Supporting Information for:

## **Selective <sup>17</sup>O-Labeling of Silica**

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**Materials and Methods**

#### *Synthesis*

*Silica selectively <sup>17</sup>O-enriched at its silanols.* Davisil silica gel, grade 646, 35-60 mesh, pore size 150 Å, was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Approximately 12 mg of silica was added to a borosilicate tube that was connected to a Schlenk line through a Teflon valve fitting. The silica material was dried at 25 °C for 2 hours under dynamic vacuum to a pressure of c.a. 20 mTorr. Then, 39.3% by weight <sup>17</sup>O-enriched water (Cortecnet) was added to the tube until the silica material surpassed the incipient wetness point. The mixture was left to react at room temperature overnight under a sealed atmosphere. The sample was subsequently dried once more at room temperature under dynamic vacuum.

*Uniformly <sup>17</sup>O-enriched silica.*<sup>1</sup> Approximately 300 mg of the silica gel was dried at 700 °C overnight under dynamic vacuum in a tube furnace using the same setup as described in the previous section, albeit with the use of a quartz tube. Following this, the tube was inserted into a wet box and 100 μL of 90% <sup>17</sup>O-enriched water (Cortecnet) was added to the tube. The mixture was left to react at room temperature for 6 hours. This procedure was repeated for a total of 5 times after which the sample was dried once more at 700 °C under dynamic vacuum. *Upon being* exposed to air in a fume hood over 7 days, this material was found to have been <sup>17</sup>O-depleted in silanols.

*Acidic stock solutions.* Concentrated hydrochloric acid was purchased from Fisher Scientific. 1 μL of the acid was diluted to 10 mL using deionized water to produce a stock solution with a pH of 1. Solutions of pH 3 and 5 were obtained by further serial dilutions of the stock solution.

*Basic stock solution.* Sodium hydroxide pellets were purchased from Fisher Scientific. 0.8 mg of NaOH was dissolved in deionized water to a volume of 25 mL to produce a stock solution with a pH of 11. A solution with a pH of 9 was obtained by serial dilutions.

### *Solid State NMR Spectroscopy*

Solid-state NMR experiments were performed using either a Bruker AVANCE NEO 600 MHz NMR spectrometer equipped with a Bruker 4 mm MAS probe or a Bruker AVANCE III 600 MHz NMR spectrometer equipped with a Varian 3.2 mm MAS probe. In all cases the MAS frequency was set to 10 kHz.

*In situ NMR.* ~10 mg of <sup>17</sup>O-enriched silica was added to a high-resolution (HR)MAS insert for a Bruker 4 mm MAS rotor.  $\sim$ 10 mg of an acid/base stock solution was subsequently added to the insert. NMR experiments were conducted using a Bloch decay sequence with a 4.5 μs <sup>17</sup>O excitation pulse. Each spectrum was acquired in 256 scans, with the recycle delay being set to 1 s, leading to a 4.26 min time resolution. The data were fitted to a monoexponential buildup (equation S1), which assumed first-order kinetics. The fitted rate constants (*k*) are given in **Table S1**.

$$
\begin{bmatrix} 1^7 O H_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1^7 O H_2 \end{bmatrix} \max(1 - exp^{[i\theta]}(-kt))
$$
\n(S1)

**Table S1**. pH dependence of the hydroxyl exchange rates.



*<sup>17</sup>O Hahn echo experiments* were performed on the solid, selectively <sup>17</sup>O-enriched, silica materials using a rotor-synchronized echo delay and 10 and 20 μs central transition-selective 90 and 180° pulses. Each subspectrum was acquired in 65536 scans with a 1 s recycle delay.

*<sup>17</sup>O Multiple-quantum MAS (MQMAS)* experiments were performed using a 3.2 mm MAS probe using the soft-pulse added mixing (SPAM) trick.<sup>2</sup> The excitation, reconversion, and detection pulses lasted 2.5, 1.75, and 10 μs, respectively. The spectra were acquired in 32  $t_1$  increments of 100 μs, each consisting of 3900 scans with a 0.58 s recycle delay.

## *Density Functional Theory Calculations*

Density functional theory (DFT) calculations of the hydroxyl exchange mechanism were performed using the Amsterdam Density Functional (ADF, ver. 2022.190) program. All calculations were performed at the PBE0/TZ2P level of theory.<sup>3-4</sup> Structural models of the amorphous silica surface were adapted from the periodic models developed by Ugliengo and co-workers.<sup>5,6</sup> Briefly, an exposed surface silanol site was selected and the three nearest silicon shells were kept and terminated with hydrogen atoms. The third silicon shell was kept fixed in the molecular models during geometry and transition state optimizations to emulate its bonding to an extended solid silica material. Solvent effects were treated using the COSMO method.<sup>7</sup>

## **Geometry optimized structure of amorphous silica with a water molecule**





# **Transition state for hydroxyl exchange**





### **Supplementary References**

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