SHARPER reaction monitoring: generation of a narrow line-width NMR singlet, without X-pulses, in an inhomogeneous magnetic field

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ABSTRACT: We report a new ‘pure-shift’ method, termed ‘SHARPER’ (Sensitive, Homogeneous And Resolved PEaks in Real time) designed for the analysis of reactions and equilibria by NMR. By focusing on a single selected signal, SHARPER removes all heteronuclear couplings of a selected nucleus without the need to pulse on X channels, thus overcoming hardware limitations of conventional spectrometers. A more versatile decoupling scheme, termed ‘sel-SHARPER’, removes all heteronuclear and homonuclear couplings of the selected signal. Both methods are characterized by a periodic inversion of the active spin during the real-time acquisition. In addition to decoupling, they also compensate for pulse-imperfections and magnetic field inhomogeneity, generating an extremely narrow singlet with a linewidth approaching limits dictated by the spin-spin relaxation. The decoupling and line narrowing effected by (sel)-SHARPER provides significant increases in signal-to-noise ratio. Twenty-fold increases were routinely achieved for \(^{19}F\) detection. Sel-SHARPER is also applicable to first- and higher-order \(^1H\) spectra. The sensitivity gains are substantially greater for inhomogeneous magnetic fields, including dynamic inhomogeneity caused by gas-sporaging. The parameters of the pulse sequences have been analyzed in detail to provide guidelines for their most effective application. Considerable reduction in the detection threshold induced by (sel)-SHARPER, make the technique particularly suited for in situ monitoring of reaction kinetics. The approach is illustrated by a \(^{19}F\)-NMR study of the protodeboronation of an aryl boronic acid. Here, the high S/N allowed reliable determination of the net protodeboronation kinetics, whilst the excess line-broadening of \(^{19}F\) singlets was utilized to characterize the boronic acid/ boronate equilibrium kinetics. Oxidation of diphenylphosphine, monitored by \(^31P\) NMR under optimized gas-flow conditions, demonstrated the high tolerance of SHARPER to dynamic inhomogeneity. The principles of the (sel)-SHARPER sequences are expected to find numerous applications in design of new NMR experiments.

INTRODUCTION

Solution-phase NMR is an indispensable tool for the in situ study of chemical reactions. However, it is not necessary to acquire a complete spectrum: the temporal concentration changes in reactants and/or products can be examined by following one signal, or a subset of resonances, simultaneously or sequentially, within the constraints presented by the reaction lifetime. Herein we report a new NMR pulse sequence that we term ‘SHARPER’ (vide infra) designed for application within this framework. SHARPER belongs to a family of pure shift NMR techniques\(^7\) to which it brings considerable benefits. Not only does it collapse multiplets to singlets, and substantially increases S/N, it also addresses limitations of standard pure-shift approaches, including NMR hardware and magnetic field homogeneity requirements.

Pure-shift NMR methods have been a subject of considerable attention over the last few years due to their ability to significantly improve resolution and potentially also the sensitivity of detection of high natural abundance nuclei, such as \(^1H\) or \(^{19}F\). Particularly relevant to reaction monitoring are the real-time pure-shift methods\(^8\) that do not involve acquisition of multiple FIDs associated with the pseudo 2D Zangger and Sterk approach.\(^9\) The real-time pure-shift methods manipulate spin systems during the directly detected acquisition period of NMR experiments by periodically inverting the passive spins, while effectively leaving the spin states of the active spins unchanged. Such spin-manipulation is in practice achieved by two consecutive spin inversion events, both of which are felt by the active, detected nuclei, while only one is registered by the passive, coupled spins. The overall \(360^\circ/180^\circ\) rotations experienced by these two spin groups is therefore equivalent to application of \(60^\circ/180^\circ\) pulses – a treatment that removes all intergroup couplings, while allowing for the chemical shift evolution of the active spins. The outcome is a pure-shift spectrum of either all\(^9\) or a band-selected group of resonances.\(^9\) The former methods are general, but often lead to a loss of signal. The band selective approach maintains all available magnetization, and neglecting relaxation effects and pulse imperfections, increases the signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio relative to a reference spectrum, albeit only for a subset of signals. It is this aspect that is of particular interest to reaction monitoring, where maximizing sensitivity can be highly beneficial. Below we present the design and implementation of a new pure-shift method, explore its scope and limitations, and demonstrate its application in the analysis of the kinetics of chemical reactions and equilibria by \(^{19}F\) and \(^31P\) NMR.
EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

NMR Experiments. The $^{19}$F spectra were acquired on a two-channel 400 MHz Bruker Avance III NMR spectrometer equipped with a Prodigy probe or on a three-channel 400 MHz Bruker Avance III NMR spectrometer equipped with a 5 mm z gradient BB TBO H, $^{19}$F probe. The $^{19}$F spectra of 1 in CDCl$_3$ presented in Figure 2 were acquired using the following parameters: relaxation and nominal acquisition times of 1.5 and 17.4 s, respectively, two dummy scans and 4 scans were accumulated. The $^{19}$F SHARP spectrum was acquired using the pulse sequence of Figure 1, 17 and 34 µs 90° and 180° pulses, respectively, $n = 256$, 34 ms chunk time and the overall acquisition time per one scan of 17.9 s.

