

NMR Infrastructure for The Physical Sciences and Engineering



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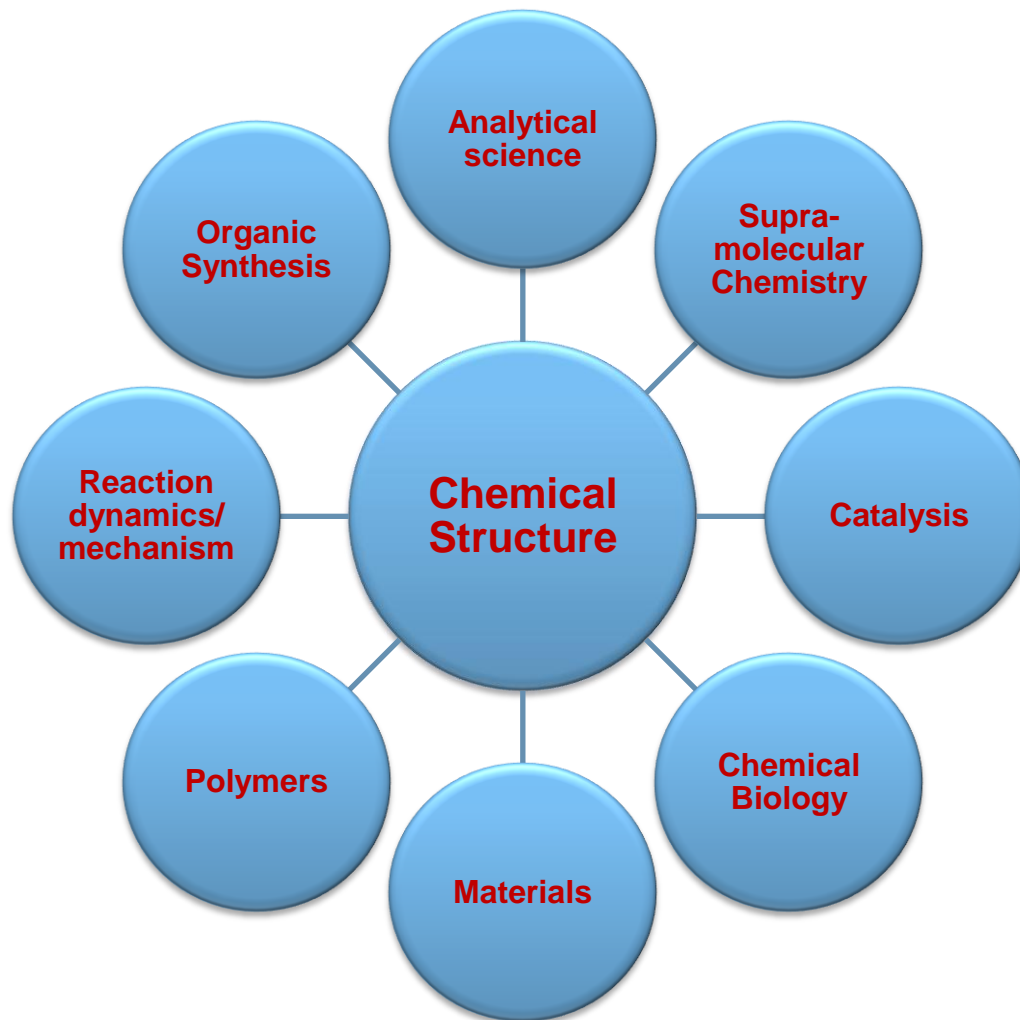
UK NMR Managers Meeting

