Heteronuclear and Homonuclear Radio Frequency Driven Recoupling

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Abstract

The Radio Frequency Driven Recoupling (RFDR) pulse sequence is used in magic-angle spinning (MAS) NMR to recouple homonuclear dipolar interactions. Here we show simultaneous recoupling of both the heteronuclear and homonuclear dipolar interactions by applying RFDR pulses on two channels. We demonstrate the method, called HETeronuclear RFDR (HET-RFDR) on microcrystalline SH3 samples at 10 kHz and 55.555 kHz MAS. Numerical simulations of both HET-RFDR and standard RFDR sequences allow better understanding of the influence of offsets, paths of magnetization transfers for both HET-RFDR and RFDR experiments as well as the crucial role of XY phase cycling.

Keywords: Magic Angle Spinning NMR, heteronuclear and homonuclear RFDR, the operator analysis

Introduction

Magic-angle spinning (MAS) NMR spectroscopy is used to obtain atomic resolution spectra of materials and biological molecules in the solid state, by removal of the broadening associated with anisotropic dipolar couplings and other interactions. Under control of radio frequency pulses, dipolar

22 interactions can be switched on, or recoupled, in order to correlate nearby spins or to accurately determine

23 internuclear distances. Recoupling sequences can be broadly categorized as homonuclear (Meier and Earl,

24 1986; Tycko and Dabbagh, 1990; Gullion and Vega, 1992; Bennett et al., 1992; Ok et al., 1992; Zhang et

25 al., 2020; Gelenter et al., 2020; Takegoshi et al., 2001; Szeverenyi et al., 1982; Hou et al., 2011b, 2013;

26 Carravetta et al., 2000; Bennett et al., 1998; Nielsen et al., 2012) or heteronuclear (Gelenter et al., 2020;

27 Gullion and Schaefer, 1989; Jaroniec et al., 2002; Hing et al., 1992; Hartmann and Hahn, 1962; Rovnyak,

28 2008; Metz et al., 1994; Hediger et al., 1994; Hou et al., 2011a; Brinkmann and Levitt, 2001; Gelenter and

29 Hong, 2018; Zhang et al., 2016; Nielsen et al., 2012).

30 The recoupling of the homonuclear dipolar interactions with a train of π-pulses every rotor period

31 was originally introduced by Gullion and Vega (Gullion and Vega, 1992) and Bennett et all (Bennett et al.,

32 1992). Since, the homonuclear Radio Frequency Driven Recoupling (RFDR) sequence (Bennett et al.,

33 1992) has been successfully applied for the qualitative and quantitative determinations of the dipolar spin

34 correlations in materials (Saalwächter, 2013; Messinger et al., 2015; Fritz et al., 2019; Roos et al., 2018;

35 Nishiyama et al., 2014a; Wong et al., 2020; Hellwagner et al., 2018; Pandey and Nishiyama, 2018) and

36 biomolecular samples (Zheng et al., 2007; Tang et al., 2011; Shen et al., 2012; Pandey et al., 2014; Grohe

37 et al., 2019; Andreas et al., 2015; Petkova et al., 2002; Aucoin et al., 2009; Zinke et al., 2018; Zhang et al.,

38 2017; Zhou et al., 2012; Jain et al., 2017; Colvin et al., 2015; Shi et al., 2015; Daskalov et al., 2020). Sun

39 et al. (1995) showed that the RFDR pulse sequence element could also be used as a part of the SPICP

40 experiment (Wu and Zilm, 1993) for removing the undesired effect of the chemical shift terms to zero order.

41 Depending on the assumptions (Bennett et al., 1992; Gullion and Vega, 1992; Ishii, 2001), two

42 different Average Hamiltonian Theory (Haeberlen and Waugh, 1968; Maricq, 1982) (AHT) descriptions

43 have been detailed for RFDR. In both, homonuclear dipolar recoupling occurs via a rotor-synchronized

44 train of π-pulses, with one pulse each rotor period (Bennett et al., 1992) on a single channel. In the first

45 case, delta π-pulses are assumed (Bennett et al., 1992). The efficiency of recoupling is linked with the

46 rotational resonance conditions (Bennett et al., 1992, 1998), and depends on the ratio between chemical

47   shift offset difference and MAS rate. In the second theoretical description, the effects of finite π-pulses are

48   considered (Bennett et al., 1992; Ishii, 2001; Nishiyama et al., 2014b; Zhang et al., 2015; Brinkmann et al.,

49   2002; Ji et al., 2020). The efficiency of recoupling in this case depends on a duty factor (Ishii, 2001), defined

50   as the fraction of the rotor period occupied by the π-pulse. The RFDR pulses are applied according to a

51   variety of XY phase cycling schemes, which have been analyzed with the intent to suppress imperfections

52   associated with offset differences, rf-field inhomogeneity and second order Average Hamiltonian terms

53   between different anisotropic interactions (Zhang et al., 2015).

54   The full high field truncated dipolar Hamiltonian of the homonuclear I_2 spin system is represented

55   as follows:

56    $$H_{D,Full}^{II} = \omega_{D,12}(t)[3I_{z1}I_{z2} - \bar{I}_1 \cdot \bar{I}_2]. \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

57   where $\omega_{D,12}(t)$ is a periodic time dependent function (Olejniczak et al., 1984) that depends on the

58   positions of spins I_1 and I_2 within the rotor. This Hamiltonian is subsequently referred to as the full

59   Hamiltonian, and contains only the A and B terms of the dipolar alphabet (Slichter, 1990).

60   The interesting conclusion can be obtained, if we simplify the Eq. (1). The dipolar Hamiltonian

61   during RFDR can be simplified (in the absence of other interactions) by considering that $\bar{I}_1 \cdot \bar{I}_2$ commutes

62   with the secular part ($I_{z1}I_{z2}$) and with the rf-field Hamiltonian. At the end of each rotor period, the

