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We report here the Initial Growth Rates SSTD NMR method, as a new powerful tool to obtain the kinetic parameters of intramolecular chemical exchange in challenging small organic and organometallic molecules.

Intramolecular chemical exchange is a common phenomenon in organic molecules, and an important process when studying molecular dynamics.¹ The chemical exchange rate is as useful as any other chemical kinetic parameter, as it is related to the thermodynamics of the barrier of the exchange process. Examples of chemical exchanges in organic chemistry are atropisomerism (*e.g.* ring flip in biphenyl systems), conformational isomerism in aliphatic compounds or rings, rotation around conjugated bonds (*e.g.* butadienes), tautomerism, hindered internal rotation (*e.g.* amide bonds), or redistribution and ligand exchange in metal complexes.

Kinetics of chemical exchange in small molecules have been studied by NMR using mainly two different methods: (i) line-shape analysis,² and (ii) spin saturation transfer experiments (SST).³ Both of them have, however, a number of drawbacks. Line-shape analysis at very high magnetic field can be experimentally of limited applicability, as the coalescence temperature exceeds the boiling points of most solvents.⁴ SST experiments require a steady state saturation transfer between the exchanging sites (very long saturation time), and the experimental determination of the longitudinal relaxation time constant, T_1 , of the monitored spin. The latter measurement can be hampered in spectral regions with significant peak overlap.⁵

Here we propose a new NMR protocol for the easy determination of the kinetics of molecular systems undergoing mutual-site exchange, based on the SST experiment, but avoiding the need to assure steady state conditions and the determination of T_1 values. The method uses difference spectroscopy to measure

Kinetics of intramolecular chemical exchange by initial growth rates of spin saturation transfer difference experiments (SSTD NMR)[†]

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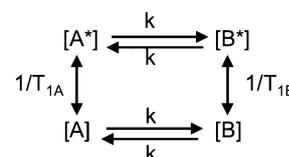
transient spin saturation transfer along increasing saturation times (build-up curve), and the kinetic rate constant is easily determined from the initial slope from a single set of experiments. The pulse sequence corresponds to that used for protein–ligand interactions by STD NMR spectroscopy.⁶ On these grounds we have called the experiment spin saturation transfer difference (SSTD NMR).

The mutual-site exchange kinetics for two spins A and B (two-site exchange) can be depicted as in Scheme 1 where [A] and [A*], as well as [B] and [B*], are the lower and upper spin-state populations of spins A and B, respectively, T_{1A} and T_{1B} are the longitudinal relaxation time constants of spins A and B, and k is the mutual-site exchange rate constant.⁷

The rate equation for the magnetization of spin A under saturation of spin B (Scheme 1), taking into account both processes of population exchange, relaxation and chemical exchange, is given by:⁷

$$\frac{dM_A}{dt} = -k \cdot M_A + \frac{M_{0A} - M_A}{T_{1A}} \quad (1)$$

where $M_A = [A] - [A^*]$, $M_B = 0$, and M_{0A} is the magnetization of spin A at thermal equilibrium. Spin saturation of B, carried out by a selective low power irradiation centred at its chemical shift, leads to disappearance of its ¹H NMR signal in the spectrum. Over time, if internal rotation around a single bond leads to site exchange between spins A and B (*e.g.* *N,N*-dimethylacetamides, see below), saturation is transferred to spin A by chemical exchange, and a decrease in ¹H intensity of spin A will be observed, with a magnitude depending on the time we irradiate spin B (saturation time). For very long saturation times, spin A will reach a steady state



Scheme 1 Two-site exchange kinetics.

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in which the spin saturation transfer process is compensated by longitudinal relaxation.

Traditionally, SST experiments have relied on the condition of steady state saturation of spin A, *i.e.* $dM_A/dt = 0$ (classical “noediff” experiment). Under these conditions, the exchange rate constant, k , is determined using the following equation:⁷

$$k = \frac{1}{T_{1A}} \left(\frac{M_{0A}}{M_A} - 1 \right) \quad (2)$$

This equation shows similarities to the simplified treatment of STD NMR experiments for protein–ligand interactions proposed by Claridge *et al.*⁸ Therefore, SST methodology requires two distinct sets of experiments to be carried out, one saturation experiment with saturation of spin B long enough to reach the saturated steady state of spin A, and a set of inversion-recovery experiments to determine the longitudinal relaxation time constant T_{1A} .