Edinburgh 19 June 2013

EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

NMR: An Underpinning Technology



Background

Cheaper to reach given level of performance

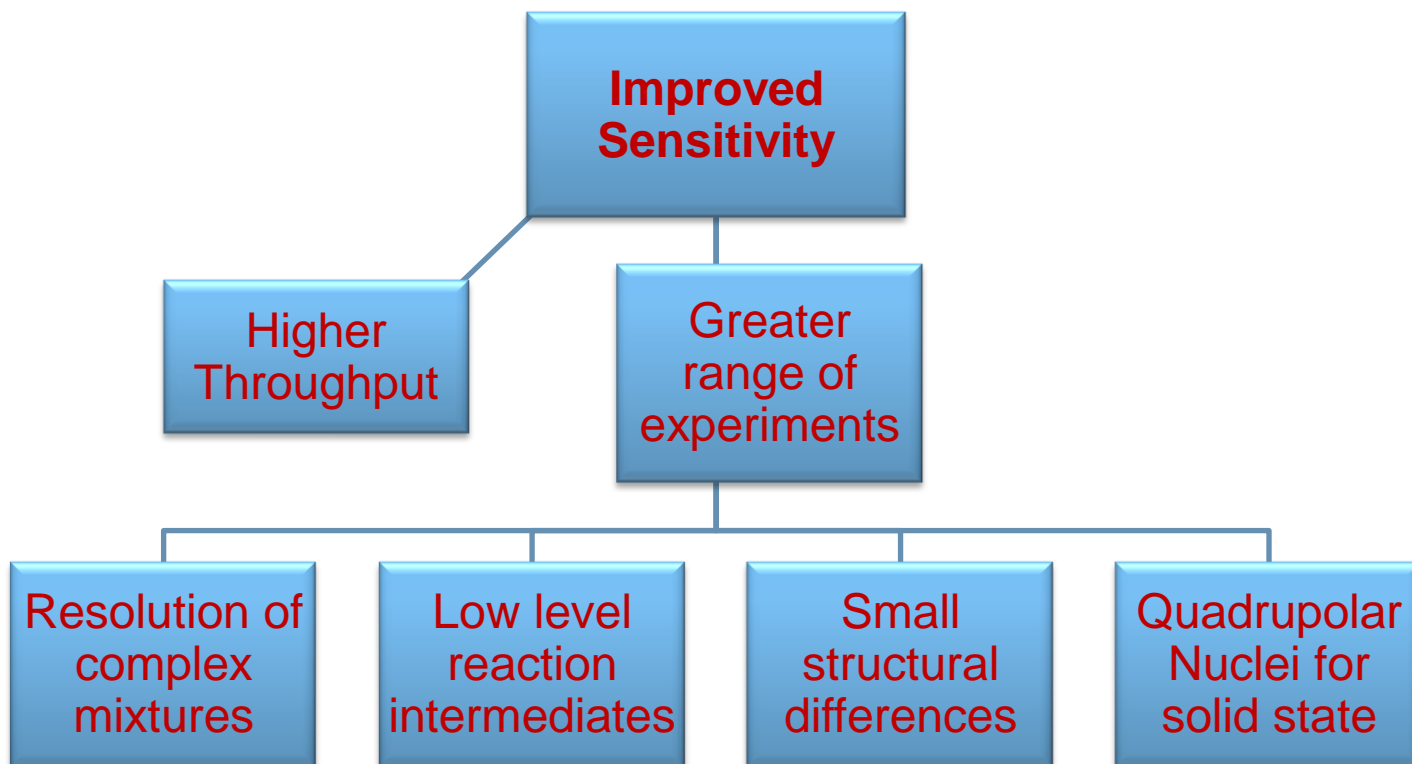
BUT

Leading edge more expensive

Recent Technical Innovations

- ❑ Gradient Shimming
- ❑ Shaped Adiabatic Pulses
- ❑ Multi-channel Operation
- ❑ Fast MAS
- ❑ Cryoprobes