63   oscillatory $\omega_{D,12}(t)$ term ensures zero total evolution. The simplified Eq. (1) is:

64    $$H_{D,M}^{II} = 1.5\omega_{D,12}(t)2I_{z1}I_{z2}. \quad \text{Eq. (2)}$$

65   Comparing Eq. (2) with full Dipolar Hamiltonian of the heteronuclear IS spin system(Mehring, 1983):

66    $$H_{D,Full}^{IS} = \omega_{D,12}(t)2I_zS_z, \quad \text{Eq. (3)}$$

67   we notice that the difference between Eq. (3) and Eq. (1) is a factor of 1.5. Note that we have made the

68   substitution of I_{z1} to I_z and I_{z2} to S_z while the dipolar function, $\omega_{D,12}(t)$, has been kept the same. Such

69   comparison suggests a HETeronuclear-RFDR (HET-RFDR), which should have a scaling of 1.5 as

70   compared with the homonuclear case.

71   In this article we investigate spin dynamics under HET-RFDR, in which RFDR π-pulses are

72   applied simultaneously on two channels (Figure 1). We demonstrate simultaneous heteronuclear and

73   homonuclear transfers using HET-RFDR applied to α-PET (Movellan et al., 2019) labeled SH3 at 10 kHz

74   and 55.555 kHz MAS.

75   We perform and compare a numerical operator analysis of both RFDR and HET-RFDR

76   experiments under different simulated conditions. This numerical analysis allows to define the conditions

77   under which homonuclear and heteronuclear RFDR polarization transfers have similar behaviors, to

78   understand the paths through which the signals are transferred between operators, and to understand the

79   crucial role of 90 degree phase alternation (XY-4, XY-8, etc) (Ishii, 2001; Nishiyama et al., 2014b; Zhang

80   et al., 2015; Hellwagner et al., 2018) for both RFDR and HET-RFDR recoupling.

81   **HET-RFDR Experiments**

82   Figure 1 shows two 2D (H)N(H)H pulse sequences used to evaluate the HET-RFDR transfer. For

83   both sequences, the transfer from proton to nitrogen is implemented with ramped cross polarization (CP)

84   and then the nitorgen dimension is encoded (t_1) for 2D spectra. In Figure 1a, the transfer to structurally

85   interesting protons is implemented with N to H CP followed by H-H RFDR. In Figure 1b, the same

86   transfer is implemented with a single HET-RDFR period. The HET-RFDR transfer avoids the back CP

87   step. Instead, nitrogen polarization is placed along the $\hat{z}$ axis and transfered to directly bonded proton

88   spins and at the same time to remote proton spins with the simultaneous application of the π-pulses on the

89   proton and nitrogen channels.

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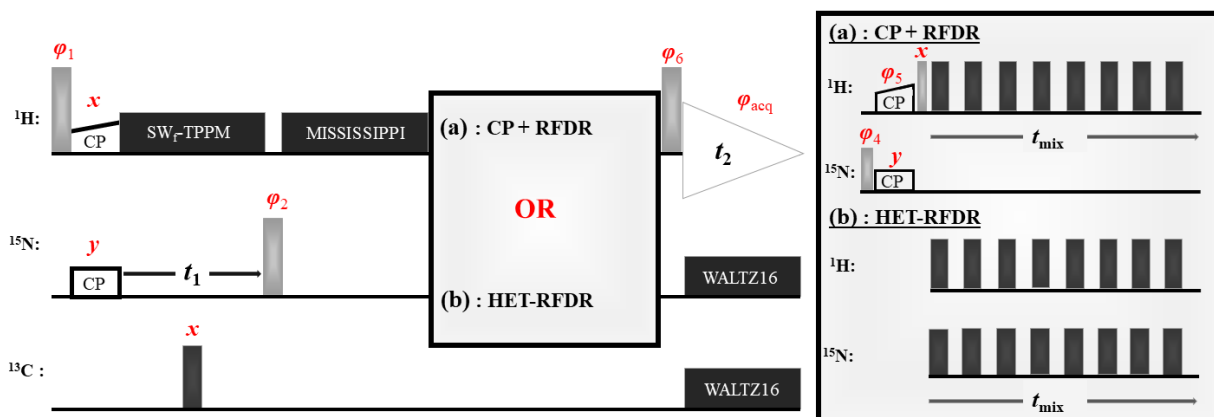


Figure 1 Two versions of the (H)N(H)H pulse sequence are shown. The first, (a), is the standard implementation with CP + RFDR. The second, (b), instead uses the new HET-RFDR recoupling element. Light grey pulses represent $\pi/2$-pulses, whereas dark grey pulses represent π-pulses. The ramped CP transfer from proton to nitrogen as well as from nitrogen to proton in (a) are indicated with constant power on the nitrogen channel and a ramp in power on the proton chanenl. During the inderect dimension (t_1), SW$_f$-TPPM decoupling is applied at 55 kHz , repectively. A single π-pulse in the middle of t_1 decouples carbon. Water supression is implemented with the MISSISSIPI (Zhou and Rienstra, 2008) sequence. During acquisition, WALTZ16 (Thakur et al., 2006) decoupling is applied on nitrogen and carbon channels. The phases are: $\varphi_1 = x, -x$; $\varphi_{acq} = y, -y, -y, y, -y, y, y, -y$. In (a) the phases are: $\varphi_2 = x$; $\varphi_4 = x, x, -x, -x$; $\varphi_5 = y, y, y, y, -y, -y, -y, -y$; $\varphi_6 = x$. In (b) the phases are: $\varphi_2 = x, x, -x, -x$; $\varphi_6 = x, x, x, x, -x, -x, -x, -x$. RFDR π-pulses on both channels use the XY8 scheme (Gullion et al., 1990).