We realized that the method can be reduced to only one type of experiment if we determine the difference spectrum (“equilibrium – saturated” intensity of A) and calculate the fraction of saturation transferred ($M_{0A} - M_A$) over the equilibrium intensity of spin A (M_{0A}). The time evolution of that ratio is given by (see ESI† for details):

$$\frac{M_{0A} - M_A}{M_{0A}} = \frac{k}{(1/T_{1A} + k)} (1 - \exp(-(1/T_{1A} + k) \cdot t)) \quad (3)$$

We have called this ratio the “spin saturation transfer difference (SSTD) factor”, $\eta_{\text{SSTD}} = M_{0A} - M_A/M_{0A}$, by analogy to the STD factor defined in protein–ligand interaction studies by STD NMR spectroscopy. The main difference between SSTD NMR and STD NMR spectroscopy is that in the first case we directly saturate one of the sites in the mutual-site exchange, and that saturation is transferred exclusively by chemical exchange, in contrast to the latter experiment in which, besides the chemical exchange, the existence of dipole–dipole interactions (protein–ligand intermolecular NOE) is a mandatory requisite for the saturation to be transferred, as none of the two states, bound or free, of the ligand protons are directly irradiated.

The evolution of η_{SSTD} for spin A, as a function of the saturation time of spin B is then given by:

$$\eta_{\text{SSTD}} = \eta_{\text{SSTD}}^{\text{MAX}} (1 - \exp(-\delta \cdot t)) \quad (4)$$

Where $\eta_{\text{SSTD}}^{\text{MAX}}$ is the η_{SSTD} value at infinite saturation time (steady state of spin A saturation), and δ is a factor that defines how fast that steady state is reached. We have called this factor the dynamic constant, as it corresponds to the addition of the relaxation rate constant and the kinetics rate constant ($1/T_{1A} + k = R_{1A} + k$).

Eqn (4) suggests a more direct way of determining the mutual-site exchange rate constant. The initial slope of the curve of η_{SSTD} vs. t is given by:

$$\left. \frac{d\eta_{\text{SSTD}}}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \eta_{\text{SSTD}}^{\text{MAX}} \cdot \delta = k/\delta \cdot \delta = k \quad (5)$$

Where we have made use of $\eta_{\text{SSTD}}^{\text{MAX}} = k/\delta$. That is, the initial slope is exactly the rate constant, k .

We then propose to use the evolution of the transient saturation transferred to spin A as a function of time to get the kinetic

parameters for chemical exchange processes, instead of using the steady state saturation. In this way, the build-up curve of the SSTD factor (η_{SSTD}) is mathematically fitted to eqn (4), and the fit will yield the parameters $\eta_{\text{SSTD}}^{\text{MAX}}$ and δ . As stated in eqn (5), the product $\eta_{\text{SSTD}}^{\text{MAX}} \cdot \delta$ will directly yield the desired rate constant. Additionally, the longitudinal relaxation time constant T_{1A} could also be obtained from these experiments, as $\delta = R_{1A} + k$. Our method improves old transient saturation transfer experiments that involved calibration of a selective 180° pulse, and the measurement of both signals M_A and M_B .⁹

Here we demonstrate the applicability of the SSTD NMR method as a powerful and convenient approach to obtain kinetic parameters of intramolecular chemical exchange in small organic molecules and, of particular interest, its straightforward application to organometallic compounds.

