

Determination of Kinetic Isotope Effects at Natural Abundance

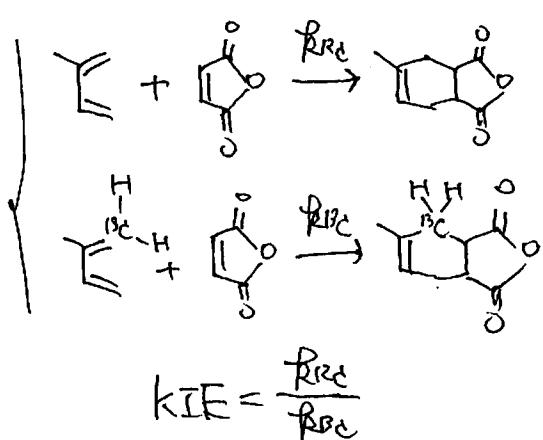
—Singleton's method as an useful mechanistic probe—

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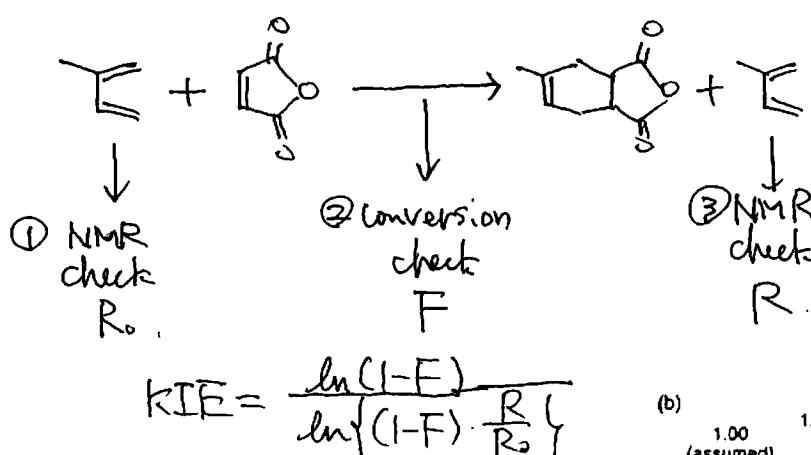
I. Introduction

Conventional method

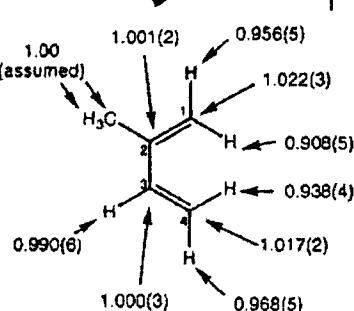


- labelling required
- low precision
- Only one KIE
- bothersome procedure

Singleton's method



- No need of labelling
- Highly precise
- All KIEs in one reaction
- Simple procedure



II. Basics of This Methodology

1. Theoretical background

(1) Rayleigh fractionation

- Basic concept

When $KIE = 1$, ($f_{^{12}C} = f_{^{13}C}$)
before rxn. after rxn.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^{12}C & 10000 & \xrightarrow{f_{^{12}C}} & 5000 \\ {}^{13}C & 100 & \xrightarrow{f_{^{13}C}} & 50 \\ \frac{{}^{13}C}{{}^{12}C+{}^{13}C} & \frac{100}{10100} & = & \frac{50}{5050} \end{array}$$

Proportion of minor isotope (${}^{13}C$) is constant after rxn.

When $KIE > 1$, ($f_{^{12}C} > f_{^{13}C}$)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} {}^{12}C & 10000 & \xrightarrow{f_{^{12}C}} & 5000 \\ {}^{13}C & 100 & \xrightarrow{f_{^{13}C}} & 70 \\ \frac{{}^{13}C}{{}^{12}C+{}^{13}C} & \frac{100}{10100} & < & \frac{70}{5070} \end{array}$$

Proportion of minor isotope (${}^{13}C$) increases after rxn.

In this case, concentration of minor isotope (${}^{13}C$) is observed.

⇒ How can we quantify these phenomena?

- Rayleigh fractionation equation (eq. 1)

$$\frac{R}{R_0} = (1-F)^{\frac{1}{KIE}-1} \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

See appendix 1 for more detail.
(p. 9)

From eq. 1,

$$KIE = \frac{\ln(1-F)}{\ln\{(1-F) \cdot \frac{R}{R_0}\}} \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

To calculate KIE, we need

F and $\frac{R}{R_0}$ values.

{ F → ok (by GC, NMR) }

{ R → how can we get
this value
using NMR? }

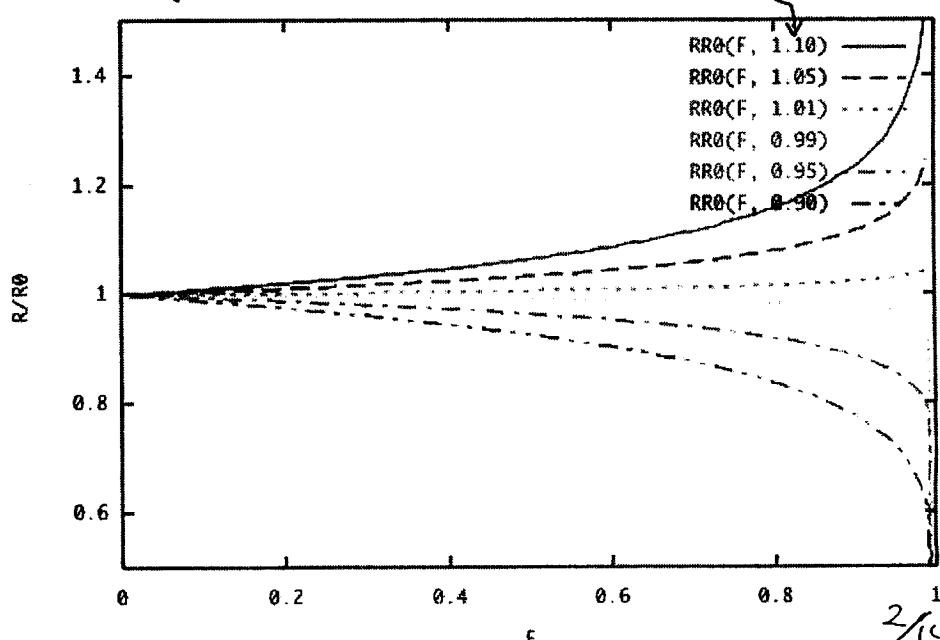
R: proportion of minor isotope after rxn.

