**A simple hand-held magnet array for efficient and reproducible SABRE hyperpolarisation using manual sample shaking**

Peter M. Richardson,1 Scott Jackson,1 Andrew Parrott,2 Alison Nordon,2 Simon B. Duckett1 and Meghan E. Halse1\*

1Centre for Hyperpolarisation in Magnetic Resonance (CHyM), Department of Chemistry, University of York, York, UK

2Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK

\* Corresponding author:

[meghan.halse@york.ac.uk](mailto:meghan.halse@york.ac.uk)

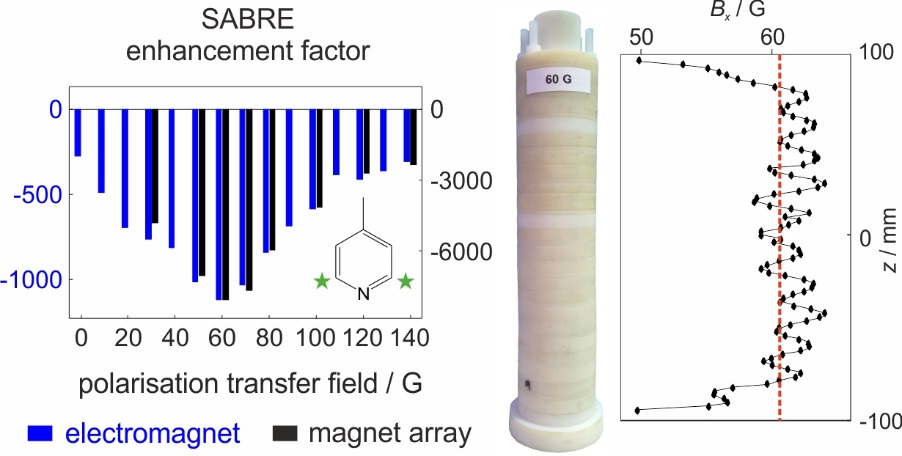
Department of Chemistry

University of York

Heslington, York

YO10 5DD

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We describe a hand-held magnet array for signal amplification by reversible exchange (SABRE) experiments that provides a consistent polarisation transfer field (PTF) during the manual shaking of the sample. Several arrays with PTFs of tens of gauss were constructed and found to provide increased 1H NMR signal enhancement over both stray field shaking and an automated flow approach using an electromagnet. In addition, the arrays enable the PTF-dependence of the SABRE enhancement to be measured using an efficient manual approach.

**Abstract**

Signal amplification by reversible exchange (SABRE) is a hyperpolarisation technique that catalytically transfers nuclear polarisation from *para*hydrogen, the singlet nuclear isomer of H2, to a substrate in solution. The SABRE exchange reaction is carried out in a polarisation transfer field (PTF) of tens of gauss before transfer to a stronger magnetic field for NMR detection. In the simplest implementation, polarisation transfer is achieved by shaking the sample in the stray field of a superconducting NMR magnet. While convenient, this method suffers from limited reproducibility and cannot be used with NMR spectrometers that do not have appreciable stray fields, such as benchtop instruments. Here we use a simple hand-held permanent magnet array to provide the necessary PTF during sample shaking. We find that the use of this array provides a 25% increase in SABRE enhancement over the stray field approach, while also providing improved reproducibility. Arrays with a range of PTFs were tested and the PTF-dependent SABRE enhancements were found to be in excellent agreement with comparable experiments carried out using an automated flow system where an electromagnet is used to generate the PTF. We anticipate that this approach will improve the efficiency and reproducibility of SABRE experiments carried out using manual shaking and will be particularly useful for benchtop NMR, where a suitable stray field is not readily accessible. The ability to construct arrays with a range of PTFs will also enable the rapid optimisation of SABRE enhancement as function of PTF for new substrate and catalyst systems.

**Keywords**

NMR

1H

Hyperpolarisation

*Para*hydrogen

Signal amplification by reversible exchange (SABRE)

