Development of a New Technique for the Analysis of Pesticides in Water

Digital Object Identifier: https://doi.org/10.13023/kwrri.rr.116

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DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR THE
ANALYSIS OF PESTICIDES IN WATER

By

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Project Number: A-065-KY (Completion Report)
Agreement Numbers: 14-34-0001-6018 (FY 1976)
14-34-0001-7037 (FY 1976T)
14-34-0001-7038 (FY 1977)
Period of Project: April 1, 1976 - September 30, 1978

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Lexington, Kentucky

The work on which this report is based was supported in part by funds provided by the Office of Water Research and Technology, United States Department of the Interior, as authorized under the Water Resources Research Act of 1964.

October 1978
ABSTRACT

A Nuclear Double Resonance Spectrograph has been designed and constructed with emphasis on quadrupolar nuclei of half-integral spins. The use of a data acquisition and processing system featuring the A/D converter, signal averager with built in fast Fourier transformation hardware greatly improves the S/N ratio. The spectrograph has been used to detect certain organochlorine, carbamate and symmetrical triazine pesticides. Concentration levels that can be detected range from 15 to 100 micrograms per liter. Since the measurements are done below ice temperatures, heat-labile compounds can be detected without conversion to more suitable derivatives as in gas chromatography. Fats and oils in sample extracts do not interfere with the measurements. Further improvement in sensitivity is possible by using liquid nitrogen-cooled, ferrite-cored electromagnet, by increasing the polarizing field and by reducing receiver recovery time.

In addition to analysis of pesticides, the Nuclear Double Resonance technique can be used to study the electronic structure of molecules.


Identifiers: Nuclear Double Resonance Spectrograph
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Principal Investigator acknowledges the continued encouragement and support of Dr. Robert B. Grieves, Director, and Dr. Ralph Huffsey, Associate Director, Kentucky Water Resources Research Institute. Also acknowledged is the support for equipment to the extent of $10,000 for this project from Dr. Wimberly Royster, Dean of the Graduate School, and from the Major Equipment Committee of the University of Kentucky.

The Principal Investigator expresses his thanks to Professor J. W. Doane, Professor of Physics at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, for the use of the Fourier Transform Pulsed Spectrometer to obtain preliminary data on some of the pesticides. He also expresses his thanks to the Morgantown Energy Research Center, Morgantown, West Virginia, for the use of the Bruker Pulsed Spectrometer in this investigation, while the Principal Investigator was a Visiting Scientist on an Oak Ridge Associated Universities fellowship in the summer of 1976.

Postdoctoral fellows who were funded by the KWRRI grant included Dr. Radko Osredkar from the Institut Jozef Stefan, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and Dr. V. R. K. Murthy from the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India. Others contributing to the research project were James E. Harvey, doctoral candidate, Mike Montgomery and George Broomell. The excellent typing provided by Ms. Gail McAlister is gratefully acknowledged.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The objective of the project was the development of a new technique for the detection of certain pesticides in water at low concentrations. The new technique envisaged in this investigation is the Nuclear Double Resonance technique which has been successfully used for detecting pure nuclear quadrupole interactions of rare isotopes such as D, O$^{17}$, S$^{33}$, Ca$^{43}$, etc., in certain solids which can provide a strong resonance from an abundant nuclear species such as protons. A cursory theoretical analysis of the detection-sensitivity considerations has been undertaken. The technique has been applied for the detection of certain organochlorine, carbamate, and symmetrical triazine pesticides. Detection at low concentrations was made possible by suitable signal averaging techniques and using the extraction and concentration procedures that are available in the literature. Since the physical principle of the method involves measurements below ice temperatures, there was no problem about detecting heat-labile compounds such as carbamate pesticides. Electron capture gas chromatography, although more sensitive, cannot be used to analyze directly most carbamate pesticides because they are thermally unstable. Further improvement in the sensitivity of the technique developed in the project is possible by choosing a higher proton-resonance frequency since the receiver recovery time, which is an important factor affecting sensitivity, is inversely proportional to the proton resonance frequency. It is desirable to have the receiver recovery time as short as possible. The proton resonance frequency used in the study was close to 40 MHz, limited by the 10 Kgauss magnetic field available. Higher proton resonance frequency would entail a higher magnetic field.

