Quick Acquisition of 2D Spectra using Non-Uniform Sampling (NUS)
Traditional Linear Sampling

• Generally, multi-dimensional NMR data is acquired linearly in uniform time increments and is then processed using a FTT algorithm.

• The data points acquired in the indirect dimension(s) form a grid where the distance between the points on the grid is given by the sweep width and the number of points by the TD for each dimension respectively.
Multi-dimensions and Experiment Time

1D: 1 FID
Expt = 1 scan x 4 sec.

2D: 256 FIDs
Expt = 1 scan x 4 sec. x 256 = 17 min.

3D: 256 x 256 FIDs
Expt = 1 scan x 4 sec. x 256 x 256 = 73 hours

- Experiment time depends on the number of samples in the indirect dimension and the number of scans per FID.
  - Increasing the number of experiments will improve resolution
Basic Concept of Non-Uniform Sampling

- The key principle of NUS is to acquire only a subset of data points in a random manner while still using the same grid.
- As seen in the figure to the right, only 25% of the data points are collected.
- With the reduced acquisition time in the direct dimension, the overall experimental time will be much lower.

![Diagram of Non-Uniform Sampling](image-url)
Benefits of NUS

Standard HSQC
ns = 2
TD = 256
Expt = 20 min

Less Time
NUS HSQC
ns = 2
TD = 256
NUS @ 10%
Expt = 2 min

Higher Resolution
NUS HSQC
ns = 2
TD = 2048
NUS @ 10%
Expt = 16 min
NUS Setup

- Bruker has made NUS acquisition standard in TOPSPIN 3.0. **This is only available on the UTL400 spectrometer.**

- **Steps:**
  1. Read in the desired 2D sequence that you would like to acquire.
  2. Under the **AcquPars** tab in the **Experiment** section, set **FnTYPE** to "**non-uniform_sampling**"
3. On the left list, click on NUS to get to the NUS parameter section
NUS Setup

- Acquisition parameters:
  - **NusAMOUNT[\%]** - percentage amount of sparse sampling, default is 25
  - **NusPOINTS** - number of complex data points to be recorded, for nD experiment it is \([(td_1*td_2 \ldots*td_n) \times \text{amount/100}] / 2(n-1)]
    
    • Note: As a rule of thumb the number of hypercomplex points should be at least the same as the number of frequencies (signals in the spectrum).
  - **Jsp [Hz]** - J coupling, default is 0. In the case of J evolution in an indirect dimension the points acquired can be matched to the maxima of such a FID by setting this coupling constant.
  - **T2 [s]** - T2 relaxation time, default is 1. For indirect dimensions with so called real time evolution the FID in the indirect dimension will decay according to the T2 relaxation time of the spins evolving in this dimension. By setting the T2 parameter according to the relaxation time, parts of the FID with more intensity will be strengthened (exponential weighting of sampling scheme)
    
    • Note: If an evolution period is implemented as constant time in the pulse program, exponential weighting must not be used!
  - **seed** - random number generator seed, responsible for the different distribution of data points, default is 54321
  - **Calculate** - allows to calculate and then view the distribution of points without starting the experiment.
NUS Processing

• 2D NUS processing is available on Topspin 3.5pl6 or higher
• Usually no need to change the NUS processing parameters
• Use the typical command “\texttt{xfb}” to process the 2D data
  – If you get an mdd error stating no license is available, some parameters will need to be adjusted:
    1. Make sure \texttt{mdd\_mod = cs} in the procpars list
    2. Set the “hidden parameters” from Topspin command line:
       > \texttt{mdd\_csalg = ist}
       > \texttt{mdd\_csve = false}
Now that it’s Fourier transformed the data can be processed.

An error might arise when trying to phase the spectrum.

Imaginary data isn’t kept after NUS reconstruction. The imaginary component could be re-created with a Hilbert transform using the menu options...

... or type `xht2` in the command line.

Phasing should now work properly.

Recommendation: re-process spectrum (`xfb`) again after phasing.