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Lattice oxygen insertion mechanism in CeO₂-catalyzed reactions in water: nitrile hydration reaction†

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Cerium oxide (CeO₂) exhibits prominent catalytic activity in various organic reactions owing to its unique acid–base and redox properties. One of the most interesting applications of pure CeO₂-catalyzed organic reactions is the hydration of nitriles in water. The experimental results showed that the hydration of 2-cyanopyridine to picolinamide in water using CeO₂ catalysts proceeds readily at low temperatures (30–100 °C) in high yields and that this reaction occurs exclusively on CeO₂ among various metal-oxide catalysts. To elucidate the unique catalytic activity of CeO₂, the reaction mechanism is dissected using the density functional theory-based molecular dynamics (DFT-MD) simulations. Based on the free energy analysis, it is demonstrated that the reaction proceeds with the involvement of the surface lattice oxygen, where the lattice oxygen atom is inserted into picolinamide. The involvement of the surface lattice oxygen is notably uncommon given the low temperatures of the reaction, and this computational prediction is verified by the two experiments using H₂¹⁸O solvent and ¹⁸O-exchanged CeO₂ catalyst, where the introduction of surface lattice oxygen into picolinamide is confirmed. The inherent flexibility of the surface lattice oxygen and the unique acid–base properties of CeO₂, which can favorably bind and activate both nitrile and water molecules, are key factors in the high reactivity for various organic reactions, which characterizes the outstanding catalytic activity of CeO₂.

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1. Introduction

Among various metal-oxides, cerium oxide (CeO₂) has received considerable attention because of its immense scientific and technological importance in fields such as catalysis, glass polishing, biomedical technology, and sensors. In particular, the number of catalytic applications of CeO₂ is continuously increasing, and CeO₂ is extensively used in crude oil refining, solid oxide fuel cells (SOFC), vehicle emission control, and so on. The wide applicability of CeO₂ is attributed to its unique redox and acid–base properties, oxygen storage capacity, and high thermal stability and durability (see ref. 1–6 for the recent reviews). In the catalytic applications of CeO₂, its high reducibility and basicity promote the activation and dispersion of metal nanoparticles *via* strong metal-oxide electronic interactions,^{7–9} and CeO₂-supported metal nanoparticles have

a wide range of catalytic applications.^{10–14} Even without supported metal nanoparticles, pure CeO₂ is also quite effective for various organic reactions (see the reviews in ref. 15–17), which characterizes CeO₂ as a highly unique metal-oxide.

In one of the most interesting applications of pure CeO₂-catalyzed organic reactions, Tamura *et al.* reported that the hydration of 2-cyanopyridine to picolinamide over CeO₂ proceeds very smoothly at low temperatures (30–100 °C) with high yields (Fig. 1).^{18,19} It was also found that this reaction proceeds exclusively on CeO₂ among various metal-oxide catalysts and that the activity is two orders of magnitude higher than that of other metal-oxides. Based on this finding, 2-cyanopyridine was later used as a dehydration agent for the direct conversion of CO₂ and methanol to dimethyl carbonate on CeO₂ catalysts, where 94% yield and 99% selectivity were reported.²⁰ Also, it was further utilized in CO₂ conversion with alcohols and amines into carbonates, ureas, carbamates over CeO₂.^{21,22} In our previous works on the adsorption of 2-cyanopyridine over CeO₂(111),^{23–26} we found a unique adsorption structure of 2-cyanopyridine, involving a covalent interaction between the C atom in the CN group of 2-cyanopyridine and the surface lattice O atom along with the acid–base interaction between the N atoms in the pyridine ring and the surface Ce atom. This unique adsorption structure creates a strong base site at the position of the N atom in the CN group, and it has been demonstrated that

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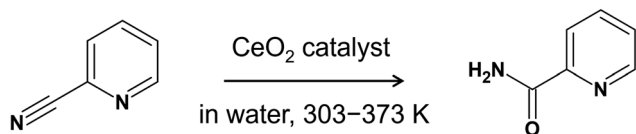


Fig. 1 Hydration of 2-cyanopyridine to picolinamide over CeO₂ catalyst.

base-catalyzed reactions proceed effectively and that the pK_a (CH₃CN) is estimated to be ~ 21 .²³ In another related study, we examined the adsorption structure of picolinic acid over CeO₂(111) and found a similar adsorption structure that involves a covalent bond between the C atom in the carboxylic group and the surface O atom.²⁷ Interestingly, when we further performed the DFT-based molecular dynamics simulations (DFT-MD) to gain insight into the adsorption process in water, the spontaneous dissociation of a hydroxide ion from the carboxylic group was observed, which implies the rich chemistry at the interface of water and CeO₂ surface.

These observations motivated us to investigate the reaction mechanism of the hydration of 2-cyanopyridine over CeO₂ by employing DFT-MD simulations with explicit solvent water molecules. The DFT-MD simulations are now widely used as an invaluable tool to obtain a bottom-up picture of the liquid/metal-oxide interface and thus provide useful information on the microscopic properties and dynamical behavior of molecules at the interfaces. In the previous studies by the DFT-MD simulations at the water/CeO₂ interface, high activity at the interface involving proton hopping was reported.^{28–31} In this study, the reaction mechanisms of nitrile hydration on the CeO₂(111) surface are examined by computing the free energy landscape, and we decipher the role of CeO₂ in these unique catalytic reactions. Based on the free energy analysis, we find that the reaction proceeds with the involvement of the surface lattice oxygen, and this computational prediction is further verified by the two experiments using H₂¹⁸O solvent and ¹⁸O-exchanged CeO₂ catalyst.

2. Computational details

2.1. DFT calculations

All DFT calculations were performed under the periodic-boundary condition with the mixed Gaussian and plane-waves (GPW) approach implemented in the CP2K program package.³² The short-range variants of the double- ζ valence plus polarization (DZVP) basis sets of the MOLOPT type³³ were employed for H, C, N, and O atoms to represent the valence electrons, and the norm-conserving Goedecker–Teter–Hutter pseudopotentials^{34,35} were used to describe the interactions between the valence and core electrons. For Ce atoms, we employed the basis sets and pseudopotential generated by Wang and coworkers.³⁶ The energy cutoff of 400 Ry was taken for the auxiliary plane wave expansion of the density. The generalized-gradient approximation by the Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (PBE) functional models was employed as the exchange and correlation potential, and the DFT+U approach was taken in order to correctly represent the nature of 4f orbitals of Ce atoms, where the occupancies of 4f orbitals were calculated based on the Mulliken population analysis.^{37,38} The U

value was set to 7.0 eV following the previous works.³⁶ The Brillouin zone integration was performed with a reciprocal space mesh consisting of only the Γ -point in the GPW approach. The convergence criteria for the energy in the SCF calculation were set to 1×10^{-6} hartree.

