

**JEOL**

Solutions for Innovation



# **Poking fun at helpless Atoms –**

*Towards Consistency by a cut and paste solution with Delta Pulse Programming.*

## Early Lesson 1 – you get what you ask for...

- Phase = {0, 2, 1, 3} ; will get you zero, two, one and three degrees!
- Rather..
- Phase = {0, 180, 90, 270};
- Very handy for times when phases of 30, 45, 60, 135 might be desired. *Delta is a decidedly modern approach to such things.*

## Delay and pulse Events – *consistency!*

**time**; ... simple delay of duration in variable time..

**time**,(**options**); ... an event of duration “time” with device defined in options..

**x\_pulse**,(**obs.gate**, **obs.phs.phase\_x**, **obs.atn.x\_atn**); ... simple obs channel pulse

**grad\_1**,(**fgz.gate**,**fgz.amp.grad\_1\_amp**,**fgz.shape.grad\_shape**); ... Z-PFG pulse..

**T/2 - (tau - epsilon) - y\_pulse - tau - t1 ystep -1/(2\*y\_sweep)**,  
**(irr.gate.irr.rf\_mod.irr\_noise, irr.atn.irr\_atn\_dec)**;

# gHSQCAD & HSQCAD Edit Options -> Easy custom interface

Pulse Delay and Options

relaxation\_delay 1.3[s]

multiplicity\_edit\_mode CH\_only

sspulse

tango

Pulse Delay and Options

relaxation\_delay 1.3[s]

multiplicity\_edit\_mode off

sspulse

tango

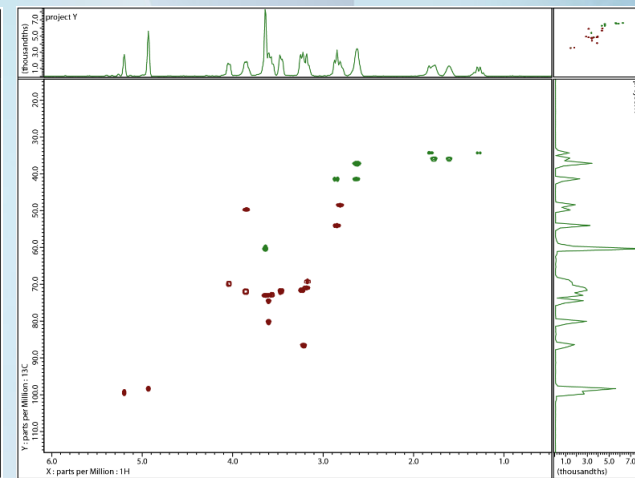
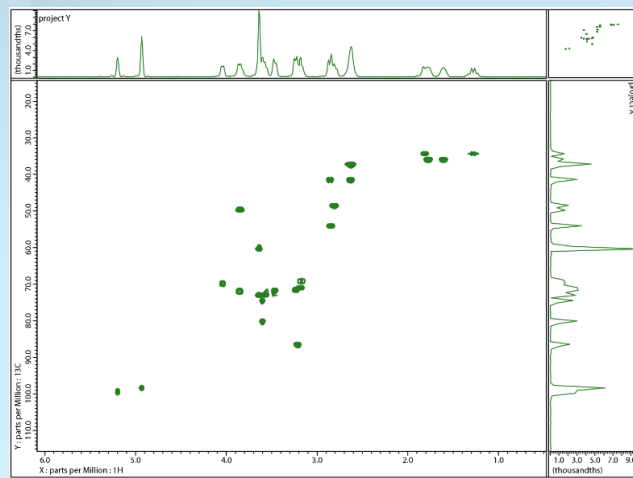
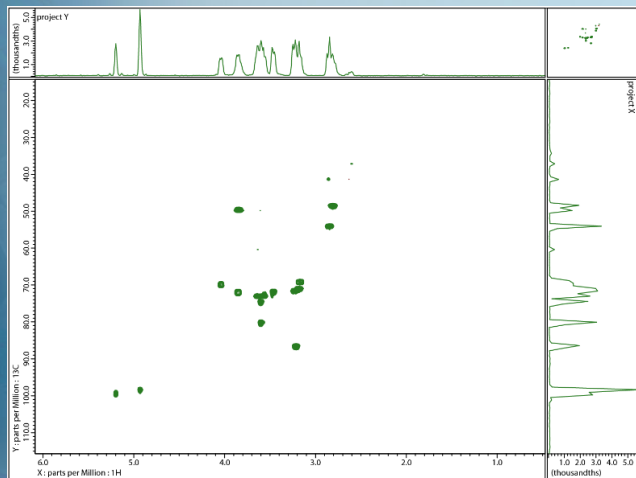
Pulse Delay and Options

relaxation\_delay 1.3[s]

multiplicity\_edit\_mode up\_down

sspulse

tango



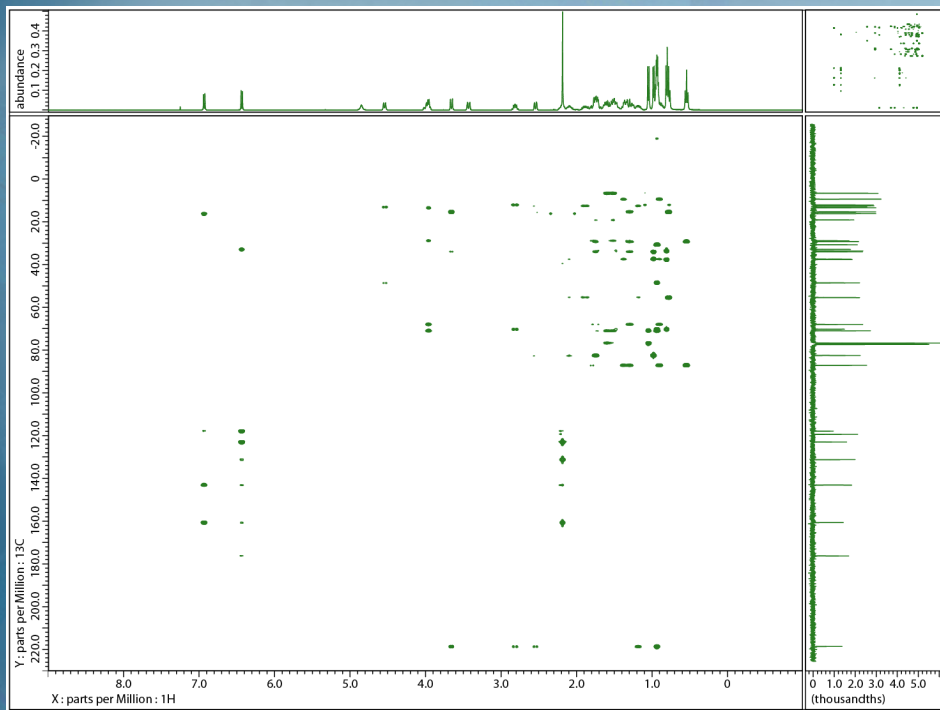
```

multiplicity_edit_mode => "up_down" , ("up_down", "off", "CH_only");

edit_multiplier = if multiplicity_edit_mode = "up_down" then 2.0 else
                  if multiplicity_edit_mode = "CH_only" then 1.0 else
                  2.0;

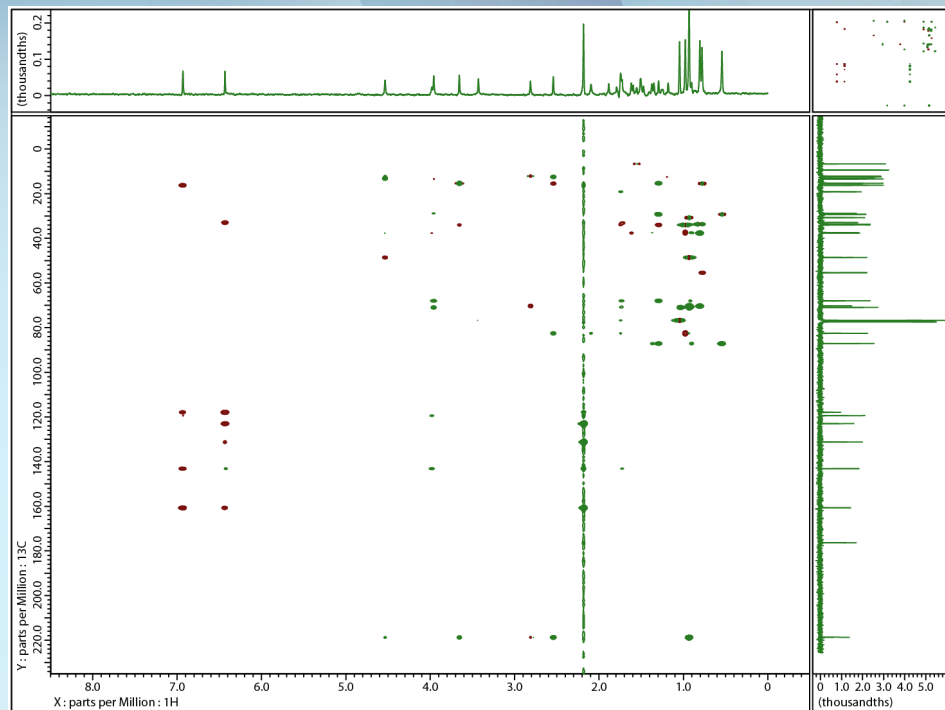
multiplicity_edit = if multiplicity_edit_mode = "off" then FALSE else
                   TRUE;
    
```

## Core experiment #2..



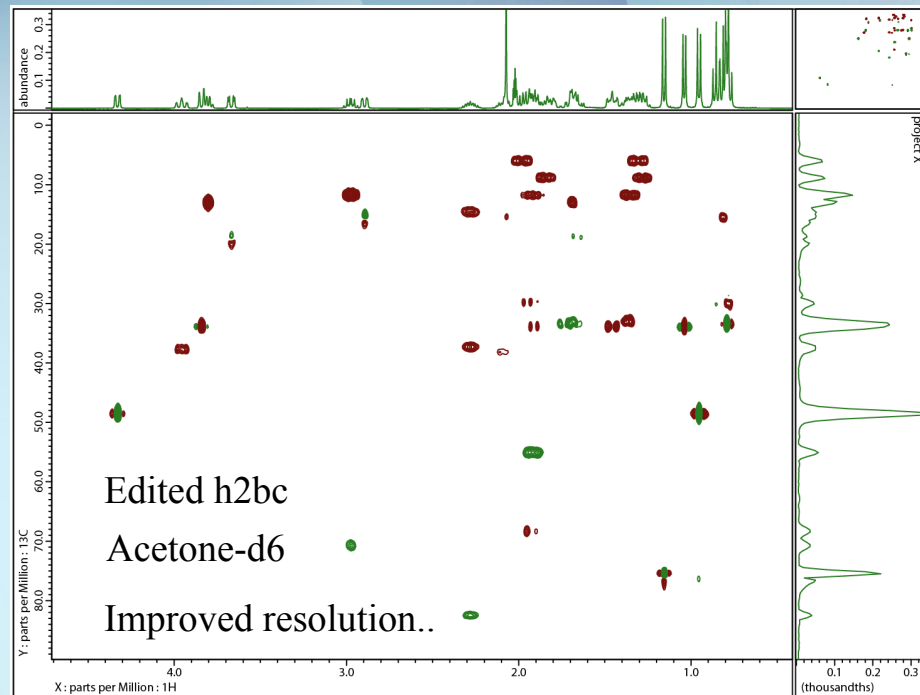
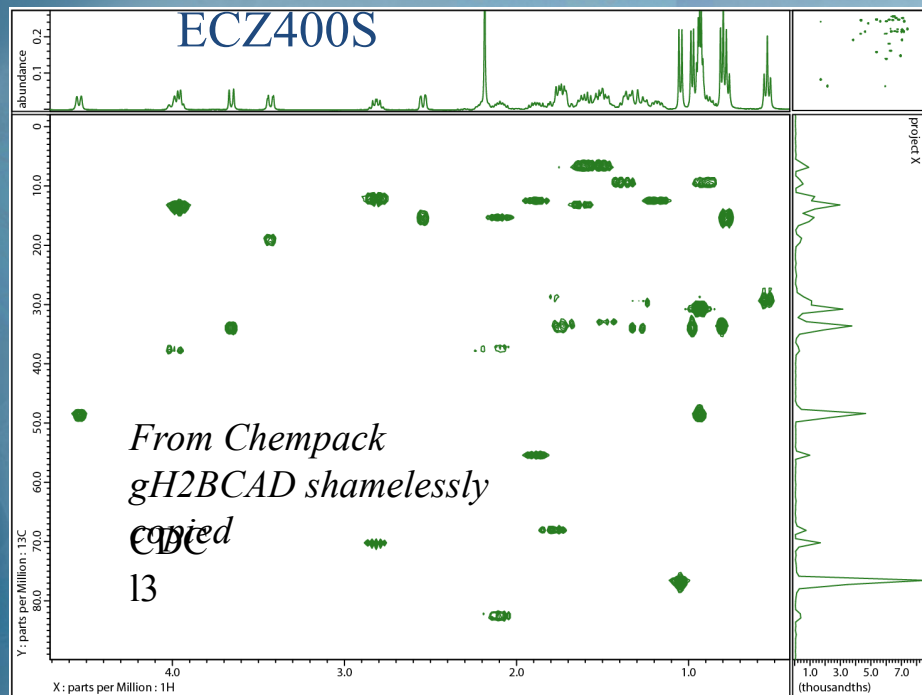
gHMBCAD av in F2 / phased  
F1

*Vague “up/down” information but higher resolution*



LR-HSQMBC with PSYCHE 1D as  
projection  
Phased both F1/F2  
{<sup>13</sup>C}

# Asking around.. H2BC – under utilized! Why? Lasalocid-A example



*Constant-time experiment  
 Compliments simple  
 COSY..!*

N. T. Nyberg, J. O. Duus, O. W. Sorensen, JACS, 127, 6154-6155, 2005.

N. T. Nyberg, J. O. Duus, O. W. Sorensen, Mag Res Chem 43, 971-974, 2005.


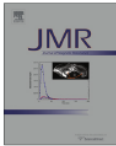
# Experiment to Probe edited $1J_{CC}$ and $nJ_{CC}$ while observing $1H$

Journal of Magnetic Resonance 236 (2013) 126–133

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

**Journal of Magnetic Resonance**


journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jmr](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jmr)

Broadband inversion of  $^1J_{CC}$  responses in  $1,n$ -ADEQUATE spectra<sup>☆</sup>

Mikhail Reibarkh<sup>a,\*</sup>, R. Thomas Williamson<sup>a</sup>, Gary E. Martin<sup>b,\*</sup>, Wolfgang Bermel<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Merck Research Laboratories, Discovery and Preclinical Sciences, Process and Analytical Chemistry, Structure Elucidation Group, Rahway, NJ 07065, USA  
<sup>b</sup>Merck Research Laboratories, Discovery and Preclinical Sciences, Process and Analytical Chemistry, Structure Elucidation Group, Summit, NJ 07901, USA  
<sup>c</sup>BrukerBioSpin GmbH, Silberstreifen, 76287 Rheinstetten, Germany



(1)  $1,1$ -ADEQUATE:

$$f(J) = \sin^2(J * \pi * \Delta).$$

$\Delta$  is usually optimized to match  $J$  of  $\sim 40$ – $60$  Hz.

(2)  $1,n$ -ADEQUATE:

$$f(J) = \sin^2(J * \pi * \Delta).$$

$\Delta$  is usually optimized to match  $J$  of  $\sim 5$ – $7$  Hz.

(3) Single-optimization  $^1J_{CC}$ -edited  $1,n$ -ADEQUATE:

$$f(J) = \sin(J * \pi * ((2 * m + 1)/(2 * ^1J_{opt}) + \delta)) * \sin(J * \pi * ((2 * m - 1)/(2 * ^1J_{opt}) + \delta)).$$

Here,  $m$  is the truncated integer of  $^1J_{opt}/(2 * ^nJ_{opt})$ .  $^1J_{opt}$  and  $^nJ_{opt}$  are the optimization values for  $^1J_{CC}$  and  $^nJ_{CC}$ , respectively.  $\delta$  is the sum of all additional delays in the pulse sequence (primarily due to the length of shaped pulses).

(4) Dual optimization  $^1J_{CC}$ -edited  $1,n$ -ADEQUATE:

$$f(J) = 0.5 * [\sin(J * \pi * ((2 * m_A + 1)/(2 * ^1J_A) + \delta)) * \sin(J * \pi * ((2 * m_A - 1)/(2 * ^1J_A) + \delta)) + \sin(J * \pi * ((2 * m_B + 1)/(2 * ^1J_B) + \delta)) * \sin(J * \pi * ((2 * m_B - 1)/(2 * ^1J_B) + \delta))].$$

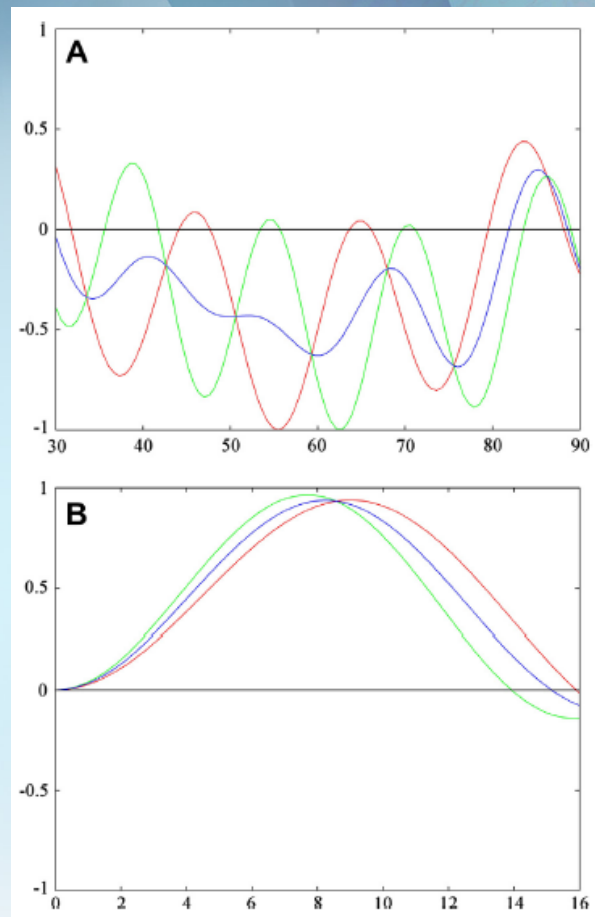
$nJ_{1J}$  edited adequate has poor sensitivity *but*

With dual optimization the sensitivity is *greatly* improved!

*1-1-Adequate* clearly defines  $1J_{CC}$  connectivities

*N-J-Adequate* adds long-range connectivities

**Fig. 2.** Calculated amplitude transfer curves governing the response intensity of an inverted  $^1J_{CC}$  1,*n*-ADEQUATE experiment modified for dual optimization of the carbon-carbon delays (blue). The two optimizations were  $^1J_{CC} = 57$  with  $^nJ_{CC} = 9.5$  Hz (red), and  $^1J_{CC} = 64$  with  $^nJ_{CC} = 8$  Hz (green). (A) This panel shows the response intensity of the  $^1J_{CC}$  correlations as a function of the optimization. The blue trace shows the calculated, summed, and normalized response intensity across the optimization range from 30 to 90 Hz. One-bond correlations are inverted across the range from 29 to 82 Hz, which encompasses most commonly encountered one-bond carbon-carbon [34,35]. (B) This panel shows the response intensity for the  $^nJ_{CC}$  correlations as a function of the optimization across the range from 0 to 16 Hz. The blue trace shows the summed and normalized long-range carbon-carbon response intensity. This dual optimization pair gives usable response intensity (>0.5) across the range from approximately 4 to 12 Hz, which encompasses most structurally useful  $^nJ_{CC}$  in the authors' experience [20].



