

A fast method for the measurement of long spin-lattice relaxation times by Single Scan Inversion Recovery experiment

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Abstract

A new method of measuring long spin-lattice relaxation times (T_1) is proposed. Being a single scan technique, the method is at least one order of magnitude faster than the conventional technique. This method (Single-Scan or Slice Selected Inversion Recovery or SSIR) relies on the slice selection technique. The method is experimentally verified and compared with the time taken by the conventional measurement. Furthermore, it is shown that the conventional Inversion Recovery (IR) method which suffers from effects of r.f. inhomogeneity can also be improved by measuring the magnetization of only a central slice.

Key words: Spin-lattice relaxation time, Inversion recovery experiments, single scan, slice-selection.

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1 Introduction

Measurement of the spin-lattice relaxation time is of enormous importance in the field of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy. Since the historical introduction of Bloch equations to describe the time evolution of the perturbed magnetization, the knowledge of spin-lattice relaxation time plays a significant role in understanding the dynamics of spin systems [1].

To measure the spin-lattice relaxation time, the most commonly employed technique is the inversion recovery (IR) experiment, which is a two-pulse experiment [2]. In this method, a block of ($d_1 - 180^\circ - \tau - 90^\circ -$ acquisition) is repeated for various τ values. The magnetizations for various τ values measure the recovery from inverted state towards the equilibrium value. The most

time consuming step in this experiment is the recovery period d_1 during which the magnetization is repeatedly required to recover to its equilibrium value, necessitating $d_1 \geq 5T_1$.

The measurement of long spin-lattice relaxation times therefore takes significant time. Many methods have been suggested which speed-up the process, but with limited success. For example, a null measurement in an inversion recovery experiment yields approximate value in a short time [3]. Saturation recovery methods take less time than inversion recovery since the recovery time is replaced by a saturation burst which usually takes $\sim 2 T_1$ [2]. Progressive saturation method is the most commonly used method for long T_1 measurements [2]. Freeman and Wittekeok suggested a fast method for T_1 measurements, which works for spins which gives extremely narrow lines (~ 0.1 Hz) in the spectrum [4]. But for accurate measurements the inversion recovery method is still most commonly employed technique [5].

Recently Frydman *et al* have utilized the echo-planar imaging protocols to speed-up acquiring of two and multi-dimensional NMR experiments in which different slices of the sample (separated by using a linear gradient) are excited sequentially to encode indirect time evolution information, followed by a series of frequency-discriminated acquisitions, which are done in a single scan [6,7]. Experimental times have been reduced from hours to seconds, without significant loss in S/N ratio. At the same time, several new experiments have been developed which speed-up multi-dimensional NMR experiments, such as G-matrix Fourier Transform NMR (GFT) and a single scan measurement of diffusion coefficients [8,9].

Following Frydman's idea, we describe here a *fast* method of measurement of spin-lattice relaxation time, by a single scan experiment for samples having sufficient S/N ratio. The method incorporates the slice selection protocol in a standard inversion recovery experiment. Like a conventional inversion recovery experiment, a π pulse is applied to invert the magnetization. As the magnetization is relaxing back toward the equilibrium value, we observe different slices of the sample (thickness is typically 1/100th of the sample length) at different times. A selection of 10-20 slices allow us to monitor the journey of magnetization from an inverted state toward equilibrium, and to accurately calculate the T_1 value.

2 The method

The basic framework of SSIR is described in Fig. 1B. The figure also shows the standard inversion recovery experiment (Fig. 1A), so that a direct comparison can be made. The total time delay for i th slice in SSIR, has been made equal

to the i th time delay (τ_i) of the inversion recovery experiment, such that a comparison between the experimental time taken by these two methods can be made. In SSIR (Fig. 1B) the offset change at the beginning of a cycle is to select a particular slice at a specific frequency. This offset is incremented in each cycle to select slices. However, just before the acquisition, the offset is reverted back to the original value for recording the spectrum, in the absence of a gradient.