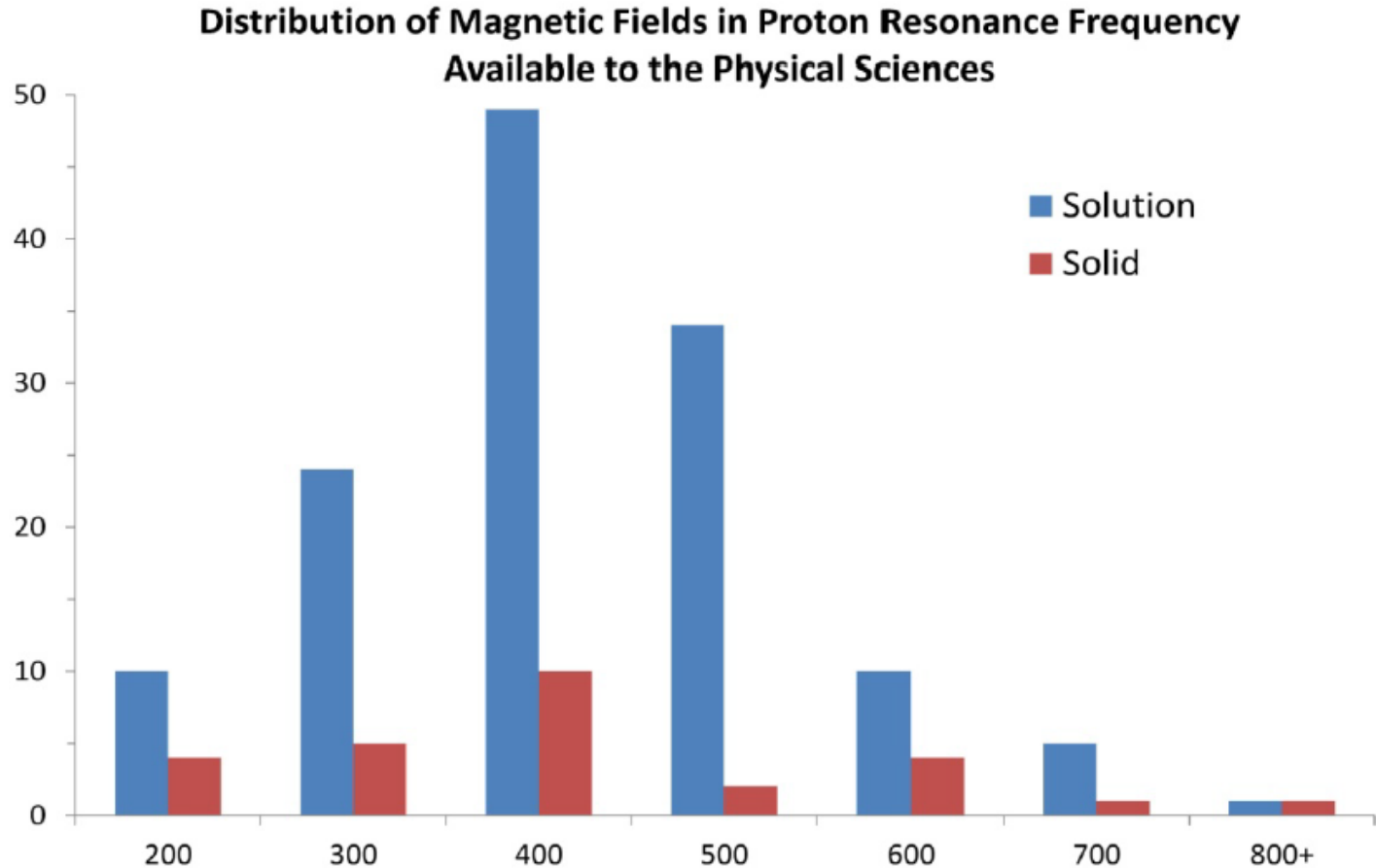
New capability



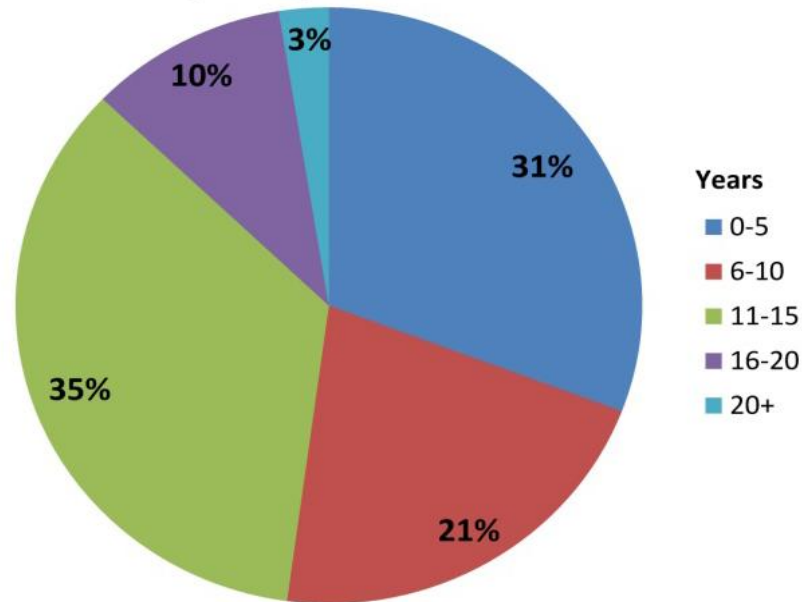
Aims of Roadmap

- ❑ Overview of **current** NMR infrastructure and **requirements** to inform strategic approach for UK
- ❑ Short and longer term requirements
- ❑ Challenges for **funding** the NMR equipment base and advice to Strategic Equipment Panel
- ❑ How can equipment be managed **sustainably**?
- ❑ Scope limited to Physical Sciences and Engineering
- ❑ Need to understand overlap with requirements of life sciences

Availability of different field strengths for Physical Sciences



Age of Spectrometers



- ❑ 50% of instruments “last generation”
- ❑ Support of older equipment can be expensive

Findings

- 5:1 Solution : Solid
- Stock is aging
- 400 MHz is still dominant in spite of ready availability of 500 MHz machines
- Only 2 machines for solid state NMR above **600 MHz**
- Lower than expected uptake of **cryoprobe** technology
- High **utilisation** rate (80%)