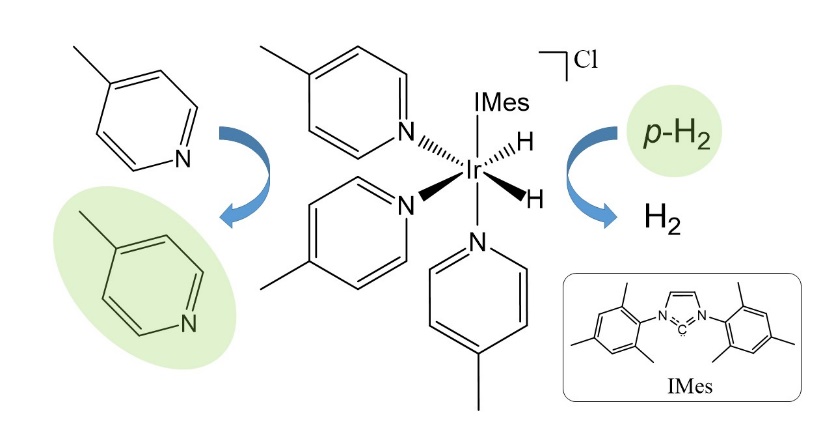
Benchtop NMR

Halbach array

Polarisation transfer field

**Introduction**

The use of hyperpolarisation for sensitivity enhancement through the generation of non-equilibrium nuclear spin populations is an increasingly important area of development in magnetic resonance due to its potential to enable new applications in solid- and liquid-state NMR spectroscopy and MRI.1-6 Of the range of available hyperpolarisation techniques, we focus here on the signal amplification by reversible exchange (SABRE) approach, which is a catalytic method for transferring spin order from the nuclear singlet isomer of H2, *para*hydrogen (*p*-H2), to NMR-active nuclei in a molecule of interest.7 This method is attractive as a hyperpolarisation solution for a number of reasons. First, the hyperpolarisation can be generated quickly (in tens of seconds) and is renewable upon supply of fresh *p*-H2. Second, the source of hyperpolarisation, *p-*H2, is relatively inexpensive to produce and can be stored for weeks to months at room temperature. Third, the level of polarisation that can be achieved (as much as 50% for 1H nuclei8) is independent of the NMR or MRI detection field. This means that SABRE is a particularly attractive method for sensitivity enhancement of low-cost and portable benchtop NMR and MRI devices where the detection fields are typically limited to 1 - 2 T.9 Finally, the implementation of a SABRE experiment is relatively straight-forward, fast and not technologically demanding compared to other hyperpolarisation methods such as dissolution dynamic nuclear polarisation (d-DNP).4



**Figure 1** The active form of the SABRE polarisation transfer catalyst, [Ir(H)2(S)3(IMes)]Cl, reversibly binds *p*-H2 and the substrate (*S* = 4-methylpyridine) promoting catalytic transfer of polarisation from *p*-H2 to the substrate in free solution. Hyperpolarisation is illustrated schematically by the green highlights.

Figure 1 presents a schematic illustration of the catalytic SABRE process. In the standard approach, the active SABRE catalyst is a transition metal di-hydride complex that binds three molecules of the substrate – two that are oriented *trans* to the two hydride ligands and one that is oriented *trans* to a stabilising ligand, typically a *N*-heterocyclic carbene.10 Importantly, the hydrides and the substrate molecules bound *trans* to the hydrides are in reversible exchange with *p*-H2 and substrate molecules in free solution. When a molecule of *p*-H2 oxidatively adds to the complex, it forms a *J* coupling network with the NMR-active nuclei on the bound substrate molecules. Under the correct conditions of coupling constants and polarisation transfer field (PTF), this coupling network facilitates the flow of spin-order from the former *p*-H2-nuclei to the NMR-active nuclei on the substrate over a period of a few tens to hundreds of milliseconds. Thus the bound substrate molecules become hyperpolarised. Since the hydrides and bound substrate molecules are in reversible exchange with free *p*-H2 and free substrate in solution, this process results in a net catalytic transfer of polarisation from the *p*-H2 to the substrate in free solution over a period of seconds. As long as fresh *p*-H2 is supplied, the hyperpolarisation level of the free substrate will build until a steady-state is reached where the loss of hyperpolarisation through NMR relaxation balances the build-up of fresh hyperpolarisation through transfer from *p*-H2. Once this steady-state is reached, the sample is transported into the NMR or MRI instrument for detection.

In order for SABRE to work efficiently and without radio-frequency (RF) intervention, there needs to be strong coupling between the hydrides and the substrate nuclei. Specifically, there exists a resonance condition for optimal transfer of polarisation, whereby the difference in chemical shift between the hydrides and the substrate nuclei is equal to the dominant *J* coupling constant in the network, which is typically the hydride-hydride coupling of the order of 10 Hz.11-14 This resonance condition can be met by carrying out the chemical exchange reaction in a weak polarisation transfer field (PTF) prior to NMR or MRI detection at higher magnetic field (typically ≥ 1 T). The value of the ideal PTF will vary based on the substrate and the identity of the active SABRE catalyst. For homonuclear transfer of polarisation from *p*-H2 to protons on aromatic substrates the optimum is around.

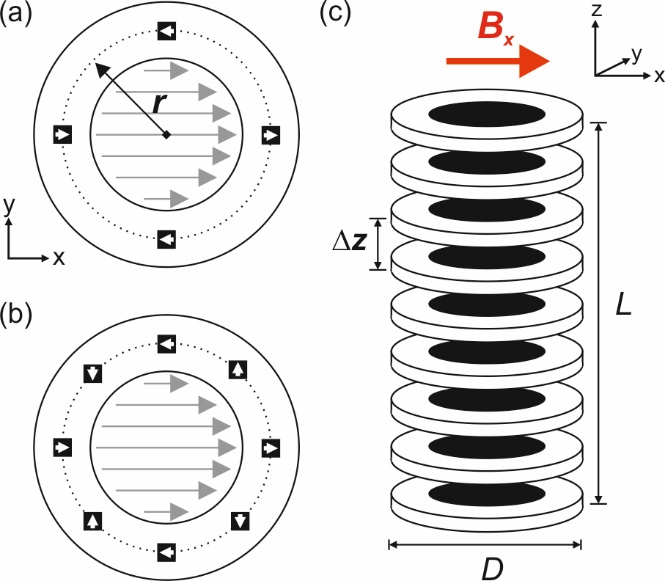
In the simplest implementation of the SABRE technique, the exchange reaction is carried out within an NMR tube which contains a solution of the SABRE catalyst and the substrate of interest under a pressure of *p*-H2-enriched H2 gas. The tube is vigorously shaken in the PTF for a few seconds, to promote dissolution of the *p*-H2and thus generate a build-up of SABRE hyperpolarisation on the substrate in free solution. The tube is then manually transferred into an NMR spectrometer for detection. If the detection is carried out using a standard laboratory NMR spectrometer, the PTF is typically supplied by the stray field of the superconducting NMR magnet. While appealingly simple, this method suffers from a number of draw-backs. The stray field of the superconducting magnet is highly inhomogeneous and therefore it is difficult to reliably and reproducibly shake the NMR tube exclusively in the desired PTF. Furthermore, modern NMR magnets are highly shielded meaning there may not be a convenient region of the stray field where the correct PTF can be accessed. This problem is even more significant when SABRE is implemented with a benchtop NMR spectrometer, where there is no appreciable stray field at all. Several approaches have been introduced that use an electromagnet to generate the PTF.15-20 In these approaches, *p*-H2 is bubbled through the SABRE solution within an electromagnet, which provides the required PTF (in the range from µT to mT) and then the sample is transported to the NMR spectrometer, either manually or under flow, for signal detection. We note that it has also been demonstrated that SABRE hyperpolarisation can be detected in the low-field (µT to mT) regime where no transport of the sample is required.18,21 The use of an electromagnet to generate the PTF is advantageous in terms of reproducibility and hyperpolarisation optimisation as it provides software control over the SABRE polarisation time and the PTF. Furthermore, in the case of the automated flow approach, the transfer time between the polarisation and detection stages of the experiment are also well controlled.15,16 However, the equipment required for the bubbling of *p*-H2 and the electromagnet adds a layer of cost and complexity to the SABRE experiment that may not be desirable for all applications. In addition, the levels of polarisation observed using an automated flow system are often found to be much less than those achieved using the manual shaking approach.15 This may be due to a combination of inefficient *p*-H2 mixing during the bubbling step, when compared to manual shaking, the lower level of *p*-H2 enrichment in the gas used for bubbling, and the increased transfer time in the automated flow approach, during which the hyperpolarisation will decay due to NMR relaxation.