The $^{19}$F SHARP spectra of a mixture of 3 and 4 in a mixture of 1:1 CD$_3$OD/H$_2$O presented in Figure 4 were acquired using the pulse sequence of Figure 3. $n = 128$, 13.6 ms acquisition chunks, 10 ms 180° sinc pulse during the initial SPFGSE. The relaxation and the nominal acquisition time of 10 and 3.49 s were used, respectively. Two dummy scans and four scans were accumulated. The spectra were processed by applying a 0.1 Hz exponential line broadening and a forward complex linear prediction (the stated signals half-height linewidths quote values without this additional line broadening). The $^{19}$F SHARP spectra of Figure 5 were acquired using identical parameters as used for the spectra of Figure 4, but with the $x$, $y$, $z$, $z'$, $x$, $y$, and $y'$ shim corrections deviating by + 500 units from their optimal values.

The $^{19}$F SHARP spectra of 1 presented in Figure 6 were acquired using the pulse sequence of Figure 1. The relaxation and the nominal acquisition times of 3 and 1.09 s were used, respectively. The loop parameter $n$ was set to 64, 128, 256 or 512, yielding acquisition chunks of 8.5, 4.25, 2.13 and 1.06 ms; 70 µs 180° $^{19}$F pulses were applied during acquisition. Two dummy scans and two scans were accumulated. The spectra were processed by applying a 0.5 Hz exponential line broadening (the half-height linewidths are quoted without this additional line broadening).

Spectra of F-3 or 3 in CD$_3$OD/H$_2$O (1:1 ratio) presented in Figure 7 were acquired using the SHARP pulse sequence of Figure 1, relaxation delay of 3 s, acquisition time of 0.89 s, two dummy scans and two scans, a 125 µs 90° rectangular excitation pulse and 250 µs rectangular 180° pulses during the acquisition. The length of 180° rectangular pulses was set to avoid perturbation of the F-1 and F-4 spins. The acquisition chunk lengths varied between 0.845 and 3.38 ms. The spectra were processed using exponential line broadening of 0.5 Hz (the half-height linewidths are quoted without this additional line broadening). The 1D $^{19}$F spectra were acquired using a 90° excitation pulse and parameters used for the SHARP spectra.

KOH catalyzed protodeboronation of 2/2a in 1:1 H$_2$O/dioxane mixture was monitored by the acquisition of $^{19}$F NMR sel-SHARP spectra (pulse sequence of Figure 3, $n =$128) in a stop-flow experiment (Figure 8). Two scans were acquired per spectrum using a relaxation delay of 1.5 s and the overall acquisition time of 4.99 s per scan, which consisted of 2.18 s of sampling (acquisition chunk time of 8.5 ms) and 2.81 s (10 ms Gaussian pulses, 300 us PFGs and 200 us gradient recovery delays). Two dummy scans were applied before the acquisition of the first spectrum only. Sixteen spectra were acquired with the first and the last starting and 208 s, respectively, after the mixing was triggered.

Spectra of 5/5a in 1:1 H$_2$O/dioxane mixture presented in Figure 9 were acquired using the sel-SHARP pulse sequence of Figure 3, relaxation delay of 3 s, acquisition time of 1.5 s, two dummy scans and four scans, a 93 µs 90° rectangular excitation pulse, 1 ms 180° Gaussian pulse during the SPFGSE and 186 µs rectangular 180° pulses during the acquisition. The length of 180° rectangular pulses was set to avoid perturbation of the other fluorine spins. The chunk lengths was set to 23.4 ms. The 1D $^{19}$F spectra were acquired using relaxation delay of 3 s, acquisition time of 0.87 s, 2 dummy scans and 8 scans. Samples were prepared by mixing 500 µl of 0.1 M 5 containing 0.01 M trifluoroacetic acid with increasing amounts of 0.1 M 5 in 0.1 M KOH. In this way the concentration of 5 was kept constant. The resulting concentrations of KOH, together with obtained linewidths and chemical shifts, are reported in (Supporting Information, Table S4).