From Fig. 1, it is apparent that the total experimental time for standard inversion recovery experiment, T_{IR} , is given by,

$$T_{IR} = N(d_1 + T_{aq}) + \sum_{i=1}^N \tau_i, \quad (1)$$

where T_{aq} is the acquisition time. The time delay for i th scan is τ_i for inversion recovery experiment. In case of SSIR, the time delay for i th slice is given by,

$$\tau_i = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j=i} \tau'_j \right) + (i - 1)T_{aq}. \quad (2)$$

It should be noted that in contrast to inversion recovery experiment, the calculation of total experimental time for SSIR, does not involve a summation over all τ_i s. Hence the total experimental time for SSIR, T_{SSIR} , is,

$$T_{SSIR} = T_{aq} + \tau_N, \quad (3)$$

where, τ_N is the time delay for N th or final slice. Taking $\tau_N = 3T_1$, $d_1 = 5T_1$, and for the inversion recovery experiment assuming an average $\tau_i = T_1$, one obtains,

$$T_{IR} = N(5T_1 + T_{aq} + T_1), \quad (4)$$

$$T_{SSIR} = T_{aq} + 3T_1. \quad (5)$$

Assuming $T_{aq} \sim 3T_2^* = aT_1$, where $T_2^* = 1/(\pi\Delta\nu)$, $\Delta\nu$ being full-width at half-maximum of the concerned peak, we get,

$$T_{SSIR} = \frac{(3 + a)}{N(6 + a)} T_{IR} \quad (6)$$

For $a = 1$, $T_{SSIR} = (4/7N)T_{IR}$. However for long T_1 's, $a \ll 1$, yielding,

$$T_{SSIR} = \frac{T_{IR}}{2N}. \quad (7)$$

Thus, the SSIR method needs only a fraction of the time needed for the full IR method.

3 Experimental

Both SSIR and the conventional inversion recovery experiment were performed on 4,5-dichloro-2-fluoro-nitrobenzene at 300 K dissolved in CDCl_3 and sealed after several freeze pump and thaw cycles. The molecule has three weakly coupled spins (Fig. 2A). Spectra of both protons $H^{(o)}$ (ortho to fluorine) and $H^{(m)}$ (meta to fluorine), show doublets due to the coupling with fluorine, the coupling between the protons being small and unresolved. We have chosen this molecule, since the two protons have long relaxation times (~ 25 s and ~ 75 s respectively) at 300 K. We have earlier observed strong longitudinal cross-correlation effects in this molecule [10]. In the T_1 measurements described below, the signal of each proton doublet was added up to suppress any multiplet effect due to cross-correlations [11].

For the SSIR experiment a gradient of 3 G/cm was applied along the z-direction. The effective sample height (the height of the r.f. coil) was 25 mm, yielding the total spectral spread of approximately 30 KHz (at 500 MHz of proton frequency). From the central part of the sample 17 slices of 100 Hz width (~ 0.08 mm thick) were selected with 500 Hz distance between the slices corresponding to approximately 0.4 mm distance between the slices. To investigate the diffusion effects the SSIR experiment was repeated with various slice distances. Slice distances of 600 Hz, 700 Hz and 1000 Hz were chosen which correspond to 0.47 mm, 0.50 mm and 0.79 mm respectively. It was assumed that the gradient profile is linear and flat in the region of interest.

The result of standard IR method suffers from the effects of r.f. inhomogeneity, particularly when the sample height is longer than the r.f. coil height [12]. Methods have been suggested to correct the errors in T_1 measurements arising due to the r.f. inhomogeneity effects [12]. Here, we describe a method of obtaining T_1 , free from r.f. inhomogeneity effects. In this experiment the magnetization of the entire sample is inverted using a hard 180° pulse in the absence of gradient, and subsequently the magnetization of only the central slice is detected by using a soft 90° pulse in the presence of a gradient. The experiment is repeated for several values of delay (τ), each after a delay of $5T_1$, exactly like in a standard IR experiment. The total experimental time is thus equal to the standard IR experiment, with the result being free from r.f. inhomogeneity effects. We name this experiment as IR*.

