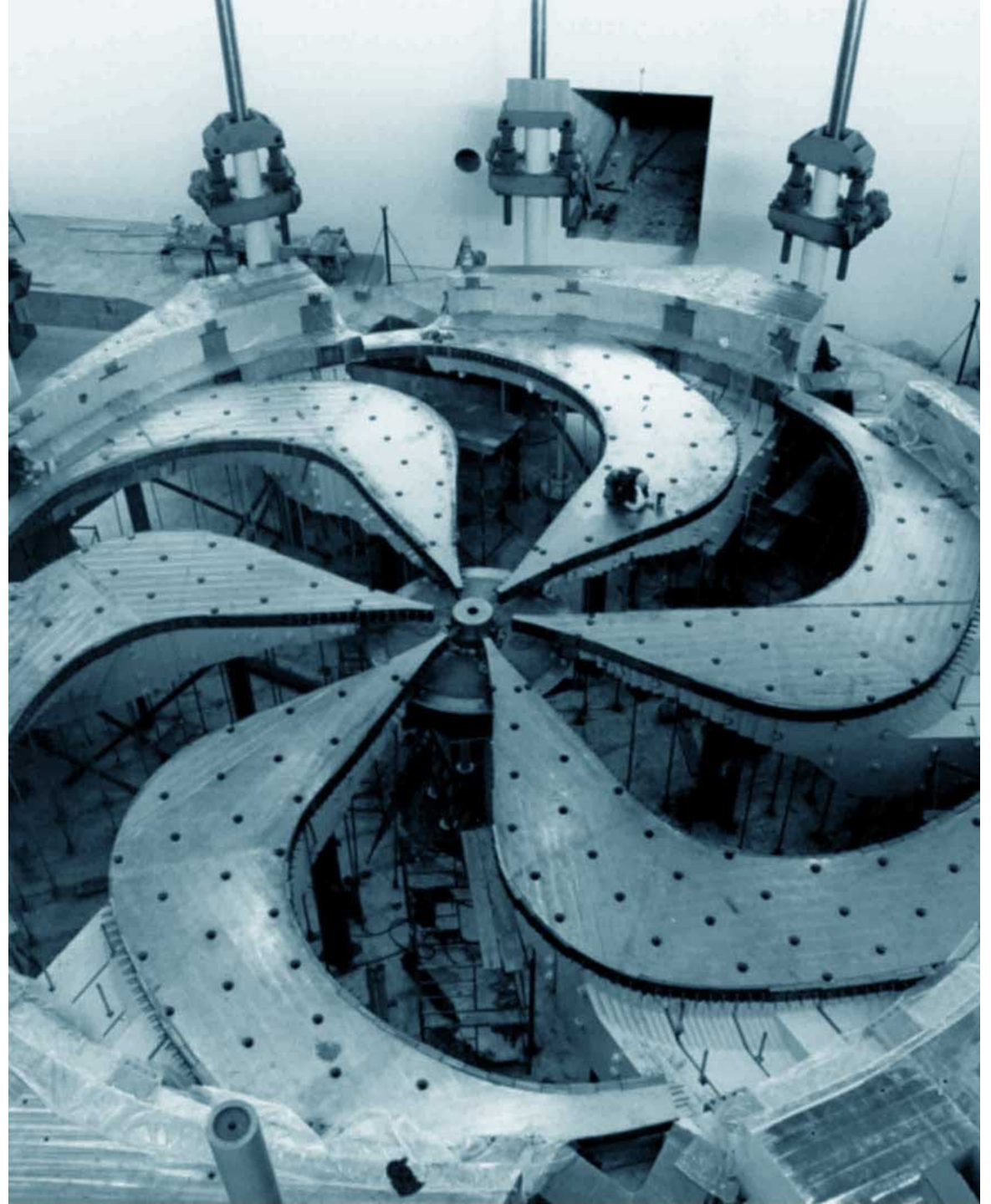


# $\beta$ -NMR applications in biology and chemistry

M. Stachura, L. Hemmingsen, W.A. MacFarlane



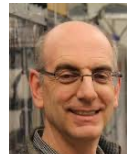
# Collaboration and Acknowledgements



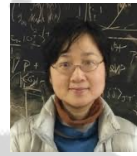
A. MacFarlane



R. Kiefl



P. Levy



R. Li



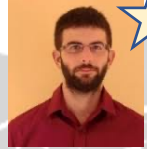
J. Lassen



L. Hemmingsen



M. Dehn



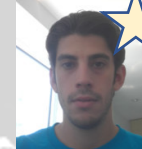
A. Chatzichristos



T. Day Goodacre



A. Gottberg



E. Kallenberg



P. W. Thulstrup



R. McFadden



D. Fujimoto



G. Morris



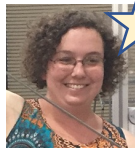
I. McKenzie



E. Baranes



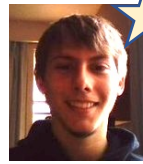
F. H. Larsen



V. Karner



N. Larsen



N. Bravo-Frank



I. Kalomista



H. McPhee



D. Szunyogh



# Why $\beta$ -NMR Spectroscopy?

NMR is powerful BUT has limitations:

- ✓ Not all elements are accessible (e.g. Mg, Zn - poor or no response)
- ✓ Small degree of magnetization ( $\ll 1\%$ )
- ✓ Requires strong magnets (high  $B_0$  needed, Boltzmann distribution)
- ✓ Intrinsically weak signals (nuclear magnetic moments are small)
- ✓ Solubility is a limiting factor (M concentrations required for biomolecules)