Line Shape Analysis. As indicated, the 5/5a exchange (Equation 3) is fast on the chemical shift scales ($k_e >> \Delta \omega$, where $\Delta \omega = \omega_1 - \omega_2$ and $\omega_1$, $\omega_2$ are the resonance frequencies of spins in sites A and B in the absence of chemical exchange) and also on the relaxation time scale ($\Delta \omega >> \Delta \tau$ and $k_e >> \Delta \tau$, where $\Delta \tau = \Delta \tau_{AB} - \Delta \tau_{AA}$ and $\Delta \tau_{AB}$ are the relaxation rate constants for sites in sites A and B in the absence of chemical exchange and $k_e = k_a + k_b$). Under these circumstances, the relative site populations, $p_A$ and $p_B$ ($p_A + p_B = 1$) satisfy the balance relationship $p_Ak_A = p_Bk_B$. If $p_A >> p_B$ (or $p_B >> p_A$), the transverse relaxation rate constant $R_2$ of the population–averaged resonance line is given by Equation (1) where $R_2^2 = R_2^2A + R_2^2B$. The position of the observed spectral line is given by Equation (2)

$$R_2 = R_2^2A + p_AR_2^2A\Delta \omega_0^2/k_{ex}$$

$$\Omega = p_AR_2B + p_BR_2B$$

(1)

(2)

Based on the measured values of $\Omega_2$, $\Delta \omega_0$, $\Omega_3$, $R_2A$, and $R_2B$ values of $p_A$ and $k_{ex}$ were calculated using Equations (1) and (2).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Alternative Pure-Shift Arrangements. In a pure-shift method designed for reaction monitoring, the r.f. carrier is placed on the chemical shift of a selected nucleus. This arrangement ultimately produces an exponential free induction decay (FID) with zero chemical shift modulation. Under these circumstances, 180° pulses can be repeatedly applied to the active spin. The effective $\theta/180^\circ$ rotation of the detected/coupled protons, which is at the heart of broadband decoupling of selected signals during indirect$^{19}$F or direct$^{19}$F acquisition periods, can thus be replaced with a $180^\circ/\alpha^\circ$ element, maintaining all the attributes of a pure shift methodology while realizing additional benefits.
In its basic form, the outlined pure-shift real-time experiment removes all heteronuclear couplings of an isolated nucleus, e.g. a $^{19}$F in a fluorinated organic molecule – a motif common in contemporary medicinal chemistry. The experiment consists of an acquisition interrupted by a periodic application of nonselective 180° pulses surrounded by low-level pulsed field gradients (PFGs). As part of the repeating unit consisting of two such events, the two pairs of PFGs are of equal strength, but opposite polarity – an arrangement that minimizes the disturbance of the static magnetic field and the lock circuitry (Figure 1).

![Figure 1. Pulse sequences of the SHARPER experiment. Narrow and wide filled rectangles represent 90° and 180° pulses, respectively. RD stands for relaxation delay. 300 μs shaped PFGs were applied at G1 = 1% followed by a 200 μs gradient recovery delay. The following phase cycle (minimum number of scans is 2) was used: $\phi_1 = 2x$, $2(\text{-}x)$, $2y$, $2(\text{-}y)$; $\phi_2 = 2(y$, $-y)$, $2(x$, $-x)$; $\phi_3 = 2(y$, $-y)$, $2(x$, $-x)$ and $\gamma = 2x$, $2(\text{-}x)$, $2y$, $2(\text{-}y)$.](image)

By maintaining a 90° phase difference between the initial 90° excitation pulse and the subsequent 180° pulses, this experiment possesses all the attributes of the CPMG pulse sequence,$^{14,15}$ compensating for the static magnetic field inhomogeneity and pulse imperfections.

These properties have historically been used by Freeman and Hill,$^6$ for recording proton ‘J-spectra’. Such spectra showed extremely narrow linewidths, reflecting the true $T_2$ relaxation of protons. Freeman and Hill’s experiment$^6$ acquired signal only at the peaks of individual spin-echoes, where the effects of the magnetic field inhomogeneity are completely removed. In a different context, a spin-echo applied during an indirectly detected dimension of hetero-correlated experiments has been shown by Gochin et al.$^7$ to remove signal broadening due to magnetic field inhomogeneity. Remarkably, as illustrated below, a significant line-narrowing is maintained while relaxing the conditions applied for J-spectra to allow acquisition of signal in “chunks” of tens of milliseconds long, in a technique that we below refer to as SHARPER (Sensitive, Homogeneous And Resolved PEaks in Real time).

**Single Channel Heteronuclear Decoupling.** The basic SHARPER method, outlined in Figure 1 above, removes all heteronuclear splittings, effectively performing broad-band heteronuclear decoupling without the need to pulse on X nuclei. This property can be very beneficial when studying fluorinated compounds, as the majority of NMR spectrometers, even the latest generation, are not equipped to deliver both $^1$H and $^{19}$F r. f. pulses during the same experiment; in other words, recording $^{19}$F[1H]$^9$ or $^{1}$H[19F] spectra is rare. In addition, because SHARPER achieves decoupling by pulsing on the detected rather than decoupled nuclei, it simultaneously removes heteronuclear couplings of all X-nuclei present. E.g. when observing $^{19}$F in a partially-deuterated compound, both $^1$H- and $^1$H-involving couplings are removed, revealing the $^{19}$F[1H,1H] signal for the nucleus of interest. Analogously, using SHARPER, $^1$H[19F] signals can be recorded using highly-sensitive inverse-detected triple-resonance cryoprobe, without the requirement to pulse on $^{19}$F.