Figure 2 compares the 1D and 2D spectra obtained with the two sequences of Figure 1. In Figure 2a, the 1D signal is shown as a function of RFDR mixing time. For the standard sequence (blue) the N to H CP was 0.55 ms. The HET-RFDR signal is shown in (red). Without RFDR mixing, the CP+RFDR detects directly bonded amide protons (Figure 2a, red with zero mixing time) and zero signal occurs for HET-RFDR (Figure 2a, blue with zero mixing time) since the signal is on nitrogen. With increasing RFDR mixing, the signal is transferred from directly bonded amide protons to remote protons for the CP+RFDR sequence (red), whereas simultaneous transfer from nitrogen spins to amide protons and from amide protons to remote protons occurs with HET-RFDR (blue). For the directly bonded amide protons, the HET-RFDR polarization transfer achieves only ~40% of the CP signal. This occurs at 0.846 ms mixing (second red spectrum). However, with increased mixing of about 3 ms, HET-RFDR reaches the

110   same efficiency as the standard sequence. This is notable since transfer over long distances has been

111   implemented with ~3 ms mixing for deuterated samples (Grohe et al., 2019; Linser et al., 2014).

112   Structurally interesting cross-peaks are indeed observed in the 2D HET-RFDR spectrum shown in

113   Figure 2b at 3.456 ms mixing. For example, we have observe the amide-amide contact between V44 and

114   V53, which is 4.82 Å in the crystal (pdb code 2NUZ (Castellani et al., 2002)). The amide to side chain

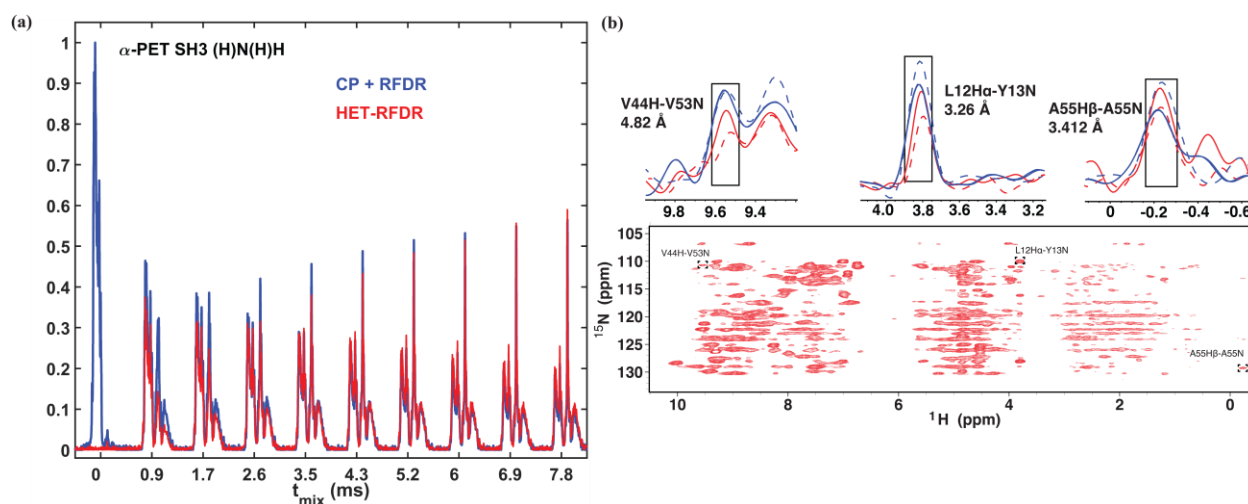
115   contact of a A55 N to Hβ (3.41 Å) is also indicated in the Figure, along with a sequential contact from

116   Y13 ^{15}N to L12 ^{1}Hα, which is 3.26 Å. These peaks are boxed in Figure 2b, and the 1D slices shown above

117   the 2D spectra. For comparison, in 1D slices we show CP +RFDR (blue) and HET-RFDR (red) intensities

118   of these three peaks for two different mixing times: 1.154 ms (dashed) 3.456 ms (solid). Both methods

119   provide similar intensities at long mixing time, whereas at shorter mixing times CP+RFDR provides

120   higher intensities for short range distances.

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122   **Figure 2** 1D (a) and 2D (b) (H)N(H)H spectra of α-PET labeled SH3. For all spectra the first CP from proton to nitrogen was

123   performed with 1.05 ms. (a) 1D spectra with different sequences used for the second transfer: CP + RFDR (blue) and HET-RFDR

124   (red). For CP + RFDR, 0.55 ms of CP was used. For both RFDR and HET-RFDR, t_{mix} of 0, 0.846, 1.728, 2.592, 3.456, 4.32,

125   5.184, 6.048, 6.912, 7.7776 msare shown. (b) 2D HET-RFDR at 3.456 ms of mixing time. Spectra were recorded at a 600 MHz

126   Bruker instrument equiped with a 1.3 mm probe and an MAS frequency of 55 kHz. The widths of π-pulses on proton and

127   nitrogen channels were 5.8 us and 6.6 us, respectively. The 1D slices show the intensities of three selected peaks. CP+RFDR

128   (blue) and HET-RFDR (red) at 1.154 ms (dashed lines) and 3.456 ms (solid lines) mixing are displayed. The experimental

129   parameters are detailed in Table 1 and 2 the 'Experimental Methods'. XY8 phase cycling was used.

