Selective Excitation by Optimal Control (OC) Pulses as Alternative Approach to Conventional Solvent Suppression Methods



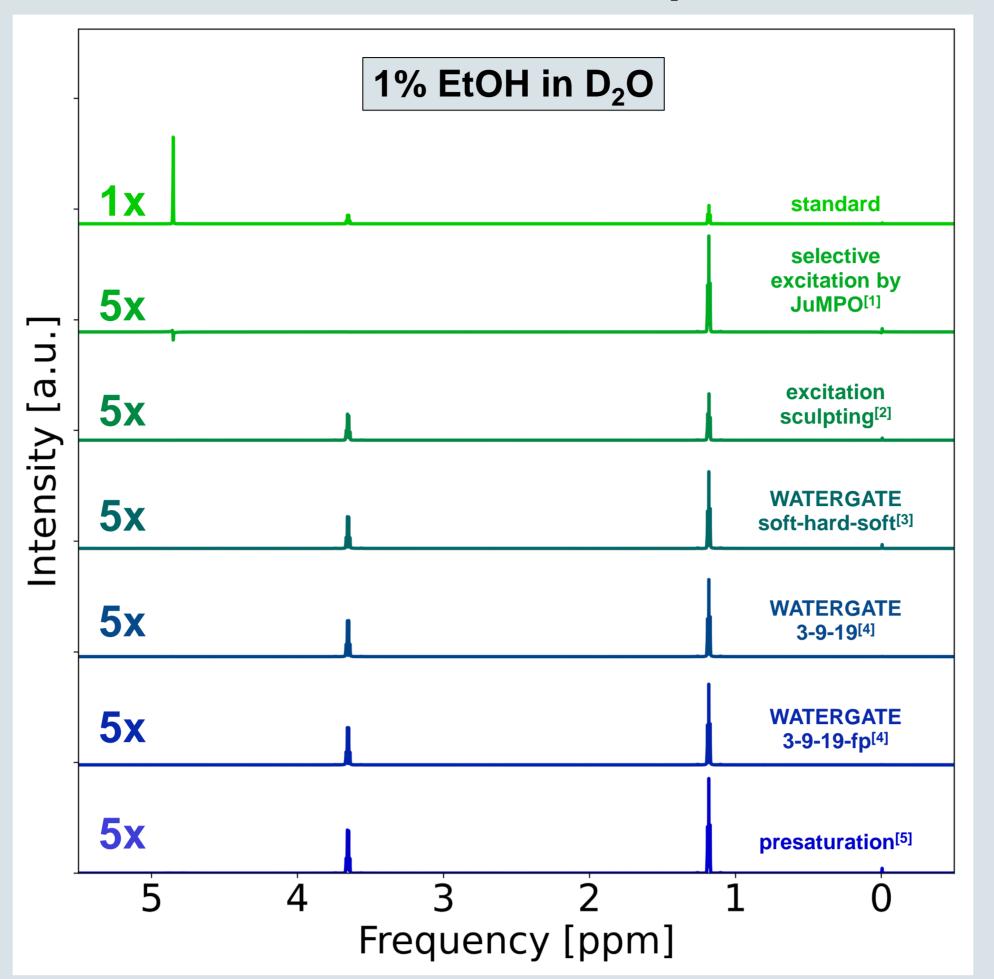
J. F. Kochs^{1,2}, A. Römer^{1,2}, M. Schatz¹, R.-A. Eichel^{1,3} & J. Granwehr^{1,2}