Sustainability

Small Research Facility

- <300k replacement value
- Direct costs only

Major research facility

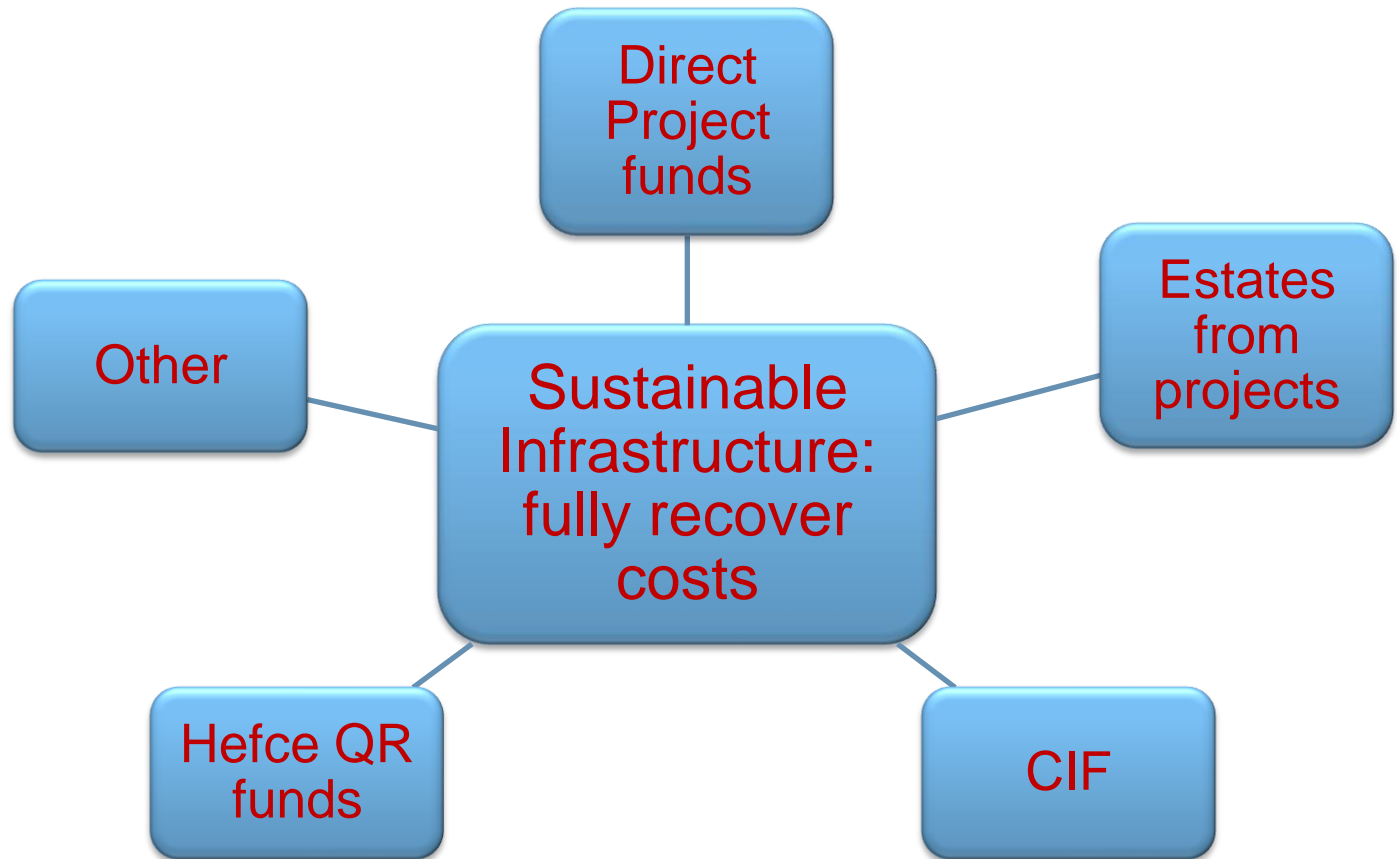
- >300k replacement value
- All costs including depreciation

Costs of PhD students using equipment

Upgrading Instrumentation

- Shielded magnets
- Helium recycling
- Cryoprobes

Other Funding sources



EPSRC Funding Opportunities

❑ Strategic Equipment

- ❑ Since Autumn 2011
- ❑ To underpin leading research

❑ Core Chemistry call Autumn 2012

- ❑ 40% of funds on NMR
- ❑ 8 new machines
 - ❑ 600 MHz
 - ❑ 3 x 500 MHz
 - ❑ 4 x 400 MHz
- ❑ 10+ upgrades
 - ❑ Probes
 - ❑ Consoles

❑ 8 Great Technologies call

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Equipment Sharing

- ❑ Searchable databases
- ❑ Regional Consortia
 - ❑ N8
 - ❑ M5
 - ❑ SES
 - ❑ WestChem
 - ❑ EastChem
 - ❑ SES
 - ❑ Southwest
- ❑ Sharing of human resources/ skills
- ❑ Sharing between life and physical sciences
- ❑ What is the cost threshold at which sharing becomes likely?
- ❑ How is access managed?

