹H COSY and ¹H–¹³C HMQC measurements of products are possible.
- (iv) The high polarization enhancements allow for *para*-H₂ use direct from a normal cylinder, enabling PHIP measurements without the need for specialist equipment.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1. Synthesis of Complex 1 and Solid/Gas Reactivity with H₂ and Propene: The Formation of a Hydride-Bridged Dimer in the Solid-State. Complex **1** is synthesized by the solid/gas reaction of propene with the previously reported σ -alkane complex³⁹ [Rh-(^tBu₂PCH₂CH₂P^tBu₂)(NBA)][BAR^F₄], **2** (NBA = norbornane), **Scheme 2**, that is itself generated by solid/gas

Scheme 2. Synthesis and Reactivity of Complex 1 with H₂



hydrogenation of a norbornadiene (NBD) precursor⁴⁰ that can be prepared on ~5 g scale. Long-range order is not retained for the formation of **1**, as there is a loss of significant Bragg peaks by X-ray diffraction, but low temperature (–98 °C) ³¹P{¹H} solid-state NMR (SSNMR) spectroscopy shows relatively sharp peaks centered at δ 114.9 and 118.9, consistent with the retention of short range order.^{41,42} This likely reflects a well-defined organometallic cation sitting inside a cage of [BAR^F₄][–] anions that have randomly disordered aryl groups.³⁹ While complex **1** is stable in the solid-state at 25 °C for months under Ar, it decomposes slowly over 24 h in CD₂Cl₂ solution at 25 °C to form the known solvent-activated dimer [Rh₂(^tBu₂PCH₂CH₂P^tBu₂)(μ -CD₂)(μ -Cl)₂][BAR^F₄]₂, **3**.³⁹ At 25 °C, signals due to bound propene are not observed in the ¹H NMR spectrum (CD₂Cl₂) of complex **1**, while a single

environment is observed in the $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum, suggesting a fluxional process is occurring; likely a 1,3-hydride shift that reflects a degenerate isomerization.¹⁵ At $-80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, the ^1H and $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR data support a static structure for **1** that has a single propene ligand bound with a supporting $\text{CH}_3\cdots\text{Rh}$ agostic interaction, for example: $\delta(^1\text{H})$: -0.64 , 3H; $\delta(^{31}\text{P})$: 112.3, $J(\text{RhP}) = 162\text{ Hz}$; 116.4 $J(\text{RhP}) = 211\text{ Hz}$. This is confirmed by a solid-state structure of **1** as recrystallized from solution (hexane/ CD_2Cl_2) under an atmosphere of propene.⁴³

Reaction of finely crushed **1** with *para*- H_2 under standardized conditions (3.5 bar, 298 K, 2 mg, sealed NMR tube, 2 min) and interrogation of the resulting dissolved solid (i.e., after full relaxation of hyperpolarized nuclear spin isomers) by ^1H and $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectroscopies (CD_2Cl_2 , 298 K) showed the complete consumption of **1** and the formation of the previously reported³⁹ Rh(III) hydride bridged dimer $[\text{Rh}(\text{}^t\text{Bu}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_2)\text{H}(\mu\text{-H})_2][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]_2$, **4**, alongside a small amount of complex **3**, in a 80:20 ratio, respectively. Propane is also observed by gas-phase NMR spectroscopy. We speculate that **3** forms from a reaction of the proposed, but not directly observed, σ -propane intermediate $[\text{Rh}(\text{}^t\text{Bu}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_2)(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$ **5** with H_2 , that itself is formed on initial hydrogenation of **1**. In support of this assignment, the very close analogue of **5**, crystallographically characterized, but short-lived at $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, propane σ -complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PC}_7\text{H}_7)(\text{C}_3\text{H}_8)][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$, has been prepared by solid/gas hydrogenation,⁴⁴ while the more stable σ -alkane complex **2** reacts rapidly in CD_2Cl_2 to also give complex **3** (Scheme 2).³⁹ In situ SSNMR experiments on bulk crystalline material ($\sim 60\text{ mg}$ **1**, H_2 addition for 2 min) showed the formation of **4** (br, δ 124.0), and small amount ($\sim 10\%$) of a complex with a characteristically downfield shifted signal⁴⁴ at δ 128 that is assigned to **5** in comparison with **2** (δ 126).³⁹ A separate sample of **1** taken through five successive H_2 cycles demonstrated complete conversion of **1** into **4** (both by solution and SSNMR experiments), while the addition of H_2 to **1** for only $\sim 10\text{ s}$ results in a reversed ratio of 4:3 of 20:80. Overall these observations and data show that complex **4** forms from H_2 addition to **1**, and is suggested to proceed via a σ -propane complex **5** for which complex **3** can be used as an indirect spectroscopic marker. Addition of *para*- H_2 to single monolithic crystals of complex **1** ($0.4\text{ mm} \times 0.4\text{ mm} \times 0.4\text{ mm}$) ($\sim 0.05\text{ mg}$, 2 min) results in the same speciation to the detection limit of $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectroscopy.

The catalytic solid/gas hydrogenation of propene under standardized conditions using complex **1** (3.5 bar absolute, H_2 /propene $\sim 2:1$, 298 K, 2 mg of finely crushed crystals) occurs rapidly as probed by gas-phase ^1H NMR spectroscopy (100% conversion in 2 min, unoptimized, $\text{TON}_{\text{app}} = 80$), Figure 1A. Dissolved material, post catalysis (CD_2Cl_2 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) after 1 H_2 addition cycle shows a mixture of **3**, **4** in a 20:45 ratio, the former arising from σ -alkane complex **5** before it undergoes the onward reaction with H_2 to form **4**. The mass balance of 35% is taken up with unidentified hydride-containing species (Figure S16). However, five cycles of H_2 /propene results in the formation of **4** alone, with no **3** observed. Independently synthesized **4** also mediates the solid/gas hydrogenation of propene under standardized conditions, but more slowly (2 min, $\text{TON}_{\text{app}} = 65$). To determine whether the hydride bridged dimer **4** is generated directly in the solid/state, or from quenching of a reactive $\{\text{Rh}(\text{L}_2)\text{H}_2\}^+$ monomer on dissolving in CD_2Cl_2 , Rh K-edge EXAFS experiments were performed in samples of **1** that had mediated five cycles of

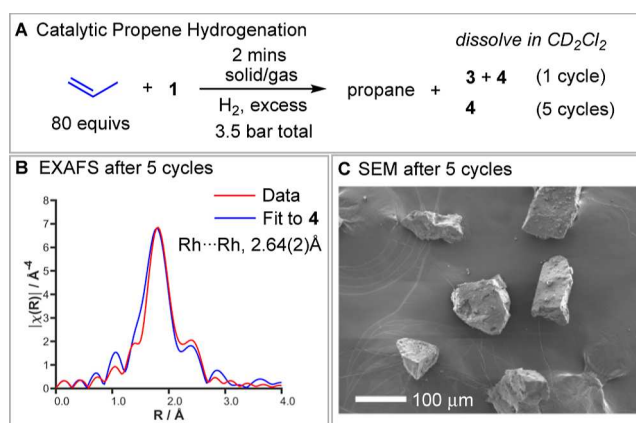
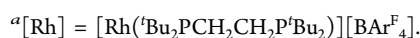
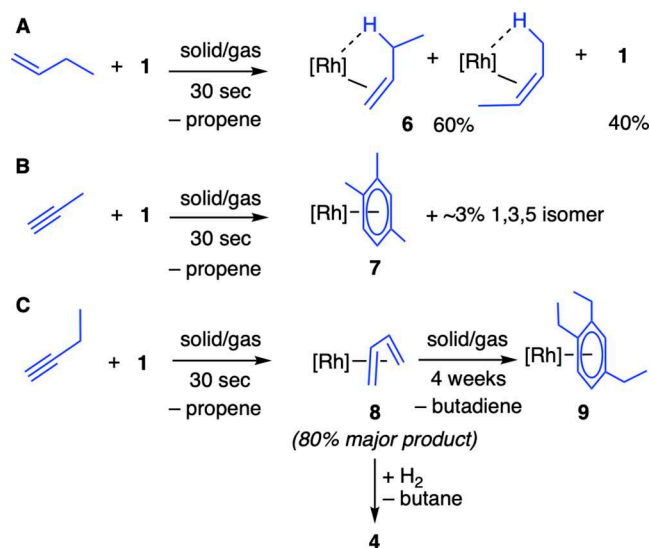


Figure 1. (A) Products observed during the catalytic solid/gas propene hydrogenation by finely crushed **1** (2 mg); (B) Rh K-edge EXAFS data and near neighbor fit (1.0–3.2 Å) after 5 H_2 /propene cycles (fitting details given in the Supporting Information) (C) SEM images of post-catalysis materials (after 5 H_2 /propene cycles).

