

CBPF - CENTRO BRASILEIRO DE PESQUISAS FÍSICAS

Rio de Janeiro

Notas de Física

CBPF-NF-003/14

September 2014

**Hyperfine Interactions Measurements in Hydroxiapatite:
Considerations and Perspectives**

Osmar Flávio da Silveira Leite Neto, Henrique Saitovitch, José T.P.D. Cavalcante,
Fabio H.M. Cavalcante and Ralph Santos-Oliveira

Ministério da
**Ciência, Tecnologia
e Inovação**



Hyperfine Interactions Measurements in Hydroxiapatite: Considerations and Perspectives

^(1,2)Osmar Flávio da Silveira Leite Neto, ⁽¹⁾Henrique Saitovitch, ⁽¹⁾José T.P.D. Cavalcante, ⁽¹⁾Fabio H.M. Cavalcante, ^(2,3)Ralph Santos-Oliveira

1- Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas – CBPF/MCTI; Rua Dr. Xavier Sigaud, 150; 22.290-180 Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

2- Instituto de Engenharia Nuclear – IEN/CNEN; Rua Helio de Almeida, 75 (Cid. Univ. Ilha do Fundão) ; 21.941-906 Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

3- Laboratório de Nanoradiofarmacos – ABR; Av. Manuel C. de Alvarenga, 1203 (Campo Grande); 23.070-200 Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Key-words: nanoparticles, bioceramics, hyperfine interactions

1) Introduction - The use of nanoparticles, here enclosed their delivery by specific carriers, in current medicine are under systematic investigation⁽¹⁾. The possible advantages proposed by these systems are very impressive and the results may be quite schemer⁽²⁾. One of such systems is the Hydroxiapatite (HA) ceramics $[\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2]$, pure and doped with rare-earths, used as carriers for bone treatments in healthcare⁽³⁾. The synthesized HA is a pure phase that is well established for bone replacement material in orthopedics and dentistry⁽⁴⁾. More recently, it's highly active surface started to being used for doping it with several elements, for instance Holmium atoms (Ho), which are introduced in HA during it's sintesization; with the expectation that, because of the HA similarity to bones structures, it could be successfully used as a Ho delivery system in bone's diseases⁽⁵⁾. But, these substitutions may provoke, until present unknown, changes in the HA's surface structure and charge, and in such a way influencing it's ability to play it's role on natural bone remodeling processes. In this scenario, it is certainly interesting to enlarge the knowledge of the actions the atoms of the nanosystem's crystalline structures, as well as their changes, dopped or non-dopped, are playing to allow the consequent medical applications. And such changes, which occur in an atomic level can be, even considering the eventual difficulties of such approaches in the case of biological compounds, studied with the so called Hyperfine Interactions (HI)⁽⁶⁾.

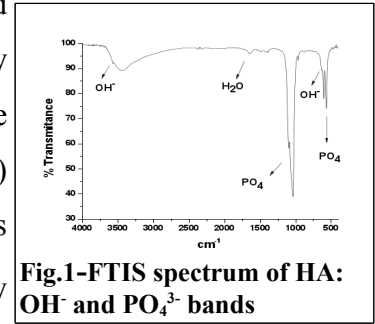
In this study HA nanoparticles, with and without doping Ho atoms, were prepared with diffused isotope-probe ¹¹¹In in order to use the Time-Differential Perturbed Angular Correlation (TDPAC) nuclear spectroscopy for measuring HI⁽⁷⁾.

2) Materials & Methods

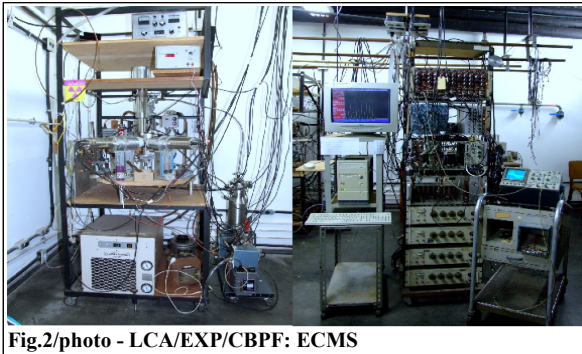
2.1 – Samples: the compounds annalized in these experiments were: a) nano-Hydroxyapatites (HA) sintesized at 310K (HA-310K) and 370K (HA-370K); b) nano-HA doped with Ho (HA-Ho) during it's

sintezation [all the previous mentioned samples were measured as non-thermalized and thermalized (heated at $T= 1,273K$ for 12h) structures]; c) Tricalcium Phosphate (TCP) non-thermalized.