Cerium oxide exhibits fluorite structure in the low-temperature regime. It has been determined theoretically³⁹ and experimentally⁴⁰ that the CeO₂(111) surface is the most stable low-index surface among single crystal terminations of CeO₂, and therefore it represents a large portion of the polycrystalline CeO₂ surface.^{39,41} CeO₂-catalyzed organic reactions are often reported to be influenced by the exposed facets.⁴² In our catalyst system in the nitrile hydration, the activity per surface area does not change significantly even after high-temperature calcination,¹⁸ suggesting that the main active facet is the (111) facet. Furthermore, a recent study has demonstrated that the (111) facet exhibits high activity for the hydration of 2-cyanopyridine.⁴³ Therefore, the surface of the CeO₂(111) facet was employed in this study. The CeO₂(111) surface was modeled as a periodic $p(3 \times 3)$ hexagonal slab of 27 CeO₂ units with three O–Ce–O trilayers. The dimensions of a simulation cell were set to $a = b = 11.56 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 30.0 \text{ \AA}$ and $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ$, $\gamma = 60^\circ$, and this slab was separated by $\sim 16 \text{ \AA}$ of vacuum space in the direction perpendicular to the surface. The lattice parameters of the CeO₂(111) slab were determined by the cell optimization of the bulk CeO₂, and the optimized lattice constant of 5.450 \AA was in good agreement with the experimental value of 5.411 \AA ,^{44,45} where the deviation from the experimental value was less than 1%. For geometry optimization, the forces on all atoms are minimized to less than 0.02 eV \AA^{-1} ($4.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ hartree bohr}^{-1}$). The bottom O–Ce–O tri-layers were fixed at the bulk positions during geometry optimization and DFT-MD simulations. In calculating the energies of gas-phase molecules, the simulation cell of $a = b = c = 15.0 \text{ \AA}$ in the cubic box is used.

The adsorption energy of a molecule E_A to the CeO₂(111) surface is calculated according to

$$E_A = E_{\text{mol+surf}} - E_{\text{mol}} - E_{\text{surf}} \quad (1)$$

where $E_{\text{mol+surf}}$ is the total electronic energy of the surface-molecular system while E_{surf} and E_{mol} are the energy of the pristine CeO₂ slab model and an isolated molecule, respectively. In this definition, the more negative value of adsorption energy indicates a stronger binding to the surface.

2.2. Molecular dynamics simulations with umbrella sampling

For the investigation of chemical reactions that occur on a much longer timescale than that allowed in DFT-MD simulations (so-called rare events), free energy calculations are generally carried out. Computing the free energy landscape and finding the lowest free energy pathway on this landscape provide valuable information on the mechanism and kinetics of the reaction.⁴⁶ The free energy landscape is generally represented by a few selected coarse-grained coordinates or collective variables (CVs), and several advanced sampling techniques have



been proposed to explore the free energy landscape along these CVs: these include metadynamics,^{47,48} umbrella sampling,⁴⁹ and several others.^{50–52}

In this work, we employ the umbrella sampling techniques for constructing free energy landscape. Two types of CVs are used in this work. The first one is the distance between atoms i and j , and it is given as

$$d_{ij} = |\mathbf{R}_i - \mathbf{R}_j| \quad (2)$$

The second one is a coordination number, and the coordination number between two atom types (X and Y) is defined as

$$c(\text{X} - \text{Y}) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{X}}} \sum_{i \in \text{X}} \sum_{j \in \text{Y}} c_{ij} \quad (3)$$

where N_{X} is the number of atoms with atom type X, and c_{ij} is a so-called switching function and represented as

$$c_{ij} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{d_{ij}}{R_0(\text{X} - \text{Y})} \right)^p}{1 - \left(\frac{d_{ij}}{R_0(\text{X} - \text{Y})} \right)^{p+q}} \quad (4)$$

where d_{ij} is the distance between atoms i and j belonging to the atom types X and Y, respectively, and p and q are parameters to define the shape of the switching function. $R_0(\text{X} - \text{Y})$ is a cutoff bond distance between atom types X and Y. More details are given in the Results and discussions section.

In the following simulations, 32 water molecules were placed over the $\text{CeO}_2(111)$ surface in addition to 2-cyanopyridine. The initial configurations of water molecules were generated by the GROMACS package.⁵³ The DFT-MD simulations were performed at a system temperature of $T = 360$ K with the umbrella potential, where quadratic potentials centered at predefined points were applied. The temperature was controlled by the Nosé–Hoover thermostat. The mass of hydrogen was replaced with that of deuterium, allowing for a larger time step of 1.0 fs. For each umbrella window, 10 ps simulations were performed for equilibrium and subsequent 10 ps simulations were used for analysis, which is sufficient to ensure the dissociative equilibrium of water molecules.^{28,29,31} Around the transition state region, additional umbrella sampling was performed using the configuration of adjacent window that is closer to the transition state region as an initial configuration, and the convergence of probability distributions was confirmed. The biased probability distributions from different umbrella windows were reweighted and patched by the weighted histogram analysis method (WHAM)⁵⁴ using the implementation by Grossfield.⁵⁵ The PLUMED package⁵⁶ interfaced with CP2K was used for the umbrella sampling. Free energy barrier heights were estimated using multidimensional lowest energy (MULE) algorithm code implemented by Fu *et al.*⁵⁷

3. Results and discussions

In this section, the reaction mechanism of hydration of 2-cyanopyridine over CeO_2 is investigated. Experimentally, the following reaction mechanism has been proposed:¹⁸ (1)

dissociation of water molecules on CeO_2 giving rise to $\text{H}^{\delta+}$ and $\text{OH}^{\delta-}$ pair species, (2) formation of adsorption complex between 2-cyanopyridine and CeO_2 , (3) addition of $\text{OH}^{\delta-}$ to the C atom in the CN group *via* an amide anion intermediate, and (4) desorption of the amide product (picolinamide) from the CeO_2 surface accompanying regeneration of the adsorption site. Since no kinetic isotopic effect was observed ($k_{\text{H}}/k_{\text{D}} = 0.95$), meaning that the water dissociation is fast on CeO_2 , the third step is considered to be the rate-determining step. As already reported in the literature,^{28–31} water molecules are activated on CeO_2 and about 20–33% of the surface oxygen sites are hydroxylated (degree of hydroxylation). Since adsorption energy of a water molecule in the molecular and dissociative states are quite similar, proton hopping is quite active at the water/ $\text{CeO}_2(111)$ interface.^{28–31} Therefore, the presence of surface hydroxy groups does not impede the approach and adsorption of 2-cyanopyridine on the surface. Consequently, we consider steps (2) and (3) in the following analysis.

3.1. Adsorption process of 2-cyanopyridine over CeO_2

The adsorption structures of 2-cyanopyridine over $\text{CeO}_2(111)$ have already been reported,²³ and there are three types of adsorption states, which are shown in Fig. 2. The strongest adsorption involves the covalent bond between the C atom in the CN group (C_{CN}) and the surface lattice O atom (O_{S}), along with the acid–base interaction between the N atom in the pyridine ring (N_{py}) and the surface Ce atom (denoted by **St-I**). The adsorption energy of **St-I** was calculated to be -68 kJ mol^{-1} . It has been known that this adsorption structure forms a strong base site in the CN position of 2-cyanopyridine.²³ Another adsorption structure (denoted by **St-II**) involves molecular adsorption where 2-cyanopyridine interacts with the surface Ce atoms through the two N atoms in the pyridine ring and the CN group with a distance of $\sim 3.0 \text{ \AA}$, where the adsorption energy was -47 kJ mol^{-1} . **St-III** involves the acid–base interaction only between the N atom in the CN group and the surface Ce atom with the adsorption energy of -33 kJ mol^{-1} .