Fig. 2 shows the comparison between the spectra obtained from standard inversion recovery experiment and from SSIR for $H^{(m)}$ proton. The $H^{(o)}$ proton spectra (not shown) yield similar results. The T_1 values obtained from these spectra are discussed in the next section.

4 Results

The data for the IR, IR* and SSIR experiments are plotted in Fig. 3 for the $H^{(o)}$ and $H^{(m)}$ protons. Results of mono exponential least square fit to these data are summarized in table 1.

It is seen from table 1 that the T_1 values for all the three methods for the $H^{(o)}$ proton are equal within experimental errors. For the $H^{(m)}$ proton, however, the IR method gave a slightly lower value. It is well known that the r.f. inhomogeneity causes errors in IR method and lowers the measured T_1 . The IR* method is thus superior to IR method. The SSIR method results substantial saving in time without loss of accuracy in T_1 measurement.

5 Discussions

The SSIR results are also plotted on a logarithmic scale in fig. 4. It is seen that for long values of τ ($> 200s$ for $H^{(m)}$) the data show deviation from linearity. It was suspected that this is due to diffusion of saturation arising from the 90° pulses to adjacent slices. To investigate this aspect, four SSIR experiments with different slice separation (namely, 0.39 mm, 0.47 mm, 0.50 mm and 0.79 mm corresponding to 500, 600, 700 and 1000 Hz) were carried out. The slice thickness was kept constant to 0.08 mm corresponding to 100 Hz. The results given in table 1 show a slight systematic increase in T_1 values of the $H^{(m)}$ proton (within experimental errors) with increased slice separation. It is thus concluded that the diffusion effects, if any, are small in the present sample.

While the manuscript was under preparation, our attention was drawn to a paper accepted for publication in Journal of Magnetic Resonance, by Loening et al, which also describes an experiment similar to our SSIR experiment and reports similar saving in experimental time [13]. However they have measured smaller T_1 ($T_1 \sim 2 - 12$ s).

6 Conclusion

A fast method (Single Scan Inversion Recovery, SSIR in short) for measuring the long spin-lattice relaxation time has been described. Being a single scan experiment, SSIR is order of magnitude faster than the conventional inversion recovery method, without any significant loss in accuracy. The method relies on slice selection technique. After an initial inversion of the total magnetization of the sample, different slices are observed at different times to monitor the complete relaxation recovery, in a single inversion. The effect of diffusion of saturation from one slice to next have been found to be small in this sample.

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Table 1

Table of T_1 values (in seconds) obtained and time taken by various methods (in minutes).

Experiment	$H^{(m)}$		$H^{(o)}$	
	T_1 (s)	Expt time (min)	T_1 (s)	Expt time (min)
IR	75.2 ± 0.5	175	26.0 ± 0.08	65
IR*	77.7 ± 0.6	175	27.0 ± 0.1	65
SSIR (500)	77.4 ± 0.5	7.5	26.3 ± 0.3	2
SSIR (600)	77.8 ± 0.5	7.5	26.4 ± 0.3	2
SSIR (700)	77.8 ± 0.5	7.5	26.4 ± 0.3	2
SSIR (1000)	77.9 ± 0.5	7.5	26.6 ± 0.4	2