1J  
CC

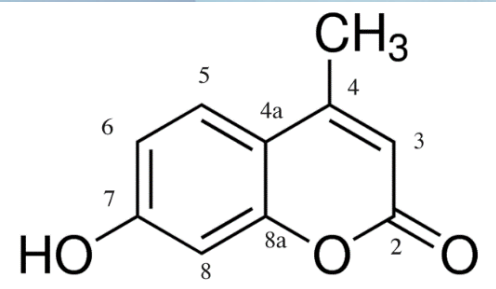
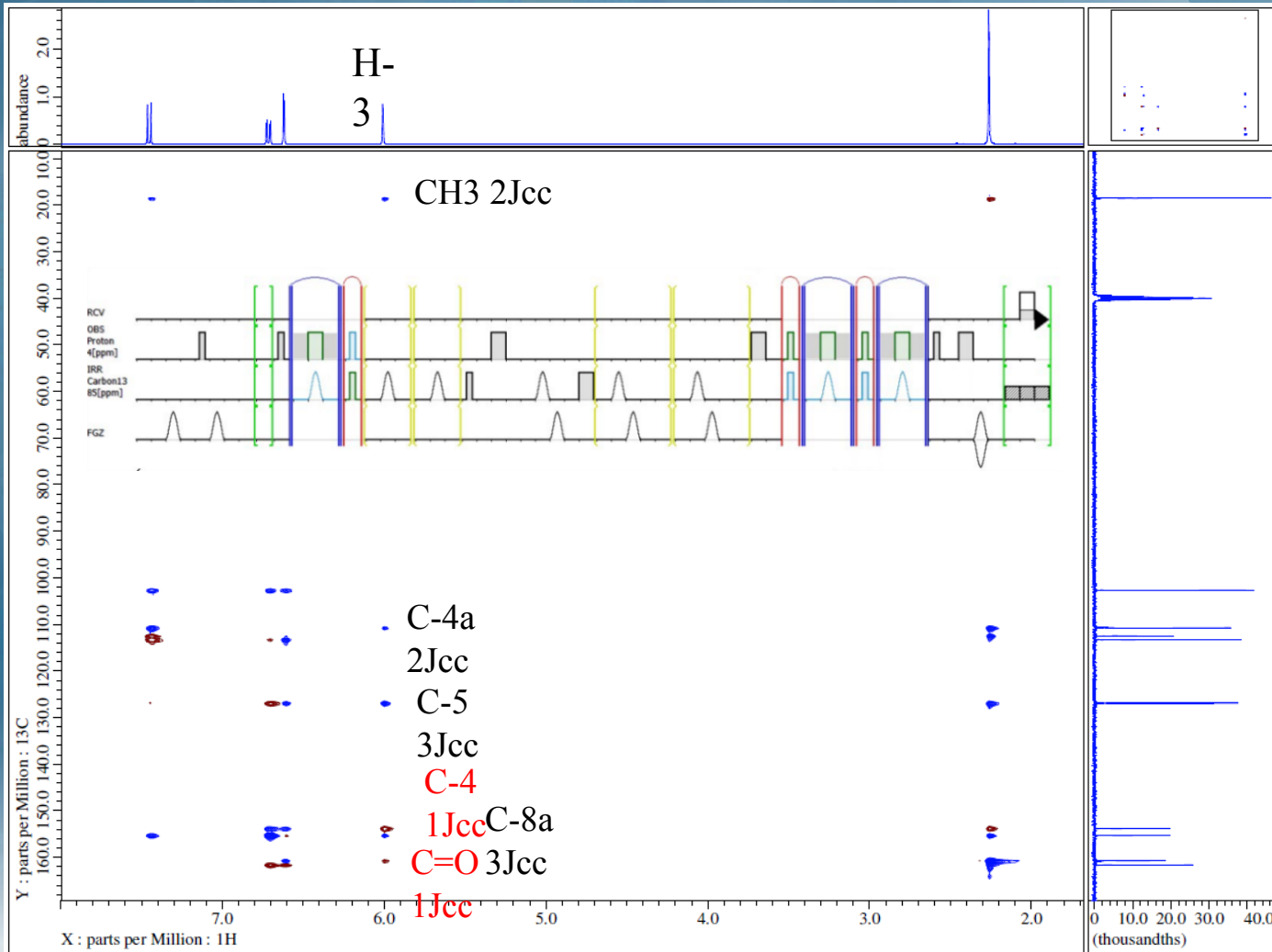
NJ  
CC

*From J. Magn. Reson. 236 (2013) 126-133*

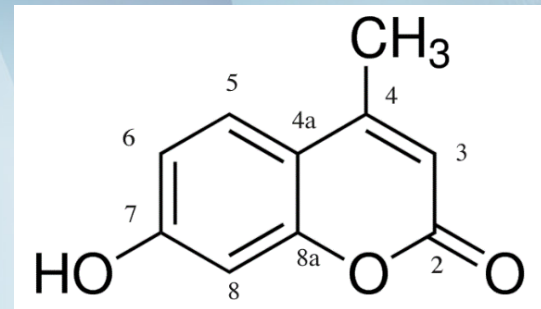
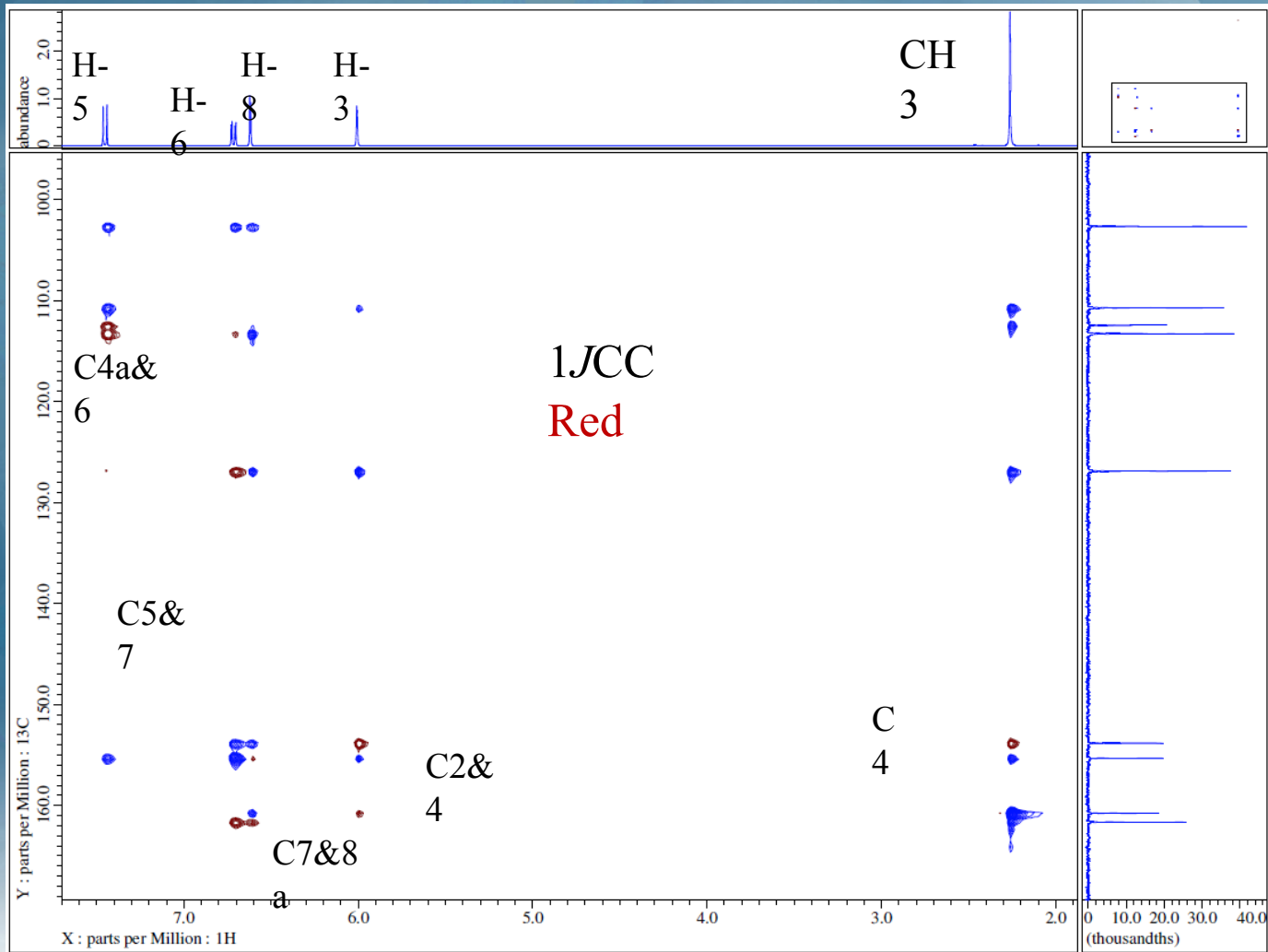
*Dual-optimization greatly improves the 1-1 and the N-J receptivity.*

*I simply cut/pasted the delay declarations from Bruker code and retained those variable names to avoid any possibility of confusion!*





*1JnJ-edited  
ADEQUATE with  
Dual 1/NJcc  
optimization*

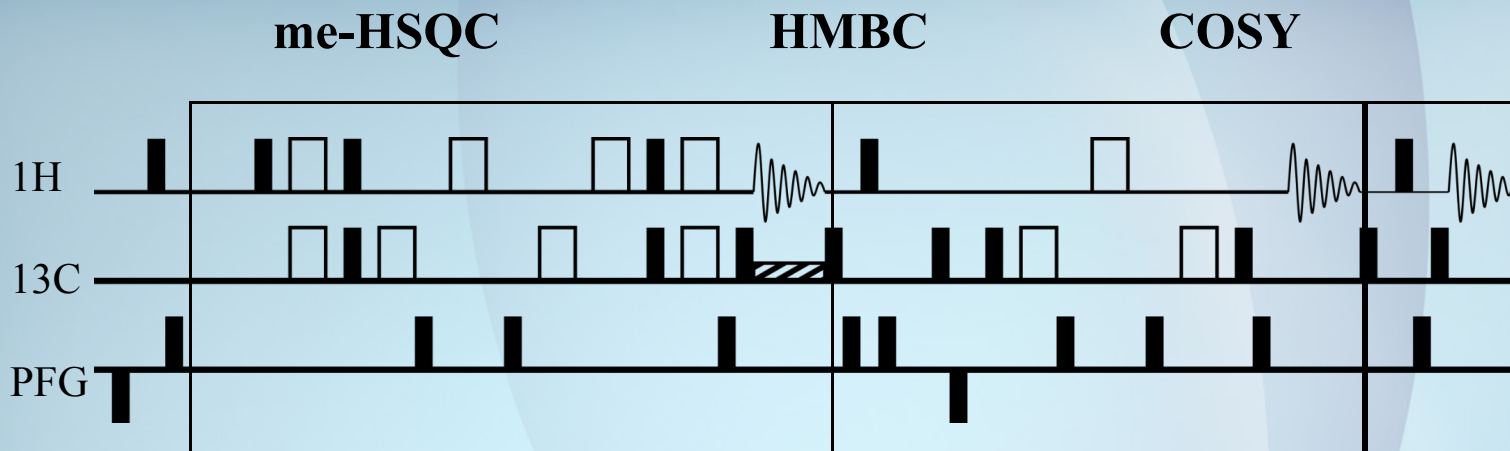


(time to shamelessly steal some slides).

*Dr. Adolfo Botana has done some interesting cut/paste activities..*

*Multi-2D data sets from single acquisition.. NOAH*

# NOAH *all 3 core experiments at once*

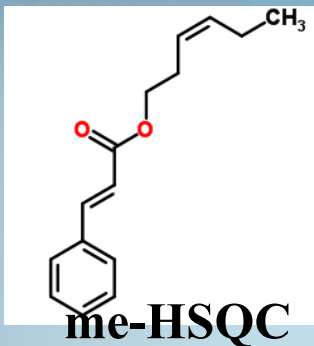


**3 datasets or more from 1 experiment**

*Can easily be acquired by a Chemist with no NMR skills. In automation 3 3Ds are returned with no action required.*

Ě. Kupče, T. D. W. Claridge, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2017, 56, 11779.

# NOAH + NUS on hexenyl cinnamate

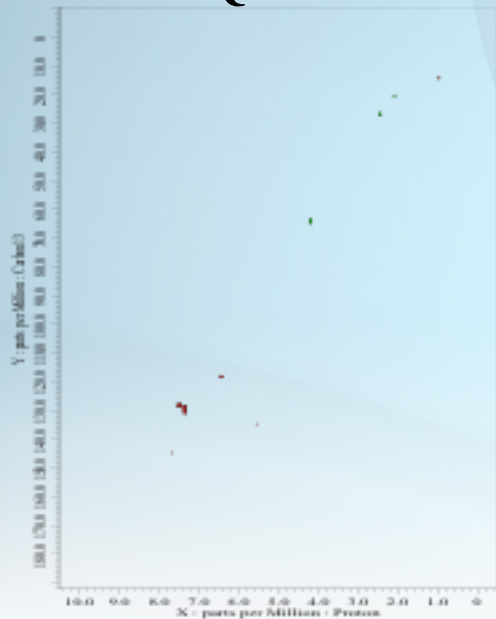


**2 minutes total acquisition time!**

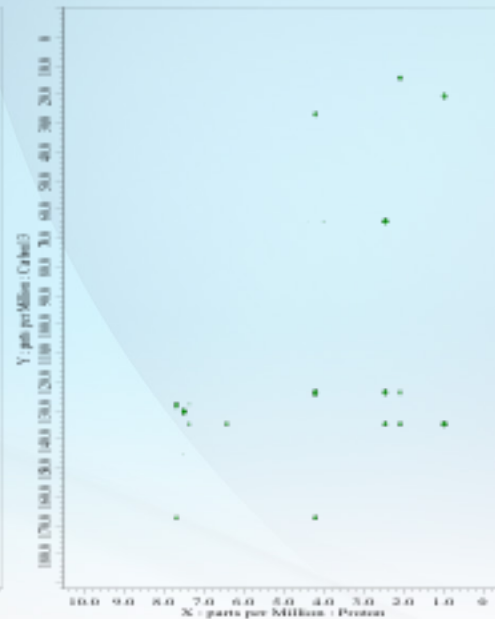
32 increments inflated to 128

1 scan per increment

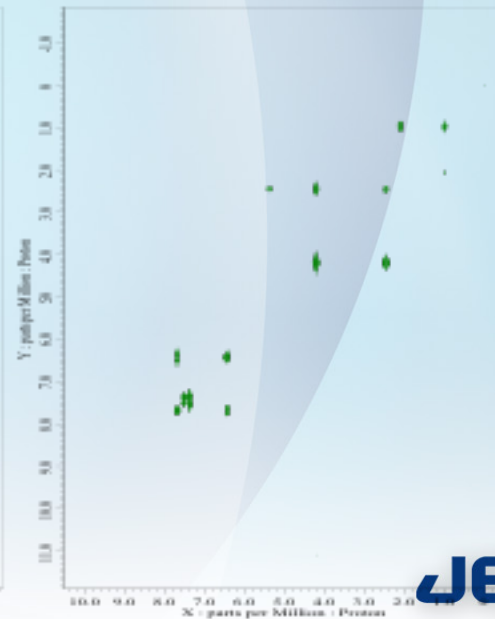
JEOL ECZ-400S



HMBC



COSY

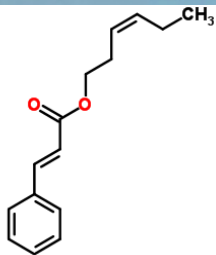


# NOAH+ASAP



Ě. Kupče, T. D. W. Claridge, Chem. Commun., 2018, 54, 7139-7142

# NOAH + ASAP + NUS

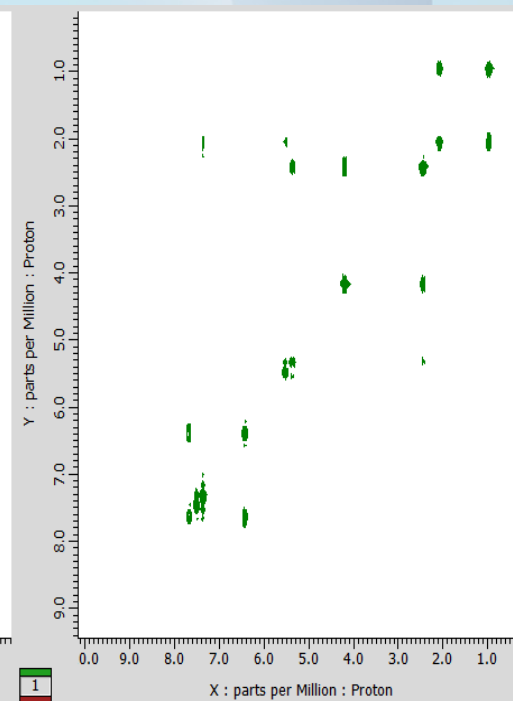
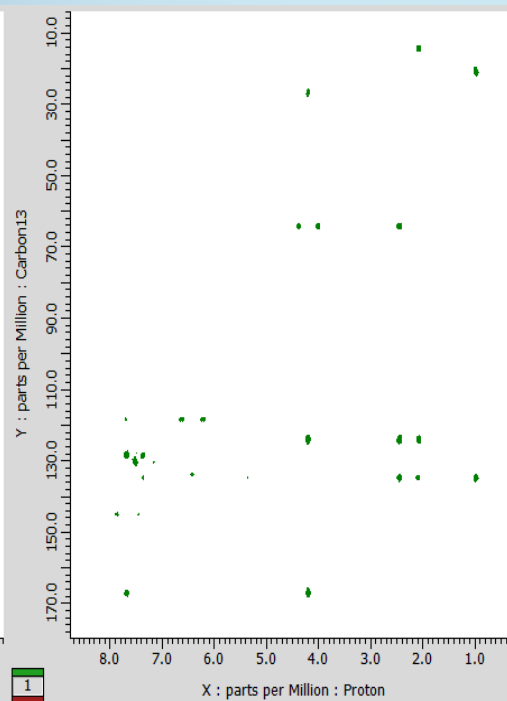
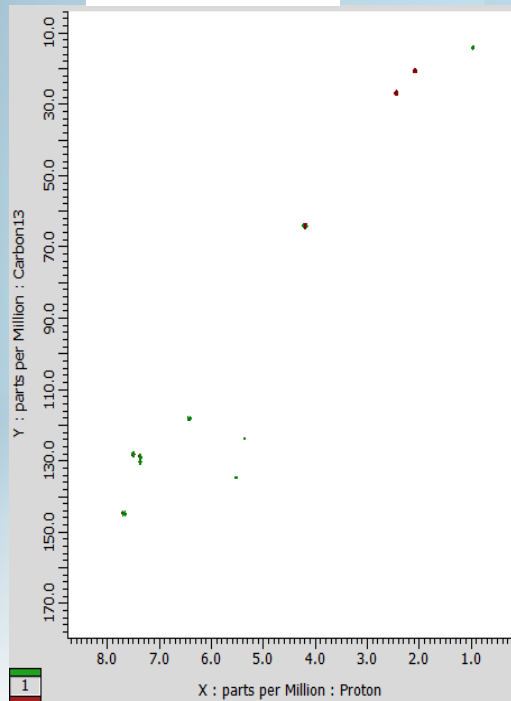


**2 minutes total acquisition time!**

32 increments inflated to 128

1 scan per increment

JEOL ECZ-400S



# JEOL ROYAL Probe (*transition to HFX.*)

High Sensitivity both LF and HF channel

Multinuclear  
observation

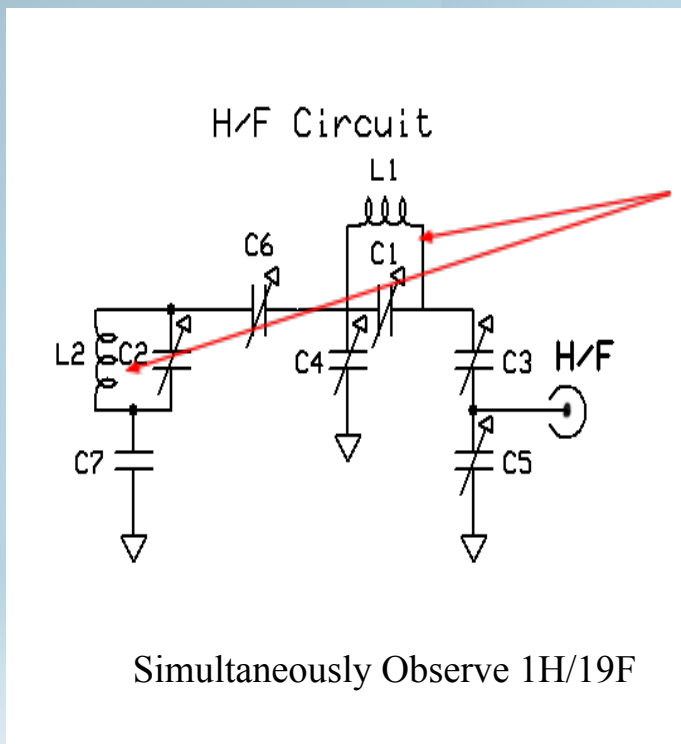
$^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{19}\text{F}$   
observation





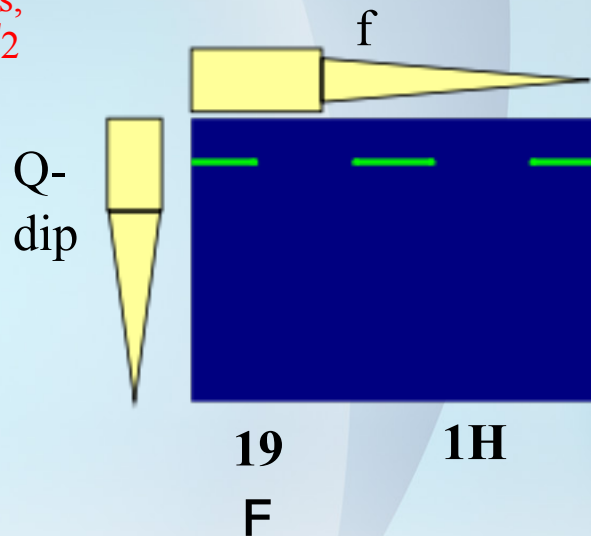
# How to tune H, F and X nuclei?

