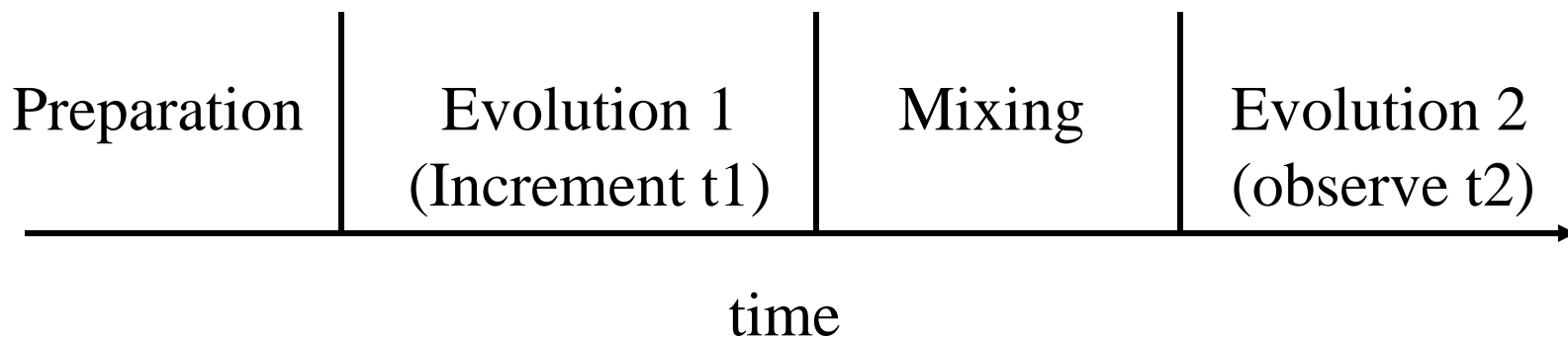


COSY by PRODUCT OPERATORS

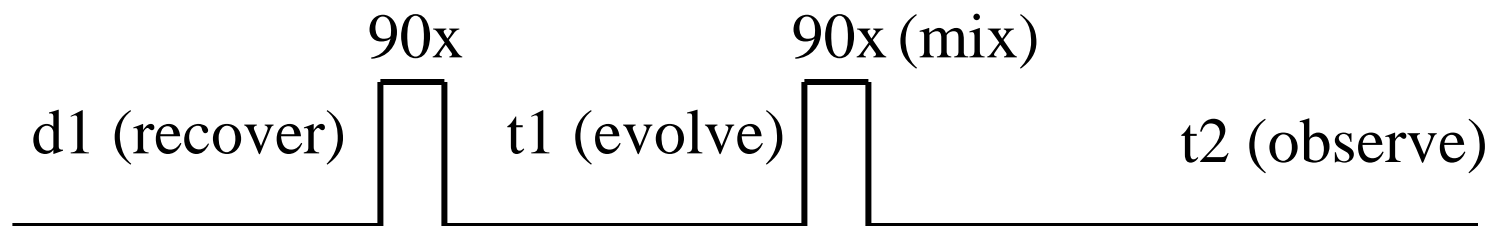
BCMB/CHEM 8190

Two Dimensional NMR Spectra

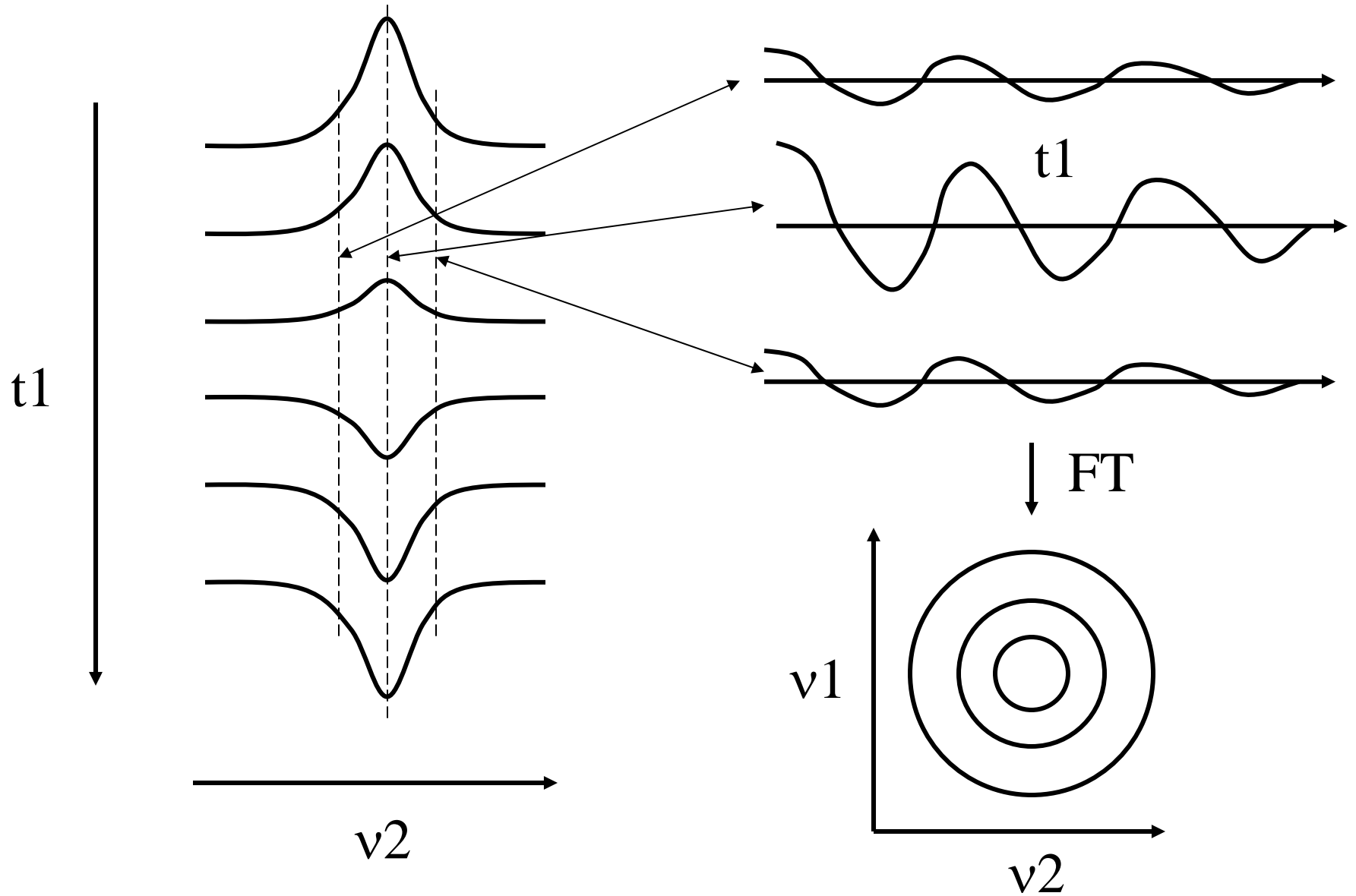
A General Scheme: other mixing and evolution periods can be added to increase dimensions



Example: COSY – mixing is scalar coupling



2D -NMR - FIDs are Transformed in t_2 , then in t_1



COSY for an AX Spin System Using Product Operators

Hamiltonian: $H = -\gamma B_0(1-\sigma_A)I_{ZA} - \gamma B_0(1-\sigma_X)I_{ZX} + 2\pi J I_{ZA} \cdot I_{ZX}$

chemical shift

scalar coupling

Basis set : $(\alpha\alpha, \alpha\beta, \beta\alpha, \beta\beta)$

Using product operator transformation tables,
or Kanters' POF procedures for MAPLE:

➤ `step1:=spinsystem([A,X]);`

`step1 := IzA + IzX`

➤ `step2:=xpulse(step1,{A,X},Pi/2);`

`step2 := -IyA - IyX`

Evolution Step Combines All parts of Hamiltonian in Kanters' POF Approach

```
> step3:=evolve(step2,{A,X}, t1);
```

$$\begin{aligned} \text{step3} := & -\text{Cos}(2 \pi W_A t1) \text{Ip}_A \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,x} t1) \\ & + 2 \text{Cos}(2 \pi W_A t1) \text{Ix}_A \text{Iz}_X \text{Sin}(\pi J_{A,x} t1) \\ & + \text{Sin}(2 \pi W_A t1) \text{Ix}_A \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,x} t1) \\ & + 2 \text{Sin}(2 \pi W_A t1) \text{Ip}_A \text{Iz}_X \text{Sin}(\pi J_{A,x} t1) \\ & - \text{Cos}(2 \pi W_X t1) \text{Ip}_X \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,x} t1) \\ & + 2 \text{Cos}(2 \pi W_X t1) \text{Ix}_X \text{Iz}_A \text{Sin}(\pi J_{A,x} t1) \\ & + \text{Sin}(2 \pi W_X t1) \text{Ix}_X \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,x} t1) \\ & + 2 \text{Sin}(2 \pi W_X t1) \text{Ip}_X \text{Iz}_A \text{Sin}(\pi J_{A,x} t1) \end{aligned}$$