propene hydrogenation, Figure 1B. These show the direct formation of a dimeric species in the solid-state, similar to that reported for the Ir-congener.⁴⁶ The formation of similar hydride bridged dimers in the solid-state has been reported on hydrogenation of $[\text{Ir}(\text{triphos})\text{H}_2(\text{ethene})][\text{BPh}_4]$ at $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$,⁴⁷ while other solid-state monomer/dimer transformations are known in organometallic chemistry.^{48,49} The Rh–Rh distance of 2.64(2) Å compares favorably with independently synthesized **4**: EXAFS, 2.66(2) Å and single-crystal X-ray diffraction, 2.6575(5) Å.³⁹ Inclusion of Rh–Rh bonding was essential to fit the obtained data, confirming the dimeric nature of the solid.⁵⁰ The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ SSNMR spectrum of complex **4** formed in this way after catalysis shows relatively sharp signals, suggesting the retention of short-range order, while SEM analysis shows intact, but significantly fractured, crystalline material, Figure 1C (Figure S39 shows SEM of the starting complex **1**). No evidence for $[\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]^-$ coordination at a Rh(I) center is observed, which is different from $[\text{Rh}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PC}_7\text{H}_7)][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$ SMOM systems which form such zwitterions on decomposition (vide infra).^{40,44} This is likely a consequence of the increased steric profile of the ^tBu groups, coupled with the relative accessibility of a Rh(III) dihydride.⁵¹ Collectively these observations suggest that σ -alkane complex **5** is a more efficient propene hydrogenation catalyst than in situ formed dimeric **4**.

2.2. Reaction of Complex 1 with C_3 and C_4 Alkenes and Alkynes: Substitution, Cyclotrimerization, and Isomerization. To further baseline the reactivity of **1** before *para*- H_2 experiments are discussed, the stoichiometric reactivity with 1-butene, propyne, and 1-butyne is presented, Scheme 3.

The solid/gas reaction with butene (1 bar, 30 s) results in the formation of a mixture of **1** and previously reported $[\text{Rh}(\text{}^t\text{Bu}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_2)(\text{butenes})][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$, **6**, in a 40:60 ratio, respectively. The solid/gas reaction with propyne results in the rapid (1 bar, 30 sec) alkyne cyclotrimerization⁵² to form trimethylbenzene-bound $[\text{Rh}(\text{}^t\text{Bu}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_2)(1,2,4\text{-Me}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_3)][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$, **7**, that was characterized by solution state NMR spectroscopy,⁵³ and compared with independently, solution-synthesized, material (Supporting Information, Materials). A small amount ($\sim 3\%$) of the 1,3,5-isomer is formed in both reactions, demonstrating that there is no reaction

Scheme 3. Reaction of **1** with 1-Butene, Propyne, and 1-Butyne^a

pathway bias in the solid-state reaction compared with solution. Free propene is also observed by gas phase ¹H NMR spectroscopy as a very minor component. Isolated **7**, with its relatively strongly bound arene, is a very slow propene hydrogenation catalyst (hours) in the solid-state, also being returned unchanged at the end of catalysis. Suppressed hydrogenation activity by arene coordination is well-established in homogeneous catalysis using [Rh(chelating-diphosphine)]⁺ systems,⁵⁴ and here we extended this into SMOM chemistry.

In contrast, the solid/gas reaction of complex **1** with 1-butyne (1 bar, 30 sec) results in the formation of the known³⁹ butadiene complex [Rh(^tBu₂PCH₂CH₂P^tBu₂)(butadiene)] [BAR^F₄], **8**, as the main product (~80%)⁵⁵ alongside Rh(I) species tentatively identified as enyne-containing products,⁵⁶ and free propene. This ensemble reacts with H₂ in a solid/gas reaction to form hydride bridged dimer, **4**, butane and a mixture of linear and branched C₈-hydrocarbons. In the solid-state, the cyclotrimerization product [Rh(^tBu₂PCH₂CH₂P^tBu₂)(1,2,4-Et₃C₆H₃)] [BAR^F₄], **9**, now forms considerably slower (4 weeks) through the release of butadiene. We propose this attenuated reactivity is due—in large part—to the relatively strongly bound butadiene ligand, as previously noted.³⁹ We propose that the initially formed butadiene complex **8** is formed from **1** by the selective isomerization of butyne. While rare, such isomerization is reported over metal oxides, such as CaO, at relatively low temperatures.⁵⁷

Collectively these observations demonstrate that complex **1** undergoes a rich reaction chemistry in the solid-state. With these results in hand experiments using *para*-H₂ as probe for catalyst identity and restructuring are now described and interpreted.

2.3. Assessing Catalyst Reconstruction through *para*-H₂ to *ortho*-H₂ Conversion. We started our catalytic investigations by looking for a reversible interaction between crystalline **1** and NMR silent *para*-H₂, which would be expected to produce NMR-visible *ortho*-H₂. Informed by our previous experiments, this would occur via rapidly formed **5** or

4, which we hypothesized may convert *para*-H₂ into *ortho*-H₂ at different rates. A 5 mm NMR tube containing a single crystal of **1** (~0.05 mg) was charged with 3.5 bar of pure *para*-H₂ at low field prior to immediately recording a gas phase ¹H NMR spectrum at high field. The growth of *ortho*-H₂ in the head space of the NMR tube was monitored as a function of time over a total of five reaction re-charges. Analysis of the resulting signal intensity data showed that the growth curve did not fit to a simple exponential, while the absolute growth rate fell with each subsequent recharge. Informed by the earlier speciation observations, a simple model was developed where **1** converts rapidly into **5**, which catalyzes *para*–*ortho* H₂ exchange ($k_{5-po} = 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$) while also converting into **4** (k_{s-4} = of 0.01 s^{-1}), which itself is a *para*–*ortho* H₂ exchange catalyst ($k_{4-po} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$), Figure 2. Support for this model comes from

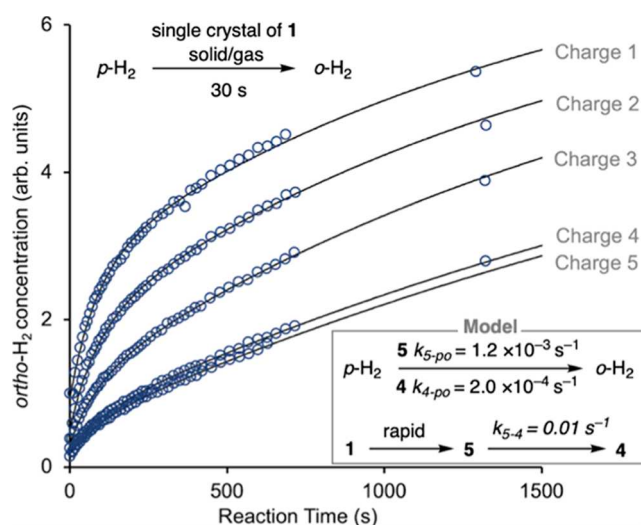
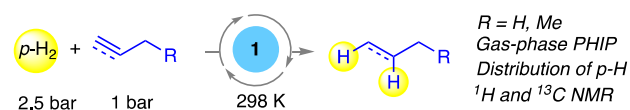


Figure 2. Growth in ¹H NMR signal for *ortho*-H₂ as a function of reaction time starting with **1**. Experimental data (circles), simulated result (line) as a function of recharge. Inset shows the model used and derived rate constants.

using similarly sized crystals of isolated **4**, from which the corresponding *ortho*-H₂ signal changes fit to the same k_{4-po} value as determined from the ensemble.⁵⁸ These data show that dihydride **4** is a slower *para*-H₂ conversion catalyst than σ -propane complex **5**, and, importantly, demonstrate that the catalyst reconstruction in the solid-state can be reported upon through *para*–*ortho* H₂ conversion dynamics. Furthermore, such speciation changes can also be evidenced through studies on the hydrogenation of simple alkenes and alkynes using *para*-H₂, as discussed next.⁵⁹

2.4. PHIP of C₃ and C₄ Substrates: Enhancements through Strong Catalytic Flux. With the speciation changes in the solid-state demonstrated under conditions of either H₂ or alkene/alkyne addition, the catalytic hydrogenation of these substrates by *para*-H₂ was next investigated, Scheme 4. To do this, 2 mg samples of catalyst **1** were examined over up to five hydrogenation cycles. Our standard procedure was to

Scheme 4. Gas-Phase PHIP with C₃ and C₄ Substrates

sequentially add the appropriate substrate followed by *para*-H₂, in a 1:2.5 ratio (3.5 bar total, ~30 s between additions), external to the magnet in low-field, before quickly (~10 s) transferring to high-field for measurement. This gives the opportunity for hyperpolarization transfer by *para*-H₂ addition in both low-field in the first scan (ALTADENA conditions) and high field in subsequent scans (PASADENA).^{60,61} These situations are readily distinguished by the appearance of the enhanced NMR signals which vary according to the contribution level of pairs of doublets of opposite-phase to pairs of antiphase doublets, respectively.⁶²

2.4.1. Propene: 85% Polarization Transfer and Single-Scan Gas Phase ¹³C NMR. Using propene as the substrate, ALTADENA-type signals are observed for propane at 1.37 (CH₂) and 0.90 (CH₃) ppm at the start of each charging cycle due to hydrogenation occurring at low field, alongside little, if any, free *ortho*-H₂ signal. The latter observation suggests that alkene coordination attenuates reversible H₂ addition. Remarkably, the propane's CH₃ signal in the gas-phase NMR spectrum was ~1750 times more intense than that of the CH for unreacted propene (Figure 3A) on the first measurement.