2.2 – Structural Characterizations: generically the HA's calcium and phosphorous concentrations ($Ca/P= 1.66$) may be determined by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy (XFS), as well as their OH – groups can be identified by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometry (Fig.1-FTIS) in transmission mode from 400 cm^{-1} to 4000 cm^{-1} , with their crystallites mean size (τ) along HA, (002) and (300) directions, determined by Debye-Sherrer formula, $\tau= K.\lambda/\beta_{1/2} .\cos\theta$, where $\beta_{1/2}$ is the peak line width (values in radians) of the reflection and $K= 0.9$. More specifically, concerned the present case, all the samples here used were characterized by X-Ray Diffractometry (XRD) with CuK-radiation 40 kV-40 mA.



2.3 - Time Differential Perturbed Angular Correlation (TDPAC): when the electromagnetic field



gradients (EFG) V_{zz} present in the interior of a crystalline net interact with the nuclear electric quadrupole (Q) and/or magnetic (μ) moments of the intermediate nuclear state of a γ_1 - γ_2 decaying nuclear cascade of a suitable isotope-probe, it occurs what is being called HI which appear like wiggles in the TDPAC spectrum, here represented by the decay-line of the

intermediate level of those γ_1 - γ_2 cascade. The electromagnetic fields that contribute to the HI originate from charges and "spins" of the inner atomic levels of the isotope-probe influenced by the atoms of the next neighborhood to this isotope-probe, leading to the characterization of these neighborhoods. The HI may be described by a perturbation factor $G_{22}(t)$ which, in the case of V_{zz}/Q static interactions in polycrystalline samples, can be expressed as an overlapping of oscillatory components:

$$G_{22}(t) = [\sigma_{20} + \sum \sigma_{2n} . F_1(\delta, \omega_n, t) . F_2(\tau_R \omega_n) . \cos(\omega_n t)] . \exp(-\lambda_2 t) \quad (\text{eq.1})$$

ω_n (ν_0, η): transition frequencies between the magnetic sub-levels related to the "spin" of the intermediate nuclear state of the probe-isotope; F_1 : function associated to the nuclear interaction frequency distribution (usually lorentzian or gaussian); F_2 : function associated to the resolution time τ_R of the measuring setup; σ_{2n} : expansion coefficients; λ_2 : relaxation parameter

The TDPAC experiments were carried out with a four-detector BaF₂ setup with an electronic coincidences measuring system based on the “slow-fast” electronic coincidences principle (Fig.2/photo) and the measurements were performed on the nuclear γ_1 - γ_2 cascade of the probe-isotope $^{111}\text{In} \rightarrow ^{111}\text{Cd}$ (170 keV-250 keV) -intermediate nuclear state level half life-time $\tau_{1/2} = 84\text{ns}$ - as part of a InCl_3 solution which was dropped on the samples ($\approx 10^{-4}\text{at.}\%$), then samples sealed in quartz tubes; diffusion done at 1,073 K during 8hs. All the experiments were performed at “room temperature (RT)”.

3) Measurements & Results: in order to get comparable results concerning all the present measured systems, all the experiments were performed in the same measuring conditions. The non-thermalized samples: HA-310K, HA-370K, HA-Ho (Figs.3,5,7) and the thermalized sample HA-370K (Fig.6) display TDPAC adjusted spectra shapes, as already well known, related to distribution of nuclear electric quadrupole interaction frequencies which may indicate, even non committing the general crystalline structure of the compound, the presence of small structural distortions around the isotope-probes sites; the rest of thermalized samples: HA-310K, HA-Ho (Figs.4,8) display TDPAC adjusted spectra shapes related to well defined crystalline structures around the isotope-probe sites. A spectrum of similar nature is displayed by a pure TCP [$\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$] non-thermalized sample (Fig.9), a reasonable evidence of the TCP* presence in the two thermalized samples: HA-310K, HA-Ho (Figs.4,8). Concerning XRD, the spectra peaks related to non-thermalized samples, as shown in Figs. (3,5,7) -with exception of non-thermalized TCP (Fig.9)- even in the same graph positions of the thermalized samples [Figs.(4,6,8)], seem to be less defined, with larger half-widths when compared to XRD of the thermalized samples.

The TDPAC and XRD measured spectra are displayed below.