One of the most studied chemical exchange process is the rotational barrier in the hindered rotation of *N,N*-dimethylamides, where the amide bond has partial double bond character developed in the resonance structure (Fig. 1).¹⁰ Different NMR methods have been used to study the multi-site exchange kinetics (each methyl is replaced by an equivalent one) on these compounds in different solvents, and much data regarding activation energy, enthalpy and entropy for rotation in many derivatives is available for comparison with our method.^{7,11} We choose *N,N*-dimethylacetamide **1** as our model compound, and comparison of the data obtained for **1** with our method and other reported methods is given in Table 1 (see ESI†).

Our results are in excellent agreement with the reported data using spin saturation transfer techniques and line-shape analysis.¹² It is worthy to note that ΔS^\ddagger is very difficult to measure by NMR methods hence the wide range of values reported.⁷

Given the good results obtained for the model compound **1**, we decided to test the method in more challenging substrates in organic and organometallic chemistry.

As a challenging compound we decided to analyse 4-*N,N*-dimethylamido[2.2]paracyclophane **2**,¹³ in which one of the signals of interest is overlapped with the signals from the methylene groups of the paracyclophane system (Fig. 2). As mentioned before, the existence of signal overlap usually makes the analysis of the rotational barriers by SST experiments more complicated, as the T_1 is difficult to measure. Using our method, at any saturation time in the difference spectrum, we only observe the exchanging signals and all the other overlapping signals cancel out, making it possible to obtain the k value directly and also the T_1 in the same experiment (Note that at least one of the exchanging resonances should be isolated).

In **2**, the interconversion of the *N*-methyl groups takes place through rotation around the amide bond. Since the signal of

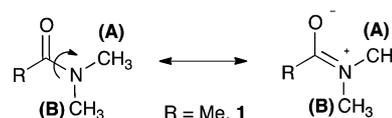
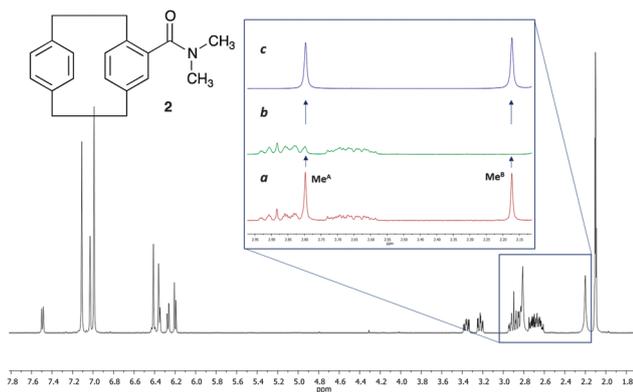
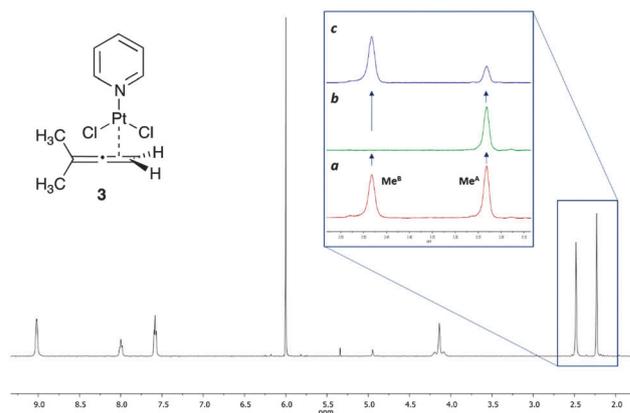


Fig. 1 Resonance structure of *N,N*-dimethylamides showing the hindered rotation around the amide bond.



Table 1 Activation parameters for the internal rotation of *N,N*-dimethylacetamide **1** using different NMR methods for analysis

