C8953
NMR structural analysis - seminar

## Vector model of NMR experiments + ^{13}C APT

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Analysis of simple pulse sequences using vector model

- simple model based on rotation of the vector of bulk magnetization in the plane perpendicular to the vector of magnetic field, direction is determined by the "right-hand rule"

- NMR signal is detectable only as coherent magnetization oscillating in *xy* plane

- the free precession ω (due to the B_0) of magnetization vector is eliminated by introducing rotating frame $\omega_0 \Rightarrow$ magnetic field of excitation pulses (B_1) is motionless and the individual resonance frequencies differs in so called offset $\Omega_i = \omega_i - \omega_0$

- applicability of vector model is rather limited to simple single-quantum experiments without transfer of polarisation
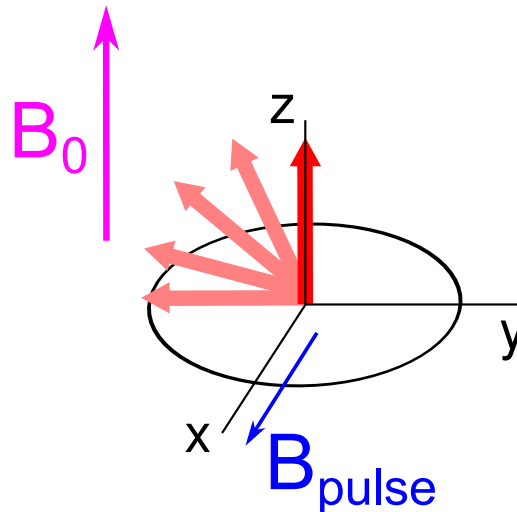
T_1 relaxation

Apply following sequence (inversion recovery) to isolated spin characterized by
a) $T_1 = \tau/2$ and **b)** $T_1 = 5\tau$. Draw semi-quantitatively resulting spectrum.
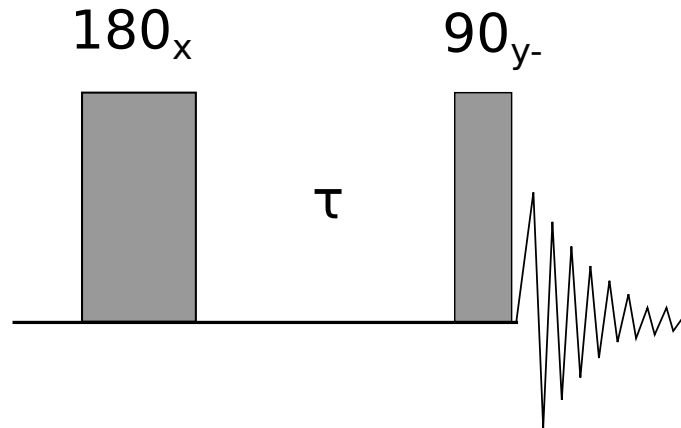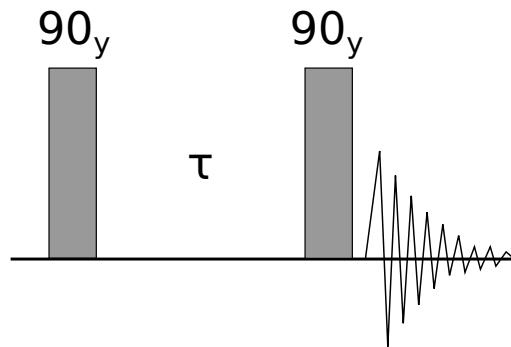
1-1̄ sequence

Draw the evolution of macroscopic magnetization through the sequence:
90°(y) - τ - 90°(y) - aq
Consider the evolution of an isolated spin due to the chemical shift.

1. How does the result differ for the following offsets: $\Omega\tau = 0, \pi/2, \pi$.
2. Draw lineshapes of resulting signal assuming the a) $y+$ b) $x+$ corresponds to zero phase of receiver.

90_y 90_y

τ

Heteronuclear spin echo

By using vector diagrams determine the result of attached pulse sequence.