A major portion of the effort was the design and construction of this rather sophisticated and sensitive spectrometer. This involved the design and construction of certain electronic modules which were neither commercially available nor suitable for the specific requirements of the project. Units such as the rf linear power amplifiers
that are available commercially have a large band width and cost several thousand dollars. Since the band width requirements in the present design were rather narrow (couple of MHz), these units were constructed in the laboratory. Details are given in Chapter II.
CHAPTER II
RESEARCH PROCEDURES AND DETAILS OF EQUIPMENT DESIGN

Since the major objective of this project was the design and construction of a rather sophisticated and sensitive instrument, the various aspects of the design are outlined below in sufficient detail.

i) Physical Principle of the Method

The method involves the measurement of the pure nuclear quadrupole resonance of a very low-abundance spin species (B) in terms of a decrease in the magnetic order of abundant nuclei (A) which are dipolar-coupled to the low-abundance nuclear species.

Nuclear Double Resonance was first conceived by Hartmann and Hahn\(^2\) and later on developed as an ultrasensitive method by Slusher and Hahn\(^3\) for detecting pure nuclear quadrupole interactions of rare isotopes such as D, O\(^{17}\), S\(^{33}\), Ca\(^{43}\), etc., in suitable crystals which can provide a strong resonance from an abundant nuclear species. The method is also suitable for amorphous solids and crystalline powders in zero magnetic field, because the nuclear quadrupole resonance transition is uniquely determined by internal electric fields. Figure 1 shows the time sequence for detecting the low concentration B-spin zero field quadrupole resonance. First the A nuclei are polarized in a d.c. magnetic field. This places the A spins in an ordered metastable magnetic state. The entire spin ensemble is characterized as metastable because it is no longer in thermal equilibrium with the lattice. The B resonance is then excited by applying a radio-frequency field after the sample is removed from the magnet to a region of zero external field for a time period \(t = T_0\). In general, the sample demagnetization is performed adiabatically in a time short compared to the spin-lattice relaxation time \([a) to (b) in Fig. 1\]. In the demagnetized state the entropy of the A system is formally preserved. However, the order it represents in terms of alignment of nuclei along local dipole fields will decay in a modified spin-lattice time constant \(T_{1d}\), which is generally shorter than the high field spin-lattice relaxation time \(T_1\).
Figure 1

Time sequence for detecting low concentration B-spin zero field quadrupole resonance.
The B nuclei are irradiated with an rf field intensity $H_{1B}$ at the time points (b) to (c), lasting for a time $\tau_0$ of the order of $T_{1d}$, indicated in Fig. 1. The double resonance cross-relaxation rate $R_{AB}$ which is a measure of the transfer rate of spin ordering from the A to the B system is greatest when

$$\nu B H_{1B} = \gamma A h_L \text{ and } \nu B = \nu Q$$

where $h_L$ is the mean local dipole field at the sites of A nuclei, $\gamma$ is the gyromagnetic ratio, and $\nu Q$ is the quadrupole resonance frequency of the B nuclei. At point (c) the sample is adiabatically remagnetized by the former polarizing field. Any remaining order of the A nuclei is measured by applying a 90° pulse at time point (e), and the intensity of the free nuclear induction decay is recorded.

In order to achieve high sensitivity, the spin order, which is transferred from the A system to the B system, must be continually destroyed by saturation of the magnetization which builds up along the effective field applied to the B spins. A scheme for achieving this saturation is by frequency modulating the main rf excitation which is at resonance with the B spins transition. Alternatively, $\pi$-phase shift modulation of the rf excitation can be used. Both these techniques were used in this investigation.