HA-310K - non-thermalized/thermalized

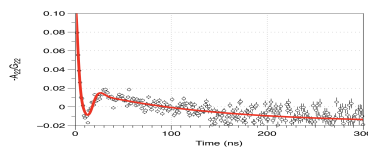


Fig.3:HA310K non thermalized - TDPAC

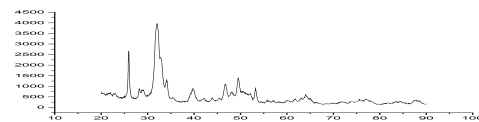


Fig.3A:HA310K non-thermalized - XRD

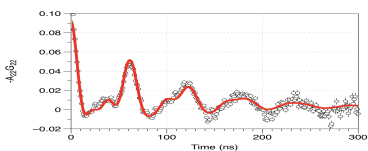


Fig.4A:HA310Kthermalized - TDPAC

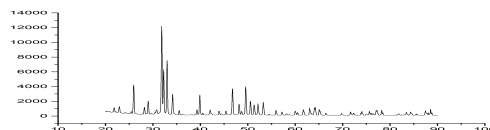


Fig.4A:HA310K thermalized - XRD

HA-370K – non-thermalized/thermalized

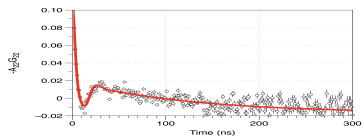


Fig.5:HA370K non thermalized - TDPAC

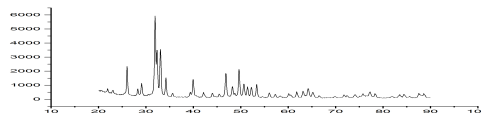


Fig.5A:HA370K non-thermalized - XRD

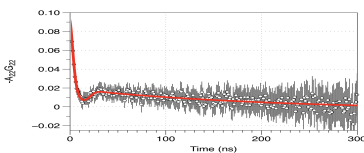


Fig.6:HA370K thermalized - TDPAC

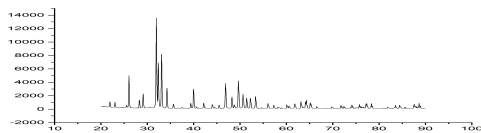


Fig.6A:HA370K thermalized - XRD

HAHo – non-thermalized/thermalized

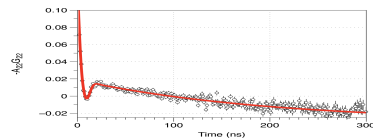


Fig.7:HAHo non-thermalized - TDPAC

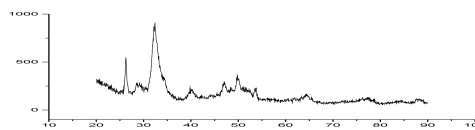


Fig. 7A: HAHo non-thermalized - XRD

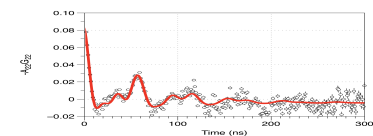


Fig.8:HAHo thermalized - TDPAC

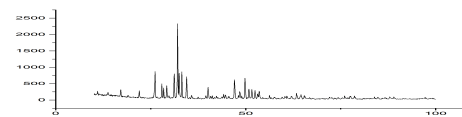


Fig.8A:HAHo thermalized - XRD

TCP non-thermalized

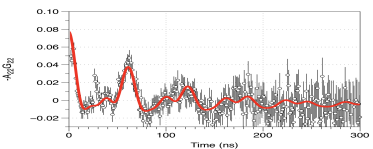


Fig.9: TCP non-thermalized - TDPAC

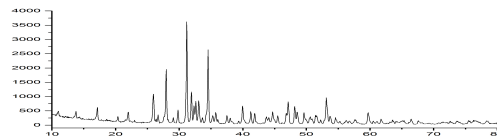


Fig.9A: TCP non-thermalized - XRD

4) Discussion: the present results indicate that the TCP found in some HA thermalized samples, as announced by the TDPAC measurements, even with the crystalline site of the isotope-probe ^{111}In -possibly substituting Ca in some of its sites- still unknown, is very low to be displayed in the XRD spectra. Such result emphasizes, in this case, the characterization role played in some situations by TDPAC when compared to XRD. By other side, such eventual TCP presence seems not to alterate the HA therapeutic performance. Nevertheless, the eventual effects of the TCP, even in a microscopic scale as presently announced, in human body is still unknown and therefore should be better studied.

The HA's synthesized at 370 K unchanged structure by the thermalization process, as displayed by XRD and TDPAC measurements, may indicate it's a more favourable sample to use for medical treatment. For the study of this structure other means of introducing the probe isotope should be tried: for instance, directly during the synthesis of HA could be a good way.