In this work we present an alternative, simple and cost-effective solution to generating a constant PTF for SABRE experiments: a hand-held magnet array for manual shaking of the SABRE sample. Our hand-held device consists of solid-state magnets arranged in a Halbach design22 to generate a relatively homogeneous field transverse to the long axis of a cylinder into which the NMR sample is placed. The entire unit, consisting of the NMR tube and magnet array, is manually shaken to allow for the SABRE transfer to take place within the desired PTF prior to transfer of the sample into the NMR spectrometer for detection. This method ensures the reproducibility of the PTF during manual SABRE experiments and, by making small changes to the magnet array design, a range of PTFs can be generated allowing for the optimisation of SABRE polarisation transfer using the manual approach.

**Results and Discussion**

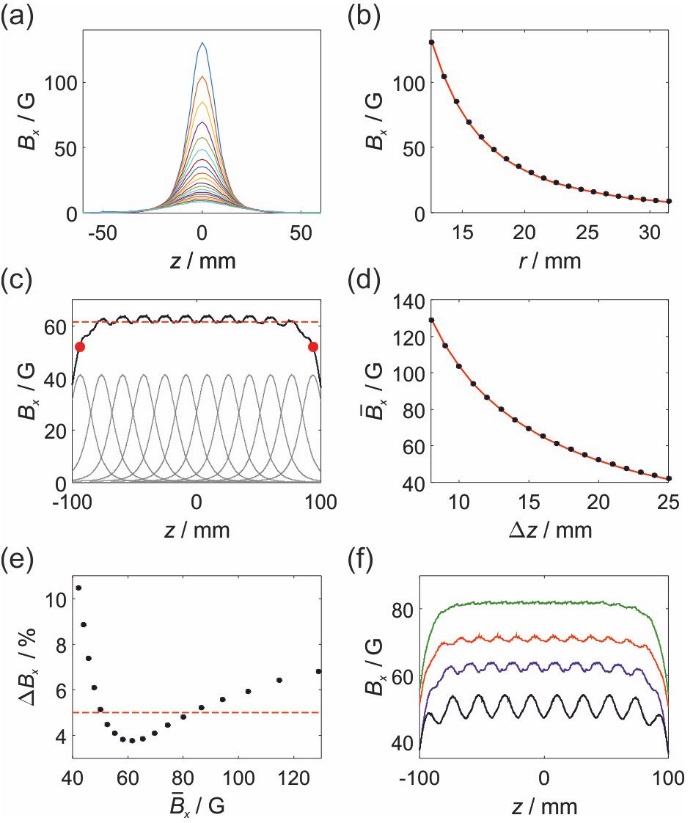
*Hand-held magnet array design*

Our handheld magnet array is based on a Halbach design.22 We start with a ring where magnets are placed at a fixed distance from the centre, , and with the direction of polarisation of each magnet arranged as shown in Figure 2a. This arrangement roughly mimics the field lines from a magnetic dipole and thus generates a constant transverse field in the centre of the ring, *Bx*. The magnitude of the field generated will depend on the size and type of magnets used and the radius, , of the ring. In order to generate a field that extends along the length of an NMR tube, a series of rings are combined together, with a fixed separation between the centre of two adjacent rings of , to form a cylinder of length with an outer diameter of (Figure 2c). The net magnetic field along the long (*z*) axis of the cylinder will be the sum of the overlapping fields from the individual rings. Therefore the magnitude and homogeneity of the field generated,, can be controlled by the choice of the magnet ring radius, , and the ring separation, .



**Figure 2** Schematic of the hand-held SABRE magnet array. Each individual ring is composed of (a) 4 or (b) 8 solid-state magnets fixed at a distance from the centre of the ring (dashed line). The direction of polarisation of these individual magnets is arranged into a Halbach configuration in order to generate a homogeneous field along *x* in the centre of the ring. (c) A set of *N* rings is combined together with a uniform spacing of to form a cylinder of length with an outer diameter of . A sample within an NMR tube, placed into the centre of the cylinder, will experience a net magnetic field,, transverse to the long (*z*) axis of the cylinder.