4N Nalorac Probe was capable of HFC experiments.



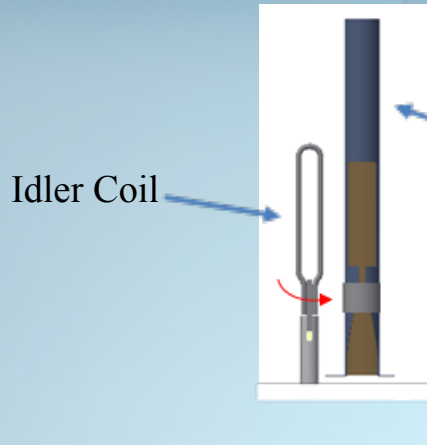
Two inductors,  
two modes,  $\sqrt{2}$   
loss!

You could  
not defeat  
this loss !



# JEOL ROYAL HFX Probe

“magnetic switch”



Idler Coil

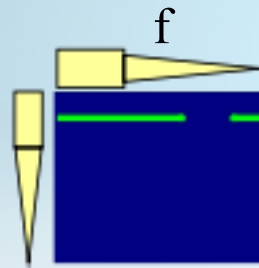
Alderman – Grant Coil

**Smart Autotuning!**

The software automatically tunes in the most sensitive way

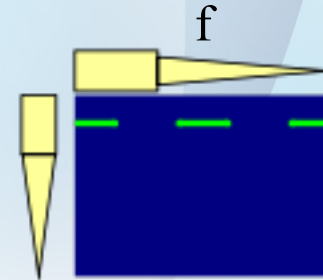
Using an inductive coupling coil technique, it achieves a double tuning for  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{19}\text{F}$  without loss of sensitivity – plus *bias towards  $^1\text{H}$  or  $^{19}\text{F}$  easily done.*

**Royal mode - Uncoupled**



**$^1\text{H}$  or  
 $^{19}\text{F}$**

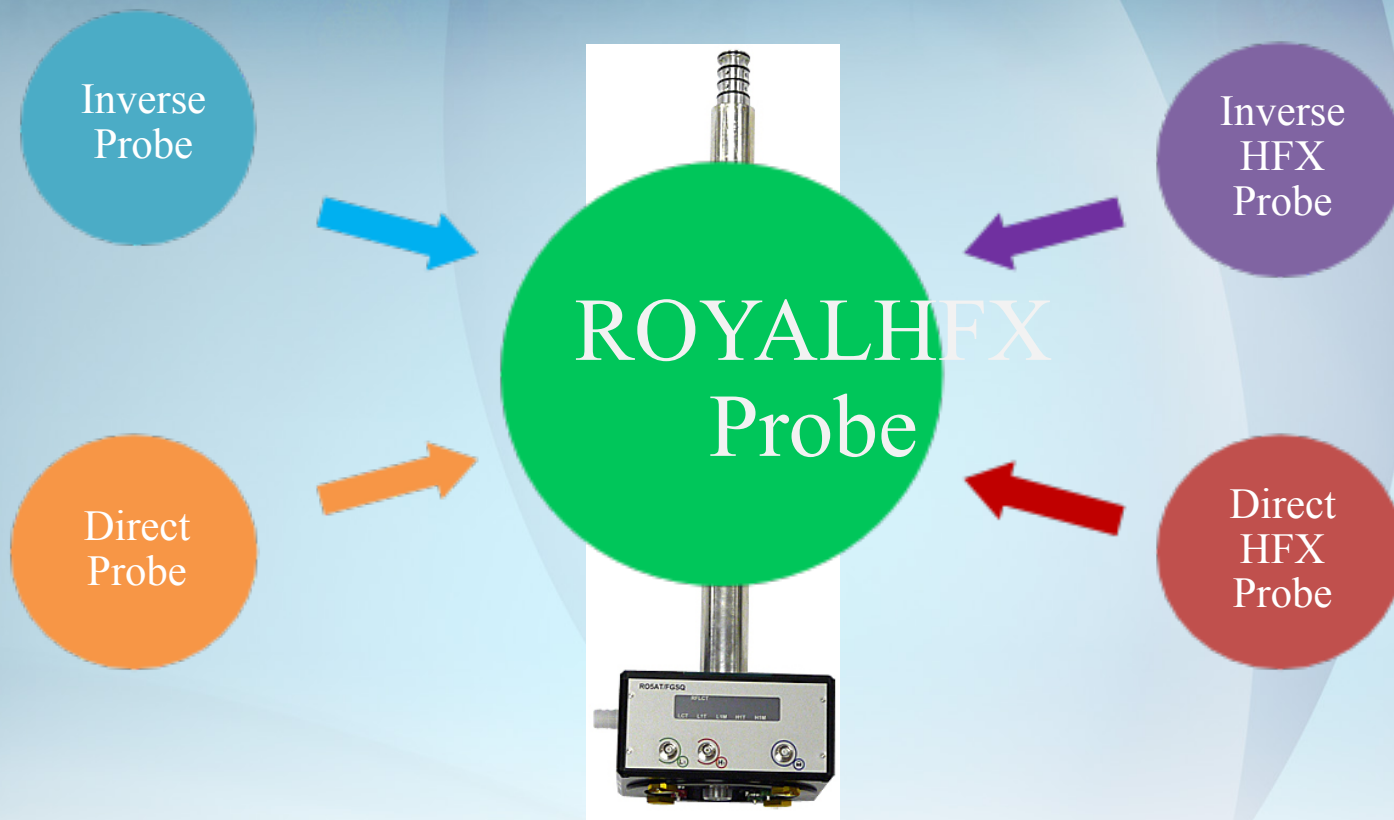
**HFX mode - Coupled**



**19    1  
F    H**

High frequency  
coil tuning

# JEOL ROYAL HFX Probe



No sensitivity loss  
compared with double resonance probes

Performance improvement over  
triple resonance probes



# HFX experiments

On a 3-channel system

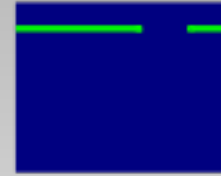


RF port 1  
(1H)

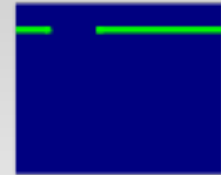
RF port 2  
(19F)



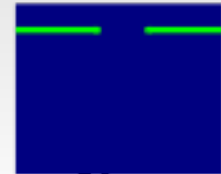
RF port 3 (X)



**1H**



**19 F**

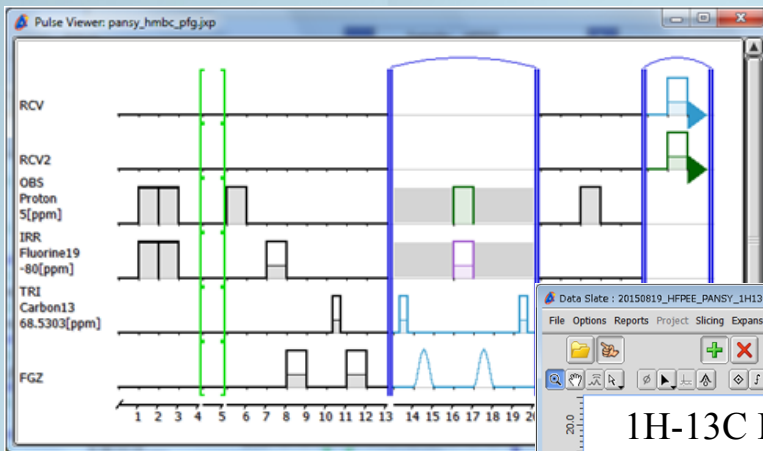


**X**

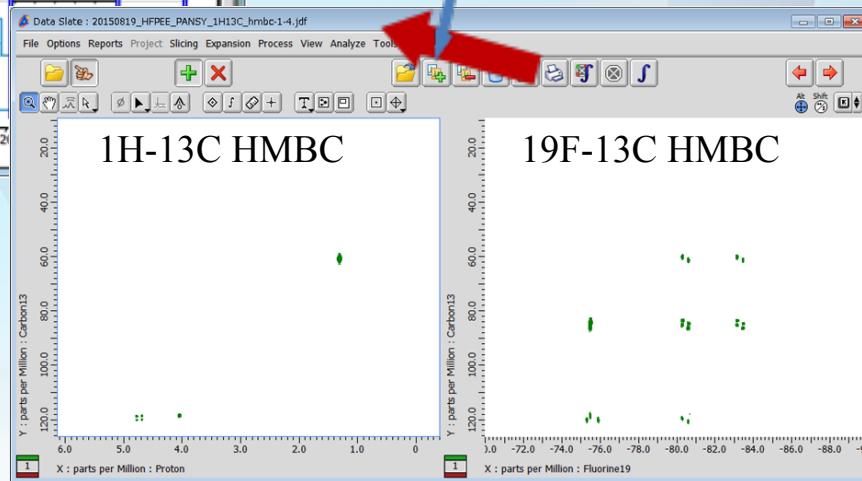
*(probe has single “HF” port – cavity res combiner..  
This configuration provides independent H/F receivers  
for a total of 3 receivers in this example..*

# Multi receiver

ECZ spectrometer can have more than two receivers  
and control each one independently – *extremely simple to program.*



Run 1H-13C HMBC and 19F-13C HMBC  
simultaneously



*Couple of years ago we showed ET's  
H/C H/N F/C F/N HMBC  
simultaneously..*

PANSY  
HMBC

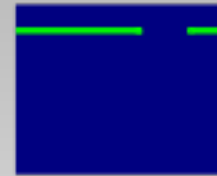


# HFX experiments

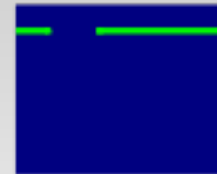
## On a 2-channel system

RF port1 (1H /  
19F)

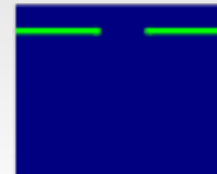
RF port2 (X)



**1H**



**19 F**

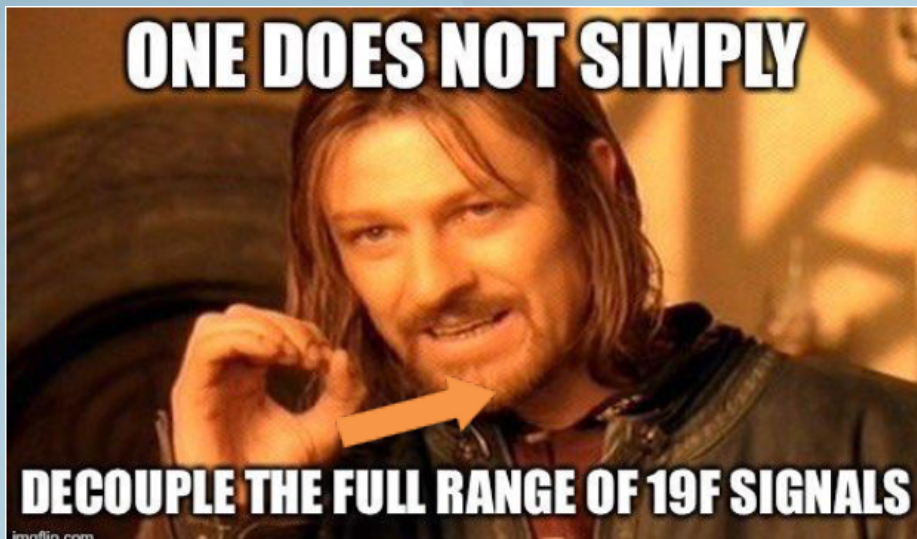


**X**

*(single high-band receiver but no cavity resonator required!)*

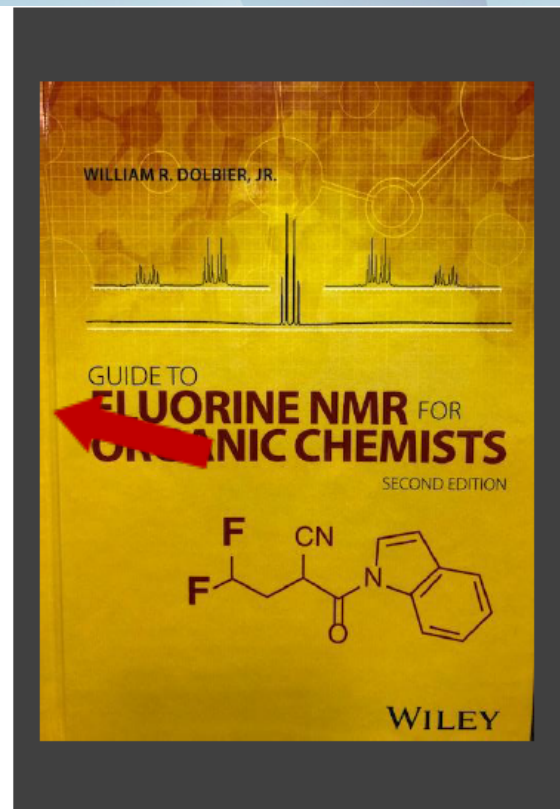
# HFX in a 2 channel system?

Slide stolen from Peter Grice, University of Cambridge. UKMRM meeting 20/6/2018



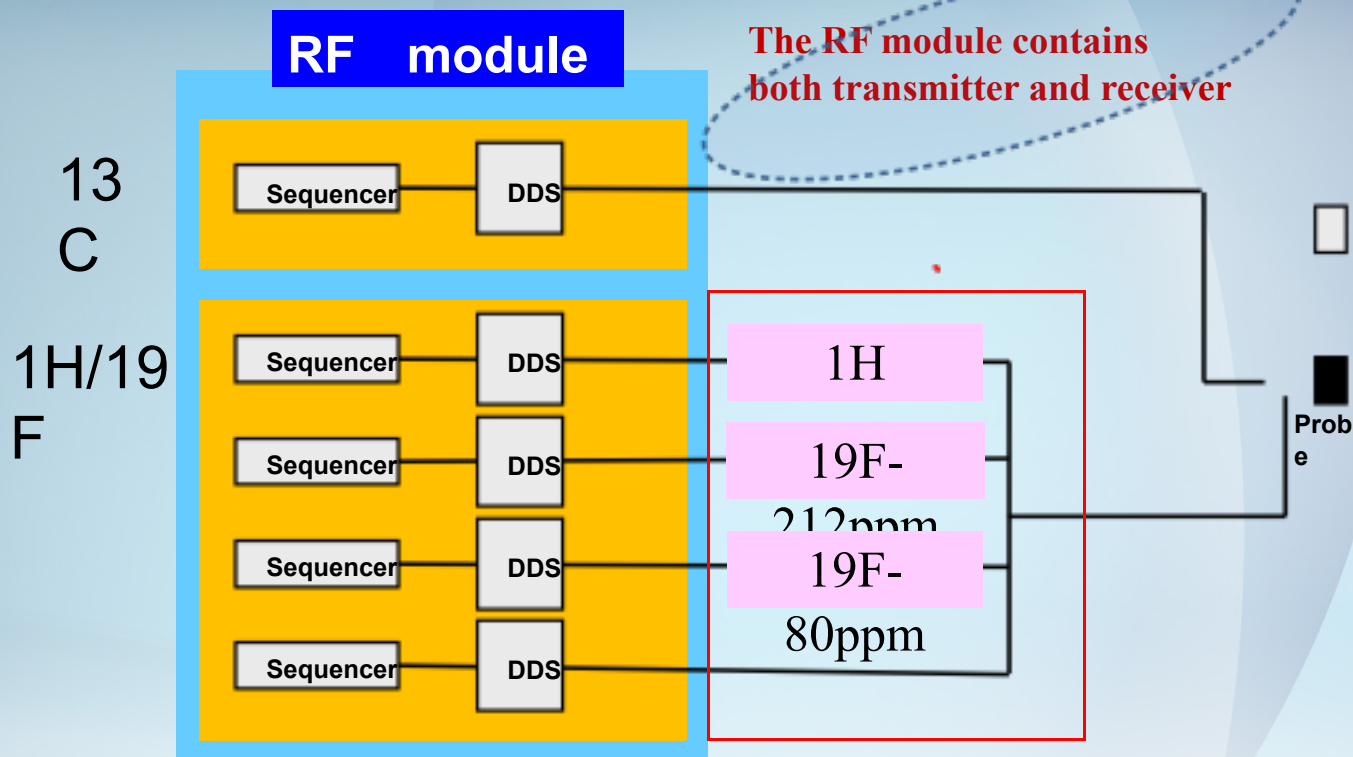
<https://u-of-o-nmr-facility.blogspot.com/2018/06/the-limitations-of-19-f-garp-decoupling.html?m=1>

The picture, I lifted off Twitter, got me a hmmm and beard scratch from Pete Gierrh



(slide now “twice stolen”)

# HFX with only 2 channels!



The maximum offset range of RF module is 50MHz, that covers both  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{19}\text{F}$ .  
A standard 2ch ECZ can run  $^{13}\text{C}-\{^1\text{H}\}\{^{19}\text{F}\}$  experiments with a HFX probe



# Easy multiple decoupling setup

irr\_decoupling

irr\_noe

irr\_decoupling

irr\_domain Proton

irr\_noise WALTZ

irr\_atn\_noe 26.9[dB] irr\_atn\_lo

irr\_offset 5[ppm] irr\_offset\_default

tri\_decoupling

tri\_noe

tri\_decoupling

tri\_domain Fluorine19

tri\_noise WURST\_40

tri\_atn\_noe 26[dB] tri\_atn\_lo

tri\_offset -200[ppm]

qua\_decoupling

qua\_noe

qua\_decoupling

qua\_domain Fluorine19

qua\_noise GARP

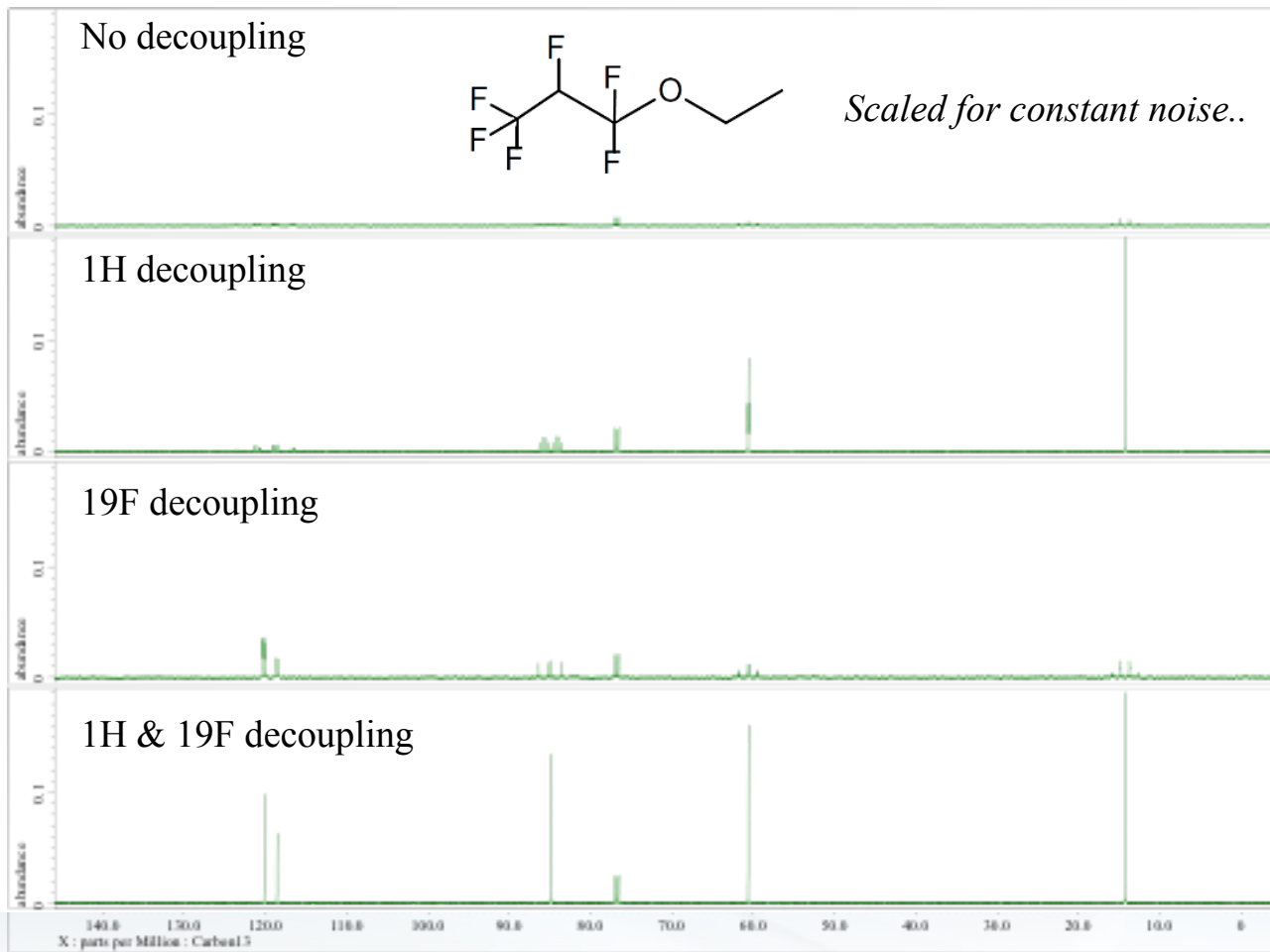
qua\_atn\_noe 26[dB] qua\_atn\_lo

qua\_offset -50[ppm]

Just choose, nuclei, offsets and decoupling schemes.