The adsorption process of 2-cyanopyridine from the molecular adsorption structure, which corresponds to **St-II**, to the structure with the $\text{C}_{\text{CN}}\text{--O}_{\text{S}}$ covalent bond (corresponding to **St-I**) is then investigated in water environment by DFT-MD simulations with umbrella sampling (hereinafter referred to as **Step 1-(II)**). When we performed the standard DFT-MD simulation starting from **St-I** with surrounding water molecules, a proton was spontaneously transferred to the N atom in the CN group (N_{CN}) from an adjacent water molecule due to the strong basicity of the N_{CN} atom formed by this unique adsorption structure of **St-I**.²³ The resulting hydroxide ion then accepts a proton from a nearby water molecule, and subsequently, a hydroxide ion is transferred to the Ce atom after a couple of proton hopping events *via* the Grotthuss-like diffusion mechanism. This implies that during the adsorption process from **St-II** to **St-I** in water environment, a proton is transferred to the N atom in the CN group. The schematic representation is given in Fig. 3. For the sake of simplicity, a proton transferred to the N atom is depicted as originating from surface hydroxy group,



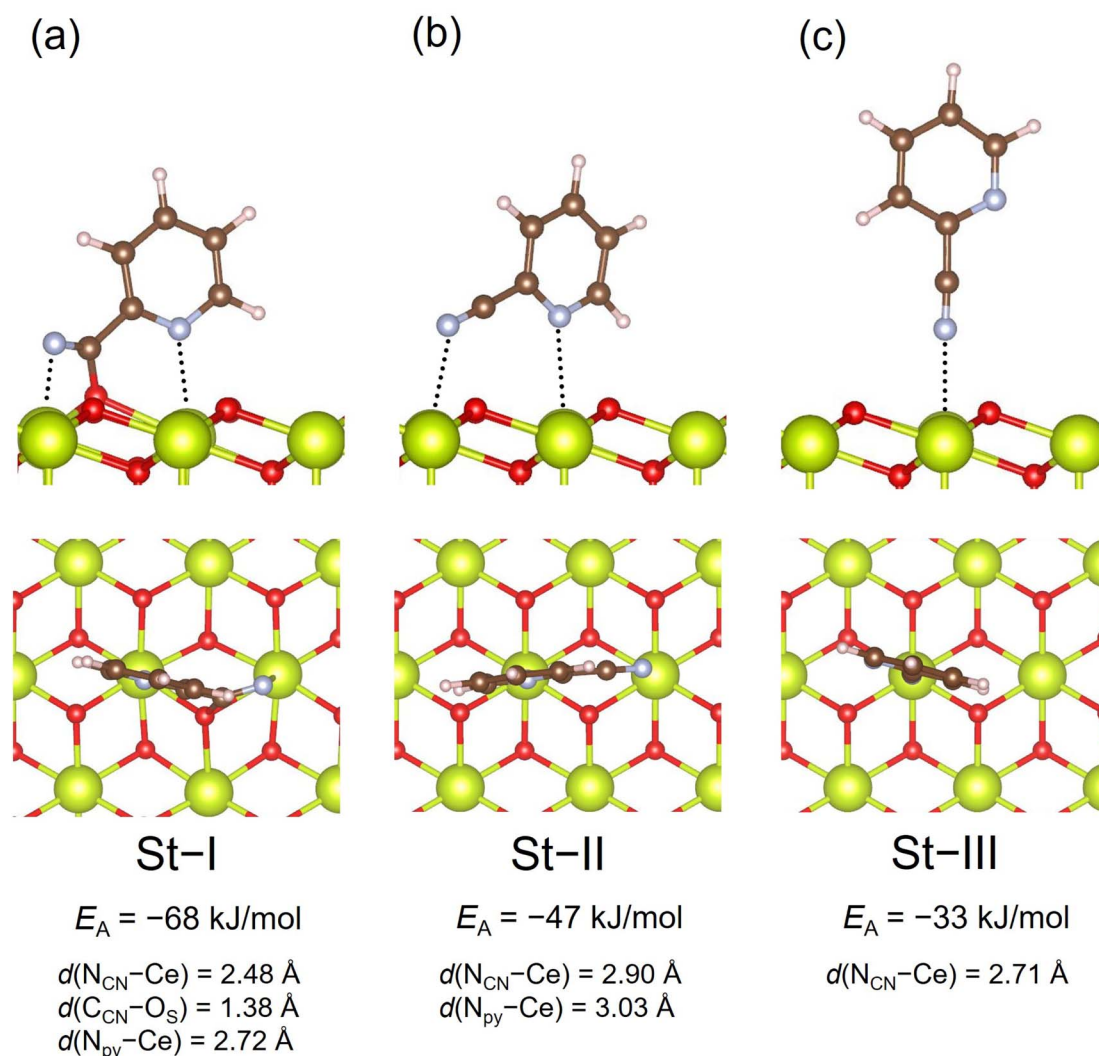


Fig. 2 Adsorption structures of 2-cyanopyridine on $\text{CeO}_2(111)$ (a) St-I, (b) St-II, and (c) St-III.

although in DFT-MD simulations it originates from a nearby water molecule, as mentioned above. To obtain the free energy profile for this process, two CVs were introduced. The first CV (CV1) was set as the distance between C_{CN} and one of the surface O_{S} atoms, $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}})$, and the second CV (CV2) was chosen as $c(\text{N}_{\text{CN}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}})$, where H_{W} is hydrogen atoms of water molecules, to promote proton transfer events between N_{CN} and the surrounding water molecules. For CV2, the cutoff bond distance was set to $R_0(\text{N}_{\text{CN}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}}) = 1.2 \text{ \AA}$, and $p = 6$ and $q = 6$ were used to define the shape of the switching function. The umbrella potentials were placed between 1.3 \AA and 3.1 \AA for CV1, and those of CV2 were chosen between 0.1 and 0.9 . The force constants of CV1 and CV2 were set to 20.7 eV \AA^{-2} and 31.1 eV , respectively. For CV2, a larger force constant of 41.5 eV was used near the transition region.

The free energy surface was constructed using CV1 and CV2, and the two-dimensional contour plot of the free energy surface along $\text{CV1} = d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}})$ and $\text{CV2} = c(\text{N}_{\text{CN}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}})$ is shown in Fig. 4(a). Starting from the region corresponding to the

molecular adsorption state at $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}}) \approx 3.0 \text{ \AA}$ (**A1**, the snapshot is given in Fig. 4(b)), the molecule approaches the surface by surmounting a small free energy barrier of 25 kJ mol^{-1} at $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}}) \approx 2.1 \text{ \AA}$. After passing through this barrier, the free energy surface reveals a metastable state at $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}}) \approx 1.4 \text{ \AA}$ and $c(\text{N}_{\text{CN}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}}) \approx 0.1$ (**A2**), representing the adsorption state with a covalent $\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}}$ bond. This structure corresponds to **St-II** in Fig. 2. Then, there is a small barrier for a proton transfer from a neighboring water molecule, which is not an adsorbed one, to the N_{CN} atom, leading to the stable protonated adsorption state (**A3**) with $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}}) \approx 1.4 \text{ \AA}$ and $c(\text{N}_{\text{CN}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}}) \approx 0.75$. The free energy difference between the molecular adsorption state (**A1**) and protonated adsorption state (**A3**) is 76 kJ mol^{-1} , which indicates a strong adsorption of protonated 2-cyanopyridine. Considering the difference in adsorption energy between **St-I** and **St-II** given in Fig. 2 (21 kJ mol^{-1}), the large stabilization of **A3** is mainly due to the protonation of 2-cyanopyridine. The barrier height for the adsorption process is close to the values obtained in a similar