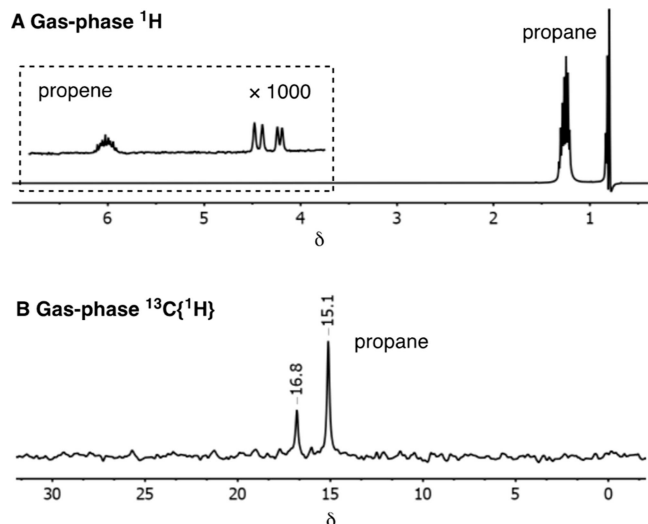


Figure 3. Single-scan (A) ¹H NMR spectrum of propene hydrogenation showing the scale of PHIP signal enhancement in propane observed when **1** reacts a 3.5 bar of a 1:2.5 mixture of propene and *para*-H₂, inset shows propene signal relatively scaled × 1000. This initial spectrum shows the effects of radiation damping due to the exceptionally large signal gains, which results in the distortion of the normal ALTADENA type behavior. (B) Equivalent single-scan ¹³C-INEPT spectrum of the propane formed under these conditions.

This correlates to a very high polarization efficiency of ~85%. This ratio reduced to 1:650 for the first measurement of the second recharge cycle, and to 1:85 for the fifth cycle. While this progressively slower turnover is also reflected under PASADENA conditions by longer conversion times for 50% conversion in the first three cycles (e.g., 15, 54, and 100 s, respectively), PHIP is also observed over this extended timescale. These data collectively support a slowing of turnover frequency due to the formation of **4**, but that complex **4** remains a competent but slower hydrogenation catalyst leading to appreciable catalytic PHIP flux. Furthermore, these data are consistent with the retention of a high product hyperpolarization level despite the slowing reaction. Complex **4** is

observed as the only organometallic species after multiple recharges.

A series of sequential NMR observations were also made using the OPSY protocol,⁶³ which selects signals for protons originating from *para*-H₂ before they relax and are not detected. These thus report precisely on the lifetime over which PHIP polarization is visible for each cycle of measurements and thus reflects how catalytic flux changes with reaction progress. The initially strong propane signals of the first measurement fell to zero over ~50 s, at which point the propene was all consumed. While subsequent recharge cycles—where complex **4** is now the active catalyst (Figure 1)—are slower, they returned OPSY signals from propane for longer time-periods, confirming a longer-lived catalyst and a more consistent catalytic flux.

One significant benefit of the strongly enhanced ¹H NMR signals created for propane using SMOM catalyst **1** is that relatively high-quality single-scan gas-phase ¹³C INEPT spectra can be recorded in less than a second, as shown in Figure 3B. The ¹³CH₃ and ¹³CH₂ signals are visible at 15.1 and 16.8 ppm, with the former having a S/N value of 41:1 initially. These observations further confirm that the initial propane polarization level is very high. Recent elegant reports exploiting gas-phase PHIP in a heterogeneous hydrogenation of propene using Rh/TiO₂ at 130 °C have also demonstrated such ¹³C detection, albeit after multiple (256) scans.³³

2.4.2. Butene. Analogous studies on the hydrogenation of 1-butene show a very similar behavior. However, while the initial measurements showed a strong ALTADENA type PHIP, the expected products (butane, and propane from hydrogenation of **1**) could not be differentiated in the ¹H NMR spectrum due to peak overlap in the aliphatic region (vide infra). A separate initial single-scan gas-phase ¹³C-INEPT measurement detects just butane, by the observation of signals at δ 26.5 and 13.0 (Figure S75). This suggests that the amount of propane formed is relatively small, consistent with a higher catalytic flux for butene hydrogenation at, or near, the surface of the crystals compared with the stoichiometric propene hydrogenation of **1** in the bulk.

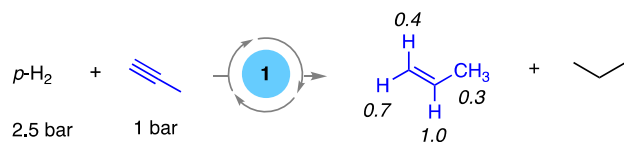
The initial intensity of the CH₃ group on butane is ~380 times more intense than that for the C–H group of unreacted 1-butene, indicating a lower catalytic flux for butene hydrogenation compared with propene (cf. 1750). In support of this, the corresponding PASADENA experiments show a time for 50% conversion of 1-butene of 50 s, which is longer than the corresponding 15 s for propene. This extends to 350 s in the second recharge cycle and over 650 s in the third, and is accompanied by a significant reduction in signal enhancement, consistent with a slower acting catalyst being formed, that is, **4**.⁶⁴ However, just as for propene hydrogenation, the corresponding OPSY experiments (second recharge cycle) show that gas-phase PHIP is still visible for 37 min, supporting longer-lived, albeit slower, catalysis that sustains appreciable catalytic flux for butene hydrogenation. After multiple recharge cycles, complex **4** is the only species observed when the catalyst is dissolved in CD₂Cl₂. We have previously shown that butene complexes **6** react in the solid-state with H₂ to form **4**.³⁹

2.4.3. Propene and Butene. Resolving mixtures of hydrogenation products using rapid PHIP-enhanced gas-phase ¹³C-INEPT and 2D ¹H–¹³C HMQC experiments. A 1:1 mixture of propene and 1-butene hydrogenated under our standard conditions using *para*-H₂ and catalyst **1** was used to explore

if the PHIP enhancements observed individually could be harnessed to resolve the behavior of mixtures. The resulting PHIP enhanced single-scan gas-phase ^{13}C -INEPT spectrum now contained strong signals for both butane (δ 26.2 and 12.8) and propane (δ 17.1 and 15.5), Figure S100. Accordingly, the overlap of the aliphatic signals observed in the ^1H NMR spectrum of propane and butane, could now be resolved using a gas-phase 2D ^1H - ^{13}C HMQC measurement, which harnesses the ^{13}C signal separation (Figure S101). The total acquisition time of this experiment was less than 1 min. These observations demonstrate the suitability of this methodology for the rapid detection of individual components of mixtures in the gas-phase in addition to the more common gas-phase ^1H NMR PHIP.³⁰ It also provides mechanistic insights in that both alkenes must compete effectively for metal center coordination during hydrogenation.

2.4.4. Propyne: Insights into Reaction Mechanism Using Gas-Phase PHIP and the Cyclotrimerization Deactivation Product. *Para*-hydrogenation experiments with propyne under our standard conditions revealed the formation of both propene and propane in the gas-phase, as expected for a sequential hydrogenation. In the first measurement at 25 °C, after transfer from low-field, the signals for all four of propene's proton sites (alkene and methyl) exhibited enhancement, but that for the methyl dominated. Signals were also seen for propane, with the CH_3 signal integral only ~25% in intensity compared with propene methyl signal. The next measurement was associated with the detection of reaction products formed in high-field, and yielded propene signals with relative intensities of 1.0 (CHMe)/0.4 ($\text{CH}_{\text{cis to Me}}$)/1.2 ($\text{CH}_{\text{cis to H}}$)/0.4 (Me). The corresponding OPSY data support this ratio, with signals of 1:0.4:0.7:0.3 observed, respectively, Scheme 5.