ii) Detection Sensitivity Considerations

In the experiment, the abundant A nuclei (protons) are polarized in the high field and then moved to zero field by the pneumatic drive mechanism. The A-nuclei are now in a magnetically ordered state after adiabatic demagnetization to zero field. They are at equilibrium with a low uniform spin temperature, $T_A(0)$. Next the rf field $H_{1B}$, at the quadrupole resonance frequency of the B nucleus is turned on. If $H_{1B}$ is applied suddenly in the quantum mechanical sense, the energy levels of the B rf Hamiltonian in the interaction representation, $H_{rfB}^{\text{eff}}$, may be assumed to be equally populated. This initial state of the B nuclei is described by an infinite spin temperature,
The magnetically ordered A nuclei will gradually order the B nuclei.
In the language of thermodynamics, the A and B energy reservoirs will come to a common equilibrium spin temperature,

\[ T_B^*(\tau_e) = T_A^*(\tau_e) \]

after a time, \( \tau_e \), which is determined by \( \mathcal{T}^{*}_{AB} \) (the coupling interaction between the energy reservoirs established by interactions A and B) and the spin diffusion in the A system.

It can be shown that

\[ \frac{T_A^*(\tau_e)}{T_A^*(0)} = 1 + 2\epsilon \]

where

\[ \epsilon = \frac{N_B^2 \omega_{1B}^2}{4\pi} \sum_{j \neq k} \gamma_A^2 \gamma_A \sum_{j \neq k} \gamma_k^2 \gamma_k \frac{1}{I_j(I_j + 1)I_k(I_k + 1)} \]

Here,

- \( N_B \) = number of B nuclei per unit volume
- \( \gamma_A \) = gyromagnetic ratio of A nuclear spin
- \( I \) = nuclear spin
- \( \omega_{1B} = \gamma_B H_{1B} \) where \( \gamma_B \) is the gyromagnetic ratio of B nuclear spin.

In simple terms, \( \epsilon \) is the ratio of the heat capacities of the B and A spin systems. In the experiment, the B nuclei need to be continuously disordered. This is accomplished, for example, by sudden 180° phase shifts of \( H_{1B} \). The rate at which the phase of \( H_{1B} \) is shifted is of the order of \( \frac{1}{\tau_{AB}} \).
where $T'_{AB}$ is the time required for a B nucleus to achieve mutual spin flips with neighboring A nuclei. After $n$-phase shifts at intervals of $\tau_e$,

$$T_A(n\tau_e) = T_A(0) \left[ 1 + 2n\varepsilon + \frac{n(n - 1)4\varepsilon}{2!} + \frac{n(n - 1)(n - 2)9\varepsilon^3}{3!} + \ldots \right]$$

which for large $n$ becomes

$$T_A(n\tau_e) \approx T_A(0)e^{-2n\varepsilon}$$

The sample is remagnetized after $\tau_0$ seconds involving $n$ phase shifts of $H_{1B}$ in zero static field. The nuclear dipole order is reformed as a magnetization which is inversely proportional to $T_A(n\tau_e)$; this yields for the total magnetization of the spin system after $\tau_0$:

$$M_z(\tau_0) = M_z(0)e^{-2n\varepsilon} = M_z(0)e^{-\frac{\tau_0}{\tau_{AB}}}$$

where

$$n = \frac{\tau_0}{\tau_e} \quad \text{and} \quad \tau_{AB} = \frac{\tau_e}{2\varepsilon}$$

In this analysis the spin-lattice interactions are neglected. A practical limit on $\tau_0$ is the dipolar spin-lattice relaxation time, $T_{1d}$. If the signal-to-noise ratio of the A nuclei is good enough to see a one percent change in the effective relaxation time, the minimum detectable concentration of B nuclei is

$$\frac{N_B}{N_A} \min = \frac{T'_{AB}}{100T_{1d}}$$

Typical values are in the range:
\[ T_{AB} = 50 \text{ to } 500 \text{ usecs. and } T_{ld} = 10 \text{ to } 100 \text{ secs.} \]

so that

\[ \frac{N_B}{N_A} \text{ min} = 5 \times 10^{-9} - 5 \times 10^{-7} \]

At the higher sensitivity in a sample of pesticide dissolved in a compatible solvent such as acetone or bromoform, this leads to about 500 ng of a typical pesticide, say, carbamolate, as the theoretical limit of amount necessary for detection. This is a theoretical upper limit of sensitivity of 0.5 ppb. So under optimum conditions with good signal averaging techniques, it should be possible to detect about 2 ppb of a typical compound.