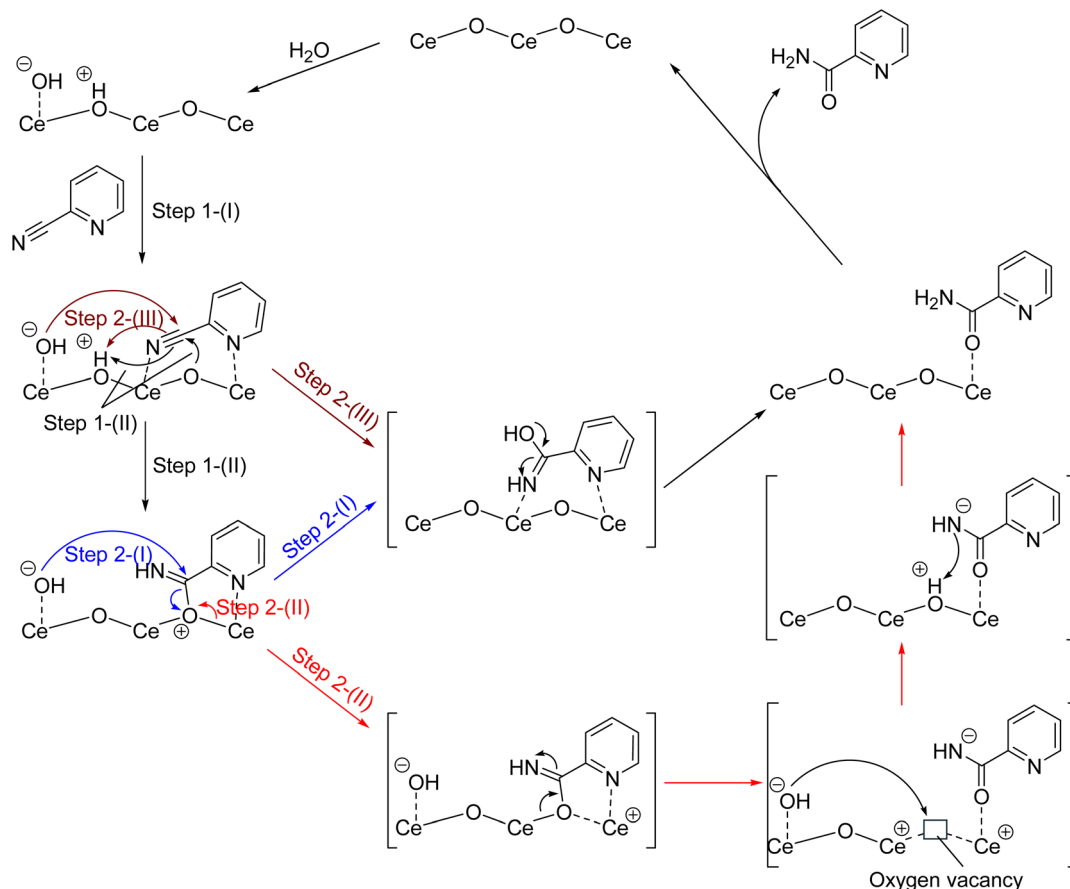


Fig. 3 Schematics of reaction mechanisms.

simulation for the adsorption of picolinic acid to the $\text{CeO}_2(111)$ surface ($\sim 30 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$),²⁷ which also involves the $\text{C}_{\text{CN}}\text{-O}_{\text{S}}$ covalent bond formation.

Here we also examine the adsorption process of 4-cyanopyridine where it is experimentally shown that the reaction rate of hydration of 4-cyanopyridine is 10^{-7} -order of magnitude smaller than that of 2-cyanopyridine. The free energy surface of the adsorption process was constructed in the same way as above (the details are provided in ESI†), and it was found that the free energy barrier leading to the product state was 67 kJ mol^{-1} , which is much higher than that of 2-cyanopyridine. This is mainly due to the steric hindrance between the pyridine ring and the surface, and the unfavorable adsorption of 4-cyanopyridine is related to the very low activity of the hydration reaction.

3.2. Hydration of 2-cyanopyridine on CeO_2

The hydration reaction is next investigated from the above adsorption state as a protonated 2-cyanopyridine species (**A3**). Two reaction mechanisms are considered. The first mechanism involves the nucleophilic attack of hydroxide ion that is formed on the nearby Ce atom to the C_{CN} atom (**Step 2-(I)**), while the second one involves the surface O_{S} atom where the surface O_{S} atom is released from the surface and introduced into picolinamide (**Step 2-(II)**). The second mechanism has not been

considered because the surface O_{S} atoms have not been thought to be involved in the reaction at low temperatures (below room temperature). The two reaction mechanisms are schematically shown in Fig. 3.

In the first mechanism (**Step 2-(I)**), we consider the reaction mechanism where a hydroxide ion that is formed on the Ce atom nucleophilically attacks the C_{CN} atom. Here, the following two CVs were introduced for the free energy analysis: $\text{CV1} = d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}\text{-O}_{\text{W}})$ and $\text{CV2} = c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}\text{-H}_{\text{W}})$. CV1 corresponds to the distance between the C_{CN} atom and one of the O atoms deriving from water molecules, which promotes the nucleophilic attack of the hydroxide ion. CV2 was introduced to accelerate the deprotonation of the attacking water on the surface, where the cutoff bond distance was set to $R_0(\text{O}_{\text{W}}\text{-H}_{\text{W}}) = 1.2 \text{ \AA}$ with $p = 6$ and $q = 6$. The umbrella potentials were placed between 1.3 \AA and 3.4 \AA for CV1, and those of CV2 were chosen between 0.1 and 1.7 , and the force constants of CV1 and CV2 were set to 20.7 eV \AA^{-2} and 31.1 eV , respectively.

Fig. 5(a) shows the contour plot of the reconstructed free energy surface along $\text{CV1} = d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}\text{-O}_{\text{W}})$ and $\text{CV2} = c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}\text{-H}_{\text{W}})$, where the reactant region consists of the two stable states, **B1-I** ($d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}\text{-O}_{\text{W}}) \approx 3.0 \text{ \AA}$, $c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}\text{-H}_{\text{W}}) \approx 1.6$) and **B1-II** ($d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}\text{-O}_{\text{W}}) \approx 3.2 \text{ \AA}$, $c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}\text{-H}_{\text{W}}) \approx 0.9$). **B1-I** corresponds to the configuration where the attacking water molecule is coordinated to the nearby Ce atom (snapshot is given in Fig. 5(b)), while **B1-II** represents

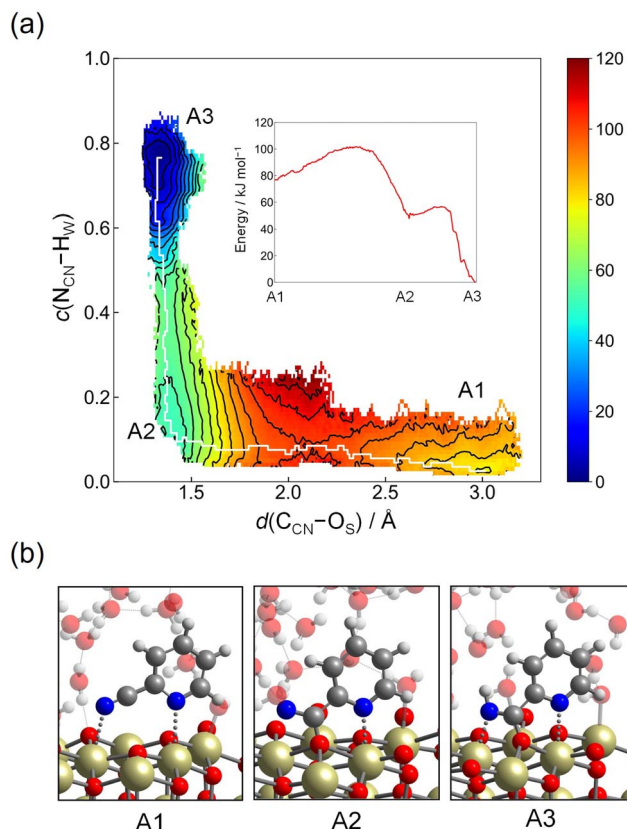


Fig. 4 (a) Contour plot of the free energy surface (given in kJ mol^{-1}) for adsorption process of 2-cyanopyridine from the molecular adsorption state (Step 1-(III)). The minimum free energy pathway, which is determined by the MULE algorithm, is shown in white. The inset shows the free energy profile along the minimum free energy pathway. (b) Snapshots of representative configuration near A1, A2, and A3.