Can Also use Transformation Table

Because elements of \mathbf{H} commute
operators can be applied successively

$$\mathbf{I}_{YA} \xrightarrow{(\pi J t_1) 2\mathbf{I}_{ZA} \mathbf{I}_{ZX}} \cos(\pi J t_1) \mathbf{I}_{YA} - \sin(\pi J t_1) 2\mathbf{I}_{XA} \mathbf{I}_{ZX}$$

$$\cos(\pi J t_1) \mathbf{I}_{YA} \xrightarrow{(\omega_A t_1)(\mathbf{I}_{ZA} + \mathbf{I}_{ZX})} \cos(\pi J t_1) \cos(\omega_A t_1) \mathbf{I}_{YA} - \cos(\pi J t_1) \sin(\omega_A t_1) \mathbf{I}_{XA}$$

$$- \sin(\pi J t_1) 2\mathbf{I}_{XA} \mathbf{I}_{ZX} \xrightarrow{(\omega_A t_1)(\mathbf{I}_{ZA} + \mathbf{I}_{ZX})} -\sin(\pi J t_1) \cos(\omega_A t_1) 2\mathbf{I}_{XA} \mathbf{I}_{ZX} - \sin(\pi J t_1) \sin(\omega_A t_1) 2\mathbf{I}_{YA} \mathbf{I}_{ZX}$$

Repeat for \mathbf{I}_{YX} - get four more terms

Now the effect of another X pulse:

$$\mathbf{I}_{XA} + \mathbf{I}_{XX}$$

> **step4 := xpulse(step3, {A,X}, Pi/2);**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{step4} := & -\text{Cos}(2 \pi W_A t1) I_{z_A} \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \\ & - 2 \text{Cos}(2 \pi W_A t1) I_{x_A} I_{y_X} \text{Sin}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \\ & + \text{Sin}(2 \pi W_A t1) I_{x_A} \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \\ & - 2 \text{Sin}(2 \pi W_A t1) I_{z_A} I_{y_X} \text{Sin}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \\ & - \text{Cos}(2 \pi W_X t1) I_{z_X} \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \\ & - 2 \text{Cos}(2 \pi W_X t1) I_{x_X} I_{y_A} \text{Sin}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \\ & + \text{Sin}(2 \pi W_X t1) I_{x_X} \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \\ & - 2 \text{Sin}(2 \pi W_X t1) I_{z_X} I_{y_A} \text{Sin}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \end{aligned}$$

some of the above are not observable (MQ,Z) – only retain observables
some X observables were modulated by properties of A in t1 – crosspeaks
some X observables were modulated by properties of X in t1 - autopeaks

Observe: take the trace of result with M_x and M_y operators ($\mathbf{I}_{XA} + \mathbf{I}_{XX} + \mathbf{I}_{YA} + \mathbf{I}_{YX}$). I is Y component

> **step5:=observe(step4, {A,X}, t2,0);**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{step5} := & \frac{1}{2} \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_A t1) \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \text{Cos}(2 \pi W_A t2) \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t2) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} I \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_A t1) \text{Sn}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_X t2) \text{Sn}(\pi J_{A,X} t2) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} I \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_X t1) \text{Sn}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_A t2) \text{Sn}(\pi J_{A,X} t2) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_X t1) \text{Sn}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \text{Cos}(2 \pi W_A t2) \text{Sn}(\pi J_{A,X} t2) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_X t1) \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \text{Cos}(2 \pi W_X t2) \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t2) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} I \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_X t1) \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_X t2) \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t2) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} I \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_A t1) \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_A t2) \text{Cos}(\pi J_{A,X} t2) \\
 & + \frac{1}{2} \text{Sn}(2 \pi W_A t1) \text{Sn}(\pi J_{A,X} t1) \text{Cos}(2 \pi W_X t2) \text{Sn}(\pi J_{A,X} t2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Note: $t1$ must reach $\sim 1/(2J)$ or sin terms make crosspeaks small