iii) Details of the Design

Figure 2 shows the block diagram of the Pulsed Spectrometer (A-side). Figure 3 shows the block diagram of the Double Resonance part of the spectrometer including the B-saturation modules. Figure 4 shows the dimensions of the Dewar capable of operation down to liquid nitrogen temperature. The positions and dimensions of the A and B coils are also shown. Figure 5 shows the details of the pneumatic control which is used to move the sample adiabatically from the A-position in high field to the zero field B-position and then back to the A-position after the completion of the Double Resonance cycle. The pneumatic drive is activated by an air compressor. The units shown in the block diagrams of Figures 2 and 3 are described below:

- **FG 501**: Tektronix function generator
- **RG 501**: Tektronix ramp generator
- **PG 505**: Tektronix pulse generator (Schmitt trigger)
- **IEC F34**: Function generator capable of variable frequency square wave output of 20 volts or higher
- **ADC Biomation**: Model 8100 Analog Waveform Recorder, Biomation Co., California
Figure 2

Block diagram of Pulsed Spectrometer (A-side).
* 1 or 2 Pulses
Figure 3

Block diagram of Double Resonance pulse program and B saturation.
Figure 4

Dewar dimensions including location of the A and B coils.
Dewar Face

33" (Piston Stroke)

7"

Coil A

1 2/8"

Coil B

Glass Tube
44" length
Figure 5

Details of pneumatic control.
1 Valve
2 Filter Clippard R-801
3 Pressure Regulator Clippard R701
4 Flow Control Valve Clippard R-501
5 Electronic Valve Clippard R481-12.
Figure 6 shows the time diagram for the Double Resonance pulse program.

iv) Electronic Circuit Details of the Modules that Were Designed and Constructed

These schematics are shown in Figures 7 through 12. Figures 7 and 8 are, respectively, the schematic of the pre-amplifier and the interface unit connecting the rf pulse transmitter to the A-coil. Figure 9 is the schematic of the solenoid valve driver. Figure 10 is the schematic of the \( \pi \)-phase shift modulator. Figure 11 is the schematic of the 12 and 5 volt power supplies. Figure 12 is the schematic of the rf amplifier and detector which was a radar I.F. strip modified to suit our requirements.

The CW rf power amplifier capable of 500 watts output power was a Heath SB 220 linear amplifier modified to operate in the frequency region 34 to 37 MHz. This covers all the chlorine quadrupole resonance frequencies of interest. The band width of this amplifier was also modified to accept narrow band FM signals. The input to the SB 220 was a class AB power amplifier capable of up to 50 watts output when supplied by a 20 volt input from a Boonton voltage amplifier. The input to the Boonton voltage amplifier was supplied from the General Radio Type 1025-A signal generator amplified by a solid-state voltage amplifier. The General Radio signal generator can be replaced by a frequency synthesizer (5 \( \frac{1}{2} \) digit), Pacific Measurement Co., and, if available, is more convenient to use.

v) Experimental Methodology

The experiment was performed in a stainless-steel dewar manufactured by the Andonian Co., Cambridge, Mass. The dewar was mounted horizontally in a 12" Varian electromagnet which was modified by grinding and annealing the pole pieces so that about 2 \( \frac{1}{2} " \) pole gap obtains to accommodate the dewar assembly. The supply for the magnet is regulated to 1 part in \( 10^5 \) providing the stability necessary for the Double Resonance experiment. Timing of the entire Double Resonance cycle is automatically controlled by a series of Tektronix 500-series wave form generators. The sample is contained in a teflon
Figure 6

Time diagram for Double Resonance pulse program.
Figure 7

Schematic of pre-amplifier.
Figure 8

Interface unit connecting the rf pulse transmitter to A-coil.
* Cables Of Predetermined Length And Impedence.
Figure 9

