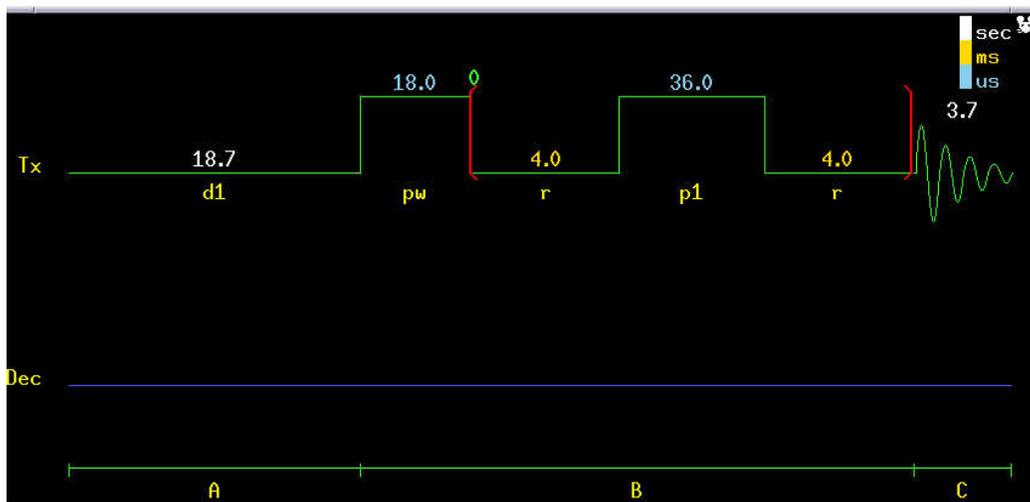


### T2 determination

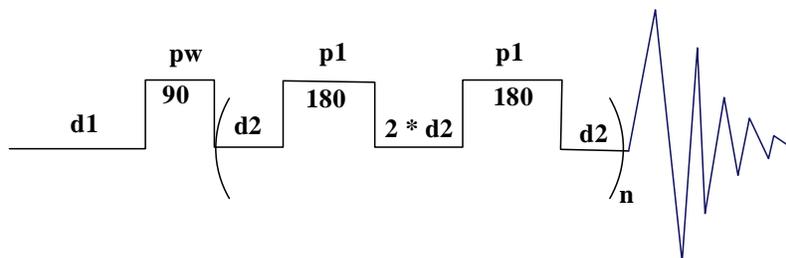
T2 determination is important for you to set up the proper mix time of 2D NMR parameter. **cpmgt2**, a sequence invented by Carr, Purcell, Meiboom and Gill, is used for T2 determination. To do this, please following the steps:

1. calibrate pw90, **pw=pw90** ↴
2. **cpmgt2** ↴
3. click **acqi**, turn off spin ( this increase the field in homogeneity , no diffusion)
4. **dg** ↴ ( see p1 and pw ,  $p1=2 * pw90$ ,  $pw=pw90$ )
5. **d2=0.002** ↴ ( for small molecules,  $d2=0.01$ , for macromolecules,  $d2=0.001$ )
6. **bt=0.004,0.008,0.016,0.032,0.064,0.132,0.264,1,2,4,8** ↴
7. **dg dps** ↴

You will see the pulse sequence which looks like this.



You can not get more info from the above sequence. The lower one can tell you more.



Please note that **d2** is the spin-echo cycle time.

**bt** is called big tau. **bt=(4\*d2)\*n**.

**big tau (bt) shown on the above picture is the total time for T2 relaxation.**

Typically, bt is arrayed for a T2 experiment. If bt is not a multiple of 4\*d2, it is rounded automatically by the machine so that it is.