R_0 : proportion of minor isotope before rxn.

F: conversion of rxn.

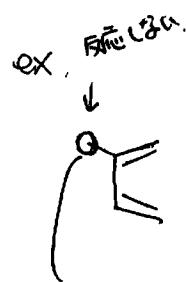
Graph of eq. 1

Relationships between F and R/R_0 with different KIE values



(2) Intramolecular standard.

Intramolecular standard: an atom which KIE seems 1.



Using this assumption, we can calculate R/R₀

as following:

$$\frac{R}{R_0} = \frac{B / B_{std}}{B_0 / B_{0,std}}$$

(eq. 6)

B/B_{std} : ratio of minor isotope after rxn.
 $B_0/B_{0,std}$: ratio of minor isotope before rxn.
 $B_{std}, B_{0,std}$: integration of minor isotope corresponding to intramolecular standard after or before rxn.

See appendix 2 (p. 11) for more detail.

B/B_{std} and $B_0/B_{0,std}$ can be calculated from NMR integrations.

2. Note to determine KIE

(1) Quantification of ¹³C by NMR.

It is difficult to quantify ¹³C by usual NMR measurement (quaternary carbons must be smaller than others!). So some special technique is required. See appendix 3 (p. 12) for more detail.

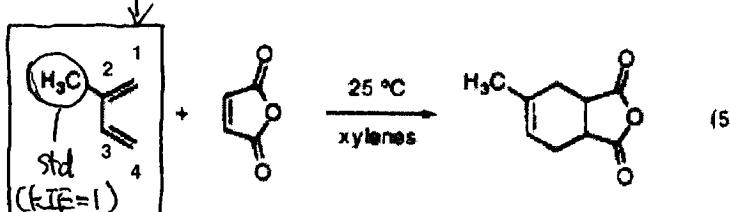
(2) Other notice

- Reaction scale should be enough large to measure NMR of remaining starting material.
- Isolation of the remaining starting material from a large amount of product should be done.
- Reaction should be clean — no byproduct formation, no equilibrium between SM and TM, no change of rxn. mechanism at high conversion.

III. Applications

1. Diels-Alder reaction

Purpose: Determination of all KIEs of isoprene in Diels-Alder rxn. (eq. 5).



High-Precision Simultaneous Determination of Multiple Small Kinetic Isotope Effects at Natural Abundance

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(1) Experimental method and results

① Measurement of R_0 ($B_0/B_{0,\text{std}}$)

↓ integration = 100

R_0 of isoprene was measured using methyl group as an intramolecular standard. Results are shown in table 1, as "std".

② Monitoring conversion F .

F was monitored by GC using heptane as an internal standard.

③ Measurement of R (B/B_{std})

Remaining isoprene was recovered by distillation from the rxn. mixture.

R of the recovered isoprene was measured using methyl group as an intramolecular standard (integration = 100). Results are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Average ^{13}C Integrations

Scale	% Conversion	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	n
1 mol (69 g)	71.8(2.0)	104.34(55)	105.49(72)	103.11(79)	103.22(50)	8
	81.2(1.5)	105.67(1.14)	105.59(38)	102.84(15)	103.58(94)	4
	89.6(1.0)	105.95(64)	105.76(76)	101.84(66)	104.04(63)	8
	95.0(1.0)	109.8(7)	101.1(6)	103.5(5)	109.0(1.0)	6
	96.0(0.4)	109.11(1.03)	105.53(98)	102.42(1.08)	107.07(59)	8
	98.9(0.1)	114.1(7)	101.8(5)	102.7(1.1)	111.7(4)	11
13.2 mol (897 g)	std for 1,2,3,5	101.51(66)	105.63(94)	102.15(61)	100.74(92)	8
	std for 4	103.6(1)	101.2(6)	102.4(9)	103.7(1.0)	6
	std for 6	103.5(1.2)	101.3(6)	102.8(1.0)	103.7(1)	11

From those integrations, R/R_0 were calculated (Table 2).

Table 2. R/R_0 for ^{13}C

% Conversion	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4
71.8(2.0)	1.028(9)	0.999(11)	1.009(10)	1.025(11)
81.2(1.5)	1.041(13)	1.000(10)	1.007(6)	1.028(13)
89.6(1.0)	1.044(9)	1.001(11)	0.997(9)	1.033(11)
95.0(1.0)	1.060(13)	1.000(8)	1.011(10)	1.051(14)
96.0(0.4)	1.075(12)	0.999(13)	1.003(12)	1.063(11)
98.9(0.1)	1.103(14)	1.005(9)	0.999(15)	1.077(11)

From these results, KIE of $^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$ were calculated using eq. 2 (Table 3).

Table 3. ^{13}C KIEs Calculated from Table 2 and Equation 2.

% Conversion	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4
71.8(2.0)	1.022(7)	0.999(9)	1.007(8)	1.020(8)
81.2(1.5)	1.025(8)	1.000(6)	1.004(4)	1.017(8)
89.6(1.0)	1.019(4)	1.001(5)	0.999(4)	1.014(5)
95.0(1.0)	1.020(5)	1.000(3)	1.004(3)	1.017(5)
96.0(0.4)	1.023(4)	1.000(4)	1.001(4)	1.019(3)
98.9(0.1)	1.022(3)	1.001(2)	1.000(3)	1.017(2)

4/14

Using same technique, R/R_0 of ^2H was measured using methyl protons as an "intramolecular standard" (Table 4). From eq. 2, KIE of $^1\text{H}/^2\text{H}$ was obtained (Table 5).