1. **Ignore 180° pulse** in hydrogen channel for isolated spin systems **a)** ^{13}C-^1H and **b)** ^{13}C-$^1H_2$. Explain the role of CPD block.
2. Lets consider **the complete sequence** and isolated spin systems **a)** ^{13}C-^1H and **b)** ^{13}C-$^1H_2$.
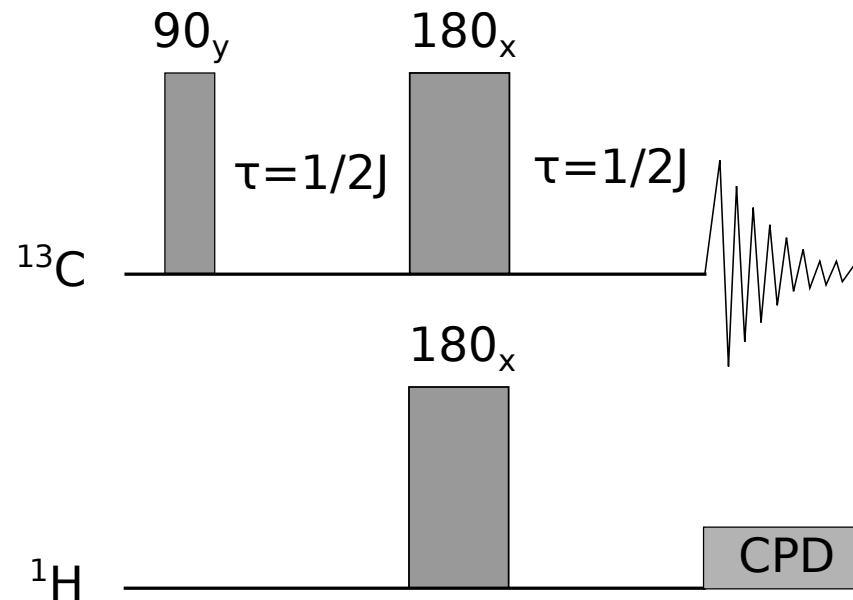
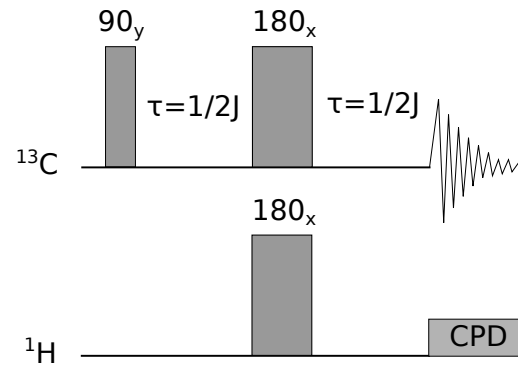# Heteronuclear spin echo

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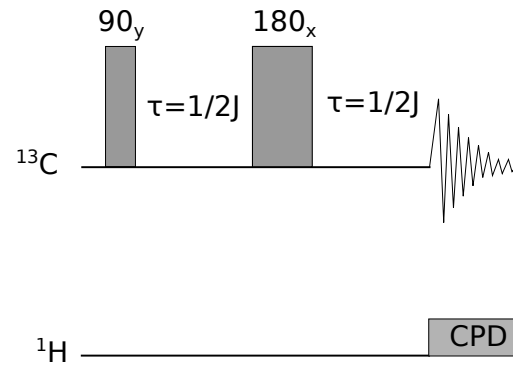
Heteronuclear spin echo

2. Lets consider **the complete sequence** and isolated spin systems **a)** ^{13}C-^1H and **b)** ^{13}C-$^1H_2$.
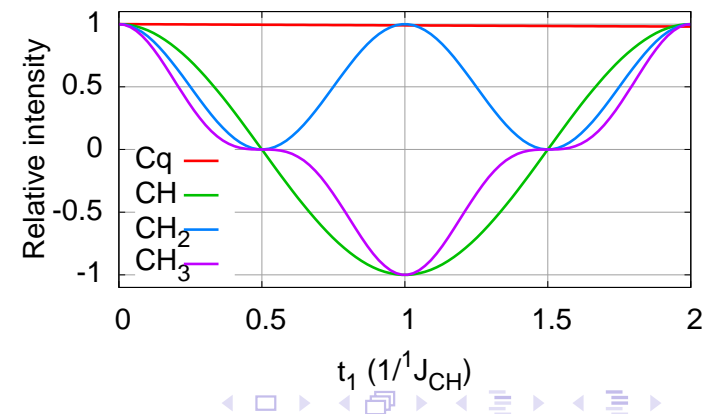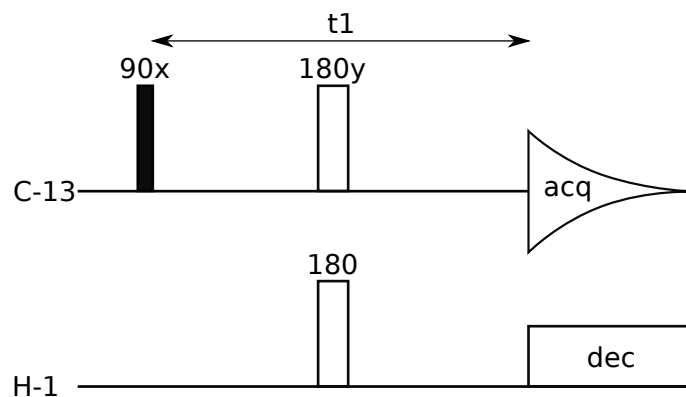
APT - Attached Proton Test