Halbach arrays have been used extensively to generate homogeneous fields for NMR and MRI applications,23,24 and many sophistocated methods have been developed to simulate and optimise the fields from permanent magnet arrays to the necessary level of precision to support NMR spectroscopy.25,26 For the proposed SABRE application, our aim is to design magnet arrays with a field variation along the length of the centre of the cylinder of better than ~5%. Given this non-stringent homogeneity requirement, we have chosen to use a simple empirical approach to modelling the associated magnetic fields. In the first step, a series of rings were constructed from 3D printed templates with four rectangular magnets (2.5mm x 7.5 mm x 2.5 mm N42 grade nickel-coated NbFeB) placed at radii ranging from to , according to Figure 2a. The field, , of each magnet array was measured at the centre of the *xy* plane as a function of distance from the ring along *z*, where corresponds to the middle of the magnet array. Example magnetic field profiles are shown in Figure 3a and the field at the centre of each ring () is plotted as function of in Figure 3b. The field demonstrates a dependence (red line in Figure 3b). The constant of proportionality in our case was found to be



**Figure 3** (a) Transverse field () along the *z* axis of a single Halbach ring with *r* ranging from 12.5 to 31.5 mm. (b) Transverse field, , at the centre of a single ring as a function of *r*. Red line is a fit to with . (c) Total field, , along the central z-axis of a cylinder consisting of *N* = 12 rings with separated by . The total field is calculated as the sum of the overlapping profiles of the individual rings (grey). The average field in the centre of the cylinder is (dashed red line). (d) Average transverse field for a cylinder with rings with as a function of ring separation, . Red line is: . (e) Standard deviation (% relative to the mean) of the total field along the length of the cylinder for different ring separations ( and hence different total fields. Dashed line indicates a 5% standard deviation. (f) Total field profiles for cylinders made up of rings with and (black, ), (blue, ), (red, ), and (green, ).

The field from a full cylinder was calculated as the sum of overlapping ring profiles for a given magnetic ring radius, , and separation, , as illustrated in Figure 3c for , , and . This configuration gives rise to a cylinder with an average field of (dashed red line), calculated as the mean of the field along the length of the cylinder from the centre of the first ring to the centre of the final ring (indicated by the red dots in Figure 3c). The average field can be controlled by changing the ring separation, as shown in Figure 3d for a cylinder constructed from magnet arrays with and ring spacings varying from . The average field was found to be proportional to the inverse of the ring spacing (red line in Figure 3d), with the constant of proportionality between the average field of the cylinder and the ring spacing found to depend on the inverse square of the magnet array radius. Therefore, the average field of a cylinder as a function of both and was modelled as, with a constant of proportionality for our design of .

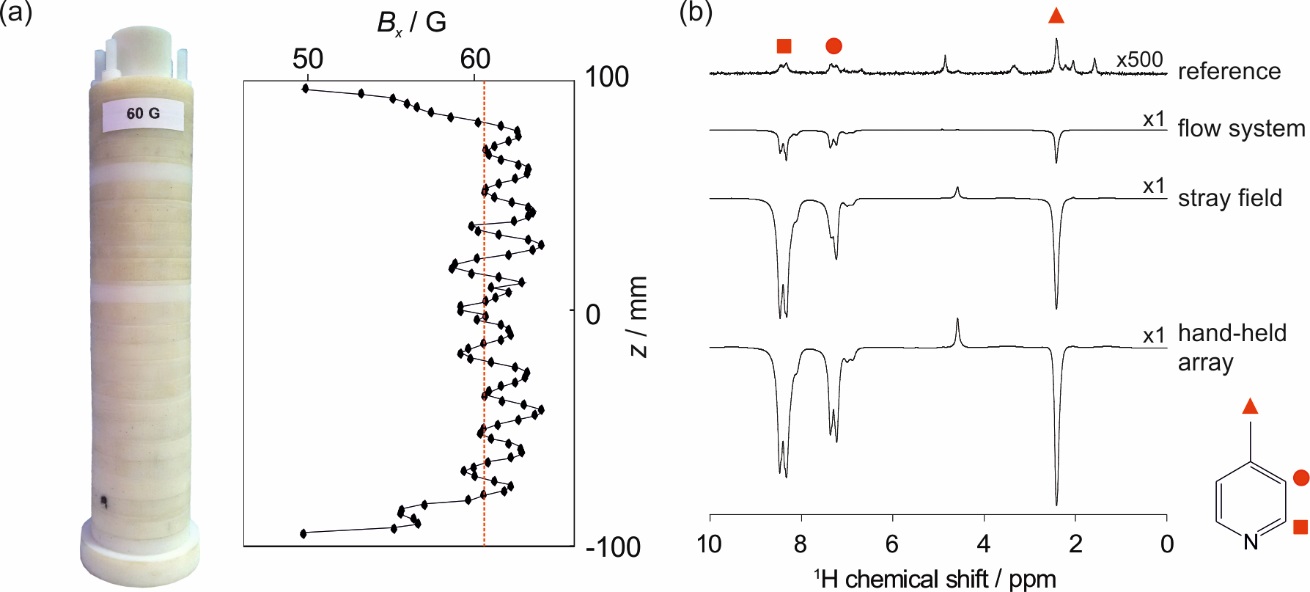
In order to design an effective SABRE magnet array, we also need to consider the field homogeneity along the axis of the cylinder. For example, the level of field inhomogeneity, calculated as the standard deviation of over the length of the cylinder, was found to be for the example in Figure 3c. Inspection of the plot of the total field (black line) reveals two sources of field inhomogeneity. First, an oscillation in the maximum value of the field that comes from imperfect overlap of the magnetic field profiles from the individual rings. This can be minimised by decreasing the separation between adjacent rings, . The second source of inhomogeneity is the fall-off of the field at the ends due to the finite length of the cylinder. The extent of this fall-off region will be increased by decreasing the separation between the rings. Therefore, the relationship between ring separation and field homogeneity will be a compromise between these two effects. This is illustrated by the plot of field inhomogeneity as a function of average magnetic field presented in Figure 3e for the case of , where the different magnetic fields correspond to different values of according to Figure 3d. The inhomogeneity increases dramatically at both lower magnetic field (large ) and higher magnetic field (small ). Applying a limit of 5% inhomogeneity (dashed red line) we find that using a fixed ring diameter of , cylinders with average magnetic fields between can be constructed with field inhomogeneity of approximately 5% or less. The predicted magnetic fields for these cylinders (Figure 3f) illustrate the trade-off between the large case (50G, black), which has a large field oscillations along the axis, and the small case (80 G, green), which has a more homogeneous region in the middle of the cylinder but a more severe drop off at the ends. We note that this latter issue could be mitigated by making the cylinder much longer than the NMR sample; however this is not an ideal solution as it will make the shaking of the sample more cumbersome.