To illustrate the performance of the basic pulse sequence, a $^{19}$F SHARPER spectrum of fluorobenzene, 1, is presented in Figure 2. It is overlaid with a $^1$H-coupled $^{19}$F spectrum of 1 containing a single $^{19}$F resonance as a triplet of triplets (9.1 and 5.8 Hz) due to the splitting by pairs of chemically equivalent ortho and meta protons.

![Figure 2. A 400 MHz $^{19}$F SHARPER NMR spectrum of fluorobenzene, 1, acquired using the pulse sequence of Figure 1 and a 34 ms chunk time, overlaid with a $^1$H-coupled $^{19}$F spectrum of 1. The insets show an FID and the SHARPER signal obtained with no apodization. The position of the first sidebands at 1000/34 = 29.41 Hz is indicated. Full details in Experimental Section (ES).](image)

The $^{19}$F-SHARPER spectrum of 1 contains an extremely narrow singlet (half-height linewidth, $\Delta_{1/2} = 0.14$ Hz) that has 8-fold the S/N of the central line of the $^1$H-coupled $^{19}$F multiplet. In this example, a deliberately long chunk time of 34 ms was chosen to illustrate the robustness of the method. The odd-numbered chunking artifacts at $k/(\text{a}^\ast\text{chunk time}) (k=1, 3, 5 ...)$ frequencies are largely suppressed by acquiring an initial half-chunk, while the sidebands at the/(\text{a}^\ast\text{chunk time}) decay rapidly with increasing k. A systematic exploration of the effects of the chunk length on the SHARPER spectra is presented later. The spectrum is clean with a flat baseline, devoid of the artifacts typical for standard $^{19}$F spectra caused by the presence of a fluorinated material in NMR probes. This feature is important for reliable signal integration in the analysis of reaction kinetics.

**Hetero and Homonuclear Decoupling.** Minor modifications (Figure 3) of the basic pulse sequence make it more versatile and applicable to molecules with both heteronuclear and homonuclear couplings. The first modifica-
tion selects the signal of interest by replacing the 90° excitation pulse with a single pulsed field gradient spin-echo\(^a\) containing a selective 180° pulse surrounded by two PFGs. The second modification involves the use of selective inversion pulses during the acquisition. This can take the form of a carefully adjusted 180° rectangular pulse, positioning signals of coupled spins in-between the lobes of its sinc inversion profile, or an arbitrary refocusing selective shaped pulse. Both approaches are collectively referred to as selective SHARPER or sel-SHARPER (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Pulse sequences of the sel-SHARPER experiment. The narrow filled rectangle represents a 90° non-selective pulse, while open Gaussian shapes represent selective 180° pulses. The description given in the caption to Figure 1 applies except for the phase cycling, which is as follows: \(a_1 = 4x, \ 4y, \ 4(-y); \ a_2 = 2y, \ 2(-y), \ 4(-x), \ 2x, \ 2(-y); \ a_3 = 4(y, -y), \ 4(x, -x); \ a_4 = 4(-y, y), \ 4(-x, x), \text{ and } v = 2x, \ 4(-x), \ 2y, \ 4(-y), \ 2y \) (minimum number of scans is 2). \(G_0 \) (1 ms) was applied at 30%.

The benefits of sel-SHARPER are illustrated below through the KOH-catalyzed protodeboronation of fluorinated aryl boronic acids.\(^\text{19,20}\) Protodeboronation of 2,3,6-trifluorophenyl boronic acid 2, via boronate 2a, in a 1:1 mixture of deuterated methanol and \(\text{H}_2\text{O} \), yields 1,3,4-trifluorobenzene, 3, and its isotopologue 2-[1H]-1,3,4-trifluorobenzene, 4 (Figure 4a). After complete consumption of 2, the \(^{19}\text{F} \) spectrum of the resulting mixture of 3 and 4 shows six \(^{19}\text{F} \) signals, split by numerous \(^{19}\text{F},^{1}\text{H},^{19}\text{F} \) and \(^{1}\text{H},^{19}\text{F} \) couplings (4 only). These complex multiplets are up to 50 Hz wide, with \(^{19}\text{F} \) resonances from 3 and 4 separated by \(1^{1}\text{H},^{19}\text{F} \)‐isotope shifts (Supporting Information, Table S1 and Figure S1). Focusing on the signal F1 of 4, a \(^{1}\text{H},^{19}\text{F} \)‐coupled \(^{19}\text{F} \) spectrum (Figure 4b) and two \(^{19}\text{F} \) sel-SHARPER spectra (Figure 4b and c) are compared. The two sel-SHARPER spectra were acquired using a 10 ms sinc pulse during the initial single pulse field gradient spin echo (SPFGE) selecting the signal of F1, while 205 \(\mu\)s 180° rectangular (Figure 4b) or 10 ms Gaussian pulses\(^a\) (Figure 4c) were applied during the acquisition, respectively. The length of the rectangular pulses was adjusted to position the F-3 and F-4 resonances of 4 between the lobes of their sinc inversion profile, as to not change the spin states of these nuclei. In both instances, the collapse of the F-1 multiplet in the sel-SHARPER spectra delivers significant sensitivity gains: the S/N is 20-fold greater than in the \(^{1}\text{H},^{19}\text{F} \)‐coupled \(^{19}\text{F} \) spectrum. The signal loss due to real-time de-coupling is small, with 82 and 73%, respectively, of the integral intensities preserved in the two sel-SHARPER spectra relative to the reference 1D spectrum. The insets in Figs. 4b and c show FIDs, where a more complete decay is seen when Gaussian pulses were applied. This is mainly because the actual acquisition time has almost doubled from the nominal value of 3.49 s to 6.3 s, in this instance, while only a modest increase to 3.79 s accompanied the use of rectangular pulses. In both cases the signals have not yet decayed to zero intensity. The small increase in the linewidths, from \(\Delta v\) of 0.24 to 0.31 Hz, is thus caused by the additional relaxation during the longer Gaussian pulses.