based on heteronuclear spin echo
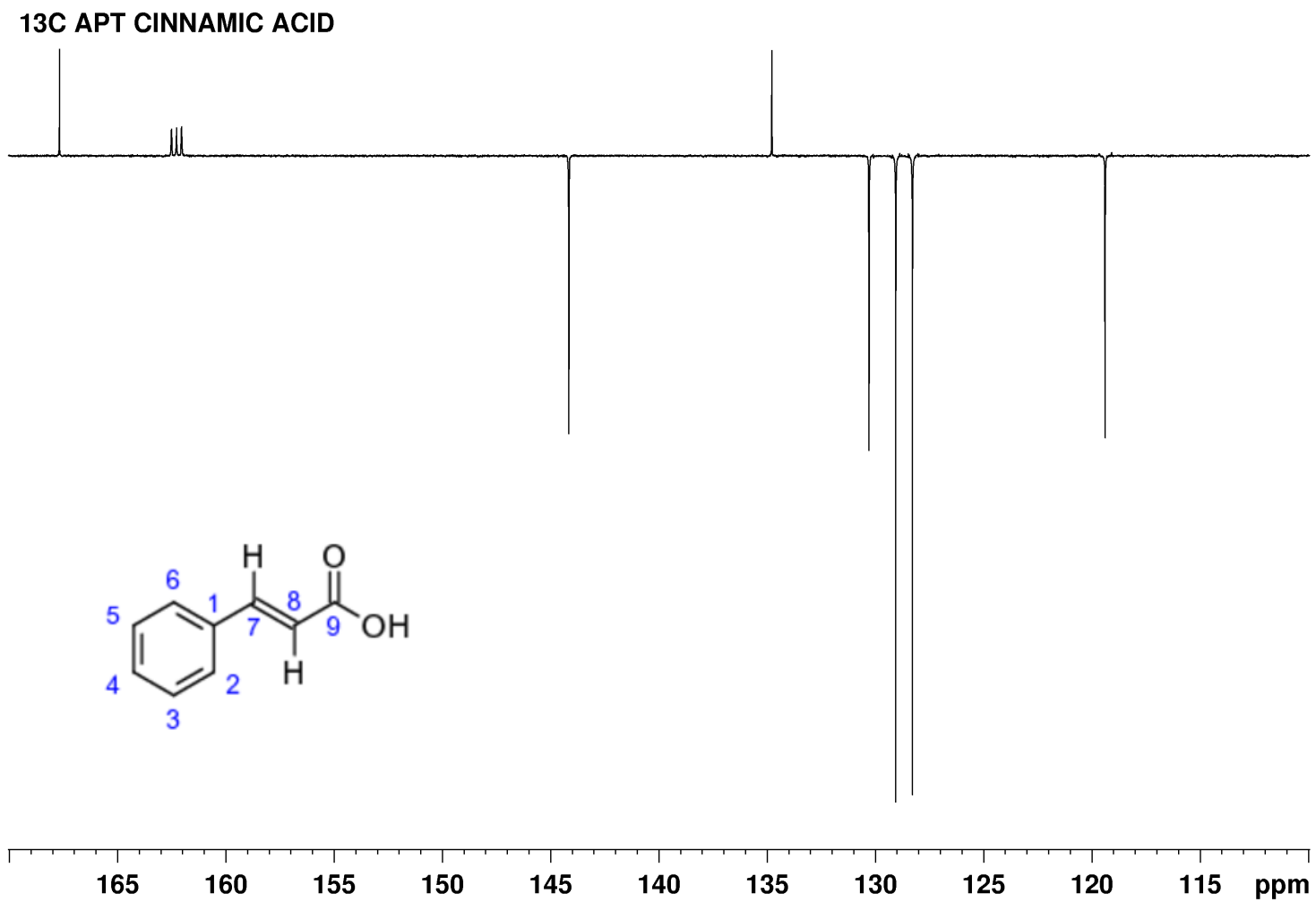
- $t_1 = 1/{}^1J_{CH}$