130   At 55.555 kHz MAS on a 600 MHz instrument, the chemical shift offsets can always be much

131   smaller than the spinning frequency. At a lower MAS frequency, the offsets become important for HET-

132   RFDR. The recoupling then depends on a heteronuclear 'offset difference' that we define as $\Delta\Omega_{ij} = \Omega_i -$

133   Ω_j, where Ω_i and Ω_j are the offsets on each channel (the difference between the Larmor frequency of the

134   spin and the carrier frequency (Bak et al., 2000)). When $\Omega_i = \Omega_j = 0$ as well as $\Delta\Omega_{ij} = \Omega_i - \Omega_j \approx n\nu_R$

135   (n=0, ±1, ±2…), the HET-RFDR polarization transfer reaches local maximal intensities. However, when

136   $\Delta\Omega_{ij} = \Omega_i - \Omega_j \approx 0.5n\nu_R$ (n=±1, ±3…), the HET-RFDR polarization transfer reaches local minima. The

137   experimental confirmation of this is shown in Figure 3, where the effect of different proton and carbon

138   offsets is explored for proton-carbon HET-RFDR spectra. The spinning frequency was reduced to 10 kHz

139   MAS for these measurements and the signal detected on the carbon channel. The 1D HC HET-RFDR

140   pulse sequence is shown in the SI (Figure S1).

141   Figures 3a-e depicts the HET-RFDR spectra when the carbon carrier frequency is changed (numbers

142   show the offset from the alpha carbon at ~53 ppm), whereas the alpha proton offset is kept at 0 kHz (at

143   4.6 ppm). While heteronuclear transfer is detected at zero offset (Figure 3a) or with 11.1 kHz carbon

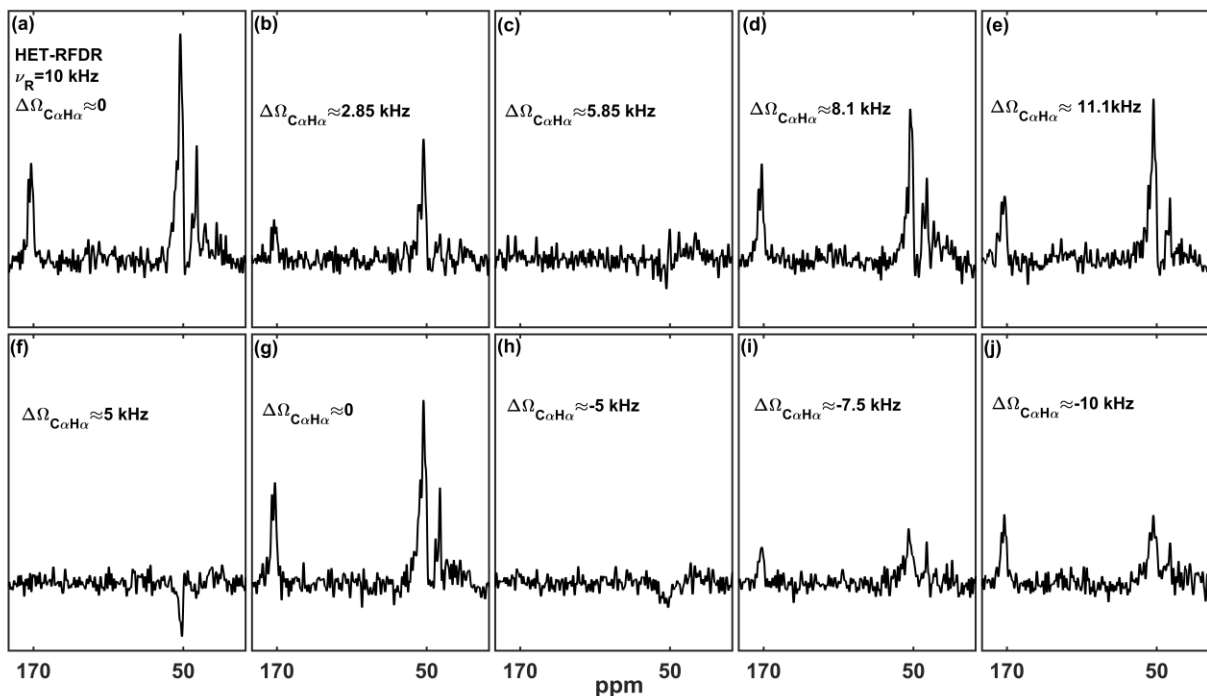
144   offset (Figure 3e), the signal remains in the noise when the carbon offset is 5.85 kHz (Figure 3c).

145   A similar effect can be detected when the proton carrier frequency is changed (increased from 4.6 ppm),

146   but this time the carbon offset is set to 5 kHz from Cα (83.66 ppm) to show that it is the offsets on both

147   channels ($\Delta\Omega_{C\alpha H\alpha}$) that is important (Figures 3f-j). The series of spectra show a local minimal transfers at

148   offset differences of 5 kHz (Figure 3f) and -5 kHz (Figure 3h) and local maximal polarization transfers at

149   differences of 0 (Figure 3g) and -10 kHz (Figure 3j).

150

151   **Figure 3** The influence of the carbon and proton offsets on proton-carbon HET-RFDR polarization transfers at 4.8 ms mixing.

152   α-PET labeled SH3 was used with 10 kHz MAS at a 600 MHz spectrometer using a 1.3 mm probe. The widths of π-pulses on

153   proton and carbon channels were 5.8 us and 6.6 us, respectively. For (a)-(e) the proton carrirer frequency was set to 4.6 ppm and

154   carbon carrier frequency was set to 51 ppm (a), 70 ppm (b), 90 ppm (c), 105 ppm (d) 125 ppm (e). For (f)-(j) the carbon carrirer

155   frequency was set to 83.66 ppm and the proton carrier frequency was set to 4.6 ppm (f), 12.933 ppm (g), 21.26 ppm (h), 25.43

156   ppm (i) and 29.6 ppm (j). The indicated offset differences, $\Delta\Omega_{C\alpha H\alpha} = \Omega_{C\alpha} - \Omega_{H\alpha}$ in kHz were calculated based on typical

157   isotropic chemical shifts of C_α (51 ppm) and H_α (4.6 ppm) at a 600 MHz spectrometer. The experimental parameters are detailed

158   in Table 1 and 2 the 'Experimental Methods'. The 1D HET-RFDR sequence is shown in the SI (Figure S1). XY8 phase cycling

159   was used.