Table 4. R/R_0 for ^2H

% Conversion	H_{1E}	H_{1Z}	H_3	H_{4E}	H_{4Z}	n
81.2(1.5)	0.934(15)	0.846(21)	0.970(32)	0.946(21)	0.899(18)	4
89.6(1.0)	0.923(29)	0.775(12)	0.986(20)	0.908(19)	0.881(19)	4
98.9(0.1)	0.812(19)	0.633(16)	0.956(28)	0.860(21)	0.742(14)	5

Table 5. ^2H KIEs Calculated from Table 2 and Equation 2.

% Conversion	H_{1E}	H_{1Z}	H_3	H_{4E}	H_{4Z}
81.2(1.5)	0.961(9)	0.909(13)	0.982(19)	0.968(12)	0.940(11)
89.6(1.0)	0.966(13)	0.899(10)	0.994(9)	0.959(9)	0.947(10)
98.9(0.1)	0.956(5)	0.908(5)	0.990(6)	0.968(5)	0.938(4)

Results obtained at $98.9 \pm 0.1\%$ conversion were summarized in Figure 1.

(2) Discussion

- Relationships between conversion (F) and accuracy of KIEs

$F : 0 \longrightarrow 1$ That is the reason why high conversions are required.
error : large \longrightarrow small

See table 3 and 5, and see also Appendix 4 (p. 13) for more detail.

• Qualitative analysis of obtained KIEs

From Figure 1(b), we can interpret meaning of those KIE values as below:

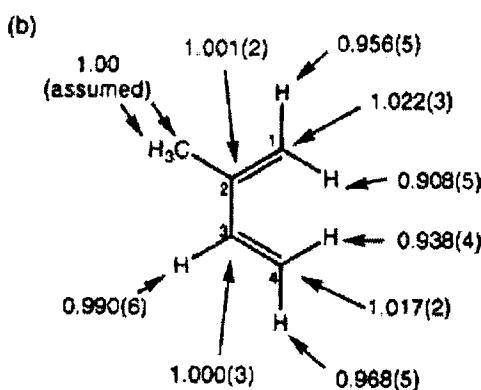


Figure 1. (a) ^2H and ^{13}C isotopic composition of isoprene recovered from a reaction taken to 98.9% completion, relative to starting isoprene, with standard deviations in parentheses ($n = 11$ (3 samples) for ^{13}C data; $n = 5$ (2 samples) for ^2H data). (b) ^2H and ^{13}C KIEs (k_{1E}/k_{1Z} and k_{4E}/k_{4Z}) calculated from the results in (a) and eq. 2.

k_{1E} at $C_2, C_3, H_3 \sim 1$	Reason
$C_1 > C_4$ $H_1 < H_4$	no participation in the rxn.
$H_1 < H_4$	bond formation at C_1 is earlier than C_4 .
$H_1 < 1$ $H_4 < 1$	hybridization change from sp^2 to sp^3 .
$H_1(Z) < H_1(E)$ $H_4(Z) < H_4(E)$	Spaces around (Z)-protons are crowded at the transition state.

Appendix
• KIEs matched with DFT calculation
After the publication, DFT calculation was performed, and both calculated transition state and the observed KIEs were matched well (Figure 1). The result also strengthens accuracy of this methodology.

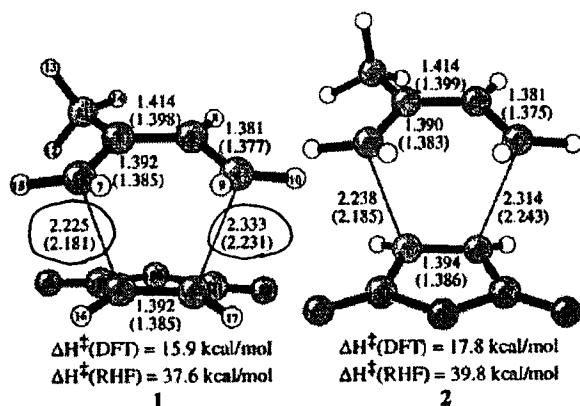


Figure 1. Becke3LYP/6-31G* endo (1) and exo (2) transition structures for the Diels-Alder reaction of isoprene and maleic anhydride. Becke3LYP and RHF/6-31G* bond lengths are in plain text and parentheses, respectively. All bond lengths are in angstroms (Å).

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2. Catalytic asymmetric Shi epoxidation

Isotope Effects and the Nature of Enantioselectivity in the Shi Epoxidation. The Importance of Asynchronicity

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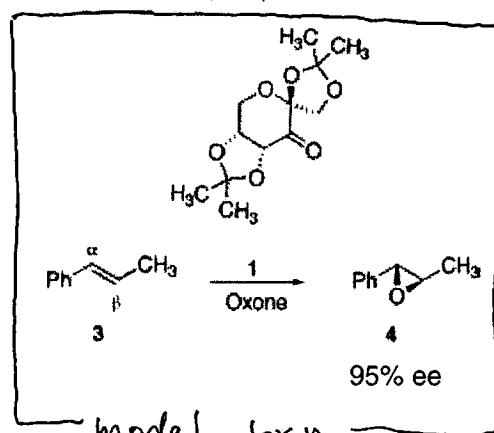
* For Shi epoxidation, please see Mr. Takei's I.T. seminar print (2002).

J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 2005, 127, 6679–6685

(1) Difficulties to determine actual transition state(s) of enantioselective rxn.