**Nuclei observable with the Varian Inova**

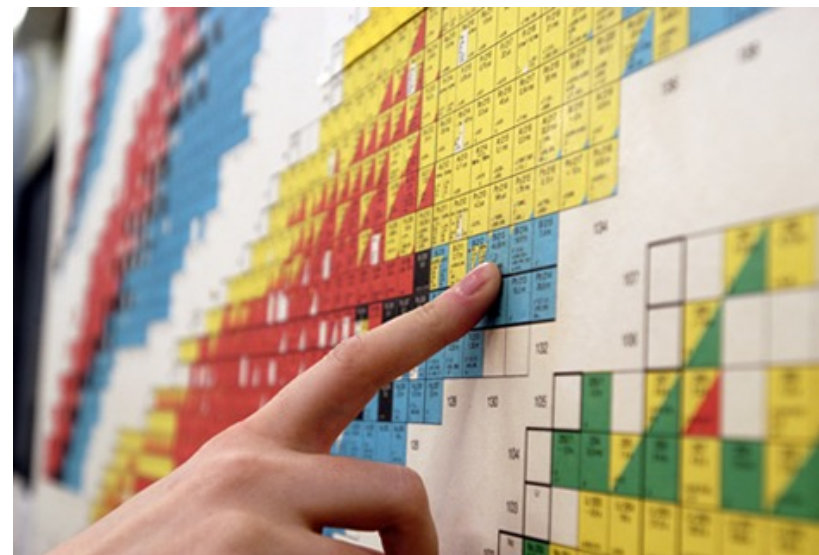
1A																		8A					
$^1\text{H}$ $^2\text{H}$																							
$^6\text{Li}$ $^7\text{Li}$	$^9\text{Be}$																	$^{10}\text{B}$ $^{11}\text{B}$	$^{13}\text{C}$	$^{15}\text{N}$	$^{17}\text{O}$	$^{19}\text{F}$	
$^{23}\text{Na}$		3B	4B	5B	6B	8B	1B		2B	$^{27}\text{Al}$	$^{29}\text{Si}$	$^{31}\text{P}$											
		$^{47}\text{Sc}$		$^{51}\text{V}$		$^{55}\text{Mn}$		$^{59}\text{Co}$		$^{63}\text{Cu}$ $^{65}\text{Cu}$	$^{69}\text{Ga}$ $^{71}\text{Ga}$		$^{75}\text{As}$	$^{77}\text{Se}$	$^{79}\text{Br}$ $^{81}\text{Br}$								
$^{87}\text{Rb}$				$^{93}\text{Nb}$		$^{99}\text{Tc}$				$^{111}\text{Cd}$ $^{113}\text{Cd}$	$^{113}\text{In}$ $^{115}\text{In}$	$^{117}\text{Sn}$ $^{119}\text{Sn}$	$^{121}\text{Sb}$ $^{123}\text{Sb}$	$^{123}\text{Te}$ $^{125}\text{Te}$	$^{127}\text{I}$	$^{129}\text{Xe}$							
$^{133}\text{Cs}$	$^{137}\text{Ba}$	$^{139}\text{La}$		$^{181}\text{Ta}$		$^{185}\text{Re}$ $^{187}\text{Re}$		$^{195}\text{Pt}$		$^{199}\text{Hg}$		$^{207}\text{Pb}$	$^{209}\text{Bi}$										
			$^{141}\text{Pr}$		$^{169}\text{Tb}$		$^{151}\text{Eu}$ $^{153}\text{Eu}$				$^{165}\text{Ho}$			$^{171}\text{Yb}$	$^{175}\text{Lu}$								



# Why $\beta$ -NMR Spectroscopy?

$\beta$ -NMR is **powerful** AND **sensitive**

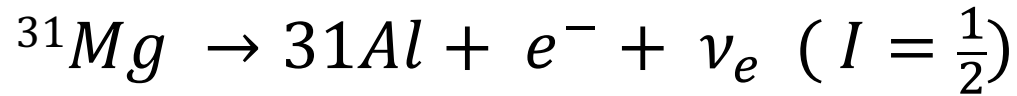
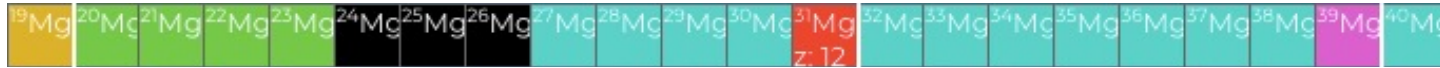
- ✓ In principle, more than 70 chemical elements accessible
- ✓ High degree of polarization (up to 80%)
- ✓ Doesn't require strong magnets (hyperpolarization with lasers)
- ✓ Very effective detection (radiotracer)



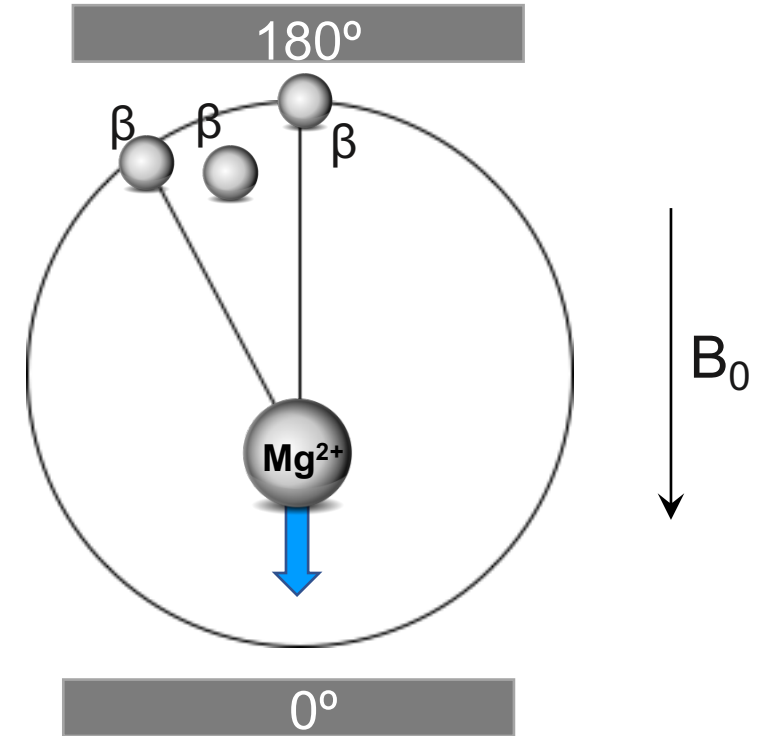
- ✓ Ultrahigh sensitivity ( $10^7$  probes, physiological relevant concentrations achievable)
- ✓ Possible to select oxidation state (e.g.  $Mg^+$  or  $Mg^{2+}$ )
- ✓ Elements with no stable isotope accessible (e.g.  $Ac^{3+}$ )
- ✓ Zero-field measurements possible
- ✓ Small sample volumes (2-4  $\mu L$ )