160   **Numerical Operator Analysis**

161   To comprehend the mechanism underlying the transfers during the HET-RFDR and also the well-

162   known RFDR pulse sequence, we use a numerical simulation approach. We identify the conditions under

163   which the heteronuclear and homonuclear spin systems under HET-RFDR and RFDR sequences have

164   similar behaviors. Considering the evolutions of the different spin systems through HET-RFDR and

165   RFDR during the first two rotor periods, we identify the operators that are involved in the polarization

166   transfer.

167   To identify the conditions under which the HET-RFDR and RFDR sequences have similar and

168   different behaviors we simulated a three spin system at high (55.555 kHz) and low (10 kHz) MAS

169   frequencies. In Figure 4 we compare the RFDR transferred signals for I_3 (a homonuclear 3-spin system,

170   black lines) and HET-RFDR transferred signals for *ISR* (three different types of spins with the names *I*, *S*

171   and *R*; red lines) spin systems. At 55.555 Hz MAS when the offset difference is small compared to MAS

172   rate, the behavior of the homonuclear I_3 spin system is similar to the behavior of the heteronuclear *ISR*

173   spin system (Figure 4a). However, when the MAS rate is low (10 kHz) and the offset difference cannot be

174   neglected, the behaviors of these spin systems are completely different (Figure 4b). For the homonuclear

175   spin system (I_3), the polarization transfers are efficient for all dipolar pairs (black lines), whereas for the

176   heteronuclear spin system (*ISR*) the HET-RFDR polarization transfer is detected between *R* and *I* spins

177   (Figure 4b, red dashed-dotted line) only. For this *RI* pair the offset difference was chosen as 10 kHz,

178   whereas for the other spin pairs (*SI*, *RS*) the offset differences were set to 5 kHz. These simulations show

179   a special condition of $\sim 0.5\nu_R$ of offset difference for the heteronuclear spins under which the transfer

180   obtains local / global minima values. The simulations are in full agreement with the experiments, which

181   were shown in Figure 3. Another interesting observation can be made from the influence of the offset

182   difference on the RFDR transfer for the homonuclear I_3 spin system (Figure 4b, black lines). For a 5 kHz

183   of offset difference, the RFDR polarization transfer between I_{z2} and I_{z3} spins is significantly faster with 10

184   kHz MAS (Figure 4b, black dashed line) than at 55.555 kHz MAS (Figure 4a, black dashed line). Since

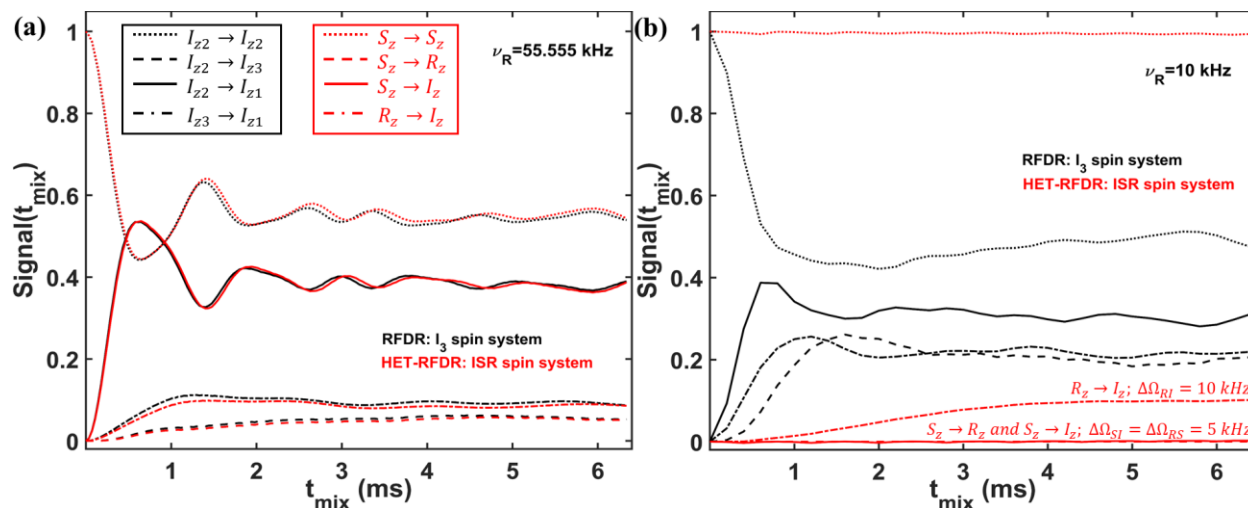
185   the duty factor is decreased with decreasing MAS frequency(Ishii, 2001): 0.33 for 55.555 kHz MAS and

186   0.06 for 10 kHz MAS, the opposite behavior is expected if one considers only the effect of finite pulses in

187   the RFDR experiment(Ishii, 2001). It indicates that when the offset difference cannot be neglected with

188   respect to the MAS rate, it has a significant influence on the RFDR transfer efficiency between

189 homonuclear spins despite the significant remoteness from the rotational resonance condition (Bennett et

190 al., 1992, 1998).

192 **Figure 4** Comparison of the simulated RFDR and HET-RFDR signals. I_3 (three homonuclear spins, black lines) and ISR (three

193 different spin types, red lines) for 55.555 kHz (a) and 10 kHz (b) MAS. 83 kHz of rf-field is used (6 us of the widths of π-pulses).