According to present results, where in some cases HA occurs simultaneously with TCP -and such simultaneous occurrence was already announced⁽⁸⁾- new ways of thermalization processes could be tried in order to better separate both compounds.

5) Further Remarks: The present growing of the use of carriers and delivery systems, as happens with nano-HA and other nano-radiopharmaceuticals in general, are improvingly changing the present context of nuclear medicine, for instance in bone cancer imaging and treatment. In this context nuclear spectroscopies, with the informations they are able to apport concerning atomic local sites, as well as identifying small amounts of compounds below XRD resolution as was the case in the present contribution, may play a valuable role. Further developments of the present attempt are under way.

Table I – HA Hyperfine Interactions Parameters

sample	ν_Q (NQI) (MHz)	η	δ	λ_2 (MHz)
HA 310K	210 (4)	0	0.42 (0.008)	7.1 (0.3)
HA-310K therm.	106(0.2)	0.24	0.048 (0.0016)	7.3(0.2)
HA 370K	210(4)	0	0.41	8.0 (0.5)
HA-370K therm.	168 (3)	0	0.55 (0.05)	5.27 (1.5)
HAHo	249 (8)	0	0.58 (0.02)	5.0
HAHo-therm.	112 (0.2)	0.28 (0.004)	0.045	13.2
TCP	107.04 (0.4)	0.23	0	10.1(0.8)

REFERENCES

- 1- “**Behavior of EDTMP (Ethylene-diaminetetramethylene-phosphonate) Nanoparticles in Blood: Considerations on the Site of Injection**” - Patricio B.F.C., Albernaz M.de S., Osmar F.S. Leite Neto, Ralph Santos-Oliveira; *Current Nanoscience* 10/3(2014)323-325.
- 2- “**Nanotechnology-Based Drug Delivery for Cancer**” - K.K. Jain; *Technol. Cancer Res. Treat.* 4(4)(2005)407-16.
- 3- “**Chemical Characterization of Some Substituted Hydroxyapatite**” - Ibrahim D.M. Mostafa, A.A. Korowash; *Chem. Cent. J.*, 28/5(1)(2011)74.
- 4- “**Understanding the Impact of Divalent Cation Substitution on Hydroxyapatite: an in-Vitro Multiparametric Study on Biocompatibility**”- Ingrid R. de Lima, Gutemberg A. Gomes, Carlos A. Soriano, Ana P. Campaneli, Thais H. Gasparoto, Erivan R. Schnaider, Lídia A. de Sena, Alexandre M. Rossi, José M. Granjeiro; *Journal of Biomedical Materials Research, Part A/v. online*(2011)1-8.
- 5- “**XRD, AFM, IR and TGA Study of Nanostructured Hydroxyapatite**” - Mirta Mir, Fabio L. Leite, Herrman Junior, Paulo S. de Paula, Fabio L. Pissetti, Alexandre M. Rossi, Elizabeth L. Moreira, Yvonne M. Primerano; *Materials Research (São Carlos-Impresso)* 15(2012)622-627.
- 6- “**Applications of PAC to Chemistry and Related Areas of Solid State Physics**” - H.H. Rinneberg; *Atomic Energy Review* 17/2(1979)477.
- 7- “**The Study of Hyperfine Interactions on Hydroxyapatite Compounds by Gamma Spectroscopy Perturbed Angular Correlation – PAC**” - Osmar F.S. Leite Neto, Fabio H.M. Cavalcante, José T. P.D. Cavalcante, Henrique Saitovitch, Ralph Santos-Oliveira; abstract accepted by 5th Joint Int. Conf. on HI/NQI; Australia, October/2014.
- 8- “**Síntese de Pós de Fosfatos de Cálcio Nanométricos através do Método de Síntese de Combustão em Solução**” - Tiago M. Volkmer, Daiana Saciloto, Adriane Guarienti, André Garay, Caldas Souza, Luis A. Santo; V⁰ Workshop em Nanociências – UNIFRA, Santa Maria, RGS/Brasil, maio/2011.

(*) The possible existence of TCP in present HA samples, even eventually and in small amounts, was suggested by Dr. Alexandre M. Rossi (**Lab. Materiais Biocerâmicos/APL/CBPF**)

Acknowledgments

- 1) The ¹¹¹In has kindly been supplied by **Radiofarmacia/IPEN/CNEN**.
- 2) The HA and TCP were kindly supplied by **Lab. Materiais Biocerâmicos/APL/CBPF**.
- 3) The DRX characterizations were performed at the **Lab. Cristalografia e Difração-RaiosX/CBPF**.
- 4) Our thanks to “**BND-Transportes**” for transportation of the active material from IPEN to CBPF.