Parameter	Method/solvent			Line-shape analysis (¹ H NMR) ^{11a} /CCl ₄	Line-shape analysis (¹ H NMR) ^{11b} /(CD ₃) ₂ CO	Line-shape analysis (¹³ C NMR) ^{11c} /neat
	SSTD-NMR (this work)/Tol- <i>d</i> ₈	SST-NMR ^{7a} /Tol- <i>d</i> ₈				
<i>E</i> _a (kJ mol ⁻¹)	79.7 ± 0.1	73.1 ± 1.4		70.5 ± 1.7	82.0 ± 1.3	79.5 ± 0.4
Δ <i>H</i> [‡] (kJ mol ⁻¹)	77.2 ± 0.1	70.6 ± 1.4		68.0	79.5 ± 0.4	76.6 ± 0.4
Δ <i>S</i> [‡] (J mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	11.5 ± 0.4	-10.5 ± 5.0		-15.0 ± 5.1	13 ± 8	3 ± 4
Δ <i>G</i> ₂₉₈ [‡] (kJ mol ⁻¹)	73.8 ± 0.1	73.7 ± 2.0		72.5	75.3 ± 0.4	75.7 ± 0.4

**Fig. 2** Structure and ¹H NMR spectra of 4-*N,N*-dimethylamido[2.2]-paracyclophane **2** at 12 °C in toluene-*d*₈. (a) ¹H NMR expansion of the region from 2.15 to 2.95 ppm before irradiation. (b) Same region after the irradiation of the methyl group at 2.17 ppm (Me^B). (c) Difference spectrum [(a)–(b)].**Fig. 3** Structure and ¹H NMR of PtCl₂(dimethylallene)(pyridine) **3** at 76 °C in 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane-*d*₂. (a) ¹H NMR expansion of the region from 2.15 to 2.55 ppm before irradiation. (b) Same region after the irradiation of the methyl group at 2.48 ppm (Me^B). (c) Difference spectrum [(a)–(b)].

one of these methyl groups (Me^A in Fig. 2) overlaps with other signals in the spectra, the signal chosen for the selective saturation was that corresponding to the isolated methyl group (signal at 2.17 ppm, Me^B in Fig. 2). The expansions in Fig. 2 show the spectra without (a), and with (b) saturation of the Me^B signal, as well as the difference spectrum (c). As it can be observed in expansion (b), after saturation of Me^B its signal disappears, and, due to the saturation transfer process, the signal of Me^A decreases its intensity. NOE effects were absent (see ESI[†] for details).

The η_{SSTD} factor was calculated dividing the value of the integral of Me^A in the SSTD NMR spectrum (c) by the value of the integral of the Me^B in spectra (a). The values of η_{SSTD} were obtained for different saturation times at each temperature and their plot *versus* saturation time gave exponential curves in which a plateau was reached at long saturation times. The exponential fit allowed us to obtain the values of the rate constants of the process at the different temperatures (see ESI[†] for details). The values of the rate constants, although obtained at lower temperatures, are higher in this compound than those obtained for the *N,N*-dimethylamide **1** (see ESI[†]), suggesting in a first approach, that the rotation through the amide bond is faster in **2**. The data obtained was used to calculate the thermodynamic parameters using the Eyring equation ($\Delta H^{\ddagger} = 60.0 \pm 0.1$ kJ mol⁻¹; $\Delta S^{\ddagger} = -22.0 \pm 0.4$ J mol⁻¹ K⁻¹; E_a (298 K) = 62.5 ± 0.1 kJ mol⁻¹; ΔG^{\ddagger} (298 K) = 66.5 ± 0.1 kJ mol⁻¹). The values of enthalpy, activation energy and Gibbs energy are lower in **2** than in **1** (compare with values in Table 1). This is in agreement with the weaker double-bond character of the amide functionality in **2**,

due to further conjugation of the carbonyl group with the aromatic system, which makes the rotation of the amide bond easier.¹⁴

The interest of our group in organometallic chemistry and mechanistic investigations led us to demonstrate the applicability of this new methodology in metal–allene chemistry.¹⁵ We used as model compound a platinum–allene complex, already described in the literature and relevant to our current investigations, PtCl₂(dimethylallene)(pyridine) **3** (Fig. 3).¹⁶ In this complex, the platinum is coordinated with the terminal double bond of the allene (less substituted) in an η^2 fashion and the substituents in both terminal positions of the allene are perpendicular to each other. The two methyl substituents therefore are non equivalent, being one closer to the platinum and the other in the opposite face of the allene plane. As a result, in the ¹H NMR spectra, both methyl groups appear as different signals (Fig. 3). The chemical exchange in this complex occurs due to the π -face exchange of the coordinated allene around the metal. According to this rotation, the metal could be at the “top” or at the “bottom” of the allene and both methyl groups interconvert between them.