194 The vertical axis shows the intensities of the starting and transferred signals between different operators of I_3 and ISR spin

195 systems, respectively (the initial operator → the measured operator): $I_{z2} \to I_{z2}$ and $S_z \to S_z$ – (the dotted lines); $I_{z2} \to I_{z3}$ and

196 $S_z \to R_z$ – (the dashed lines); $I_{z2} \to I_{z1}$ and $S_z \to I_z$ – (the solid lines); $I_{z3} \to I_{z1}$ and $R_z \to I_z$ – (the dashed-dotted lines). For

197 both spin systems the offset (Ω) and CSA values are: [-3; 2; 7] (kHz) and [5.2; 2.5; 3].The dipolar coupling constants for

198 homonuclear spin system (I_3) spin system are: $\nu_{12,D} = 7.333$ kHz, $\nu_{13,D} = 2$ kHz, $\nu_{23,D} = 0.333$ kHz. For ISR spin system all

199 dipolar constants are 1.5 times larger: $\nu_{IS,D} = 11$ kHz, $\nu_{IR,D} = 3$ kHz, $\nu_{SR,D} = 0.5$ kHz. The simulated measurements occurs

200 every 2 rotor periods. XY8 phase cycling is used. $I_{z1} \to I_{z1}, I_{z3} \to I_{z3}, I_z \to I_z$ and $R_z \to R_z$ are not shown.

201 In order to understand via which operators the polarization transfer occurs, we considered the

202 evolutions of two systems - I_2 homonuclear and IS heteronuclear spin systems - under RFDR and HET-

203 RFDR sequences with 10 kHz MAS. We simulated the polarization transfers between different operators

204 during the first two rotor periods, which completes the basic RFDR element: $t(\pi_x) \to del_1 \to t(\pi_y) \to$

205 del_2. We consider the amplitudes of the operators for a single molecular orientation since it allows to see

206 the significant evolution of the operators during the two rotor periods. Figure 5a,c,e shows the amplitudes

207 of four Cartesian operators (Ernst et al., 1987) for IS (HET-RFDR) and Figures 5b,d,f shows the operators

208   for I_2 (RFDR) spin systems. The measured Cartesian operators are $I_z, S_z, 2I_xS_y, 2I_yS_x$ and

209    $I_{z1}, I_{z2}, 2I_{x1}I_{y2}, 2I_{y1}I_{x2}$ for IS and I_2 spin systems, respectively.

210   The evolutions of four operators *during* two rotor periods for the IS spin system the I_2 spin system are

211   different, regardless of the offset difference. However, with a zero offset difference, the simulated

212   heteronuclear operators (Figure 5a) and the homonuclear operators (Figure 5b) show the same values of

213   the amplitudes at one and two rotor periods. From the 64 possibilites (details in the SI, section 'The

214   Operator Paths') for magnetization tranfer between heteronuclear operators I_z and S_z during the two rotor

215   periods, we find only one path with nonzero amplitude: $I_z \xrightarrow{\pi_x} 2I_xS_y \xrightarrow{del_1} 2I_xS_y \xrightarrow{\pi_y} S_z \xrightarrow{del_2} S_z$. In contrast to

216   the single path found for HET-RFDR, for the homonuclear case all 64 paths connecting operators I_{z1} and

217   I_{z2} have non-zero amplitudes. However, after each rotor period, the sum of all homonuclear paths provides

218   the same values of the amlitudes as for the heteronuclear IS spin system.

219   In contrast, with a non-zero offset difference, the amplitudes of homonuclear and heteronuclear operators

220   do not coinside at any time (Figures 5c and d). Moreover, while the amplitude of $I_{z1} \rightarrow I_{z2}$ polarization

221   transfer is sigificantly increased (Figure 5d, green line), the corresponding heteronuclear amplitude for

222    $I_z \rightarrow S_z$ transfer is sigificantly decreased (Figure 5c, green line).

223   Figure 5c demonstrates the case, when negligible small HET-RFDR transfer is observed with $0.5\nu_R$ offset

224   difference. To understand the influence of the $0.5\nu_R$ offset difference for that case, the evolution of the

225   operators during first two rotor period is considered. During the first π_x pulse the starting signal is

226   transferred from I_z to $2I_xS_y$. Because of the offset difference of $0.5\nu_R$, the amplitude of this operator is

227   mainly transferred to $2I_yS_x$ during the first delay (Figure 5c, red line). Since the second π-pulse has phase

228   y, there is no transfer from $2I_yS_x$ to I_{z2} and very little $I_z \rightarrow S_z$ polarization transfer overall by the end of

229   the second rotor period (Figure 5c, green line).

230   In general, under $\pm \sim 0.5n\nu_R$ (n=1,3,5,...) HET-RFDR transfer signal can obtain local minima

231   (negative signals, Figure S5 in SI), whereas under $\pm \sim n\nu_R$ offset difference the local maxima are detected.

232   The demonstrated case in Figure 5c indicates the importance of the phase cycling for RFDR and

233   HET-RFDR sequences. Figures 5d and f show the evolution of the operators when there is no offset and

234   both π-pulses have the same phase cycling – XX. For *IS* spin system (Figure 5e) only two operators have

235   nonzero amplitudes during the investigated time: I_z (black line) and $2I_xS_y$ (blue line), whereas S_z and $2I_yS_x$

236   are not created. For the I_2 spin system (Figure 5d) all four operators envolve during these two rotor

237   periods. However, by the end of two rotor periods only two operators have nonzero amplitudes, as for the

238   *IS* spin system. In neither case is there magnetization transfer from I_z to S_z nor from I_{z1} to I_{z2} after one or

239   two rotor periods. The formal proof of zero transfer signal for homonuclear two spin system in the

240   absence of offset difference can be found in the SI, "RFDR Phase Cycling" section.