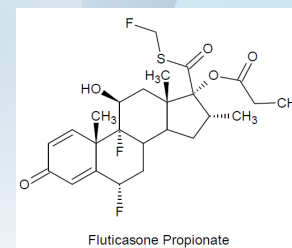
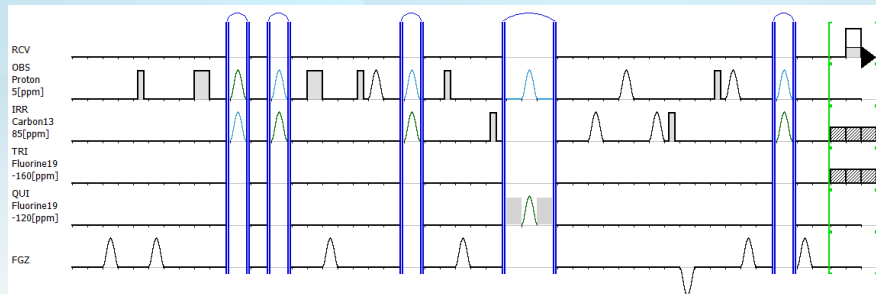
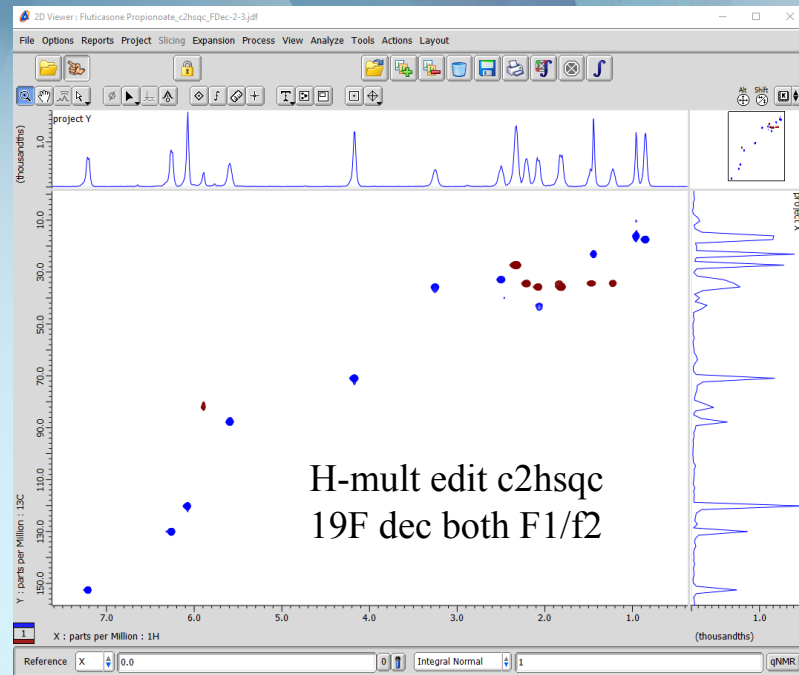
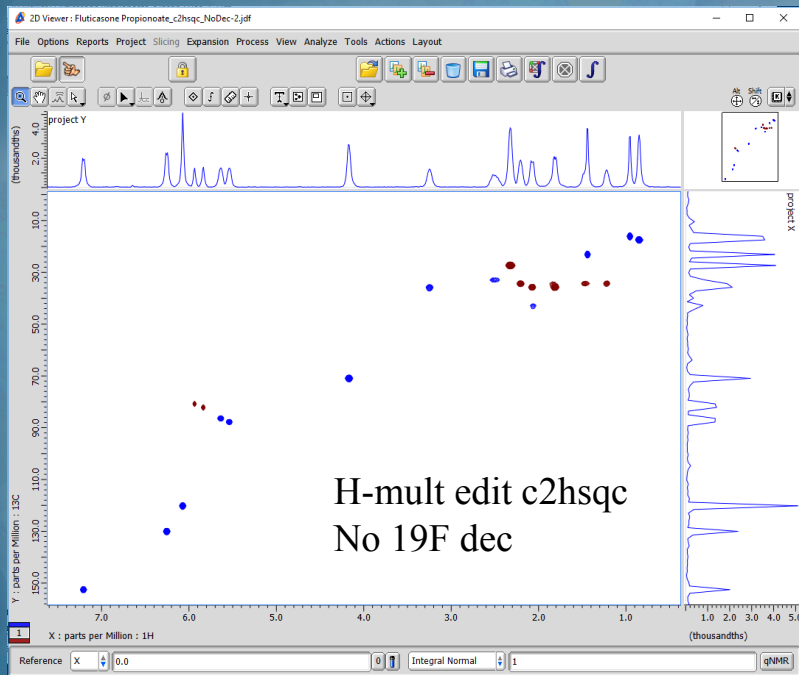
No need to recalculate pulses – *(these few lines of experiment code easily copied)*

# 13C (Hexafluoro propyl ethyl ether)

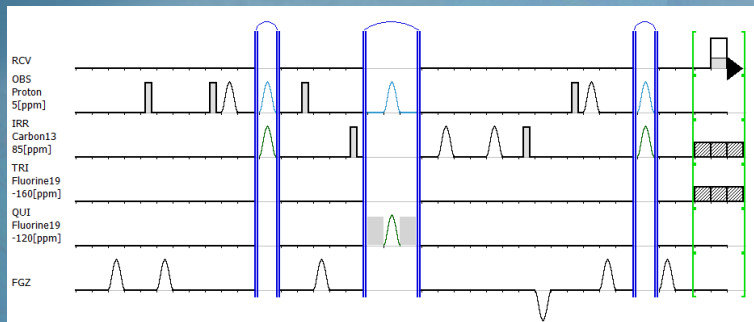


# Decoupling $^{19}\text{F}$ and/or $^1\text{H}$ in HFX – 2D..

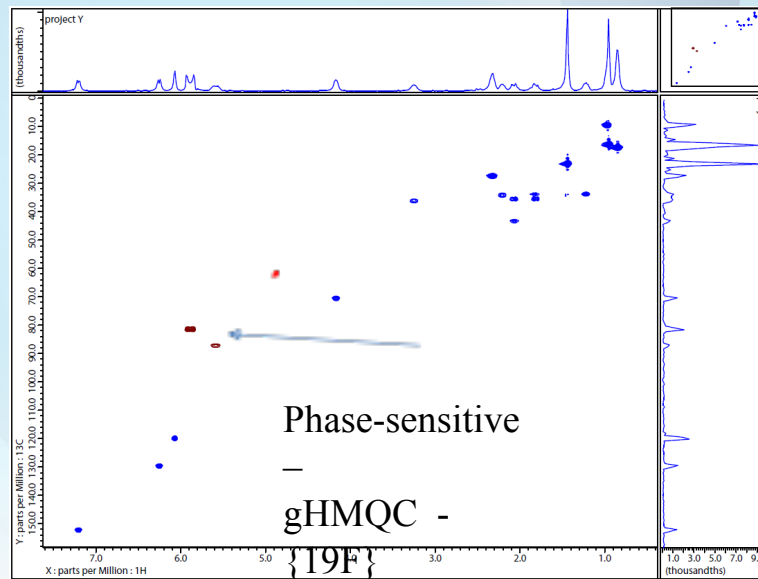
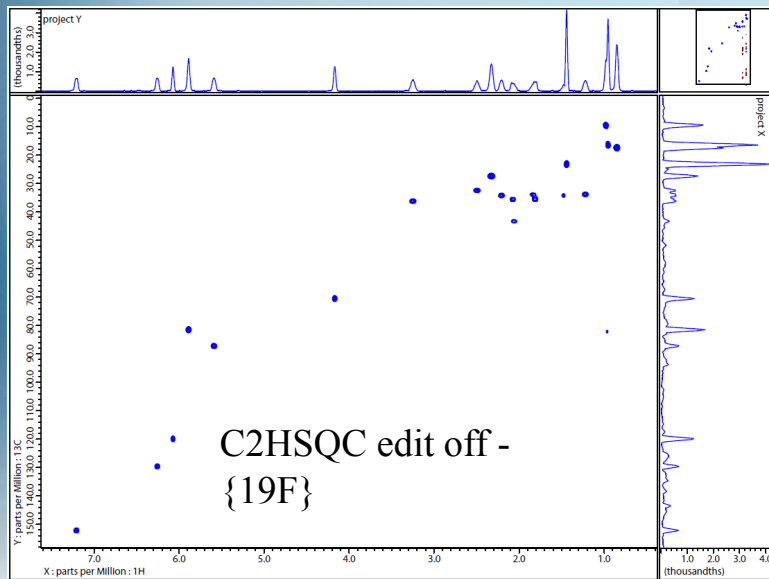
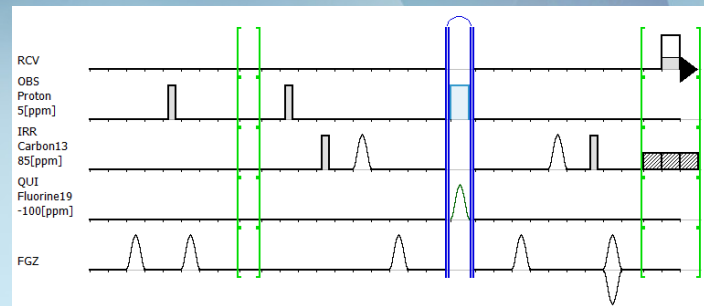
- **Must keep single quantum or multiple quantum in mind.**
- **BIP shape our easy choice for evolution decoupling 180**
- *In 2D HFX, decoupling  $^{19}\text{F}$  or  $^1\text{H}$  much more important in F1 than F2 to resolve chemical questions.*

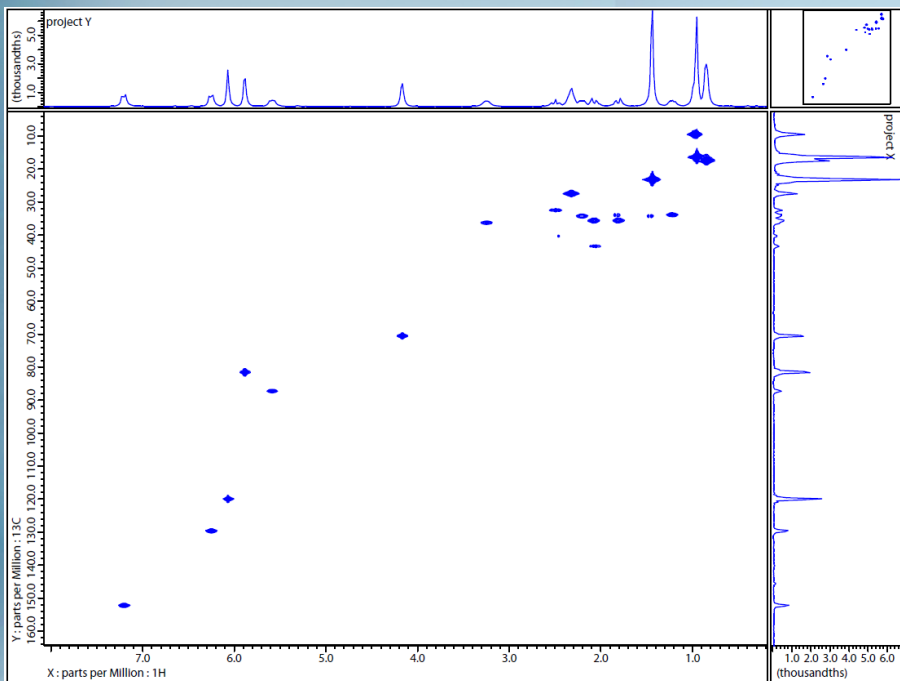


### SQ – 19F J's refocused in INEPT period

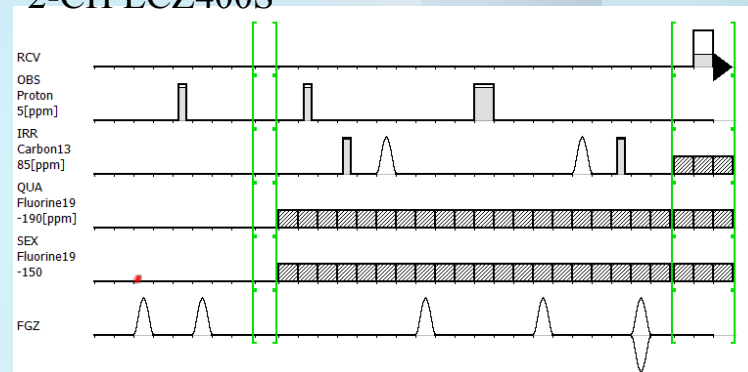


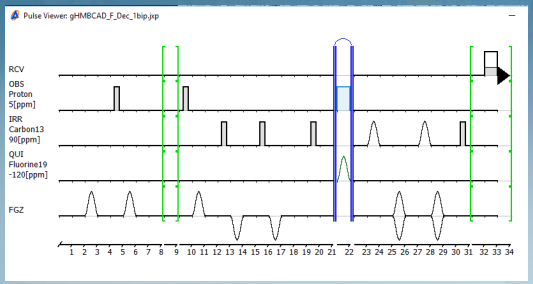
### MQ – No INEPT refocusing so 19F 180 inverts 1H!



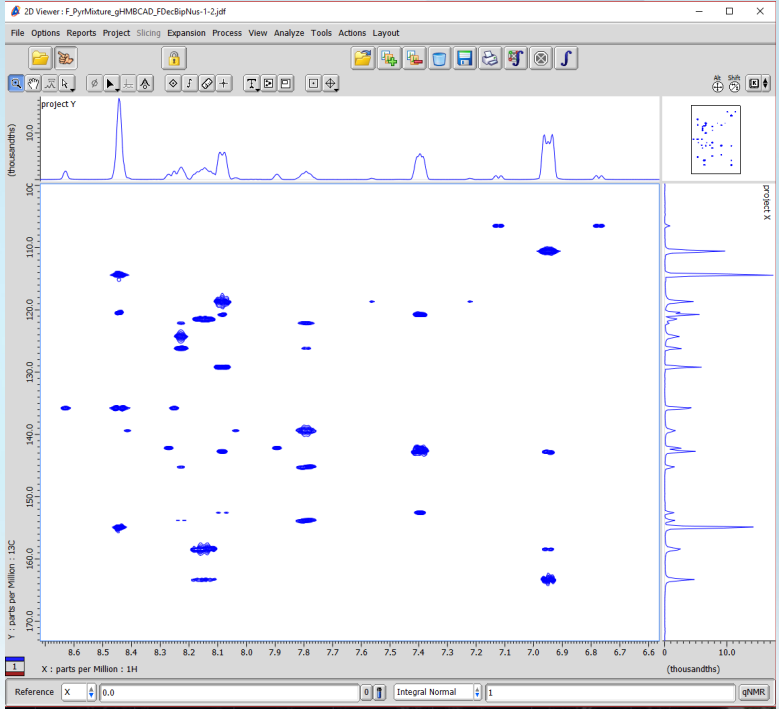
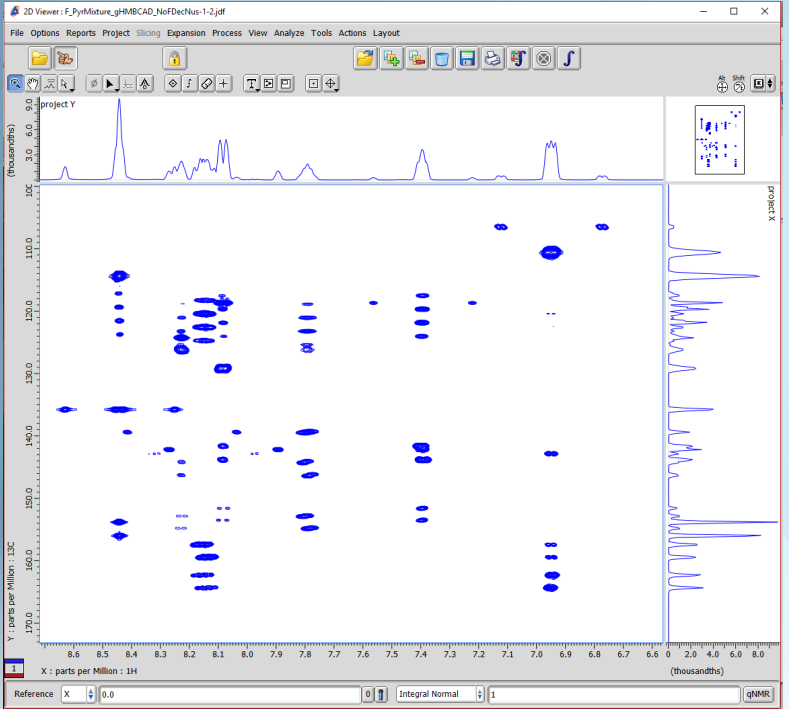


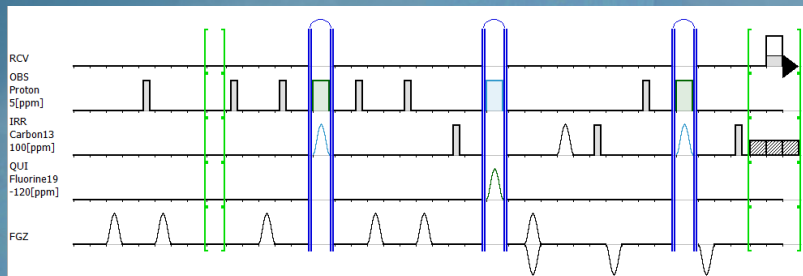
Phase-sensitive gHMQC with <sup>19</sup>F  
 decoupling  
 Using sequencers and multiple-bands.  
 2-CH ECZ400S





Decoupling <sup>19</sup>F in F1-only answers  
**Chemical** question.. 2 CH console with HFX  
 Royal!  
 No setup required.