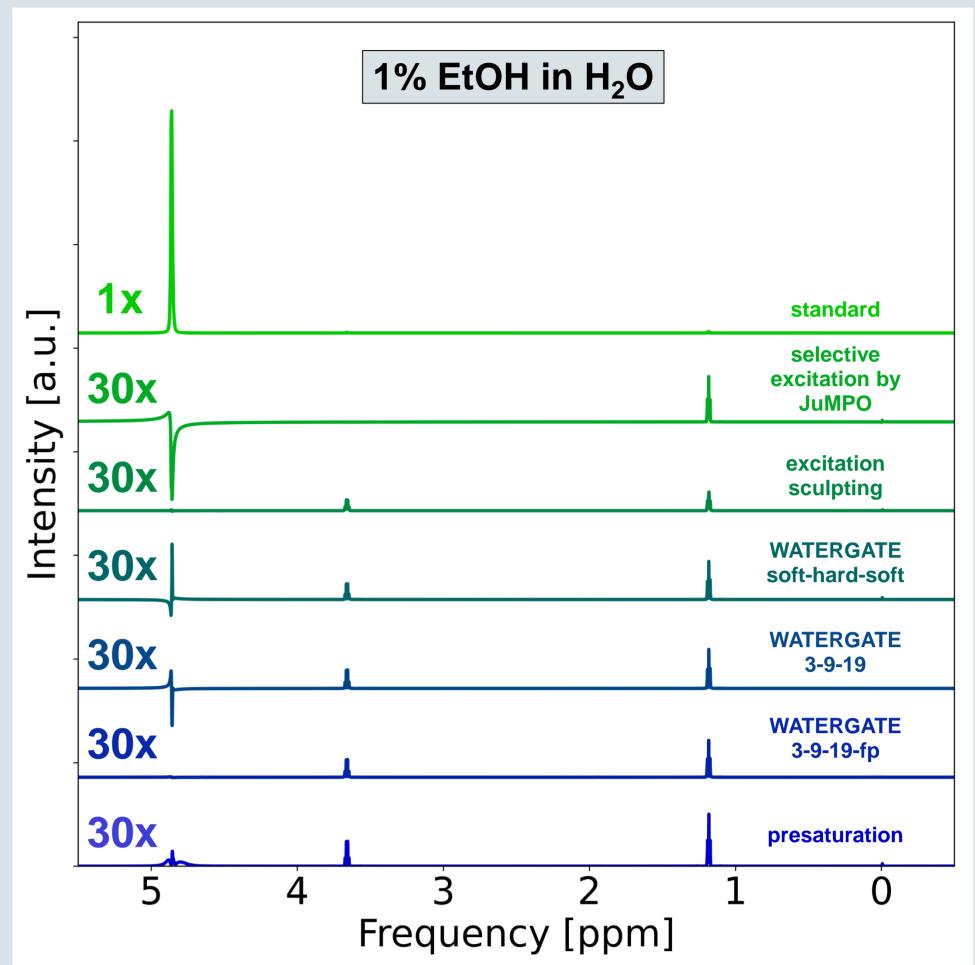
¹IET-1, Forschungszentrum Juelich GmbH, ²ITMC, RWTH Aachen University, ³IPC, RWTH Aachen University

Current difficulties for *in*operando NMR investigations of electrochemical experiments

- Suppression of solvent signal during in operando NMR measurements of aqueous electrolysis experiments
- Quantitative analysis of signals close to the suppressed solvent signal
- Excitation of specific regions of an electrochemical cell setup i.e. Helmholtz- and diffusion-layer on the working electrode

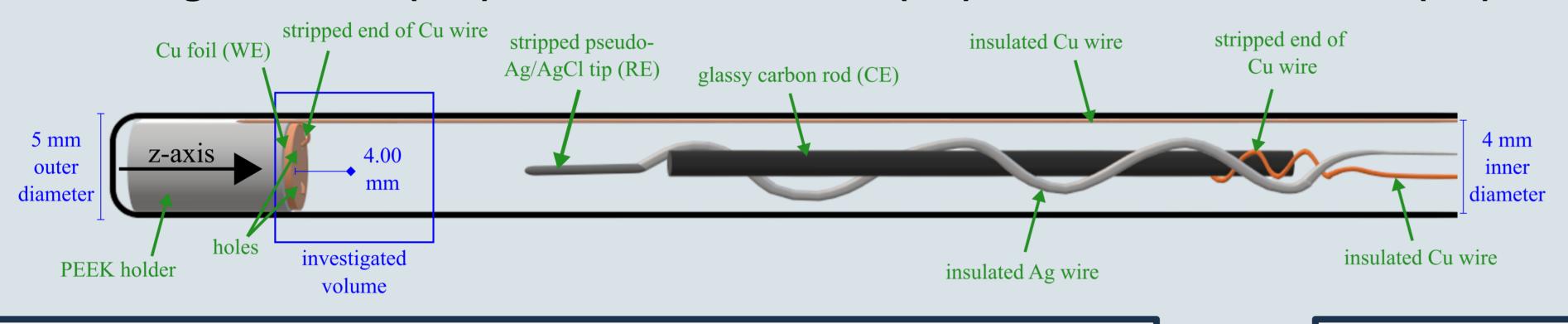
Conventional vs. OC-based pulses for low (D₂O) as well as high (H₂O) spin densities