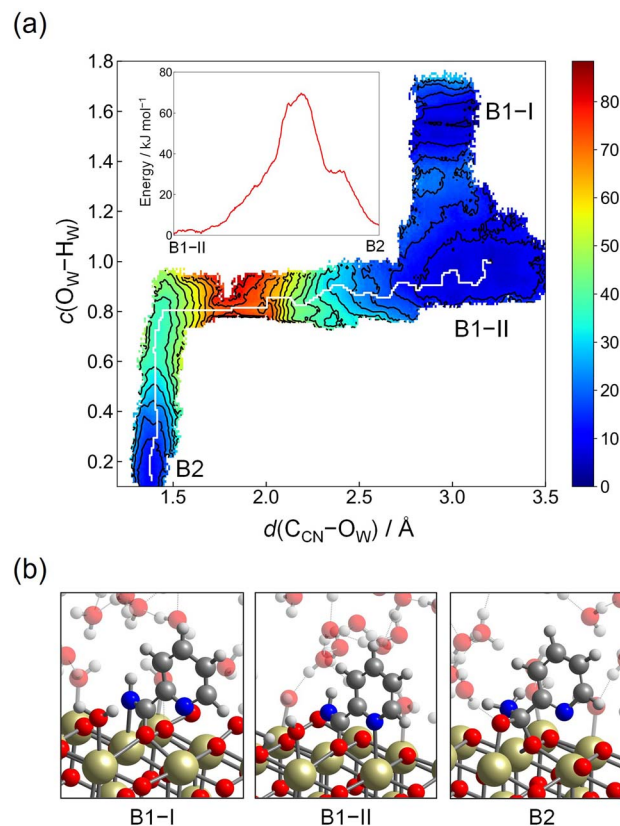


Fig. 5 (a) Contour plot of the free energy surface (given in kJ mol^{-1}) for the nucleophilic attack of a hydroxide ion to the C_{CN} atom (Step 2-(II)). The minimum free energy pathway, which is determined by the MULE algorithm, is shown in white. The inset shows the free energy profile along the minimum free energy pathway. (b) Snapshots of representative configuration near B1-I, B1-II, and B2.

the configuration where the attacking water molecule is dissociatively adsorbed on the surface, being a hydroxide ion. The free energy profile between B1-I and B1-II simply represents the free energy difference between the water molecule and hydroxide ion on the nearby Ce atom. Free energy difference and activation energy between B1-I and B1-II are small, which indicates the facile proton hopping between the hydroxide ion and surface hydroxy group or adjacent water molecule, which has been already reported for the simulation of the water/ $\text{CeO}_2(111)$ interface.³¹

Hydration reaction starts from B1-II, and the transition state region is found at $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{W}}) \approx 1.8 \text{ \AA}$ and $c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}}) \approx 0.8$, representing the conformation of the nucleophilic attack of a hydroxide ion residing on the Ce atom to the C_{CN} atom. The free energy barrier is estimated as 70 kJ mol^{-1} . After passing through this region, tautomerization readily occurs by a proton relay through the hydrogen bond network, leading to the amide product (picolinamide) (B2). The free energy barrier of 70 kJ mol^{-1} is appreciably lower than the value estimated in the hydration reaction in bulk water (120 kJ mol^{-1} , see below and ESI†). This is rationalized by the unique adsorption structure of 2-cyanopyridine, where the C_{CN} atom is more positively charged

due to the formation of protonated 2-cyanopyridine on the surface. At B2, there still exists the $\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}}$ bond, and the free energy profile for the breaking of the $\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}}$ bond was obtained by umbrella sampling using only one CV, $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}})$. Fig. 6 shows the free energy profile for this step, and the free energy barrier of 53 kJ mol^{-1} was obtained. This barrier height is smaller than that of the nucleophilic attack of a hydroxide ion (B1-II \rightarrow B2).

Next, we consider the second mechanism (Step 2-(II)), where the surface O_{S} atom is involved. In this step, the surface O_{S} atom of the $\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}}$ bond is introduced into 2-cyanopyridine, leading to the formation of picolinamide anion on the surface and an oxygen vacancy. Then, the resulting oxygen vacancy is replenished by a hydroxide ion on the surface. To investigate this reaction mechanism, the free energy surface is constructed by two CVs, CV1 and CV2. CV1 is the distance between the surface O_{S} atom of the $\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}}$ bond and the vacancy site V_{O} that is defined by the center of mass of the three surrounding surface Ce atoms, $d(\text{V}_{\text{O}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}})$. CV2 is defined as the difference between two coordination numbers, one of which is the coordination number between the vacancy site V_{O} and O atoms of solvent water molecules, $c(\text{V}_{\text{O}}-\text{O}_{\text{W}})$. The introduction of $c(\text{V}_{\text{O}}-\text{O}_{\text{W}})$ promotes the replenishment of the oxygen vacancy after the



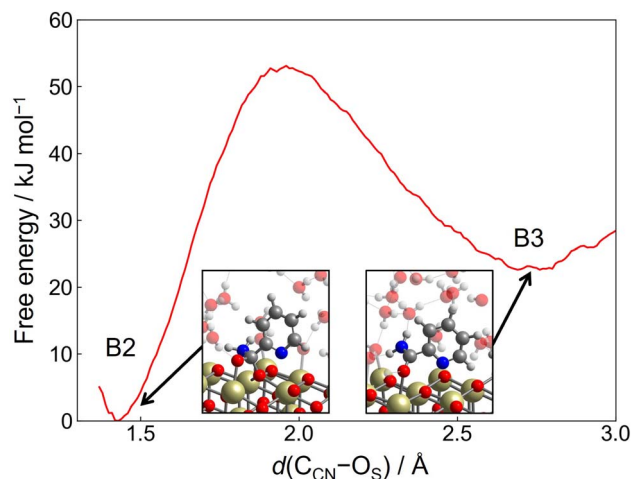


Fig. 6 Free energy profile for the breaking of the $C_{CN}-O_S$ bond as a function of $d(C_{CN}-O_S)$ starting from B2 in Step 2-(I).

formation of picolinamide anion on the surface. The other one is defined as $c(V_O-N_{CN})$. We introduce this coordination number by noting that as the distance $d(V_O-O_S)$ ($=CV1$) increases, the N_{CN} atom tends to fill the oxygen vacancy site due to the charge-negativity of the N_{CN} atom (see snapshot of C2 in Fig. 7(b)). The introduction of $c(V_O-N_{CN})$ is essential to promote the replenishment of the oxygen vacancy by a hydroxide ion rather than the N_{CN} atom. The cutoff bond distances of these coordination numbers were set to $R_0(V_O-O_W) = 2.0$ Å with $p = 6$ and $q = 4$ and $R_0(V_O-N_{CN}) = 2.0$ Å with $p = 6$ and $q = 2$, respectively.