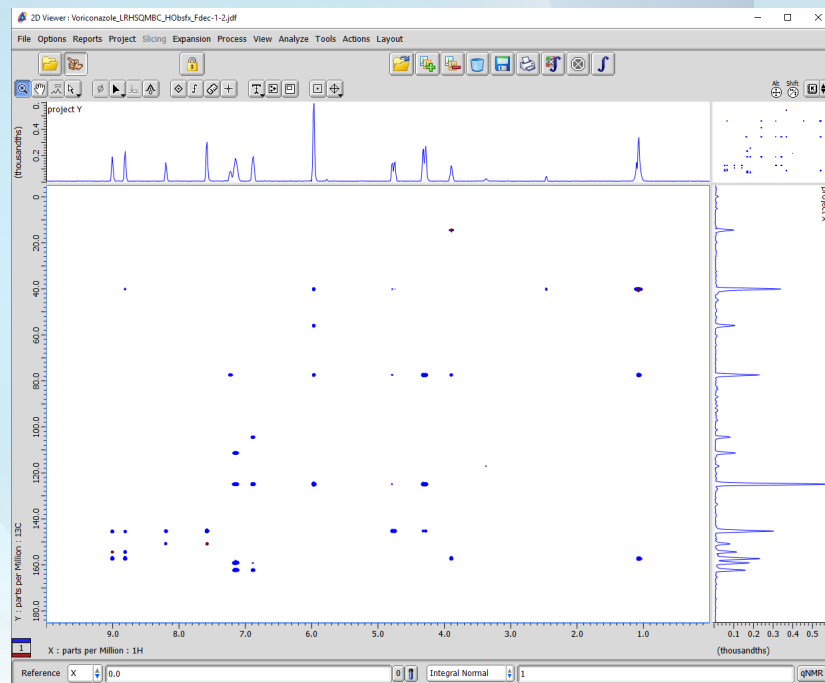
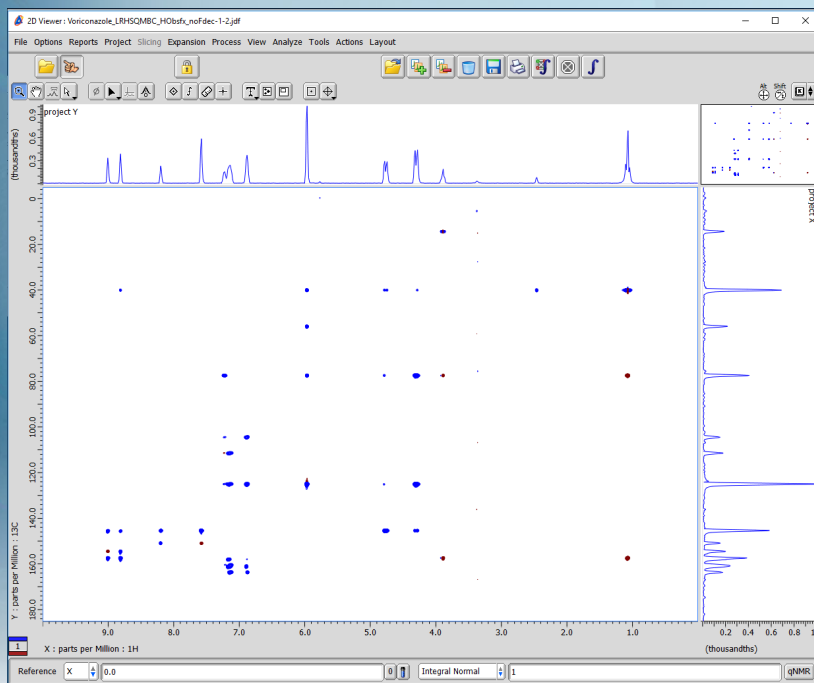




LRHSQMBBC – With and without {19F} in evolution

*Better linewidth and resolution than gHMBCAD.*  
{13C}

ECZ400S – Again.. 19F decoupling in evolution  
only answers the *chemical* question!





ELECTRON MICROSCOPES • SEM • ESR • E-BEAM • TEM • SAMPLE PREP • MICROPROBES • NMR • MASS SPEC

**JEOL**

Solutions for Innovation

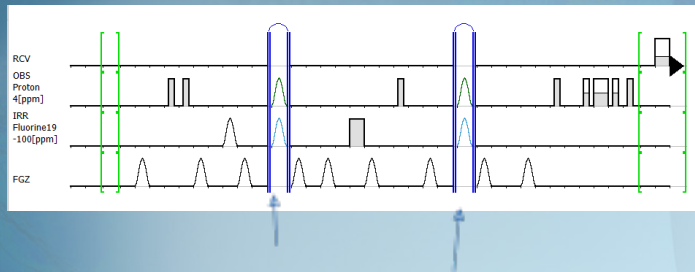


## ***19F Filtered Mixtures***

*A modification of SRI-FESTA experiment  
for broadband use.*

# SRI-FESTA Experiment

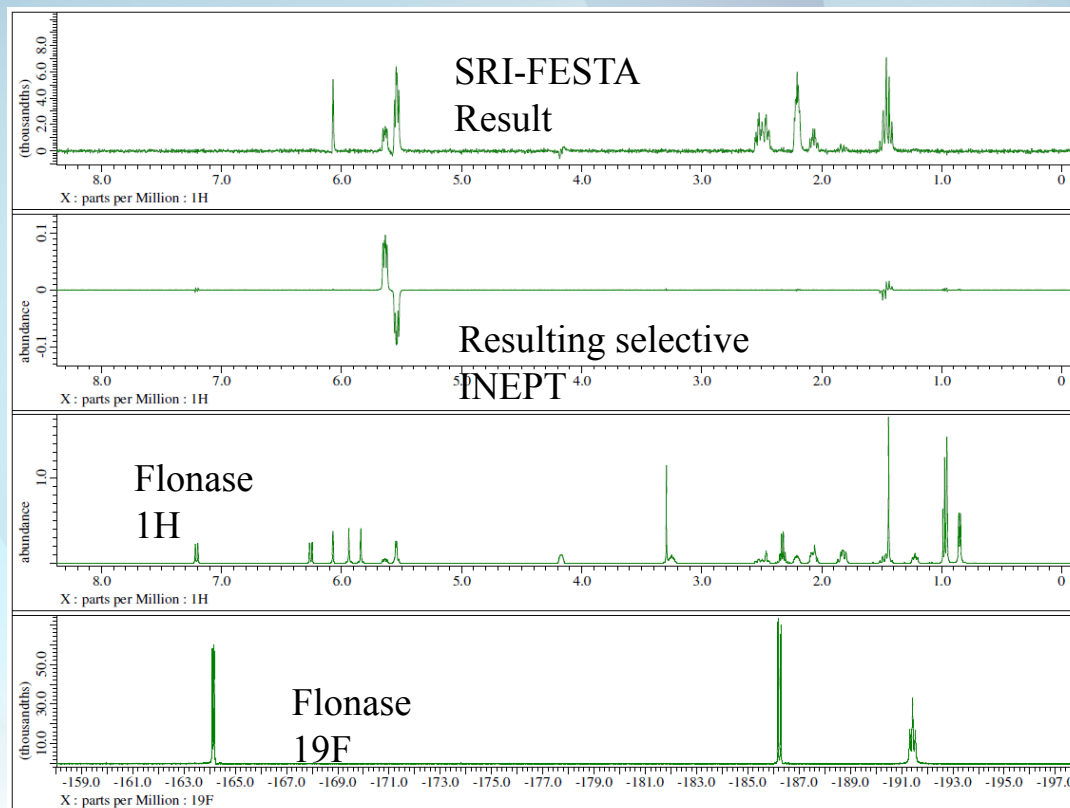
- <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.analchem.8b00753>
- {Laura Castanar et al.}
- SRI-FESTA uses a selective  $^{19}\text{F}$   $\rightarrow$   $^1\text{H}$  Polarization transfer followed by a selective labelling of a single  $^1\text{H}$ . F-H Inept only selected by menu.
- The experiment finishes with a TOCSY transfer to reveal all the protons which are coupled to the selected  $^1\text{H}$  revealed by the  $^{19}\text{F}$  transfer.
- Powerful and highly selective method but it required knowledge to choose the selective excitation points for both  $^{19}\text{F}$  and  $^1\text{H}$ .



Selective pulses required:  
Both  $^{19}\text{F}$  and  $^1\text{H}$

Because there are highly selective 180 degree pulses flanked by pulse-field gradients there is a “perfect echo” leading to a very clean result.

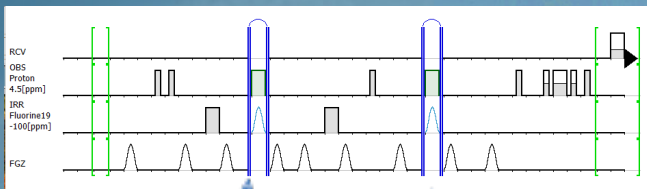
*SRI-FESTA* was more about structure fragments than screening per-se.



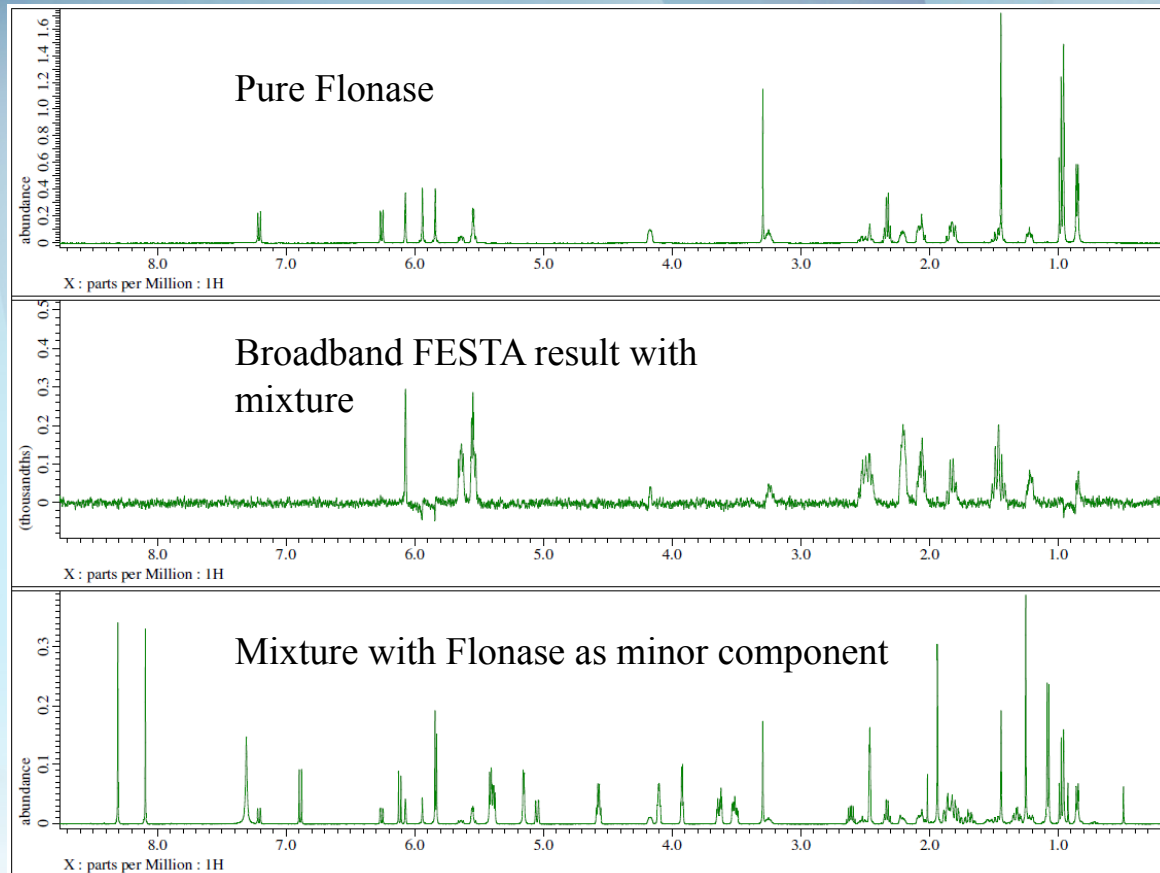
# Broadband Modification

- **Replace all selective pulses with the complete opposite idea – highly broadband pulses.**
- **This will give a very messy result because of the loss of the perfect echos.**
- **The phase cycle can be modified to select the desired pathway resulting in an experiment which effectively reveals the  $^{19}\text{F}$  filtered  $^1\text{H}$  TOCSY on complex mixture without requirement of the spectroscopist to first identify and then choose sites for band-selection.**



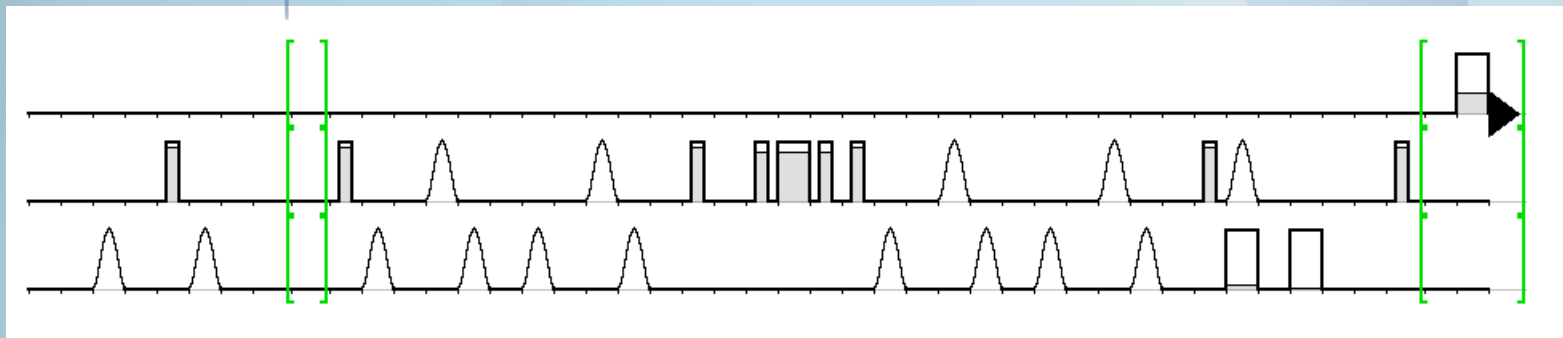


Broadband pulses both 19F & 1H



# Dealing with Overlap in 1-Dimension

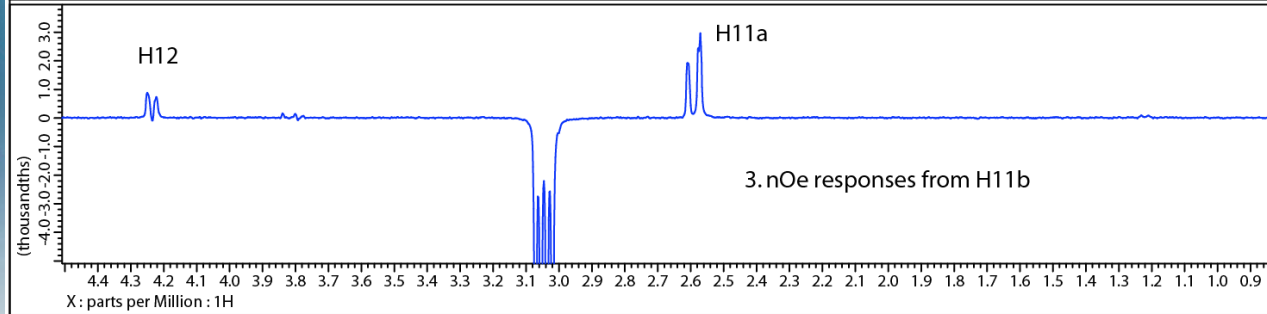
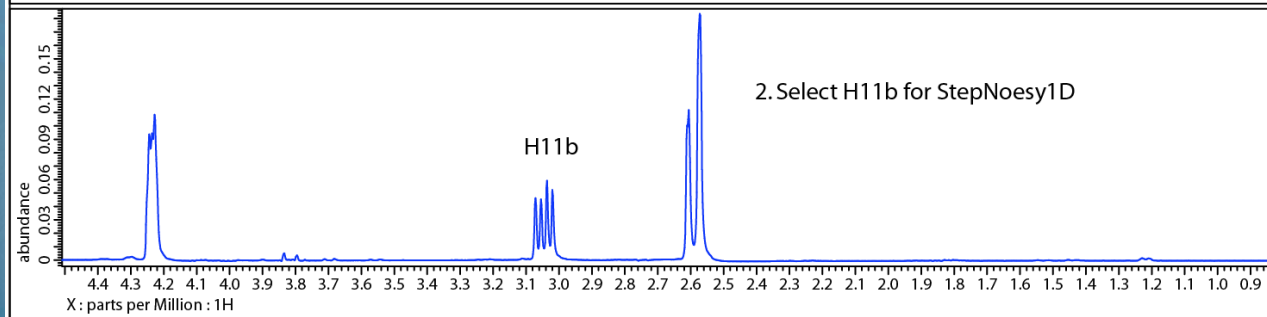
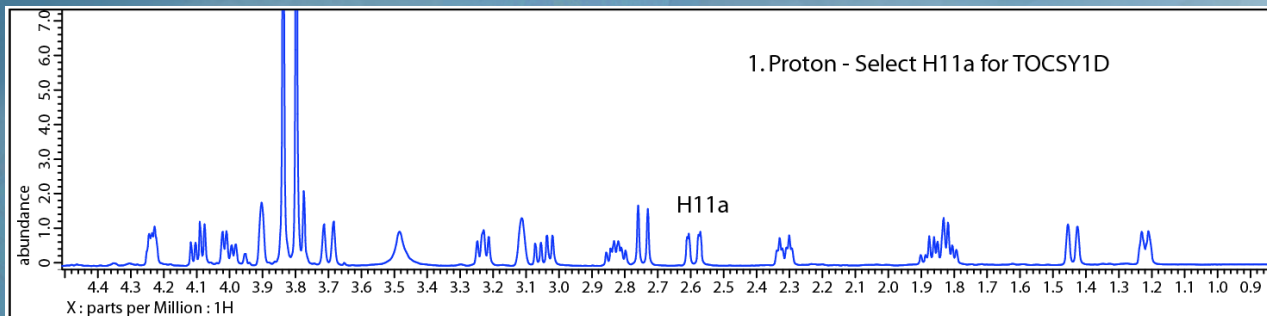
*Step-Noesy*



tocsyl  
D



Noesy1  
D



Header Instrument Acquisition Pulse Diagram Favorites

single\_pulse\_only

noesy\_flg

obs\_sel\_180 40.96[ms] x90\_soft \* 2

obs\_sel\_shape SINC

soft\_bandwidth\_hz 40.38086[Hz]

soft\_bandwidth\_ppm 0.10101[ppm]

soft\_atn\_calc 71.1[dB]

obs\_sel\_atn 71.1[dB] soft\_atn\_calc

tocsy\_offset 1.21[ppm]

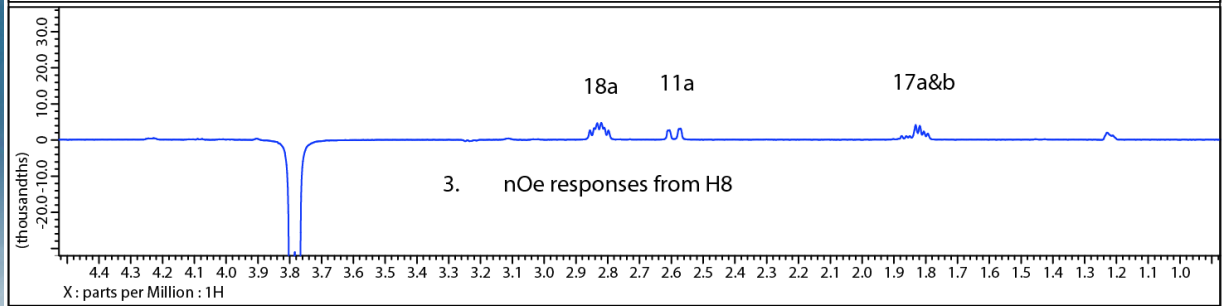
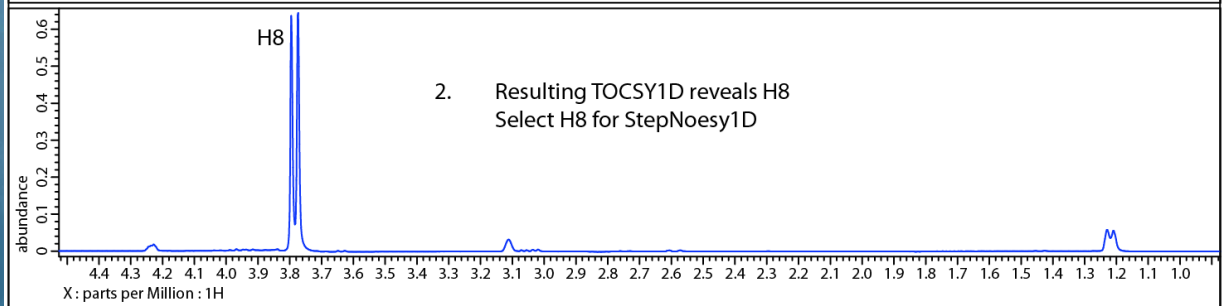
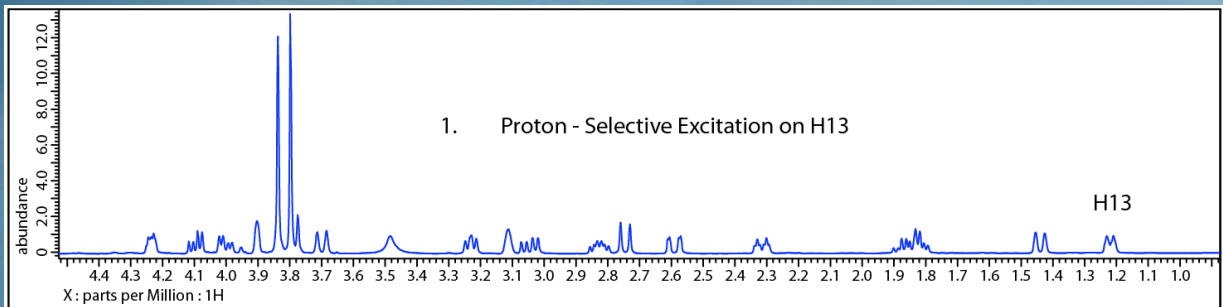
noesy\_offset 3.78[ppm]