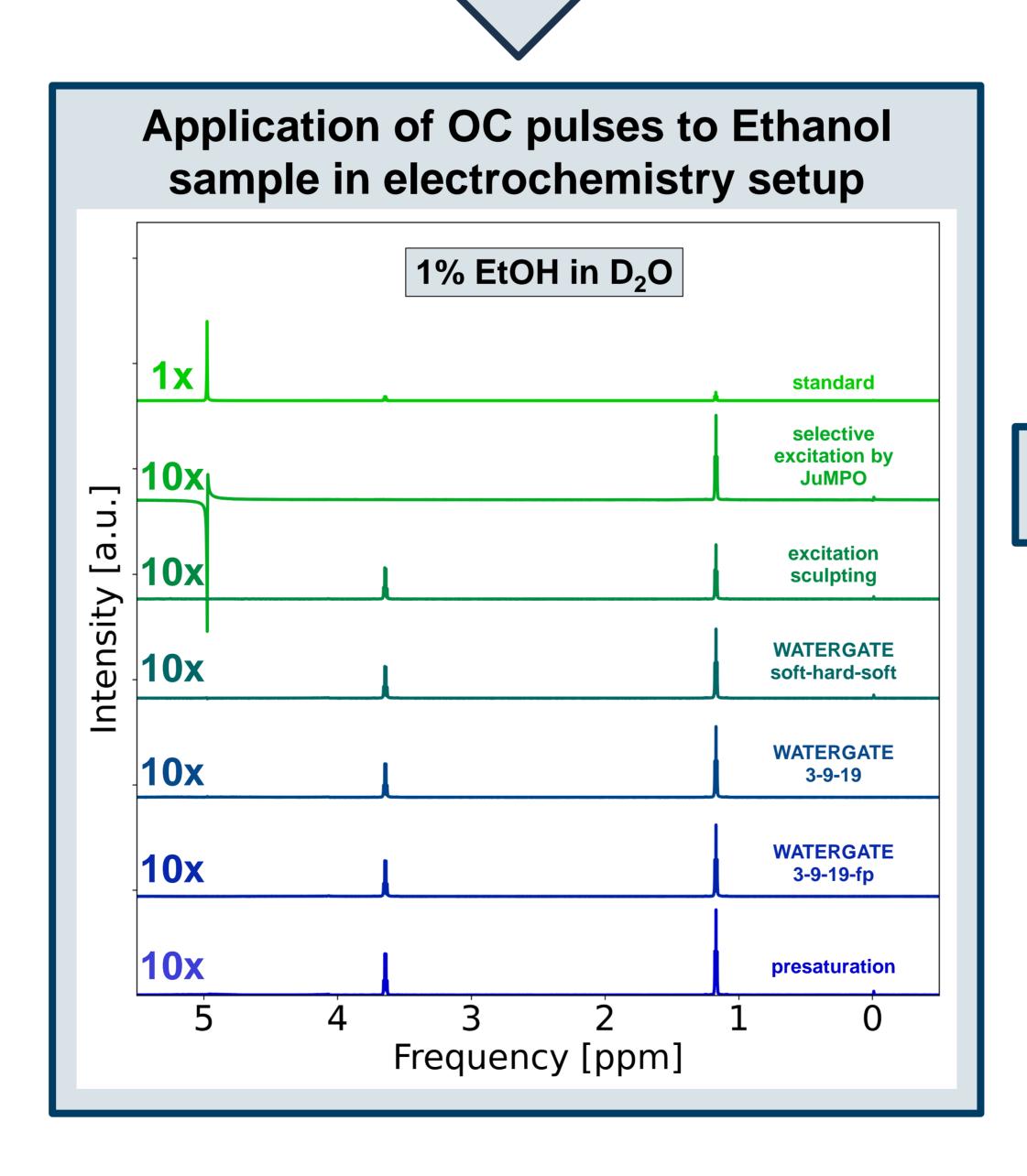


Similar to some conventional pulses, suppression efficiency of OC pulses reduces with spin density

Sketch of the *in operando* NMR setup for electrochemical measurements with working electrode (WE), reference electrode (RE) and counter electrode (CE)



- miniature electrochemical cell setup with optimized alignment of working electrode parallel to B₁ field^[6]
- OC pulses based on JuMPO^[1] package are applied to maximize suppression efficiency despite the induced magnetic field distortions



Conclusion

- OC pulses effective for selective spin excitation in any setup
- solvent suppression by OC is less efficient but on the same scale as conventional pulses
- suppression efficiency of OC pulse decreased by electrochemical setup, specifically by placement of RE and CE

Outlook

- OC pulses for online product distribution of electrochemical experiments in typical aqueous electrolytes
- incorporation of transfer functions to account for magnetic field distortions and thus increase suppression efficiency of OC
- adjustment of OC pulses for selective excitation of spins near electrode surface

References

[1] Poster P83, A. Römer, "JuMPO: A Quantum-Optimal-Control Library for Advanced operando NMR Experiments"
[2] R.W. Adams, C.M. Holroyd, J.A. Aguilar, M. Nilsson & G.A. Morris, Chem. Commun. 49, 358-360 (2013)
[3] M. Piotto, V. Saudek & V. Sklenar, J. Biomol. NMR 2, 661 – 665 (1992)

[4] V. Sklenar, M. Piotto, R. Leppik, V. Saudek, J. Magn. Reson. Series A 102, 241-245 (1993)

[5] BRUKER Biospin GmbH, pulse program catalogue: I. 1D & 2D NMR experiments by T. Parella, 98-99 (2010) [6] S. Jovanovic, P.P.M. Schleker, M. Streun, S. Merz, P. Jakes, M. Schatz, R.-A. Eichel, J.Granwehr, Magn. Reson. (Gottingen, Germany), 2, 265 (2021)

Acknowledgement

This research has been supported by the German Research Foundation (DFG) under Germany's Excellence Strategy Cluster of Excellence 2186 "The Fuel Science Center" (grant no. 390919832).