Useful Trigonometric Identities:

- $\sin(A)\cos(B) = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)]$
- $\cos(A)\sin(B) = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B)]$
- $\sin(A)\sin(B) = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)]$
- $\cos(A)\cos(B) = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)]$

Previous expressions evolve at $\omega \pm \pi J$

Transforming these in t1 and t1 Gives a series of Absorptive and Dispersive peaks at $\nu \pm J/2$

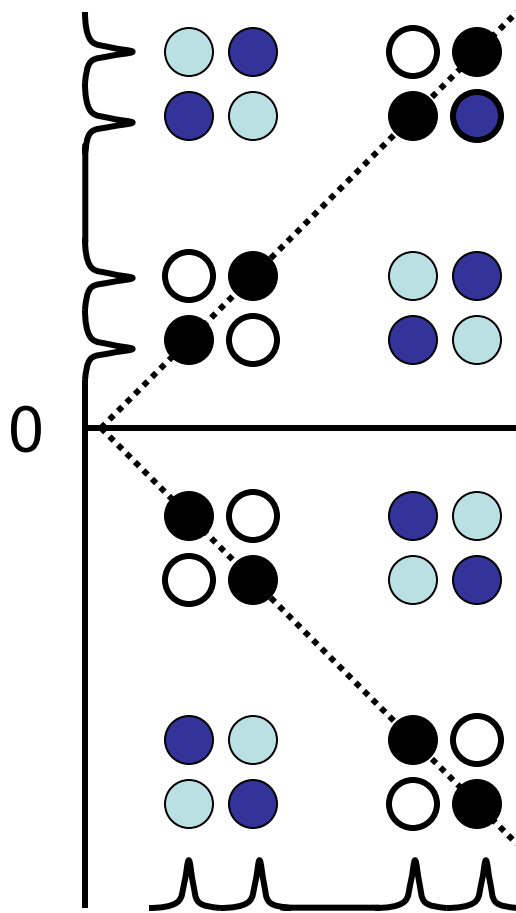
> spec1:=

evalc(Re(FT(FT(step5,0,t2,v2),0,t1,v1))) ;

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Dx} \left(W_X + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Ab} \left(W_X - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Ab} \left(W_X - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Dx} \left(W_A + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Ab} \left(W_A - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Dx} \left(W_A + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & - \frac{1}{16} \text{Ab} \left(W_X - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Dx} \left(W_A - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Ab} \left(W_A + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Dx} \left(W_A - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Dx} \left(W_A + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Ab} \left(W_A - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Dx} \left(W_X - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Ab} \left(W_X + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & - \frac{1}{16} \text{Ab} \left(W_A + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Dx} \left(W_X + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Dx} \left(W_A - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Ab} \left(W_A - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & - \frac{1}{16} \text{Ab} \left(W_A - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Dx} \left(W_X - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Ab} \left(W_X + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Dx} \left(W_X - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Dx} \left(W_A + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Ab} \left(W_X - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & - \frac{1}{16} \text{Dx} \left(W_A + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Ab} \left(W_X + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & - \frac{1}{16} \text{Dx} \left(W_A - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Ab} \left(W_X - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & - \frac{1}{16} \text{Ab} \left(W_X + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Dx} \left(W_A + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Dx} \left(W_A - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Ab} \left(W_X + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & + \frac{1}{16} \text{Dx} \left(W_A - \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Ab} \left(W_A + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right) \\
 & - \frac{1}{16} \text{Dx} \left(W_X + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_2 \right) \text{Ab} \left(W_A + \frac{1}{2} J_{A,X} \nu_1 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