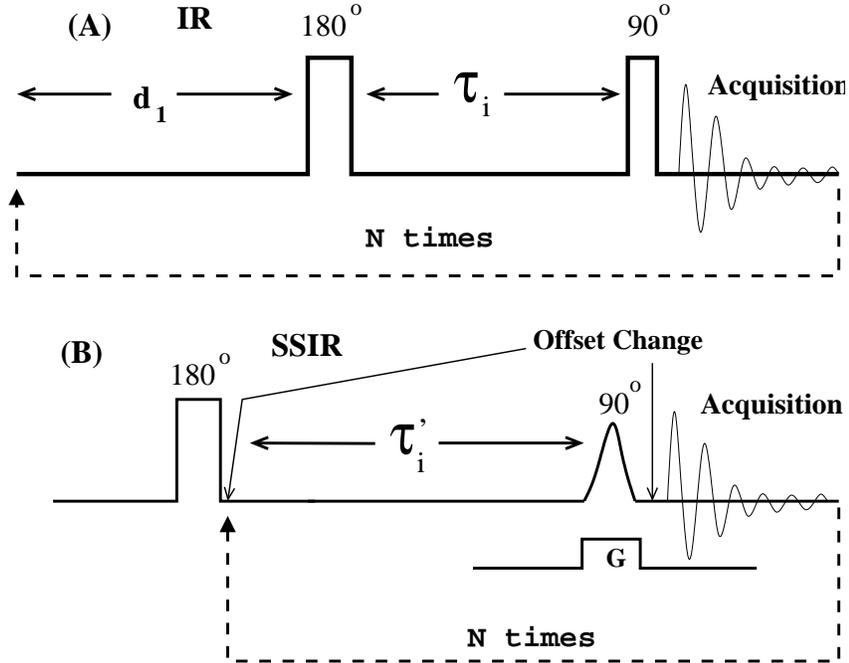


Fig. 1. (A) Standard Inversion Recovery experiment. d_1 is the recycle delay ($\sim 5T_1$), τ_i is the variable delay. (B) SSIR. The first 180° pulse inverts the magnetization of the whole the sample. After a variable delay a thin slice of the sample is selected for observation by using a 90° soft pulse in presence of a gradient(G). The position of the selected slice is determined by the offset of the 90° pulse. The magnetization of the selected slice is observed in absence of a gradient. The offset is changed prior to observation. N slices are selected from the sample to monitor recovery of magnetization from the inverted to equilibrium state. Time delay for the i th slice is $\tau_i = \tau_{i-1} + \tau'_i + T_{aq}$, where T_{aq} is the acquisition time.