# $\beta$ -NMR Spectroscopy in a Nutshell



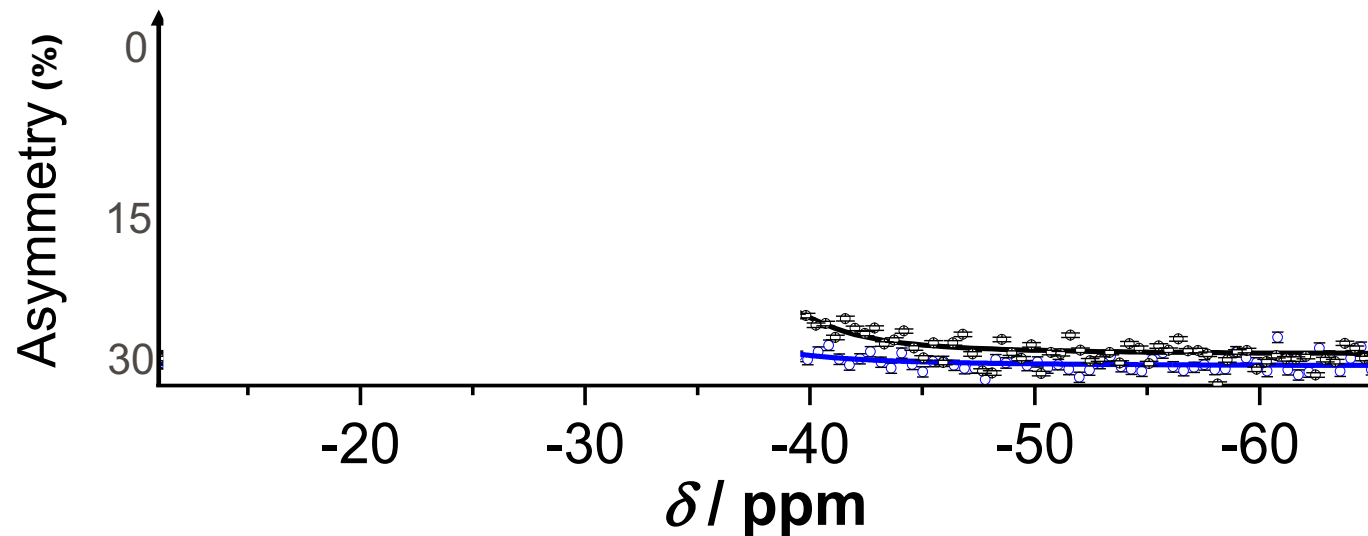
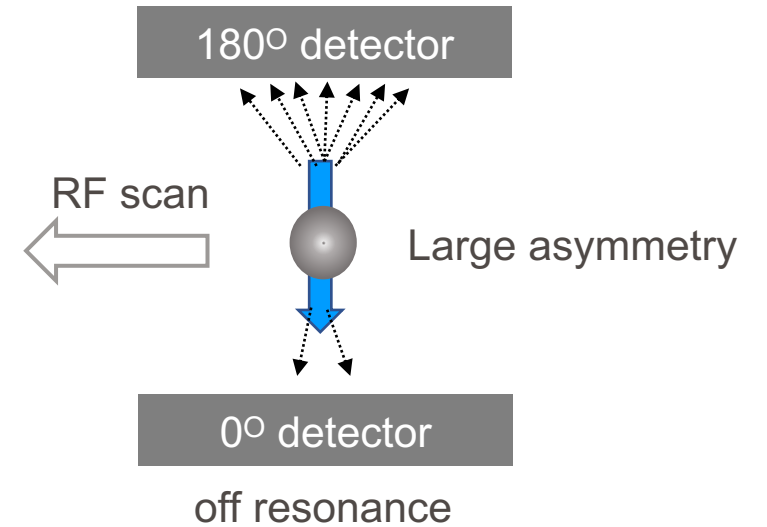
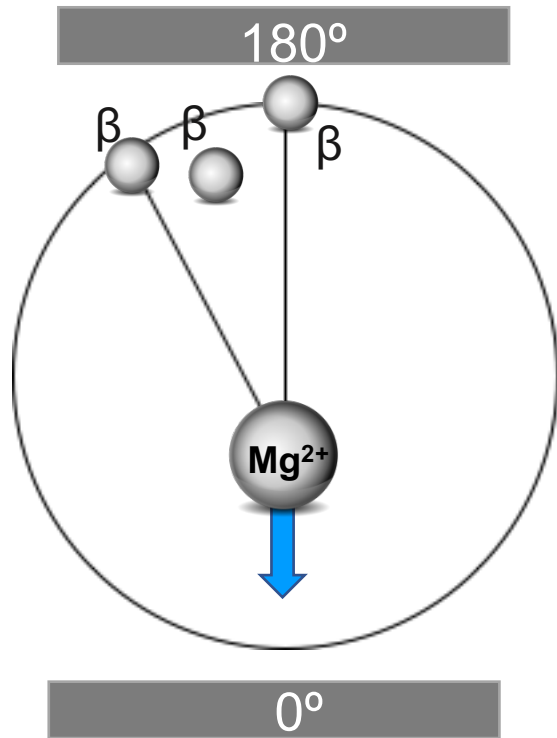
- $\beta$  ( $e^-$ ) emission correlated with the spin direction of the decaying nucleus
  - Asymmetric nuclear  $\beta$  decay
  - Angular distribution of  $\beta$  radiation



- Asymmetry in  $\beta$  count rate between  $180^\circ$  and  $0^\circ$  detectors:

$$a = \frac{N(0^\circ) - N(180^\circ)}{N(0^\circ) + N(180^\circ)} \longrightarrow \text{Experimentally measured quantity}$$