NOESY mixing time

mix\_timen 0.5[s]

*Easy for Chemist to use.*





Header Instrument Acquisition Pulse Diagram Favorites

single\_pulse\_only

noesy\_flg

obs\_sel\_180 40.96[ms] x90\_soft \* 2

obs\_sel\_shape SINC

soft\_bandwidth\_hz 40.38086[Hz]

soft\_bandwidth\_ppm 0.10101[ppm]

soft\_atn\_calc 71.1[dB]

obs\_sel\_atn 71.1[dB] soft\_atn\_calc

tocsy\_offset 1.21[ppm]

noesy\_offset 5[ppm]

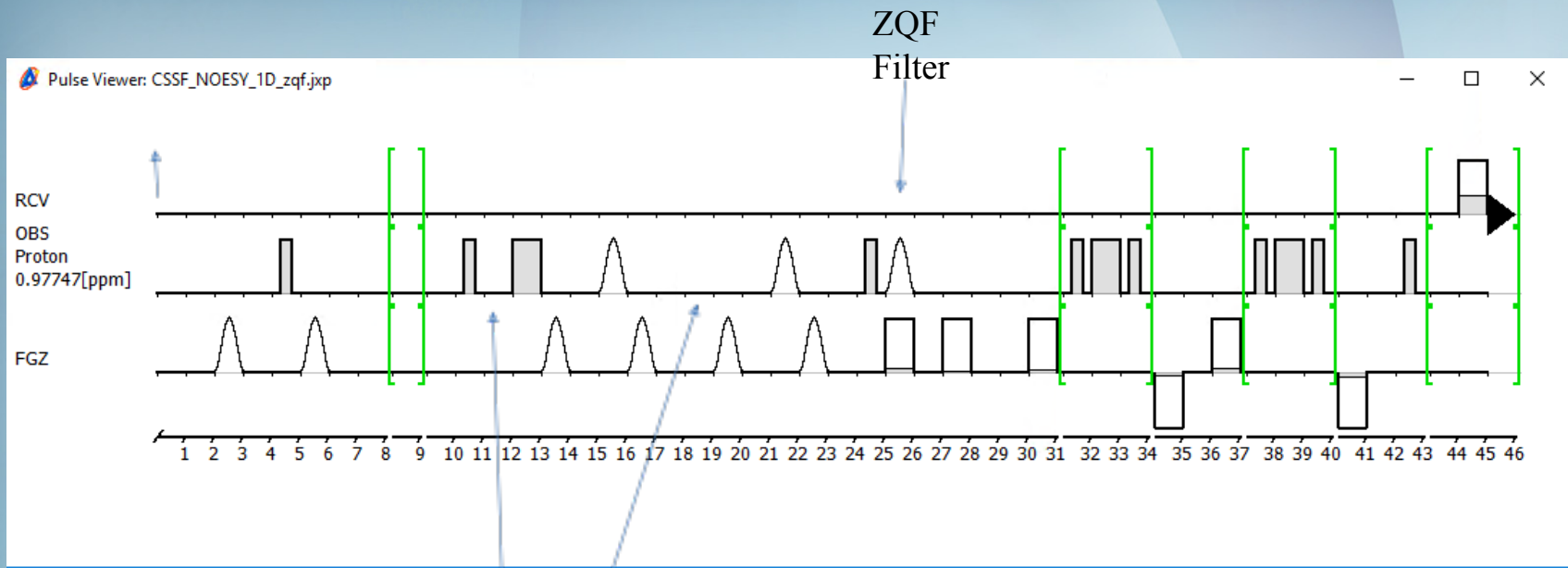
NOESY mixing time

mix\_timen 0.5[s]



## Chemical Shift Filter. Almost forgotten exp!

- **The concept of Chemical shift filtering can be used to greatly enhance selectivity in DPFGE NOESY or TOCSY.**
- **CSSF Reference - P.T. Robinson, T. Nghai Pham and D. Uhrin, JMR, Vol. 179. p. 97-103 (2004).**
- **Application with DPFGE 1D Spectroscopy – Sara J. Duncan, Richard Lewis, Michael A. Bernstein, Peter Sandor . Magn. Reson. Chem. Vol 45, Issue 4 p 283-288 (2007).**



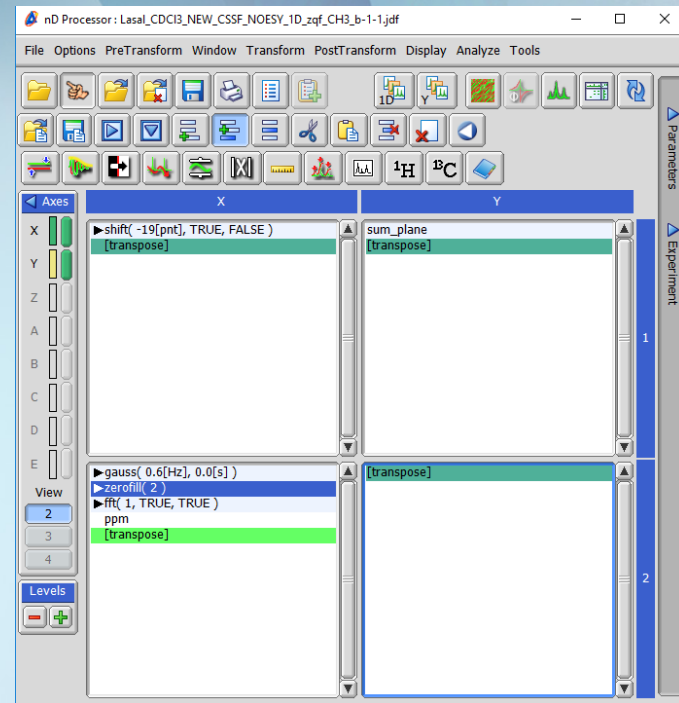
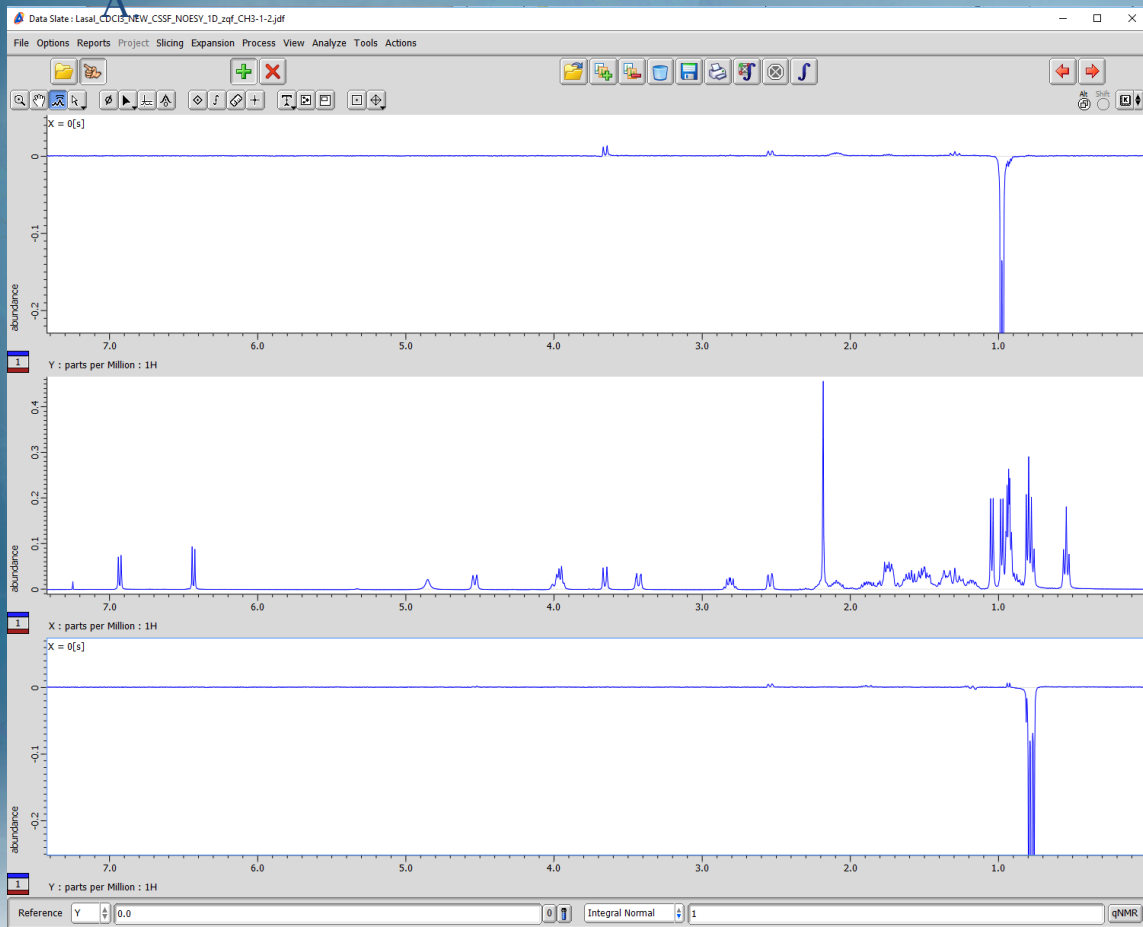
Evolution times

Constant time experiment set with parameter `ct_flag = y`.  
Max evolution is set automatically based on number of increments. (12 by default).

# Principals

- **Do a 1D NOESY or TOCSY with a chemical shift filter between the DPGSE pair of selective pulses. A very low number of t1 increments is used .. ~12.**
- **Transmitter position must remain exactly at position of desired selection throughout experiment. (*PSYCHE!!*)**
- **Shifted-laminar selective pulses cannot be used.**
- **With constant time option best result is obtained.**
- **Result is processed simply by summing all of the fids as a 1D experiment.**

# Example result for 2 different CH3's in Lasalocid

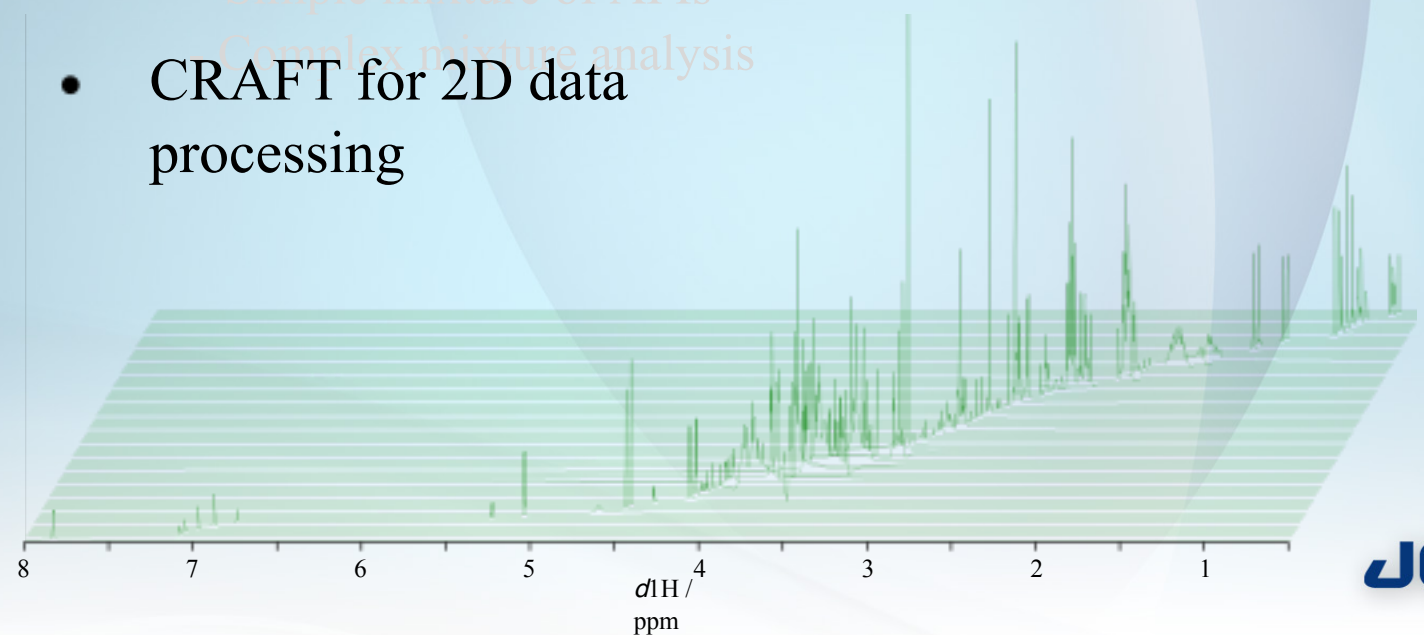


*Processing list to simply sum all pseudo 2D fids. Provided as "CSSF\_Proc.list".*

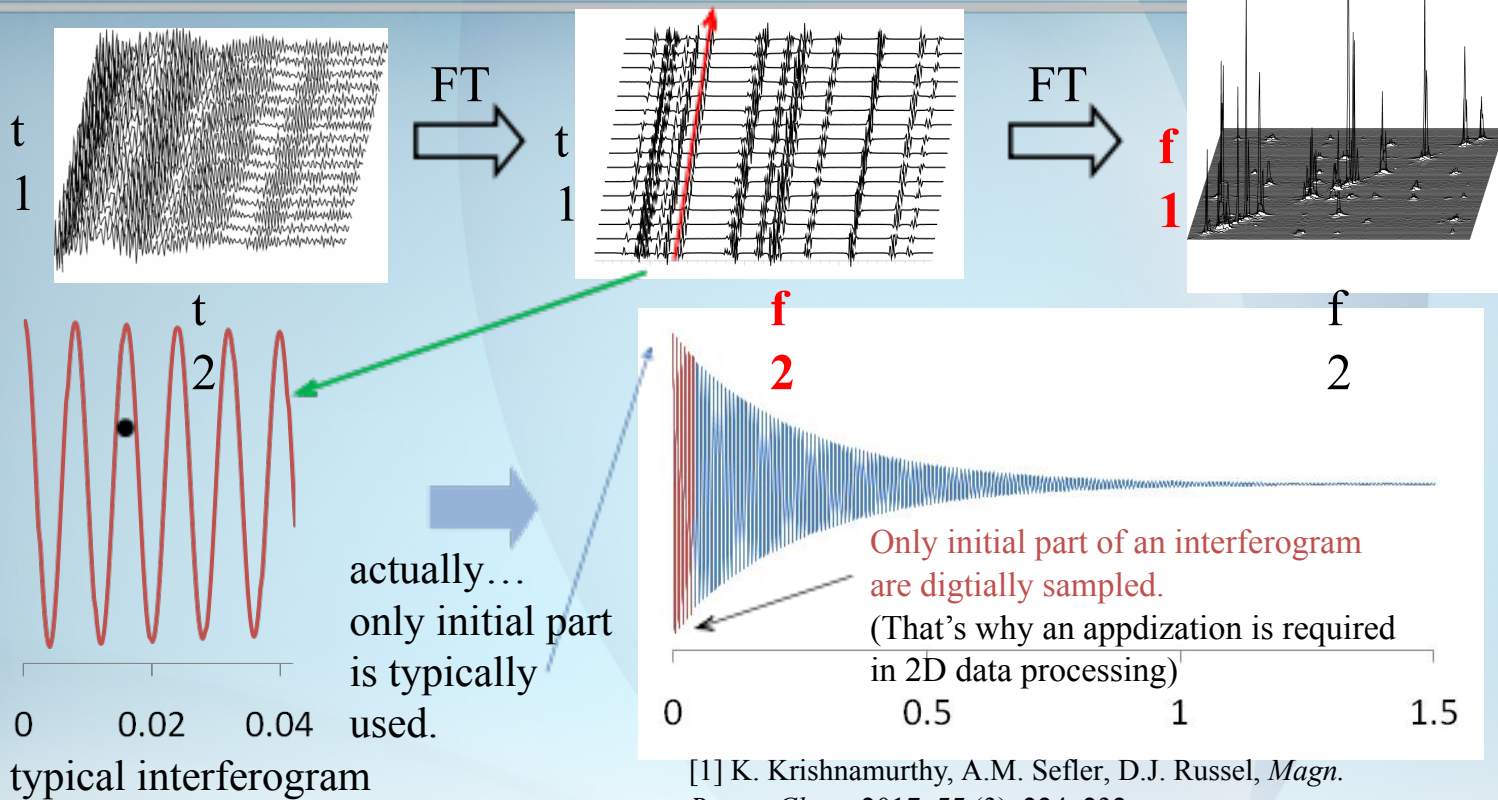
# Quest for Y (F1)

resolution...

- What is CRAFT?
- CRAFT for Practical Applications
  - Simple mixture of APIs
  - Complex mixture analysis
- CRAFT for 2D data processing



# CRAFT for 2D data processing

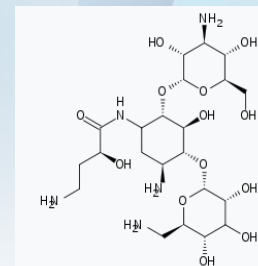
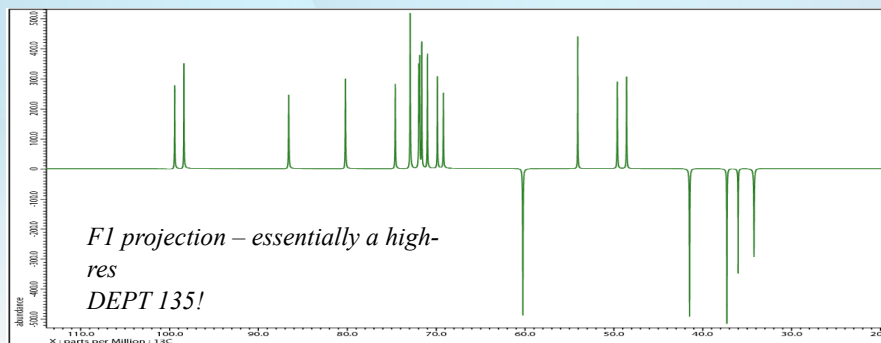
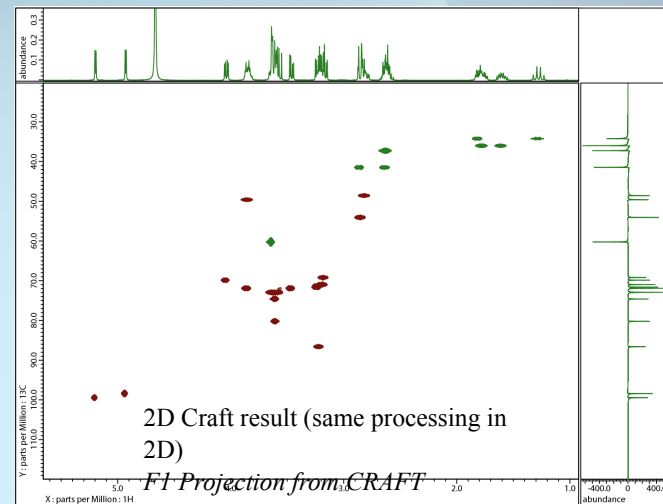
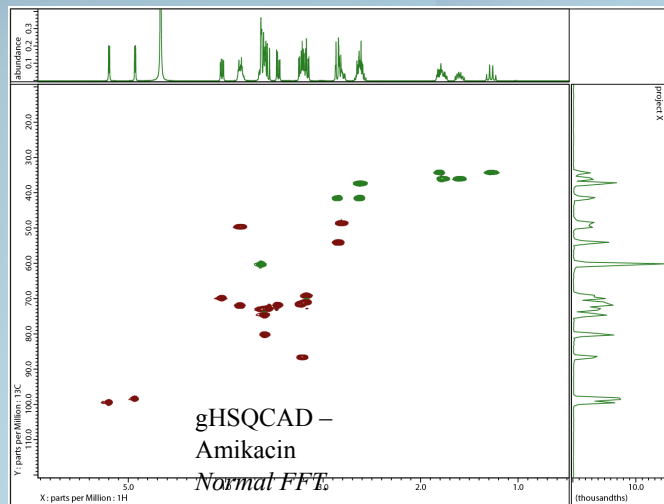


[1] K. Krishnamurthy, A.M. Seffler, D.J. Russel, *Magn. Reson. Chem.* 2017, **55** (3), 224–232.