In order to construct cylinders with fields weaker than 50 G and with acceptable field homogeneity, magnet arrays with a larger radius will be required. However, cylinders with magnetic fields stronger than 80 G of acceptable homogeneity can be obtained in two ways. First, magnet arrays with smaller could be used. Alternatively, the magnet arrays could be constructed using magnets, as illustrated in Figure 2b. By doubling the number of magnets in the ring, the net magnetic field produced will be approximately doubled. In addition, it is anticipated that, within the ring, the homogeneity of the field will be improved by using a more complete Halbach array. Therefore, magnet arrays with could be used to construct cylinders with an average field ranging from .

*Hand-held SABRE magnet array implementation*

To test the hand-held SABRE magnet array design, a 3D printer was used to generate templates for a cylinder with a target field of 61.5 G, i.e. near the typical optimal PTF for SABRE hyperpolarisation of 1H nuclei. The cylinder was made up of rings, each containing magnets placed at a radius of . These rings were combined at a separation of to form a cylinder of and . A photo of the completed cylinder and the corresponding magnetic field profile measured along the central axis of the array are presented in Figure 4a. The measured average field, 60.7 G, is in good agreement with the predicted field of 61.5 G, while the inhomogeneity of the constructed cylinder (4.6%) is slightly higher than the predicted inhomogeneity (3.8%).

To evaluate the functionality of the hand-held magnet array, a series of SABRE hyperpolarisation measurements were carried out on a sample containing 52 mM of substrate (4-methylpyridine) and 5.2 mM of SABRE catalyst in *d*4-methanol. In all cases 1H NMR spectra were acquired on a 1 T benchtop NMR spectrometer (Magritek). The SABRE experiment was carried out in three ways. First, an automated flow system, described previously,15 was used to bubble *p*-H2 through the catalyst/substrate solution (3 mL) for 15 s within a PTF of 60 G generated by an electromagnet before flowing the sample under a pressure of N2 gas into the NMR spectrometer for signal detection. Second, an NMR tube containing the substrate/catalyst solution (0.6 mL) under a pressure of 4 bar *p*-H2 was shaken in the stray field of a 9.4 T superconducting NMR magnet at ~60 G for 4 s before manual transfer to the NMR spectrometer for detection. Finally, an NMR tube containing the substrate/catalyst solution (0.6 mL) under a pressure of 4 bar *p*-H2 was placed into the hand-held magnet array and shaken for 4 s prior to manual transfer of the sample to the NMR spectrometer for signal detection. Each method was repeated ten times to assess the reproducibility of the SABRE response. Example SABRE-enhanced 1H NMR spectra acquired with the three methods are presented in Figure 4b along with a standard 1H NMR spectrum (acquired without hyperpolarisation) for reference. The average SABRE enhancement factor, polarisation level and reproducibility for the three methods are summarised in Table 1. The reproducibility was calculated as the standard deviation in observed enhancement factor over the ten repetitions expressed as a percentage of the average enhancement factor.