Figure 4. Partial \(^{19}\text{F} \) spectra focusing on F-1 resonances in a mixture of products 3 and 4 obtained by KOH-catalyzed protodeboronation of 2 in CD\(_2\)OD / H\(_2\)O. (a) \(^{1}\text{H},^{19}\text{F} \)‐coupled \(^{19}\text{F} \) spectrum (scaled up 16 times) (b) and (c) sel-SHARPER spectra of 4 acquired using the pulse sequence of Figure 3. a 205 \(\mu\)s 180° rectangular (b) or 10 ms Gaussian pulses (c) during the acquisition. The insets shows FIDs; \(\Delta v\), and integral intensities relative to that of F-1 in (a) are given. Full details in ES.

Line-narrowing Properties of SHARPER. It can sometimes be difficult to achieve or maintain perfect magnetic field homogeneity when analyzing reactions in situ by NMR. Examples include monitoring slow reactions in non-deuterated solvents without autoshim, reactions taking place in multiphase environments, or reactions which require or induce agitation, e.g. for gas-liquid phase transfer, or gas-generation as a reaction evolves. To test the ability of the SHARPER to improve analysis of reactions conducted in inhomogeneous magnetic fields, the shim corrections were deliberately miss-set and the sample of 3 + 4 reacquired using otherwise identical parameters. It can be see (Figure 5) that sel-SHARPER very efficiently compensates for the magnetic field inhomogeneity, resulting only in a minor deterioration of the quality of the spectra compared to samples run with ideal shims (Figure 4). The intensities of the main signal of F-1 of 4 dropped only by 8% with an increase in line-width of less than 0.04 Hz.

The missing signal intensity in the SHARPER singlet of 4 was directed towards the first sideband upfield of the
main signal, where a fraction of the spins resonate; the downfield symmetrical sideband is absent. This observation suggests that a decreased chunk time will better compensate for large magnetic field inhomogeneity as this position the sidebands further away from the main resonance, outside of the signal broadened by the magnetic field inhomogeneity. The efficacy of this approach is illustrated in the Supporting Information, Figure S2. Careful inspection of the spectra presented in Figure S2 shows that the sum of the integrals of the main peak and the sidebands remain practically constant. Hence inclusion of sidebands during quantitation is advisable if a reduced chunk time is not desired (see discussion below).

A broadband method for acquisition of pure shift NMR spectra, UPSIF (Ultrahigh-Resolution Pure Shifts in Inhomogeneous Fields), was recently reported. It generates high-resolution 1D and 2D spectra by sampling the intermolecular zero quantum coherences between the solute and solvents during a constant-time indirect dimension, producing impressive signal narrowing. This however comes at the cost of sensitivity (up to 90%) and time (tens of FIDs are required to reconstruct a single time point). The UPSIF method therefore is suited to monitoring slower reactions, and where the amount of material is not a limiting factor. It is also better suited for application when severe spectral overlap exists.

Gas-sparging. As an example of the ability of SHARPER to compensate for “dynamic” magnetic field inhomogeneity, spectra of fluorobenzene 1 were recorded while nitrogen was bubbled through the solution (Figure 6). Shorter chunk times (i.e. shorter spin-echoes) are better able to restore the line shape than longer ones: fluctuation of the magnetic field inhomogeneity at timescales faster than the spin-echo times cannot be compensated for. Even though the SHARPER singlets during gas-sparging are ten times wider than in regular samples, this still represents ~8 fold increase in S/N compared to the 1D 19F spectrum acquired under the same conditions.

![Figure 6](image)

By using lower bubbling rates, we were able to obtain narrower linewidths, but the signal intensities varied. When subsequently optimizing the parameters with a view to following the reaction kinetics, N2 gas-bubbling was found to impact on the stability of the signal integrals, although more so at relatively low bubbling rates. When the N2 flow-rate was maintained at about 180 ml/hour to generate a dynamic bubble-population of ~1/cm (z-axis), the integrals became substantially more stable (Supporting Information, Figure S3).