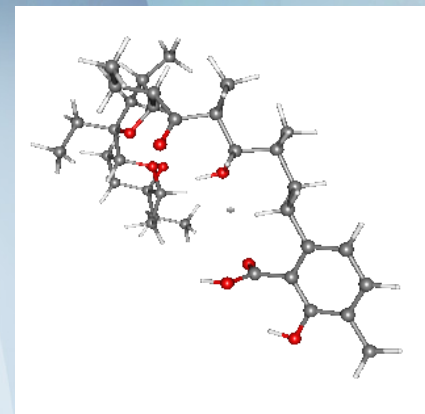
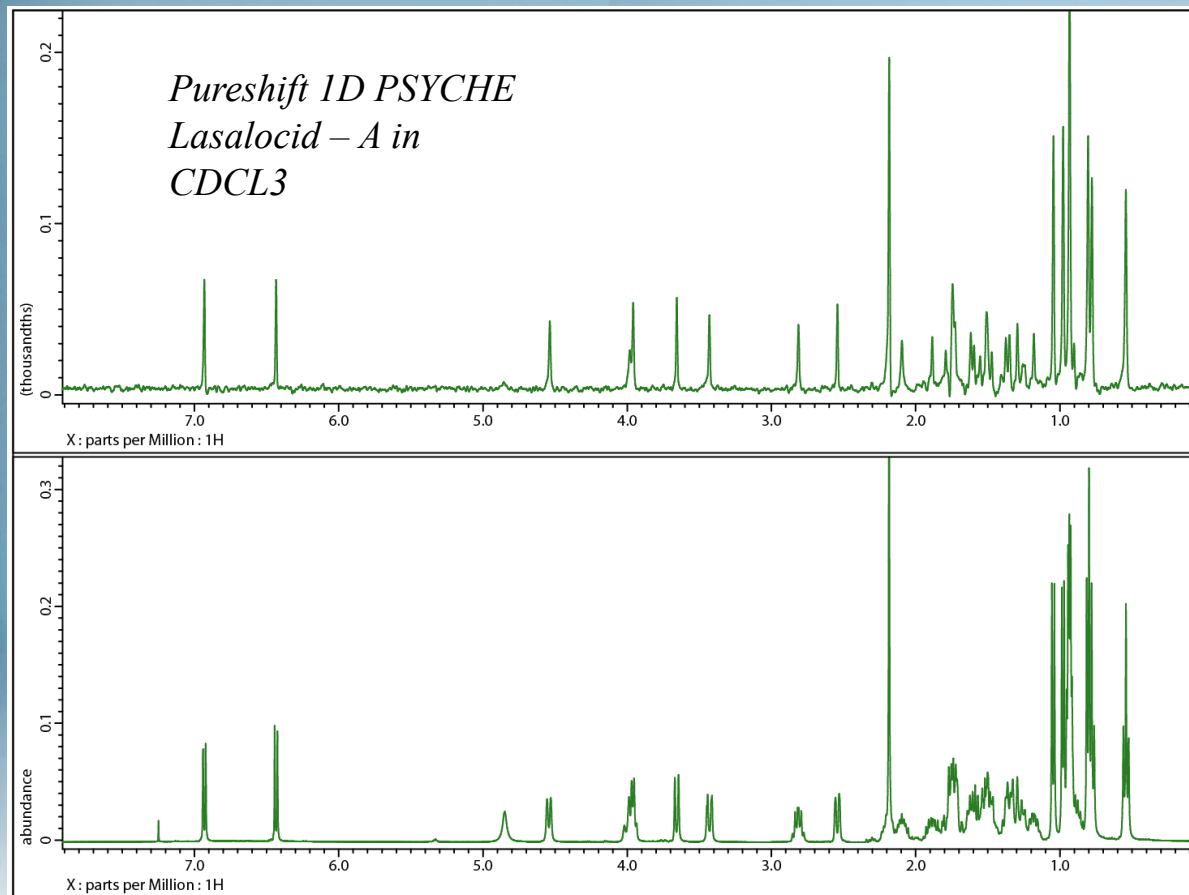
In the 2D CRAFT[1], frequency, amplitude, phase, decay rate of interferogram are estimated.

Y resolution is no longer limited by acquisition time of an interferogram.

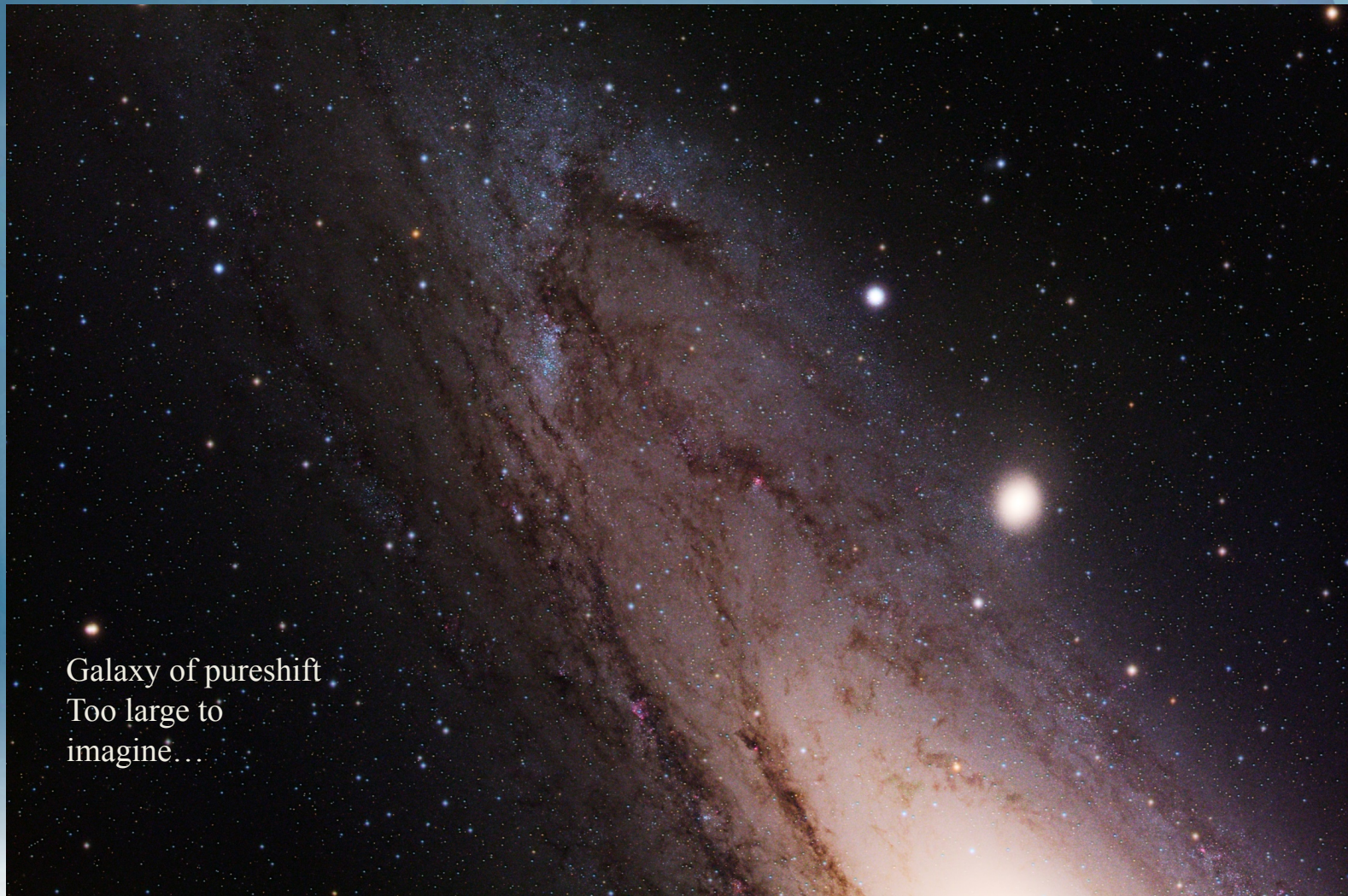
# 2D Craft – use the available resolution



## So what about resolution in simple 1D?







Galaxy of pureshift  
Too large to  
imaginé...

ELECTRON MICROSCOPES • SEM • ESR • E-BEAM • TEM  
SAMPLE PREP • MICROPROBES • NMR • MASS SPEC

**JEOL**

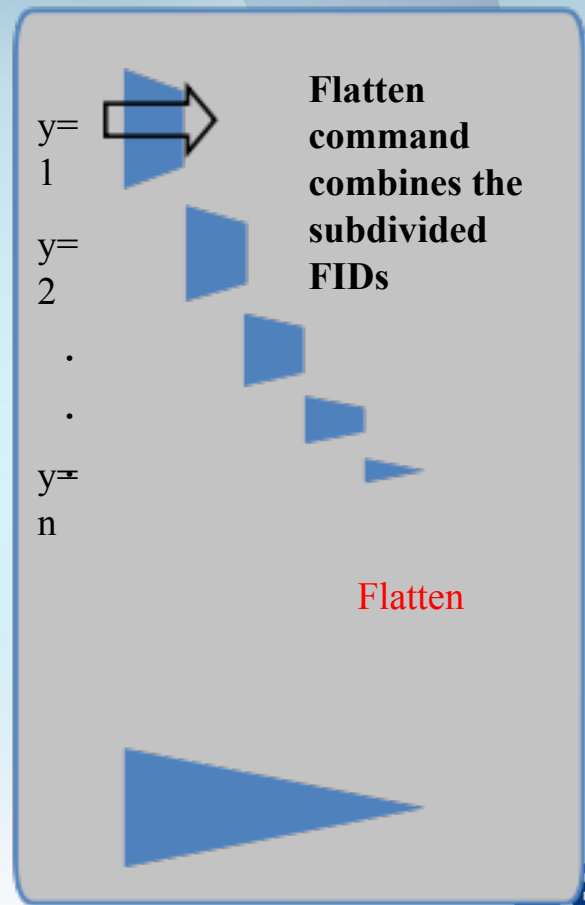
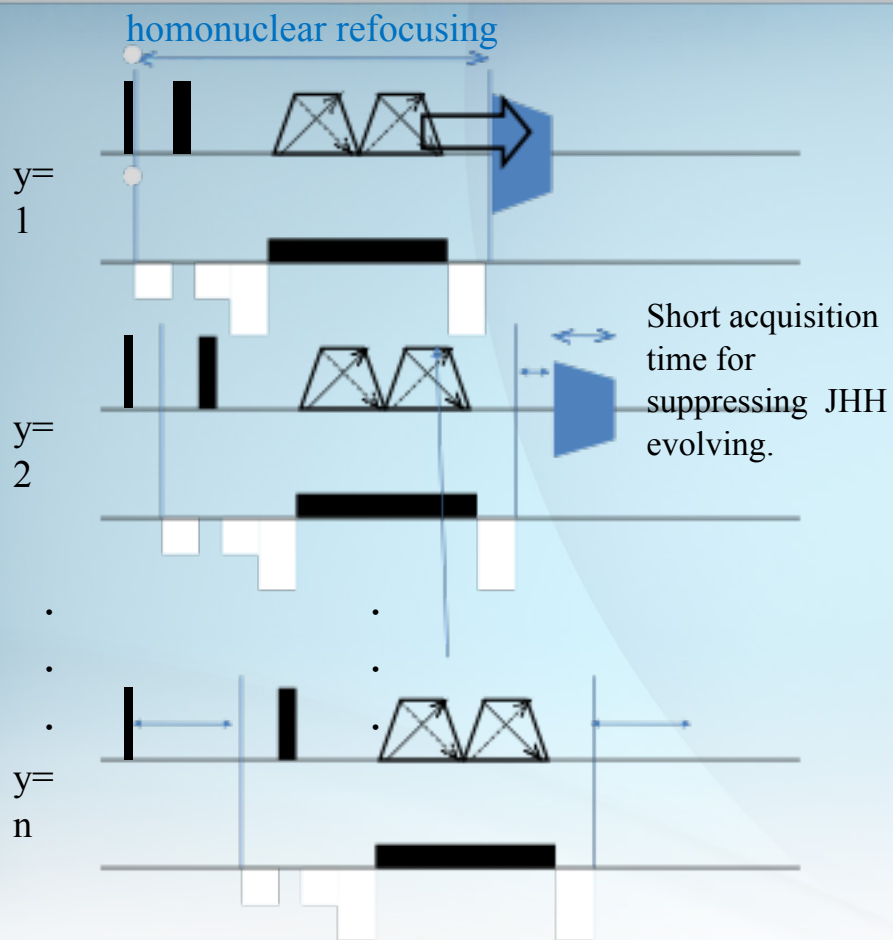
Solutions for Innovation



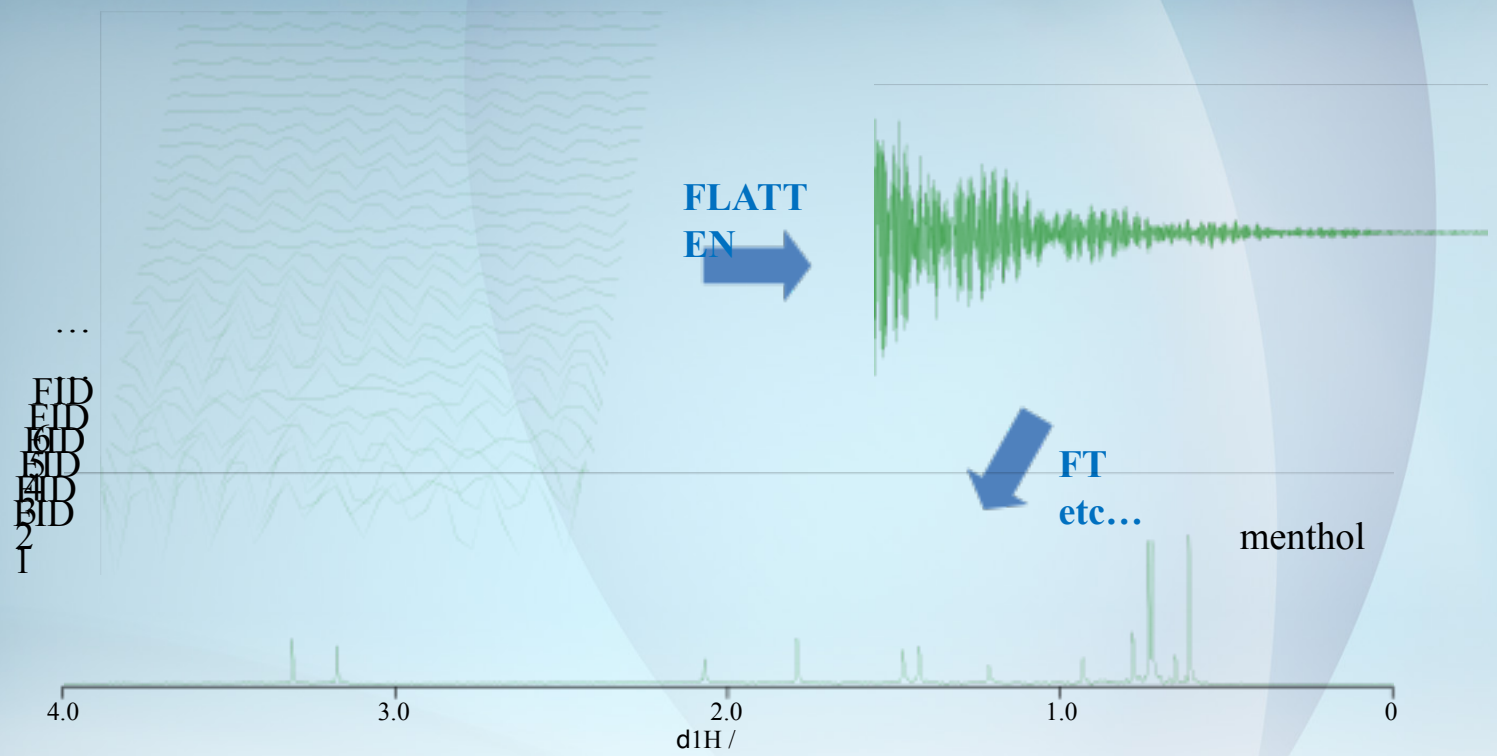
## **Pureshift Additions**

*Hiroaki Utsumi has been very busy!*

# Measurement example requiring Flatten : Pure shift NMR



# Pure shift NMR: menthol



As an example, PSYCHE spectrum of menthol is shown.

Unprocessed data is a two-dimensional format in which FIDs are aligned in the Y-axis direction, but is combined with one-dimensional FID by Flatten.

homo nuclear decoupled spectrum by Fourier transform of bound FID.

