

# How NMR Works ----- Section IV

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In the last section, we got some kind of idea about the density matrix. It helps us to calculate the expectation value, ----- we are interested is the magnetization of a spin system. The simplest case is one spin with  $I=1/2$ . We use a 2x2 matrix. To represent a 2x2 matrix in terms of linearly independent matrix, we need  $2^2 = 4$  ( for 4x4 matrix, we need  $2^4 = 16$  of them). In NMR, we use  $\mathbf{1}$ ,  $I_z$ ,  $I_x$  and  $I_y$  as a complete set of matrix operators. In fact, It is very easy to find them:

For example: the matrix representation of  $I_z$  is:

$$I_z = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \alpha | \hat{I}_z | \alpha \rangle & \langle \alpha | \hat{I}_z | \beta \rangle \\ \langle \beta | \hat{I}_z | \alpha \rangle & \langle \beta | \hat{I}_z | \beta \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle & -\frac{1}{2} \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle \\ \frac{1}{2} \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle & -\frac{1}{2} \langle \beta | \beta \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_x = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \alpha | \hat{I}_x | \alpha \rangle & \langle \alpha | \hat{I}_x | \beta \rangle \\ \langle \beta | \hat{I}_x | \alpha \rangle & \langle \beta | \hat{I}_x | \beta \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle & \frac{1}{2} \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \\ \frac{1}{2} \langle \beta | \beta \rangle & \frac{1}{2} \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_y = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \alpha | \hat{I}_y | \alpha \rangle & \langle \alpha | \hat{I}_y | \beta \rangle \\ \langle \beta | \hat{I}_y | \alpha \rangle & \langle \beta | \hat{I}_y | \beta \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} i \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle & -\frac{1}{2} i \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle \\ \frac{1}{2} i \langle \beta | \beta \rangle & -\frac{1}{2} i \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} i \\ \frac{1}{2} i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} i \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{1} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \alpha | \mathbf{1} | \alpha \rangle & \langle \alpha | \mathbf{1} | \beta \rangle \\ \langle \beta | \mathbf{1} | \alpha \rangle & \langle \beta | \mathbf{1} | \beta \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle & \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle \\ \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle & \langle \beta | \beta \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note: This is the first time we mentioned  $I_x$ ,  $I_y$  component of the angular momentum that is a Vector. At equilibrium they are zero. If we don't send RF pulses to disturb the spin system, then we cannot observe the X and Y component of the angular momentum. We need these four operators to manipulate the spin system to get the specific information from the system.

The relationship between these operators is very important. First  $|\alpha\rangle$  and  $|\beta\rangle$  are the EigenFunctions of  $I_z$ , but not  $I_x$  and  $I_y$ , however, they have the following effects (Why? I don't have chance to explain them yet. But keep them in mind now).

$$\hat{I}_z |\alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |\alpha\rangle; \hat{I}_z |\beta\rangle = -\frac{1}{2} |\beta\rangle;$$

$$\hat{I}_x |\alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |\beta\rangle; \hat{I}_x |\beta\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |\alpha\rangle;$$

$$\hat{I}_y |\alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{2} i |\beta\rangle; \hat{I}_y |\beta\rangle = -\frac{1}{2} i |\alpha\rangle;$$

$$\mathbf{1} |\alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |\alpha\rangle; \mathbf{1} |\beta\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |\beta\rangle$$

At Equilibrium:

$$\langle M_z \rangle = \text{Tr}(M_z \sigma) = N\gamma\hbar \text{Tr}(I_z \sigma) = (N\gamma\hbar) \frac{\epsilon}{4} = \frac{N\gamma^2 \hbar^2 B_0}{4kT}$$

$$\langle M_x \rangle = \text{Tr}(M_x \sigma) = N\gamma\hbar \text{Tr}(I_x \sigma) = 0$$

$$\langle M_y \rangle = \text{Tr}(M_y \sigma) = N\gamma\hbar \text{Tr}(I_y \sigma) = 0$$

Where:

$$\text{Tr}(I_x \sigma) = \text{Tr}\left(\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\epsilon}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \text{Tr}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 0 + 1 \times (-1) \\ 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 & 0 \times 0 + 0 \times (-1) \end{pmatrix}\right) = \text{Tr}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 0$$

$$\text{Tr}(I_y \sigma) = \text{Tr}\left(\frac{1}{2} i \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\epsilon}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \text{Tr}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{8} i \begin{pmatrix} 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 & -1 \times 0 + (-1) \times (-1) \\ 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 & 0 \times 0 + 0 \times (-1) \end{pmatrix}\right) = \text{Tr}\left(\frac{\epsilon}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right) = 0$$

So at equilibrium, the magnetization of  $M_x$  and  $M_y$  are zero.

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Here is a good time to expand our matrix to other spin systems. (So far we have worked out Matrices for one spin,  $l=1/2$ ). For one spin ( $l=1/2$ ), we just need four  $2 \times 2$  matrices as a set of operators ( $1, I_x, I_y$  and  $I_z$ ). For one spin ( $l=1$ ); i.e. we need  $(2l+1)^2=9$  of  $3 \times 3$  matrices as a set of operators. It can be  $I_x, I_y, I_z, I_x^2, I_y^2, I_z^2, [I_x, I_z]_+, [I_x, I_y]_+, [I_y, I_z]_+$ .

$$I_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_y = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_x^2 = I_x \cdot I_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_y^2 = I_y \cdot I_y = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_z^2 = I_z \cdot I_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[I_x, I_z]_+ = I_x I_z + I_z I_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0+0 & 0+1 & 0+0 \\ 1+0 & 0+0 & -1+0 \\ 0+0 & 0+-1 & 0+0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[I_x, I_y]_+ = I_x I_y + I_y I_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[I_y, I_z]_+ = I_y I_z + I_z I_y = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

These matrixes in red are ready to use. As a matter of fact, we can make a table for them, just a chemical shift references. Download PDF file of Density Matrix representation.

Note:

$$i^2 = -1$$

Matrix Operation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+A & b+B & c+C \\ d+D & e+E & f+F \\ g+G & h+H & i+I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} aA + bD + cG & aB + bE + cH & aC + bF + cI \\ dA + eD + fG & dB + eE + fH & dC + eF + fI \\ gA + hD + iG & gB + hE + iH & gC + hF + iI \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ae + ag & bf + bh \\ ce + cg & df + dh \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ e & f & g & h \\ i & j & k & l \\ m & n & o & p \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C & D \\ E & F & G & H \\ I & J & K & L \\ M & N & O & P \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} aA + aE + aI + aM & b & c & d \\ eA + eE + eI + eM & f & g & h \\ i & j & k & l \\ m & n & o & p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \otimes B = \mathbf{1} \otimes \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & b \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & c \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} \\ d \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & e \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & f \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} \\ g \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & h \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & i \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} aA & aB & aC \\ aD & aE & aF \\ aG & aH & aI \end{pmatrix} & b \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & c \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} \\ d \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & e \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & f \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} \\ g \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & h \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & i \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} aA & aB & aC & bA & bB & bC & c \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} \\ aD & aE & aF & bD & bE & bF & \\ aG & aH & aI & bG & bH & bI & \\ d \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & e \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & f \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} \\ g \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & h \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} & i \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

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