Schematic of solenoid valve driver.
IOOp
....
(\)
To Valve Coil

Trig

100p
12k

1.5K
Q1

8.2k
Q2

100p
330

+5

+12V

Q1 2N718
Q2 2N718
Q3 2N3299
Q4 J4-1648

IC SN 7476

12

330

Q4
Figure 10

Schematic of \(\pi\)-phase shift modulator.
Figure 11

Schematic of 12 and 5 volt power supplies.
Figure 12

Schematic of rf amplifier and detector.
tube, $\frac{3}{4}$" diameter and $1 \frac{1}{4}$" long, and is first positioned in the A-position at the center of the electromagnet. In order to reduce the recovery time of the receiver, the Arenberg 650 C pulsed transmitter which provides the $\frac{\pi}{2}$ pulses was tuned to 38.3 MHz and the receiver was tuned to 40 MHz. This reduces the recovery time to less than ten microseconds or so, so that a good free induction decay signal (FID) is obtainable in the solid phase. Free induction decay for protons in solids usually range from 5 to 50 microseconds. The transmitter pulse was of the order of 400 volts.

The A-side of the spectrometer was first tuned with a water sample containing a small amount of a paramagnetic salt such as Fe$_2$Cl$_3$. This is the best way to tune the magnetic field to the proton Larmor frequency of 38.3 MHz used in the experiment. If the tuning is right, one should see a very good FID signal with a S/N ratio of 100 : 1 or better. The pesticide sample dissolved in a suitable solvent such as bromoform is now substituted for the above water sample and cold nitrogen vapor from a nitrogen dewar is passed through the tubular Andonian dewar assembly. The sample is cooled to less than $-20^\circ$C for most of the measurements. The temperature of the sample was held to $\pm 0.5^\circ$C. The sample is now polarized in the high static field of the electromagnet. This requires a time of the order of the spin-lattice relaxation time $T_1$. After polarization, the sample is moved adiabatically to the zero field B-position. Thus the protons in the sample (A-nuclei) are adiabatically demagnetized to a field of the order of the local dipolar fields. The sample, in the zero field region, is in the center of the B-solenoid that generates the rf magnetic field, $H_{1B}$. This solenoid is part of the tuned output circuit of the linear B rf amplifier. The phase-shift or frequency modulation of $H_{1B}$ is determined at the input to this amplifier by the RF$_B$ $\pi$-phase shift modulator or the Marconi FM signal generator. The magnetic order of the A nuclei decreases during the time in the zero field region because of spin-lattice relaxation and cross relaxation with the irradiated B nuclei. The modulation frequency

$$f_m = \frac{1}{\tau_\pi}.$$
for the \( \tau \)-phase shift should be at least equal to or larger than \( \frac{1}{\tau_{AB}} \) where \( \tau_{AB} \) is the cross relaxation time.

\[
\tau_{AB} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_{AB}^{(2)}}}
\]

where \( M_{AB}^{(2)} \) is the second moment of the interaction between the A and B nuclei. If \( f_m \) is smaller, the Double Resonance effect is reduced because not all disorder in the B system can be transferred from the B system to the A system. However, once \( f_m \) is high enough to achieve full Double Resonance effect, increasing it further does not help any and, if one goes to even higher frequencies, the bandwidth of the irradiation frequency might become intolerably high.

The time \( \tau_0 \) in the zero field region should be less than the dipolar spin lattice relaxation time of the protons \( T_{1d} \). The quadrupole resonance frequencies of the pure pesticides samples have been measured using the Wilks Superregenerative Spectrometer (a basic schematic of this spectrometer is shown in Fig. 13); so the irradiation frequency of \( H_{1B} \) is precisely known.

The sample is moved back into the high field after \( \tau_0 \) seconds of irradiation in the zero field region. The remaining proton (A) nuclear order is reformed as a magnetization along the high field. This magnetization is immediately measured by applying a 90° rf pulse at the resonant frequency of the proton nuclei (38.3 MHz). The rf pulse is sufficiently intense to rotate the nuclei through 90° in a time, \( \tau_w \), before spin flips can dephase the magnetization,

\[
\gamma_A H_{1A} \tau_w = \frac{\pi}{2},
\]

where

\[
\tau_w < T_2.
\]

After the 90° pulse the nuclear magnetization precesses in a plane perpendicular to \( H_0 \), the d.c. field, and induces a voltage in the
Figure 13

Basic schematic of the Superregenerative Spectrometer.
Sample \[ \frac{C}{C_1} \] Vibrating Condenser

R.F. OSC \[ \rightarrow \] DET. \[ \rightarrow \] Low Freq. Amp

Lock In Amplifier

Output Meter

Synchronizing Voltage

Low Freq. osc.