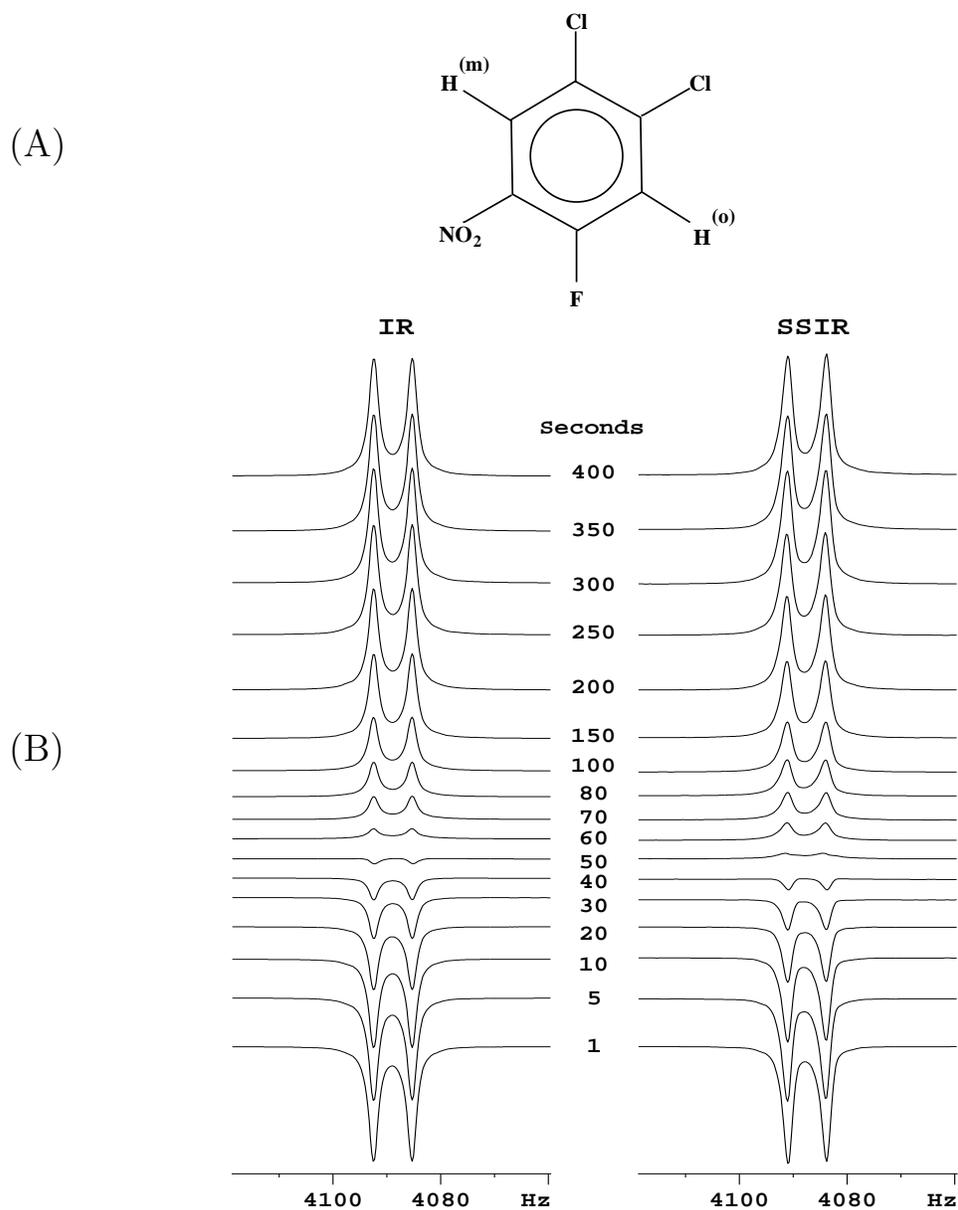


Fig. 2. (A) The molecule, 4,5-dichloro-2-fluoro-nitrobenzene. (B) Comparison of spectra obtained from inversion recovery experiment and spectra obtained using SSIR for $H^{(m)}$ proton. The conventional experimental time in IR was 2 hours 55 minutes, whereas SSIR took only 7.5 minutes. T_{aq} was kept 1.022 s for both the schemes. For $H^{(o)}$, the conventional IR experimental time was 1 hour 5 minutes, whereas the SSIR took only 2 minutes.