# $\beta$ -NMR Spectroscopy in a Nutshell



# NMR vs $\beta$ -NMR Spectrometer

Conventional NMR spectrometer



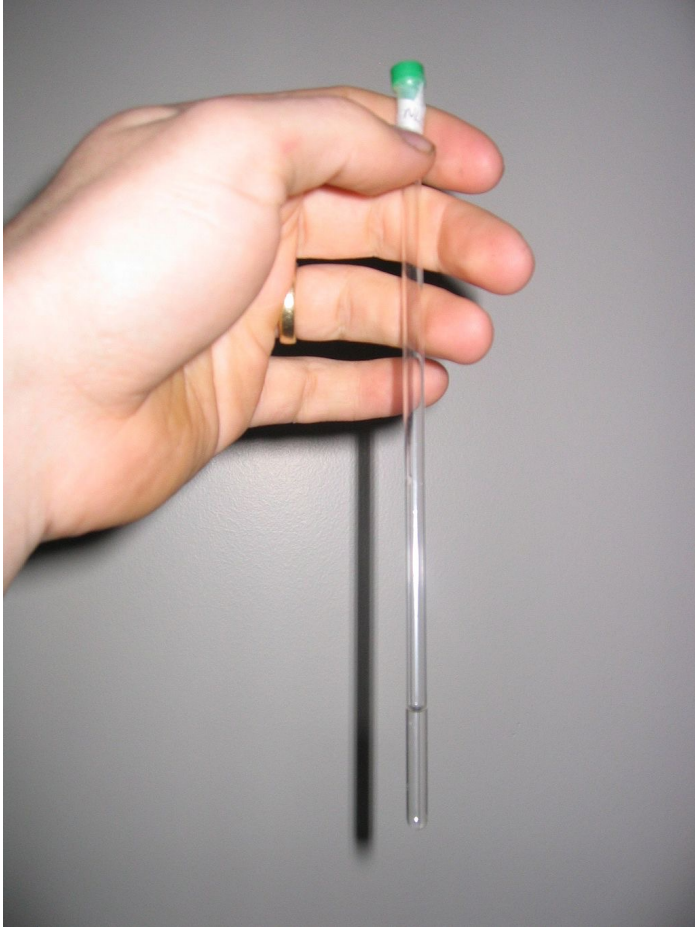
$\beta$ -NMR spectrometer at TRIUMF





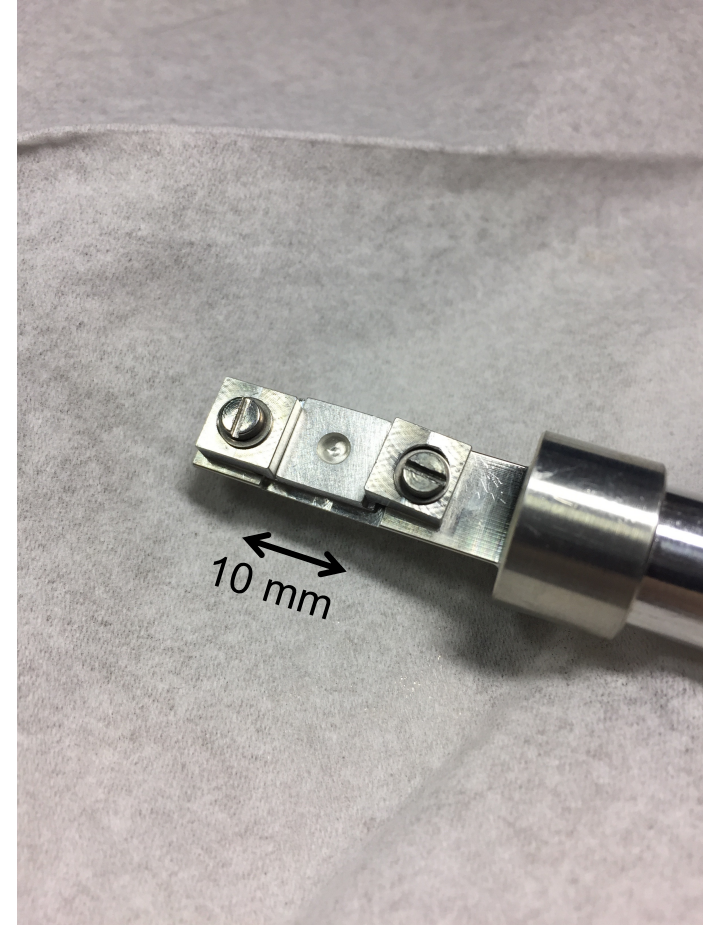
# Sample for solution NMR and $\beta$ -NMR