${}^{13}C$ signals are differentiated according to the number of directly bound ${}^1H$
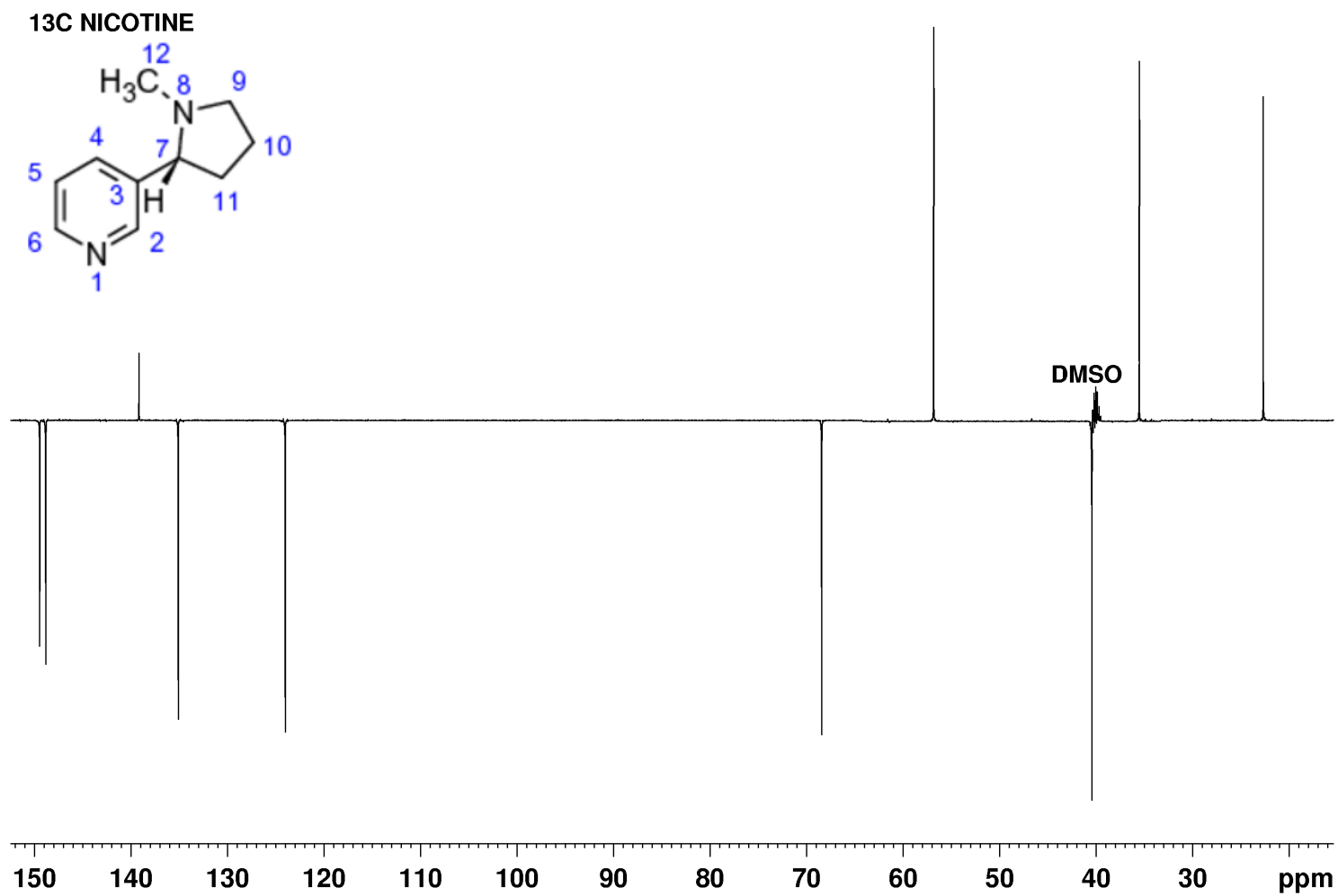
- Cq, CH_2 positive
- CH, CH_3 negative