Fig. 7(a) shows the contour plot of the free energy surface along $CV1 = d(V_O-O_S)$ and $CV2 = c(V_O-O_W) - c(V_O-N_{CN})$. Starting from the minimum located at $d(V_O-O_S) \approx 1.2$ Å and $c(V_O-O_W) - c(V_O-N_{CN}) \approx -0.1$ (C1), which corresponds to the protonated adsorption structure of A3, the free energy increases slightly as the distance $d(V_O-O_S)$ is increased until $d(V_O-O_S) \approx 2.6$ Å. At $d(V_O-O_S) \approx 2.6$ Å, the O_S atom is detached from the original lattice position, and the resulting configuration can be viewed as an adsorbed picolinamide anion near the oxygen vacancy site. From this structure, there are two pathways leading to C2 or C3. C2 is a metastable adsorption state of picolinamide anion with a shallow minimum at $d(V_O-O_S) \approx 2.7$ Å and $c(V_O-O_W) - c(V_O-N_{CN}) \approx -0.5$, where the N_{CN} atom of picolinamide anion partially fills the vacancy. When $d(V_O-O_S)$ is increased further, there exists the barrier at $d(V_O-O_S) \approx 3.0$ Å and $c(V_O-O_W) - c(V_O-N) \approx 0.4$ to accommodate a hydroxide ion at the vacancy site, which leads to C3. The barrier height associated with this process is estimated as 54 kJ mol $^{-1}$, and it is lower than the value obtained in Step 2-(I) (70 kJ mol $^{-1}$). After the vacancy site is filled by a hydroxide ion, the picolinamide anion readily accepts a proton from the surface hydroxy group that occupies the vacancy site, leading to the picolinamide product. The formed picolinamide is adsorbed on the surface by acid-base interaction between the O atom of the amide group and the surface Ce atom (see snapshot of C3 in Fig. 7(b)).

This reaction mechanism using surface lattice oxygen atom is quite unique in that the reaction occurs at room temperature.

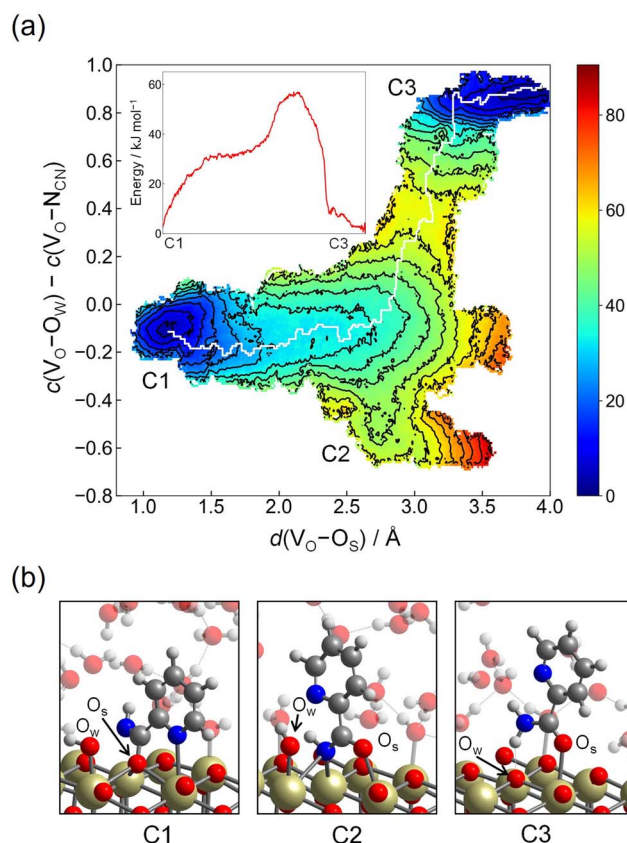


Fig. 7 (a) Contour plot of the free energy surface (given in kJ mol $^{-1}$) for the mechanism involving surface lattice oxygen atom (Step 2-(III)). The minimum free energy pathway, which is determined by the MULE algorithm, is shown in white. The inset shows the free energy profile along the minimum free energy pathway. (b) Snapshots of representative configuration near C1, C2, and C3. O_S represents the surface lattice oxygen involving the $C_{CN}-O_S$ bond and O_W represents an oxygen atom originating from solvent water molecule.

In CeO_2 -catalyzed reactions, it is generally accepted that the surface oxygen is involved in the redox reaction and that these reactions occur at much higher temperatures of ~ 600 K.^{4,58} As an exception, it was reported that CeO_2 works as an oxidation catalyst of alcohols at low temperatures around room temperature, where the surface lattice oxygen of CeO_2 is used for the oxidation.⁵⁹ When we monitor the oxidation state of Ce atoms for representative snapshots along the hydration reaction in Step 2-(II), the magnetic moment of all Ce atoms is almost zero, implying that the oxidation state of all Ce atoms is IV and the oxygen vacancy is accompanied by Ce(IV). It is suggested that Ce(IV) is maintained by the coordination of picolinamide anion and hydroxide ion, which are also stabilized by surrounding water molecules. The remarkable reactivity of CeO_2 could be attributed to the flexibility of surface lattice oxygen atoms.

As another possible reaction mechanism, hydration of 2-cyanopyridine from the molecular adsorption structure, which corresponds to St-II (see Fig. 2), is also examined in a similar manner to Step 2-(I), and this reaction mechanism is denoted as Step 2-(III) hereafter (see Fig. 3 for schematics). This mechanism is intuitively more plausible for nitrile hydration reaction

on metal-oxide surface, where the CN group coordinated to the Lewis acid site of Ce atoms is nucleophilically attacked by a hydroxide ion on the surface, which is closely related to the reaction mechanism of nitrile hydration catalyzed by metal-complexes such as Ru-complexes.^{60,61} The starting configuration is the same as **Step 1-(II)** (corresponding to **A1**), and two CVs, $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{W}})$ and $c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}})$, are employed to obtain the free energy surface as has been chosen in **Step 2-(I)**. The force constants of umbrella potential are set to be the same values as in **Step 2-(I)**. The contour plot of the free energy surface spanned by $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{W}})$ and $c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}})$ is shown in Fig. 8(a). The reactant corresponds to **D1**, which is located at $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{W}}) \approx 3.4$ Å and $c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}}) \approx 1.0$, where an attacking hydroxide ion is coordinated on the nearby Ce atom. Here, the dissociation equilibrium of the attacking hydroxide ion and water molecule on the Ce atom is not considered as in **Step 2-(I)**, which corresponds to the region of $c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}}) > 1.0$. As $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{W}})$ becomes shorter, the molecule reaches the transition state region at $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{W}}) \approx 1.7$ Å and $c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}}) \approx 0.8$, where the free energy barrier is calculated to be 69 kJ mol^{-1} . After passing through the transition state region, the shallow minimum is seen at $d(\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{W}}) \approx 1.3$ Å and $c(\text{O}_{\text{W}}-\text{H}_{\text{W}}) \approx 0.8$ (**D2**), which corresponds to an imidic acid. Then, picolinamide (**D3**) is formed by tautomerization through a proton relay. The free energy barrier of 69 kJ mol^{-1} is comparable to that of **Step 2-(I)** (70 kJ mol^{-1}), but the high stability of the protonated adsorption state of **A3**, compared to molecular adsorption state of **A1** (difference in free energy is 76 kJ mol^{-1}), would eliminate the possibility of taking this reaction pathway. The hydration of 2-cyanopyridine in the bulk water is also examined for reference (the details are provided in the ESI†), and in this case, the free energy barrier was estimated as 120 kJ mol^{-1} , which is significantly high compared to the reaction occurring at the interface of water/CeO₂. In the experiments of CeO₂-catalyzed reaction, the activation energy was estimated to be 81.7 kJ mol^{-1} and also the activation Gibbs energy was reported to be 79.0 kJ mol^{-1} by the Eyring plot.¹⁹ These values are slightly higher than the barrier heights of **Step 2-(I)** (70 kJ mol^{-1}) and **Step 2-(II)** (54 kJ mol^{-1}) estimated in the simulation. One reason would be the simulation temperature of 360 K in our simulations. We employ this temperature because it is a good compromise for describing the structural properties of ambient liquid water for PBE and its derived functionals in DFT calculations.^{62,63}

Fig. 9 depicts the free energy diagram for the reaction pathways investigated in this work. Starting from the molecular adsorption state (**A1**), a protonated species with the $\text{C}_{\text{CN}}-\text{O}_{\text{S}}$ covalent bond is formed (**A3**). From this strong adsorption state, two reaction pathways are possible. Based on the difference in the free energy barrier, the reaction involving surface lattice oxygen is energetically more favorable.