Conventional NMR spectrometer



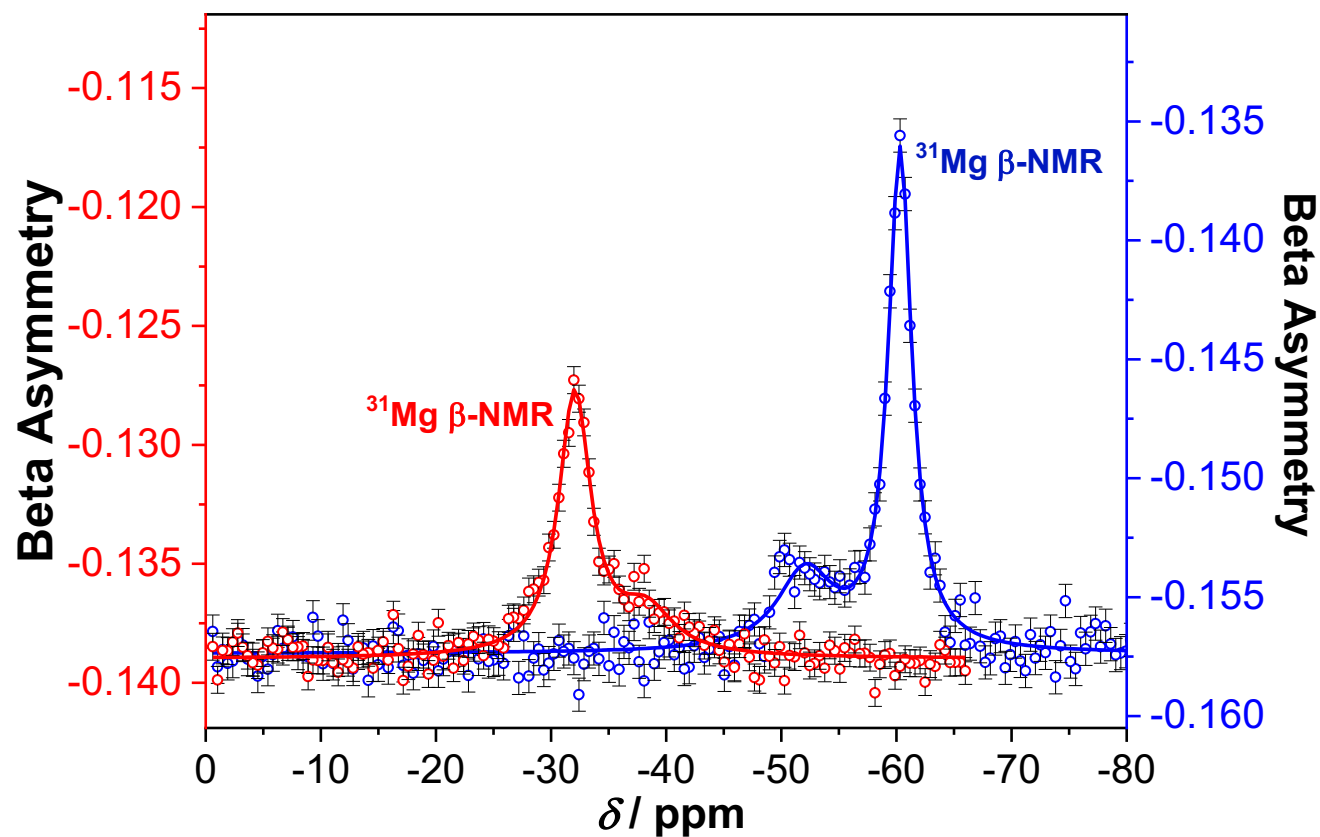
- ✓ Glass tube, plastic cap
- ✓ Typically, M concentrations

$\beta$ -NMR spectrometer at TRIUMF



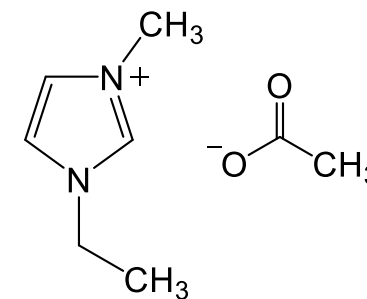
- ✓ Al sample holder
- ✓ Typically, mM concentrations