For Sweep of CRO And Reference Signal to Lock-in-Amplifier
A-coil. Voltage induced by the free induction decay (10 to 100 microvolts) and thermal noise voltage (1 microvolt) are amplified by rf amplifiers to approximately 0.1 to 1 volt. The rf voltage is then detected, filtered, and amplified by the LF amplifier. The output of the LF amplifier is fed to the Biomation ADC and then on to the signal averager, the output of which is displayed on the CRT. After each cycle, the nuclear magnetization was zeroed by a series of 90° pulses, before the start of the next cycle. The Double Resonance effect appears as a decrease in the FID signal from the initial value before the start of the Double Resonance cycle.

vi) Sample Preparation, Extraction and Concentration

Since the pesticides are hydrophobic compounds, in order to mix a known amount of pesticide in a known amount of water the mixture was stirred for ten minutes with a magnetic stirrer, the method suggested by Lyons and Salman.\(^5\) The extraction and concentration procedures used were similar to that reported by Thompson et al,\(^1\) except bromoform was used as the solvent in case of chlorinated pesticides and chloroform in case of non-chlorinated carbamate pesticides. These solvents were chosen because they are insoluble in water. Starting with one liter of tap water, spiked with a known amount of pesticide, the sample was extracted by adding 10 ml of either CHBr\(_3\) or CHCl\(_3\) and shaking vigorously and then allowing sufficient time for complete phase separation. This procedure was repeated four times. The extracted sample was concentrated in a Kuderna-Danish (K-D) evaporator in a nitrogen atmosphere. The standards were mixed with CHBr\(_3\) or CHCl\(_3\) and the reference data was taken for later comparison with the actual samples.
CHAPTER III
DATA AND RESULTS

The measurements and the raw data are given for a typical pesticide, carbanolate, as representative of the data taken for the various pesticide samples studied. Figure 14 is the NQR spectrum of $^{35}$Cl in pure carbanolate at room temperature using the Wilks Superregenerative Spectrometer. The signal is quite strong, even at room temperature, suggesting that it might be possible to detect low concentrations by the Double Resonance technique. The spectrum indicates the central quadrupolar frequency and the side bands separated by the quench frequency, which is characteristic of the Superregenerative Spectrometer. As is indicated under research procedures, Section v, Chapter II, the precise quadrupole frequency of the compound is necessary to achieve full Double Resonance effect by irradiating the sample in the B-position at the resonance frequency of the quadrupolar nucleus (B). The quadrupolar $T_{1Q}$ and $T_{2Q}$ of this sample were measured using the Bruker NMR Spectrometer. Also measured are the high field $T_1$ and the dipolar relaxation time $T_{1d}$ for protons in the sample. The above is summarized in Table I. Figure 15 is the room temperature proton FID signal of carbanolate at 61 MHz using the Pulsed Spectrometer facility in Prof. Doane's laboratory at Kent State University. Even though the pulse and dead time was about 12 µs, the signal is still very strong and decays in about 40 µs. Figure 16 is the Fourier transform representation of the carbanolate proton FID signal.

Short quadrupolar $T_1$ is helpful in obtaining a larger effect on the proton in the Double Resonance experiment. This is given by the relation:

$$\frac{1}{T_{1p(\text{eff})}} = \frac{1}{T_{1p}} + \frac{1}{T_{1Q}}$$

If $T_{1Q}$ is short, we can neglect $\frac{1}{T_{1p}}$. This condition seems to obtain in the above case.
Figure 14

NQR spectrum of $^{35}$Cl in pure carbanolate.
TABLE I
QUADRUPOLE RESONANCE FREQUENCIES, $v_Q$, AND THE VARIOUS RELAXATION TIMES OF CARBANOLATE

