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NMR chemical shifts in crystalline compounds

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Crystal structure





NMR chemical shifts

Most of NMR crystallography applications relied on ¹³C (¹⁵N) Cross-Polarization Magic Angle Spinning (CP-MAS) spectra recorded on natural abundance samples





Provided information:

- number of molecules in the asymmetric unit
- · presence of impurities
- different solid forms
- presence of structural and/or dynamical disorder in the lattice
- can validate the proposed structure solution (RMSD = 1.9 ppm)

NMR chemical shifts computations





Hardware: Datacenter INCDTIM Cluj Quantum ESPRESSO: integrated suite of Open Source computer codes

CASTEP / NMR CASTEP: modules of Materials Studio environment from Accelrys Company

- a tool for predicting NMR chemical shift for many types of material
- very good parallel efficiency
- Past: 2xOpteron dual-core 2224E, 16GB RAM 333 MHz

- **Present:** *Hewlett Packard Blade C7000 with 16 Proliant BL280c G6 (2 Intel Quad-core Xeon x5570 @ 2.93 GHz, 16 GB RAM, 500 Gb HDD)*

Future: *IBM* System x *iDataPlex* DX360 M4, Two Head Node Server: 6-core, with 2.93 GHz, and 12 MB L3 cache, 28 Nodes: Two Intel XeonSandy Bridge E5-2665 8-Core 2,4 GHz, 20 MB L3 cache, DDR3 64 GB 1600 MHz ECC (448 cores) (2 of this nodes have also NVIDIA Tesla M2090 GPU); Network Connection: FDR Infinte band with 56 GB band width

NMR chemical shifts dependencies on C-H and N-H bonds length



L-alanine

✓ The isotropic chemical shifts for each carbon and proton site were computed on a set of molecular structures obtained by varying the C-H and N-H bond length in the range 1.03 - 1.13 Å

 \checkmark The maximum variations were obtained for nuclear spins belonging to directly bonded C-H and N-H, namely 6-6.5 ppm per each C-H bond within a CHn moiety in the case of 13C, and 2-3.5 ppm for 1H, respectively



Application: ethoxzolamide structure



X. Filip, G. Borodi, C. Filip, "*Testing the limits of sensitivity in a solid-state structural investigation by combining X-ray powder diffraction, solid-state NMR and molecular modeling*", **Phys.Chem.Chem.Phys. 13**,17978 (2011)

Application: quercetin structure



anhydrous quercetin



X. Filip, I.G. Grosu, M. Miclaus, C. Filip, "*Structural investigation of anhydrous quercetin on microcrystalline powder by NMR crystallography methods*", **Phys.Chem.Chem.Phys.** (submitted)

Conclusions

NMR assisted crystallography protocol is successfully used to determine the molecular architecture in powders. This protocol, which combines X-ray powder diffraction (XRPD) with complementary techniques such as solid-state NMR (SS-NMR) and molecular modeling (MM), is able to facilitate the validation and selection of the accurate structure solution.

Acknowledgements