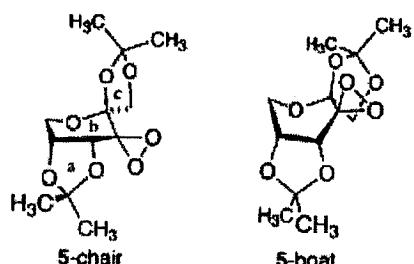
① Many conformations possible

catalyst conformation ... c
substrate conformation ... s \rightarrow CXSx d
direction of approach ... d transition states possible



② Small energy differences

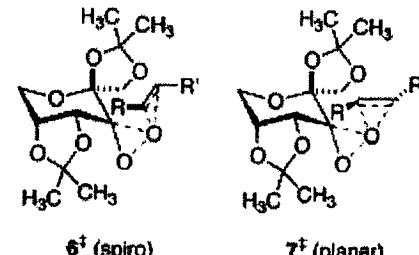
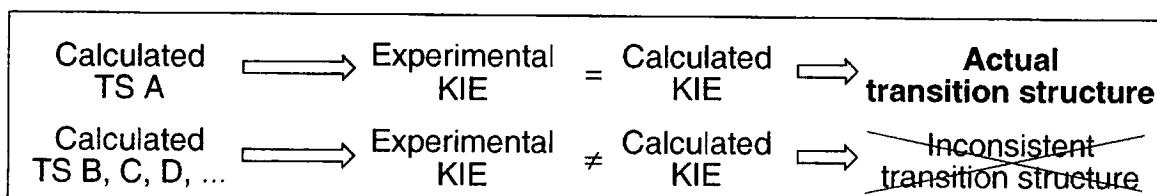
~ 3 kcal/mol energy difference is enough to give high enantioselective excesses.



③ High-level calculation for a large system is difficult.

(2) Basic concept to determine actual transition state(s)

◦ Experimental KIEs for validation of calculated transition states



Now KIEs can be predicted by calculation. So we can select the calculated transition structures by comparing the experimental KIEs with the calculated KIEs.

(3) Experimental methods and results

- Experimental KIE determination

Using same method, ^{13}C KIEs of 3 were determined.

Results are summarized in table 1-3, and Figure 1.

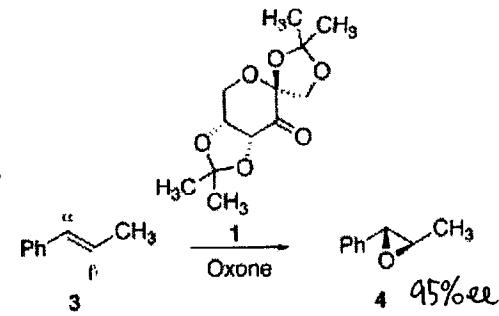


Table 1. Average ^{13}C integrations for trans- β -methylstyrene, with standard deviations (in parentheses).

Scale	% conversion	C_α	C_β	C_{ipso}	C_{ortho}	C_{meta}	C_{para}	C_{methyl}	n
30 mmol (3.54g)	Standard	983.7 (1.5)	1012.0 (1.5)	954.2 (1.8)	2014.4 (2.4)	2000	1007.1 (1.5)	948.7 (1.6)	6
	$83 \pm 1\%$	993.0 (2.0)	1051.8 (1.9)	952.6 (2.0)	2019.2 (2.7)	2000	1004.0 (2.6)	952.0 (2.7)	6
	Standard	976.9 (3.1)	1042.1 (1.7)	945.2 (3.1)	2011.7 (5.0)	2000	999.1 (3.6)	944.1 (2.1)	6
30 mmol (3.54g)	$93 \pm 1\%$	992.6 (3.2)	1.96.6 (2.5)	948.0 (3.3)	2019.5 (6.4)	2000	1001.4 (3.8)	947.8 (3.6)	6

Table 2. R/R₀ for ^{13}C .

	C_α	C_β	C_{ipso}	C_{ortho}	C_{meta}	C_{para}	C_{methyl}
$83 \pm 1\% \text{ R/R}_0$	1.009	1.039	0.998	1.002	1	0.997	1.004
Stand dev	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.003
$93 \pm 1\% \text{ R/R}_0$	1.016	1.052	1.003	1.004	1	1.002	1.004
Stand dev	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.000	0.004	0.004

Table 3. ^{13}C KIEs.

	C_α	C_β	C_{ipso}	C_{ortho}	C_{meta}	C_{para}	C_{methyl}
$83 \pm 1\%$	1.005(1)	1.022(2)	0.999(2)	1.001(1)	1	0.998(2)	1.002(2)
$93 \pm 1\%$	1.006(2)	1.020(2)	1.001(2)	1.001(2)	1	1.001(2)	1.001(2)

- DFT calculation and KIE prediction

DFT calculation located 18 transition structures.



For each transition state, ^{13}C KIEs were calculated.

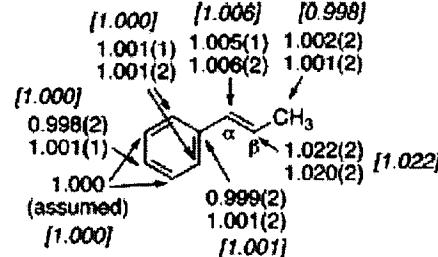


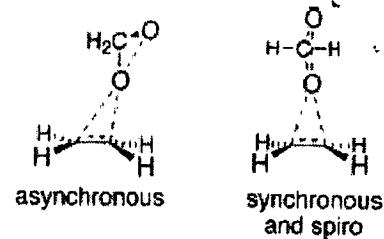
Figure 1. Experimental and predicted ^{13}C KIEs ($k_{\text{DFT}}/k_{\text{exp}}$) for the epoxidation of 3 catalyzed by 1 at 0 °C. The two sets of experimental KIEs refer to two independent experiments, and standard deviations in the last digit from six determinations are shown in parentheses. The predicted ^{13}C KIEs are shown in italics and brackets and are based on transition structure 10.