Chemical Formula:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Chemical Formula:} \\
\text{O} \\
\text{C} \\
\text{H}_3 \\
\text{N} \\
\text{C} \\
\end{array}
\]

$^{35}\text{Cl} (v_Q)$: 35.115 MHz  ;  $^{37}\text{Cl} (v_Q)$: 27.675 MHz

$T_{1Q} = 29$ ms  ;  $T_{2Q} = 212$ μs

$^1\text{H}$: $T_1 = 22$ seconds  ;  $T_{1d} = 18$ seconds
Figure 15

Proton FID signal of carbanolate at room temperature and at a frequency of 61 MHz.
Figure 16

Fourier transform representation of carbanolate proton FID signal.
Figure 17 shows the Double Resonance effect in carbamolate at a concentration of 100 ppm. The Double Resonance effect of chlorine is the difference in heights of the two FID signals shown at a suitable point of reference on the horizontal time scale as indicated by the arrows. The signal in the top photograph is obtained with the sample returned to the A-position without rf irradiation in the B-position and the other after irradiation of the sample at the quadrupolar frequency in the zero field position. The design and construction details of the Double Resonance Spectrograph and preliminary results on pesticides have been reported by Osredkar, Kadaba, Harvey and Bhagat.

The use of a commercial data acquisition and processing system featuring the A/D converter, signal averaging processor with built in fast Fourier transformation hardware can greatly improve the sensitivity. This unit was available for a short time and was used in conjunction with an X-Y recorder interface to obtain data on the same compound at concentration levels of 1 ppm, 100 ppb and 20 ppb. The recorded signals are shown respectively in Figures 18, 19 and 20.

Table II gives the minimum concentrations of the following pesticides that have been possible to detect with the spectrometer: carbamolate, barban, CIPC, atrazine, simazine, heptachlor epoxide and aldrin.
Figure 17

Double Resonance effect of chlorine in carbanolate at a concentration of 100 ppm. The effect is the difference in heights of the two FID signals shown.
Figure 18

Fourier Transform representation of the chlorine signal of carbanolate after signal averaging (concentration 1 ppm).
Figure 19

Fourier Transform representation of the chlorine signal of carbonate after signal averaging (concentration 100 ppb).
Figure 20

Fourier Transform representation of the chlorine signal of carbanolate after signal averaging (concentration 20 ppb).
**TABLE II**

MINIMUM DETECTABLE CONCENTRATIONS OF THE PESTICIDES TESTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Concentration (ppb)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbanolate</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Carbanolate Structure" /></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barban</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Barban Structure" /></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIPC</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="CIPC Structure" /></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Chemical Formula</td>
<td>Concentration (ppb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrazine</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simazine</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Simazine Structure" /></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptachlor epoxide</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Heptachlor Epoxide Structure" /></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aldrin</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Aldrin Structure" /></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS

What is accomplished in the project is the design and construction of a sophisticated and sensitive spectrometer and its feasibility for the detection of certain chlorine containing pesticides. With sophisticated signal averaging techniques and standard extraction and concentration procedures the Nuclear Double Resonance Spectrograph that has been developed in this project has been able to detect low concentration of pesticides in water samples.

The sensitivity of the present technique is less than that of electron capture gas chromatography but has an advantage over the latter technique in detecting directly heat-labile compounds using below ice temperatures. Most carbamate pesticides cannot be analyzed directly by gas chromatography unless conversion to more suitable derivatives is carried out, because they are thermally unstable. In the present technique, clean-up and separation procedures need not be elaborate in some cases. For example, fats and oils in sample extracts do not interfere with the measurements. Application to the analysis of organochlorine and triazine pesticides in waste water (industrial effluents) is possible with this technique provided the concentration of these compounds is between 10 to 100 micrograms per liter. The instrument in its present form cannot be used as a routine analytical tool. Further improvement in sensitivity is possible by using liquid nitrogen-cooled, ferrite-cored electromagnet, increasing the polarizing field and going to a two-magnet system.

Apart from the application for which the instrument has been utilized in this project, the Nuclear Double Resonance technique can be used to study the electronic structure of molecules, and hence can be used for structure related studies of compounds.
REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. See, for example:


Related Bibliography