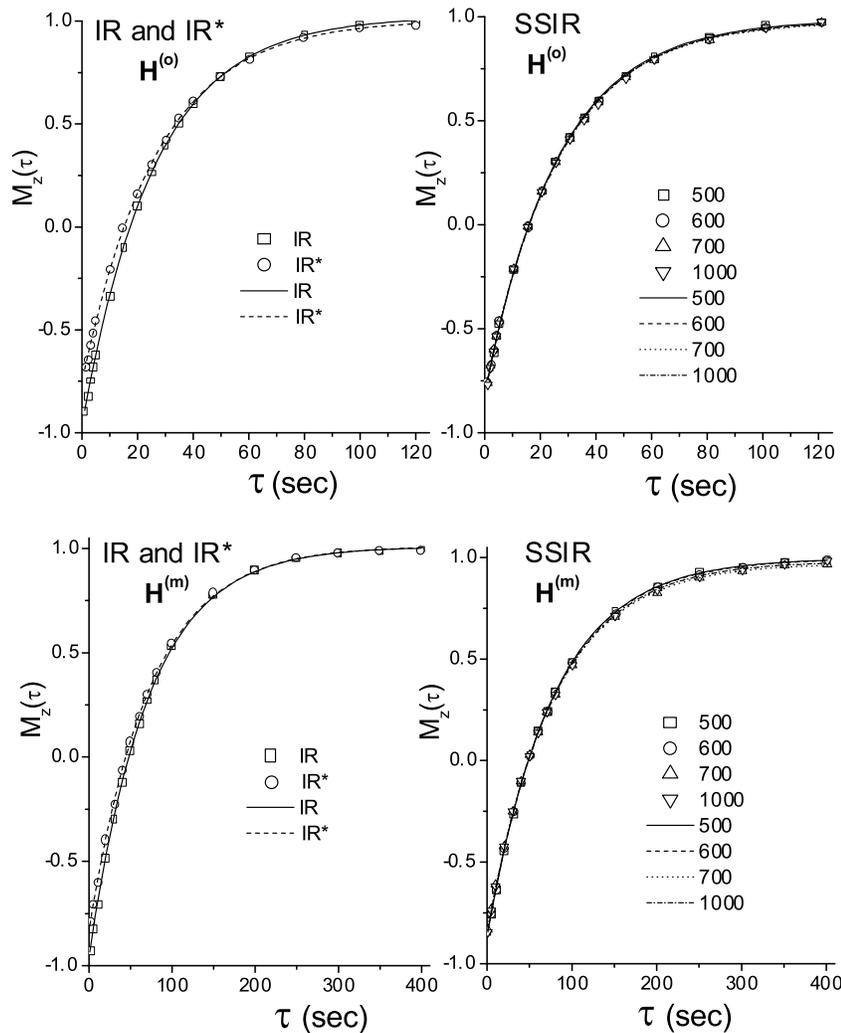


Fig. 3. Experimental points for the $H^{(o)}$ and $H^{(m)}$ protons for IR, IR* and SSIR methods and mono exponential least-square fits for these data are shown in the figure. The values in legends of SSIR plots indicate the slice separation in Hz. For the given gradient 500, 600, 700 and 1000 (Hz) correspond to slice separation of 0.39 mm, 0.47 mm, 0.50 mm and 0.79 mm respectively.

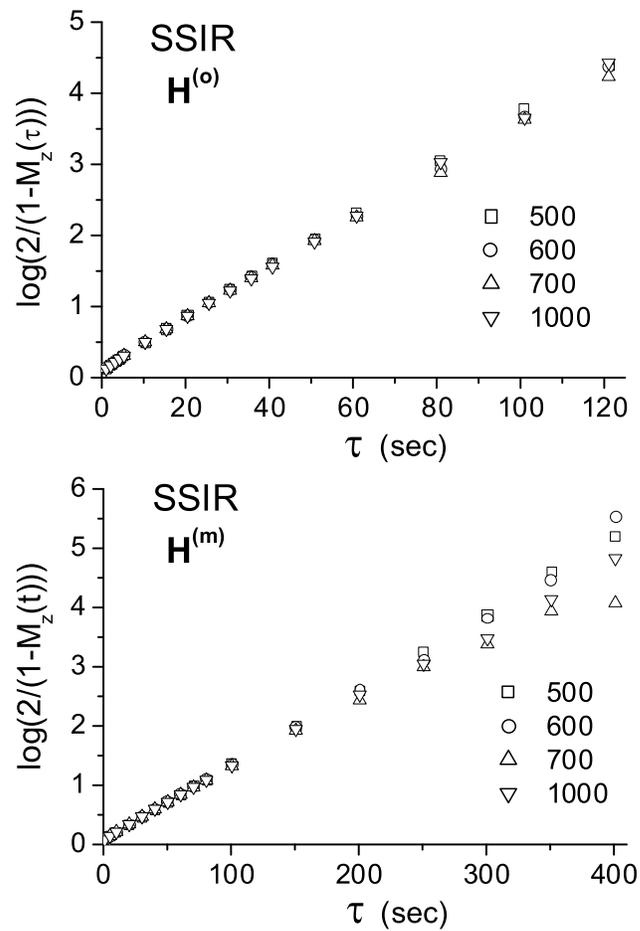


Fig. 4. Plot of SSIR data in log scale.