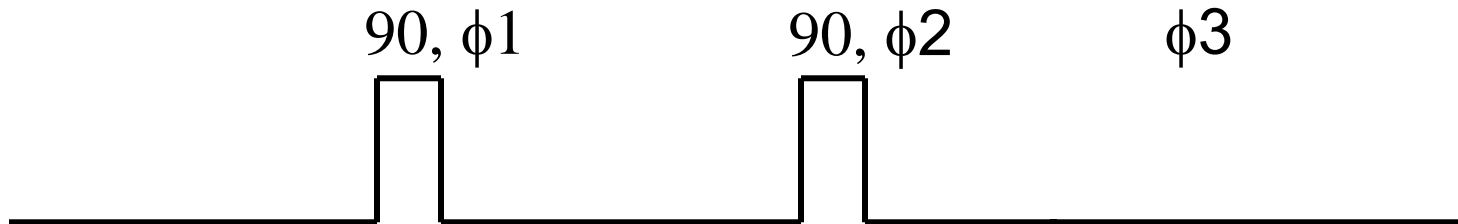
Sequence has no quadrature in V1

- Can set transmitter rf is to one side of spectrum, but this reduces sensitivity



- $\text{Cos}(w) = 1/2 (\exp(iw) + \exp(-iw))$
two opposite rotating components
- $\text{Sin}(w) = -i/2 (\exp(iw) - \exp(-iw))$
sum of two terms ($i \cdot \sin$) gives $+w$
- Solution: collect a second set set of data with sin modulation in t_1 : accomplished by setting by setting second pulse to 90° , and adding acquisitions to imaginary part of memory