# Pure shift sequence name (1) of DeltaV5.31

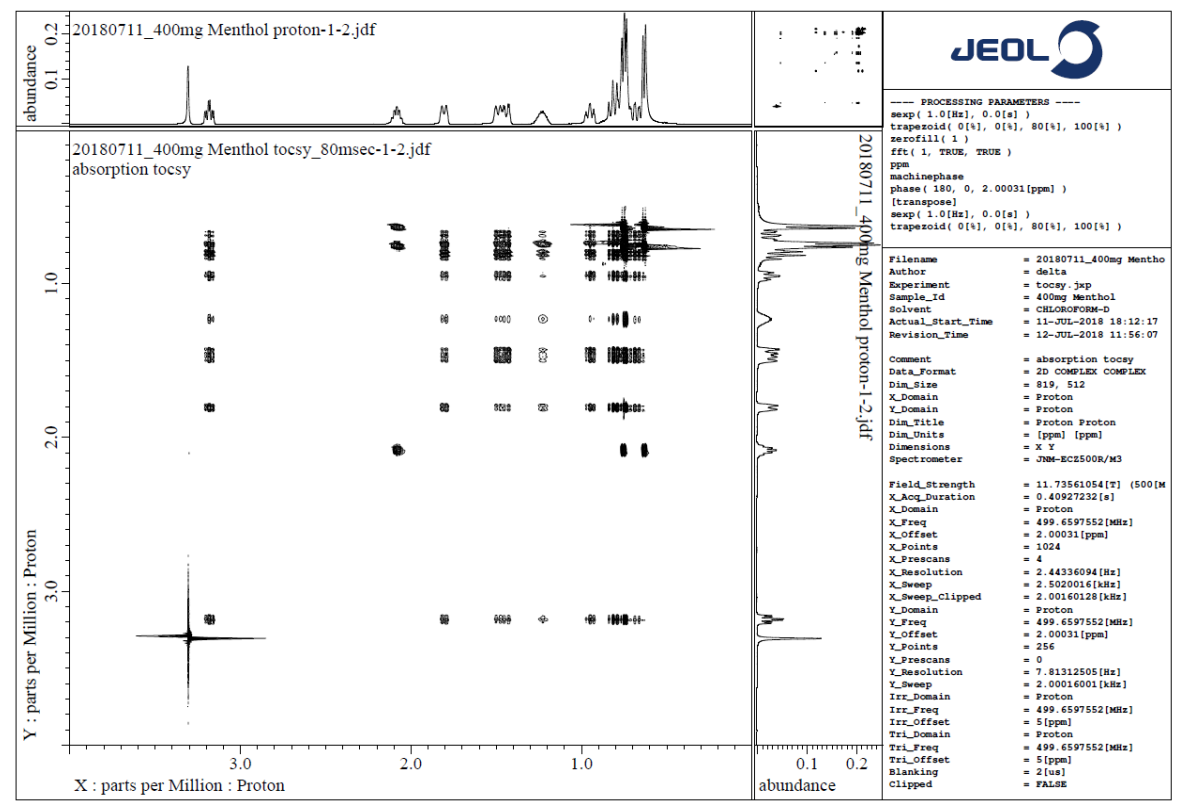
Sequence name	paper	1 D/2D	commnet
Pureshift_1d_PSYCHE	2014	1D	Good
Pureshift_1d_ZS	?	1D	original
Pureshift_1d_ZSsl	?	1D	original
Pureshift_1d_PEPSIE	2018	1D	Good /New ZS?
Pureshift_1d_TSE_PSYCHE	2015	1D	Good /
Pureshift_1dacq_hobs	2013	1D real time	Band selective
Pureshift_1dacq_ZS	2015	1D real time	Real time
pureshift_1d_TOCSY_PSYCHE	2016	1D	
pureshift_1d_NOESY_PSYCHE		1D	Bad SNR
pureshift_1d_ROESY_PSYCHE		1D	Bad SNR
pureshift_2d_bppste_dosy_psyche	2010	2D	PSYCHE xchane
Pureshift 2d fl tocsy psyche	2014	2D	covariance
Process list	Commnet		
Pureshift_1d	Pureshift 1d process list		
Pureshidt_2d_homo_2d_phase			



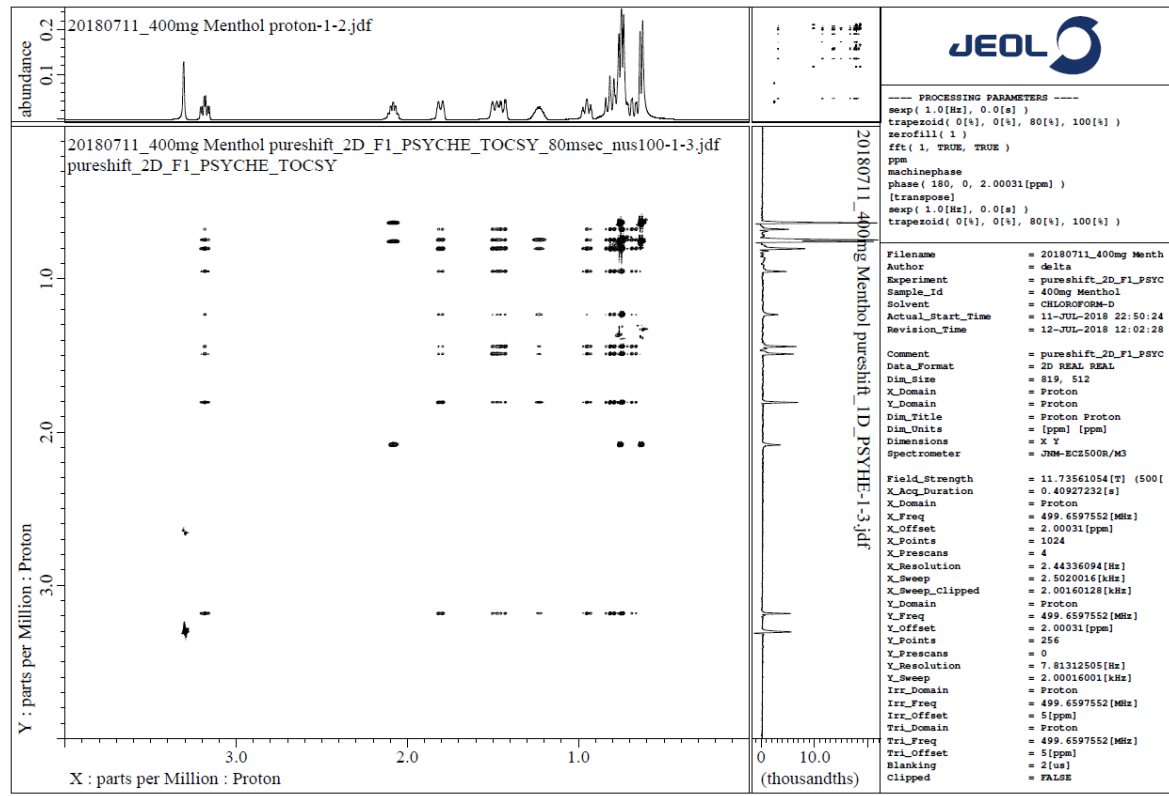
# Sequence name & process list (2) of DeltaV5.31

Sequence	paper	1D/ 2d	Pureshift
Pureshift_1d_edit_cpmg_hsqc	2015		2D type / Bird pulse
Pureshift_1dacq_edit_cpmg_hsqc	2013		Real time/ Bird pulse
Pureshift_2d_edit_cpmg_hsqc_pn	2015		3D type/ Bird pulse
Pureshift_2d_edit_cpmg_hsqc_pn	2013		Real time / Bird pulse
Process list	Comment		
Pureshift_2d_inverse_pn_A.list	Real time hsqc pureshift		
Pureshift_2d_inverse_pn_Z.list	3D type hsqc pureshift		
Cpmg_hsqmbc_pn			Normal sequence

# 2D TOCSY reference example..

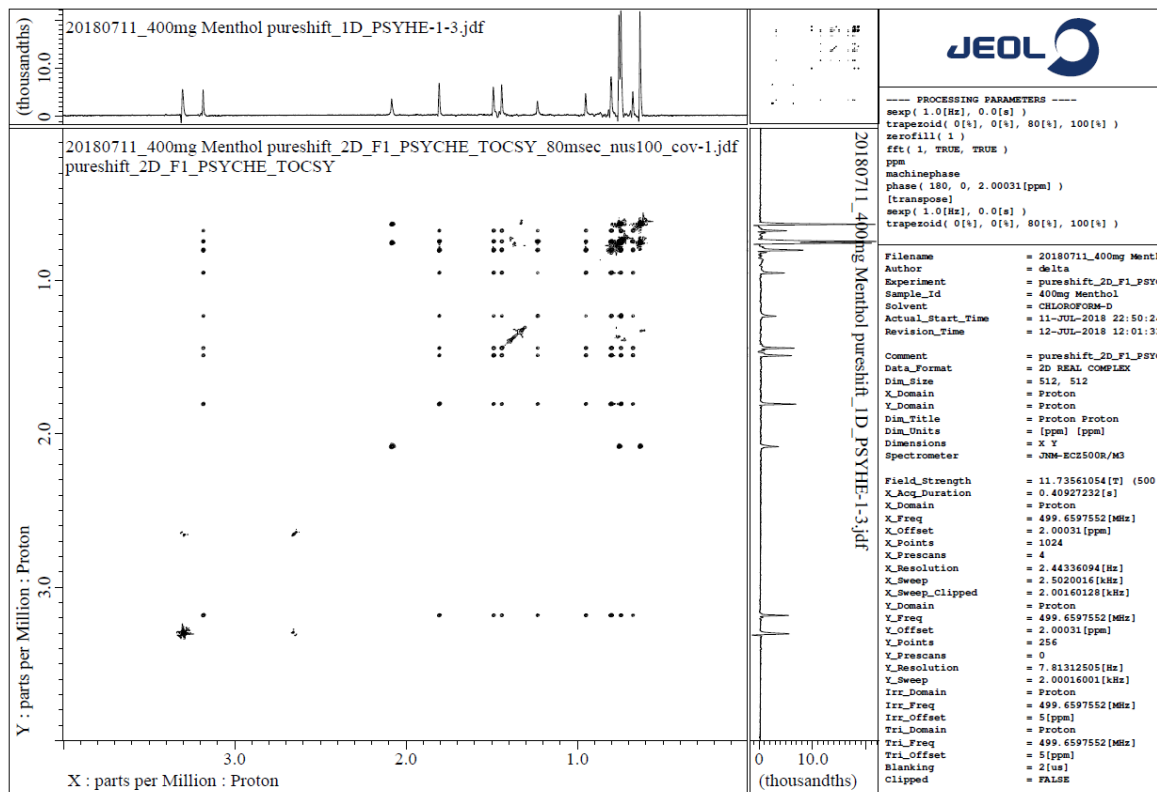


# Pureshift\_2d\_f1\_psyche\_tocsy nus100%



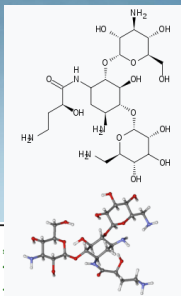


# Pureshift\_2d\_f1\_psyche\_tocsy nus100%+covariance

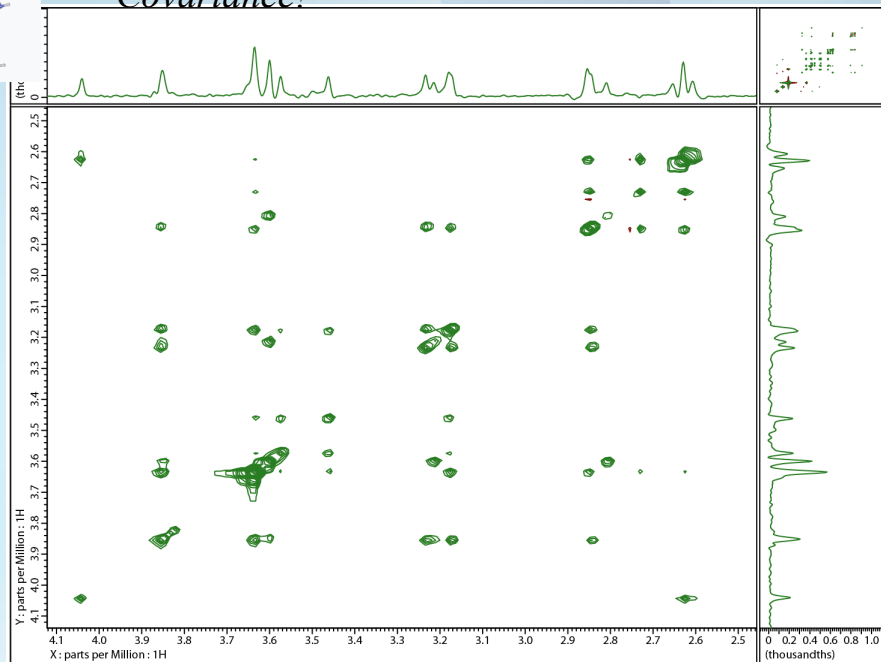
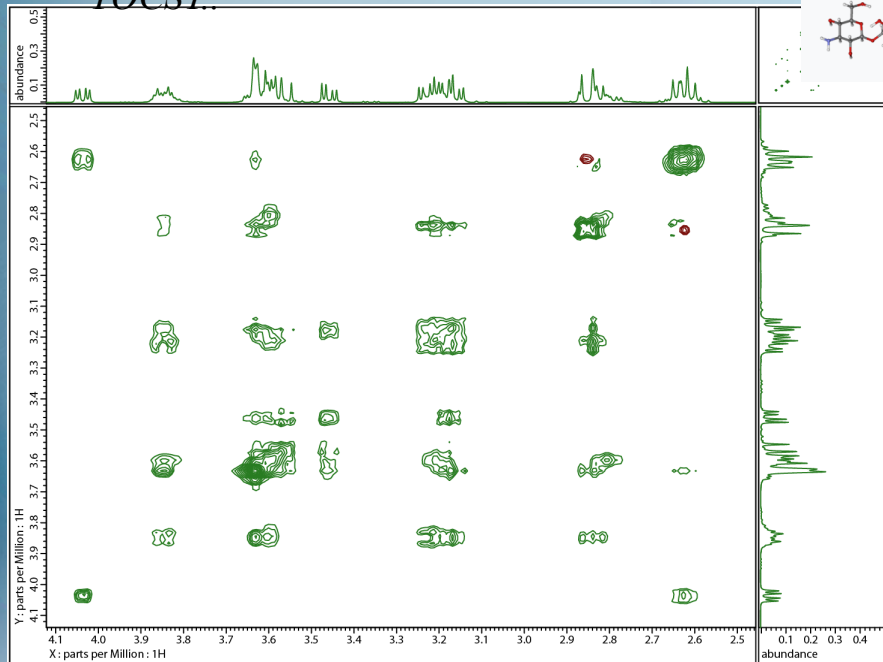


# Amikasin – ECZ400S

*Expansion from quick 2D  
TOCSY..*



*Same region 2D PSYCHE-TOCSY-  
Covariance!*



# Final example – an old favorite..before “ipap”

## ■ NMR Spectroscopy

### PSYCHE CPMG–HSQMBC: An NMR Spectroscopic Method for Precise and Simple Measurement of Long-Range Heteronuclear Coupling Constants

István Timári,<sup>[a]</sup> László Szilágyi,<sup>[b]</sup> and Katalin E. Kövér<sup>\*[a]</sup>

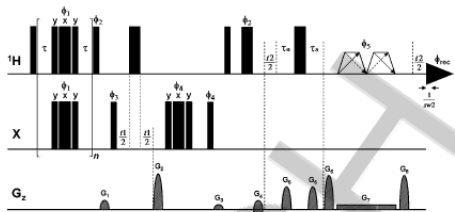


Figure 1. Pulse sequence of the PSYCHE CPMG–HSQMBC experiment proposed for the measurement of long-range heteronuclear coupling constants. Narrow and wide filled bars correspond to  $90^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$  pulses respectively, with phase  $x$  unless indicated otherwise. Low flip angle ( $\beta$ ), frequency-swept Chirp pulses are shown as trapezoids with diagonal arrows. To improve the sensitivity of the experiment, Chirp pulses which sweep frequency in opposite directions can be used simultaneously, as indicated by the dotted arrows.  $\phi_1$  is incremented according to XY-16 cycles within the CPMG sequence, thus  $n$  should ideally be adjusted to a multiple of 16. Other phases are  $\phi_2 = y$ ;  $\phi_3 = x$ ;  $\phi_4 = x$ ;  $\phi_5 = x$ ;  $\phi_6 = x$ ;  $\phi_7 = x$ ;  $\phi_8 = x$ ;  $\phi_9 = y$ ;  $\phi_{10} = y$ ;  $\phi_{11} = x$ ;  $\phi_{12} = x$ ;  $\phi_{13} = x$ ;  $\phi_{14} = x$ ;  $\phi_{15} = x$ ;  $\phi_{16} = x$ . Delays are set as follows:  $\tau = 140\text{--}150 \mu\text{s}$ ,  $\tau_n = 1/(4\text{-sw}2)$ . Coherence order selection and echo–antiecho phase sensitive detection in the  $x$  dimension are achieved with gradient pulses ( $G_2$  and  $G_4$ ) in the ratio 80:20.1 for  $^{13}\text{C}$  and 80:15.257 for  $^{77}\text{Se}$ , respectively. Purging gradient pulses ( $G_1$  and  $G_3$ ) are set to 19%, 11% of maximum gradient strength ( $50 \text{ G cm}^{-1}$ ). Coherence selection gradient pulses ( $G_5$  and  $G_6$ ) used in the extra PSYCHE dimension have 49% and 77%. Sine-bell-shaped gradient pulses of 1 ms duration are utilized, followed by a recovery delay of  $200 \mu\text{s}$  ( $G_1\text{--}G_4$ ) and  $1000 \mu\text{s}$  ( $G_5$ ,  $G_6$ ). Weak magnetic field gradient ( $G_z$ ) used under the Chirp pulses is adjusted for 1.8% of maximum gradient strength.

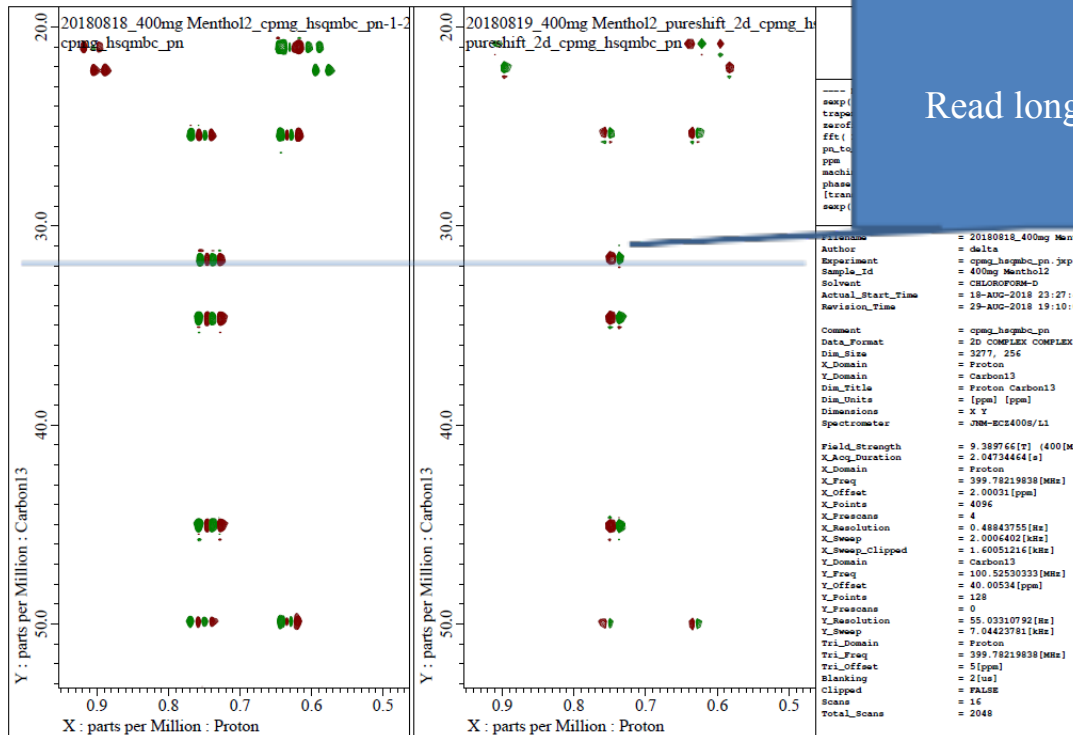
*Chem. Eur. J.* 2015, 21, 1–5

Not real time  
3D type

# Hsqmbc Normal vs pureshift

Normal

pureshift



Read long range JCH

```

-----
sweep(
trap
sweep
fft(
pn_to
ppm
sachi
phase
[tran
sweep(
=====
File_Name      = 20180818_400mg Ment
Author         = delta
Experiment     = cpmg_hsqmbc_pn_jep
Sample_Id      = 400mg Menthol2
Solvent        = CHLOROFORM-D
Actual_Start_Time = 18-AUG-2018 23:27:4
Revision_Time  = 29-AUG-2018 19:10:0
Comment        = cpmg_hsqmbc_pn
Data_Format    = 2D COMPLEX COMPLEX
Dim_Size       = 3277, 256
X_Domain       = Proton
Y_Domain       = Carbon13
Dim_Title     = Proton Carbon13
Dim_Units     = [ppm] [ppm]
Dimensions     = X Y
Spectrometer  = JNM-ECZ400B/L1
Field_Strength = 9.39766[T] (400[MHz]
X_Acq_Duration = 2.04734464[s]
X_Domain       = Proton
X_Freq         = 399.78219838[MHz]
X_Offset       = 2.00031[ppm]
X_Points       = 4096
X_Fwscans      = 4
X_Resolution   = 0.48843755[Hz]
X_Sweep        = 2.0006402[MHz]
X_Sweep_Clipped = 1.60051216[MHz]
Y_Domain       = Carbon13
Y_Freq         = 100.62530333[MHz]
Y_Offset       = 40.00534[ppm]
Y_Points       = 128
Y_Fwscans      = 0
Y_Resolution   = 55.03310792[Hz]
Y_Sweep        = 7.04423781[MHz]
Tri_Domain     = Proton
Tri_Freq       = 399.78219838[MHz]
Tri_Offset     = 5[ppm]
Blanking       = 2[us]
Clipped        = FALSE
Scans          = 16
Total_Scans    = 2048
    
```

# Update from the observatory



Supernova remnant from 1054 event. *Still expanding!*

## Many thanks!!

---

- Thanks to JEOL for helping me learn and play.
- Tim, ET, Ashok, Komatsu san, Mike, Toby. Many more..
- Special thanks to Dave Russell for coming up with ideas to try!
- *Thank you all for coming today!!*