- 8 transition states [0-17] are shown in Figure 2 (next page)
- All of the predicted KIEs are summarized in Table 1 (next page)
- The predicted KIEs for 10 are shown in Figure 1 (in bracket). (10~14 give major enantiomer, while 15~17 give minor enantiomer)

(4) Discussions

• Comparison of the experimental and predicted KIEs

Comparison of the experimental and predicted KIEs on Table 1. ($C\alpha$ and $C\beta$ positions)



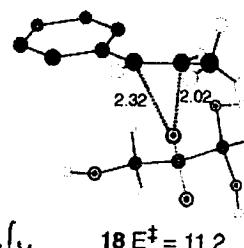
⇒ only 10, 12 and 13 are matched!

Based on the calculated E^\ddagger values, 10 seems the most important transition structure on this epoxidation.

• The reason 10 is favored over the other transition states

① 10 has "natural asynchronicity":

$C\alpha$ -O bond and $C\beta$ -O bond should be long and short, respectively, because of their stabilization ability of carbocation (See 18).



② 10 has least steric interaction: in 11, steric repulsion occurs between methyl and pyran ring due to short $C\beta$ -O bond.

③ catalyst conformation: in 12 and 13, the catalyst exists as a high-energy conformer.

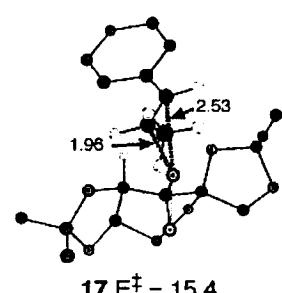
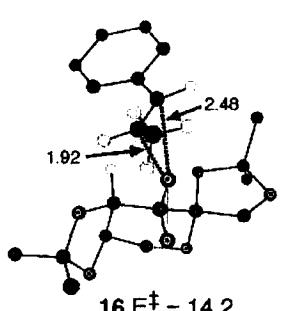
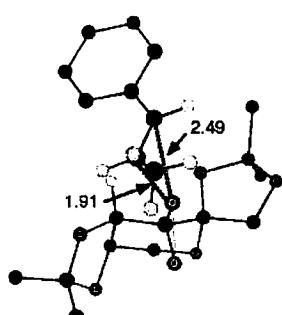
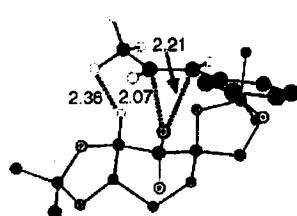
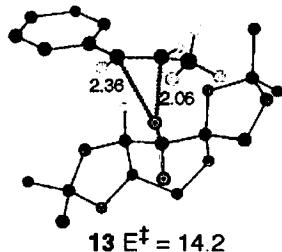
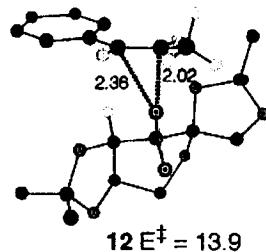
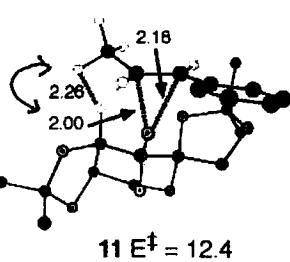
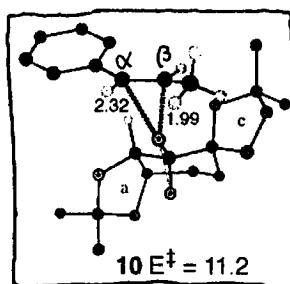


Table 1.
Experimental and predicted ^{13}C kinetic isotope effects ($k_{13}/k_{12}, 273^\circ\text{C}$) for the epoxidation of 3.

	$C\beta$	$C\alpha$	CH_3	C_{ipso}	C_{ortho}	C_{para}
<u>Experimental</u>						
Exp. 1	1.022(2)	1.005(1)	1.002(2)	0.999(2)	1.001(1)	0.998(2)
Exp. 2	1.020(2)	1.006(2)	1.001(2)	1.001(2)	1.001(2)	1.001(1)
<u>Predicted</u>						
10	1.022	1.006	0.998	1.001	1.000	1.000
11	1.020	1.009	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000
12	1.022	1.005	0.998	1.001	1.000	1.000
13	1.020	1.005	0.998	1.001	1.000	1.000
14	1.018	1.008	0.999	1.000	1.000	1.000
15	1.029	1.006	0.997	1.002	1.000	1.000
16	1.029	1.006	0.997	1.002	1.000	1.000
17	1.027	1.005	0.997	1.001	1.000	1.000
AA	1.025	1.007	0.997	1.001	1.000	1.000
G	1.036	1.005	0.997	1.002	1.000	1.000
CA	1.026	1.007	0.997	1.001	1.000	1.000
H	1.028	1.003	0.998	1.001	1.000	1.000
E	1.031	1.004	0.999	1.001	1.000	1.000
C	1.014	1.017	0.999	0.999	1.000	1.000
AD	1.026	1.006	0.997	1.001	1.000	1.000
CD	1.027	1.007	0.997	1.001	1.000	1.000
AB	1.021	1.009	0.998	1.001	1.000	1.000
CB	1.023	1.009	0.998	1.001	1.000	1.000

Figure 2. Calculated transition structures for the epoxidation of 3 by 5. Most hydrogens have been removed for clarity. Energies are B3LYP/6-31G**//B3LYP/6-31G* + zpe reaction barriers in kcal/mol. Stereoviews and 10 additional structures are given in the Supporting Information.