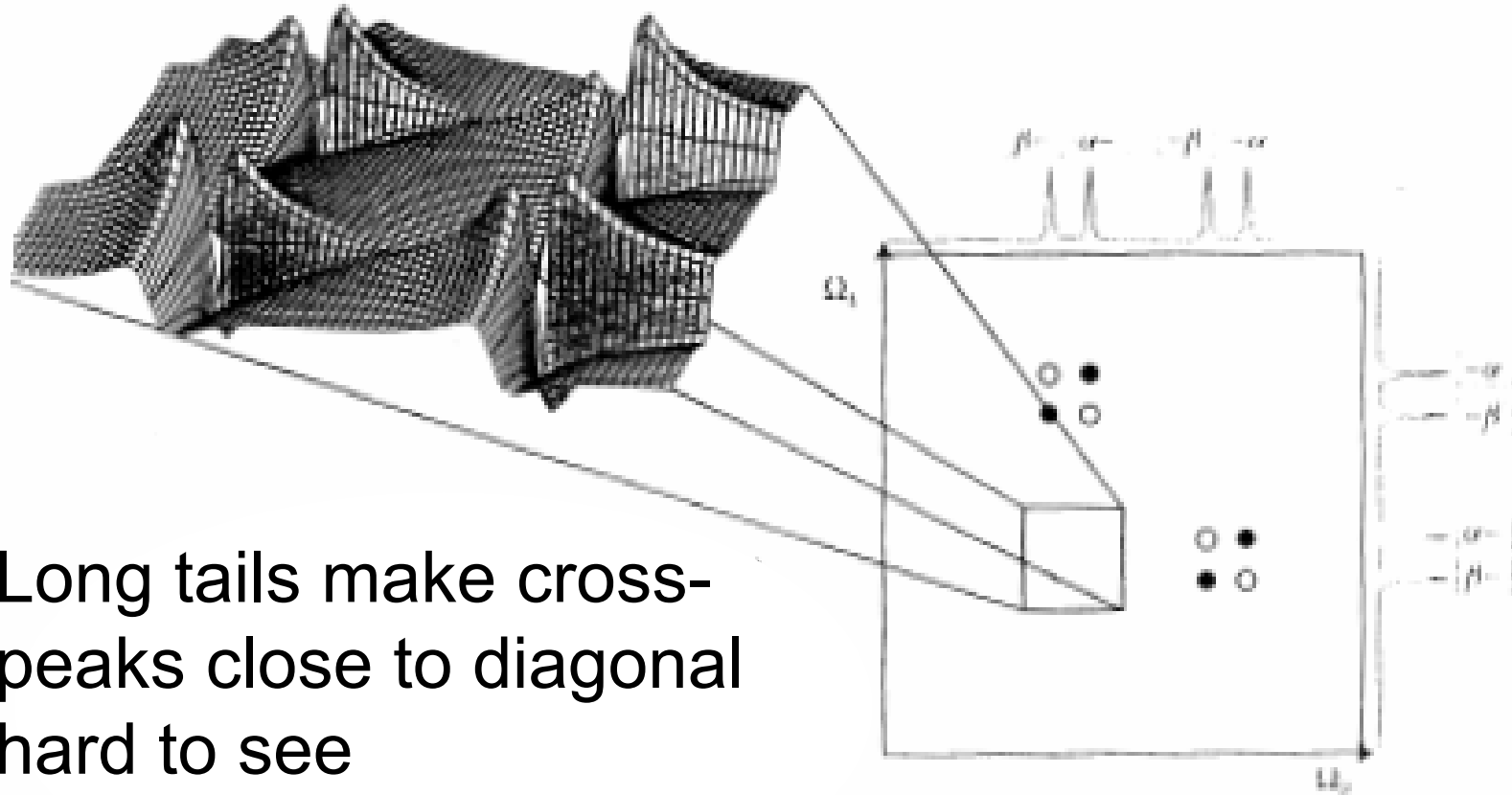
Elementary Phase cycle for COSY



- Implement quadrature in t1
- Correct for T1 recover in t1 – would give axial peak
- Phase cycle:

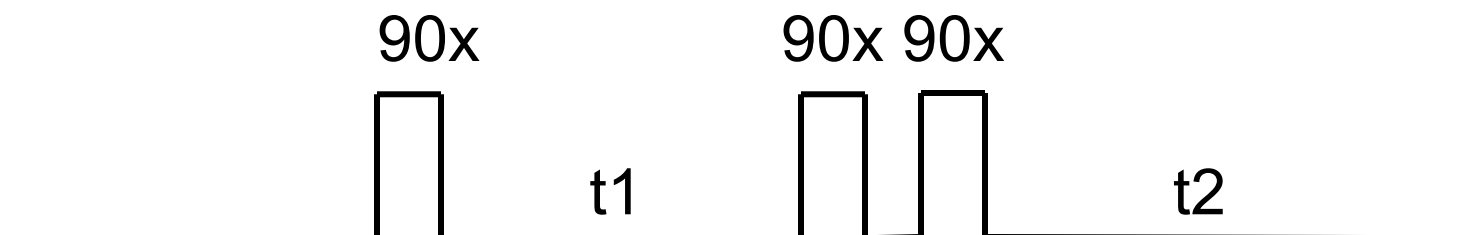
ϕ_2	ϕ_2	ϕ_2	memory
x	x	+	real
-x	x	-	real
x	y	+	imag
-x	y	-	imag

Another problem: Dispersive and Twisted Auto-Peaks (or Cross-Peaks)