Strategic Priorities Identified

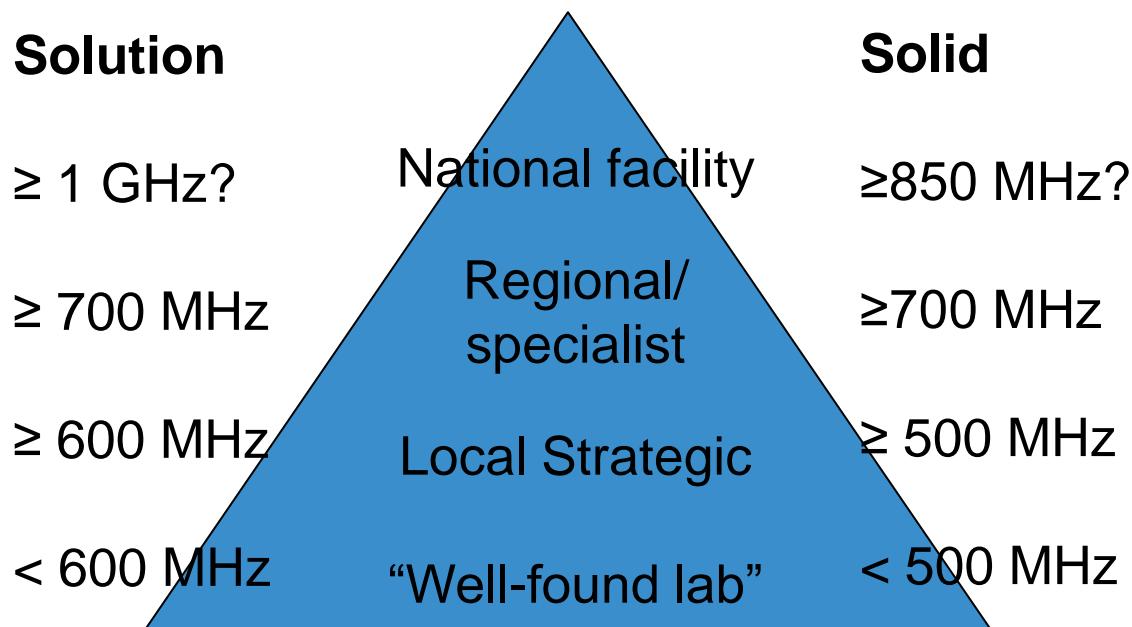
- ❑ **700 MHz provision for solid and solution phase NMR**
 - ❑ Regional Facilities?
- ❑ **DNP capability**
 - ❑ National facility
- ❑ **RCUK-wide discussion about ≥ 1 GHz provision**
- ❑ **Other considerations:**
 - ❑ Extreme diffusion
 - ❑ Novel Engineering applications
 - ❑ Wider temperature capability
- ❑ **Strategic Equipment Scheme is appropriate route for funding**
 - ❑ ≥ 600 MHz solution phase
 - ❑ ≥ 500 MHz solid phase

Strategic Equipment Scheme

- ❑ **Quality** of Science underpinned
 - ❑ **Added value of instrument**
- ❑ Fit to EPSRC **Strategic priorities**
- ❑ **Sharing** if appropriate
- ❑ **Sustainability**
- ❑ Institutional Backing
 - ❑ **Strategy** for capital investment
 - ❑ What **institutional contribution** is appropriate?
- ❑ Management of **access**

An Integrated NMR Infrastructure

Are these the right numbers **now**? For **future** planning?



NMR Landscape

	Lower range machines (<400 MHz?)	Mid-range machines (500-700 MHz?)	Top end machines (> 700 MHz?)
• Requirement for new machines			
• Requirement for replacement /upgrade of existing machines (eg cryoprobes)			
• Model for networking eg regional hubs?			
• Scope for resource sharing with life sciences?			



Monitoring

- Reporting from National service
- Institutional Equipment account annual reports
- Impact studies
 - Underpinning for impact from science
 - Direct impact
 - Trained people
 - UK competitiveness
 - Industrial users