241   Additional spectra and simulation results are found in the supporting information. We recorded proton-

242   carbon HET-RFDR spectra using fully protonated [^{13}C, ^{15}N] labeled SH3. We numerically simulated

243   multi-spin systems, either containing two protons and two carbons, or one nitrogen and two protons, in

244   order to track more complex transfer of magnetization. The main conclusions from the simulations and

245   the experiments in the SI are the agreement between experimental and simulated HET-RFDR transfer

246   efficiencies, and the expected small dependence of the HET-RFDR recoupling on the flip angle

247   deviations with XY8 phase cycling (Gullion et al., 1990).

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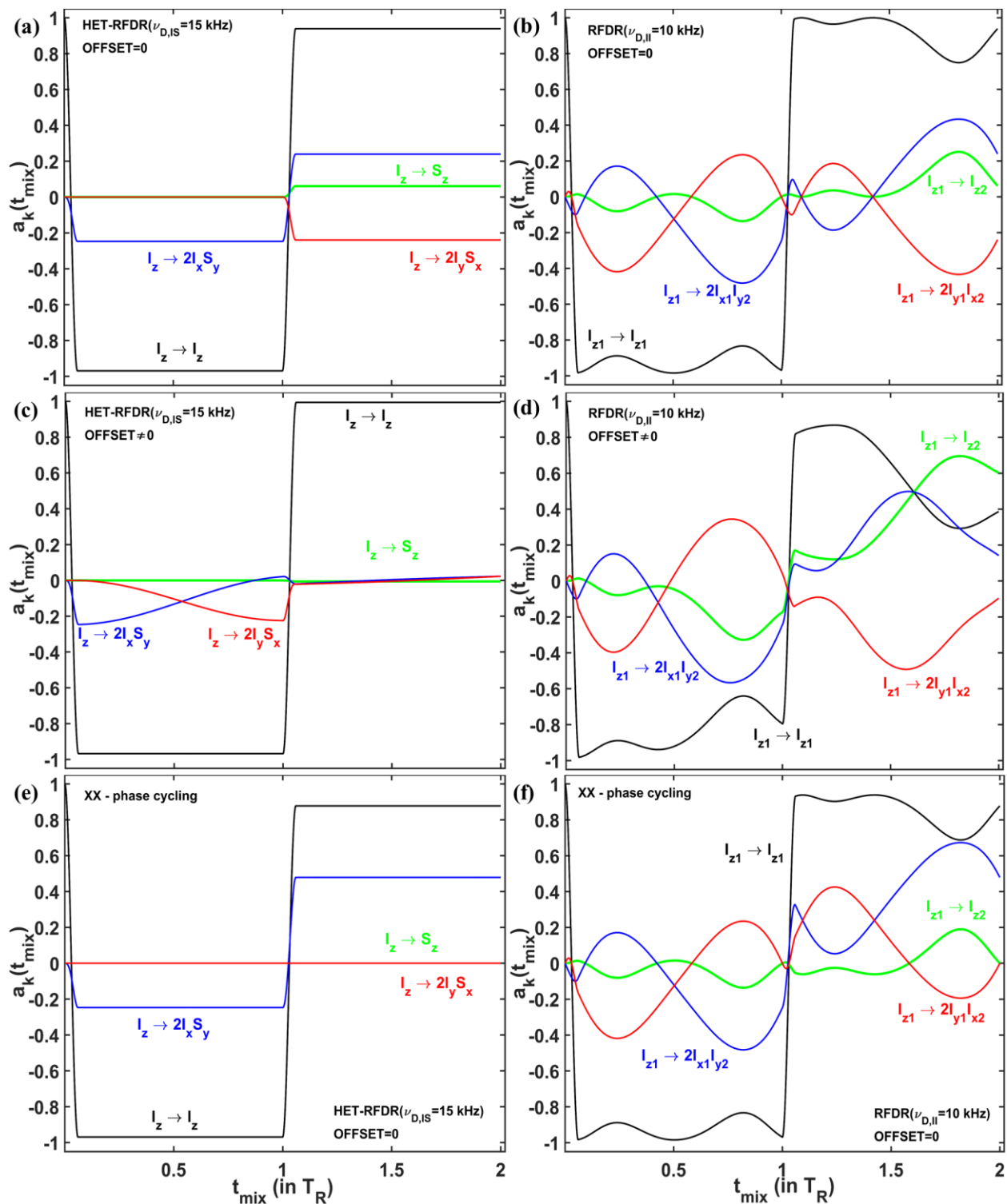
Figure 5 The operator evolution through HET-RFDR and RFDR over two rotor periods. The simulated amplitudes of the

operators of a single crystal (Euler angles: 184°; 141°; 349°) for HET-RFDR ((a), (c)) and RFDR ((b), (d)). For the heteronuclear

IS spin system, ($\nu_{D,IS} = 15$ kHz, the initial operator is I_z) and for the homonuclear I_2 spin system, ($\nu_{D,II} = 10$ kHz, the initial

252   operator is I_{z1}). The MAS frequency was 10 kHz and the rf-field was 83 kHz. Black lines – I_z and I_{z1}; Green lines – S_z and I_{z2};

253   Blue lines – $2I_xS_y$ and $2I_{x1}I_{y2}$; Red lines – $2I_yS_x$ and $2I_{y1}I_{x2}$. For (a) – (d) the phases of the first and second π-pulses are X and Y,

254   respectively. (e) and (f) show the case of IS and I_2 spin systems, respectively, when the phases of the first and second π-pulses are

255   both X. (a), (b), (e), (f) – Offset values in kHz: 0, 0. (c) and (d) – Offset values in kHz: 2, -3.