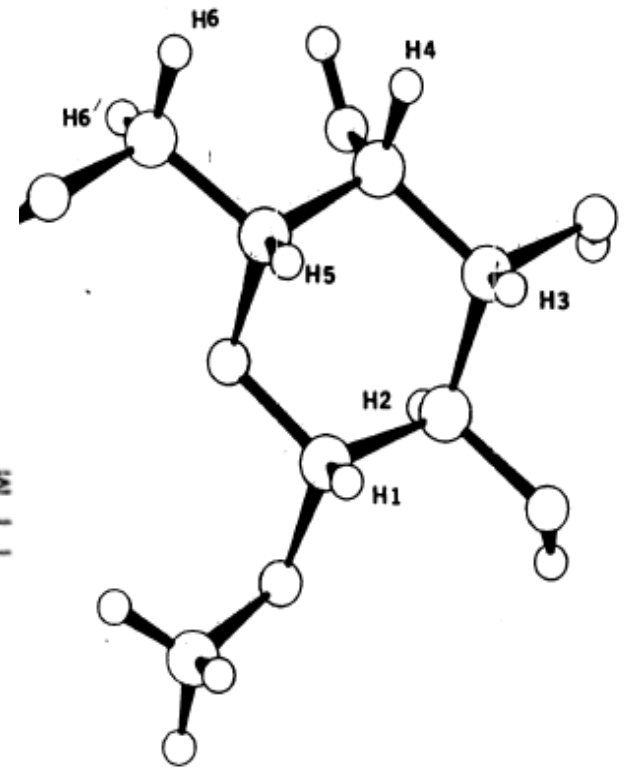
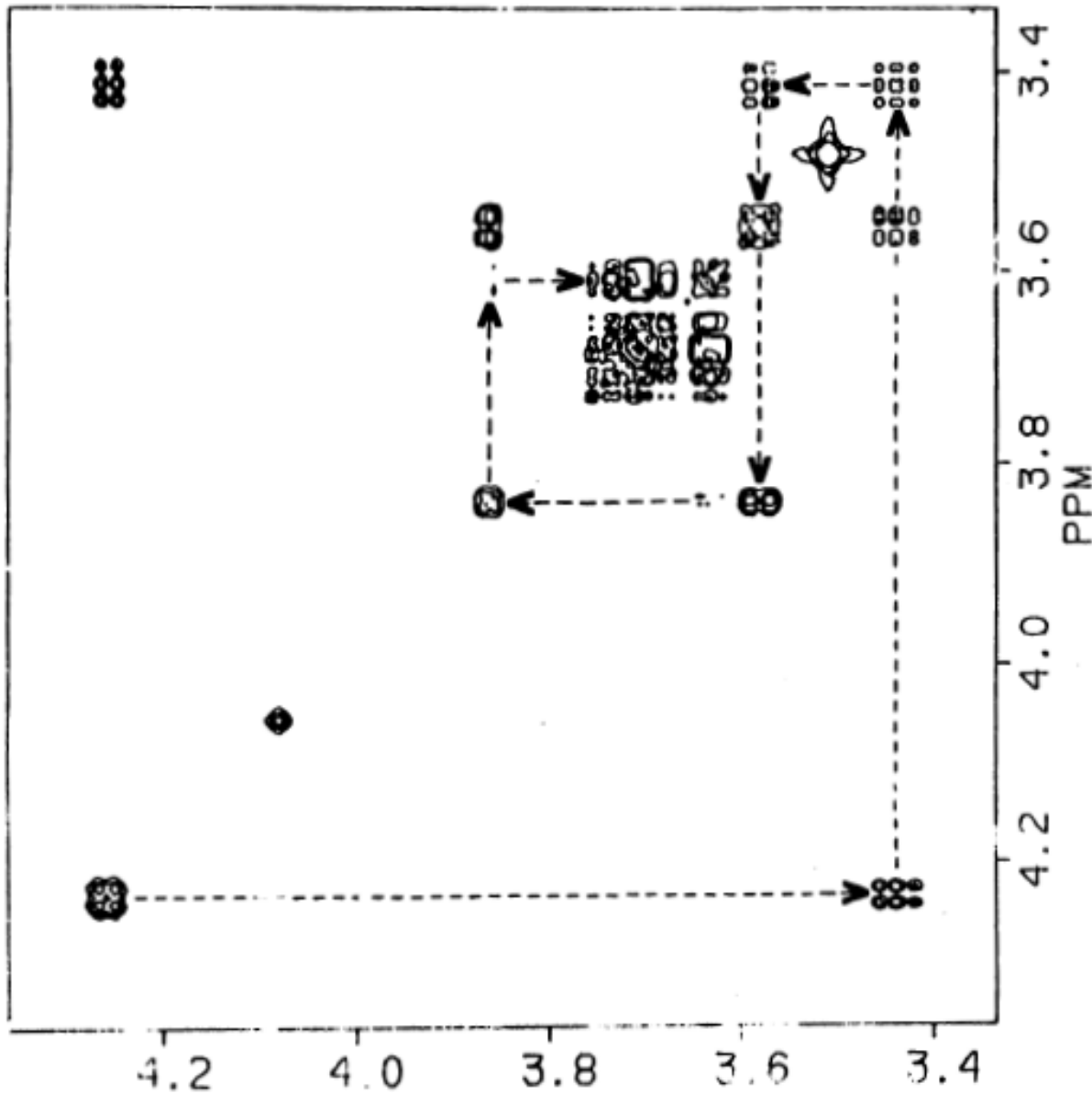
- Long tails make cross-peaks close to diagonal hard to see
- One solution: magnitude spectrum – but lines are still broad

Double-Quantum Filtered COSY



- Consider MQ term from page 7 and add x pulse
- $-2I_{1X}I_{2Y} - (I_{1X} + I_{2X}) \rightarrow -2I_{1X}I_{2Z} \dots$ auto-peak
- $-2I_{1Y}I_{2X} - (I_{1X} + I_{2X}) \rightarrow -2I_{1Z}I_{2X} \dots$ cross-peak
- Note: both are absorptive (still antiphase)
- Phase cycling needed to remove other pathways
- Resonances from single lines (solvent) removed

Example of 2Q-Filtered COSY



β -Me-Galactose