Appendix 1: eq. 1, eq. 2 の導出

A を major isotopomer, B を minor isotopomer とする (例えば ^{12}C と ^{13}C)。

簡単のため、それが 1 次の速度式に従って減少するとする。

このとき、以下の速度式が成り立つ。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dA(t)}{dt} = -k_A A(t) \\ \frac{dB(t)}{dt} = -k_B B(t) \end{cases}$$

ここで、 $KIE = \frac{k_A}{k_B}$ より

$$KIE = \frac{-\frac{1}{A(t)} \cdot \frac{dA(t)}{dt}}{-\frac{1}{B(t)} \cdot \frac{dB(t)}{dt}}$$

$$\therefore KIE \cdot \frac{1}{B(t)} \cdot \frac{dB(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{A(t)} \cdot \frac{dA(t)}{dt}$$

これを t について両辺積分すると

$$\int KIE \cdot \frac{1}{B(t)} \cdot \frac{dB(t)}{dt} dt = \int \frac{1}{A(t)} \cdot \frac{dA(t)}{dt} dt$$

$$\therefore KIE \ln B(t) = \ln A(t) + Const$$

ここで、 $A(0) = A_0$, $B(0) = B_0$ とすると、 $Const = KIE \ln B_0 - \ln A_0$ となるので

$$KIE \ln \frac{B(t)}{B_0} = \ln \frac{A(t)}{A_0}$$

$$\therefore \frac{B(t)}{B_0} = \left(\frac{A(t)}{A_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{KIE}}$$

ここで、 $C(t) = A(t) + B(t)$, $C_0 = A_0 + B_0$ とおく。

常に $A(t) \gg B(t)$ が成立するとすると、 $C(t) \sim A(t)$, $C_0 \sim A_0$ となるので

$$\frac{B(t)}{B_0} = \left(\frac{C(t)}{C_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{KIE}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{B(t)/C(t)}{B_0/C_0} = \left(\frac{C(t)}{C_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{KIE}-1}$$

ここで、 $R(t) = \frac{B(t)}{C(t)}$, $R_0 = \frac{B_0}{C_0}$ とおくと

$$\frac{R(t)}{R_0} = \left(\frac{C(t)}{C_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{KIE}-1}$$

さらに、 $F(t) = \frac{C_0 - C(t)}{C_0}$ とすると、 $0 \leq F(t) \leq 1$ で

$$\frac{R(t)}{R_0} = (1 - F(t))^{\frac{1}{KIE}-1} \quad (eq.1)$$

Eq. 1 を Rayleigh の式という。

Eq. 1 の両辺の対数を取ると

$$\ln \frac{R(t)}{R_0} = \left(\frac{1}{KIE} - 1 \right) \ln(1 - F(t))$$

$$\therefore KIE = \frac{\ln(1 - F(t))}{\ln \left\{ (1 - F(t)) \cdot \frac{R(t)}{R_0} \right\}} \quad (eq.2)$$

2 Appendix 2: $R(t)/R_0$ が $B(t)$ および B_0 の相対値から計算可能な理由

例えば、 ^{13}C NMR の積分によって得られるのは、 $B(t)$ または B_0 の、標準ピーク (std) に対する相対値 ($B(t)/B_{\text{std}}(t)$ または $B_0/B_{\text{std},0}$) である。

一方、KIE を求めるためには、 $R(t)/R_0$ を求めなければならない。

この $R(t)/R_0$ は、反応に関与しない (KIE = 1 の) 原子の積分を分子内標準ピーク "intramolecular standard" ($B_{\text{std}}(t)$ および $B_{\text{std},0}$) として用いることで、 $B(t)/B_{\text{std}}(t)$ と $B_0/B_{\text{std},0}$ から求めることができる。

これは、以下のようにして示される。

KIE = 1 より $R_{\text{std}}(t) = R_{\text{std},0} = \text{const}$ なので、Appendix 1 の定義より

$$\frac{B_{\text{std}}(t)}{C_{\text{std}}(t)} = \text{const}, \quad \frac{B_{\text{std},0}}{C_{\text{std},0}} = \text{const}$$
$$\therefore C_{\text{std}}(t) = \frac{B_{\text{std}}(t)}{\text{const}}, \quad C_{\text{std},0} = \frac{B_{\text{std},0}}{\text{const}}$$

一方、定義より $\frac{R(t)}{R_0} = \frac{B(t)/C(t)}{B_0/C_0} = \frac{B(t)}{B_0} \cdot \frac{C_0}{C(t)}$ である。

ここで、 $C(t) = C_{\text{std}}(t)$, $C_0 = C_{\text{std},0}$ (分子内のある位置の原子の総数 = 分子内標準とする原子の総数) であることを用いると

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{R(t)}{R_0} &= \frac{B(t)}{B_0} \cdot \frac{C_{\text{std},0}}{C_{\text{std}}(t)} \\ &= \frac{B(t)}{B_0} \cdot \frac{B_{\text{std},0}/\text{const}}{B_{\text{std}}(t)/\text{const}} \\ &= \frac{B(t)/B_{\text{std}}(t)}{B_0/B_{\text{std},0}} \quad (\text{eq. } 6) \end{aligned}$$

以上より、 $R(t)/R_0$ を、分子内標準ピークを用いることで $B(t)/B_{\text{std}}(t)$ と $B_0/B_{\text{std},0}$ から計算可能であることが示された。

もし適切な分子内標準ピークがない場合には、適当な外部標準物質を用いることで同様に $R(t)/R_0$ を計算することができるが、十分な精度を得るために種々の操作 (抽出、分離など) における誤差を小さくするための工夫が必要である。

3 Appendix 4: NMR による ^{13}C の定量法

<通常の測定条件で ^{13}C が定量できない理由>

- 各炭素の緩和時間にはばらつきがあり、短い核（水素に結合した炭素）と長い核（特に4置換炭素）が存在する。そのため、通常の測定条件では緩和時間の長い核が完全にもとの平衡状態に戻る前に次の照射が行われてしまい、吸収強度に差を生じてしまう。
- 通常の測定条件では、 ^{13}C の測定時に ^1H を照射することによって ^{13}C のデカップリングを行うが、それによって生じる NOE (Nuclear Overhauser Effect) によって、 ^{13}C の吸収強度が増加する。そのため、水素に結合した炭素とそうでない炭素の間で吸収強度に差を生じてしまう。