Scheme 5. Gas-Phase PHIP with Propyne^a

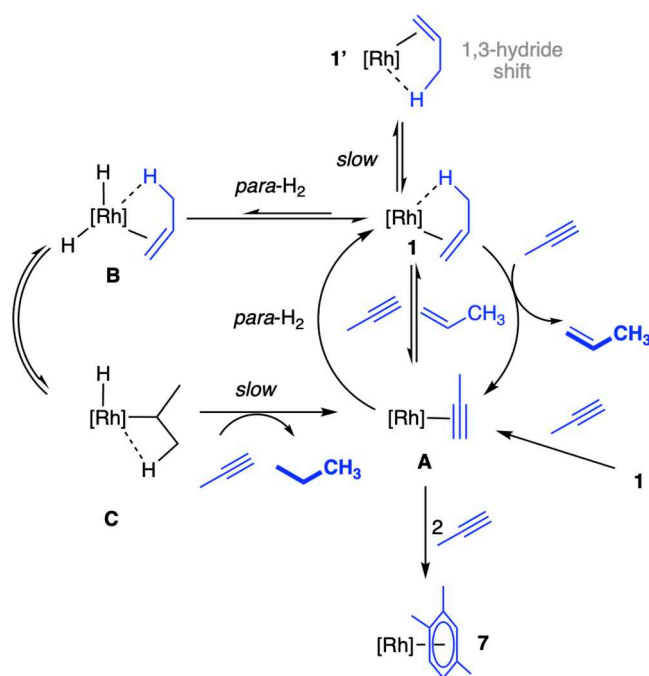


^aNumbers in parenthesis represent relative intensities of hyperpolarized signals in the OPSY experiments.

These OPSY experiments also revealed an increase in the flux of *para*- H_2 transfer into the Me group of propene over the course of the reaction, with the CHMe/Me signal ratio reaching a maximum of 1:0.8.

These observations report directly on a number of mechanistic details for propyne hydrogenation by **1** in the solid-state, but without the requirement for (time) expensive isotopic labeling in the substrates (i.e., D for H), or perturbation of reaction kinetics that comes from the installation of such labels.⁶⁵ Scheme 6 articulates these details in a proposed catalytic cycle. First, the polarization enrichment of the *cis* C–H sites in propene supports a dominant syn-addition of H_2 via propyne and propene intermediates complexes **A** and **1**, respectively. Second, that all sites in the resulting free propene show polarization enhancement from *para*- H_2 incorporation necessitates a mechanism in which both a slower isomerization, via a 1,3-hydride shift (complex **1'**),^{15,66} and rate-determining reductive elimination from a propyl hydride intermediate (**C**) operates for propyne hydrogenation. Finally, the enhancement of the methyl signal

Scheme 6. Suggested Catalytic Cycle for Propyne to Propane Hydrogenation Using *para*- H_2 ^a



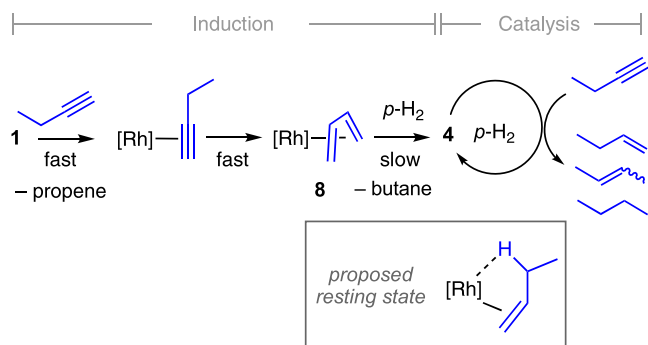
^a $[\text{Rh}] = [\text{Rh}(\text{tBu}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_2)][\text{BAR}^F_4]$.

in the first measurement indicates that processes akin to level anti-crossing effects also operate under these ALTADENA condition,⁶⁷ as this behavior cannot be accounted for by an isomerization process.⁶⁸ While using hyperpolarization to report on mechanism in solution-based catalysis has been established for over 30 years,⁶⁹ our observations here open up further the possibility for the informative interrogation of mechanism in molecular solid-state catalysis through a simple approach that does not perturb the thermodynamic or kinetic profile by labeling. PHIP has also been used to report on mechanism in classical heterogeneous hydrogenation catalysis,³⁰ for example, in the semi-hydrogenation of propyne using CeO_2 that shows a dependence of the arrangement of the surface atoms.⁷⁰

^1H NMR signals for propane also appeared in OPSY measurements, but their intensity initially fell to zero over ~130 s with signals for propene only then remaining for the next ~300 s. After the alkyne concentration had fallen to the point that propene hydrogenation is now competitive, propane was again detected as the major signal until all the propene was consumed, but now very slowly (~30 min total) compared with 2 min for **1** mediating the hydrogenation of propene, for example, Figure 1A. We interpret this latter behavior as being due to the formation of cyclotrimerization product **7**, which is indeed observed as the only organometallic species after one charge. Consistent with this change in speciation is the significantly reduced catalytic activity seen when a second reaction cycle is performed. Taking independently prepared crystalline **7** and examining its activity in propyne hydrogenation using *para*- H_2 also resulted in a comparative ~130-fold drop in propene signal intensity (flux), consistent with the observation that **7** is a poor, at best, solid–gas hydrogenation catalyst. The change in catalytic flux of gas-phase PHIP again reports on changes in catalyst speciation at the molecular level.

2.4.5. *Butyne: Complex Gas-Phase Mixtures, Induction Periods, and Direct Observation of Catalyst Speciation.* The reaction with 1-butyne and catalyst **1** at 25 °C showed a similar behavior to the hydrogenation of propyne, but now a more complex product mixture is formed through sequential alkyne then alkene hydrogenation that is coupled with double bond isomerization³⁹ (Scheme 7). Heterogeneous catalysts have

Scheme 7. Proposed Reactivity of Complex 1 with 1-Butyne/*para*-H₂^a



previously been reported for 1-butyne solid–gas PHIP.²⁹ For example, the supported Cu/Si₂₋₇₀₀ catalyst mediates the semi-hydrogenation of 1-butyne at temperatures in excess of 300 °C.⁷¹

The resulting PHIP enhanced signals, under PASADENA conditions at the early stages of catalysis, allow for all the signals of the hydrogenated products to be clearly observed and differentiated after a single scan, that is, 1-butene, 2-butenes (from isomerization¹⁵), and butane. Figure 4 contrasts the ¹H NMR spectra where gas-phase PHIP is observed using *para*-H₂ with catalysis using normal cylinder H₂ at the same time point and demonstrates the levels of enhancement observed in the hydrogenated products using pre-catalyst **1** and *para*-H₂. The analogous OPSY data confirmed dominant *cis*-H₂ transfer to form 1-butene, and butane, with a small

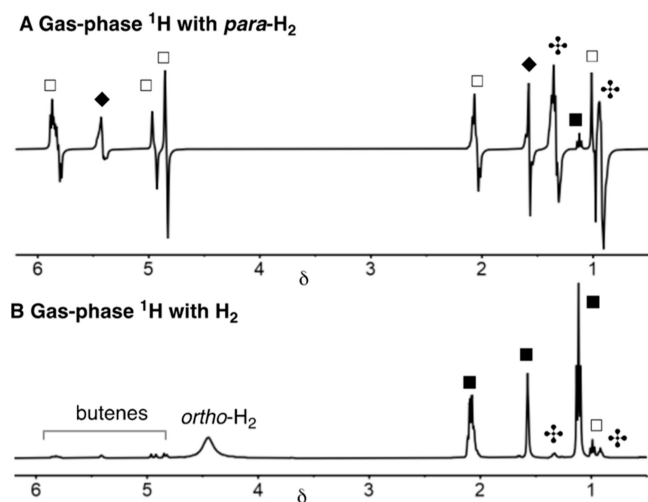


Figure 4. (A) Single-scan gas-phase ¹H NMR spectrum from the hydrogenation of 1-butyne using **1** and *para*-H₂ at 298 K: □ 1-butene; ◆ 2-butene; + butane; and ■ 1-butene (B) as above using thermally polarized cylinder H₂.

amount of 2-butenes also observed. An induction period is observed before productive catalysis starts, and that is followed by a significant increase in signal intensity that lasts for ~60 s. We interpret this to indicate the rapid formation of butadiene complex **8** from isomerization of 1-butyne, as observed in the stoichiometric studies (Scheme 3) which then undergoes a relatively slower reaction with *para*-H₂ to form active catalyst **4** (Scheme 7). After one hydrogenation cycle, complex **4** is observed as the only organometallic product. No cyclo-trimerization product, **9**, is formed consistent with its very slow formation under stoichiometric conditions from the butadiene complex **8**. Further support for the initial formation of complex **8**, and the resulting induction period, comes from that independently prepared **4** mediates the hydrogenation of 1-butyne without an induction period, and that no induction period is observed for the hydrogenation of propyne.