ACQUISITION		SAMPLE		PROCESSING			FLAGS	
sfrq	399.729	date	May 18 2004	lb	not used	il	n	
tn	H1	solvent	CDC13	sb	not used	in	n	
at	3.744	file	exp	gf	not used	dp	y	
np	27310	DECOUPLING		awc	not used	hs	nn	
sw	3647.3	dn	H1	lsfid	not used	SPECIAL	not used	
bs	16	dof	0	phfid	not used	temp		
ss	0	dm	nnn	wtfile				
tpwr	60	dmm	c	proc	ft			
pw	18.0	dmf	11148	fn	not used			
p1	36.0	dpwr	42	math	f			
d1	18.719							
d2	0.004			werr				
bt	0			wexp				
tof	-586.4			wbs				
nt	1			wnt				
ct	0							

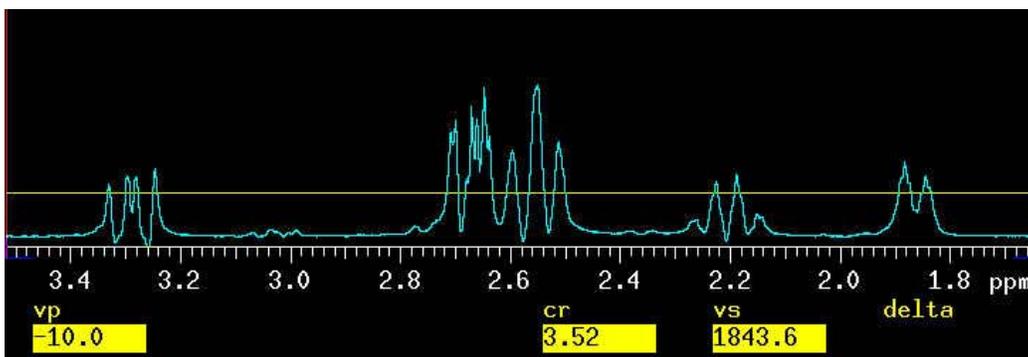
After you type in the **bt** data, the **dg** text window will indicate the parameter **bt** to be arrayed( not 0)

**ga** ↵

**ds(1)** ↵

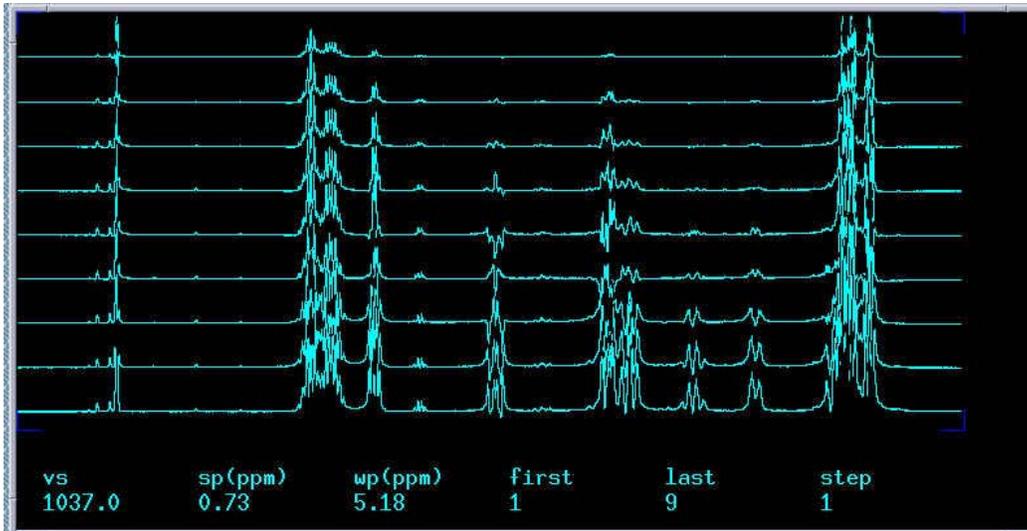
You should get the first spectrum. Phase it and place the **th** somewhere you like.

You can expand the spectrum and select the peaks by adjusting **th**(threshold).