The study of the rotational movement of platinum–allene complexes has been attempted using line-shape analysis for complex **3** and the analogous tetramethylallene–platinum complex.¹⁶ Although values for the rate constants could be obtained for the tetramethylallene derivative,¹⁷ complex **3** showed a much slower rotation in CDCl₃, and no kinetic data could be extracted.

We also observed slow rotation in complex **3**, which made the study impossible in the most common deuterated solvents (CDCl₃, Tol-*d*₈, THF-*d*₆). The best solvent was 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane-*d*₂,



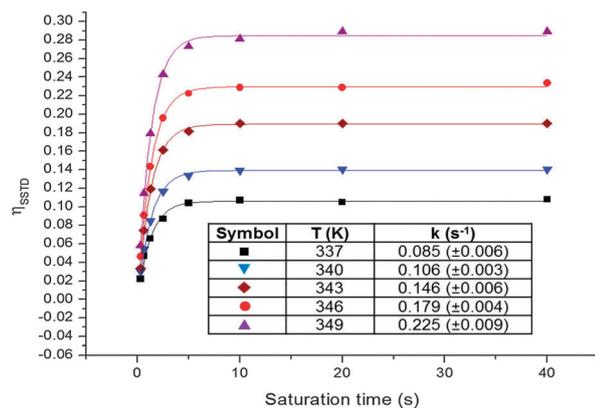


Fig. 4 Plots of the η_{SSTD} vs. saturation time at different temperatures for $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{dimethylallene})(\text{pyridine})$ **3**, and table with the obtained rate constants.

which allowed us to study the process at higher temperatures. However, in this solvent, the chemical shift of the signals of the two methyl groups did not change with temperature, with the coalescence temperature too high and in the range of the complex decomposition temperature. This is in agreement with the previous study,^{16a} and it is the reason why analysis of this compound with the line-shape analysis method is not possible. However, the spin saturation transfer process is still efficient enough in the range of temperatures where the complex is stable, which allowed us to apply our SSTD NMR methodology successfully in this challenging system.

The expansion in Fig. 3 shows the spectra of **3** without (a), and with (b) saturation, as well as the difference spectrum (c). The saturation of Me^{B} led to the disappearance of its signal in the ^1H NMR, and to the decrease in the intensity of the signal of Me^{A} due to the saturation transfer process (b, Fig. 3). NOE effects were absent (see ESI† for details).

Since the signal of the methyl group under observation, Me^{A} , is isolated from the other signals of the complex, the analysis can be performed by comparing the intensity of its signals in spectra (c) and (a). The values of η_{SSTD} were obtained and plotted versus the saturation times, and the exponential fit of these curves allowed us to obtain the values of the rate constants of the process at the different temperatures (Fig. 4). The final values for the thermodynamic parameters were calculated using the Eyring equation ($\Delta H^\ddagger = 77.7 \pm 0.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$; $\Delta S^\ddagger = -36.0 \pm 1 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$; $E_{\text{a}}(298 \text{ K}) = 80.2 \pm 0.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$; $\Delta G^\ddagger(298 \text{ K}) = 88.4 \pm 0.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$). These values are in agreement with a slow rotational movement of the allene on an axis passing through the centre of the coordinated double bond linked to the platinum, as suggested previously.^{16a,18} Application of this method to an in-depth study of the dynamic behaviour of platinum–allene complexes, including the study of intermolecular exchange processes, is being carried out in our group and will be reported in due course.

In summary, the Initial Growth Rates SSTD NMR method described here is very robust, and easy to use (it is based on the well-known STD NMR pulse sequence). It presents additional advantages over traditional approaches, and we envision that it will be of wide interest amongst the organic and organometallic community, and that it will be applied in the study of many chemical exchange processes in challenging compounds.¹⁹

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