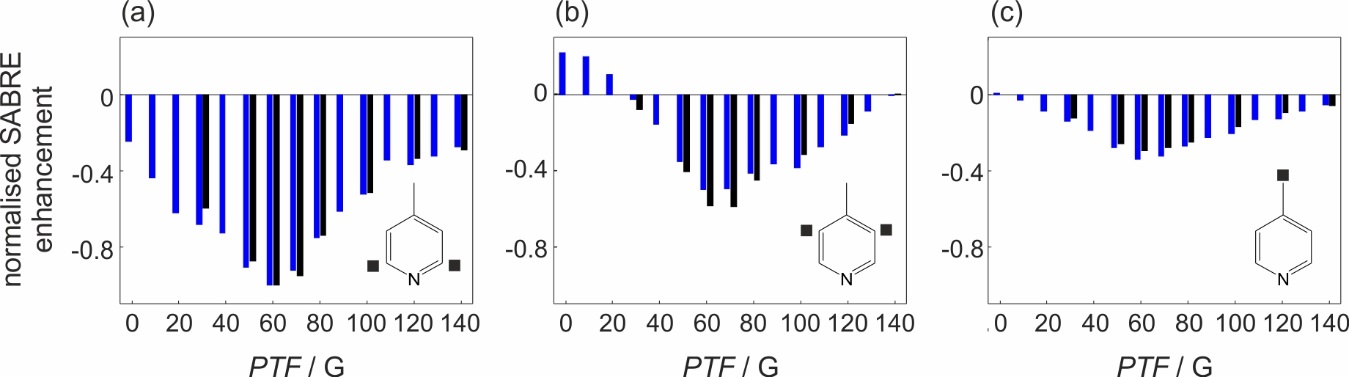
**Figure 4** (a) Photo of the hand-held array and corresponding magnetic field profile measured along the central axis of the cylinder. The mean field, is indicated by the dashed red line. (b) Comparison of SABRE-hyperpolarised 43 MHz benchtop 1H NMR spectra of 52 mM 4-methylpyridine (with 5.2 mM SABRE catalyst in *d*4-methanol) acquired using: an automated flow system with 15 s bubbling of *p*-H2 through the solution within an electromagnet, and 4 s of manual shaking of an NMR tube under 4 bar *p*-H2 in the stray field of a 400 MHz spectrometer and in the hand-held magnet array shown in (a). A reference thermally polarised 1H NMR spectrum is included for comparison.

One of the primary benefits of the hand-held magnet array is an increase in the observed SABRE enhancement compared to the other two methods. Use of the hand-held array yields a 600% increase in total polarisation over the automated flow approach and a 25% increase over the stray-field shaking method. The increase in SABRE enhancement factor between the hand-held array and stray field approaches arises from a combination of the improved PTF homogeneity experienced by the nuclei during the exchange reaction and a reduction in sample transfer times in the hand-held array case, as the shaking is carried out adjacent to the benchtop spectrometer rather than adjacent to a neighbouring high-field NMR spectrometer. The largest increase in SABRE enhancement (50%) is observed for the substrate *meta* protons. This is to be expected because the phase of the SABRE enhancement of the *meta* proton resonance is highly dependent on the magnitude of the PTF. Therefore, the efficiency of hyperpolarisation is expected to benefit significantly from the increased PTF homogeneity provided by the hand-held magnet array approach.

The second benefit of the hand-held magnet array is an increase in reproducibility between repeat measurements when compared to the stray field method. As illustrated in Table 1, the best reproducibility is achieved by the flow system (4.6%), followed by the hand-held array (5.8%), and then the stray field approach (9.1%). The flow system is the most reproducible because it provides a high level of control over both the exact PTF experienced by the sample during SABRE and the sample transfer time. The hand-held shaker provides control over the PTF during shaking but not the subsequent transfer to the detector. The importance of a consistent sample transfer time can be seen through the enhancement factor of the *methyl* resonance. At very short transfer times (<2s) this resonance displays some anti-phase character, likely due to the hyperpolarisation of a fast relaxing multi-spin-order term. Therefore, for rapid sample transfer times the total SABRE enhancement factor, calculated as the integral of the entire resonance, can appear reduced. The extent to which the enhancement factor is reduced will be highly dependent on the exact transfer time. The handheld magnet array measurements are particularly susceptible to this effect due to the short transfer times. Indeed, the poor reproducibility for the *methyl* resonance in the hand-held array measurements (21.4%) is largely derived from two of the ten measurements where the methyl resonance contained a significant anti-phase component.

In addition to allowing for manual SABRE to be performed in the absence of a suitable stray field and improving efficiency and reproducibility, the hand-held magnet array approach also allows for the investigation of the variation in SABRE enhancement as a function of PTF using the manual shaking approach. In order to demonstrate this a range of hand-held magnet arrays were designed and constructed with PTFs ranging from 30 G to 140 G. The features of these arrays are summarised in Table 2. Photos of the arrays and plots of their magnetic field profiles are available in the supporting information. The measured average field, , is in good agreement with the average field predicted from our empirical modelling approach, , in all cases (<3.5% deviation), while the observed field inhomogeneity is slightly increased. This comes from the variability in the strength and polarisation of the individual magnets as well as variations in the thickness of the rings and separators. Nevertheless, the field homogeneity for all 8 magnet arrays lies within an acceptable range of 4.6-5.6%.

The performance of SABRE carried out using hand-held arrays with different PTFs was assessed by measuring the SABRE enhancement of the three 1H resonances of 4-methylpyridine as a function of PTF and comparing these results to SABRE experiments carried out using the flow system, where the PTF is generated by an electromagnet under software control (Figure 5). As demonstrated previously, the absolute SABRE enhancement obtained using the hand-held arrays is much greater than for the automated flow system. Therefore, Figure 5 presents a comparison of the relative SABRE enhancement, where each measurement has been normalised to the maximum enhancement observed for the *ortho* proton of 4-methylpyridine in a PTF of 60 G. Figure 5 shows that the PTF dependence of the SABRE enhancement obtained using the hand-held shakers (black) follows the same trend as for the electromagnet in the flow system (blue), with excellent agreement across all three of the different 1H resonances within the substrate. This suggests that the levels of field homogeneity achieved in the hand-held shakers are not limiting the effectiveness of the SABRE polarisation transfer for this particular substrate and that the hand-held magnet arrays can be used to probe the PTF-dependence of SABRE.