The rationale behind this observation is that at lower N2 flow-rates, there will be instances where one or no bubble is present in the active volume of the coil (approx 1.5 cm in length) while at the higher N2 flow-rate, two bubbles will always occur. Even though displacement of solution from the active volume by the gas-bubbles reduces the number of spins contributing to the measured signal, the integrals are more reliable. To demonstrate these effects, SHARPER spectra were acquired focusing on the F-3 signal of 3. An overlay of 32 1D and SHARPER spectra acquired at two bubbling rates (‘fast’ and ‘slow’) are presented in Figure 7.

![Figure 5](image)

Figure 5. Overlay of 19F spectra as presented in the Figure 4, but acquired in an inhomogeneous magnetic field with x, y, z, z', x, y, xz and yz shim corrections offset by +500 units from their optimal values. The 'H-coupled 19F spectrum (blue, scaled x32) and sel-SHARPER spectra using rectangular (green) and Gaussian (brown) inversion pulses. The inset shows, left to right, the F-1 signals from spectra of Figure 4b (violet) and 4c (black), and the two corresponding signals acquired under miss-shimmed conditions. Signal attributes (Δν1, and integral intensities) are given relative to those presented in Figure 4. The values in parenthesis belong to the sideband at -136.55 ppm labelled with an asterisk. Full details in ES.
The Factors Affecting SHARPER Spectra. The most important factors are found to be the chunk length, and the choice of method for selective inversion of the active spin (for details see Supporting Information, Figures S4, S5 and Tables S2, S3). The optimal setting depends on the nature of the investigated molecule, its relaxation properties, and the complexity of its spectrum. While short chunk times are generally beneficial, for couplings of < 15 Hz, chunk lengths of tens of milliseconds are perfectly acceptable, even preferable when long selective inversion pulses are required for spin inversion. These long pulses increase the effective spin-spin relaxation, broadening the spectral lines. This is common to all band-selective real-time pure shift methods, however, only SHARPER compensates for magnetic field inhomogeneity through the CPMG scheme. The band-selective methods effectively apply a \( \sigma^\circ \) pulse to the active nuclei between acquisition chunks, and hence can not act in a similar manner. SHARPER signals will therefore always be narrower under comparable circumstances. To maximize these benefits, it is preferable to use carefully-adjusted short rectangular \( \sigma^\circ \) pulses to avoid inversion of spins coupled to the observed spin. Non-coupled spins can be inverted without affecting the outcome as they will have already been eliminated by the initial SPFGSE that can be made highly selective. These considerations are particularly important for crowded \(^1H\) spectra. As discussed above, when gas is bubbled through the sample, short chunk times and short inversion pulse perform better. It should be noted that the effect of magnetic field inhomogeneity is reduced in spatially selective pure-shift experiments. These have been applied in reaction monitoring, however, their sensitivity is much reduced due to spatial selection.

In the context of reaction monitoring, signals can change their resonance frequency e.g. when the pH of the medium changes with conversion, phase separation takes place, or the magnetic field drifts when experiments are performed on unlocked samples over a long period of time. As SHARPER requires the r.f. pulses to be applied on resonance, substantial drift of signals will have negative consequences. We have demonstrated (see Supporting Information Fig S6) that SHARPER can be used for quantitative analysis of reaction kinetics even when signals are moving during monitoring, but it is essential to include sidebands in the data analysis. Short chunk times reduce the leakage of the signal into sidebands and are a necessity when larger movements of resonances are anticipated. Similarly, as discussed above, inclusion of sidebands for quantitative evaluation is required when severe magnetic field inhomogeneity is present. Alternatively, reduced chunk times may push the sidebands outside of the area of signal intensity. Finally, the effect of pulse accuracy (or excessive Bi inhomogeneity) on the quality of the SHARPER sequence was investigated (Supporting Information Figure S7). The results demonstrate remarkable tolerance of SHARPER to pulse imperfections, nevertheless, pulse calibration to an accuracy of ±10% is recommended to maximize the S/N and the lineshape quality.

Although applied above to \(^1F\), there is no fundamental difference when acquiring \(^1H\) SHARPER spectra, as illustrated on an example of vincamine (Supporting Information Figure S8). This is particularly true for first order multiplets and X parts of the higher order spin systems, such as ABCX spin system consisting of four aromatic vincamine protons (Figure S8b, panel A). When applied to the A part of an ABMRX spin systems of the same molecule, a 80 ms sinc pulse had to be used in order not to invert proton B. This leads to a non-uniform inversion of individual lines of this multiplet, which in combination with fast relaxation of the CH\textsubscript{3} protons decreases the signal intensity; nevertheless, a singlet was produced (Figure S8c, panel B).