3.3. Experimental verification

If the reaction mechanism involving surface lattice oxygen (**Step 2-(II)**) is the main reaction pathway, the lattice oxygen will be introduced into 2-cyanopyridine to form picolinamide in the hydration of 2-cyanopyridine. If not, the oxygen atoms of water

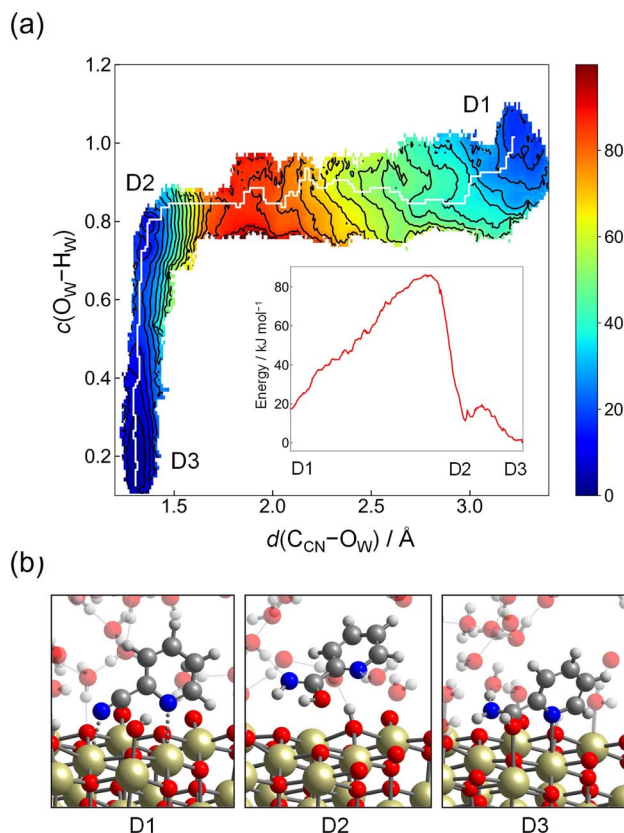


Fig. 8 (a) Contour plot of the free energy surface (given in kJ mol^{-1}) for the nucleophilic attack of a hydroxide ion to the C_{CN} atom from molecular adsorption structure (**Step 2-(III)**). The minimum free energy pathway, which is determined by the MULE algorithm, is shown in white. The inset shows the free energy profile along the minimum free energy pathway. (b) Snapshots of representative configuration near **D1**, **D2**, and **D3**.

molecules will be introduced into 2-cyanopyridine. We conducted two experiments: using (i) CeO₂ with lattice oxygen partially substituted with ¹⁸O (¹⁸O-substituted CeO₂) and (ii) ¹⁸O-substituted water (H₂¹⁸O) solvent. The introduction of ¹⁸O in picolinamide can be confirmed by the difference in the mass number of picolinamide; The mass number of the product with ¹⁶O and ¹⁸O are 122 and 124, respectively. The experimental details are provided in ESI.†

In the first experiment, we prepared ¹⁸O-substituted CeO₂ by introducing ¹⁸O₂ after hydrogen reduction at 873 K, and the substituted ratio of ¹⁸O/¹⁶O in ¹⁸O-introduced CeO₂ was determined to be 1.42% by O₂ adsorption of the reduced CeO₂ (Fig. S4†). Hydration of 2-cyanopyridine was conducted at 274 K and 279 K by using the ¹⁸O-introduced CeO₂, and the product was confirmed by mass spectroscopy. Fig. 10 shows the time course of the hydration of 2-cyanopyridine with CeO₂ and ¹⁸O-substituted CeO₂. In the initial stage of the reaction, the mass intensity ratio of 124/122 in picolinamide with ¹⁸O-substituted CeO₂ was significantly higher (about five times) compared to that with CeO₂, confirming that ¹⁸O from ¹⁸O-substituted CeO₂ was introduced into the picolinamide. The relationship between the ¹⁸O/¹⁶O in picolinamide and conversion is shown



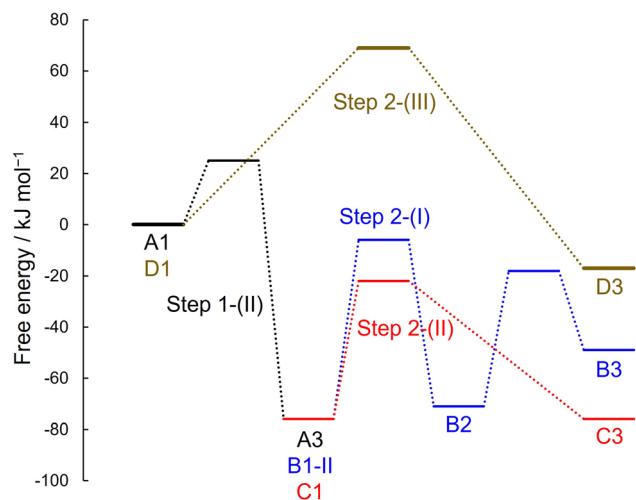


Fig. 9 Free energy diagram starting from molecular adsorption state of A1 and D1, where zero of the free energy is set to this state.

in Fig. 11. As a result, the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ was around 1.4% at low conversions, which is in good agreement with the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ in ^{18}O -substituted CeO_2 (1.42%), and the ratio decreased as the conversion increased. This result can be interpreted as follows. In the initial stage of the reaction, picolinamide was produced with the surface lattice oxygen of ^{18}O -substituted CeO_2 , and therefore, the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ in picolinamide ($\sim 1.41\%$) is almost equal to that of the ^{18}O -substituted CeO_2 (1.42%). As the reaction consumes ^{18}O in the ^{18}O -substituted CeO_2 , ^{16}O is replenished from water and the surface $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ of the ^{18}O -substituted CeO_2 decreased, resulting in the decrease in the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ in picolinamide. If the reaction mechanism of **Step 2-(I)** is involved, ^{16}O of H_2O will be introduced into the product and $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ in picolinamide would be lower than 1.42%.