**Figure 5** Normalised SABRE enhancement factor as a function of polarisation transfer field for the three 1H NMR resonances of 4-methylpyridine: (a) *ortho*, (b) *meta*, and (c) *methyl*. SABRE experiments carried out by bubbling *p*-H2 at a pressure of 4 bar through the solution within an electromagnet are shown in blue and those obtained by manually shaking an NMR tube containing the solution under 4 bar *p*-H2 within a handheld magnet array (average of three measurements) are in black. All SABRE enhancement factors are normalised to the maximum *ortho* 1H enhancement factor at *PTF* = 60 G for the given method.

**Experimental**

The hand-held magnet arrays were constructed using rectangular N42 nickel-plated NdFeB 2.5 mm x 7.5 mm x 2.5 mm magnets (first4magnets.com). The magnets (*n* = 4 or 8, according to Table 2) were placed into formers manufactured either by 3D printing (cylinder 3) or laser cutting of 8 mm thick Perspex sheets (cylinders 1-2 and 4-8), and arranged according to Figure 2a. In all cases the internal diameter of each ring was 27 mm and included a notch to aid alignment. *N* magnet-containing rings were combined with magnet-free rings that acted as spacers to form a cylinder, as shown in Figure 2c, where the fixed distance between the middle of adjacent magnet-containing rings was . The rings were aligned and held together by four threaded 5 mm nylon rods that were screwed into a solid 10 mm thick base and fixed in place by four nylon nuts at the top of the cylinder. The total length of the resultant arrays (*L*), from the middle of the first ring to the middle of the final ring, is given in Table 2. An additional 3D-printed insert was used to hold the NMR sample within the centre of the array during shaking. The placement of this insert was designed such that the bottom of the NMR tube was held ~ 5 mm from the bottom of the array and the NMR tube was fixed relative to the array during shaking. The magnetic field profiles along the central axis of the final arrays were measured using a Hirst Magnetics GM08 handheld gaussmeter with a transverse probe. The magnet array field predictions were carried out using home-written code in MATLAB and all curve fitting was carried out using the MATLAB curve fitting toolbox.

All NMR samples contained 5.2 mM of the SABRE pre-catalyst Ir [(COD) (IMes) (Cl)] (where COD = 1, 5 cyclooctadiene and IMes = 1, 3-bis (2, 4, 6-trimethylphenyl)-imidazolium) with 52 mM of the substrate (*S* = 4-methylpyridine). The catalyst and substrate were added to either 0.6 mL (for manual shaking experiments) or 3 mL (for flow experiments) of *d*4-methanol and mixed until fully miscible. The manual shaking samples were then loaded into a NMR tube fitted with a Young’s tap and degassed using a freeze-pump-thaw procedure in an acetone bath using dry ice. The flow samples were placed directly into the mixing chamber of the flow system and subsequently subjected to a nitrogen atmosphere. Activation, i.e. conversion of the SABRE pre-catalyst to the active form: [Ir(H)2(4-methylpyridine)3(IMes)]Cl, was achieved by repeated exposure of the sample to fresh *p*-H2-enriched H2 gas by either charging the NMR tube with a pressure of 4 bar of *p*-H2 and shaking vigorously or by bubbling *p*-H2 through the solution within the mixing chamber of the flow system. To ensure complete conversion of the SABRE pre-catalyst to the active form, this procedure was repeated at least seven times over a period of ten minutes, with fresh *p*-H2 being added to the headspace of the NMR tube between each repetition. Following activation, the sample was left to equilibrate within the benchtop NMR spectrometer for 5 minutes before a single-scan, thermally-polarised reference 1H NMR spectrum was acquired.

The automated flow system used herein has been described previously in the context of high-field NMR15 and we have recently integrated it with a benchtop NMR spectrometer (1 T Magritek Spinsolve) in a comparable manner.27 The sample is loaded into a mixing chamber ( and ) that sits within a solenoid coil ( and ). *Para*hydrogen-enriched H2 gas is bubbled through the solution via a porous frit within the mixing chamber for 15 s at a pressure of 4 bar. Following bubbling, the H2 gas pressure is released and the sample flows into a glass insert within the benchtop NMR spectrometer under a pressure of N2 gas. The delay between the cessation of bubbling and the detection of the SABRE hyperpolarisation within the NMR spectrometer is typically between 4-5 s. The *p*-H2-enriched gas was produced by a Bruker *p*-H2 generator operating at a conversion temperature of 38 K to produce ~ 92% *p*-H2 enrichment. The *p*-H2 bubbling time was optimised to give the largest SABRE enhancement.

For the manual shaking SABRE experiments, a homebuilt *p*-H2 generator (described previously28) with a conversion temperature of 28 K was used to achieve ~98% *p*-H2 enrichment. Between each manual shaking experiment, the headspace of the NMR tube was evacuated and charged with fresh *p*-H2 at a pressure of 4 bar. For both the stray field and hand-held magnet array SABRE experiments, the NMR sample was vigorously shaken for 4 s and then manually transferred to the NMR spectrometer for signal detection. We note that the sample will necessarily experience a varying external magnetic field during the manual transfer period. It is assumed that this transfer is adiabatic. No depolarisation effects due to rapidly changing fields during sample transport were observed. Transfer times were typically 2 – 3 s, with slightly faster transfer times being achieved in the hand-held magnet array case due to the shorter distance to the benchtop NMR spectrometer. The shaking time was optimised to give the largest observed SABRE enhancement.