< ^{13}C を定量的に測定する方法>

- サンプルの緩和時間を測定し、最も緩和時間の長い核が十分もとの平衡状態に戻ることができるようパルスの間隔（遅延時間）を設定する。
- ^{13}C の取り込み時間のみ ^1H を照射し、それ以外では ^1H の照射を止めることによって、 ^{13}C のデカップリング（速い過程）を行いつつ、NOE（遅い過程）による ^{13}C の吸収強度の変化を減少させる。

ただし、この方法では NOE による ^{13}C の感度増加がないため、積算回数を増やす必要がある。（またはサンプル量を増やす）



図4.3 パルス繰り返し時間と信号強度の回復
パルスによって励起された信号は、次のパルスまで待ち時間の間に T_1 過程によって Z 軸方向へ回復します。しかし、繰り返し時間が短いと信号の飽和が生じ、またその飽和の度合は個々の信号の緩和時間 T_1 に依存するため、信号の相対的な強度比に誤差が生じます。

定量測定にあたっては、予め緩和時間の測定を行い、注目している信号のうちで最も緩和時間の長い信号の緩和時間を求め、その信号が十分に回復するまで待たなければなりません。ここで必要とする緩和時間の値は、パルス繰り返し時間の設定に用いるだけなので、簡単に Inversion recovery 法を用いて測定時間を求めれば精度的には十分です。

図4.3にパルス繰り返し時間と信号強度の関係を示します。積分誤差を1%以内に抑えるためには、磁化が99%まで回復するまで待つ必要があります。 90° パルスで繰り返した場合は緩和時間 T_1 の4.6倍以上必要となります。45度パルスで繰り返すと、待ち時間は T_1 の3.4倍まで短くできるが、励起される信号強度も低下するので積算効率は良くはありません。

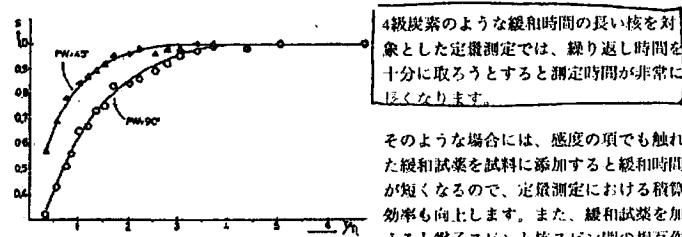


図4.3 繰り返し時間と信号強度の回復
縦軸は熱平衡状態に対する回復度、横軸は緩和時間 T_1 に対するパルス繰り返し時間 T の比率

B. 非 NOE モード

定量的な目的のためには NOE がないほうがよいが、(完全) デカップリングを行なえば NOE はどうしても現われる。しかし H_2 をサンプリングのときだけ照射し、待ち時間の間は切るゲーテッドデカップリングを行なうと、NOE のない、したがって炭素 1 個あたりのピークの高さがほぼ等しいスペクトルが得られる。ゲーテッドデカップリングの手法を図 1.26 にまとめてみた。

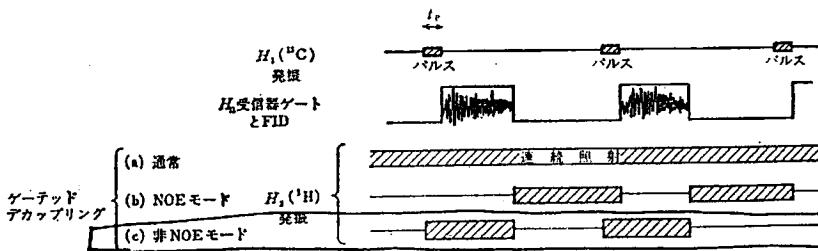


図 1.26 ゲーテッドデカップリング

Appendix 4: KIE の誤差評価

<eq. 3, 4 による誤差評価(西)>

KIE が F および R/R_0 による誤差は、

eq. 3, eq. 4 によて表すことができます。

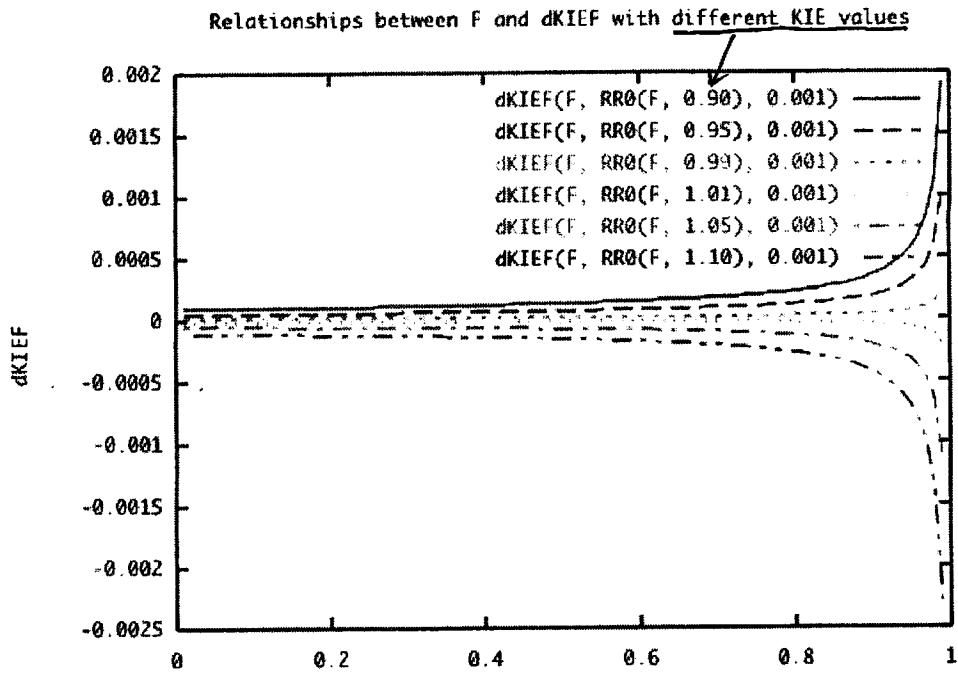
これをグラフにすると下のようになります。ここで
 $\Delta F = 0.001 F(1)$, $\Delta(R/F)/R_0 = 0.015 (R/F)/R_0$