256   **Conclusion**

257   In this article we firstly demonstrated HETeronuclear RFDR recoupling, when π-pulses with XY8

258   phase cycling were applied simultaneously on two channels. Observation of simultaneous heteronuclear

259   and homonuclear polarization transfers as well as long range contacts were observed in 2D (H)NH spectra

260   using HET-RFDR for the microcrystalline protein SH3 using α-PET labeling. The comparison of 1D

261   HET-RFDR with CP followed by homonuclear RFDR showed similar efficiency of both methods at long

262   mixing times of about 3ms and longer. We experimentally and numerically demonstrated the dependence

263   of the HET-RFDR efficiency on the offset difference between dipolar coupled spins. A numerical

264   operator analysis of both HET-RFDR and RFDR sequences showed that when the offest difference was

265   small with respect to the MAS frequency, and with measurement at a whole number of rotor periods, the

266   behavior of HET-RFDR was similar to the well-known homonuclear RFRD. However, different

267   behaviors were observed when the offset difference could not be neglected.

268   Considering the evoultion of a single crystal during HET-RFDR and RFDR, we showed the

269   operators that were responsible for the transfer. We demostrated that XY phase cycling of π-pulses has a

270   crucial role for both HET-RFDR and RFDR transfer. With phase cycling of XX (or X$\overline{X}$) the transfers

271   between heteronuclear and homonuclear spins did not occur in the absence of offsets. With the presence

272   of the offset differences when they cannot be neglected in comparison to the MAS rate, RFDR

273   polarization transfer with phase cycling of XX or X$\overline{X}$ does occur, although with lower efficiency as was

274   described before (Bennett et al., 1992).

275   **Experimental methods**

276 *Sample preparation*: Microcrystalline chicken alpha spectrin SH3 protein was used for acquisition of all

277 experimental data. The samples were labeled with 100% protonation at exchangeable sites and either with

278 alpha proton exchange by transamination (α-PET) or with uniform ^{13}C and ^{15}N labeling with the protocol

279 described in (Movellan et al., 2019).

280 *Simulations*: HET-RFDR and RFDR simulations were performed with in-house MATLAB scripts using

281 numerical solution of the equation of motion (Nimerovsky and Goldbourt, 2012).

282 *Solid state NMR spectroscopy*: The HC and (H)N(H)H spectra of α-PET SH3 were acquired at 14.1 T (600

283 MHz) using a Bruker AVIIIHD spectrometer using a MASDVT600W2 BL1.3 HXY probe. The

284 experiments were performed at 10 kHz and 55.555 kHz MAS with the temperature of the cooling gas set

285 to 280 K and 235 K, respectively.

286 For 1D and 2D α-PET SH3 (H)N(H)H spectra, the ramped CP transfer from proton to nitrogen was

287 performed under the same conditions for all experiments: 42.95 kHz on the nitrogen channel and the optimal

288 ramped amplitude on the proton channel of 86.95-108.69 kHz. The mixing time was 1.05 ms. 9.3 kHz

289 WALTZ-16 (Shaka et al., 1983) with 25 us pulses and 10.4 kHz WALTZ-16 (Shaka et al., 1983) with 100

290 us pulses were applied on nitrogen and carbon channels during the acquisition. MISSISSIPPI water

291 suppression (Zhou and Rienstra, 2008) was applied for 100 ms with 13.513 kHz of the rf-field. The carrier

292 positions were set to 4.6 ppm, 118.5 ppm and 53.7 ppm for ^{1}H, ^{15}N and ^{13}C, respectively, except where

293 otherwise indicated.

294 Table 1 summarizes the applied experimental parameters for 1D spectra.

295 **Table 1** Summary of the experimental parameters used in the 1D CP + RFDR (the start and the end values are shown) and HET-

296 RFDR using α-PET labeled SH3.

	CP + RFDR		HET-RFDR
	CP	RFDR	
^{1}H (kHz)	86.95-108.69	86.21	86.21
^{15}N (kHz)	42.95	-	75.75
transfer time (ms)	0.55	[0-7.776]	[0-7.776]

NS	32	32
D1 (s)	2	2
AQ (s)	0.020448	0.020448
SW (kHz)	25	25

297   NS – number of scans; D1 – a recycle delay; AQ – the acquisition time; SW – the spectral width.

298   For 2D (H)N(H)H HET-RFDR spectra, during the indirect dimension 11.6 kHz SW_f-TPPM (Thakur et al.,

299   2006) decoupling with 36.36 us pulses was applied on the proton channel. Two mixing times were used:

300   1.152 ms and 3.456 ms. The widths of π-pulses on proton and nitrogen channels were 5.8 us and 6.6 us,

301   respectively. 16 scans were acquired per increment in t_1. The total time for the single 2D experiment was

302   10 hours. Table 2 summarizes the rest of the parameters.

303   **Table 2** Summary of the experimental parameters used in 2D HET HET-RFDR α-PET SH3 experiments.

	AQ1; AQ2 (s)	SW1; SW2 (kHz)	DW1; DW2 (us)
HET-RFDR	0.0527075; 0.020448	9.713; 25	102.94 20

304   1 and 2 are indirect and direct dimensions; AQ – the acquisition time; SW – the spectral width; DW – the dwell time.

305   2D CP + RFDR experiment with 1.152 and 3.456 ms of mixing time (only 1D slices are shown in Figure

306   2b) was performed with the same experimental conditions as 2D HET-RFDR. The CP mixing times from

307   H to N and from N to H were 1.05 ms and 0.55 ms, respectively.

308   For all 1D HC HET-RFDR experiments (Figure 3), 4.8 ms of the mixing time was applied. The widths of

309   π-pulses on proton and carbon channels were 5.8 us (86.21 kHz) and 6.6 us (75.75 kHz), respectively. 87

310   kHz SPINAL64 (Fung et al., 2000) with 6 us pulses was used during the acquisition. 128 scans were

311   accumulated. The spectral width was 50 kHz and the acquisition time 0.01536 s.

312   **Author Contributions**

313   EN performed the simulations and discovered HET-RFDR. EN and LBA designed experiments. EN and

314   KX recorded data. EN and LBA wrote the article. KTM prepared the SH3 protein samples. All authors

315   edited and approved the article.

316   **Competing Interests**

317   The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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