Reaction Monitoring and Chemical Exchange. As an example of reaction monitoring using SHARPER, a time-course for protodeboronation of \( Z \) (reaction scheme shown in the inset of Figure 4a) was recorded. The reaction was initiated by a stop-flow system to effect fast and efficient mixing of a solution of boronic acid \( Z \) with a solution...
of KOH, in dioxane-water. Separate sel-SHARPER experiments focused on each of the $^{19}$F-signal arising from the reactant 2 and the product 3 (see Supporting Information, Figure Sg). In the runs shown in Figure 8, the magnetic field was deliberately made non-homogeneous, as evidenced by the imperfect line shape of the trifluoroacetate (TFA, see inset in Figure 8b) used as a pH stabilizer in the stock solution of 2. The signals arising from F-2 in 2, which convert to F-3 in 3 via protodeboronation ($k_{obs} = 1.28 \times 10^{-3}$ s$^{-1}$), are intense and narrow. This stands in contrast to the very broad multiplets observed in standard 1D $^{19}$F NMR spectra. The numerous scalar couplings and line broadening by the magnetic field inhomogeneity make extraction of the kinetic data very much less reliable than from sel-SHARPER spectra.

All of the $^{19}$F signals in the reaction product (1,3,4-trifluorobenzene) 3 were sharp ($\Delta\nu = 0.5$ Hz). However, the $^{19}$F signals of the reactant 2 were notably broader, with linewidths that ranged from 1.6 to 3.5 Hz, depending on the position of the $^{19}$F nuclei relative to the boron centre (C1). The (sel)-SHARPER sequence does not compensate for relaxation caused by fast chemical exchange. Hence excess line broadening (i.e. $\Delta\nu > 0.5$ Hz) can be interpreted in terms of dynamics associated with underlying equilibrium processes. In the case of 2, this involves rapid, pH-dependent, interconversion of 2 with a 2,3,6-trifluorophenyl trihydroxy boronate anion, 2a (see inset to Figure 4a) - a key intermediate in the protodeboronation process. The extent of excess line-broadening depends on: i) the rate of equilibration, ii) the chemical shift differences between the two exchanging $^{19}$F sites, and iii) the equilibrium population of 2 versus 2a, as dictated by pH, or $[\text{OH}]^{-}$.

Analogous excess line broadening is observed with 2,4-difluorophenyl boronic acid, 5 (Figure 9), which undergoes much slower protodeboronation than 2 ($k_{rel} \leq 10^{-7}$). This feature allowed a much more detailed analysis of the dynamics between the reactant 5 and the reaction intermediate 5a. As with 2/2a, only one signal is observed for each fluorine nucleus due to the fast exchange between 5 and 5a on the NMR time-scale. When super-stoichiometric OH$^{-}$ is added, the signals sharpen as the proportion of 5a approaches 100% (see the F-2 signals in Figure 9).

\[
\begin{align*}
A & \rightleftharpoons B \\
A^* + B & \rightleftharpoons B^* + A \\
\end{align*}
\]

When applied to our system, $A$, $A^*$ and $B$, $B^*$ are 5 and 5a, respectively. To determine $k_a$, we analysed $^{19}$F sel-SHARPER and 1D $^{19}$F spectra of a series of 5/5a samples ($c_T = 0.1$ M) containing 0.1 to 1.7 equivalents of exogenous OH$^{-}$. The excess line broadening was determined from the measured line widths of the sel-SHARPER spectra, or by matching the signals in 1D spectra with those generated by applying an appropriate line broadening to the spectrum of 5a measured at larger excess of OH$^{-}$. Comparison of the methods revealed that the $\Delta\nu$ values obtained by SHARPER are systematically larger, by a factor of 1.069 for F-2, and 1.062 for F-4. This increase is due to additional relaxation occurring during the PFGs and 180° pulses applied between the acquisition chunks of the SHARPER acquisition period. When $\tau_{chuck} \gg \delta_{(PFG + pulse)}$, a linear approximation can be used to calculate a linewidth correction factor (Equation 5; Figure Sf).

\[
\tau_{chuck}/(\tau_{chuck} + \delta_{(PFG + pulse)})
\]
For our experimental setting this factor is $1/1.06$, which is in a very good agreement with the average determined values of $1/1.066$. After correction of the $\Delta_{obs}$ values, Equations 1 and 2, given in the Experimental Section, were used to analyse the data (Supporting Information, Table S4). For F-2, the population of A (i.e. 5), $p_A$, varied between 0.022 and 0.167, yielding $k_{obs}$ = 132,000 ± 13,500 s⁻¹ and 134,000 ± 16,000 s⁻¹, as an average of eleven measurements, for SHARPER and 1D $^1H$ spectra, respectively. For F-4, $p_A$ varied between 0.018 and 0.150 yielding $k_{obs}$ = 146,000 ± 6,800 s⁻¹ and 149,000 ± 8,200 s⁻¹ for SHARPER and 1D $^1H$ spectra, respectively (Supporting Information, Figure S11). As Equations 1 and 2 are valid only when there is very large excess of either A or B (i.e. 5 or 5a), we simulated a two-site exchange process according to the expressions derived by Rogers and Woodbrey26 (Supporting Information, Figure S12). Using experimental values of $\Delta_{obs}$ for F-2 (106 Hz) and F-4 (3552 Hz), with $p_A$ ranging from 0.001 to 0.16 and $k_{obs}$ between 110,000 and 145,000 s⁻¹, allowed determination of $\Omega$ and $R_c$. These were then used to calculate $k_{obs}$ according to Eqns. 1 and 2. The values for $k_{obs}$ obtained in this way showed relative standard deviations between 1 and 3 % (data not shown) across the stated $p_A$ range, indicating that the use of Equations 1 and 2 is justified.