Evolution of signal governed by the value of ${}^1J_{CH} \implies$ reflected by the intensity of APT signal
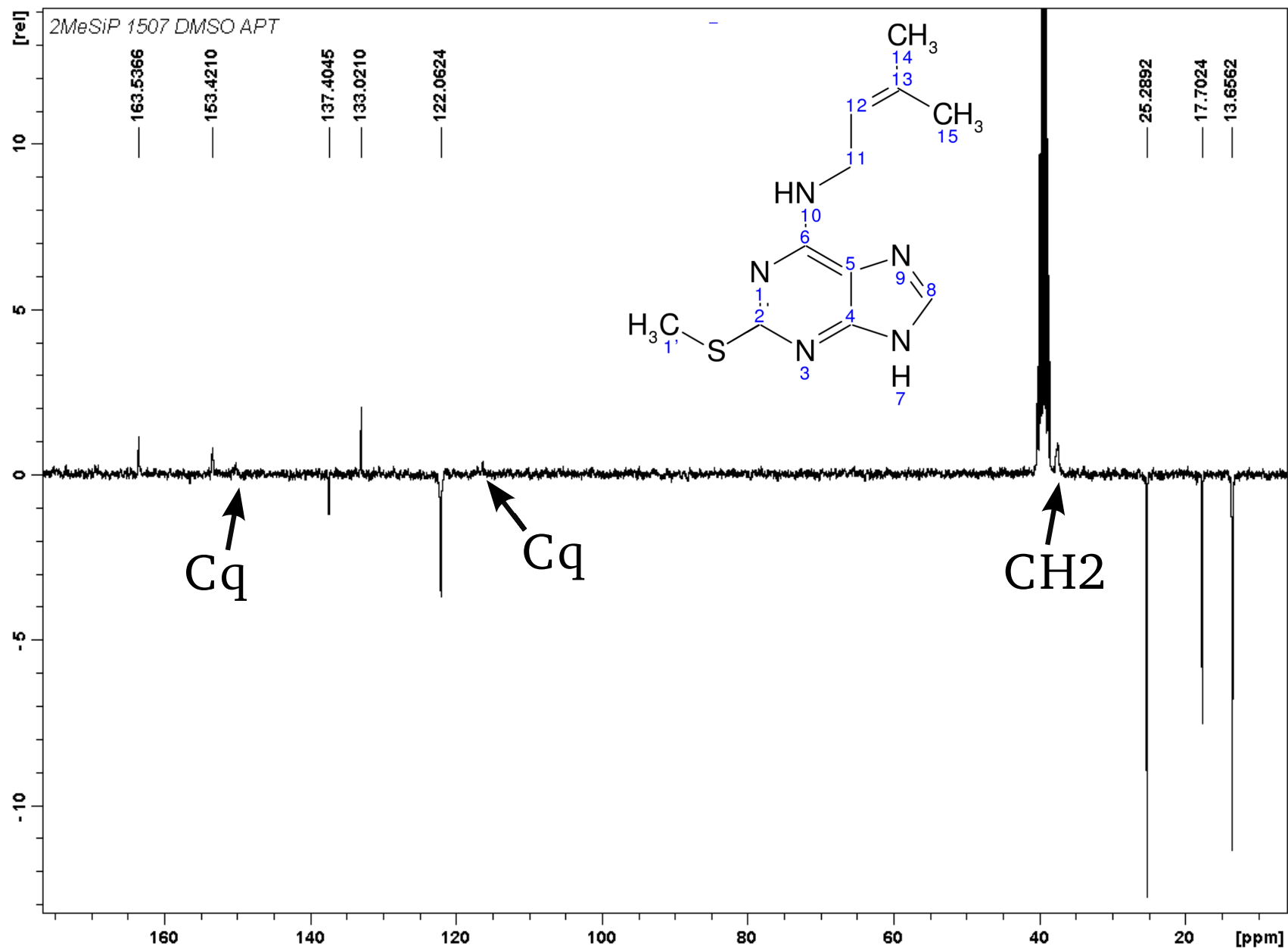
^{13}C APT Cinnamic acid

13C APT CINNAMIC ACID

^{13}C APT of Nicotine

^{13}C APT 4

Next topic

2D spectroscopy