Surprisingly, during the early stages of catalysis, very broad PHIP signals appear at $\sim\delta -0.78$ in the region associated with agostic Rh...H–C interactions, with an apparent antiphase peak separation of ~120 Hz alongside, peaks at $\delta 3.93$ and 3.52 in the region associated with bound alkene ligands.⁷² As the intensity of these signals increases dramatically if the sample is raised toward the detection coils, we conclude that they arise from species located within the solid-catalyst matrix. Given the chemical shifts observed, we tentatively suggest this to be a butene coordinated complex, such as complex **6**,³⁹ but note the potential for the existence of dihydrogen complexes that would also present broad high-field signals.⁷³ Inspection of the sample, post-catalysis, reveals that a glassy-solid had formed. We suggest that mobility is thus created within the solid, which enables the detection of the resting state in solid/gas catalysis using PHIP without recourse to solid-state NMR methods.

2.5. PHIP Using a Normal Cylinder of H₂ at Room Temperature. As a further demonstration of the high levels of polarization transfer efficiency in propene hydrogenation using SMOM catalyst **1**, remarkably PHIP is observed in the product propane using H₂ taken directly from a standard high-purity cylinder stored at room temperature (Figure 5). This

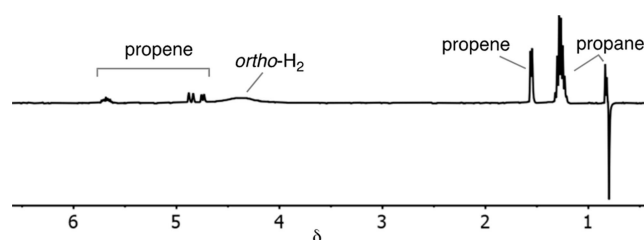


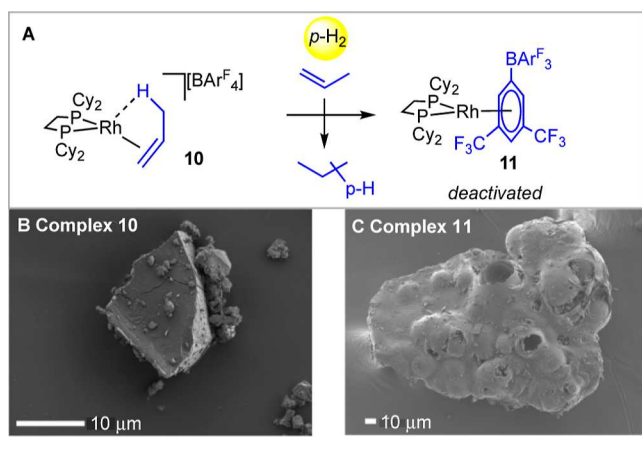
Figure 5. Single-scan gas-phase ¹H NMR spectrum from the hydrogenation of propene using **1** and normal H₂ at 25 °C after 10 s of catalysis.

represents an ~19 fold enhancement.⁷⁴ These data were collected using a standard 45° excitation-pulse as required for the detection of PHIP,⁶⁰ under our standard conditions after 10 s of catalysis. Similar spectra are obtained using 1-butene at 25 °C (Figure S75). While in principle, all pairwise H₂ additions should show PHIP under these conditions, such examples are rare^{22,23,75,76} due to a combination of slower turnover and/or lower polarization efficiency than found for **1**, which results in relaxation of hyperpolarized nuclear spin isomers before measurement. The ability to use normal H₂ at 25 °C demonstrates that SMOM catalyst **1** removes the

requirement for specialist equipment for *para*-H₂ generation for the observation of PHIP in alkene hydrogenation as the retention of hyperpolarization is so efficient at this early stage of reaction.

2.6. Changing the SMOM Catalyst to [Rh(Cy₂PCH₂CH₂PCy₂)(C₃H₆)][BAR^F₄], **10: Anion Coordination Quenches Catalytic Activity.** The preceding observations were not unique to the ^tBu system, **1**. To demonstrate broader utility, we have also briefly investigated the effect of changing the substituents on the chelating phosphine ligand, by swapping ^tBu groups for less bulky Cy. Under our standard conditions (2 mg catalyst, 1:2 *para*-H₂:propene) single-crystalline [Rh(Cy₂PCH₂CH₂PCy₂)(C₃H₆)] [BAR^F₄], **10**,¹⁵ is initially shown to be an excellent catalyst for solid–gas polarization transfer to propene to form hyperpolarized propane, with the first measurement in high field conditions showing ~85% transfer levels. However, subsequent measurements show a large attenuation in both PHIP and catalytic turnover, while a recharge showed significantly reduced follow-on activity. Analysis of the solid post-catalysis by both ³¹P{¹H} SSNMR and solution NMR (CD₂Cl₂, -70 °C) showed exclusive formation of the [BAR^F₄]⁻ coordinated zwitterion with a η⁶-bound arene group, [Rh(Cy₂PCH₂CH₂PCy₂){η⁶-(CF₃)₂(C₆H₄)}BAR^F₃], **11**,⁴⁰ which must be a very poor, but still active, hydrogenation catalyst, **Scheme 8**. This is the

Scheme 8. (A) Reaction of Complex **10** with *para*-H₂ and the Formation of Deactivation Product **11**; (B) SEM Image of **10**; (C) SEM Image of **11** Post-Catalysis



ultimate decomposition product of hydrogenation of propene complex [Rh(Cy₂PCH₂CH₂PCy₂)(C₃H₆)] [BAR^F₄] in the solid-state.⁴⁴ Thus, under conditions of excess H₂, rapid hydrogenation of propene occurs, but competitive anion coordination quickly quenches activity. This is similar to the formation of the cyclotrimerization product **7** in propyne hydrogenation using **1**. The ³¹P{¹H} SSNMR of **11** shows very broad signals at δ 91.4 and ~δ 71⁷⁷ (fwhm ~2100 Hz, compared with **10** fwhm = 500 Hz) that indicate the formation of an amorphous phase, and consistent with this, SEM analysis of material pre- and post-catalysis shows that significant degradation of the crystal has occurred. Collectively, these data confirm how careful choice of the phosphine substituents is necessary if long catalyst lifetimes are to be maintained,³⁹ as evident by the fact the ^tBu groups in **1** promote the formation of Rh(III) hydride **4** in solid-state. Thus, catalytic flux from

gas-phase PHIP again directly reports on speciation changes in the solid-state.

3. CONCLUSIONS

PHIP has been widely used to study mechanism in molecular homogeneous catalysis in solution,^{21,69,78} and there is now a significant body of work dedicated to gas-phase PHIP using classical heterogeneous catalysts.^{29,30} Our crystalline SMOM systems clearly establish a connection between molecular catalysis (rate, selectivity through precise ligand design, and atomic-level resolution of molecular structure) with heterogeneous systems (product/catalyst separation, stability, and recyclability). The highly active “single-site” nature of our SMOM system, and attendant high catalytic flux with retention of polarization in the products, also allows for the real-time interrogation of an evolving molecular heterogeneous catalyst system. These results point to future opportunities for the straightforward creation of high polarization levels in simple hydrocarbons at ambient temperatures using solid-state organometallics. Such applications may well be useful in scenarios where hyperpolarized products are required for imaging applications in catalysis or medical diagnostics,^{79,80} to directly report of mechanism without recourse to isotopic labeling, or to indirectly report on catalyst structure in real-time.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/jacs.2c12642>.

Key NMR spectra, experimental and characterization data for the compounds reported including single-crystal X-ray diffraction studies, and experimental and fitting details of the XAS experiments (PDF)

Accession Codes

CCDC 2222279 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif, or by emailing data_request@ccdc.cam.ac.uk, or by contacting The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033.

■ AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Authors

Simon B. Duckett – Department of Chemistry, University of York, York YO10 5DD, U.K.; Centre for Hyperpolarisation in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Chemistry, University of York, York YO10 5DD, U.K.; orcid.org/0000-0002-9788-6615; Email: simon.duckett@york.ac.uk

Andrew S. Weller – Department of Chemistry, University of York, York YO10 5DD, U.K.; orcid.org/0000-0003-1646-8081; Email: andrew.weller@york.ac.uk

Authors

Matthew R. Gyton – Department of Chemistry, University of York, York YO10 5DD, U.K.; Centre for Hyperpolarisation in Magnetic Resonance, Department of Chemistry, University of York, York YO10 5DD, U.K.; orcid.org/0000-0002-7565-5154

Cameron G. Royle – Department of Chemistry, University of York, York YO10 5DD, U.K.; Department of Chemistry,

University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3TA, U.K.; orcid.org/0000-0002-4326-7915

Simon K. Beaumont – Department of Chemistry, Durham University, Durham DH1 3LE, U.K.; orcid.org/0000-0002-1973-9783

Complete contact information is available at:
<https://pubs.acs.org/10.1021/jacs.2c12642>

Author Contributions

The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

Funding

S.B.D. and A.S.W. thank the Leverhulme Trust (RPG-2020-184) and the EPSRC (through the UK Catalysis Hub, EP/R026815/1; and an Established Career Fellowship to A.S.W. EP/M024210/2). C.G.R. thanks the Clarendon Trust (Oxford).

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to help from Dr. Victoria Annis (NMR), Dr. Samantha Furfari (SSNMR), Dr. Claire Brodie (SEM analysis), and Dr. Scott Hicks (GC analysis). XAS was carried out with the support of Diamond Light Source, instrument B18 (proposal SP30958-1) and Diego Gianolio and Stephen Parry are gratefully acknowledged for assistance with these measurements.

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>para</i> -H ₂ | <i>para</i> -hydrogen |
| ALTADENA | adiabatic longitudinal transport after dissociation engenders net alignment |
| PASADENA | <i>para</i> -hydrogen and synthesis allow dramatically enhanced nuclear alignment |

REFERENCES

- (1) *Catalysis*; Beller, M.; Renken, A.; van Santen, R., Eds.; Wiley-VCH: Weinheim, 2012.
- (2) Fechete, I.; Wang, Y.; Védrine, J. C. The Past, Present and Future of Heterogeneous Catalysis. *Catal. Today* **2012**, *189*, 2–27.
- (3) Rayner, P. J.; Duckett, S. B. Signal Amplification by Reversible Exchange (SABRE): From Discovery to Diagnosis. *Angew. Chem.* **2018**, *57*, 6742–6753.
- (4) Crabtree, R. H. Deactivation in Homogeneous Transition Metal Catalysis: Causes, Avoidance, and Cure. *Chem. Rev.* **2015**, *115*, 127–150.
- (5) Argyle, M. D.; Bartholomew, C. H. Heterogeneous Catalyst Deactivation and Regeneration: A Review. *Catalysis* **2015**, *5*, 145–269.
- (6) Lange, J.-P. Renewable Feedstocks: The Problem of Catalyst Deactivation and its Mitigation. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 13186–13197.
- (7) Zhang, Z.; Zandkarimi, B.; Alexandrova, A. N. Ensembles of Metastable States Govern Heterogeneous Catalysis on Dynamic Interfaces. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2020**, *53*, 447–458.
- (8) *Supported Metal Single Atom Catalysis*; Serp, P., Minh, D. P., Eds.; Wiley-VCH: Weinheim, 2022.
- (9) Samantaray, M. K.; D'Elia, V.; Pump, E.; Falivene, L.; Harb, M.; Ould Chikh, S.; Cavallo, L.; Basset, J.-M. The Comparison between Single Atom Catalysis and Surface Organometallic Catalysis. *Chem. Rev.* **2020**, *120*, 734–813.

(10) Kaiser, S. K.; Chen, Z.; Faust Akl, D.; Mitchell, S.; Pérez-Ramírez, J. Single-Atom Catalysts across the Periodic Table. *Chem. Rev.* **2020**, *120*, 11703–11809.

(11) Copéret, C.; Comas-Vives, A.; Conley, M. P.; Estes, D. P.; Fedorov, A.; Mougél, V.; Nagae, H.; Núñez-Zarur, F.; Zhizhko, P. A. Surface Organometallic and Coordination Chemistry toward Single-Site Heterogeneous Catalysts: Strategies, Methods, Structures, and Activities. *Chem. Rev.* **2016**, *116*, 323–421.

(12) Witzke, R. J.; Chapovetsky, A.; Conley, M. P.; Kaphan, D. M.; Delferro, M. Nontraditional Catalyst Supports in Surface Organometallic Chemistry. *ACS Catal.* **2020**, *10*, 11822–11840.

(13) Zhou, X.; Sterbinsky, G. E.; Wasim, E.; Chen, L.; Tait, S. L. Tuning Ligand-Coordinated Single Metal Atoms on TiO₂ and their Dynamic Response during Hydrogenation Catalysis. *ChemSusChem* **2021**, *14*, 3825–3837.

(14) Ziegler, F.; Teske, J.; Elser, I.; Dyballa, M.; Frey, W.; Kraus, H.; Hansen, N.; Rybka, J.; Tallarek, U.; Buchmeiser, M. R. Olefin Metathesis in Confined Geometries: A Biomimetic Approach toward Selective Macrocyclization. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, *141*, 19014–19022.

(15) Chadwick, F. M.; McKay, A. I.; Martínez-Martínez, A. J.; Rees, N. H.; Krämer, T.; Macgregor, S. A.; Weller, A. S. Solid-state molecular organometallic chemistry. Single-crystal to single-crystal reactivity and catalysis with light hydrocarbon substrates. *Chem. Sci.* **2017**, *8*, 6014–6029.

(16) Genest, A.; Silvestre-Albero, J.; Li, W.-Q.; Rösch, N.; Rupprechter, G. The origin of the particle-size-dependent selectivity in 1-butene isomerization and hydrogenation on Pd/Al₂O₃ catalysts. *Nat. Commun.* **2021**, *12*, 6098.

(17) Bonhoeffer, K. F.; Harteck, P. Experimente über Para- und Orthowasserstoff. *Naturwissenschaften* **1929**, *17*, 182.

(18) Bowers, C. R.; Weitekamp, D. P. Transformation of Symmetrization Order to Nuclear-Spin Magnetization by Chemical Reaction and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **1986**, *57*, 2645–2648.

(19) Blazina, D.; Duckett, S. B.; Halstead, T. K.; Kozak, C. M.; Taylor, R. J. K.; Anwar, M. S.; Jones, J. A.; Carteret, H. A. Generation and interrogation of a pure nuclear spin state by parahydrogen-enhanced NMR spectroscopy: a defined initial state for quantum computation. *Magn. Reson. Chem.* **2005**, *43*, 200–208.

(20) Duckett, S. B.; Wood, N. J. Parahydrogen-based NMR methods as a mechanistic probe in inorganic chemistry. *Coord. Chem. Rev.* **2008**, *252*, 2278–2291.

(21) Buntkowsky, G.; Theiss, F.; Lins, J.; Miloslavina, Y. A.; Wienands, L.; Kiryutin, A.; Yurkovskaya, A. Recent advances in the application of parahydrogen in catalysis and biochemistry. *RSC Adv.* **2022**, *12*, 12477–12506.

(22) Bargon, J.; Kandels, J.; Woelk, K. NMR Study of Nuclear Spin Polarization during Chemical Reactions with Ortho Hydrogen. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **1990**, *29*, 58–59.

(23) Jonischkeit, T.; Woelk, K. Hydrogen Induced Polarization–Nuclear-Spin Hyperpolarization in Catalytic Hydrogenations without the Enrichment of Para- or Orthohydrogen. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2004**, *346*, 960–969.

(24) Salnikow, O. G.; Nikolaou, P.; Ariyasingha, N. M.; Kovtunov, K. V.; Koptuyug, I. V.; Chekmenev, E. Y. Clinical-Scale Batch-Mode Production of Hyperpolarized Propane Gas for MRI. *Anal. Chem.* **2019**, *91*, 4741–4746.

(25) Bouchard, L.-S.; Burt, S. R.; Anwar, M. S.; Kovtunov, K. V.; Koptuyug, I. V.; Pines, A. NMR Imaging of Catalytic Hydrogenation in Microreactors with the Use of para-Hydrogen. *Science* **2008**, *319*, 442–445.

(26) Telkki, V.-V.; Zhivonitko, V. V.; Ahola, S.; Kovtunov, K. V.; Jokisaari, J.; Koptuyug, I. V. Microfluidic Gas-Flow Imaging Utilizing Parahydrogen-Induced Polarization and Remote-Detection NMR. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2010**, *49*, 8363–8366.