# $^{31}\text{Mg}$ $\beta$ -NMR of $\text{MgCl}_2$ in EMIM-Ac and EMIM-DCA



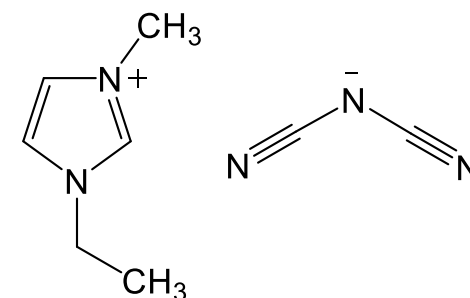
**EMIM-Ac**

1-ethyl-3-methyl-  
imidazolium-acetate



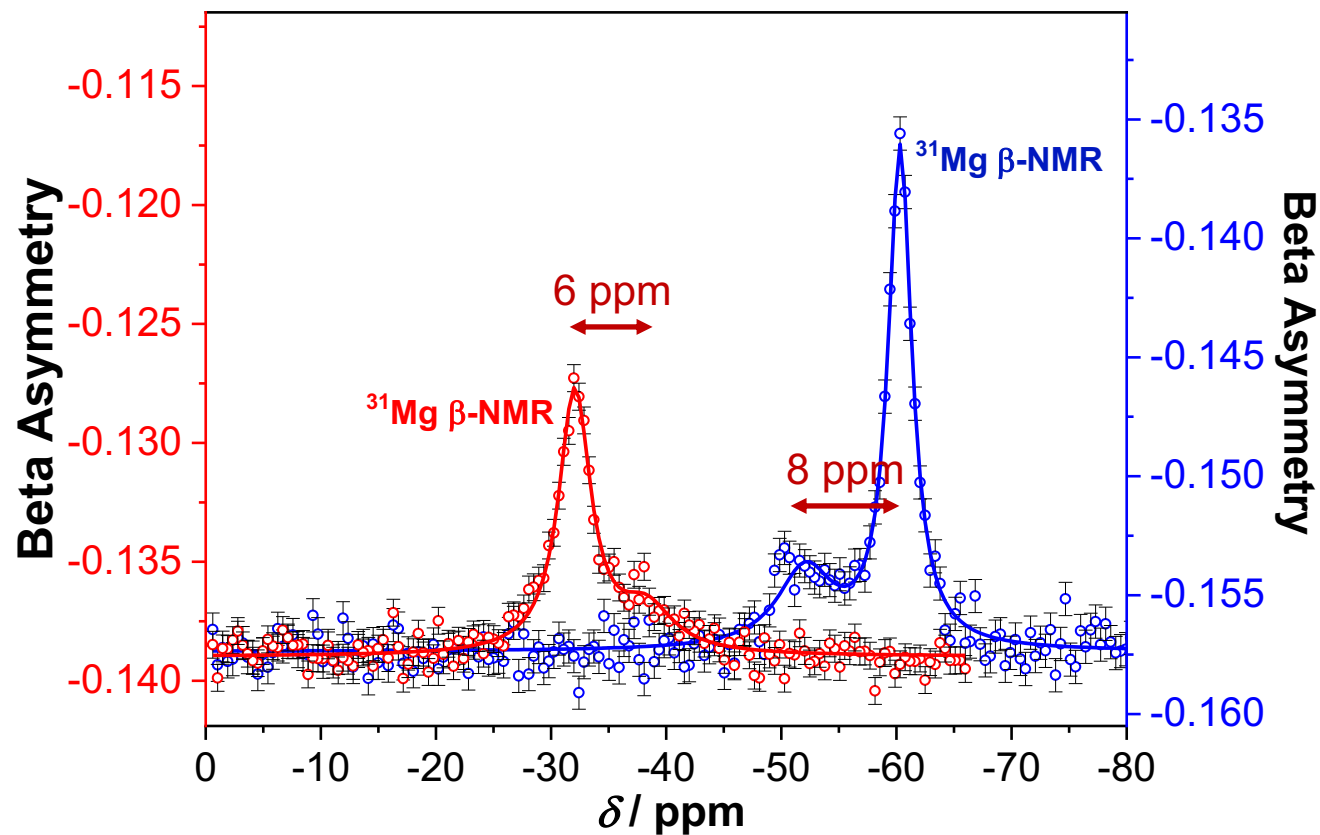
**EMIM-DCA**

1-ethyl-3-methyl-  
imidazolium-dicyanamide



# $^{31}\text{Mg}$ $\beta$ -NMR of $\text{MgCl}_2$ in EMIM-Ac and EMIM-DCA

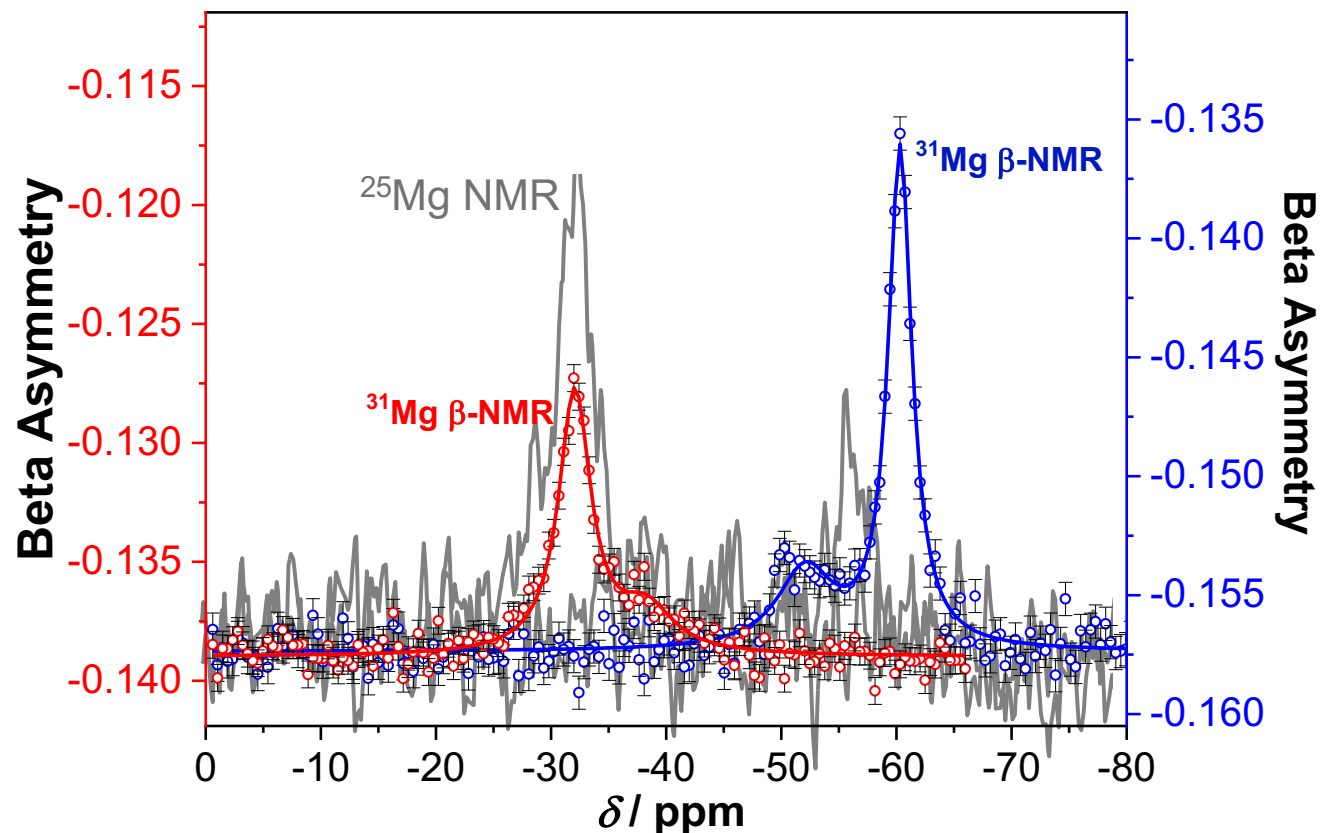
10



Structure	Chemical shift (ppm)
$[\text{Mg}(\text{DCA})_6]^{4-}$	-60
$[\text{Mg}(\text{DCA})_5(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^{3-}$	-52
$[\text{Mg}(\text{Ac})_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{2-}$	-32
$[\text{Mg}(\text{Ac})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]$	-38