All 1H NMR spectra were acquired in a single scan on a benchtop NMR spectrometer (Magritek Spinsolve) operating at a 1H Larmor frequency of 43.318 MHz using a simple 90° RF pulse and detect sequence. SABRE enhancement factors, , were calculated as the ratio of the integral of a given SABRE-enhanced 1H NMR peak to the integral of a reference 1H NMR peak from a thermally-polarised NMR spectrum. Due to spectral overlap of the *meta* and *methyl* 1H resonances of the substrate, 4-methylpyridine, with resonances from the SABRE catalyst, the integral of the *ortho* 1H resonance in the thermally-polarised NMR spectrum was used to determine the reference signal. The SABRE polarisation level, , was calculated from the enhancement factor,, according to Eq. 1, where = \* 43.318 MHz is the 1H NMR Larmor frequency, *T* = 298 K is the temperature of the sample within the NMR spectrometer, *kB* is Boltzmann’s constant and is Planck’s constant divided by .

[1]

**Conclusions**

In this work we have presented a method for designing and implementing a hand-held magnet array for use in SABRE hyperpolarisation experiments using a manual shaking approach. These arrays are based on a Halbach design and can be adapted to achieve polarisation transfer fields in the tens of gauss range. We have demonstrated that the hand-held arrays provide improved reproducibility and SABRE efficiency over the stray field approach. Furthermore, the ability to generate arrays with a range of average field values allows for the experimental investigation of the PTF-dependence of SABRE hyperpolarisation without the need to use an automated flow system. We anticipate that these hand-held arrays will be particularly useful in cases, such as SABRE-enhanced benchtop NMR, where no appropriate stray field is available to provide the necessary PTF. In the examples shown here, PTFs with homogeneities between 4.6 % and 5.6% were achieved and it was found that for the substrate studied, 4-methylpyridine with SABRE catalyst [Ir(H)2(4-methylpyridine)3IMes]Cl in *d*4-methanol, this was sufficient to achieve efficient polarisation transfer and to study the PTF dependence of the SABRE enhancement factor. However, it is possible that other substrate-catalyst systems may have narrower resonance conditions. In such cases, it would be advantageous to design a more homogeneous magnet array to achieve optimal SABRE enhancement. This can be achieved by modifying our approach to include variable spacing of the magnet rings. In particular, decreased spacing of the outermost rings would increase the magnetic field overlap at the ends of the array and so would counter the fall-off of the field due to the finite length of the cylinder. In addition to this change in design, the construction method could be improved to minimise its impact on the field homogeneity of the completed array. We found that the largest source of construction-derived field inhomogeneity arose not from magnet variability but rather from the inconsistency in the thickness of the rings and spacers obtained through laser cutting. Construction of the arrays using careful selection of the laser-cut pieces based on their measured dimensions or using formers manufactured using other methods (e.g. injection moulding or 3D printing) could further improve field homogeneity.

**Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to thank Alastair Robinson and James Cawdell for help with constructing the arrays, Dr Fadi Ahwal for fabrication suggestions and the EPSRC (EP/M020983/1) and Wellcome Trust (092506 and 098335) for funding.

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**Table 1** Average SABRE enhancement factor, polarisation level and standard deviation for the three distinguishable 1H resonances of 4-methylpyridine (*ortho,* *meta* and *methyl*) calculated from 10 repeat measurements using three different methods of generating the polarisation transfer field (PTF). in all cases. The total enhancement was calculated from the sum of the integrals of all substrate resonances in the 1H NMR spectra.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SABRE  method |  | Average enhancement  factor | Average  polarisation level  (%) | Standard  deviation  (%) |
| Flow system (electromagnet) | *ortho*  *meta*  *methyl*  *total* | -1263  -646  -392  -713 | 0.441  0.226  0.137  0.249 | 4.5  4.7  4.6  4.6 |
| Manual shaking  (stray field) | *ortho*  *meta*  *methyl*  *total* | -6437  -3110  -1802  -3500 | -2.25  -1.087  -0.630  -1.22 | 10.2  15.3  9.1  9.1 |
| Manual shaking  (hand-held array) | *ortho*  *meta*  *methyl*  *total* | -7740  -4777  -2076  -4466 | -2.70  -1.67  -0.726  -1.56 | 5.0  5.4  21.4  5.8 |

**Table 2** Summary of the design parameters for 8 hand-held magnet arrays including the predicted and measured average field strength, , and standard deviation of the field, along the centre of the cylinder from the centre of the first ring to the centre of the *N*th ring.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| # | *r*  (mm) | Δ*z*  (mm) | *n* | *N* | D  (mm) | *L*  (mm) | (G) | (%) | (G) | (%) |
| 1 | 25.5 | 17 | 4 | 12 | 61 | 187 | 30.9 | 5.4 | 31.1 | 5.2 |
| 2 | 18.5 | 21 | 4 | 10 | 47 | 189 | 50.0 | 5.1 | 49.9 | 5.2 |
| 3 | 18.5 | 17 | 4 | 12 | 47 | 187 | 61.5 | 3.8 | 60.6 | 4.6 |
| 4 | 18.5 | 15 | 4 | 14 | 47 | 195 | 69.6 | 4.1 | 68.8 | 4.9 |
| 5 | 18.5 | 13 | 4 | 16 | 47 | 195 | 80.0 | 4.8 | 81.0 | 5.3 |
| 6 | 18.5 | 21 | 8 | 10 | 47 | 189 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 96.7 | 5.6 |
| 7 | 18.5 | 17 | 8 | 13 | 47 | 204 | 123.2 | 3.7 | 120.9 | 5.3 |
| 8 | 18.5 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 47 | 180 | 138.9 | 4.2 | 135.4 | 5.2 |