**dssa** ↵ you will see the following stacked spectra.

**dssl** ↵ you will number the stacked spectra below from bottom to the top.



**dll** ↵ all the peaks above *th* will be listed as follows. Select the peaks you like by typing

**fp(2, 6, 13, 17)** ↵

**t2s** ↵ tells you the T2 of each peak you selected

**t2** ↵ tell you the details of how T2 is calculated.

1	3.32962	22.8872
2	3.29676	26.8385
3	3.27894	26.0566
4	3.24608	29.5635
5	2.70751	45.7321
6	2.6986	50.6153
7	2.67855	25.2951
8	2.66963	57.0044
9	2.66017	51.4817
10	2.6468	64.8351
11	2.63733	43.9018
12	2.59556	37.6492
13	2.54933	66.3283
14	2.51146	41.157
15	2.22463	24.1457
16	2.18787	27.1884
17	1.88155	32.6477
18	1.84368	26.607

Exponential data analysis:

peak	T2	error
2	0.04533	0.02664
6	0.01385	0.008318
13	0.02325	0.005388
15	0.02958	0.002005
17	0.02573	0.004221

peak number 2 Type t2

T2 = 0.0453      error = 0.0266

time	observed	calculated	difference
0.008	26.840	28.662	-1.822
0.016	23.060	23.857	-0.797
0.032	21.780	16.453	5.327
0.064	9.450	7.595	1.855
0.136	-12.910	0.723	-13.633
0.264	6.340	-0.937	7.277
0.528	-1.070	-1.041	-0.029
1.056	-0.160	-1.042	0.882
2.112	0.170	-1.042	1.212

peak number 6

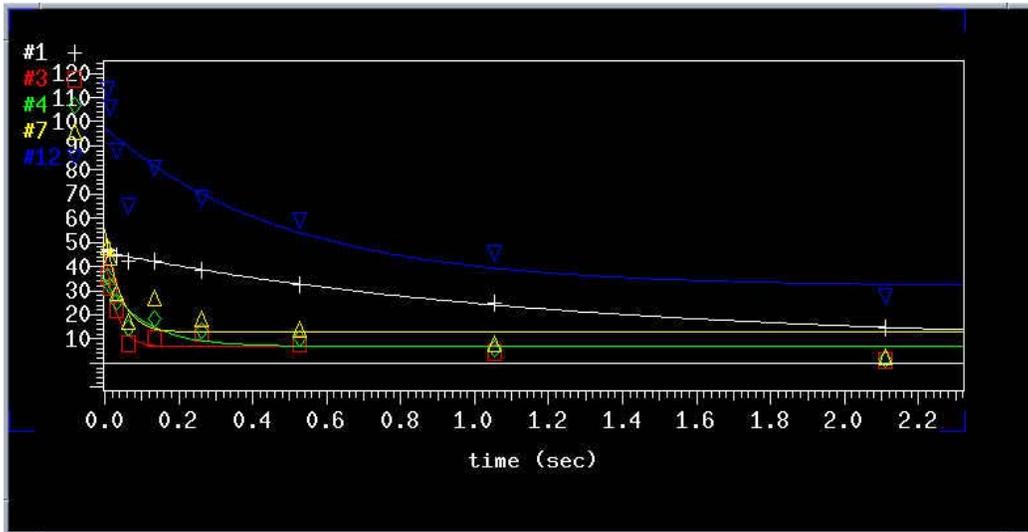
T2 = 0.0139      error = 0.00832

time	observed	calculated	difference
0.008	50.620	53.061	-2.441
0.016	38.010	32.649	5.361
0.032	13.320	14.765	-1.445
0.064	-11.960	7.356	-19.316
0.136	17.750	6.545	11.205
0.264	14.430	6.540	7.890
0.528	10.960	6.540	4.420
1.056	4.660	6.540	-1.880
2.112	1.470	6.540	-5.070

expl ↵

or **expl(2,17)** ↵ This will display the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> curves.

The following is the curves of the T2 function. T2 is the constant of the equation of the curve.



If you still have problems, ask Anne-Frances. I would be happy if I can help you.