# $^{31}\text{Mg}$ $\beta$ -NMR of $\text{MgCl}_2$ in EMIM-Ac and EMIM-DCA

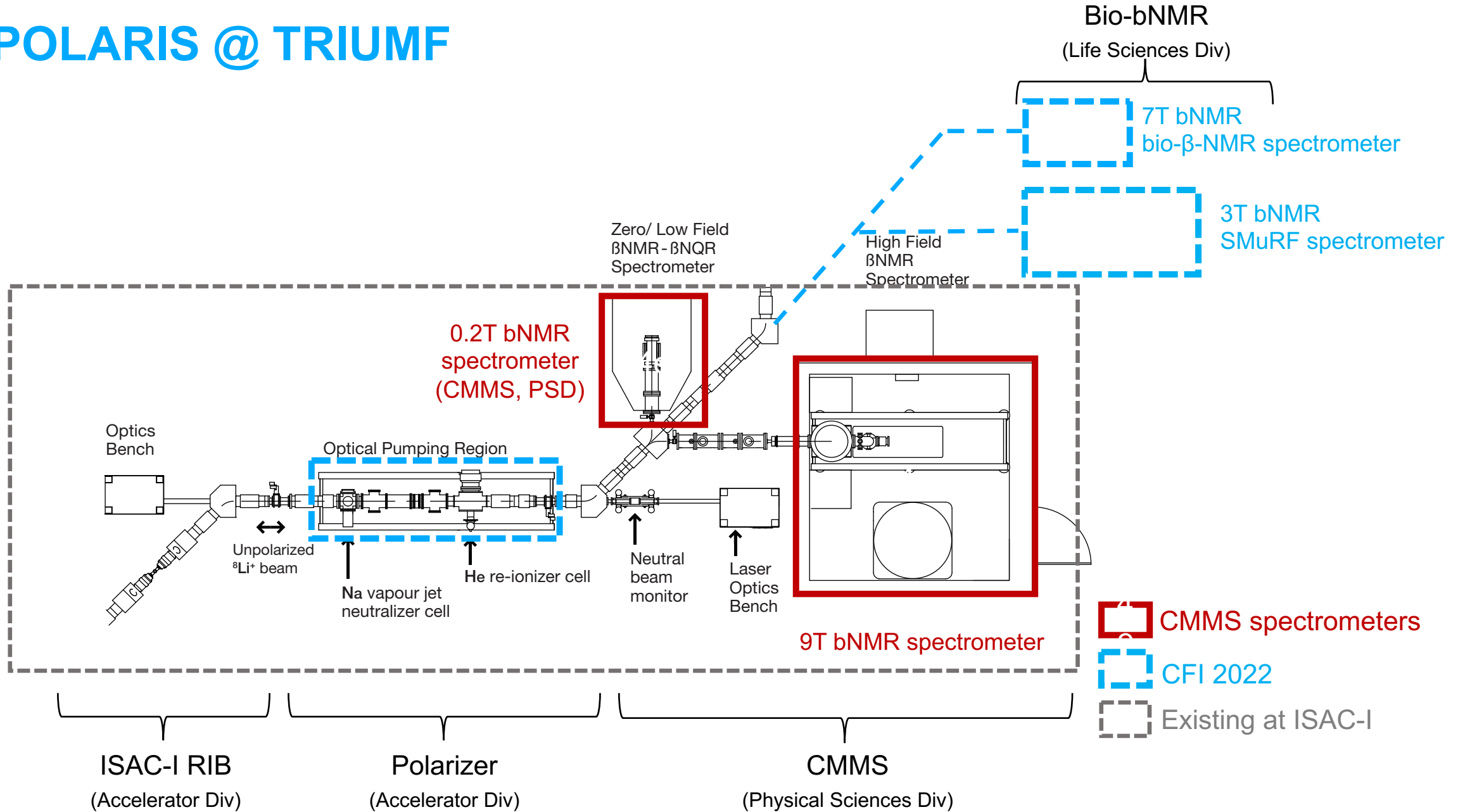


$\beta$ -NMR	Properties	NMR
$^{31}\text{Mg}$	Isotope	$^{25}\text{Mg}$
1/2	Spin	5/2
3.41	Magnetic Field (T)	11.7
22	Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	72
2-4	Sample volume ( $\mu\text{L}$ )	550
20 min	Time of meas.	72 hours

# Past, Present, Future...

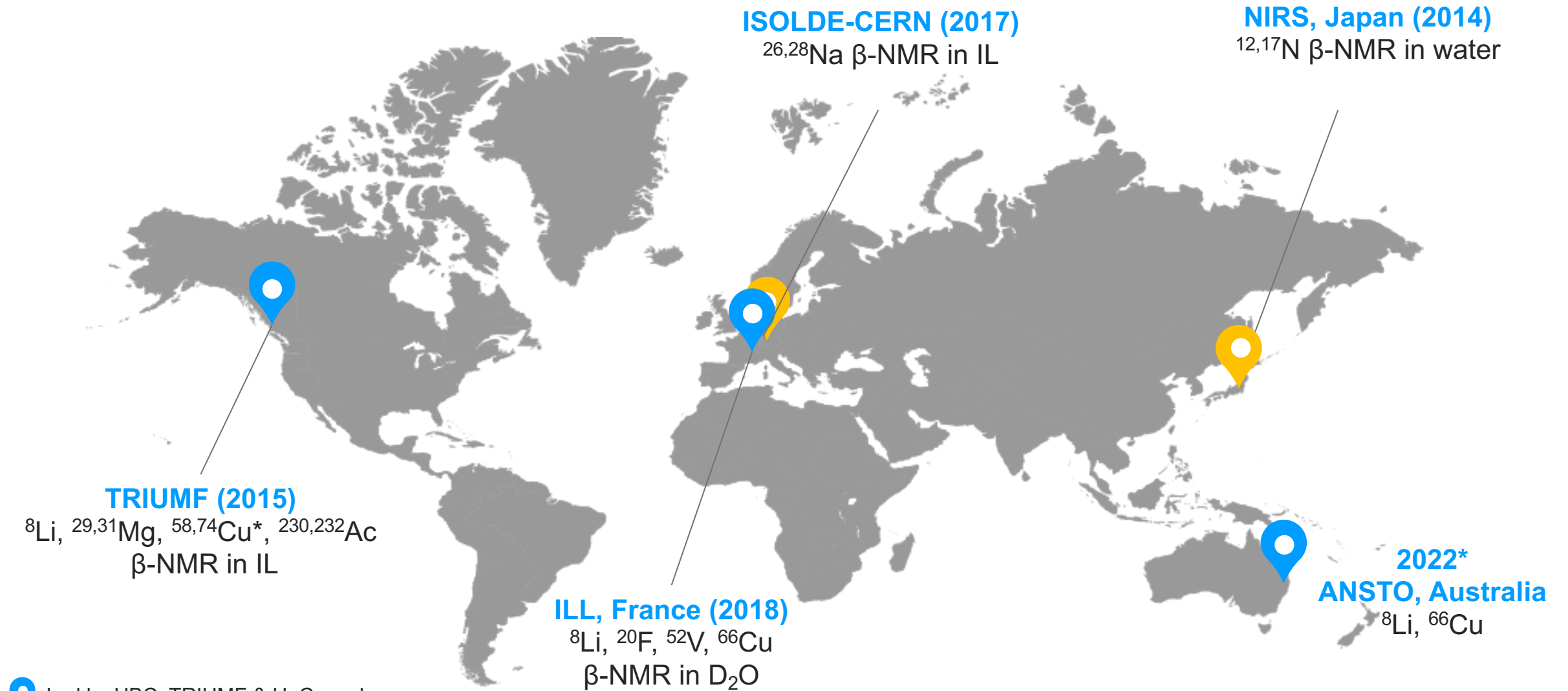
Routine at TRIUMF	$^8\text{Li}$ ( $I=2$ , condensed matter) $^{31}\text{Mg}$ ( $I=1/2$ , chemistry, biology) $^{29}\text{Mg}$ ( $I=3/2$ , nuclear physics)
December 2019 September 2021	$^{230}\text{Ac}$ ( $I=1$ , chemistry, radiopharmaceutical design) $^{232}\text{Ac}$ ( $I=1$ , chemistry, radiopharmaceutical design)
Planned in 2021	$^{58}\text{Cu}$ ( $I=1$ , chemistry, biology, radiopharmaceuticals) $^{74}\text{Cu}$ ( $I=2$ , chemistry, biology, radiopharmaceuticals)
Next....	$^{75\text{m}}\text{Zn}$