(27) Zhivonitko, V. V.; Telkki, V.-V.; Leppäniemi, J.; Scotti, G.; Franssila, S.; Koptuyug, I. V. Remote detection NMR imaging of gas

phase hydrogenation in microfluidic chips. *Lab Chip* **2013**, *13*, 1554–1561.

(28) Barskiy, D. A.; Kovtunov, K. V.; Gerasimov, E. Y.; Phipps, M. A.; Salnikov, O. G.; Coffey, A. M.; Kovtunova, L. M.; Prosvirin, I. P.; Bukhtiyarov, V. I.; et al. 2D Mapping of NMR Signal Enhancement and Relaxation for Heterogeneously Hyperpolarized Propane Gas. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2017**, *121*, 10038–10046.

(29) Kovtunov, K. V.; Salnikov, O. G.; Skovpin, I. V.; Chukanov, N. V.; Burueva, D. B.; Koptuyug, I. V. Catalytic hydrogenation with parahydrogen: a bridge from homogeneous to heterogeneous catalysis. *Pure Appl. Chem.* **2020**, *92*, 1029–1046.

(30) Pokochueva, E. V.; Burueva, D. B.; Salnikov, O. G.; Koptuyug, I. V. Heterogeneous Catalysis and Parahydrogen-Induced Polarization. *ChemPhysChem* **2021**, *22*, 1421–1440.

(31) Zhivonitko, V. V.; Skovpin, I. V.; Szeto, K. C.; Taoufik, M.; Koptuyug, I. V. Parahydrogen-Induced Polarization Study of the Silica-Supported Vanadium Oxo Organometallic Catalyst. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2018**, *122*, 4891–4900.

(32) Kovtunov, K. V.; Zhivonitko, V. V.; Skovpin, I. V.; Barskiy, D. A.; Koptuyug, I. V. *Hyperpolarization Methods in NMR Spectroscopy*; Kuhn, L. T., Ed.; Springer: Berlin, 2013.

(33) Burueva, D. B.; Kozinenko, V. P.; Sviyazov, S. V.; Kovtunova, L. M.; Bukhtiyarov, V. I.; Chekmenev, E. Y.; Salnikov, O. G.; Kovtunov, K. V.; Koptuyug, I. V. Gas-Phase NMR of Hyperpolarized Propane with 1H-to-13C Polarization Transfer by PH-INEPT. *Appl. Magn. Reson.* **2022**, *53*, 653–669.

(34) Zhao, E. W.; Maligal-Ganesh, R.; Xiao, C.; Goh, T.-W.; Qi, Z.; Pei, Y.; Hagelin-Weaver, H. E.; Huang, W.; Bowers, C. R. Silica-Encapsulated Pt-Sn Intermetallic Nanoparticles: A Robust Catalytic Platform for Parahydrogen-Induced Polarization of Gases and Liquids. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 3925–3929.

(35) Du, Y.; Behera, R.; Maligal-Ganesh, R. V.; Chen, M.; Chekmenev, E. Y.; Huang, W.; Bowers, C. R. Cyclopropane Hydrogenation vs Isomerization over Pt and Pt-Sn Intermetallic Nanoparticle Catalysts: A Parahydrogen Spin-Labeling Study. *J. Phys. Chem. C* **2020**, *124*, 8304–8309.

(36) Zhou, R.; Zhao, E. W.; Cheng, W.; Neal, L. M.; Zheng, H.; Quiñones, R. E.; Hagelin-Weaver, H. E.; Bowers, C. R. Parahydrogen-Induced Polarization by Pairwise Replacement Catalysis on Pt and Ir Nanoparticles. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 1938–1946.

(37) Burueva, D. B.; Kovtunova, L. M.; Bukhtiyarov, V. I.; Kovtunov, K. V.; Koptuyug, I. V. Single-Site Heterogeneous Catalysts: From Synthesis to NMR Signal Enhancement. *Chem.—Eur. J.* **2019**, *25*, 1420–1431.

(38) Schmidt, A. B.; Bowers, C. R.; Buckenmaier, K.; Chekmenev, E. Y.; de Maissin, H.; Eills, J.; Ellermann, F.; Glögler, S.; Gordon, J. W.; et al. Instrumentation for Hydrogenative Parahydrogen-Based Hyperpolarization Techniques. *Anal. Chem.* **2022**, *94*, 479–502.

(39) Martínez-Martínez, A. J.; Royle, C. G.; Furfari, S. K.; Suriye, K.; Weller, A. S. Solid-State Molecular Organometallic Catalysis in Gas/Solid Flow (Flow-SMOM) as Demonstrated by Efficient Room Temperature and Pressure 1-Butene Isomerization. *ACS Catal.* **2020**, *10*, 1984–1992.

(40) Pike, S.; Chadwick, F.; Rees, N.; Scott, M.; Weller, A.; Krämer, T.; Macgregor, S. Solid-state synthesis and characterization of σ -alkane complexes, $[\text{Rh}(\text{L}_2)(\eta^2, \eta^2\text{-C}_7\text{H}_{12})][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$ ($\text{L}_2 =$ bidentate chelating phosphine). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 820–833.

(41) *NMR Crystallography*; Harris, R. K., Wasylshen, R. E., Duer, M. J., Eds.; John Wiley & Sons: Chichester, U.K., 2009.

(42) Interestingly, the sequential reaction of $[\text{Rh}(\text{Bu}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}^{\text{F}}\text{Bu}_2)(\text{NBD})][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$ with H_2 then 1-butene undergoes an order/disorder/order phase change. For 1, long-range order is not established with propene as a ligand. See ref 39.

(43) Complex **1** can also be synthesized by solution routes from the addition of propene to $[\text{Rh}(\text{Bu}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Bu}_2)(1,2\text{-F}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$ and recrystallization under a propene atmosphere. While this allows for a structural characterization, which shows an octahedral arrangement of $[\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]^-$ anions, there is also a molecule of CH_2Cl_2 in the lattice (see supporting materials). For expediency, and to avoid

complications of lattice-bound solvent, material made by direct solid/gas routes is used for catalysis.

(44) Bukvic, A.; Burnage, A.; Tizzard, G.; Martínez-Martínez, A.; McKay, A.; Rees, N.; Tegner, B.; Krämer, T.; Fish, H.; et al. A Series of Crystallographically Characterized Linear and Branched σ -Alkane Complexes of Rhodium: From Propane to 3-Methylpentane. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 5106–5120.

(45) Crooks, A. B.; Yih, K.-H.; Li, L.; Yang, J. C.; Özkaz, S.; Finke, R. G. Unintuitive Inverse Dependence of the Apparent Turnover Frequency on Precatalyst Concentration: A Quantitative Explanation in the Case of Ziegler-Type Nanoparticle Catalysts Made from $[(1,5\text{-COD})\text{Ir}(\mu\text{-O}_2\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15})_2]$ and AlEt_3 . *ACS Catal.* **2015**, *5*, 3342–3353.

(46) Chadwick, F. M.; Olliff, N.; Weller, A. S. A convenient route to a norbornadiene adduct of iridium with chelating phosphines, $[\text{Ir}(\text{R}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{PR}_2)(\text{NBD})][\text{BAR}^{\text{F}}_4]$ and a comparison of reactivity with H_2 in solution and the solid-state. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2016**, *812*, 268–271.

(47) Bianchini, C.; Farnetti, E.; Graziani, M.; Kaspar, J.; Vizza, F. Molecular solid-state organometallic chemistry of tripodal (polyphosphine)metal complexes. Catalytic hydrogenation of ethylene at iridium. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1993**, *115*, 1753–1759.

(48) Pike, S. D.; Weller, A. S. C–Cl activation of the weakly coordinating anion $[\text{B}(3,5\text{-Cl}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3)_4]^-$ at a Rh(i) centre in solution and the solid-state. *Dalton Trans.* **2013**, *42*, 12832–12835.

(49) Miller, E. J.; Brill, T. B.; Rheingold, A. L.; Fultz, W. C. A reversible chemical reaction in a single crystal. The dimerization of η^5 -cyclopentadienyl(o-dithiobenzene)cobalt $[\text{CpCo}(\text{S}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-o})]$. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1983**, *105*, 7580–7584.

(50) XANES spectra (Supporting Information) also suggest a high similarity in the co-ordination environment around rhodium between these samples and independently synthesized **4**.

(51) Wilson, A. D.; Miller, A. J. M.; DuBois, D. L.; Labinger, J. A.; Bercaw, J. E. Thermodynamic Studies of $[\text{H}_2\text{Rh}(\text{diphosphine})_2]^+$ and $[\text{HRh}(\text{diphosphine})_2(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})]^{2+}$ Complexes in Acetonitrile. *Inorg. Chem.* **2010**, *49*, 3918–3926.