The observed differences between the F-2 and F-4 based $k_{obs}$ values therefore are not a consequence of the choice of data interpretation formalism. They arise because the observed positions of the spectra lines are affected not only by the exchange, but also by additional factors such as changing pH (see Supporting Information for full discussion). Despite the observation that the $k_{obs}$ values differ slightly depending on which of the two sites (F-2 versus F-4) is analysed, the rate determined for degenerate intermolecular OH transfer between 9 and 5a ($k = 1.32 \times 10^6$ M⁻¹ s⁻¹) compares well with those reported by Ishihara for boric acid / borate ($k = 2.6 \times 10^6$ M⁻¹ s⁻¹)44 and for methylboronic acid / methylboronate ($k = 0.70 \times 10^6$ M⁻¹ s⁻¹).27

Oxidation of Diphenylphosphine. To demonstrate the performance of SHARPER in reaction monitoring under gas-flow conditions, the aerobic oxidation of diphenylphosphine, 6, to diphenylphosphine oxide, 7, was followed in toluene-d₈. This example also demonstrates the ability of SHARPER to decouple large heteronuclear coupling constants ($J_{HH}$ of 215.9 Hz in this case). Such large coupling required a reduction in the chunk time to around 1 ms to maximize the benefits of SHARPER (see Supporting Information, Figure S13). Short chunk times are also required to minimize the effects of gas bubbles. Figure 10 shows integral intensities of the $^31P$ signal of 6 during the oxidation, including examples of spectra. The original data are presented in the Supporting Information, Figure S4. It can be seen that the SHARPER signals show smaller immediate fluctuation of integral intensities, narrow linewidths and significantly larger S/N ratio (despite the overall drop of integral intensities of ~40% relative to the 1D spectra). These attributes of the SHARPER pulse sequence make it a useful tool for monitoring chemical reactions under challenging conditions of gas-sparging.

![Figure 10. Integral intensities of $^31P$ signal of 6 during aerobic oxidation induced by air-sparging. The initial points correspond to 1D $^31P$ spectra, white the latter to the sel-SHARPER spectra. The spectra, plotted on the same scale, and acquired at the changeover point of the monitoring method are shown together with their attributes. Full details in ES.](image)

**CONCLUSIONS**

A simple and robust pure-shift NMR method termed SHARPER (Sensive, Homogeneous And Resolved PEaks in Real time) has been developed and its parameters analyzed in detail to provide guidelines for its most effective application to $^1H$, $^31P$, and $^19F$ SHARPER effects hetero and homonuclear decoupling of all nuclei without the need to pulse on the X channel, yielding significant improvements in achievable S/N ratio. It is also insensitive to magnetic field inhomogeneity, either static or within certain limits also dynamic inhomogeneity, making it a valuable tool for quantitative monitoring of chemical reactions and parameters of chemical exchange in challenging environments. These attributes were exemplified by several examples, including protodeboronation of polyfluorinated ary1 boronic acids, an investigation of a very fast accompanying boronic acid/boronate equilibrium and oxidation of diphenylphosphine induced by intensive air-bubbling.

It is worth noting that, depending on the exchange parameters and within the constraints of the J removal requirements of the SHARPER experiments, it may be possible explore the effects of varying CPMG frequency by changing the chunk time. In this way, much slower dynamics can be studied as demonstrated in relaxation dispersion experiments.28 The SHARPER methodology will also find applications outside of reaction monitoring, e.g. a simple modification of the pulse sequence offers a direct route towards accurate measurement of small homo- and heteronuclear scalar and dipolar coupling constants. The SHARPER building block is expected to be applied in other branches of NMR, e.g. in-vivo spectroscopy or MRI and thus to play a role beyond improving the S/N ratio of high-resolution NMR spectra of high-abundance spins. SHARPER also provides a direct avenue for dealing with inherently poor magnetic field homogeneity of the upcoming bench top NMR spectrometers, where the sensitivity gains are expected to be substantial.
ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information. The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: XXXXXX. SHARPER pulse sequences, 1H spectra and coupling constants, effects of magnetic field inhomogeneity, chunk length and miss setting of the resonance offset and pulses, reproducibility of integrals under bubbling conditions, 1H SHARPER spectra of vincamine, reaction monitoring spectra, 19F linewidths of fluorinated boron acids and interpretation of the boronic acid/boroanate dynamics, 31P spectra monitoring diphenylphosphine oxidation initiated by bubbling air.

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Notes
The authors declare no competing financial interest

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REFERENCES

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