# POLARIS @ TRIUMF





# $\beta$ -NMR in Liquids – Metals for Life



 Led by UBC, TRIUMF & U. Copenhagen

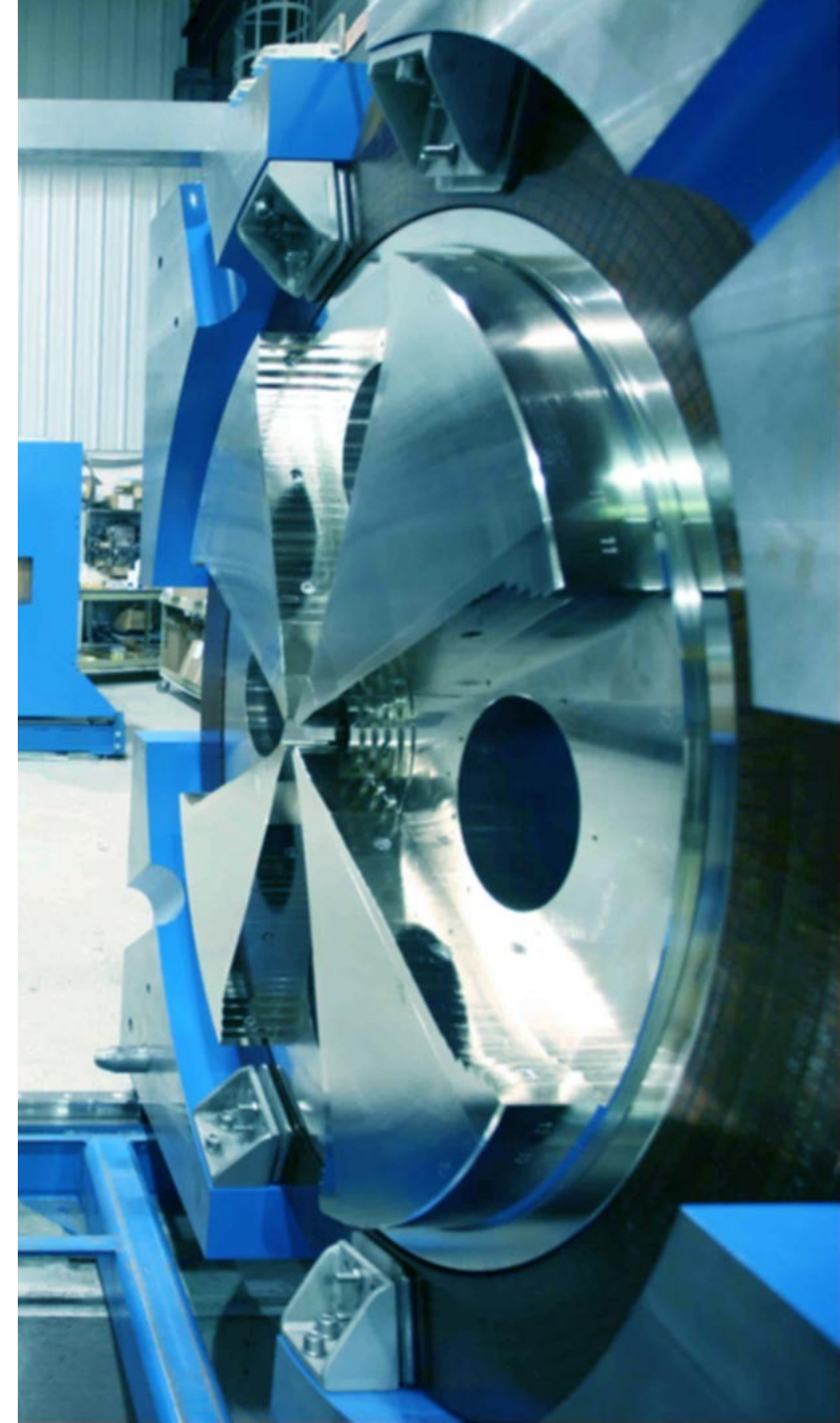
\*\* In discussion

Thank you  
Merci

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[www.triumf.ca](http://www.triumf.ca)

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- Canada’s particle accelerator centre
- Founded in 1968, now 21 member universities



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- University of Calgary
- Carlton University
- University of Guelph
- University of Manitoba
- Université de Montréal
- Queen’s University
- University of Regina
- Simon Fraser University
- University of Toronto
- University of Victoria
- York University

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- McMaster University
- University of Northern BC
- Saint Mary’s University
- Université de Sherbrooke
- University of Waterloo
- Western University
- University of Winnipeg

# Past...