(52) Yamamoto, K.; Nagae, H.; Tsurugi, H.; Mashima, K. Mechanistic understanding of alkyne cyclotrimerization on mono-nuclear and dinuclear scaffolds: $[4 + 2]$ cycloaddition of the third alkyne onto metallacyclopentadienes and dimetallacyclopentadienes. *Dalton Trans.* **2016**, *45*, 17072–17081.

(53) The 1,3,5-isomer is also formed, but as a minor component, in a 1:40 ratio with the 1,3,4 isomer.

(54) Meißner, A.; Alberico, E.; Drexler, H.-J.; Baumann, W.; Heller, D. Rhodium diphosphine complexes: a case study for catalyst activation and deactivation. *Catal. Sci. Technol.* **2014**, *4*, 3409–3425.

(55) To the detection limit of ^1H gas phase NMR spectroscopy, the butyne is >99.5% pure with no butadiene or butenes observed. Following the reaction of **1** with butyne over 1 week shows the growth in of free butadiene.

(56) Storey, C. M.; Gyton, M. R.; Andrew, R. E.; Chaplin, A. B. Terminal Alkyne Coupling Reactions through a Ring: Mechanistic Insights and Regiochemical Switching. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 12003–12006.

(57) Sato, K.; Hattori, H. Isomerization of butynes to 1,3-butadiene over solid base catalysts. *Chem. Lett.* **1982**, *11*, 1881–1882.

(58) As crystalline **1** and non-crystalline **4** result in the same fit to the model, it is unlikely that diffusion of H_2 into the bulk solid accounts for this behavior.

(59) One of the reviewers made an insightful comment on the possibility of surface paramagnetic species catalyzing *para*- H_2 conversion. While we cannot rigorously discount this possibility, we do not favor a role for such species as they would quench the PHIP effects observed in subsequent catalysis with C_3 and C_4 substrates.

(60) Bowers, C. R.; Weitekamp, D. P. Para-Hydrogen and synthesis allow dramatically enhanced nuclear alignment. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, *109*, 5541–5542.

(61) Pravica, M. G.; Weitekamp, D. P. Net NMR alignment by adiabatic transport of parahydrogen addition products to high magnetic field. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **1988**, *145*, 255–258.

(62) Bouguet-Bonnet, S.; Reineri, F.; Canet, D. Effect of the static magnetic field strength on parahydrogen induced polarization NMR spectra. *J. Chem. Phys.* **2009**, *130*, 234507.

(63) Aguilar, J. A.; Elliott, P. I. P.; López-Serrano, J.; Adams, R. W.; Duckett, S. B. Only para-hydrogen spectroscopy (OPSY), a technique for the selective observation of para-hydrogen enhanced NMR signals. *Chem. Commun.* **2007**, 1183–1185.

(64) Isomerization of 1-butene to 2-butene is also observed in later cycles.

(65) Jones, W. D. Isotope Effects in C–H Bond Activation Reactions by Transition Metals. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2003**, *36*, 140–146.

(66) These data do not allow for the discrimination between hydride or allyl mechanisms for alkene isomerization. See: Larionov, E.; Li, H.; Mazet, C. Well-defined transition metal hydrides in catalytic isomerizations. *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, *50*, 9816–9826.

(67) Ferrer, M.-J.; Kuker, E. L.; Semenova, E.; Gangano, A. J.; Lapak, M. P.; Grenning, A. J.; Dong, V. M.; Bowers, C. R. Adiabatic Passage through Level Anticrossings in Systems of Chemically Inequivalent Protons Incorporating Parahydrogen: Theory, Experiment, and Prospective Applications. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2022**, *144*, 20847–20853.

(68) Zhou, R.; Cheng, W.; Neal, L. M.; Zhao, E. W.; Ludden, K.; Hagelin-Weaver, H. E.; Bowers, C. R. Parahydrogen enhanced NMR reveals correlations in selective hydrogenation of triple bonds over supported Pt catalyst. *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **2015**, *17*, 26121–26129.

(69) Duckett, S. B.; Mewis, R. E. Application of Parahydrogen Induced Polarization Techniques in NMR Spectroscopy and Imaging. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2012**, *45*, 1247–1257.

(70) Zhao, E. W.; Xin, Y.; Hagelin-Weaver, H. E.; Bowers, C. R. Semihydrogenation of Propyne over Cerium Oxide Nanorods, Nanocubes, and Nano-Octahedra: Facet-Dependent Parahydrogen-Induced Polarization. *ChemCatChem* **2016**, *8*, 2197–2201.

(71) Salnikov, O. G.; Liu, H.-J.; Fedorov, A.; Burueva, D. B.; Kovtunov, K. V.; Copéret, C.; Koptuyg, I. V. Pairwise hydrogen addition in the selective semihydrogenation of alkynes on silica-supported Cu catalysts. *Chem. Sci.* **2017**, *8*, 2426–2430.

(72) Pregosin, P. S. *NMR in Organometallic Chemistry*; Wiley: Zurich, 2012.

(73) Johnson, A.; Royle, C. G.; Brodie, C. N.; Martínez-Martínez, A. J.; Duckett, S. B.; Weller, A. S. η^2 -Alkene Complexes of $[\text{Rh}(\text{PONOP}^i\text{Pr})(\text{L})]^+$ Cations (L = COD, NBD, Ethene). Intramolecular Alkene-Assisted Hydrogenation and Dihydrogen Complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{PONOP}^i\text{Pr})(\eta\text{-H}_2)]^+$. *Inorg. Chem.* **2021**, *60*, 13903–13912.

(74) H_2 equilibrated at a temperature of 25 °C exhibits an ortho/para isomer ratio that would lead to a ~35-fold signal enhancement when probed by NMR if 100% of the resulting spin encoding is harnessed.

(75) Seidler, P. F.; Bryndza, H. E.; Frommer, J. E.; Stuhl, L. S.; Bergman, R. G. Synthesis of trinuclear alkylidyne complexes from dinuclear alkyne complexes and metal hydrides. CIDNP evidence for vinyl radical intermediates in the hydrogenolysis of these clusters. *Organometallics* **1983**, *2*, 1701–1705.

(76) Eisenberg, R. Parahydrogen-induced polarization: a new spin on reactions with molecular hydrogen. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1991**, *24*, 110–116.

(77) Doyle, L. R.; Thompson, E. A.; Burnage, A. L.; Whitwood, A. C.; Jenkins, H. T.; Macgregor, S. A.; Weller, A. S. MicroED characterization of a robust cationic σ -alkane complex stabilized by the $[\text{B}(\text{3,5}-(\text{SF}_5)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3)_4]^-$ anion, via on-grid solid/gas single-crystal to single-crystal reactivity. *Dalton Trans.* **2022**, *51*, 3661–3665.

(78) Tickner, B. J.; Zhivonitko, V. V. Advancing homogeneous catalysis for parahydrogen-derived hyperpolarisation and its NMR applications. *Chem. Sci.* **2022**, *13*, 4670–4696.

(79) Barskiy, D. A.; Coffey, A. M.; Nikolaou, P.; Mikhaylov, D. M.; Goodson, B. M.; Branca, R. T.; Lu, G. J.; Shapiro, M. G.; Telkki, V.-V.; et al. NMR Hyperpolarization Techniques of Gases. *Chem.—Eur. J.* **2017**, *23*, 725–751.

(80) Joalland, B.; Ariyasingha, N. M.; Younes, H. R.; Nantogma, S.; Salnikov, O. G.; Chukanov, N. V.; Kovtunov, K. V.; Koptuyg, I. V.;

Gelovani, J. G.; Chekmenev, E. Y. Low-Flammable Parahydrogen-Polarized MRI Contrast Agents. *Chem.—Eur. J.* **2021**, *27*, 2774–2781.

Recommended by ACS

Direct Transformation of SiH_4 to a Molecular $\text{L}(\text{H})_2\text{Co}=\text{Si}=\text{Co}(\text{H})_2\text{L}$ Silicide Complex

Rex C. Handford, T. Don Tilley, et al.

JANUARY 25, 2023
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

READ 

Zirconium-Catalyzed C–H Almination of Polyolefins, Paraffins, and Methane

Uddhav Kanbur, Aaron D. Sadow, et al.

JANUARY 25, 2023
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

READ 

Scoping Out 2023

Paul J. Chirik.

JANUARY 25, 2023
ORGANOMETALLICS

READ 

Neutralization Short-Circuiting with Weak Electrolytes Erodes the Efficiency of Bipolar Membranes

Hieu Q. Dinh, Yogesh Surendranath, et al.

JANUARY 12, 2023
ACS APPLIED MATERIALS & INTERFACES

READ 

Get More Suggestions >