In the second experiment, we conducted the hydration of 2-cyanopyridine with H_2^{18}O solvent and CeO_2 . If picolinamide is

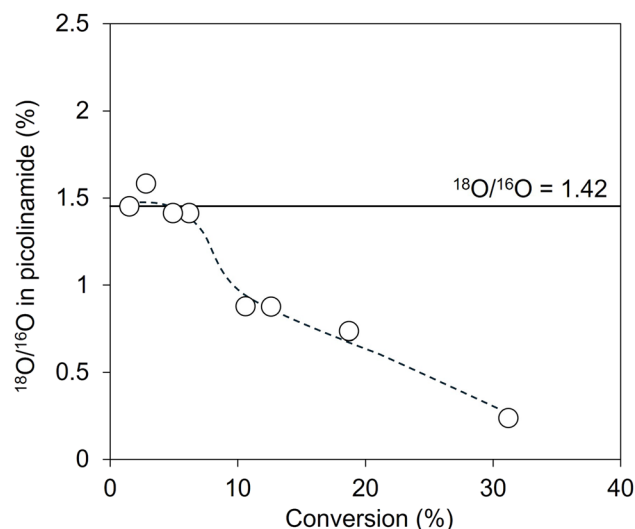


Fig. 11 The relationship between the $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ in picolinamide and the conversion in hydration of 2-cyanopyridine over ^{18}O -substituted CeO_2 . The detailed data are shown in Table S2.†

produced by the surface lattice oxygen of CeO_2 , the mass number of the produced picolinamide is 122. On the other hand, if picolinamide is produced directly by water molecules, the mass number of the produced picolinamide is 124. At first, we checked the reactivity of the hydration of 2-cyanopyridine with H_2O and H_2^{18}O (Fig. S5 and Table S3.†), showing no significant difference between the reactions. A typical example of the mass spectrum of the produced picolinamide is shown in Fig. S6.† and the results are shown in Fig. 12 and Table S3.† The mass intensity ratio of 122/124 increased with decreasing the reaction time, and the mass number ratio at 0 min is expected to be quite high, indicating that under the conditions where TON is 1 for the surface lattice oxygen of CeO_2 , a quantitative amount of the amide with ^{16}O , namely with a molecular weight

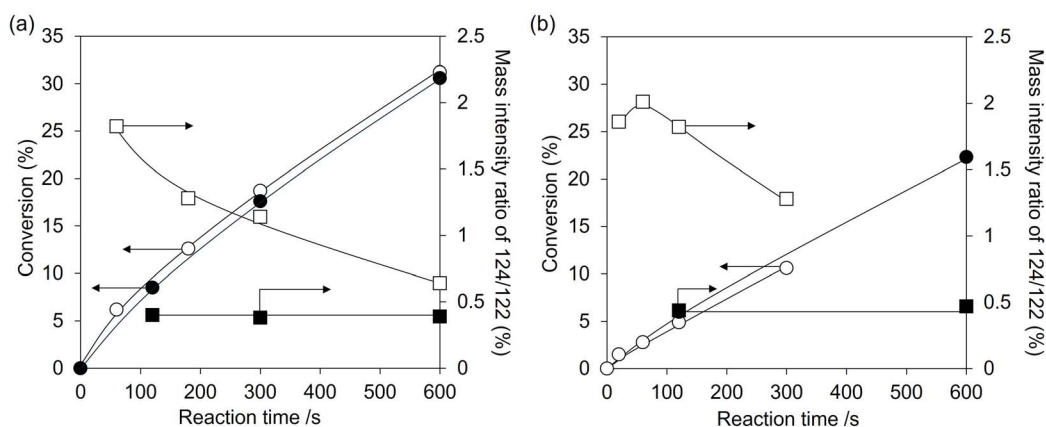


Fig. 10 Conversion and mass intensity ratio of 124/122 in hydration of 2-cyanopyridine with ^{18}O -substituted CeO_2 and CeO_2 catalysts at (a) 279 K and (b) 274 K. Marks of ^{18}O -substituted CeO_2 . Conversion: white circle, mass intensity ratio of 124/122: white square. Marks of CeO_2 . Conversion: black circle, mass intensity ratio of 124/122: black square. Reaction conditions (a): CeO_2 or ^{18}O -substituted CeO_2 100 mg (0.58 mmol), 2-cyanopyridine 104 mg (1.0 mmol), H_2O 5 g, 279 K. Reaction conditions (b): CeO_2 or ^{18}O -substituted CeO_2 100 mg (0.58 mmol), 2-cyanopyridine 104 mg (1.0 mmol), H_2O 5 g, 274 K. The detailed data are shown in Table S1.†

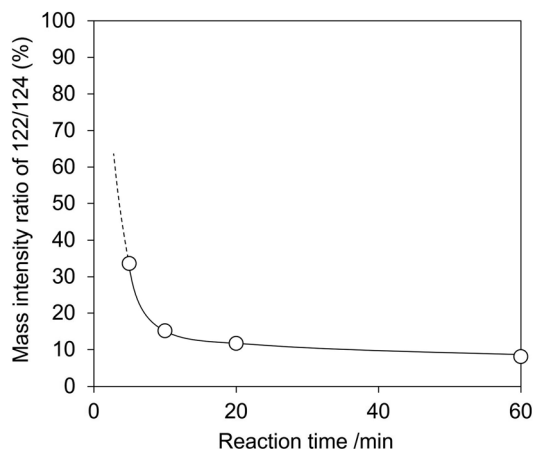


Fig. 12 Mass intensity ratio of 122/124 in hydration of 2-cyanopyridine in H_2^{18}O over CeO_2 . Reaction conditions: CeO_2 100 mg (0.58 mmol), 2-cyanopyridine 104 mg (1.0 mmol), H_2O or H_2^{18}O 3 g, 278 K.

of 122, was formed. Therefore, the hydration of 2-cyanopyridine proceeds with the involvement of surface lattice oxygen, and these two experimental results strongly support the reaction mechanism suggested by the DFT-MD simulations.

4. Conclusions

The detailed mechanism of the hydration of 2-cyanopyridine over CeO_2 catalysts was investigated by the DFT-MD simulations. The possible reaction mechanism was discussed by depicting the free energy landscape. The adsorption of 2-cyanopyridine onto $\text{CeO}_2(111)$ is facile, leading to the stable adsorption structure of the protonated species, which is covalently bonded to the surface lattice oxygen atom. Two reaction schemes were compared from this adsorption structure, and the free energy calculations reveal that the reaction mechanism involving the surface lattice oxygen was energetically preferable with the energy barrier associated with this process being 54 kJ mol^{-1} . The other possible mechanism is the nucleophilic attack of a hydroxide ion formed on the surface Ce atom to the C atom of the protonated nitrile species. The free energy barrier associated with this process is calculated to be 70 kJ mol^{-1} , which is higher than the former process. The former lattice oxygen insertion mechanism is quite unique considering that this reaction proceeds readily at room temperature or below. The contribution of the surface lattice oxygen to the hydration reaction was also investigated by the two experiments using H_2^{18}O solvent and ^{18}O -exchanged CeO_2 catalyst. It was confirmed that the lattice oxygen-introduced product was obtained by both experiments, which strongly supports theoretical prediction. In a related study, the oxygen vacancy-assisted mechanism over CeO_2 catalyst was reported in the direct dimethyl carbonate synthesis from CO_2 and methanol.⁶⁴ The flexibility of surface oxygen and the unique acid–base properties of CeO_2 , which can accommodate substrate with the covalent bond along with acid–base interactions and activate water molecules on the surface, are the key factors in its high

reactivity for various organic reactions. These unique characteristics of CeO_2 will be further utilized in the development of more efficient and environmentally friendly catalysts for various organic reactions at low temperatures. In particular, this unique reactivity of the lattice oxygen of CeO_2 in water is believed to be effective for hydrolysis and hydration reactions using water, making it promising not only for green reaction systems that employ water as a green solvent, but also for applications in the low-temperature hydrolysis of plastics such as polyesters and polyamides, which have recently garnered attention.

Data availability

Additional data supporting this article are included in the ESI.†

Author contributions

T. E. and A. N. performed calculations. Y. K. and M. T. conducted experiments. M. T. and A. N. conceived of the work. All authors contributed to the writing and proofing of the final manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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