とした。

グラフより, ΔKIE_F が大きいこと, $\Delta KIER$ が $F \rightarrow 1$ で ~~0.1~~ へと傾くのがわかる。

$$\Delta KIE_F = \frac{\partial KIE}{\partial F} \Delta F = \frac{-\ln(R/R_0)}{(1-F) \ln^2[(1-F)R/R_0]} \Delta F \quad (3)$$

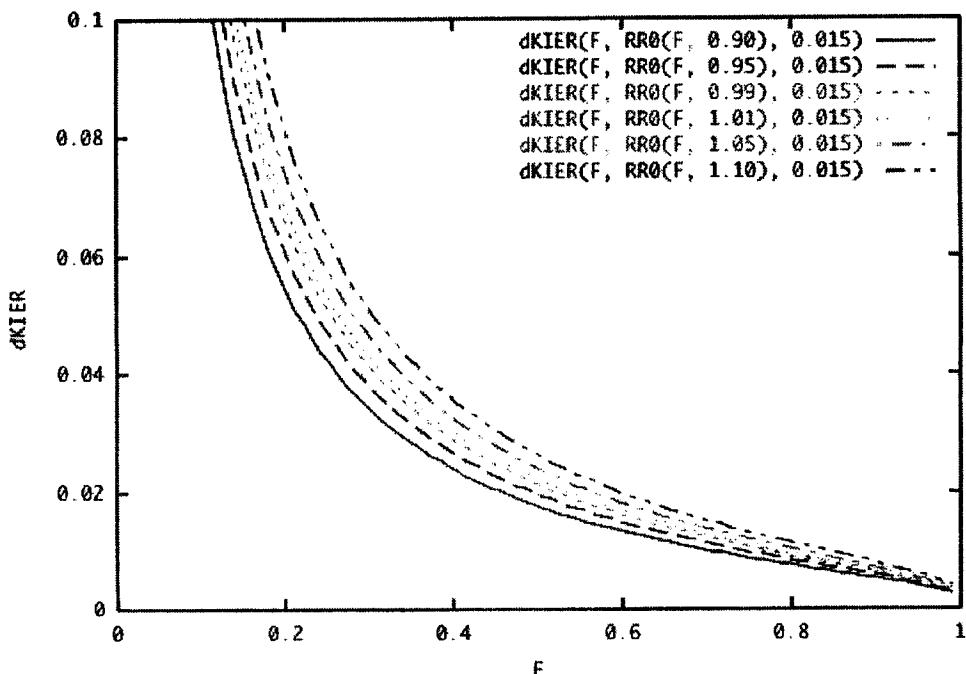
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta KIER_R &= \frac{\partial KIE}{\partial (R/R_0)} \Delta (R/R_0) \\ &= \frac{-\ln(1-F)}{(R/R_0) \ln^2[(1-F)R/R_0]} \Delta (R/R_0) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$



↑ graph of eq. 3.

↓ graph of eq. 4.

Relationships between F and $dKIER$ with different KIE values



また、様々な $F(t)$ および $\frac{R(t)}{R_0}$ に関して KIE , ΔKIE_F , ΔKIE_R を計算すると、次のようになる。

Data table of KIE, dKIEF, and dKIER
from different F and R/R0 values

F	R/R0	KIE	dKIEF*	dKIER*	dKIE**
0.700	0.900	0.9195	0.0001	0.0105	0.0105
0.700	0.950	0.9591	0.0001	0.0115	0.0115
0.700	1.000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0125	0.0125
0.700	1.050	1.0422	-0.0001	0.0135	0.0135
0.700	1.100	1.0860	-0.0002	0.0147	0.0147
0.800	0.900	0.9386	0.0001	0.0082	0.0082
0.800	0.950	0.9691	0.0001	0.0088	0.0088
0.800	1.000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0093	0.0093
0.800	1.050	1.0313	-0.0001	0.0099	0.0099
0.800	1.100	1.0629	-0.0002	0.0105	0.0105
0.900	0.900	0.9562	0.0002	0.0060	0.0060
0.900	0.950	0.9782	0.0001	0.0062	0.0062
0.900	1.000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0065	0.0065
0.900	1.050	1.0216	-0.0001	0.0068	0.0068
0.900	1.100	1.0432	-0.0002	0.0071	0.0071
0.950	0.900	0.9660	0.0002	0.0047	0.0047
0.950	0.950	0.9832	0.0001	0.0048	0.0048
0.950	1.000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0050	0.0050
0.950	1.050	1.0166	-0.0001	0.0052	0.0052
0.950	1.100	1.0329	-0.0002	0.0053	0.0053
0.990	0.900	0.9776	0.0005	0.0031	0.0031
0.990	0.950	0.9890	0.0002	0.0032	0.0032
0.990	1.000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0033	0.0033
0.990	1.050	1.0107	-0.0002	0.0033	0.0033
0.990	1.100	1.0211	-0.0005	0.0034	0.0034

* dKIEF (eq. 3) and dKIER (eq. 4) are calculated as $dF = 0.001*F$ and $d(R/R0) = 0.015*R/R0$, respectively.

** $dKIE = KIE*((dKIEF/KIE)^2 + (dKIER/KIE)^2)^{1/2}$

二の表からも、Fが1に近づくにつれて誤差が少くなることがわかる。